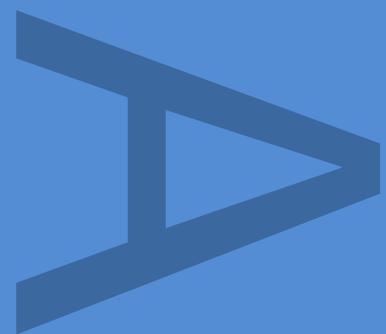


Land Between the A14 and
Norwich Road, Barham, Suffolk:
An Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment

APRIL 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12437

Land between the A14 and Norwich Road, Barham, Suffolk: An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District

HER Reference: BRH 063

Event Number: ESF23818

Central National Grid Reference: TM 1236 5146

Written and Researched by: Shannon Hogan

Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: Hembriar Limited

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
The Granary, Rectory Farm
Brewery Road, Pampisford
Cambridgeshire CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

April 2016

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	THE SITE AND PROPOSED SCHEME	6
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	7
5	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	10
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	11
7	IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS.....	15
8	CONCLUSIONS	16
9	BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	18
11	APPENDIX 1 HER SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS	19
12	APPENDIX 2: OASIS SHEET	28

Figure List

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

Figure 3: HER Locations

Figure 4: 1806 Tithe Map

Figure 5: 1889 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 6: 1905 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 7: 1928 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 8: 1968-9 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 9: 1973-75 Ordnance Survey Map

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Hembriar Limited to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment of land between the A14 and Norwich Road, Barham, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological assessment has established that the study area has a **moderate** potential for Iron Age and Roman remains and a **low to negligible** potential for remains of all other periods. It is expected that development of the site will penetrate below the upper level of the natural drift geology and accordingly have an adverse impact upon any extant archaeological remains. Given the number and range of archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of the site, it is thought that an appropriate investigation strategy, to fully assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on any surviving heritage assets, may be required by the Local Planning Authority.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Outline

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Hembriar Limited to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment of land between the A14 and Norwich Road, Barham, Suffolk.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological assessment has established that the study area has a **low-negligible** potential for earlier prehistoric remains, a **low-moderate** potential for later prehistoric remains, a **moderate** potential for Iron Age-Roman remains, a **low** potential for Saxon remains, a **low** potential for medieval remains and a **low** potential for post-medieval remains. The range of artefacts found in the vicinity of the site suggest there is potential for archaeological remains within the site boundary.
- 2.1.3 An historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) is required as part of the planning application and accords with policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework which was published in March 2012. Section 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' states 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.
- 2.1.4 This report has been written following guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (2009) and in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2008).
- 2.1.5 An historic environment desk-based assessment is undertaken in order that the Local Planning Authority (LPA) may formulate an appropriate response to proposals which may impact upon any identified archaeological resource. This report aims to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to examine the likely impact of the proposals upon the archaeological resource.
- 2.1.6 This archaeological desk-based assessment was written and researched by Shannon Hogan of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The research included visits to the Suffolk Record Office to examine historical maps and secondary sources and a 1km radius area search of the holdings of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

2.2 Report Objectives

- 2.2.1 As defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2008), an archaeological desk-based assessment aims to:

Determine as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the CIfA.

- 2.2.2 A desk-based assessment should consist of:

A collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

2.2.3 The desk-based assessment is required in order to assess the merit of the archaeological resource and lead towards one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

2.2.4 The degree to which archaeological deposits survive on site will depend upon previous land-use and so consideration is given to the destructive effect of past and present activity from a study of the information available. In order that the appropriate archaeological response may be identified the impact of the proposed development is also considered.

3 THE SITE AND PROPOSED SCHEME

3.1 The Study Site

- 3.1.1 The study site lies to the north-west of the main village of Barham, north of Claydon and 650m east of the River Gipping. The gravel terraces of the Gipping River have been heavily exploited for mineral extraction and a large quarry exists to the west of the site. The village of Great Blakenham lies on the western side of the River.
- 3.1.2 The actual development area is bordered by the A14 to the west, Norwich Road to the east, residential development to the south and by open land and a modern residential development to the north, which replaced the former DP Meats Factory.
- 3.1.3 The proposed site covers an area of approximately 1.1ha for development into 23 residential properties with associated access, garages and parking.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

4.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

4.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require 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. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

4.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

4.1.4 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

4.1.5 As such the Local Planning Authority will continue to also be guided by the existent Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

4.2 Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)

4.2.1 Protection of Historic Buildings (Policy HB1)

The district planning authority places a high priority on protecting the character and appearance of all buildings of architectural or historic interest. Particular attention will be given to protecting the settings of listed buildings.

