FORNHAM ALL SAINTS, SUFFOLK

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RCHM
ENGLAND

A NEOLITHIC MONUMENT COMPLEX AT FORNHAM ALL SAINTS, SUFFOLK

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INDUSTRY AND ENCLOSURE IN THE NEOLITHIC.

THE NEOLITHIC MONUMENT COMPLEX AT FORNHAM ALL SAINTS, SUFFOLK.

SUMMARY

This report concerns the air photographic survey of archaeological features in the vicinity of the Neolithic cursus and causewayed enclosures at Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, (TL829688 to TL842671). The archaeology of this area is complex and includes monuments ranging from the Neolithic to Post Medieval periods. This report concentrates mainly on the interpretation of the Neolithic features.

All readily available photography held by The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) Swindon was examined in detail and a photogrammetric plan prepared at 1:2500 of all the archaeological features visible. The photographic collections held by The Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography (CUCAP) and the Suffolk SMR, were also consulted and all relevant photographs borrowed.

1. INTRODUCTION

The photographic transcription of this site was undertaken between November and December 1995 by the Air Photography Unit of the RCHME, as part of the Industry and Enclosure in the Neolithic Project.

The archaeological interpretation and photographic transcription was carried out by Carolyn Dyer, who also wrote this report.

2. THE 1:2500 AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPTION

2.1. Objectives

The aim of this survey was to interpret and transcribe at 1:2500 scale, all archaeological features showing on the available photography within the survey area. The survey was confined to five modern fields to the north-west and south-east of the village of Fornham All Saints, with a total area of approximately 47.8 hectares. The area is approximately 2.3 km long and 300 m wide and bounded by the River Lark to the north-east and to the south-west by the A1101, Hengrave to Fornham road.

The final objective was to produce an accurate photogrammetric plan of all the archaeological features within the survey area, in the form of an overlay to the OS 1:2500 maps. Target accuracy was $\pm$ 2 m.

2.2. Definitions

For the purposes of the present survey, cropmark features are defined as those which have been recorded by aerial photography as differentially coloured or textured marks in bare plough-soil, arable crops, grass or any other form of vegetation.

2.3. Photographic Sources Consulted

During the course of this survey, all the specialist oblique and vertical air photographs held by the RCHME were consulted. The CUCAP card index to their oblique collection was consulted and all relevant photographs loaned for this project. Suffolk County Council also had a number of prints of the site not held in the NMRC and these were also viewed on loan.

It was not possible to carry out an exhaustive search for further photography which may be held by commercial air survey companies or private individuals. Although it is possible that some such coverage exists, it is unlikely to contain significant amounts of archaeological information not already recorded on the air photographs which were available for consultation.

2.3.1 *Quality and Reliability of the Photography*

The cropmarks were typically very clear and photographic control adequate. Major control problems were only experienced in one area, immediately north-west of the village at TL836678, where the best photographs of the archaeological features were taken in the 1960s. Major housing developments have encroached on this area since then, affecting all the major field boundaries marked on the modern plans. The linear features at TL83636765 are likely to have been most affected by the poor control in this area and some local fitting with the rest of the plan was necessary.

Appendix 1 consists of a listing of the air photographs consulted, giving accession number, date flown and repository information.

2.4. Survey Methods and Techniques

Due to the need for accuracy, it was decided to produce plots of the various archaeological features using computer-aided rectification. This was achieved through the use of the AERIAL software published by the University of Bradford which uses plane transformation techniques offering metrical precision in the region of $\pm$0-2 m at 1:2500 scale.

Field control was derived from current edition O.S 1:2500 plans (TL8267-8367, TL8467-8567, TL8466-8566 and TL8268-8368).

The residual errors recorded during the rectification of the archaeological features were not greater than $\pm$ 2.4 m and generally below $\pm$ 1.5 m. Where archaeological features were plotted from more than one photograph, correlation was in most cases good, indicating that features were located within 2 m of their true ground position.

During the course of the survey, nineteen separate photogrammetric plots were prepared, all of which were incorporated into the final drawing.

Appendix 2 consists of a listing of the digital files created during the course of the survey, giving file name, maximum residual error and digitised photograph reference number.

2.5. Cartographic Representation

At the time of plotting, the format of the published plans had not been decided. No topographical detail, including field boundaries, has therefore been included in the pencil drawings.

Solid lines:	Ditches or negative features.
Irregular stipple:	Shallow or ill-defined cut features.

3. PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE

3.1. Location and Topography

The complex of causewayed enclosures, cursus and other associated features straddles the two Suffolk parishes of Fornham All Saints and Hengrave and is situated on the low lying land of the River Lark flood plain. The area is approximately 2.3 km long and 300m wide and bounded by the River Lark to the north east and to the south west by the A1101, Hengrave to Fornham road.

3.2. Geology and Soils

The underlying geology of this area is Upper Cretaceous chalk. This chalk provides the foundation for almost the whole county, forming the gently undulating East Anglian Plain. There are three main divisions within the Upper Cretaceous Chalk and Fornham is underlain by the Upper Chalk deposits of chalk with flints.

