



CAM ARC Report Number 958

Land on the corner of Green Lane and Warren Road, Red Lodge, Suffolk

A Desk-based Assessment

Mo Muldowney

July 2007

CAM ARC Report Number 958

**Land on the Corner of Green
Lane and Warren Road, Red
Lodge, Suffolk**

A Desk-based Assessment

Mo Muldowney BA PIFA

Site Code: XSF REL 07
Date of works: 11th July 2007
Grid Ref: TL 7010 6958

Editor: Toby Gane MPhil HND
Illustrator: Gillian Greer BSc MAAIS

CAM ARC OASIS Report Form

OASIS Number: cambridg1-29192

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	A Desk-based Assessment of Land at Red Lodge, Suffolk			
Short description	This study examined the archaeological potential of land on the Corner of Green Lane and Warren Road, Red Lodge, Suffolk. It determined that archaeological remains belonging to the prehistoric and post-medieval periods were most likely to be encountered, with a medium possibility of uncovering Saxon remains.			
Project dates	Start	9th July 2007	End	17th July 2007
Previous work	N/A		Future work	Yes
Associated project reference codes	XSF REL 07			
Type of project	Desk-based Assessment			
Site status	None			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Agricultural and commercial equine			
Planned development	Residential			
Monument types / period (list all that apply and use thesaurus of monument types)	None			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply and use MDA object thesaurus)	None			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Suffolk	Parish	Red Lodge	
HER for region	Suffolk			
Site address (including postcode)	Red Lodge			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	6.538 ha			
National grid reference	Easting (6 figure)	7010	Northing (6 figure)	6958
Height OD	Max OD	19m	Min OD	18m
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	Cambridgeshire County Council, CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	Pre-planning			
Project design originator	Toby Gane			
Director/supervisor	Mo Muldowney			
Project manager	Toby Gane			
Sponsor or funding body	Januaries			
ARCHIVES	Location and accession number		Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)	
Physical			Report, map extracts	
Paper			Report, map extracts	
Digital			Report, illustrations	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
Full title	Land on the Corner of Green Lane and Warren Road, Red Lodge, Suffolk			
Report number	958			
Series title and volume	Unpublished client report			
Page numbers	29			
Author(s)	Mo Muldowney			
Date	July 2007			

Summary

This Desk-based Assessment was commissioned by Januarys and carried out by Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC (formerly the Archaeological Field Unit) on the 9th to 17th July 2007. The study attempts to define the archaeological potential of land on the corner of Green Lane and Warren Road, Red Lodge, Suffolk (TL 7010 6958), in advance of a proposed residential development, covering an area of 6.538ha.

As it stands today, Red Lodge is a modern settlement, created during the mid to late 20th century, which took its name from a former 12th century brewery and now public house, The Red Lodge Inn. Prior to this development, the Red Lodge area was characterised by scattered farmsteads, some of which are extant.

The proposed development area has a medium to high archaeological potential and it is anticipated that prehistoric and post-medieval remains will be the most likely to survive. There is also a reasonable possibility of finding Saxon remains, given the site's location within the River Kennett valley and relative proximity to West Stow Anglo-Saxon village.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
	1.1 Planning Background	1
	1.2 Location, Topography and Geology	1
2	Archaeological and Historical Sources	1
	2.1 The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)	2
	2.2 Cartographic Evidence	3
	2.3 Earthworks	3
	2.4 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys	3
3	Official Designations	4
4	Archaeological and Historical Background	4
5	Confidence Rating	6
	5.1 The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)	6
	5.2 Cartographic Evidence	6
	5.3 Earthworks	7
	5.4 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys	7
6	Deposit Mapping of Archaeological Remains	7
	6.1 Prehistoric	7
	6.2 Roman and Saxon	8
	6.3 Medieval	8
	6.4 Post-medieval	9
7	Degree of Survival of Archaeological Remains	9
8	Rating	9

9	Conclusions	10
----------	--------------------	-----------

	Acknowledgements	12
--	-------------------------	-----------

	Bibliography	12
--	---------------------	-----------

	Maps Consulted	13
--	-----------------------	-----------

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Site location plan with development area (red)	14
Figure 2:	HER entries	15
Figure 3:	Composite 6" Ordnance Survey extracts (1903, 1904 and 1926)	16
Figure 4:	Composite 25" OS extracts (1903 and 1905)	17
Figure 5:	OS extract 25" (1950)	18

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Health and Safety Statement

Appendix 2: List of HER Entries

1 Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Januarys commissioned a desktop study from Cambridgeshire County Council, CAM ARC (formerly Archaeological Field Unit). The aim of this assessment is to determine the archaeological potential of land west of Warren Road, Red Lodge, Suffolk, prior to redevelopment.

The work contained in this document is entirely produced from a desk-based assessment and does not include any data from physical investigation at the proposed development site.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

The development site is located to the south of Red Lodge, on the corner of Green Lane and Warren Road (Fig.1). It is irregular in shape and bounded by roads on the north and east side, a track/road on the south side and hedge on the west side. Red Lodge itself lies on the Suffolk/Cambridgeshire border, which is partially based on the course of the River Kennet and falls into the parish of Freckenham. The site is centred at TL 7010 6958, at a height of approximately 20m OD and covers an area of 6.538 ha.

The land itself is relatively flat and appears to lie largely on land owned by The White Horse Stud. The area has a complex of buildings in the north-west corner and is covered with grass; the south-west field has a fenced practice horse racing track laid around the edges. To the north of Warren Farm, in the south-east corner, there are two agricultural buildings in land again set to grass.

The underlying geology comprises middle chalk (Clayton 1983), although the development site is located in an area of mixed chalk, sands and gravels and Heathland.

2 Archaeological and Historical Sources

This study incorporates data collated from Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER) and research at the Suffolk Records Office (SRO). The SHER research was initially conducted within 0.5km radius of the development area but was expanded to a 5km radius in order to more fully characterise the area. The CHER research took place within a 2.5km radius, in order to highlight any activity that had occurred in Cambridgeshire. A wider search was also undertaken to establish the general historical and archaeological character of the area.

2.1 The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)

Suffolk HER

The HER of Suffolk contained very little information regarding Red Lodge. No entries were found within the development area but thirteen were found nearby. The closest entry refers to undated banks (SHER FRK 093) along Green Lane, one of which stands at least 1m high. They are shown on the 1st edition 25 inch and 6 inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1836 and 1880s (not available for inclusion) and may relate to the parish boundary between Freckenham (now Red Lodge) and Herringswell or possibly to the Medieval Rabbit Warren (The Red Lodge is the surviving Warrener's Lodge) (Colin Pendleton pers. comm.).

