



LANWADES WOODLAND PARK, KENTFORD, SUFFOLK – WESTERN SITE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



LANWADES WOODLAND PARK, KENTFORD, SUFFOLK – WESTERN SITE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Prepared on behalf of:

Lochailort Investments Ltd.

By:

Research & Report – Alice Schute BSc (Hons)

Edit – Martin Brook BA (Hons) MCIfA

Graphics – Dan McConnell BSc (Hons) MCIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse

St Andrews Street South

Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk

IP33 3PH


T: 01284 630057

info@brit-arch.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

Version 1.2

Event Number	N/A	NGR	TL 69254 66042
Project No.	P1484	Museum ACC	-
Planning Ref.	N/A	OASIS	N/A
Approved By:		Date	March 2025



DISCLAIMER

The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any error of fact resulting in loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.



Contents

DISCLAIMER.....	3
FIGURE LIST	5
Abstract.....	6
1.0 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Project Background.....	7
1.2 Site Description.....	8
2.0 METHODOLOGY.....	9
2.1 Aims & Scope	9
2.2 Research and Sources	9
3.0 PLANNING POLICIES	11
3.1 <i>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG September 2024)</i>	11
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	12
4.1 Summary of Site Heritage Status	12
4.2 Prehistoric.....	13
4.3 Iron Age	13
4.4 Medieval	13
4.5 Post – Medieval/Modern.....	14
4.6 Undated.....	14
4.7 Cartographic Sources (Figs. 4 – 8)	14
4.7 Site Visit	16
5.0 DISCUSSION	17
5.1 Archaeological Potential.....	17
5.2 Existing and Proposed Impact.....	17
Existing Impact	17
Proposed Impact	18
Impact on Setting.....	18
6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	19
6.1 Conclusions	19
6.2 Recommendations	19
7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY	22



APPENDIX 1 – HER DATA.....	25
Listed Buildings	25
Events	26
Monuments	27

FIGURE LIST

Figure 1	General Location Plan
Figure 2	HER Data – Monuments, Events, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments
Figure 3	Site Redline
Figure 4	Site Redline over 1836 Tithe Map
Figure 5	Site Redline over 1893 6" OS Map
Figure 6	Site Redline over 1919 1:63k OS Map
Figure 7	Site Redline over 1937 1:25k OS Map
Figure 8	Site Redline over 1953 1:63k OS Map
Figure 9	Site Photographs
Figure 10	Site Photographs
Figure 11	Site Photographs
Figure 12	Site Photographs
Figure 13	Site Photographs
Figure 14	Site Photographs
Figure 15	Site Photographs
Figure 16	Site Photographs
Figure 17	Site Photographs
Figure 18	1936 Tithe Register Plot 15
Figure 19	1936 Tithe Register Plot 9a
Figure 20	1936 Tithe Register Plot 10
Figure 21	Historic Photographs
Figure 22	Site Redline & Photograph Location
Figure 23	Proposed Site Layout Plan



Abstract

Britannia Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Lochailort Investments Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at the site of the Former Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk (TL6925466042).

The objective of this assessment is to establish the likelihood of the presence of any existing heritage assets on the site as well as the likely potential for any previously unknown archaeological remains on the site.

Evidence of activity from the SHER (Suffolk Historical Environmental Record) shows relatively sparse archaeological activity for the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval finds. Consequently, the potential for archaeological remains being present dating to these periods is low.

Cartographic evidence suggests the land on which the assessment site sits, at least since the early 17th century, were fields and arable pasture, and unlike the main Animal Health Trust Campus to the east, has remained largely undeveloped. Consequently, the potential for post-medieval remains is considered to be low to moderate.

If archaeological remains are present, the potential for actual preservation is considered to be moderate to high depending on how much damage occurred during the erection of the permanent/semi-permanent structures amongst the paddocks.

If archaeological remains were to be encountered during the development, the impact would be high if the proposed construction and demolition techniques used are industry standard. Foundation, service trenches, car park creation and landscaping will remove surviving subsurface remains.

The impact to setting is considered moderate to high.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Britannia Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Lochailort Investments Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at the site of the Former Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk (TL6925466042) (Fig. 1).

This assessment will accompany a detailed planning application for the residential redevelopment of the western half of the site only. A separate report has been commissioned by Lochailort Investments Ltd for an archaeological desk-based assessment at the site of the Former Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk (TL69716629) relating to the western half of the site. These two desk-based assessments should be read in conjunction with one another.

The objective of this assessment is to establish the presence of any existing heritage assets, the likely potential for any previously unknown archaeological remains on the site and to assess the likely impact of the proposed development on these assets. It will also consider the setting of the new development in relation to existing listed buildings and known archaeological sites within the immediate area of the assessment site.

The following aspects of the development may have an impact on buried heritage assets and will be assessed accordingly:

- Foundation trenches for all buildings/structures;
- Service runs;
- Landscaping and general ground reduction;
- Road and path construction;
- Building works compounds and vehicle tracking routes.



1.2 *Site Description*

The proposed site is located at the western end of the village of Kentford, Suffolk, less than 4 miles from Newmarket.

The assessment site comprises a sub-rectangular area, divided into multiple paddocks (Fig.3) owned and occupied by the former Animal Health Trust (AHT), now permanently closed. A number of permanent/semi-permanent structures for example wooden animal shelters, outbuildings and water troughs, occupy the site.

The main access to the site is via private access from Bury Road (B1506), which runs adjacent to and bounds the site to the north. The site is also served by School Road, an access road from the B1506 which runs along the western boundary of the assessment site.

The AHT campus covers approximately 120 acres and occupies a semi-rural setting, surrounded by pasture and directly abuts new residential housing to the east.

The underlying geological bedrock is described as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 100.5 and 89.8 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (BGS, 2024).

No superficial geology has been recorded on the site at the time of writing.



2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Aims & Scope*

This report aims to evaluate all known information relating to subsurface and above ground archaeological remains within a 1km radius centred on the assessment site, in order to identify the potential presence of archaeological remains that will be impacted upon during the development. It will also consider the impact of the development on the setting of existing archaeological sites and listed buildings in the immediate vicinity. This report will take into consideration existing truncation from previous developments and the potential impact caused by the implementation of the proposed development plans and construction methods within the assessment site.