The area immediately surrounding the site is covered in deep well drained typical argillic brown earth soils over clay chalky till (type 571o [MELFORD])). The site itself (between the road and the river) is on deep well drained typical brown sands over fluvio-glacial drift soils, type 551g [NEWPORT 4]. Immediately to the north, alongside the river itself are stoneless, mainly calcarious alluvial gley soils, type 814a [THAMES], which form over river alluvium affected by ground water and occasional flooding (information from the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, published by the Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

4. PREVIOUS WORK

4.1. Aerial Photographs

4.1.1. Vertical Coverage

The earliest available aerial photograph of the area is a vertical taken by the USAF in 1944 (US/7PH/GP/LOC160/5029). This image shows the whole of this area to be under arable cultivation and no archaeological features are visible.

The earliest photographs which show archaeological features are RAF's taken in 1945, 1946 and 1947. The 1945 photographs (106G.LA./227/2175-6) were taken in April, with a number of fields under the plough and the location of the ring ditch at TL84076732 is clearly visible as a large light coloured cropmark which, when viewed stereoscopically, also shows as a slight mound. This mound shows even more clearly as an earthwork on the 1946 images (3G/TUD/UK61PARTIII/ 5169-70).

On the 1946 and 1947 photos (106G/UK1707/3018-9 and CPE/UK1921/3018-9), parallel linear features are clearly visible at TL840674 which look like Post_ Medieval or modern drainage ditches as they still form partial earthworks. However, they precisely follow the line of the cursus and may represent the later reuse of the original ditch. In 1963, the cursus and two ring ditches (at TL84076732 and TL84086721) clearly show as cropmarks on the RAF verticals, these are possibly the earliest images of these archaeological features (2F22 543RAF2409/0271-2).

There is no sign of either causewayed enclosure or the other features to the north on any of these early vertical photographs.

4.1.2. Oblique Coverage

The site was first recognised by archaeologists in 1960, when J.K.St Joseph undertook an archaeological reconnaissance flight of the area, (St Joseph 1964,291). Subsequently, photographs were regularly taken by St Joseph in 1961, 1962 and 1963, which enabled him to publish a sketch plot of the cursus, causewayed enclosures and south-eastern ring ditches, (St Joseph, 1964).

The site was regularly photographed throughout the late 1960s, 1970s and early

1980s when considerably more information was added, especially to the north-western end of the complex around the cursus terminal.

As far as is known at the time of writing this report, no archaeological reconnaissance has taken place in this area since 1981 when it was flown by CUCAP.

4.2. Transcription and Publication

The presence of a cursus and double causewayed enclosure at Fornham All Saints was first referred to in publication in 1964 by St Joseph. The article contained a short description of the location and morphology of the features and also included a sketch plot of the main features and two photographs of the cursus. (St Joseph, 1964).

In 1975, David Wilson published an article on causewayed enclosures and cropmark interrupted ditch systems, which included a basic classification system based on morphological characteristics. Mention was made in this article to the Fornham enclosures, which he classified under his Complex Enclosure group which included examples with outworks or subsidiary enclosures. (Wilson 1975, 180). No plot of the site was published in this article, but it did include a brief description of the enclosures.

The enclosure was sketch plotted at 1:10,000 by Palmer and included in his paper on interrupted ditch enclosures, published in 1976. (Palmer 1976, **site no:40**). In this article, Palmer differentiates between excavated and unexcavated 'new' sites, however, he classes the Fornham enclosures in a third category of Suggested or Uncharacteristic Enclosures, due to the more complex nature of the site.

The site is listed in the NMR (MONARCH), TL 86 NW 11 as well as the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record (interrupted enclosures - FAS 002 and cursus - FAS 004).

4.3. Fieldwork and Excavation

In 1960, limited excavations were undertaken at the extreme southern end of the cursus at TL84046731, in the vicinity of the round barrow which overlaps the cursus terminal. No dating evidence was recovered other than 2 sherds of 2nd

century AD Roman pottery and a coin of Marcus Aurelius from the secondary silts. (Edwardson, 1960). As far as is known at the time of writing this report, the author is not aware of any other fieldwork being carried in the area of the causewayed enclosures, neither fieldwalking nor excavation.

The site currently has scheduled ancient monument status, SAM Suffolk 114.

5. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5.1. The Neolithic Features

The following features have been provisionally dated to the Neolithic period due to their morphological characteristics which are similar to other positively dated Neolithic sites. None of these features have been dated by archaeological field-work (4.3.).

5.1.1. The Causewayed Enclosures

The cropmarks indicate the presence of two large interrupted ditch enclosures, the larger (Enclosure A) centred on TL83156830 and the smaller (Enclosure B) at TL83236807. Neither enclosure is complete and it is therefore difficult to establish the precise chronological relationship.