The remaining entries relate to prehistoric tumuli or cropmark evidence and lie within 3km of the development area (Fig. 2). Most of the tumuli are outstanding in the landscape, but some, for example SHER HGW 002 and 003, have been ploughed out.

Bronze Age remains comprise eleven dated and undated barrows (see Appendix 2) and a 'mound' (SHER FRK Misc, MSF 18987) (almost certainly also a barrow), which are scattered across the landscape around Red Lodge. They are generally some distance apart, although there is a group at Chalk Hill, to the north (SHER BTM 004). The remaining two entries are also undated, however it is possible that SHER BTM 017, a ring ditch, is Iron Age and the rectangular enclosure near Badlingham Hall (SHER FRK 035) is either Iron Age or Roman.

Thus far, no known archaeological interventions or building recording exercises have taken place.

Cambridge HER

Data gathered from CHER proved more abundant than that from SHER and highlighted sites on the Cambridgeshire side of the county boundary. It recorded sites of monuments, listed buildings, earthworks, find spots and archaeological surveys and interventions within 2.5km of Red Lodge (Fig. 2). Where appropriate, these are mentioned either in the text or summarised in Appendix 2.

Prehistoric evidence comprises two bowl barrows, at Lumber Hill (CHER 08107, SAM 33372) and Howe Hill (CHER 07447, SAM 27169) and numerous flint find spots, ranging from Palaeolithic (CHER 07490) in Shambles Field, Kennet to Iron Age, for example, a silver coin (CHER 14732) found near Chippenham.

Roman remains are much less widely spread and were identified via an evaluation and as find spots. A well and ditch of possible Roman

date were identified at Kennet Hall Farm during an evaluation in 2003 (CHER 15728) and two brooches (CHER 16012; 16014) were found near Chippenham, both by metal detectorists.

Saxon and medieval remains are again quite common finds and largely comprise standing buildings and features found during the evaluation at Kennett Hall Farm (CHER 15728), although there have been a few find spots, such as a lead seal matrix (CHER 16011) found just over 2km due west from the subject site.

Badlingham Manor (CHER 01065) near Chippenham, north-west from Red Lodge is the most substantial post-medieval evidence; it comprises a moat, manor, farmhouse and deserted settlement. A second settlement was identified via fieldwalking at Kennett (CHER MCB 16721) and subsequent historic map analysis suggests it may have been a farmstead known as 'Houndell'.

All HER entries are included in Appendix 2.

2.2 Cartographic Evidence

A number of historic maps were consulted at SHER. They ranged in date from 1903 to the 1950's. No earlier maps were available for consultation at the HER but the 1885, 1890 and 1892 editions are available on the Internet (www.old-maps.co.uk). Unfortunately, the Ordnance Survey archive for this area is incomplete, especially with regard to the 19th century editions, resulting, in places, in a lack of information. As a result, Figures 3 and 4 are amalgamations of mixed date maps (see Fig. 3 and Fig. 4). In addition, SHER did not hold copies of either Tithe or Enclosure maps of Red Lodge.

2.3 Earthworks

No earthworks have been noted within the development area, although some banks (SHER FRK 093) on Green Lane were noted. It is unclear exactly where these features are located, but they may relate to former parish boundary markers (see above).

2.4 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

No known archaeological excavations or surveys have taken place within or near the development area, but a small number have been undertaken in Cambridgeshire to the south and west. They consist of a watching brief, two fieldwalking events and an evaluation, all near Kennett. They recorded artefacts and features dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval period.

Evaluation at Kennet Hall Farm (ECB 1414)

Seven trial trenches revealed the remains of prehistoric/Roman ditches and a well; medieval and post-medieval ditches and occupation evidence and a single Bronze Age posthole (Redding 2003).

Fieldwalking at Chippenham/Kennet Borrow Pits (ECB 1581)

A short fieldwalking exercise recovered nine worked and three fire-cracked flints, suggesting the location was an area of prehistoric activity (Taylor 1992).

Fieldwalking Survey at Kennet Hall Farm (ECB 2054)

Forty-three hectares of land were field-walked ahead of a landfill development from which early Mesolithic to post-medieval artefacts were recovered, with a single possible flint-working area identified. Alluvial deposits are thought to overlie potential Romano-British activity and a concentration of post-medieval building material was attributable to the now demolished 'Houndell' farmstead (Redding and Dickens 2002).

Watching Brief along Thetford Aqueduct (ECB 1034)

A watching brief was carried out on the route of the Cherry Hinton to Euston Pipeline, which ran adjacent to, amongst other sites, Howe Hill tumulus. The only features recorded were two post-medieval gullies and an undated inhumation (Bray and Healey 1993).

3 Official Designations

There are no official designations in the development area or within the immediate vicinity of Red Lodge, however there are eight within the locality. These comprise three Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Lumber Hill barrow (CHER 08107, SAM 33372), Howe Hill barrow (CHER 07447, SAM 27169) and the Chalk Hill barrow group (SHER BTM 004 SAM unknown). In addition, there are five listed buildings (Appendix 2) in and around Chippenham and Kennett, all of which are Grade II, with the exception of the Parish Church of St Nicolas, Kennett (CHER CB14884), which is Grade II*.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

This section draws on information from the SHER, CHER, historic map evidence and knowledge of the wider archaeological background of the Red Lodge and west Suffolk area.

The only prehistoric remains in the immediate vicinity of the development area is the course of the Icknield Way, a prehistoric trade route that stretches from Ivinghoe Beacon in Buckinghamshire to Knettishall Heath in Norfolk (Icknield Way Association 2004). It is thought to follow the route of what is currently Green Lane, the track forming the northern boundary of the development area (Fig. 1). Although the banks (SHER FRK 093) near the development area are undated, they may be of prehistoric origin.

Further afield, a series of tumuli are noted on the Ordnance Survey maps to the east and south-east of Red Lodge and a further five are located to the north (Fig. 2). These tumuli are all barrows and likely to be Bronze Age and are visual indicators of a populated prehistoric landscape. Another mound (CHER 07525), directly west from the subject site and only a few metres from the Howe Hill barrow (CHER 07447, SAM 27169) is described as a 'tump' and may also be barrow. In addition to the barrow mounds, a large ring ditch (CHER 11489) identified from 'soilmarks', lies just over 2km west of the site and a second ring ditch (SHER BTM 017) lies on the north facing slope of Chalk Hill, approximately 3km to the north. Although the HER records do not provide a date, both could be Iron Age, or earlier.