Note: The District Planning Authority will provide guidance notes for those responsible for listed buildings indicating the preferred food practice for their upkeep and repair.

4.2.2 Demolition of Listed Buildings (Policy HB2)

Proposals for the demolition of listed buildings, or the removal from their curtilages of features of architectural or historic interest, will be refused. In those exceptional circumstances where the district planning authority is satisfied that efforts have been made to continue the present use, or find suitable alternative uses and demolition is unavoidable consent for demolitions of the whole or part of a listed building will not be granted until plans for redevelopment have been approved.

4.2.3 Protecting Ancient Monuments (Policy HB13)

The district planning authority will refuse proposals for development that adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments or other monuments of national significance including their settings.

4.2.4 Ensuring Archaeological Remains Are Not Destroyed (Policy HB14)

Where there is an overriding case for [reservation, planning permission for development that would affect and archaeological site or its settings will be refused.

Having taken archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that developments can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains in situ or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.

4.2.5 Positive Action to Learn from Archaeological Remains (Policy HB15)

The district planning authority will support planning applications which seek to develop the educational, recreational and tourist potential of archaeological sites and monuments in a manner which provides for the proper interpretation, protection and management of the site.

Targets to be monitored as part of the performance of the Local Plan: Heritage and Listed Buildings

- To prevent development within parks and gardens of historic or landscape importance that would be damaging to their character and appearance.
- To closely control the demolition of buildings and structures within Conservation Areas in order to protect the existing character of such designated areas.
- To ensure that where development is permitted that affects archaeological remains, investigation and recording is carried out and if appropriate, opportunities for archaeological interpretation and display are featured within the approved development.

4.3 The Mid Suffolk Core Strategy DPD (2008)

4.3.1 Core Strategy Objectives SO 4

To protect, manage, enhance and restore the historic heritage / environment and the unique character and identify of the towns and villages by ensuring that new developments are appropriate in terms of scale and location in the context of settlement form and character.

4.4 Historic Built Environment

3.27. As well as the important natural assets, there are 31 Conservation Areas in Mid Suffolk, 4,062 Listed Buildings (the highest in Suffolk) and 21 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The collective extent of these designations is fairly far reaching covering a high proportion of the existing building stock. This presents both challenges and opportunities in bringing forward new development through intensification and redevelopment that respects the built heritage of the district and enhances the appearance and character of an area. Detailed Development Control Policies pertaining to development in Conservation Areas, the alteration of Listed Buildings and development affecting the setting of a Listed Building will be set out in the Development Control Policies DPD.

4.5 Scheduled Monuments

4.5.1 In terms of designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck designations lie within the study area or within its immediate vicinity.

4.6 Listed Buildings

4.6.1 There are no statutory listed buildings within the boundary of the proposed development site although the site does lie immediately adjacent to Sorrel Horse Inn; a Grade II listed public house, first built in the late 15th or early 16th century and with later 17th and 19th century alterations.

4.7 Conservation Areas

4.7.1 The proposed development does not fall within a Conservation Area.

4.8 Registered Parks and Gardens

4.8.1 The site does not lie within a registered park and garden, however the grounds of Shrubland Hall to the immediate east and north-east of the site are listed in the HER (DSF3/ HER1052).

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The solid geology of the area is Newhaven Chalk Formation formed between 71 and 86 million years ago during the Cretaceous Period when the local area was dominated by warm chalk seas. The chalk bedrock is overlain by river terrace sands and gravels deposited during the Quaternary Period up to 3 million years ago. These sands and gravels were deposited as detrital river material throughout the history of the Gipping River, and are interspersed with fine silts and clay deposited during overbank flooding forming floodplain alluvium.

5.1.2 No geotechnical work has been undertaken on the site.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 The site lies on the eastern sloping terrace of the Gipping valley, rising from approximately 14m AOD in the west to 15.9m AOD in the east.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In order to assess the potential of the archaeology within the development area, an examination of all archaeological entries in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) has been made within a 1km radius from central point TM 1236 5146 (Figure 3). The search area is defined as the 'study area' for the purposes of this assessment. A listing of these entries is provided in Appendix 1.