Enclosure A, which was thought by Wilson (1975) to be the main enclosure, is only partially visible with less than 40% of the assumed complete circuit showing. Only the southern and eastern sides are visible and it is therefore not possible to speculate on the original shape of the complete enclosure. What can be seen however, suggests that it had fairly straight sides with wide, curved corners. A short stretch of interrupted ditch is visible at TL82386837 which is possibly part of the north-eastern side. If this is the case, the complete enclosure may have been 260 m by 340 m in size, enclosing an area of over 7 hectares.

Enclosure A had at least two ditch circuits, 20 m to 40 m apart. 10 m inside the inner ditch there may have been a third circuit, a fragment of which is visible at TL68478301. The two outer ditches are on average 3 m to 4 m wide, with causeways placed at irregular intervals, ranging from 3 m to 12 m across. Towards the western side of the enclosure, many of the causeways in the two outer ditches appear to coincide. The interior is scattered with numerous pits which may be contemporary with the enclosure, or may relate to the other archaeological features within the enclosure which are likely to be of later date (see section 5.2.).

The second causewayed enclosure lies immediately to the south of Enclosure A and appears to join it at TL83126815. The exact relationship between the two is not clear as the cropmarks peter out in this area, however, there is little sign of the outer circuit of Enclosure A continuing eastward once it encounters

Enclosure B, (The Suffolk SMR have plotted the outer enclosure continuing eastward, but this survey found little evidence for this). If the northern side of Enclosure B was formed by the outer edge of Enclosure A, over 80% of the assumed complete circuit is visible. It would have originally enclosed at least 3 hectares of land and had maximum dimensions of 230 m by 200 m. Enclosure B is enclosed by two parallel ditches, 6 m to 10 m apart and like Enclosure A, has straight sides with curved corners. On average, the ditches are 1 m to 2 m wide and therefore slightly narrower than Enclosure A. The causeways are also more regularly spaced and in most cases, their positions coincide in both ditches.

The two enclosures are not necessarily contemporaneous and this is perhaps indicated by their differences in ditch width and spacing. If, as Wilson suggests, Enclosure B is subsidiary to Enclosure A, it may be of slightly later date. However, if the outer circuit of Enclosure A did not continue beyond the point where it meets Enclosure B, this would perhaps suggest contemporaneity, at least with regard to the outer ditches of both enclosures.

5.1.2. The Cursus Monuments

Several elongated rectilinear enclosures run across the site and their morphological characteristics suggest that they are Neolithic cursus monuments.

Cursus 1. A cursus monument cuts across both of the causewayed enclosures. Commencing at TL82926876, it is 23 m to 27 m wide and runs 305 m south-south-west towards Enclosure A where it disappears under a modern field boundary, (section i). It reappears 100 m to the south-east at TL83046838 and continues for nearly 900 m in a south-easterly direction, with a sharp change in direction at TL83248810, (section ii) This section is significantly wide than section i, varying from 33 m to 35m. The monument is obscured for 450 m by the buildings and earthworks of Fornham All Saints, but reappears on the other side of the village, following the same line and continuing for a further 130 m before it terminating at TL84076732, (section iii). In all, the cursus is approximately 1.9 km long and varies from 23 m to 34 m in width. Several small gaps are visible along the length of the enclosure, some of which may be entrances.

Two terminals are visible on the aerial photographs, the northern one being square-ended with a straight ditch set precisely at right-angles to the side ditches. The SMR plot showed an entrance midway along the terminal ditch, but this could not be identified from the available photographs. The south-eastern

terminal is not set at right-angles to the side ditches and is much more rounded in shape. Only part of the terminal ditch is visible as at this point the cursus appears to be overlain by a later ring ditch.

These two styles of terminal have previously been recognised and termed square-ended and round-ended types, (English Heritage 1988b, 6). Further research is needed into the significance, if any, of these two different forms and the frequency of occurrence of both types in a single monument.

Section iii is overlain by other linear ditches which confuse the interpretation of the archaeology at this point. As previously mentioned (in *4.1.1.*) , extant linear features are visible in this area on 1946 and 1947 vertical photographs, which suggest that the lines of the original cursus may have been reused in more recent history. This may account for the apparent variation in shape of the two terminals.

Alternatively, the Fornham example may be amalgamation of more than one cursus forming a single larger monument. The sharp change in direction between sections i and ii and their differences in width, add weight to this suggestion.

There are two other linear elongated enclosures crossing the site which may be little more than late drainage features or field boundaries. Their similarity in shape to other cursus monuments however, mean that there is a possibility that they are Neolithic in date.

Cursus 2 is centred at TL83356795 and can be seen running north-east to south-west for 160 m, cutting across cursus A at an angle of 102 . It is 40 m wide with a single, square-ended terminal. If this feature is a cursus monument, this would not be the first case of two cursus monuments crossing each other. A similar example can be seen in the Rudstone complex, East Yorkshire, where the Gypsey Race cursus and the High Street cursus cut across each other at right angles, (Dymond 1966, 86-95., Edmonds 1995, 85 and Stoertz forthcoming).