Find spots account for most of the remaining prehistoric artefacts and although biased by the greater number of returns from the CHER, are almost all located either to the south or west of the subject site. The artefacts range from a late Iron Age/Romano-British bow brooch (CHER MCB 16014) to a Mesolithic flint blade (CHER CB 14710) and from a Neolithic flint implement (CHER 10228) to a Palaeolithic flint handaxe (CHER 07490).

Finally, there are two prehistoric settlements, both referenced in the Fenland Survey (Hall 1980 and 1996) and located to the south-west of the subject site. The Neolithic settlement (CHER 07919) resides in the parish of Chippenham and the early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age one lies within the Kennett parish.

The only known Roman remains comprise a copper alloy brooch (CHER MCB 16012), found by a metal detectorist. Saxon remains are equally sparse and represented by a coin (CHER CB14735), again found by a metal detectorist, a pewter plate brooch and a hooked copper alloy tag (CHER CB14501). Further afield lies the Anglo-Saxon village of West Stow. It lies in the Lark Valley, which (also) has the greatest known concentration of prehistoric settlements in East Anglia (West 1985, 3).

Little is currently known about the medieval origins of Red Lodge. The late 19th century Ordnance Survey map evidence suggests that the name was probably derived from the Red Lodge Inn, which stands on the old Newmarket to Mildenhall Road, north-west of the subject site, as no earlier settlement appears to be recorded in the SHER. Nearby,

however, are a number of settlements of medieval origin. In 1086 (Domesday), Chippenham was '*Chipeham*' (Reaney 1943, 189) and Kennet was '*Chenet*' (*Ibid* 1943, 193). In Suffolk, places such as Freckenham, Mildenhall and Herringswell were all Domesday settlements. The most extensive late medieval remains nearby are those at Badlingham, which contains the site of Badlingham Hall, moated Manor and settlement (now deserted) (CHER 07632; 01065; 08119). A second, undated moated enclosure (CHER 01191) is located to the west of Kennett, but unlike Badlingham has no associated buildings. Immediately to the south, later medieval occupation evidence was identified during an evaluation in 2003 (Redding 2003) and comprised a beam slot, posthole and rubbish pit (CHER 15728). In addition, there is the Parish Church of St Nicolas at Kennett (CHER CB14884), which has a 12th century nave.

Other later medieval and post-medieval remains are located in the same areas and include the modern development of Red Lodge, which according to the Ordnance Survey data and the authors own observations, appears to have taken place during the mid to late 20th century.

5 Confidence Rating

5.1 The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)

Suffolk HER contained around fifty records within the 5km search area, most of which referred to round barrows or ring ditch cropmarks. The lack of more varied records, such as those from the CHER, is due to a number of reasons, including:

- No development of the settlement prior to the mid-20th century
- A paucity of archaeological interventions
- Little development after the instatement of PPG16

Cambridge HER provided information regarding the historic environment of the area to the south and west of Red Lodge and established it's prehistoric to post-medieval character. Given that Red Lodge is situated on the south-west facing side of the same valley (i.e. the River Kennett) it is likely that similar archaeological remains will be encountered.

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps are a valuable resource for studies of this nature; however, the accuracy of the earlier editions should be treated with caution. In this instance, the map archive at SHER was also incomplete, leading to further uncertainty. Nonetheless, maps are, in

general, a very useful resource for understanding the development of the historic landscape.

5.3 Earthworks

Undated earthworks (SHER FRK 093) were identified by SHER and located on or near Green Lane, the northern boundary of the proposed development area. However without archaeological excavation, or comparative study, they are ambiguous parts of the landscape and of little interpretative value.

5.4 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

No known archaeological interventions have taken place in either the subject site or in the immediate vicinity of Red Lodge. A number of interventions have however, taken place on the Cambridgeshire side of the border, including a large-scale programme of fieldwalking between Kennett and Red Lodge (to the south). The apparent imbalance of data should not be seen as a disadvantage, as it still provides a useful indication of the potential date and character of any archaeological remains that may be encountered.

6 Deposit Mapping of Archaeological Remains

In this section, an attempt has been made to map all known monuments and events and, based on this mapping, to predict the existence of further remains within the proposed development site. These predictions should not be used to produce 'constraint maps'.

6.1 Prehistoric

Although no prehistoric remains have been identified in Red Lodge, there are a number of recorded remains in the surrounding area. These include a number of Bronze Age barrows, marked as 'tumulus', on both the historic and current Ordnance Survey maps, located around Red Lodge (for example, SHER HGW 002 and SHER HGW 004). A further two bowl barrows are located to the south and west, at Lumber Hill (CHER 08107, SAM 33372) and Howe Hill (CHER 07447, SAM 27169). There appear to be fewer prehistoric remains to the north-west of Red Lodge; this may be due to the land sitting near the fen edge or to a paucity of recorded remains.

In addition, there are two prehistoric settlements, both referenced in the Fenland Survey (Hall 1980 and 1996) and located to the south-west of the subject site. The Neolithic settlement (CHER 07919) resides in the parish of Chippenham and the early Mesolithic to Late

Bronze Age one (CHER 07922) lies within the Kennett parish. Both are located to the south-west of Red Lodge and lie within 1km of each other.

Prehistoric remains appear well distributed in this part of the Kennett Valley and indeed throughout East Anglia; there is a high possibility of uncovering further evidence.

6.2 Roman and Saxon

Known Roman and Saxon remains lie 2km due west from Red Lodge and comprise a copper alloy brooch (CHER MCB 16012) and possible Roman features were found during an evaluation at Kennett Hall Farm (Redding 2003) just over the Cambridgeshire border. Although over 12km to the east and in the adjacent valley, the Anglo-Saxon village at West Stow is one of the most significant remains of the period in the vicinity. Similar remains may lie in the Kennet Valley.

The paucity of Roman and Saxon remains near to Red Lodge, suggest that further discoveries are unlikely, although the evidence from West Stow should not be discounted, given the site's similar location in a river valley.

