

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**READES BRICKWORKS, ALDEBURGH,
SUFFOLK**

HERITAGE ASSET STATEMENT

Level 2

Authors:	Lee Prosser PhD Lisa Smith BA Andrew Peachey MIfA Charlotte Davies MA
NGR: TM 449 569	Report No: 4189
Borough: Suffolk Coastal	Site Code: n/a
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4398
Signed:	Date: November 2012

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Project name	<i>Reads Brickworks Site, Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Heritage Asset Statement</i>		
Summary			
<p><i>In November 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a heritage asset statement at Reads Brickworks, Aldeburgh, Suffolk (NGR TM 449 569). The statement was commissioned in advance of the submission/determination of a proposed planning application to redevelop the site.</i></p> <p><i>Examination of the site revealed several buildings related to the production of brick including the main factory, four updraught kilns, a small office and various storage buildings. Two buildings remain from the 19th century including a disused 'Suffolk'-type kiln and the small office building. All other buildings appear to be of 20th century date though the storage building may incorporate fragments of older structures.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>24th October 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4398</i>	Site code	<i>n/a</i>
Type of project	<i>Heritage Asset Statement</i>		
Site status	<i>n/a</i>		
Current land use	<i>Derelict brickworks now used as a builders yard</i>		
Planned development	<i>Redevelopment for housing</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>19th – 20th century Brickworks</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Suffolk Coastal</i>	<i>Aldeburgh</i>
HER for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.40,000m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 449 569</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c.5/10m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Abby Antrobus (SCC AS-CT)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>MS Oakes Securities Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Reads Brickworks Site, Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Heritage Asset Statement</i>		
Authors	<i>Prosser, L. Smith, L. Peachey, A</i>		
Report no.	<i>4189</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2012</i>		

READES BRICKWORKS, ALDEBURGH, SUFFOLK

HERITAGE ASSET STATEMENT

SUMMARY

In November 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a heritage asset statement at Reads Brickworks, Aldeburgh, Suffolk (NGR TM 449 569). The statement was commissioned in advance of the submission/determination of a proposed planning application to redevelop the site.

Examination of the site revealed several buildings related to the production of brick including the main factory, four updraught kilns, a small office and various storage buildings. Two buildings remain from the 19th century including a disused 'Suffolk'-type kiln and the small office building. All other buildings appear to be of 20th century date though the storage building may incorporate fragments of older structures.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a heritage asset statement at Read's Brickworks, Aldeburgh, Suffolk (NGR TM 449 569: Figs 1&2). The statement was commissioned in advance of the submission/determination of a proposed planning application to redevelop the site.

1.2 The work was conducted according to a written scheme of investigation (dated 25th May 2011) prepared by AS in response to a brief issued by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, dated 21st April 2012), approved by SCC AS-CT. The project conformed to the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice, 2006* and also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008). The level of recording was conducted to Level 1/2 as defined in the RCHME/EH documents. Archive research was undertaken as guided by the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2008). The project also adhered to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 Historic buildings have their own importance for study. As noted in the East Anglian regional research frameworks, structures of the Industrial Age (1750-1960) face a high rate of loss (due to renovation, conversion and redundancy).

1.4 The principal objectives of the historic building recording included:

- The archaeological recording of the existing standing structure/s subject to the planning application, with additional recording/research undertaken as necessary to place the findings in the context of the buildings as a whole and as a group.

Planning context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Aldeburgh is small town located on the east coast of Suffolk, on the northern side of the estuary of the river Alde. The town lies c.6km south of Leiston and c.30km north-east of Ipswich.

2.2 Read's Brickworks lies on the western periphery of the town, to the south of the main road (A1094) as it enters Aldeburgh from the west. An unmetalled track gives access to the site, past the old clay workings to the north-east. The meandering course of the river passes c.200m to the south-west of the site and from where bricks were once despatched from a jetty.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

Archaeological databases

3.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within the county of Suffolk comes from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Significant entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site are discussed in Section 4.2.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.2 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Suffolk Record Office (SRO, Ipswich), as well as AS's own in-house library. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 1 and reproduced in Figs. 3-7.

Secondary sources

3.3 The principal sources of secondary material were from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

Geological/geotechnical information

3.4 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

The site visit

3.5 The site was visited on 24th October 2012 in order to undertake the appraisal and photographic work. The photographic recording was carried out using a Canon 1000D digital SLR camera (10 megapixels) for all external views, general internal shots and fine detail. External lighting and weather conditions were poor at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with locations marked on drawings provided by the client (Fig. 8 - 10).

4 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The site is located on the northern slope of the shallow river valley of the river Alde, with the southern end lying at 5m AOD, rising to 10m AOD to the north. The geology of the site consists of drift deposits of glacial (Neogene and Quaternary) gravels, sand, silt and clay, overlying a solid geology of London Clay (BGS 1978).

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.2.1 Aldeburgh (meaning 'old fort') was a prosperous port and town with a flourishing ship-building industry in the late medieval and Tudor periods, although much of the 16th century town has been lost to coastal erosion. The town went into decline as the river silted up and was unable to accommodate larger ships but survived as a fishing village until the 19th century, after which it was re-vitalised as a seaside resort.

4.2.2 The only traces of evidence for medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site comprise scatters of pottery c.400m to north-east (HER ADB004) and c.700m to the north-west (HER ADB007), possibly indicating activity on the periphery of the medieval town.