6.1.2 The purpose of the HER search is to identify known archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity in order to predict the likely archaeological conditions within the development area itself. It is important to understand that many of the entries on the HER result from chance discoveries, and therefore, at best, are a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.

6.1.3 The information derived from the HER is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary and cartographic resources.

6.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

6.2.1 Mineral extraction at the adjacent quarry site (Broomfield Pit) has produced several artefacts of Palaeolithic and probable Palaeolithic origin. A variety of animal bones, a partial human skull and several flint artefacts including two Levallois flakes have been recovered (**Site 1**) from sand deposits within the quarry and further animal and human remains were found with an Acheulean hand axe in the north part of the quarry (**Site 2**). A Mesolithic tranchet axe was found in a gravel pit on the east side of the present A14 and south of the study area (**Site 3**).

6.3 Bronze Age

6.3.1 A single Bronze Age artefact has been found in the search radius; a bronze double-ended awl (**Site 4**), which was found in among a wider artefact scatter of later material to the south of the site. A single charcoal-rich pit containing burnt flints was noted in a former quarry pit at the east side of Broomfield Pit and although undated, is possibly of Bronze Age origins (**Site 30**).

6.4 Iron Age and Roman

6.4.1 Iron Age pottery was found among a larger artefact scatter at Broomfield Pit (**Site 5**). A pit containing Iron Age pottery was found during localised mineral extraction to the east of the study area (**Site 6**) and further pottery, bone fragments and a pot boiler were found nearby (**Site 7**) associated within a 'dark layer', likely to be an archaeological feature.

6.4.2 Phased evaluations at Barham quarry to the east of the study area have revealed remains of Iron Age and Roman settlement, with some probably limited earlier prehistoric (Bronze Age) activity (**Site 8**). Remains of Iron Age roundhouses, pits, postholes and enclosures were identified as well as phases of Roman occupation including large post-built structures, kilns, ovens and a number of pits and ditches. Several artefact scatters are recorded in the area, which have yielded coins and brooches of both Iron Age and Roman date (**Sites 9 and 10**) as well as Roman pottery (**Site 11**) and coins (**Site 13**). Additional Roman material was found immediately east of the study area at Sandy Lane, where a possible Roman burial was

disturbed during erection of a fence (**Site 12**).

6.5 Saxon and Medieval

6.5.1 To the southeast of the study area, a large quantity of Saxon metalwork and pottery was recovered from fieldwalking and metal detecting (**Site 10**) and to the north of this, the site of an alleged battle between the Saxon and the Danes has been noted (**Site 14**) where skeletons have been found over many years. Much of the material culture found at this latter site appears to be medieval in date, however, the skeletons have not all been dated accurately. Additional Saxon and early medieval metalwork including a number of brooches and a silver sceatta have been found (**Sites 15-17**) to the east and southeast of the study area.

6.5.2 Metal detecting within the search radius has yielded a large quantity of medieval artefacts, including earrings, dagger chapes, buckles, coins, tokens, pendants and brooches (**Sites 18-25**). The quantity of metalwork may be indicative of activity on both sides of the Gipping River, rather than merely casual losses and material deposited during manuring.

6.6 Immediately north of the site boundary is the Sorrel Horse Inn, which was originally built in the late 15th or early 16th century (**Site 35**). The building has seen a number of alterations during the 17th-20th centuries and there have undoubtedly been several phases of outbuildings associated with the inn over its long history. The coaching inn was situated on a main route to and from Ipswich following the Gipping River. The Parish Church of St Mary at Barham, although located just over 1km from the study area (**Site 36**) contains elements of 12th century design, although much of the present church is likely to have been built in the 14th and 15th centuries with later alterations. Both the Sorrel Horse Inn and the parish church lie outside of what is considered to be the centre of the modern village, indicating that the settlement likely developed as several smaller hamlets, possibly originating around manorial estates. Indeed the Domesday Survey references three lords in Barham suggesting the presence of three manorial estates (**Website 2**). The quantity of medieval metalwork collected from all over the parish further suggests that activity was spread across the area in the medieval period.

6.7 Post-Medieval – Modern

6.7.1 Post medieval metalwork has also been found during metal detecting across the area (**Site 26**) and the site of a milestone as seen on the 1955 Ordnance Survey map is recorded to the south-east of the study area along Norwich Road (**Site 27**).