6.3 Medieval

The most extensive late medieval remains lie to the north-west of Red Lodge and comprise the site of Badlingham Hall, moated manor and settlement (now deserted) (CHER 07632; 01065; 08119). All these features were still extant in the 1950's and marked on the 25" OS map. A second, undated moated enclosure (CHER 01191) is located to the west of Kennett, but unlike Badlingham has no associated buildings. Immediately to the south, later medieval occupation evidence was identified during an evaluation in 2003 (Redding 2003) and comprised a beam slot, posthole and rubbish pit (CHER 15728). These remains lay approximately 600m south-west of the subject site. In addition, the Parish Church of St Nicolas at Kennett (CHER CB14884) lies approximately 1km to the south; it has a 12th century nave.

Red Lodge itself was still not a settlement in its own right by the medieval period, comprising instead a collection of scattered farmsteads, such as Hundred Acre Farm, Grange Farm and Heath Farm. The spacing of these farms suggests that they may have Iron Age pre-cursors. This however, is supposition only.

The potential for finding medieval remains at Red Lodge is low.

6.4 Post-medieval

By 1950 (Fig. 5), Red Lodge had finally developed into a settlement and had taken its name from the Red Lodge Inn, which is reputed to have existed (as a brewery) from the 12th century. Of particular significance to the subject site, is the construction of The White Horse Stud, which judging by its architectural style, was probably built in the late 20th century. The impact of these works on the development area is unknown.

Elsewhere, Badlingham Hall and La Hogue Hall (built in the late 17th/early 18th century by Edward Russell, after victory over the French at La Hogue in 1692 (Reaney 1943, 190) are the most significant later medieval remains in the vicinity. Fieldwalking may also have identified the location of the post-medieval farmstead known as 'Houndell', which was situated less than half a kilometre south-west of the development area.

The possibility of finding post-medieval remains on the development area is medium to high, predominantly because of farming activity, probably associated with Warren Farm and the later development of the land (The White Horse Stud).

7 Degree of Survival of Archaeological Remains

This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of known archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a prediction model based on probability and not certainty. It is intended as a guide only.

The degree of preservation of potential buried remains within the study area is likely to have been affected by previous agricultural activity and any landscaping that may have arisen from the establishment of The White Horse Stud. With this in mind, preservation will also have been affected by the depth of the topsoil and or subsoil deposits. At present it is not possible to determine the depth at which any archaeological features may lie, nor the extent of any possible truncation.

8 Rating

Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Prehistoric	high	good/high
Roman	low	low
Saxon	low	medium
Medieval	medium	low
Post-medieval	medium	good

9 Conclusions

The objective of this study was to assess the archaeological potential of land on the corner of Green Lane and Warren Road, Red Lodge, prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site.

The available documents and archaeological records demonstrate that archaeological remains in the form of buried features are the most likely to survive in the development area and may range in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Given the site's location in one of the most archaeologically rich parts of the country and its location within a river valley (the Kennett), the most likely remains will probably be prehistoric and/or Saxon. There is already a good distribution of prehistoric finds from the Cambridgeshire side of the valley and there are also a high number of Bronze Age burial mounds on the Suffolk side. Despite an absence of prehistoric settlement evidence, there is no reason to suppose that the evidence in Suffolk side will differ from that already identified in Cambridgeshire.

Additionally, the SHER records the presence of undated banks (SHER FRK 093) on the Green Lane boundary, which lies on or near the route of the Icknield Way. Although a link between the earthworks and the Icknield Way is currently unproved, it is possible that they are prehistoric and may relate to control of this important route. Without further investigation, it is not possible to confirm either their date or function. Suffolk HER recommends that these banks and the surrounding environment be surveyed in order to aid understanding of their place in the landscape (Colin Pendleton pers. comm.).

Although Saxon remains are currently scarce around Red Lodge, the relative proximity of West Stow Anglo-Saxon village, which itself lies in a river valley (the Lark), is a clear indication of the potential for further remains.

Roman and medieval remains are the least likely to be encountered as little evidence has previously been found in or near Red Lodge and because there appears to have been no settlement on this location until the mid 20th century.

Despite the good potential for post-medieval activity, remains will almost certainly comprise former field boundaries and field drains associated with agricultural practices.

It is worth repeating that regardless of the potential for archaeological remains, as estimated above, the degree of survival is very much dependent on the level of agricultural activity over time and the impact of any landscaping that may have been carried out during the construction of The White Horse Stud.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Januarys who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. Particular thanks go to Sarah Poppy who so kindly and promptly supplied the HER data for Cambridgeshire. Thanks also go to Gillian Greer for illustration work.

The project was managed and the report edited by Toby Gane.

Bibliography

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--|
| Bray, S and Healey, G | 1993 | <i>Archaeological Investigations on the Thetford Aqueduct</i> CCC AFU Report A022 |
| Clayton, A.R. | 1983 | <i>The sand and gravel resources of the country between Mildenhall and Barrow, Suffolk: description of 1:25000 sheets TL76, 77 and part of 87</i> Institute of Geological Sciences, Natural Environment Research Council Mineral Assessment Report 123 |
| Reaney, P, H | 1943 | <i>The Place-names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely</i> English Place-name Society, Vol. XIX Cambridge University Press |
| Redding, M | 2003 | <i>Kennet Hall Farm, Cambridgeshire, An Archaeological Evaluation</i> Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 530 |
| Redding, M and Dickens, A | 2002 | <i>Land at Kennet Hall Farm, Kennet, Cambridgeshire, An Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey</i> Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 492 |
| Taylor, A | 1992 | <i>Chippenham/Kennett Borrow Pits, An Archaeological Desktop Study</i> CCC AFU Report 042 |
| Ickniel Way Association | 2004 | http://www.icknielwaypath.co.uk/
Accessed: 13/07/07 |
| West, S | 1985 | <i>West Stow The Anglo-Saxon Village Vol. 1</i> East Anglian Archaeol. 24 |

Maps Consulted

6" Ordnance Survey map extract 1903	1st edition Sheet XXXII 9
6" Ordnance Survey map extract 1904	1st edition Sheet XXXII 5
6" Ordnance Survey map extract 1926	1st edition Sheet XXXI 8
6" Ordnance Survey map extract 1926	1st edition Sheet XXXI 12
25" Ordnance Survey map extract 1903	1st edition Sheet XXXI NE SE
25" Ordnance Survey map extract 1904	1st edition Sheet XXXII NW SW
25" Ordnance Survey map extract 1950	Revised edition Sheet XXXII NW SW
25" Ordnance Survey map extract 1950	Revised edition Sheet XXXI NE SE

Figure 1: Site location plan with proposed development area (red)

Figure 2: HER entries

Figure 3: Composite 6" Ordnance Survey extracts (1903, 1904 and 1926)

Figure 4: Composite 25" OS extracts (1903 and 1905)

Figure 5: OS extract 25" (1950)

Appendix 1: Health and Safety Statement

The CAM ARC will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with Cambridgeshire County Council's Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).