2.2 *Research and Sources*

Historic Environment Record

The Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SHER) was consulted and provided details of all data held within a 1km radius of the site. The SHER databases hold records of archaeological sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, find spots, registered parks and gardens and battlefields.

Documentary Sources

Primary and secondary documentary sources were consulted via the SHER and the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk). All sources consulted are listed in the bibliography.

Cartographic Sources

A search of primary and secondary cartographic sources was undertaken via Ordnance Survey. Additionally, a Tithe Map online resource was consulted. Maps held at the Suffolk Record Office and available online via the Suffolk County Council's Historic Maps website, as well as some available online via the British Library were also consulted where possible.



Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on the 9th December 2024 by Britannia Archaeology Ltd. The visit aimed to identify any existing earthworks or visible archaeological remains, establish the condition and character of the site and note its setting. Proposed site plans were consulted during the visit to assess areas most at risk from the development. Photographs were taken from various points around the site with the location being recorded on a site plan.

Presentation of Results

The results are presented by historical/archaeological period and are a synthesis of all data relevant to the site. Not all the data supplied by the SHER is referred to in the report, however Appendix 1 contains a full table and brief descriptions of the SHER search results which are also shown in full in Appendix 1.



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological Desk Based Assessment has been carried out at the request of the client and has been authored following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, HMCLG September 2023).

3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG September 2024)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible, (NPPF, 2024 - 218). The key areas for consideration are:

203.

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

210.

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following results are presented as a synthesis of all the data obtained from the sources detailed above (Section 2.0) and listed in the bibliography. Where possible, the SHER preferred reference has been used and corresponds with Figure 2.

The Animal Health Trust was founded in 1946 as the “Veterinary Education Trust” (V.E.T) by Walter Reginald Wooldridge. Renamed the “Animal Health Trust” (AHT) in 1948, it obtained royal charter status in 1963 and the Princess Royal as its president. The Trust was a large, national independent veterinary and scientific charity that studied and cured diseases in companion animals and advanced the teaching and practice of veterinary art and science (Bidwells).

Following fundraising difficulties and issues aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Animal Health Trust was forced into liquidation in July 2020.

4.1 *Summary of Site Heritage Status*

Four listed buildings were returned by the SHER search, primarily relating to Lanwades Hall.

Lanwades Hall and estate is thought to be named after a wading place through the river Kennet, which flows across Lanwades Stud directly to the south of the assessment site. Lanwade Stud, which was founded well before the 1880s, used to encompass, what is today, the Animal Health Trust (AHT) (Lanwades Stud, 2024).

In 1946, Lanwade Hall and estate of 140 acres, was sold to V.E.T (the forerunner of the AHT) to form the research and development campus for the charity.

Built in 1907, the original Lanwades Hall (275626), was constructed in celebration of the then owner, James Larnach, having won the 1898 Derby with Jeddah, who was eventually buried in the grounds (Lanwades Stud, 2024). However, in 2016, the Grade II listed Edwardian Hall, along with 11.4 acres of land and Grade II listed lodge cottages and gateway (275269), was sold to a private buyer and is now used as a wedding and events venue. The walled garden, and garden cottage, illustrated on the 1893 OS map (Fig.5) were also sold and today is a private residence.



A former stable block, and Grade II listed building (275628) remained part of the AHT, as the John Macdougall Visitors Centre. Built c.1907 with Lanwades Hall, the stable block consists of three ranges around a court, with a wall and gate enclosing the fourth side.

Approximately 490m to the northeast of the assessment site is Lanwade House (274630). Despite major 19th and 20th century alterations, the house retains an early 16th century timber-framed core (Fig.13. DP:104).

4.2 Prehistoric

Only three prehistoric records were returned by the SHER search. These relate to findspots of a single Late Prehistoric struck flint identified during and archaeological evaluation (MUN 034/ESF20653/ESF19918) c.827m to the northeast, and prehistoric lithic implements c.395m west of the northwest corner of the assessment site (MUN 003).

To the west, c.100m, a Late Neolithic – Late Bronze Age ring ditch was identified during the excavation of the Gallop site (MUN039/ESF21590).

4.3 Iron Age

The Iron Age is represented by a single record. In addition to the record above (MUN039/ESF21590) Iron Age pits were revealed during the excavation of the Gallop site.

4.4 Medieval

Evidence for Medieval activity is limited, with only three records of medieval date being returned by the SHER search. To the northeast of assessment site, c.800m, lies the historic settlement core of Kentford (KTD 017). Located on the outskirts of the settlement is Farmstead: Stud Farm, visible on the first edition OS map.

Approximately 660m south, a 13th century prick spur was recovered after subsoiling (MUN 059).



4.5 *Post – Medieval/Modern*

Post-medieval records returned by the SHER search, primarily relate to extant and non-extant domestic and industrial infrastructure. Examples include farmsteads Lanwades Stud (MUN 063) and Stud Farm (MUN 064), Trinity Hall Farm (MUN 055/065)

At the B1506 crossroads directly adjacent to the northeastern corner of the assessment site, lies The Boy's Grave, marked with a cross (MUN 046).

4.6 *Undated*

Records of undefined date, returned by the SHER search, primarily relate to undated archaeological features and cropmarks. Examples include ring ditches c.1km to the south (MUN 001, MUN 002, MUN 009 & MUN 019) and archaeological features of undefined date revealed during trenching (MUN 036/ESF20444) c.1km to the east.

4.7 *Cartographic Sources (Figs. 4 – 8)*

The earliest cartographic evidence which shows the location of Kentford/Moulton is Christopher Saxton's map of Suffolk dating to 1575, however it is at a scale with very little detail. This is also true for Blaeu's 1641 Map of Suffolk.

Therefore, the earliest detailed cartographic evidence for the assessment site is the 1836 Tithe Map (Fig.4). The Tithe Map reveals that the land on which the assessment site sits is apportionment 15. Owned by "*Rutland The Most Noble John Henry Duke of*", apportionment 15 is described as "*in Chippenham filed*" and was rented and occupied by Thomas Gardner (Table 1). Approximately half of apportionment 15 is associated with the site of the former AHT, with land east of the assessment site (the main AHT campus) under the same ownership today.