6.7.2 The former Bosmere and Claydon workhouse, established in the mid-18th century, originally stood to the south of the study area off Pesthouse Lane (formerly Green Lane) and the site of an associated cemetery is indicated on the late 19th century mapping. A recent evaluation in this area found that although there was a significant amount of ground disturbance caused by the workhouse and associated buildings, the cemetery had been left intact (**Site 28**).

6.8 Archaeological Investigations

6.8.1 An evaluation was undertaken in advance of residential redevelopment of the former DP Meats Factory to the rear of the Sorrel Horse Inn, immediately north of the study area. The investigation failed to reveal any archaeological remains or deposits, although two trenches

were not excavated due to live services (**Site 29**). A number of other archaeological investigations including monitoring of groundworks and small-scale evaluations within the area have failed to identify any archaeological remains (**Sites 31-34**). In some cases, significant ground truncation was recorded which has conceivably removed any traces of archaeological activity (**Site 33**).

6.9 Listed Buildings

- 6.9.1 There are a number of listed buildings within the vicinity of the study area. Most notably is the aforementioned Sorrel Horse Inn (see above) a coaching inn originally built in the 15th century but having been altered throughout the last several hundred years. To the north along Norwich Road are two listed houses (**Site 38 and 49**), the latter of which was formerly a single 18th century house that has since been divided into three cottages. On the east side of the road are the vast grounds associated with Shrubland Hall which are listed in the registered parks and gardens (DSF3). Within the estate are several listed buildings and structures, including a lodge located to the east of study area (**Site 43**), gateways (**Site 44 and 46**) walls and steps within the grounds (**Site 37 and 47**). The hall itself, built in the late 18th century, lies just beyond the scope of the HER search, however.
- 6.9.2 The remaining listed buildings within the search radius (**Sites 36, 39, 40-42 45 and 48**) all in fact lie on the west side of the Gipping River in the village of Great Blakenham however, this area is easily accessed from the Norwich Road via Claydon and the river has undoubtedly existed since at least the medieval period.

6.10 Cartographic Sources

- 6.10.1 The earliest mapping available was the 1806 tithe map of Barham (**Figure 4**), which shows the study area as part of a larger parcel of land with no evidence for buildings within the boundary. The Sorrell Horse Inn is clearly marked adjacent to the study area with a pond to the rear and to the south of The Crescent (which at this time was called Work House Lane), the Bosmere and Claydon Workhouse (built in 1766, **Website 3**) is clearly depicted. The map also shows that Pesthouse Lane was at this time called Green Lane, indicating that the isolation hospital (as seen in later maps) had not yet been built. The lodge at the southern end of the gardens of Shrubland Hall (**Site 43**) is shown on the tithe map.
- 6.10.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (**Figure 5**) shows no changes within the site boundary and seemingly little change to the Sorrel Horse Inn. The burial ground for the workhouse had been established by this time and Green Lane had been renamed as Pesthouse Lane due to the isolation hospital at the end of the road, south-west of the workhouse (beyond the limit of the figure). The former burial ground adjacent to the workhouse is not marked on this edition and the new burial ground indicated adjacent to the hospital suggests the former had gone out of use by this time. A pumping house had been established in association with the workhouse, located immediately south-west of the study area. To the east of the site, a former cottage listed in the tithe apportionment (number 267 on the figure) had been converted to a school.
- 6.10.3 Very few changes to the immediate area are visible on the 1905 second edition Ordnance

Survey map (**Figure 6**) and by 1928 (**Figure 7**), the most notable changes are the relocation of the isolation hospital to the end of Workhouse Lane, just west of the study area, and the establishment of Hall Farm on the east side of the Norwich Road.

6.10.4 By 1968-9 (**Figure 8**), the immediate area had seen significant development, with houses built along both sides of Workhouse Lane and adjacent to Hall Farm. The Workhouse itself had been used during the First World War for both troops and prisoners of war and by the 1920s, it was used as a Transfer Instructional Centre for reconditioning ex-service men and unemployed men. The workhouse was again used during the Second World War to house Italian prisoners and in 1963 it was finally demolished (**Website 3**). The isolation hospital had presumably gone out of use at a similar time to the workhouse and by 1968, its former buildings appear to have been converted into houses. Within the study area itself the only notable change is a small pond to the rear of the Inn which extends into the northern boundary of the site.