Cursus 3 is centred at TL83636765, is 130 m long and between 36m and 40 m. It too has a single, square-ended terminal and a possible entrance at the northern end of the terminal ditch.

5.2. Other Archaeological Features.

The entire length of Cursus 1 is overlain with numerous other archaeological features which clearly represent many different periods and functions. The most noteworthy of these features are described below.

TL829686.

The northern end of Cursus 1 is overlain by a complex of conjoined rectilinear enclosures which are likely to represent the remains of a later Prehistoric field system. A number of curvilinear enclosures are also distributed across this area, some of which may be plough-levelled round barrows. Several of these enclosures are associated with scatters of pits and are more likely to be settlement related. A group of four sub-circular enclosures, between 5 m and 12 m in size, lie at TL68608300 which are probably hut circles.

TL83126846.

This large, almost rectangular enclosure is 68 m by 58 m in size, with four straight sides and curved corners. It has internal divisions with a number of pits inside and out which suggests a domestic function. Two curvilinear enclosures, possibly hut circles lie close to it, one overlapping its northern side. Three rectangular pits, between 3.5 m and 6 m in size, lie immediately to the south of the enclosure and may be Early Medieval grubenhäuser.

TL83206825.

A large rectilinear enclosure cuts across Enclosure A and Cursus 1. It appears to be part of a larger system of conjoined enclosures which may be a fragmentary field system . It is cut along its northern edge by a linear feature, which curves its way northward and is interpreted as a trackway.

Both of these features appear to be double ditched in places, however, they may be single, wide ditched features, the double cropmark being the result of specific moisture conditions within the soil, highlighting the ditches edges rather than the whole.

TL835678.

Adjacent to the south side of Cursus 1 (section ii) is a small group of circular and sub-circular enclosures ranging for 4 m to 18 m in diameter. These may represent hut circles, round barrows or a mixture of both. The two larger enclosures are almost perfectly circular, their sizes (17 m and 18 m) are at the upper limit for known hut circles and therefore they may be plough-levelled round barrows. Three other ring ditches in this vicinity may also be round barrows.

An oval, pit-defined enclosure lies at TL83526776. It is 6 m by 8 m in size and its function unknown.

Three smaller circular enclosures are located at TL83466787 and are probably hut circles. Two of these abut the inside of a larger rectilinear enclosure which overlaps the southern ditch of the cursus.

TL84056725.

Four large curvilinear enclosures cluster around the southern terminal of the cursus. One overlies the terminal ditch at TL84076731 and has been the subject of limited excavation. In 1960, this ring ditch was sectioned in two places but no dating evidence was recorded from the primary fill, (Edwardson, 1960). This enclosure, which has previously been interpreted as a round barrow, is 38 m across, with a 4 m wide outer ditch and traces of two narrower inner ditches. Two dark cropmarks can be seen inside it which may be pits or more modern disturbance.

A second curvilinear enclosure lies at TL84006720. It is 48 m across, irregular in shape and has two concentric inner ditches with an outer third ditch forming an enclosing spiral. There is also a central pit.

A more unusually shaped enclosure lies at TL84086720. It is roughly horse-shoe shaped, 35 m across, with an opening 30 m wide on its south-west side. The ditch terminals appear to be pit-defined and there are two small circular cropmark features, each approximately 1.5 m across, flanking either side of the opening. In the centre of the opening is a single pit.

To the south at TL84126712, is a fourth, sub-circular enclosure, 30 m across. It is enclosed by a single ditch with fragments of a possible inner pit circle being

visible on its western side. In the centre of this enclosure is a large area feature showing as a dark cropmark which is 16 m across and of uncertain function.

These four enclosure are all very different in form and shape. They may be the remains of ploughed-levelled barrows but may alternatively be hengiform monuments.

TL84136725.

60 m to the south of Cursus 1, (section iii), are a small group of features which are likely to represent a small settlement. These include a rectilinear enclosure, 34 m wide within which are four small enclosures. Two are sub-circular with central pits and are almost certainly hut circles. To the south of the main enclosure are a number of small pits.

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

The collocation of two important classes of Neolithic monument at Fornham makes this a site of national importance. Further investigation of this site in terms of field work and aerial reconnaissance is vital and if the physical and chronological relationships between the two causewayed enclosures and Cursus 1 could be established, this would be a great benefit to the study of these two classes of monument nationwide.