A collection of buildings, within apportionment 15 and just southwest of the assessment site, can be seen to occupy the field; this could mark the location, of what today is Lanwades Stud (Fig.4).



The adjoining land (6, 7 & 8) to the northeast of the assessment site, was owned by Davison William and occupied by James Holder (Fig.4). Apportionment 6, which is described as "Farmhouse Yards etc." is today, occupied by Lanwades House (274630).

Table 1: Tithe Apportionments (Figs. 18 – 20)

Number	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Type	Quantities in Statute Measure			Rent – Charge Payable to Rector		
					A	R	P	£	s.	d.
6	Davison William	James Holder	Farmhouse yards etc.	-	-	2	38			
7	Davison William	James Holder	2 Acres	Grass	2	-	16			
8	Davison William	James Holder	4 Acres	Arable	4	1	27			
9	Davison William	James Holder	9 Acres	Arable	9	1	21			
9a	Davison William	James Holder	Allotment in Chippenham Field	Arable	7	3	36	2	11	-
10	Davison William	James Holder	Allotment in Chippenham Field	Arable	20	1	32			
15	Rutland the Most Noble John Henry Duke of	Thomas Gardner	In Chippenham Field	Arable	212	2	31			

At the time of the tithe and apportionment publication, Thomas Gardner held a total quantity of 361 acres, 3 rods and 38 perches and James Holder a total of 43 acres, 3 rods and 9 perches (Table 2).

Landowner	Occupier	Total Quantities in Statute Measure			Total Rent – Charge Payable to Rector		
		A	R	P	£	s.	d.
Davison William	James Holder	43	3	9	12	12	2
Rutland the Most Noble John Henry Duke of	Thomas Gardner	361	3	38	107	1	10

Table 2: Summary of Tithe Apportionments

By the time of the publication of the revised 1893 OS map, c.1910, the assessment site had seen a number of changes (Fig.5). Apportionment 15, on which the assessment site lies, has been internally divided into two fields, with a central boundary depicted as woodland. This stretch of woodland exists today.



The structures that were present to the south in apportionment 15, are now more substantial and are given the name "*The Buildings*". Access can be seen, in the form of path or track, connecting "*The Buildings*" to "*Lanwades Park*". This trackway is still present today, in the form of a tarmacked road and track, however its connection to Lanwades Stud is unknown, though very likely.

The 1919 OS map depicts less detail than that of the 1893 OS map, however it is clear that the land divisions and internal boundaries remain the same (Fig.6).

The 1937 OS map is very similar to the 1893 OS map; field divisions and the presence/layout of structures largely remain the same (Fig.7). The 1937 OS map does, however, depict the eastern half of the two fields as potentially wooded.

By the 1953 OS map publication, the AHT had been established on this site for c.8 years (Fig.8). After WWII (where the ground of Lanwades Park were taken over by the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers), the house and lands were sold by its current owner Major Matthews to the AHT (Murray, 2018). The 1953 OS map displays no notable differences to its former versions.

4.7 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken by the author of the 9th of December 2024 to determine the current status of the assessment area, investigate the presence of any surface or potential sub-surface archaeological remains and to ascertain the current level of truncation.

Photographs were taken from various points around the site (Fig. 22).

Owned and occupied by the former Animal Health Trust, the site was a sub-rectangular parcel of land, internally divided into at least eight paddocks by semi-permanent wooden fencing. A number of permanent/semi-permanent structures such as wooden animal shelters, fences and outbuildings, occupy the site (Figs. 9 – 18).



5.0 DISCUSSION

5.1 *Archaeological Potential*

Cartographic evidence suggests the land on which the assessment site sits, at least since the early 17th century, were fields and arable pasture, and unlike the main Animal Health Trust Campus to the east, has remained largely undeveloped. Consequently, the potential for post-medieval remains is considered to be **low to moderate**.

The results of the HER and documentary sources indicate a **low** potential for features and finds dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval finds.

5.2 *Existing and Proposed Impact*

Existing Impact

The greatest existing impact to subsurface archaeological remains is from the modern permanent and semi-permanent structures present across site. The construction of these structures and associated infrastructure may have caused damage to below ground heritage assets, however this cannot be confirmed without investigation into the depth and form of the foundations.

Despite these modern developments, there is still **high** potential for survival of archaeological deposits, if deep features are present and in areas which have experienced little or no development/interference.



Proposed Impact

The details of the proposed development proposal can be seen in figure 23.

If usual industry standard depths are followed (up to 1.00m for standard foundation runs), along with any associated landscaping would likely cause a significant and detrimental impact to any subsurface archaeological remains should they still be present.

Impact on Setting

The view of the assessment site is somewhat mitigated by the presence of hedges, existing woodland and trees along the assessment sites northern, western and southern boundary. The eastern boundary abuts the main AHT campus to the east, which is also to be developed into residential housing.

Should any hedges, existing woodland or trees be removed to facilitate development, then the housing development could become highly visible, particularly given the nature and size of the proposed development.

The assessment site lies on the western outskirts of Kentford, which has seen moderate expansion in the way of modern development, with new residential housing directly abutting the AHT site to the east.

However, surrounded by agricultural fields and pasture, to the north, west and south, and given that the assessment site has remained as pasture, and largely undeveloped for the past c.250 years, the proposed development would greatly impact the setting.



6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Evidence of activity from the SHER shows relatively sparse archaeological activity for the Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. Consequently, the potential for archaeological remains being present dating to these periods is considered low.

Documentary and cartographic evidence indicate that the site has been predominately unoccupied for the last c.250 years. Part of the AHT, which is predominately concentrated on the eastern half of the campus, the site is primarily an area of pasture, used as former paddocks. Consequently, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval and early modern period is considered **low to moderate**.

If archaeological remains are present, the potential for actual preservation is considered to be **moderate to high** depending on how much damage occurred during the construction and erection of the permanent/semi-permanent structures within the paddocks.

If archaeological remains were to be encountered during the development, the impact would be high if the proposed construction and demolition techniques used are industry standard. Foundation, service trenches, car park creation and landscaping will remove surviving subsurface remains.