Risk assessments prepared for the CAM ARC office will be adhered to.

The CAM ARC has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by the Public Liability Policy held by the CAM ARC as part of Cambridgeshire County Council. The CAM ARC's insurance cover is:

Employers Liability	£20,000,000
Public Liability	£30,000,000

Full details of Cambridgeshire County Councils' Health and Safety Policies and the archaeological unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

Appendix 2: Summary of HER Entries

HER No.	Grid Ref.	Keywords	Period	Form	Designation
BTM 004	TL 7088 7215	Barrow group	BA	Earthwork	SAM unknown
BTM 012	TL 7115 7165	Round barrow	U	Earthwork	-
BTM 013	TL 7120 7175	Round barrow	U	Earthwork	-
BTM 017	TL 7075 7285	Ring ditch	U	Aerial photograph	-
BTM 027	TL 7094 7212	Round barrow	BA	Earthwork	-
FRK 008	TL 7065 6980	Barrow	U	Earthwork	-
FRK 035	TL 6800 7088	Rectangular enclosure	U	Cropmark	-
FRK Misc	TL 6925 7006	Mound	U	Sketch on estate plan	-
HGW 001	TL 7137 6984	Round barrow	U	Earthwork	-
HGW 002	TL 7134 6955	Round barrow	U	Earthwork	-
HGW 003	TL 7089 6847	Round barrow	U	Earthwork	-
HGW 004	TL 7162 6863	Round barrow	U	Historic map record, 1837	-
HGW 005	TL 7171 6855	Round barrow	U	Historic map record, 1837	-
FRK 093	TL 699 698	Earthwork	U	Bank(s)	-
01065	TL 6790 7075	Badlingham Manor	P Med	Moat, farmhouse, manor, deserted settlement	LB II
01191	TL 688 680	Moated site, Kennett	Med	Moat	-
07447	TL 6954 6822	Earthwork	BA	Bowl barrow	SAM 27169
07488	TL 684 681	Lithic implement	Neo to BA	Find spot	-
07490	TL 683 689	Handaxe	Pa	Find spot	-
07525	TL 691 696	Earthwork	?BA	Mound/tump	-
07632	TL 677 708	Buildings on map	Med to P Med	Buildings	-
07675	TL 700 680	Tranchet axehead; blade	Mes	Find spot	-
07679	TL 7053 6873	Axe, flint	Neo	Find spot	-
07919	TL 6810 6820	Settlement	P re	Bibliographic reference and nearby flint scatter	-
07922	TL 6860 6810	Settlement	Pre	Bibliographic reference	-
08107	TL 6772 6996	Earthwork	BA	Bowl barrow	SAM 33372
08119	TL 678 709	Settlement	Med	Bibliographic reference	-
10228	TL 682 681	Lithic implement	Neo	Bibliographic reference	-
10229	TL 680 683	Lithic implement	Neo	Bibliographic reference	-
10230	TL 6815 6850	Flint arrowhead	Neo	Bibliographic reference	-
10261	TL 683 683	Lithic implement	Pre	Find spot	-
10329	TL 6741 6810	Furlong	Med	Linear feature	-
11489	TL 6780 6933	Soilmark	?IA	Ring ditch	-
12052	TL 678 709	Garden	?P Med	Bibliographic reference	-
14501	TL 67700 71000	Plate brooch, hooked tag, coin	S and Med	Find spot	-
14504	TL 678 699	Bow brooch	IA/Ro	Find spot	-
14710	TL 67 70	Flint blade	Mes/Pre	Find spot	-
14732	TL 68149 70820	Silver coin	IA	Find spot	-
14735	TL 67950 70751	Coin	S	Find spot	-
14884	TL 6999 6835	Building	Med	St Nicolas' Church, Kennett	LB II*
16011	TL 679 695	Lead seal matrix	Med	Find spot	-
16012	TL 678 696	Cu alloy brooches	Ro and Med	Find spot	-
16014	TL 676 700	Cu alloy bow brooch	IA	Find spot	-
48987	TL 67690 70781	The Cottage, timber- frame and brick	P Med	Building	LB II
49053	TL 70174 68571	Kennett, Home Farmhouse	P Med	Building	LB II
49054	TL 70214 68681	Kennett, The Gatehouse timber-frame cottage	P Med	Building	LB II




Key to periods:

BA	Bronze Age
IA	Iron Age
Med	Medieval
Mes	Mesolithic


Neo Neolithic
Pa Palaeolithic
Pre Prehistoric
P Med Post-medieval
Ro Roman
S Saxon
U Undated