Cursus building is generally regarded as a late Neolithic tradition, although there is increasing evidence to suggest that in many cases, such as the Dorset Cursus, they were constructed as early as 2800 RCYBC, (English Heritage 1988b, 4). The tradition of causewayed enclosure construction can be fairly precisely dated to the middle Neolithic on the basis of radiocarbon dating and pottery evidence, (English Heritage, 1988a), one of the earliest dated enclosures being Hembury, Devon where radiocarbon dates of 3330 $\pm$ 150 BC have been established from the fill of the boundary ditch, (Darvill 1986, 59). It is likely therefore that the enclosures predate the cursus monument. Indeed, the cursus appears to cut straight across the two causewayed enclosures and this may indicate that the enclosures were no longer in use when the cursus was constructed. If this is the case, this would be fairly unusual as causewayed enclosures are generally long lived monuments, sometimes carrying on into the Bronze Age. (English Heritage 1988a, 4).

The variety and complexity of the archaeological features in this area indicate that the area was a focus of ritual and domestic activity for many millennia, with evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Later Prehistoric and possibly Early Medieval activity in this area.

Contacts

For further information or clarification, the points of contact in the RCHME are:

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APPENDIX 1

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Appendix 1 OBLIQUE PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED

NGR Index number	Accession number	Frame	Date flown	Repository
TL8268/2	SFU 11572	3	12/08/77	SFU
TL8268/3	SFU 11572	4	12/08/77	SFU
TL8268/4	SFU 11572	5	12/08/77	SFU
TL8268/5	SFU 11572	8	12/08/77	SFU
TL8268/9	SFU 11551	19	26/07/75	SFU
TL8397/4	NMR 1829	087	23/07/80	NMR
TL8397/5	NMR 1829	089	23/07/80	NMR
TL8397/8	CAP 7543	M4	22/06/60	CAP
TL8397/9	CAP 7543	M8	22/06/60	CAP
TL8397/10	CAP 7551	24	22/06/60	CAP
TL8397/11	CAP 7575	49	06/06/61	CAP
TL8397/12	NMR 1829	088	23/07/80	NMR
TL8368/1	SFU 11560	FX/4	01/07/77	SFU
TL8368/2	SFU 11560	FX/5	01/07/77	SFU
TL8368/3	SFU 11560	FX/6	01/07/77	SFU
TL8368/4	SFU 11560	FX/7	01/07/77	SFU
TL8368/5	SFU 11565	GI/4	21/07/77	SFU
TL8368/6	SFU 11565	GI/5	21/07/77	SFU
TL8368/7	SFU 11565	GI/6	21/07/77	SFU
TL8368/8	SFU 11565	GI/7	21/07/77	SFU
TL8368/9	SFU 11565	GI/8	21/07/77	SFU
TL8368/10	SFU 11565	GI/9	21/07/77	SFU
TL8368/11	SFU 11572	10	12/08/77	SFU
TL8368/12	SFU 11572	6	12/08/77	SFU
TL8368/13	SFU 11572	7	12/08/77	SFU
TL8368/14	SFU 11576	2	10/07/78	SFU
TL8368/15	SFU 11576	3	10/07/78	SFU
TL8368/16	SFU 11551	16	26/07/75	SFU
TL8368/17	SFU 11551	17	26/07/75	SFU
TL8368/18	SFU 11551	18	26/07/75	SFU
TL8368/19	NMR 1659	442-445	13/07/79	NMR
TL8368/20	NMR 1659	446-450	13/07/79	NMR
TL8368/21	NMR 1659	451-454	13/07/79	NMR

OBLIQUE PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED CONT.

NGR Index number	Accession number	Frame	Date flown	Repository
TL8368/22	NMR 1659	455-457	13/07/79	NMR
TL8368/23	NMR 1829	115	23/07/80	NMR
TL8368/24	NMR 1829	116	23/07/80	NMR
TL8368/25	NMR 1829	118	23/07/80	NMR
TL8368/26	NMR 1829	121	23/07/80	NMR
TL8368/27	CAP 7543	M2	22/06/60	CAP
TL8368/28	CAP 7543	M3	22/06/60	CAP
TL8368/29	CAP 7575	39	06/06/61	CAP
TL8368/30	CAP 7585	65	11/07/61	CAP
TL8368/31	CAP 7722	78	15/06/67	CAP
TL8368/32	CAP 7727	36	03/07/67	CAP
TL8368/33	CAP 3721	Y 37	22/07/71	CAP
TL8368/34	NMR 1829	117	23/07/80	NMR
TL8368/35	NMR 1829	119	23/07/80	NMR
TL8368/36	NMR 1829	120	23/07/80	NMR
TL8368/37	NMR 1829	122	23/07/80	SFU
TL8467/1	SFU 11553	15	28/06/76	SFU
TL8467/2	SFU 11553	16	28/07/76	SFU
TL8467/3	SFU 11556	DG/28	01/07/76	SFU
TL8467/4	SFU 11556	DG/29	01/07/76	SFU
TL8467/5	SFU 11556	DG/30	01/07/76	SFU
TL8467/6	NMR 1659	462-463	13/07/79	NMR
TL8467/7	NMR 1829	090	23/07/80	NMR
TL8467/8	NMR 1829	093	23/07/80	NMR
TL8467/9	NMR 1829	099	23/07/80	NMR
TL8467/10	CAP 7551	12	22/06/60	CAP
TL8467/11	CAP 7551	15	22/06/60	CAP
TL8467/12	CAP 7551	16	22/06/60	CAP
TL8467/13	CAP 7551	18	22/06/60	CAP
TL8467/14	NMR 1829	100	23/07/80	NMR
TL8467/15	NMR 1829	101	23/07/80	NMR
TL8467/16	NMR 1829	102	23/07/80	NMR