The impact to setting is considered **moderate to high**, stemming from the significant change in land use. However, whilst the visual and functional character of the area will be noticeably transformed, this assessment suggests that these changes, despite their scale, would not result in substantial or irreversible damage to the broader surrounding environment.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this desk-based assessment, any archaeological intervention would be of limited value. However, the Suffolk County Council planning officer in consultation with their archaeological advisor have the final decision as to the necessity for any further archaeological work.



Any such archaeological intervention required could be undertaken as part of a planning condition attached to consent.



7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lochailort Investments Ltd for funding the project and for their advice throughout.

The research was undertaken by Alice Schute and the report was completed by Alice Schute, Martin Brook and Dan McConnell of Britannia Archaeology Ltd. The graphics were produced by Dan McConnell.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Conduct*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2019. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.



Websites:

Bidwells "Lanwades Park, Kentford.

<https://docs.planning.org.uk/20230824/56/RZQWKSPDL9700/39ipeb4l73n1oqf7.pdf>

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Guthrie, A., 2012. <https://www.vetsurgeon.org/b/veterinary-news/posts/78572>

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

History of Lanwades Stud

[https://www.lanwades.com/history/index.html#:~:text=The%20original%20Lanwades%20Hall%20\(now,%E2%80%9CLanwades%20House%E2%80%9D%20in%201931.](https://www.lanwades.com/history/index.html#:~:text=The%20original%20Lanwades%20Hall%20(now,%E2%80%9CLanwades%20House%E2%80%9D%20in%201931.)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Murray, T. 2018. <https://www.suffolknews.co.uk/newmarket/news/hidden-in-woodland-is-the-grave-of-jeddah-the-1898-derby-winner-1-8371846/>

Old Maps <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/>



Steward 2019. <https://www.eadt.co.uk/news/21436060.princess-royal-opens-new-building-suffolk-based-animal-health-trust/>

Cartographic Sources Consulted

1836 Tithe Apportionment Map
1893 6" OS Map revised c.1910
1919 1:63K OS Map
1937 1:25k 6" OS Map
1953 1:63k 6" OS Map

APPENDIX 1 – HER DATA

Listed Buildings

DesigUID	PrefRef	NationalRe	Name	CuratorNot	Grade
DSF3432	275629	1193507	PAIR OF LODGE COTTAGES AND LINKING GATEWAY 250M NORTH OF LANWADES HALL	"Type and date: c1907 LODGE. Date: from 1902 to 1912	II
DSF3528	275630	1374806	LANWADES HOUSE	"Type and date: Early C16 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. Date: from 1500 to 1532	II
DSF3382	275628	1037683	STABLE BLOCK 200M NORTH EAST OF LANWADES HALL	"Type and date: c1905 STABLE. Date: from 1902 to 1912	II
DSF3430	275627	1193468	LANWADES HALL	"Type and date: c1907 COUNTRY HOUSE. Date: from 1902 to 1912	II

Events

EvUID	SMR number	Ref	Name	Description
ESF19918	MUN 034	OASIS-archaeol7-48028	Evaluation - Phases 1, 2 and 4, Kennett Park, Moulton	An evaluation comprising 13 trenches was undertaken in advance of development proposals. A previous DBA had identified the potential for prehistoric and medieval remains, particularly along the northern edge of the site where Hodskinson's 1783 map had depicted structures. No evidence of activity predating the modern period was revealed, with the exception of a single struck flint
ESF20444	MUN 036	OASIS-suffolkc1-62816	Kennet Park, Moulton	An archaeological evaluation of twenty-two linear trenches were excavated across the area; a ditch and posthole were recorded, the ditch was either prehistoric or post-medieval in date, the posthole was undated, but might have been post-medieval.
ESF20653	MUN 034	OASIS-suffolkc1-26591	Land at Kennett Park, Moulton Road, Kentford, MUN 034, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken prior to a proposal for the erection of a mixed-use development on the site of the Friskies Pet Care Centre and the two adjacent fields to the north and east of it in the parish of Moulton.
ESF21186	KTD 016		Monitoring - Adjacent to Ravensbury Lodge, Kentford	Monitoring of the footing trenches revealed no archaeological features or finds. Did confirm that the land had been built up in recent times to raise it above flood level.
ESF21590	MUN 038 MUN 039	OASIS-oxfordar3-99055	Excavation - Moulton Paddocks, Moulton	Between 1st November and 12th December 2010, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an Archaeological Excavation at Moulton Paddocks and a Strip, Map and Record at Moulton Gallop, Newmarket, Suffolk.
ESF22109	KTD 020	OASIS-stratasc1-145091	Geophysical Survey, Meddler Stud, Kentford	Geophysical Survey identified a number of anomalies that were of probable archaeological origin.
ESF22732	MUN 052	OASIS-preconst1-200093	Evaluation - Land at Lanwades Park, Kentford	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on land at Lanwades Park. A total of twelve trenches were excavated measuring between 30m and 50m long and 1.8m wide.
ESF26593	KTD 020	OASIS-cfaarcha1-307842	Evaluation - Land at Meddler Stud, Kentford	Evaluation of 25 additional trenches. Four of the trenches measured 20m x 1.8m and the other 21 trenches measured 30m x 1.8m.