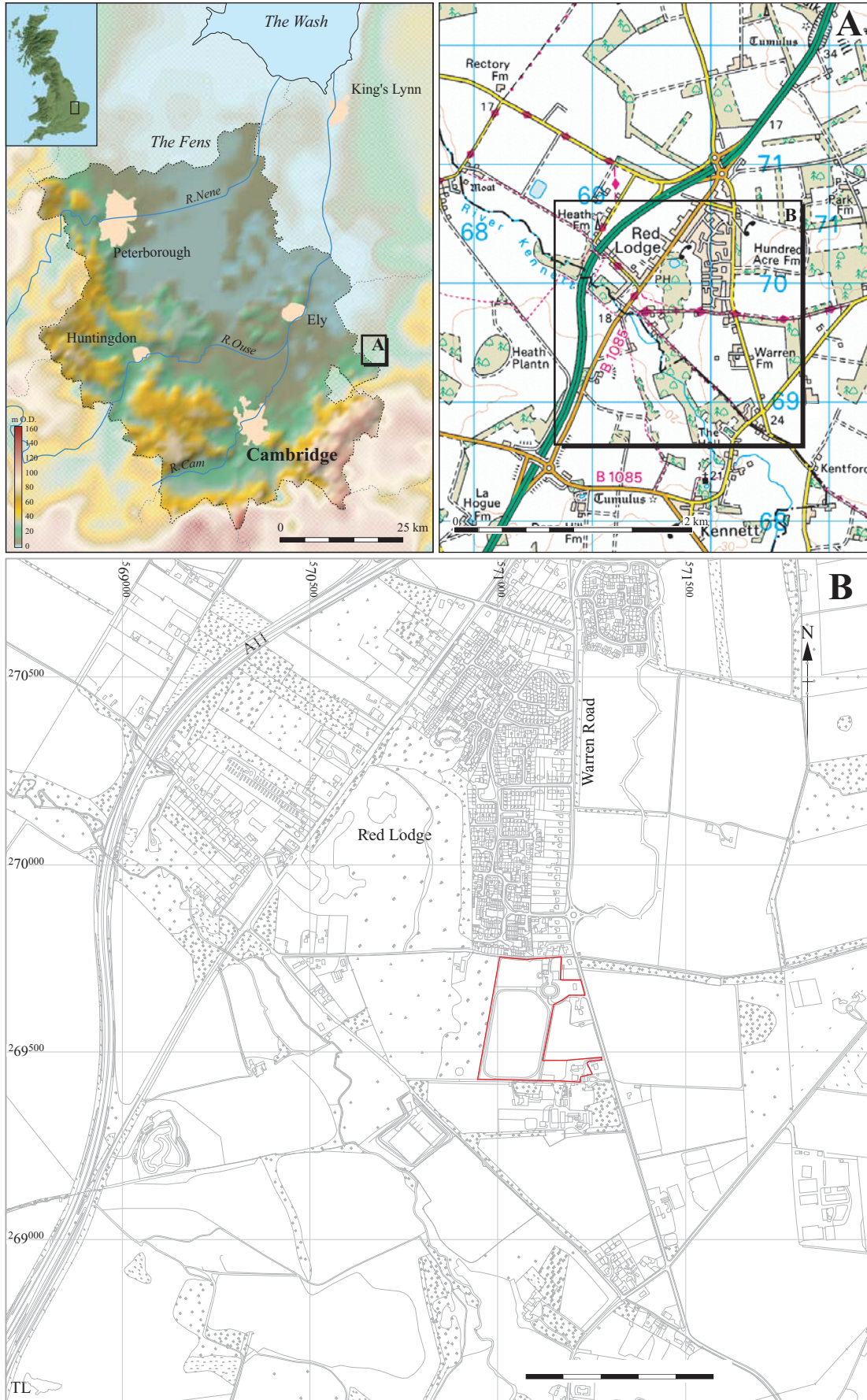
Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	_____
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features	_____
Sondages/Machine Strip	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	_____
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD X
Inclusions	



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved Cambridgeshire County Council 100023205 2007

Figure 1 Site location with development area (red)