CUCAP PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED

Code	Frames	Date Flown
AOS	41-44	30/06/66
BCT	91, 92, 98 & 99	30/06/68
BJI	66-68, 72 & 74	07/07/72
BKJ	10 & 14	01/09/72
BNB	42 & 44	11/06/73
BPT	33-38	27/05.74
BPX	92-95, 97 & 98	19/06/74
BUY	32, 34 & 37	24/07/75
BXG	71-77, 80-81	15/06/76

VERTICAL PHOTOGRAPHS CONSULTED

Library number	Sortie number	Frame	Date flown	Scale	Repository
10580	OS/70070	65-67	02/05/70	7000	NMR
10580	OS/70070	80-82	02/05/70	7000	NMR
10581	OS/70171	153-164	03/06/70	7000	NMR
1650	58/1780	20-22	06/06/55	10000	MOD
184	3G/TUD/UK/60	5017-18	05/02/46	10150	MOD
184	3G/TUD/UK/60	5054	05/02/46	10150	MOD
185	3G/TUD/UK/61	5119-120	05/02/46	10000	MOD
185	3G/TUD/UK/61	5169-171	05/02/46	10000	MOD
2180	543/2409	252-254	16/09/63	10000	MOD
2180	543/2409	270-272	16/09/63	10000	MOD
3768	106G/LA/227	2174-78	17/04/45	10000	MOD
3940	82/1077	9-10	11/02/55	10000	MOD
408	106G/UK/1589	1400-02	21/06/46	10000	MOD
463	106G/UK/1718	4038-4041	06/09/46	9800	MOD
512	CPE/UK/1836	4185-4188	13/11/46	9800	MOD
545	CPE/UK/1921	3018-3020	16/01/47	9840	MOD
545	CPE/UK/1921	3025-3026	16/01/47	9840	MOD
545	CPE/UK/1921	4027	16/01/47	9840	MOD
545	CPE/UK/1921	4040	16/01/47	9840	MOD
5629	MAL/70028	178-180	03/05/70	10000	NMR
6857	US/7PH/GP/LOC160	5029	25/01/44	15000	NMR
7078	MAL/73013	4-5	29/03/73	15000	NMR
7078	MAL/73013	16-17	29/03/73	15000	NMR

APPENDIX 2

DIGITAL FILE INDEX

Appendix 2 DIGITAL FILES

Digital file name	Digitised photograph	Maximum residual error
FORNHAM1.DIG	TL8368/20/447	±1.6 m
FORNHAM2.DIG	TL8368/33	±1.5 m
FORNHAM3.DIG	TL8368/9	±1.1 m
FORNHAM4.DIG	TL8368/8	±2.0 m
FORNHAM5.DIG	AOS 41	±1.3 m
FORNHAM6.DIG	TL8367/8	±1.1 m
FORNHAM7.DIG	TL8467/5	±1.8 m
FORNHAM8.DIG	TL8467/10	±0.7 m
FORNHAM9.DIG	TL8467/3	±1.1 m
FRNHAM10.DIG	TL8368/12	±1.8 m
FRNHAM11.DIG	BXG 72	±0.4 m
FRNHAM12.DIG	BPX 95	±1.8 m
FRNHAM13.DIG	BNB 42	±1.2 m
FRNHAM14.DIG	BXG 75	±0.7 m
FRNHAM15.DIG	BXG 80	±1.4 m
FRNHAM16.DIG	BXG 71	±1.6 m
FRNHAM20.DIG	TL8467/5	±1.4 m
FRNHAM21.DIG	TL8367/11	±2.4 m