4.2.3 In the post-medieval period the area of the site was carefully managed, particularly in terms of flood, river and water management but other activity was limited to brick making and related tasks. Traces of ridge and furrow (HER ADB087) in the local landscape suggest much of the marsh land to the west of the town was agricultural, and the value of this land to the town may have been a factor in the construction of sea banks (HER ADB136, ADB159 & IKN047) adjacent to the river Alde to prevent flooding and meandering by the river. Extraction was begun in earnest under Hall Farm Brickworks (HER ADB021), later becoming Reade's (HER ADB179). Extraction pits also lie to the south-east (HER ADB129), with quarry pits c.700m to the north-west (HER ADB035). Reade's brickworks carried on functioning throughout the 20th century with intermittent, oil-fired Scotch kilns. A late 19th century domestic residence 'Brickfields' was built in a former quarry pit to the north of the works (Sommers 2008).

4.2.4 The location of Aldeburgh on the east coast made it a focal point of defence installations in the Second World War, including anti-tank obstacles, aircraft searchlights and anti-aircraft batteries (i.e. HER ADB034 & ADB036). A military field works was established at Aldeburgh Brickworks (HER ADB119) adjacent to the north of the site, while bomb craters have been recorded at Stanny Point c.200m to the south-west (HER ADB031).

Cartographic evidence (Figs. 3-7)

4.2.5 The 1838 Tithe map for the parish of Aldeburgh (Fig.3) depicts the site prior to the development of the brick works. The area comprised a single

arable field (no.363) called the Lower Fifteen Acres, owned by William Long and occupied by William Last, in a partnership that extended across a large number of the surrounding fields. By the 1882 1st edition OS map (Fig.4) Hallfarm Brick Works had been established on the site, possibly within a former extraction pit. A pump is situated in the north-east corner of the site, with two kilns at the southern end. A rows of structures depicted between the pump and kilns may comprises drying sheds for bricks or just stacks of bricks but this is unclear. A tramway extends from the kilns and structures south-west to the jetty and river (ephemeral traces of this remain). The 1904 OS map (Fig.5) depicts the addition of a further kiln to the brickworks, the establishment of buildings on the eastern side of the site that remain to the present day, and a separate tramway at the northern end of the site that appears to be connected to clay extraction pits to the north-east. The 1968 OS map (Fig.6) depicts the development of the site to its modern extent, which remains unchanged on the 1991 OS map (Fig.7). These developments comprise the construction of tanks on the western side of the site and the removal of the tramways.

5 THE BUILDINGS (Figs. 8 & 9)

5.1 At the time of the survey, the principal buildings had been little altered since production ceased in 2011, allowing a coherent understanding of the brick-making process to be discerned. Each building is therefore described below according to that process.

Building 1 – The brick factory

5.2 The factory is the largest building on the site, extending as a narrow, unadorned range, part-brick and timber, and roofed in corrugated sheeting (Plate 1). The northern elevation is constructed of bright orange brickwork laid in Flemish-bond, pierced by a large sliding door of modern plywood. Short outshuts extend to the east and west to protect the machinery and provide a store for sand. The western elevation is similarly bricked and pierced by sliding doors and Crittall-type steel casement windows.

5.3 The south and east elevations are of more ephemeral materials. The south gable is constructed in cement blockwork, with modern doors and ramps giving access. Most of the eastern side of the building is walled in sections of corrugated sheeting and plywood, with the northern part left open to the elements. At the centre, newer blockwork additions include a motor room and large fuel tanks supported on brick and rendered stanchions. These appear to have been inscribed with graffiti when first constructed, including the date 1965.

5.4 The northern end marks the beginning of the brick-making process, where the basic machinery survives in outline. A raised hopper and conveyor belts transported the clay to a grinding mill (Plate 2). These lie outside the building, but are protected by flimsy timber and sheet-tin canopies. Within the building, the clay fell into the pug mill, which was driven by a series of drive

wheels and belts, which remain in situ. The brick-making machine is marked 'Perry's Patent Brick Machine, Westcliff-on-Sea, No. 3 No. 259656'. In the adjoining workshop area, the bricks were moulded and produced by hand for the next stage of the process.

5.5 A wide lateral transfer rail with moveable bogie or simple wheeled chassis divides the area from the adjoining brick store, and allowed the stacked green bricks to be transported elsewhere, via a second narrow rail or into the storage area beyond, via six parallel secondary rails (Plate 3). Three of the tracks on the east side are properly gauged and welded to cross-bars while those of the west are of much simpler form.

5.6 The central section of the building was used chiefly as a hack-shed to dry the bricks prior to firing. The area is partly enclosed with a secondary internal blockwork wall set in from the outer walls, and divided from the ends of the building by sliding wooden doors (Plate 4). The area is also enclosed with a flimsy ceiling of insulation tiles and slats.

5.7 Additional heat to speed up the drying process was provided from the adjoining machine room, where a 'Swirlamiser' oil burner and various motors provided power and fuel to the plant.

5.8 The roof of the factory is surprisingly flimsy, being constructed of nailed or bolted members throughout as a series of close-set trusses. Tie-beams with raking-struts rise to principal-rafters and are connected by plywood fishplates in the manner of a steel roof, but here in slender softwood. All appears to be of fairly modern date.

5.9 The kilns stand close-by on the eastern side of the building, where ready access was afforded by the narrow rail track. An ephemeral modern canopy of various materials spans the gap, giving some protection from the elements.

Building 2 – The kilns

5.10 Four rectangular updraught kilns stand in a line to the east of the factory (Building 1) (Plate 5). When not charged, they stand as 4.0m high open enclosures, entered through a wide aperture on the west side. These were sealed over during firing, and a roof formed above the stacks of bricks. The kilns are faced on the exterior by locally made bricks with some secondary supporting buttresses, but internally, more durable shale bricks are laid in English-bond with thin mortar joints; some retain scorch marks from the firings. Each side of the kiln is pierced by six regularly-spaced apertures at low level, through which oil burners heated the kilns (Plate 6). All the kilns show signs of failure and buckling from the intense firing process, with frequent signs of patching and repair. Between each structure, various pipe-runs survive, though the actual burner heads have been removed. These introduced flame into the kilns via specially-made square bricks with circular apertures.