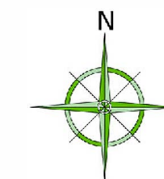
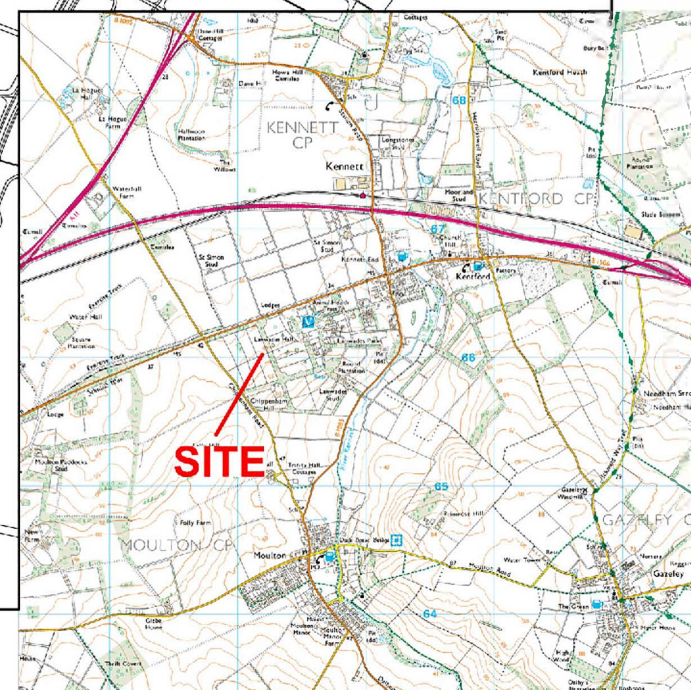
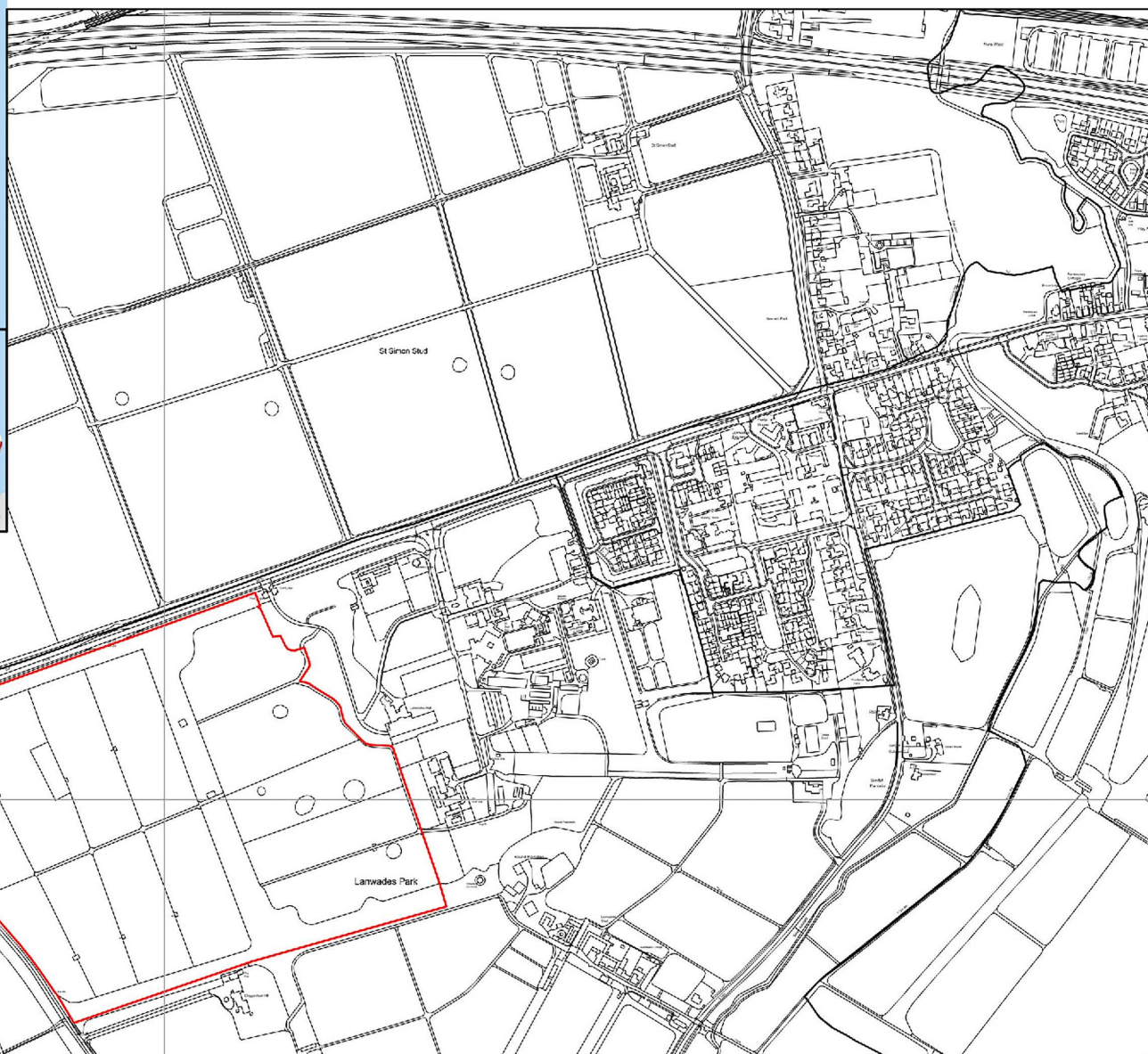
Monuments

MonUID	RecordType	Name	PrefRef	Summary	MonTypes	Period
MSF11505	MON	Meddler Stud	KTD 010	Earthwork in the form of a linear depression circa 2-3m wide with raised bankettes on either side circa 2m wide and 40cm high.	ROAD; FEATURE; HOLLOW WAY	Unknown
MSF14660	MON	Medieval bridge.	KTD 012	`The Old Roman Bridge', Kentford.	BRIDGE	Medieval
MSF6472	MON	House plots and gardens of unknown date.	KTD 007	Probably house plots, gardens etc.	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MSF18276	MON	A45 (former); B1506	MUN 020	Milestone shown on OS map of 1983 (S1).	MILESTONE	Post Medieval
MSF6432	MON	Ring ditch of unknown date.	MUN 009	Ring ditch, circa 34m diameter (S1).	RING DITCH	Unknown
MSF24759	MON	Kennet Park, Moulton	MUN 036	Evaluation identified a ditch and posthole and a small number of worked flints were recovered, monitoring of area B identified no features or finds.	DITCH; POST HOLE	Unknown
MSF25675	MON	Kentford historic settlement core	KTD 017	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Kentford.	VILLAGE	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval
MSF29470	BLD	Kennett Station	KTD 014	19th century railway station with only a few remaining buildings.	RAILWAY STATION	19th century to IPS: Modern
MSF29470	BLD	Kennett Station	KTD 014	19th century railway station with only a few remaining buildings.	RAILWAY STATION	19th century to IPS: Modern
MSF29470	BLD	Kennett Station	KTD 014	19th century railway station with only a few remaining buildings.	RAILWAY STATION	19th century to IPS: Modern
MSF27326	MON	Natural and Post Medieval features at Meddler Stud, Kentford.	KTD 020	Features recorded during the geophysical survey where identified in the evaluation as post-medieval ditches and natural features.	DITCH; DITCH; BANK (EARTHWORK); EARTHWORK; PIT; GULLY; PIT; POST HOLE?; FEATURE	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval



Lanwades Woodland Park, Kentford, Suffolk – Western Site
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

MSF41146	FMS	Farmstead: Chain Farm	KTD 035	Chain Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os map. The farmstead is laid out in a loose courtyard plan with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yards. The farmstead sits alongside a public road in a village location. Only the farmhouse remains	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; LOOSE COURTYARD PLAN; BARN	19th century
MSF41281	FMS	Farmstead: Lanwades Stud (The Buildings)	MUN 063	The Buildings is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular U-plan with the farmhouse attached to the agricultural range. The farmstead sits alongside a private track in an isolated location. This farmstead survives intact with large scale modern infrastructure on site.	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; REGULAR COURTYARD U PLAN; BARN	19th century
MSF41282	FMS	Farmstead: Stud Farm	MUN 064	Stud Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular U-plan with an additional T-plan range. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead sits alongside a public road in a village location.	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; REGULAR COURTYARD U PLAN; BARN; REGULAR COURTYARD T PLAN	16th century to 19th century
MSF30053	FS	A single Late Prehistoric struck flint at Kennett Park	MUN 034	A single Late Prehistoric struck flint at Kennett Park identified during an archaeological evaluation.	FINDSPOT	Later Prehistoric
MSF14641	FS	Findspot of a Neolithic sectioned stone axe	KTD 024	Sectioned stone axe, Group VI, from Kentford/Kennet (Cambs)(S1). Formerly recorded as KTD MISC	FINDSPOT	Neolithic
MSF11012	MON	Trinity Farm (Un)	MUN 061	"R/B iron smelting furnaces" excavated (see below) by Bushnell and Cra'ster for Cambridge University Museum, circa 1962. Formerly recorded as MUN MISC	FEATURE; IRON WORKING SITE	Unknown
MSF6437	FS	Findspot of a Medieval prick spur	MUN 059	C13 prick spur found after subsoiling. Formerly recorded as MUN MISC	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MSF34995	MON	Bury St Edmunds to Newmarket railway line	SUF 071	Bury St Edmunds to Newmarket railway line. Opened March 1854.	RAILWAY	19th century to IPS: Modern



Site Boundary

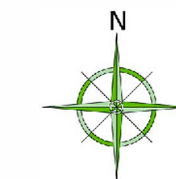
266033

569170

0 1:10000 500m

Reproduced on plans supplied by Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© Crown Copyright 2025.
County Map: CC licensed Image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0

NGR:	569170 266033	REF:	R1405
PROJECT:	LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025			
DATE:	MAR 2025	ALOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	1

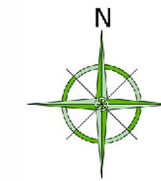


- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Archaeological Event
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area
- Registered Parks & Gardens

Listed Buildings

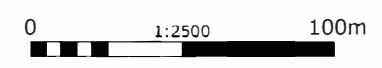
- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II

NGR:	569170 266033	REF:	R1405
PROJECT:	LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - MONUMENTS, EVENTS, LISTED BUILDINGS, SCHEDULED MONUMENTS		
CLIENT:	LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com			
© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025			
DATE:	MAR 2025	ALOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	2

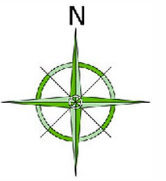


 Site Boundary

Reproduced on plans supplied by Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© Crown Copyright 2025.
County Map: CC licensed Image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0



NGR:	569170 266033	REF:	R1405
PROJECT:	LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE REDLINE		
CLIENT:	LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025			
DATE:	MAR 2025	AUT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	3
APPROVED:	MB		

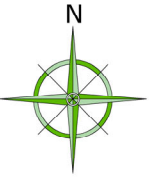


 Site Boundary

0 1:5000 300m

Reproduced on plans supplied by Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© Crown Copyright 2025.
County Map: CC licensed Image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0

NGR:	569170 266033	REF:	R1405
PROJECT:	LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE REDLINE OVER 1836 TITHE MAP		
CLIENT:	LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025			
DATE:	MAR 2025	ALOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM		
APPROVED:	MB		
FIGURE:	4		