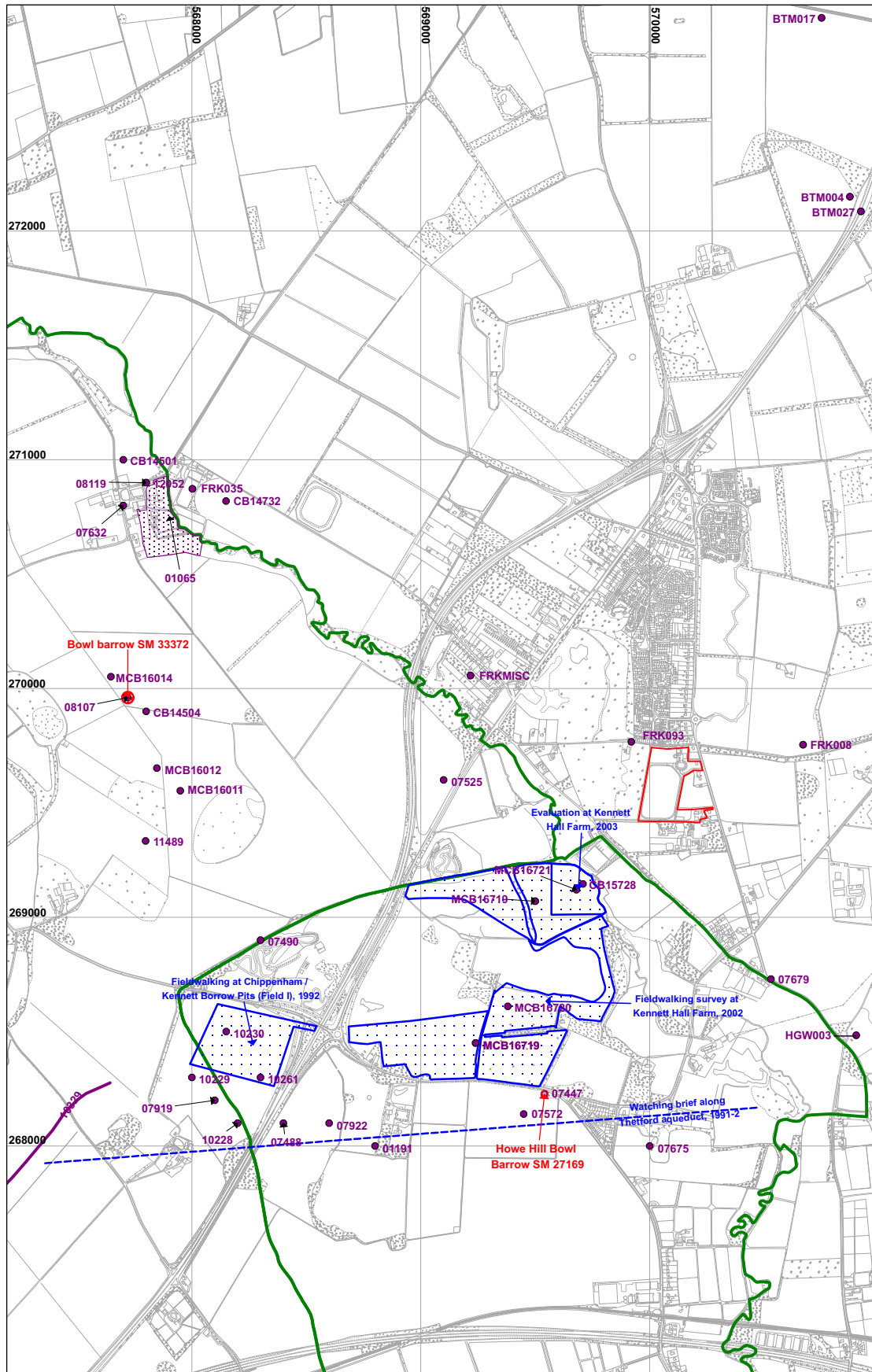


Figure 2: HER entries

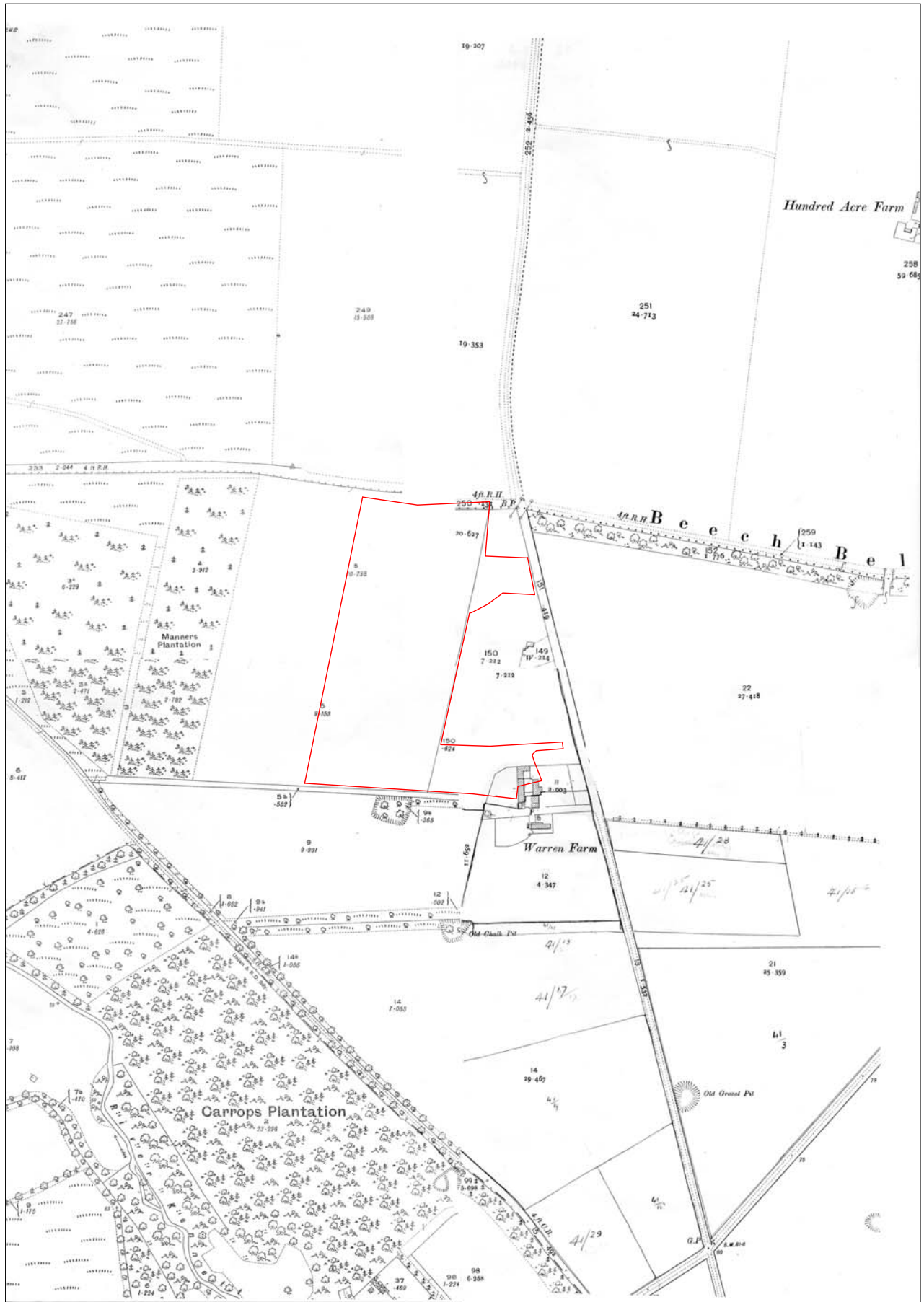


Figure 3: Composite 6" Ordnance Survey extracts (1903, 1904 and 1926)