Building 3 – Cooling shed, storage building and workshop

5.11 A long, accretive building of several phases to the east of the main factory formed a dry store or cooling shed. This has a mono-pitch roof, but a more modern range with conventional pitched roof adjoins to the south-east. A rudimentary brick extension lies to the east. These may have been separate once, but are now all connected internally.

5.12 The principal element is low, providing barely enough internal head-room, and rises in a shallow, single pitch to the east (Plate 7). The northern gable end and low section of the eastern elevation are constructed in brick laid in English-bond, with a small doorway giving access from the north. Upper sections of the western wall and the eastern wall are occupied by wide wooden louvred slats for ventilation, adjusted by internal swivelling posts with horizontal pegs. The southern gable is a ramshackle arrangement of plywood and corrugated sheeting pierced by two domestic doors flanking a central window.

5.13 The connecting south-eastern range is entirely in blockwork with weatherboarding to the gables and a pitched pan-tile roof. The southern elevation is pierced by a large aperture enclosed by a roll-shutter, while a series of wide windows pierce the eastern wall. A second low brick extension with mono-pitch roof stands to the north.

5.14 Internally the floor of the older element is brick throughout, rising in three shallow steps from east to west. Large bases or plinths stand on either side for structures or shelving now removed, while the central section of the building retains a rough framework for shelving (Plate 8). At the southern end, three parallel rails and a lateral rail with surviving bogie link the shed with the eastern extensions. To the east the stores are constructed as noted above in modern brickwork and steel (Plate 9). At the time of the survey these buildings were being used to store moulds.

Building 4 – Early kiln

5.15 The disused remains of a 19th century ‘Suffolk’ kiln stands to the east of its modern counterparts (Plate 10). This is similar in form to the later types, but differing in having a recessed floor below ground level. It is constructed in English-bond with walls of immense, 1.3m thickness, though now in poor condition and partly collapsed in the south-western corner, where attempts at repair in modern cement are visible. Access is given from the west through a semi-circular aperture. The eastern wall appears slightly concave, though this may be an effect of structural movement.

Building 5 – Office

5.16 A small single storey building stands to the north of the site and may once have been the office, though has been much altered and partly converted to lavatories (Plate 11). The building is constructed in brick except

on the east, where a robust timber lintel of elm or oak suggests it was once clad in timber or open-fronted on this side. One brick on the northern jamb has been inscribed with the date 1878. The brickwork is laid in Flemish-bond with a soldier course at tie-beam level. On the south, the wall is rendered to a height of 1.50m and is pierced by an arched window. A small blocked window lies to the west. The western side of the building has a second arched aperture now fitted with a metal casement. A similar example lies adjacent, also inserted into an earlier aperture. A small chimney extends above the pan-tile roof.

5.17 The northern wall is blank, though shows signs of alteration, with several blocked windows and doors. A date of 1912 is scorched into the brickwork.

5.18 The interior is plain and given over to modern uses. The fireplace has been blocked.

Building 6 – Nissen Hut

5.18 Building 6 is a typical 'Nissen' hut of semi-circular profile, with corrugated cladding over iron ribs, though appears to have been partially truncated from its original length (Plate 12). Five iron hoops support two layers of corrugated sheet metal, separated by simple timber purlins. The hoops are restrained by slender L-section ties. The northern end is closed off with concrete blockwork pierced by a 1950s Crittall-type steel casement window with reeded glass and a modern door. A small stove pipe pierces the wall servicing a small fire of contemporary date. A second large Crittall-type window projects to the west.

Building 7 – Brick storage building

5.19 A tall building of haphazard construction with a flat roof and an extension to the east lies to the north of Building 3 (Plate 13). It is built in pot- or fire-brick with two large full-height plywood double doors giving access to the south. Adjacent, a rudimentary extension constructed of similar materials extends to the east with a pitched asbestos roof and a timber casement window piercing the eastern gable. Attached to the south a steel tank is set upon concrete supports within a small enclosed brick bund. The building was probably used as a garage and workshop.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Although Read's brickworks represented one of the last remaining brick producers in Suffolk, the quality of buildings on the site reflect the modest scale of the business. With heat in abundance, and the need for extensive ventilation in hack-sheds and dry stores, durable and well-made buildings were not required, and the factory and stores retain much timber in fairly

flimsy construction. Consequently, the disused Suffolk kiln, the office and probably part of the dry store are the only readily identifiable 19th century remnants of the earlier factory which still survive.

6.2 The majority of the buildings are of no great age, appearing to be no earlier than early to mid-20th century, apart from those already mentioned. At the time of the survey, some plant survived in the factory, together with the narrow-gauged rail and bogies or framed chassis for transporting the bricks around the site.

6.3 Just outside the site, a barn, now used for storing boats, was probably once part of the complex, as it adjoins the path of the track which led to the jetty. It lies outside the scope of the survey, but the heavily decayed remains of the jetty, and some track survive at the water's edge as a relic of the earlier transportation system for the finished product.

6.4 The shell of the Nissen hut lies to the west of the main production centre, but may well have been relocated from elsewhere, as such buildings were by nature portable and fairly ephemeral.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Reade's Brickworks, emerging as a modest, local supplier of brick and tile in the 19th century, gained in importance in the later part of the 20th century as a survivor, when most of its competitors were driven out of business by the monolithic London Brick Company, which was capable of producing colossal quantities of bricks in the post-war years. Reade's, like many others, was forced to become more specialised in the latter period, but at the cost of lower productivity and cost-efficiency, and limited opportunities for investment. Tougher environmental regulation on emissions has often been the final straw, even ruining its arch-nemesis LBC, once the largest producer in the world, which ceased production several years ago. In Suffolk, only Bulmer's Brick and Tile now survives as a traditional operator, catering to the specialised market in heritage and conservation.