Site Boundary

NGR: 569170 266033 REF: R1405

PROJECT: LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE

DESCRIPTION: SITE REDLINE OVER 1893 6" OS MAP

CLIENT: LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

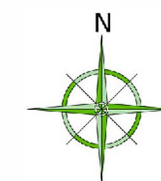
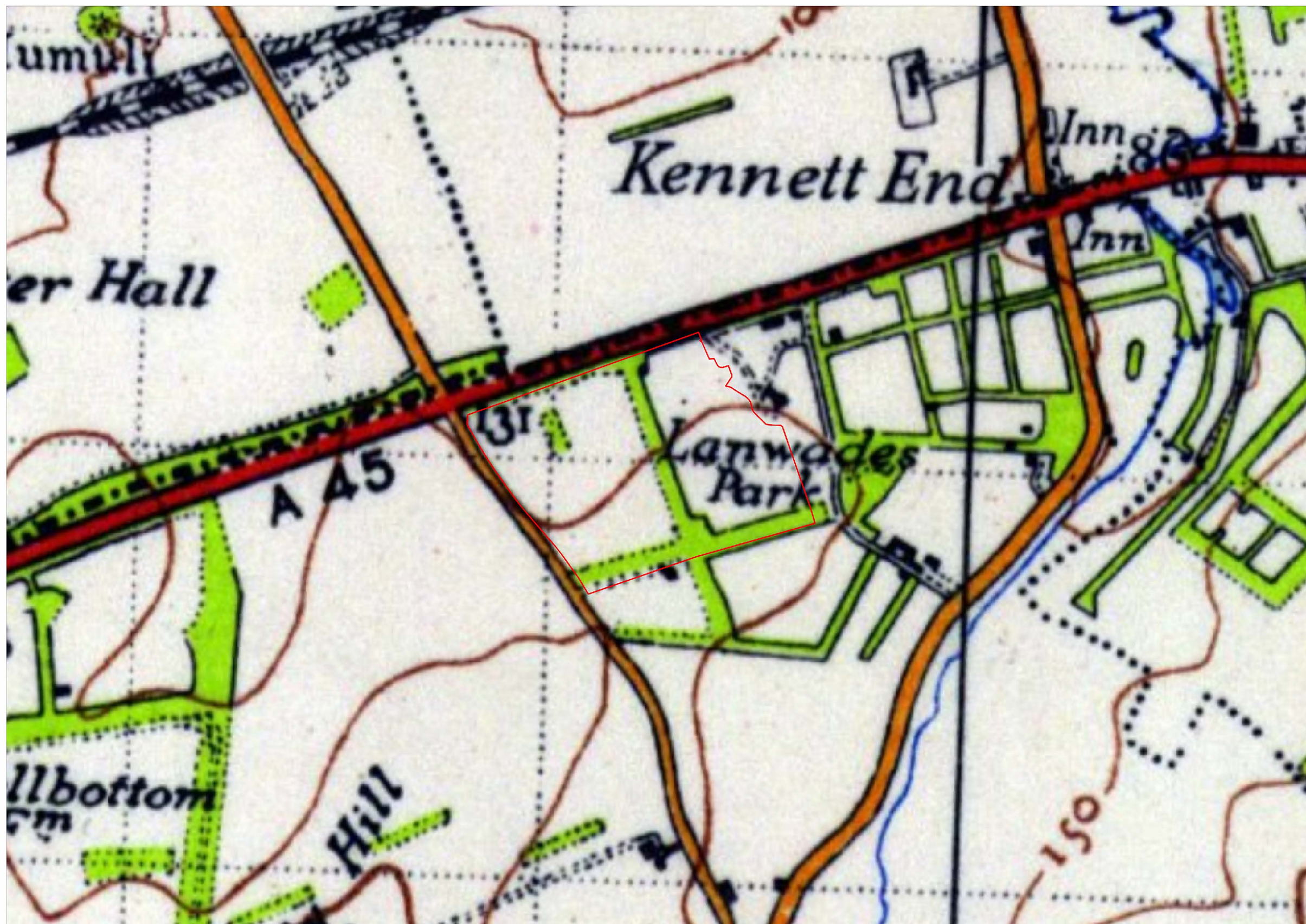
T: 01284 630057
E: info@brit-arch.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025

DATE: MAR 2025 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 5

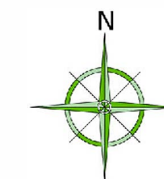
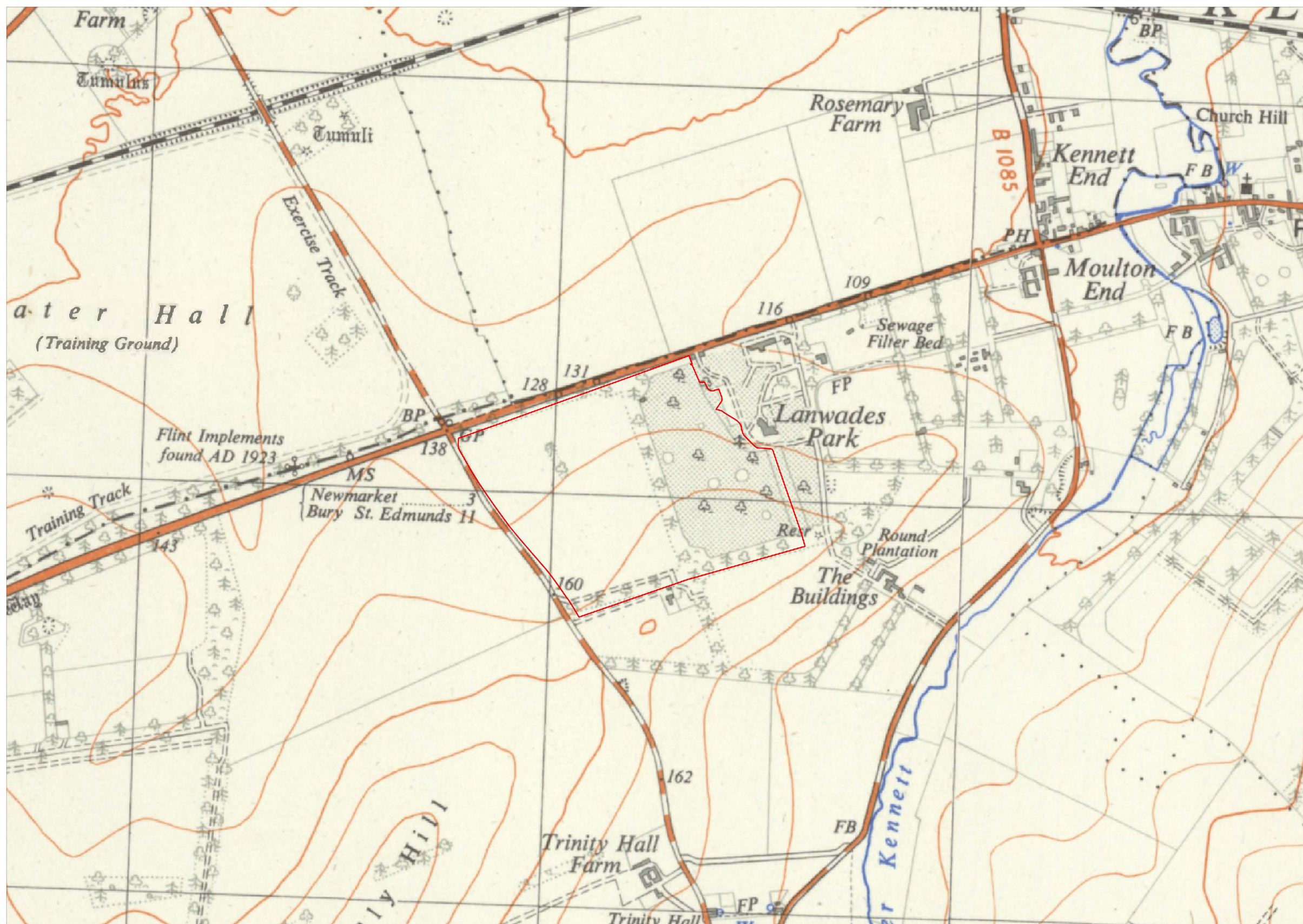