APPENDIX 3

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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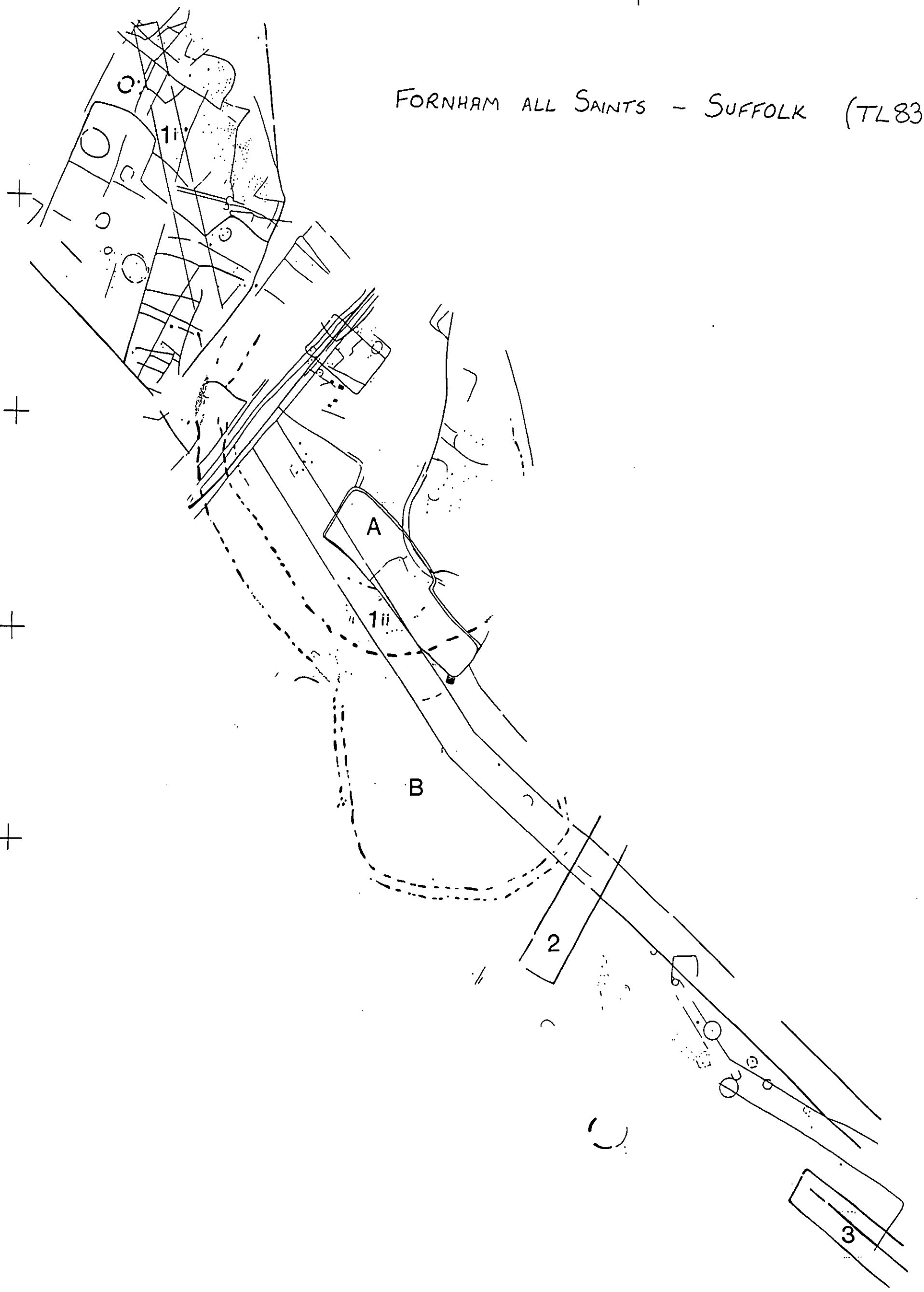
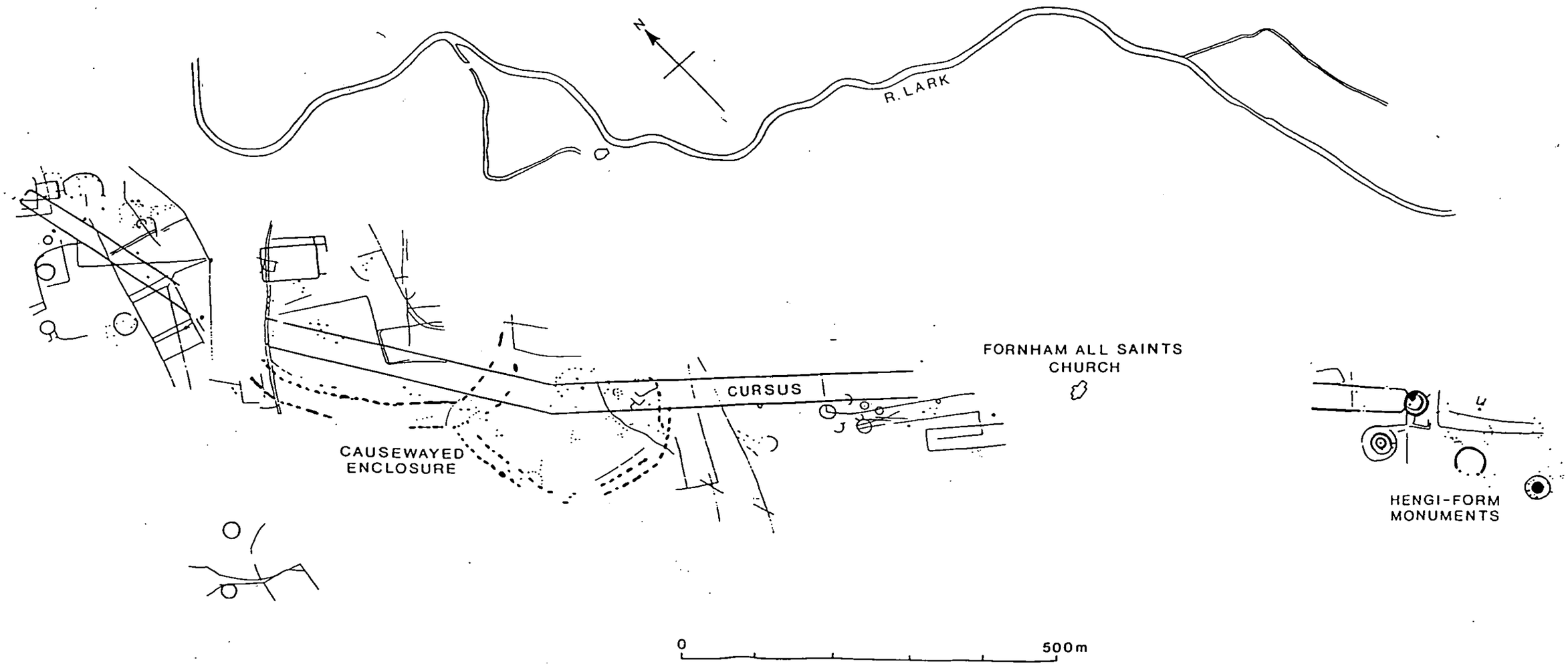
APPENDIX 4