7.2 Before the Second World War, brick-fields and small-scale producers proliferated in most of the eastern counties, serving small catchment areas and catering to a boom in housing and general construction which grew unabated until the First World War. The Suffolk HER notes numerous sites across the county relating to the brick industry, but many of these disappeared almost without notice in the 1950s to '70s, and a similar picture emerges across the wider region. Seen from a purely architectural perspective, the buildings at Reade's might be considered fairly undistinguished and even ramshackle, but this is a reflection of the nature of brick-making at this scale, and as a result of shrinkage, the buildings have become amplified in importance when found standing as the sole survivors of this important activity. Once closed, kilns and hack-sheds, not lending themselves to alternative uses have been erased without trace, and the clay pits, seen as an industrial scar, filled in or turned into lakes. These buildings are of some

importance for the history of Aldeburgh, but now, also have significance as an indicator of the industry in Suffolk.

7.3 The proposed development involves the demolition of the majority of the buildings with the exception of Building 5, the small office which represents the earliest phase of the brickworks and is to be retained as a store. The more recent and ephemeral nature of the existing buildings and their industrial usage indicates their unsuitability for residential conversion. The creation of 10 new four bedroom homes and a number of almshouses have been designed to be sympathetic to the previous use of the site providing for a lasting legacy.

8 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

8.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk HER and the archive deposited there. It will be deposited within three months of the conclusion of the fieldwork.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank MS Oakes Securities for funding the works, and Paul Robinson Partnership (UK) LLP for their assistance.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Ms Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation.

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APPENDIX 1 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Reades brickworks, Aldeburgh, Suffolk
County: Suffolk	
Village/Town: Aldeburgh	Parish: Aldeburgh
Planning application reference:	
Client name/address/tel:	MS Oakes Securities Ltd
Nature of application:	Demolition prior to residential construction
Present land use:	Derelict brickworks and builders yard
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TM 449 569
Site Code:	n/a
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Heritage Asset Assessment
Date of work:	November 2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Suffolk HER
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: - 19 th century and later
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In November 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a Heritage Asset Statement at Reads Brickworks, Aldeburgh, Suffolk (NGR TM 449 569). The heritage asset statement was commissioned in advance of the submission/determination of a proposed planning application to redevelop the site.</p> <p>Examination of the site revealed several buildings related to the production of brick, including the main factory, four updraught kilns, a small office and various storage buildings. Two buildings remain from the 19th century, including a disused 'Suffolk'-type kiln and the small office building. All other buildings appear to be of 20th century date, though the storage building may incorporate fragments of older structures.</p>
Author of summary: Lee Prosser	Date of Summary: November 2012

APPENDIX 2 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Reads brickworks, Aldeburgh, Suffolk				NGR: TM 449 569			
County: Suffolk				Museum Collecting Area: Suffolk HER			
Site Code: n/a				Project Number: 4398			
Date of Work: November 2012				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
21 st April 2011		No		25th May 2011		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (3 pages A4) Sketch plans made on site (6 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
n/a							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 3 sheets A3 – annotated Plans and elevations 4 sheets A3 Plans and elevations 1 sheets A4							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4189		Historic Asset Assessment				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PLATES



Plate 1 Main brick making building, Building 1, taken from the north-west (DP 5)



Plate 2 External machinery and conveyor belts, taken from the north-west (DP 9)



Plate 3 Series of trackways with a lateral track and surviving moveable trolley, north end of Building 1, taken from the north-west (DP 54)



Plate 4 Central section of Building 1 lined with trackways, taken from the north-west (DP 58)



Plate 5 The kilns, Building 2, taken from the south-east (DP 19)



Plate 6 Kiln (Building 2), interior, taken from the north-west (DP 70)



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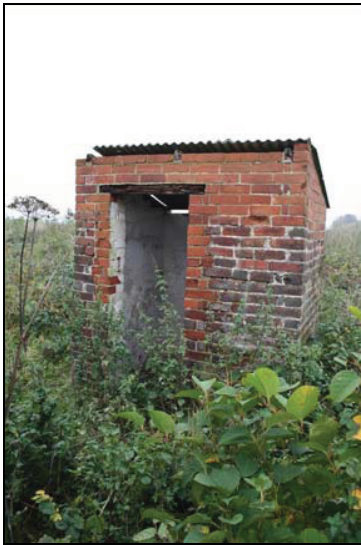
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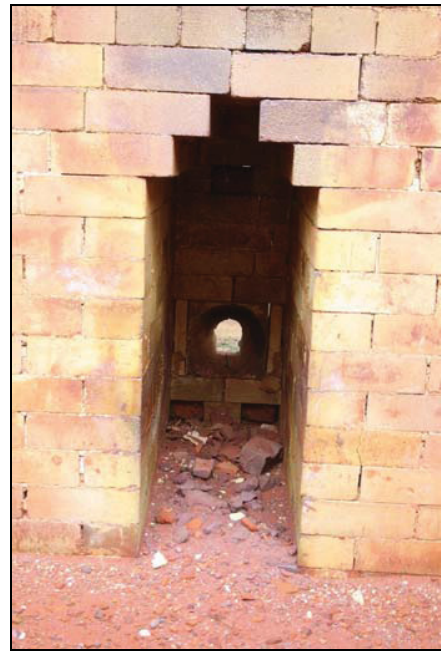
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