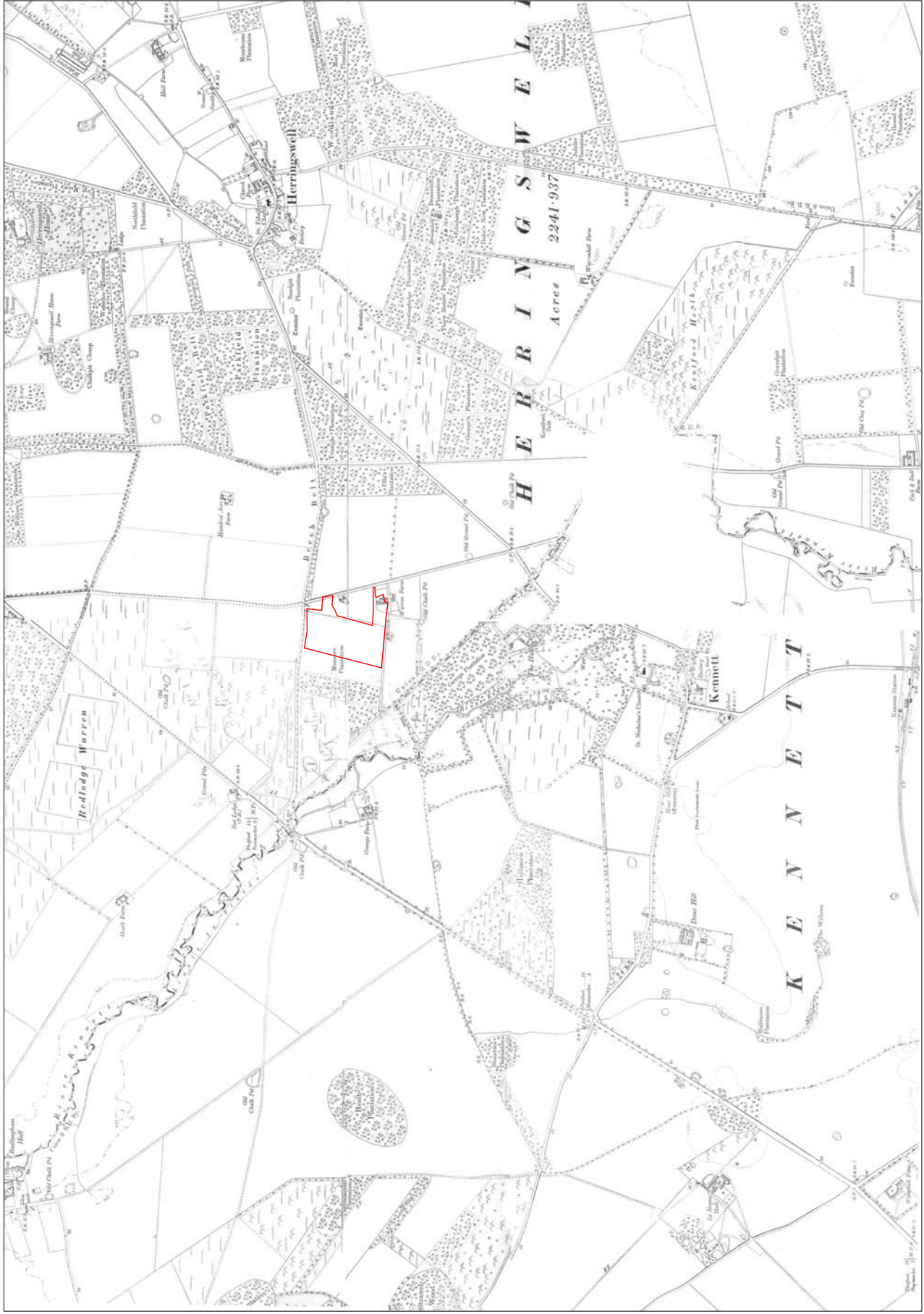


Figure 4: Composite 25" Ordnance Survey extracts (1903 and 1905)

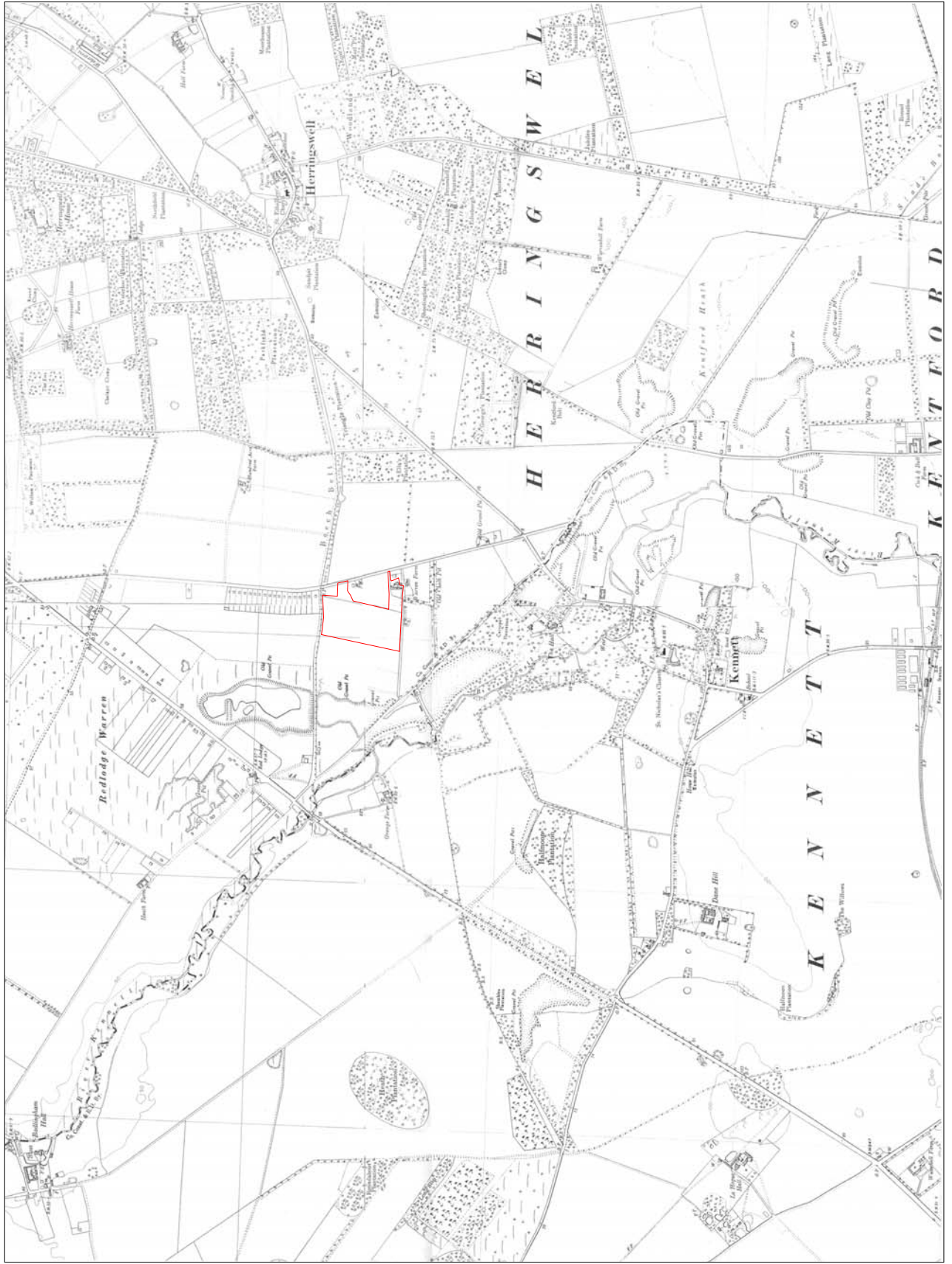
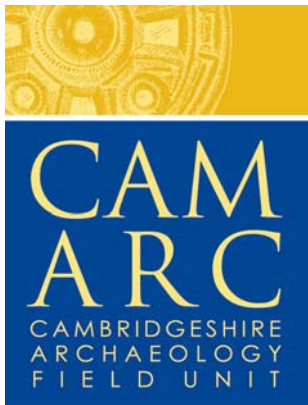


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey extract 25" (1950)



CAM ARC,
Cambridgeshire County Council,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridgeshire,
CB3 8SQ

General Enquiries: 01954-204191
Fax: 01954-273376

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/archaeology>