SITE PLANS

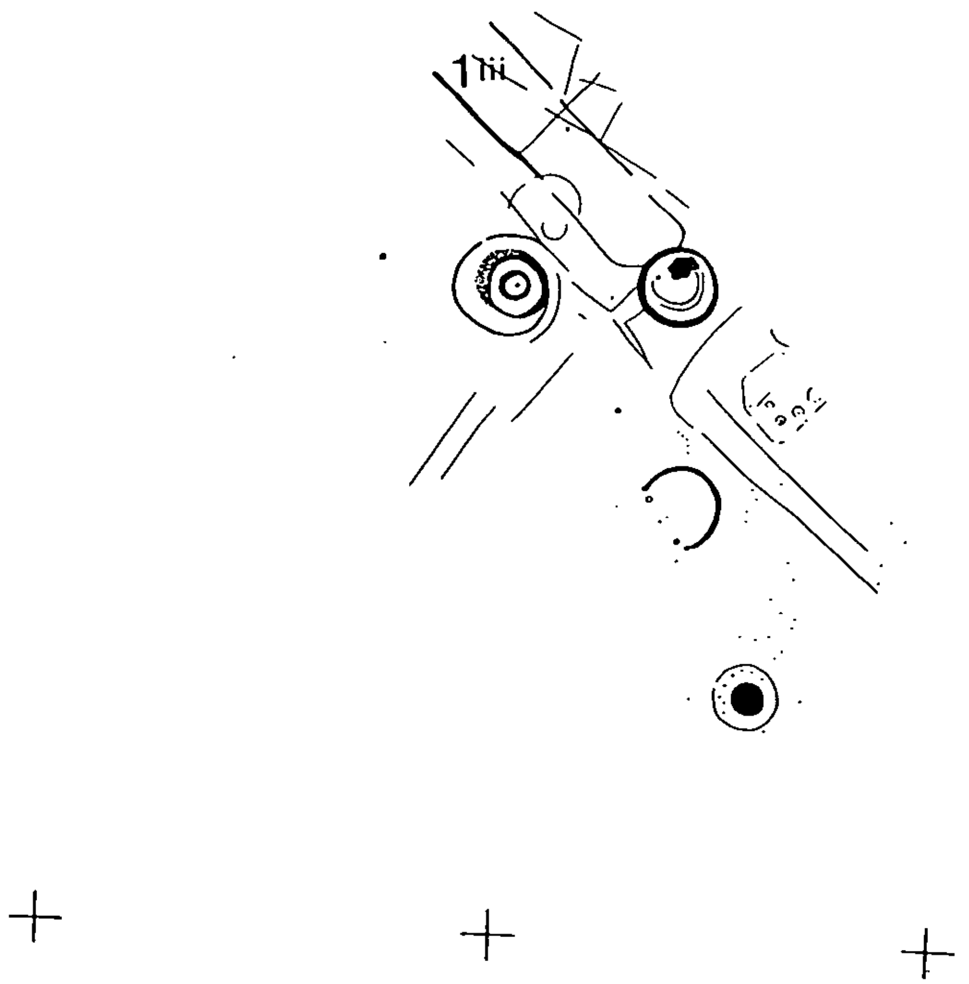
TL828688

FORNHAM ALL SAINTS - SUFFOLK (TL8368)




N
R. LARK
CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE
CURSUS
FORNHAM ALL SAINTS CHURCH
HENGI-FORM MONUMENTS
0
500m

SUFFOLK SMR



TL 842670