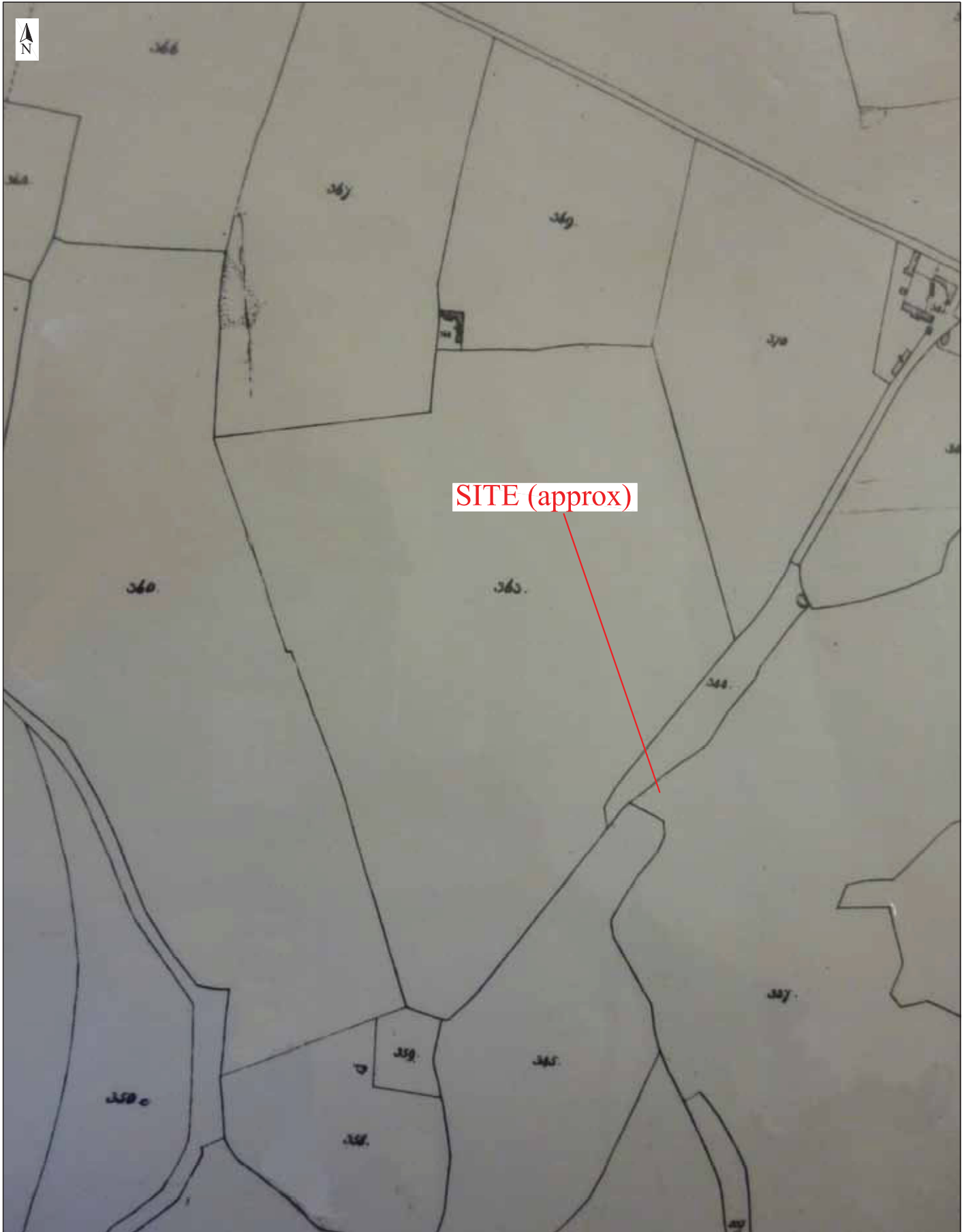


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location

Scale 1:1250 at A4



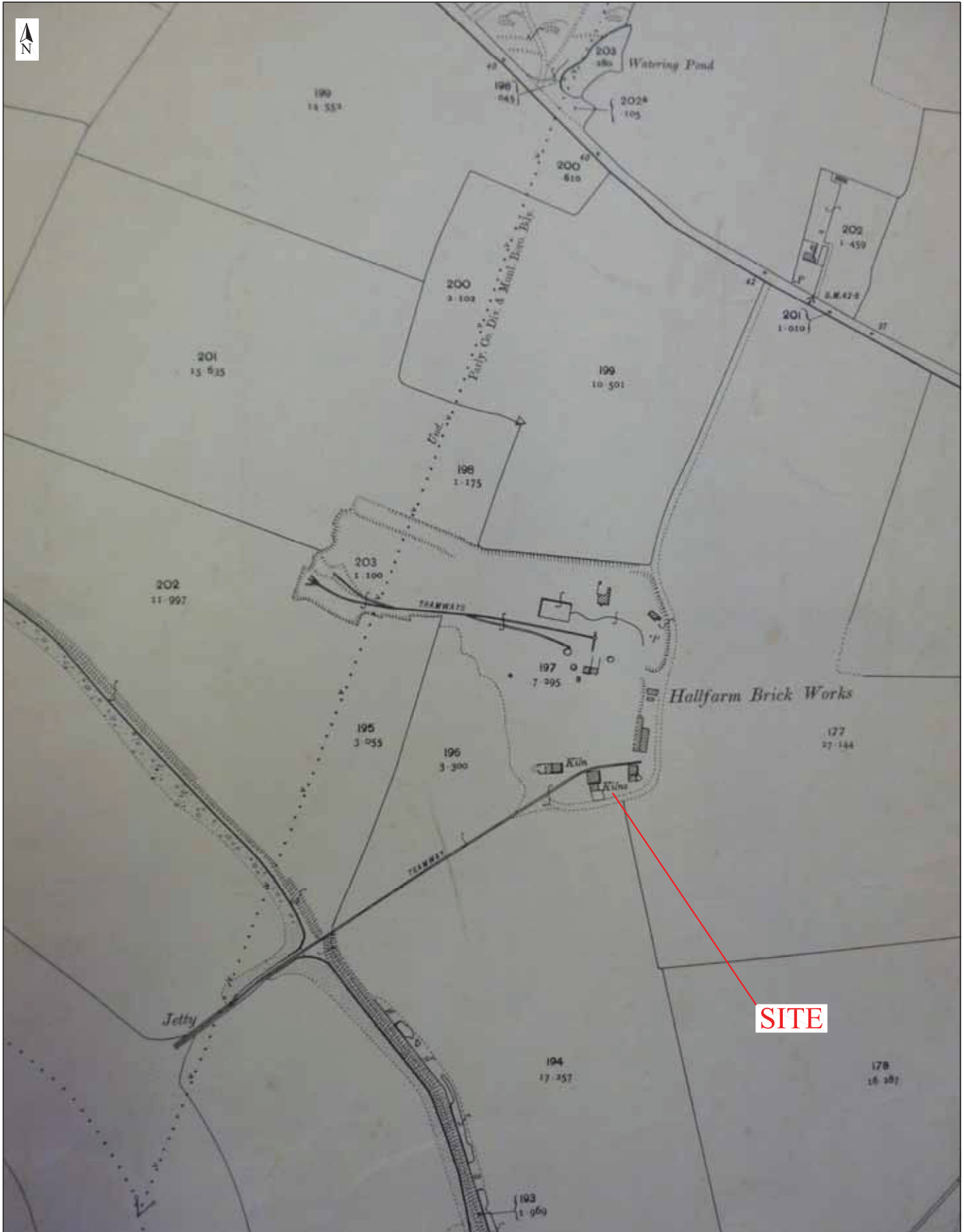


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Fig. 3 Aldeburgh Tithe map, 1838
Not to scale