Site Boundary

0 1:10000 500m

Reproduced on plans supplied by Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© Crown Copyright 2025.
County Map: CC licensed image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0

NGR:	569170 266033	REF:	R1405
PROJECT:	LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE REDLINE OVER 1919 1:63K OS MAP		
CLIENT:	LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025			
DATE:	MAR 2025	ALOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	6
APPROVED:	MB		



Site Boundary

NGR: 569170 266033 REF: R1405

PROJECT: LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE

DESCRIPTION: SITE REDLINE OVER 1937 1:25K OS MAP

CLIENT: LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057
E: info@brit-arch.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

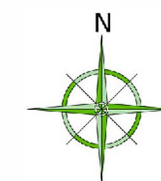
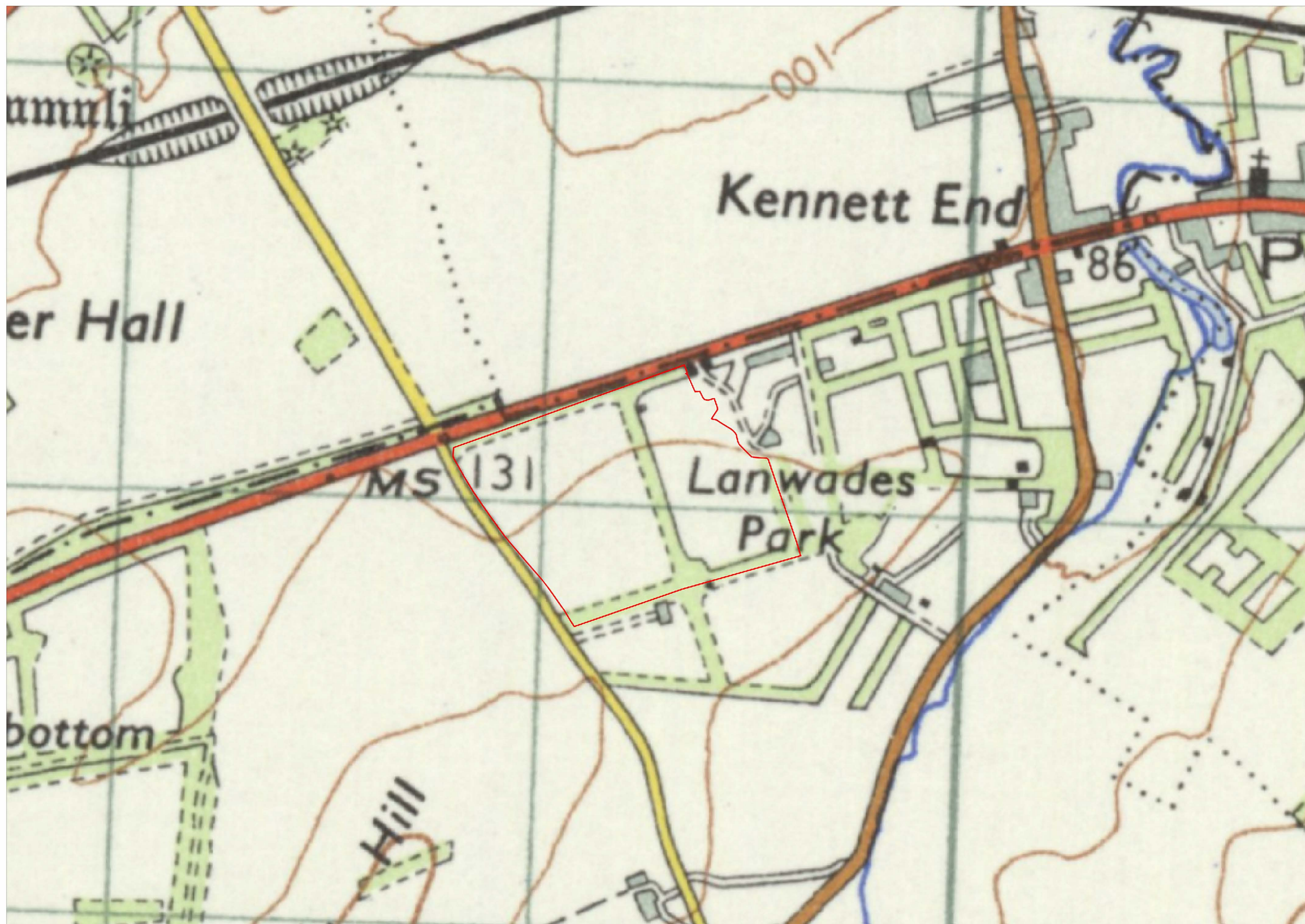
© Copyright: Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025

DATE: MAR 2025 ALOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 7



Site Boundary

0 1:10000 500m

Reproduced on plans supplied by Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© Crown Copyright 2025.
County Map: CC licensed Image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0

NGR:	569170 266033	REF:	R1405
PROJECT:	LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE REDLINE OVER 1953 1:63K OS MAP		
CLIENT:	LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025			
DATE:	MAR 2025	ALOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	8



DP 76



DP 77



DP 78



DP 79



DP 80



DP 81

NGR:	569170 266033	REF:	R1405
PROJECT:	LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025			
DATE:	MAR 2025	ALOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	9
APPROVED:	MB		



DP 82



DP 83



DP 84



DP 85



DP 86



DP 87

NGR:	569170 266033	REF:	R1405
PROJECT:	LANWADES WOODLAND PARK: WESTERN SITE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	LOCHAILORT INVESTMENTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2025			
DATE:	MAR 2025	ALOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	APPROVED:	MB
FIGURE:			10