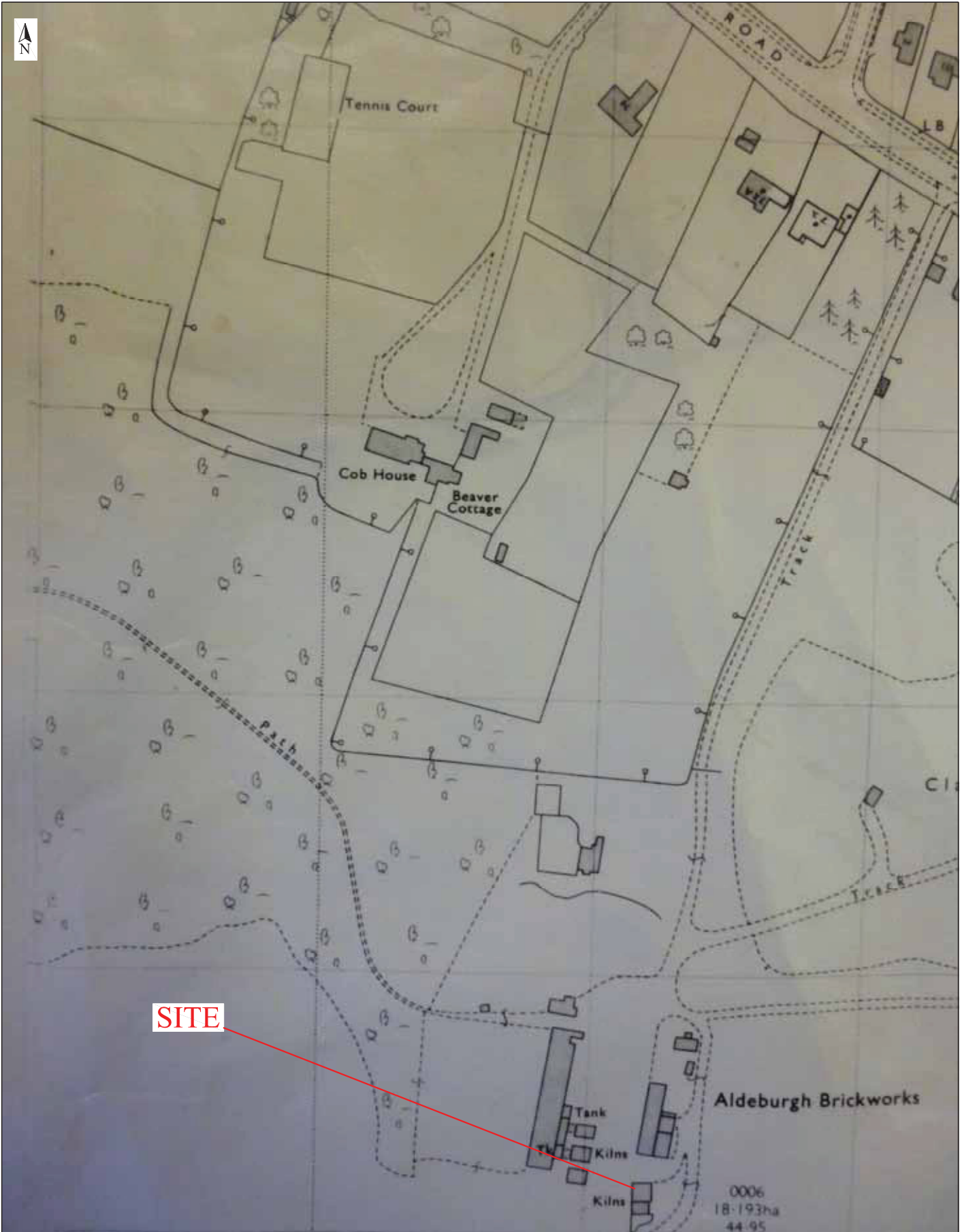
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Fig. 4 OS map, 1882
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1904
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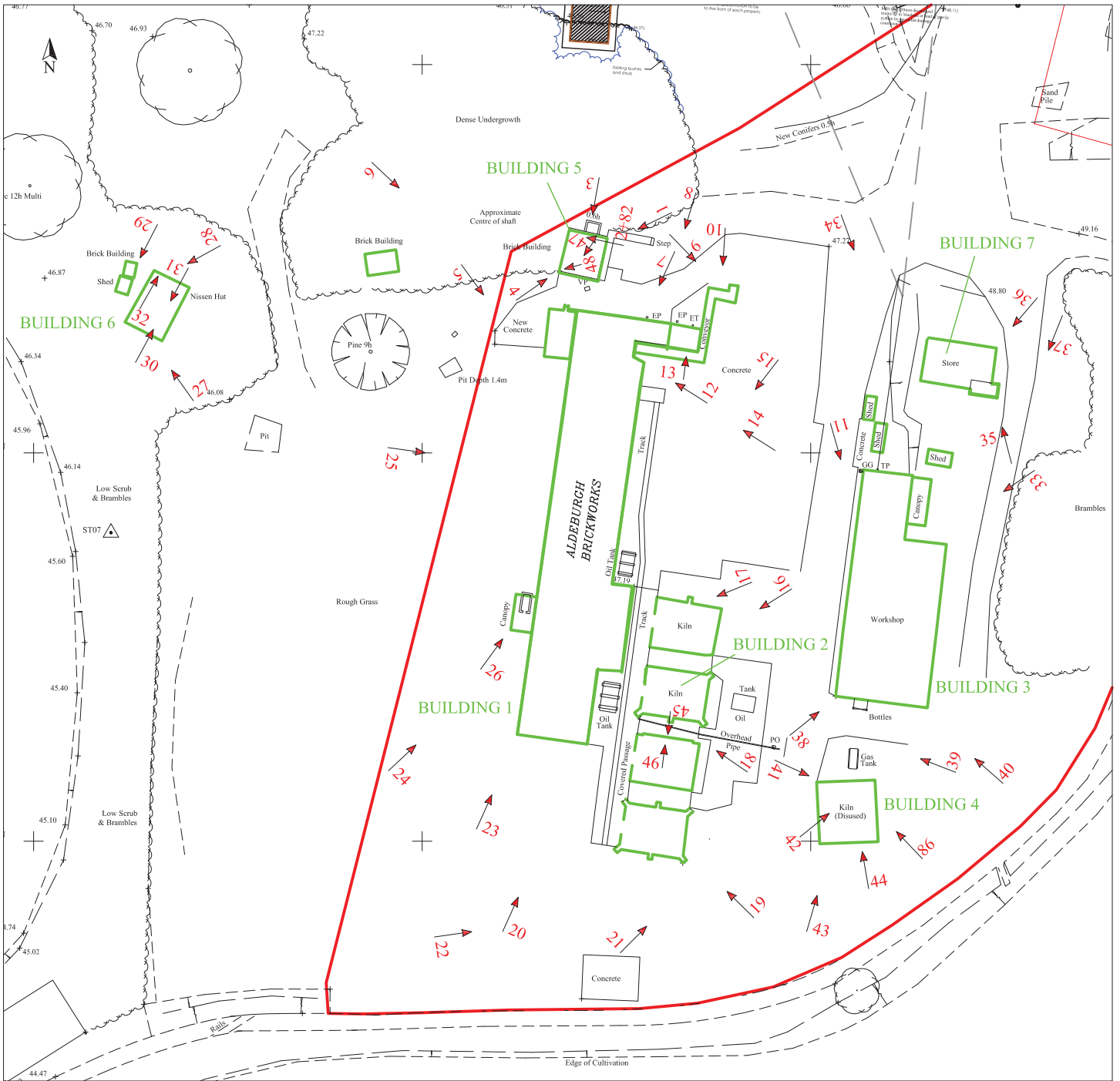
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1968
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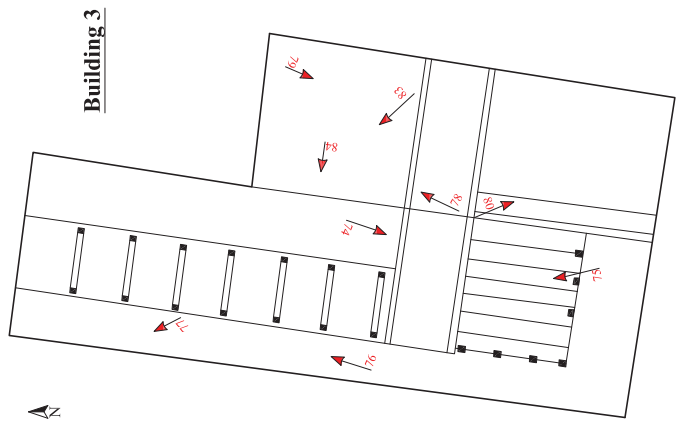
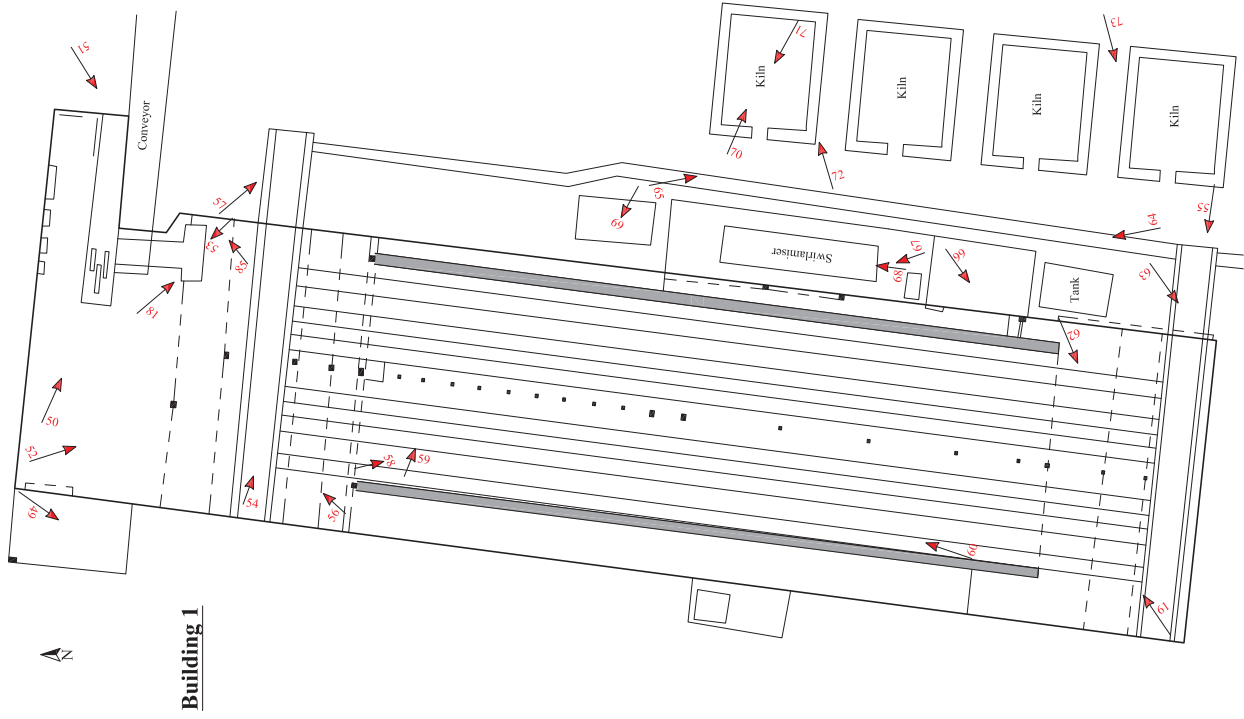
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1991
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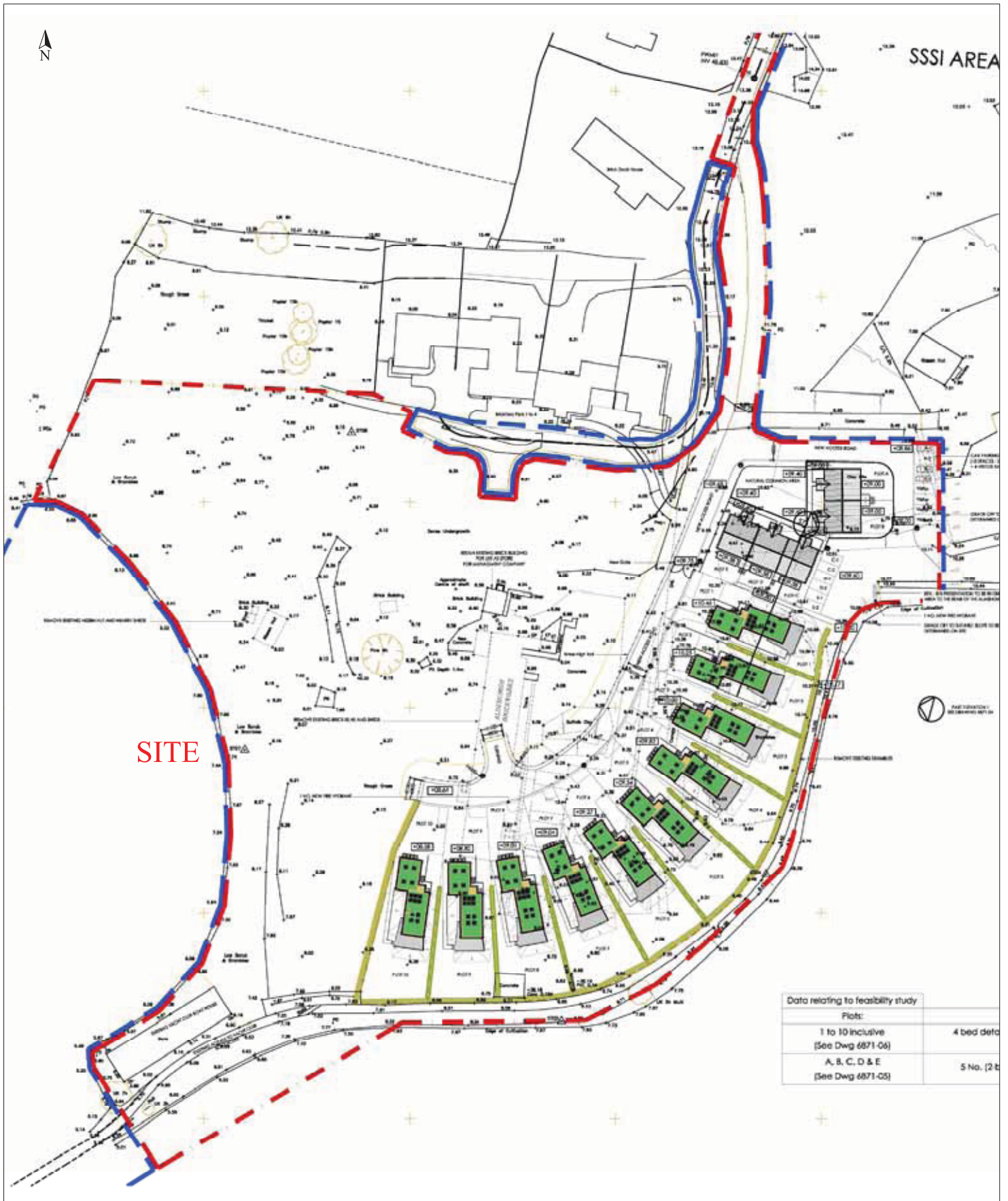
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Fig. 8 Photographic Locations

Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig. 9 Buildings 1 & 3 photographic locations
 Scale 1:250 at A3



0 50m

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Fig. 10 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4