6.10.5 The 1973-5 Ordnance Survey Map (**Figure 9**) shows the present A14 immediately west of the study area and by this time, Workhouse Lane had been renamed as The Crescent, with development stretching along its length. Pesthouse Lane had been extended northwards to join the west end of The Crescent, likely to provide access to the quarry at Broomfield Pit which was established in the 20th century.

6.11 Negative Evidence

6.11.1 No archaeological interventions or geo-technical investigations are known to have been undertaken within the site boundary.

7 IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

7.1 Previous Land Use

7.1.1 According to the HER data and cartographic sources, there has been no intrusive activity within the site boundary. The site appears to have been left as open pasture/ shrub and does not seem to have been cultivated suggesting any buried remains will have seen little or no significant truncation or disturbance.

7.2 Results of Earlier Investigations

7.2.1 There have been no archaeological interventions within the site boundary and whilst an evaluation to the south of the site noted no archaeological deposits, the area had seen significant disturbance relating to the construction of the Workhouse and it is considered this may have had an adverse effect on any buried remains. Archaeological investigations to the west at Broomfield Pit have found extensive Iron Age and Roman remains, and a number of significant earlier prehistoric implements have been recovered from the quarry and localised quarrying elsewhere within the area.

7.3 Ground Soil Contamination

7.3.1 No geotechnical investigations have been undertaken upon the site and no contamination reports have been provided. However, it is unlikely that there will be ground soil contamination or disturbance on the site which will have impacted upon any extant remains.

7.4 Services

7.4.1 It might be assumed that much of the site will be free from services. All services should obviously be clarified prior to any excavation taking place.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 This report aimed to identify the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which may be encountered on land between the A14 and Norwich Road in Barham, Suffolk, the probable period from which they date and the type of remains that may be expected. In addition, the likelihood for the survival of these remains has been assessed, as has the impact of the proposed development on those heritage assets identified.
- 8.1.2 The Suffolk HER search data shows that the area has yielded a relatively large assemblage of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds with earlier prehistoric evidence noted at gravel quarry sites such as the adjacent Broomfield Pit.
- 8.1.3 The assessment has confirmed that no artefacts have so far been recovered from within the site boundary, however this is likely due to the area having not been surveyed.
- 8.1.4 The study area is located on higher ground overlooking the river terraces of the Gipping River. This topographical setting is favourable to prehistoric and later settlement and activity. Given the range of finds from the area and the limited scope of the archaeological investigations, assessment of the available data indicates that there is a **low-negligible** potential for earlier prehistoric remains, a **low-moderate** potential for later prehistoric remains (Bronze Age), a **moderate** potential for Iron Age-Roman remains, a **low** potential for Saxon remains, a **low-negligible** potential for medieval remains and a **low** potential for post-medieval remains. The range of artefacts found in the vicinity of the site suggest there is potential for archaeological remains within the site boundary.
- 8.1.5 There is no evidence to suggest that any activity has occurred within the site boundary that would have damaged or truncated archaeological remains therefore it is considered that preservation of any buried remains will be good.
- 8.1.6 It is expected that proposed development of the site will penetrate below the upper level of the natural drift geology and thus have an adverse impact upon any extant archaeological remains. Given the scale of the proposed development and the number and range of archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity, it is thought that an appropriate investigation strategy, to fully assess the potential impacts of the proposed development may be required by the Local Planning Authority.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.1 Written Sources Consulted

English Heritage GLAAS, 2009. Standards for Archaeological Work. Paper 1: Desk-based Assessment. English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Report
ClfA, 2008. Standards and Guidance: Desk Based Assessment. Institute for Archaeologists

9.2 Websites Consulted

- 1 British Geological Survey Accessed 22/03/2016
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- 2 Open Domesday Accessed 04/04/2016
<http://opendomesday.org/place/TM1350/barham/>
- 3 The Suffolk Workhouses Accessed 04/04/2016
<http://www.historicalsuffolk.com/suffolk-workhouses/>

9.3 Cartographic and Record Office Sources Consulted

Tithe Map 1806 **P461/11**
Tithe Apportionment FDA11/A1/1a
1889 Edition Ordnance Survey Map 6" **LXVI SW**
Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1905 6" **66SW** or 1904 25" **66/10**
1928 Edition Ordnance Survey Map 6" **66SW** or 25" **66/10**
1968-9 Ordnance Survey Map
1973-75 Ordnance Survey Map

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1** Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hembriar Limited for commissioning this report. The author would like to thank the staff at the Suffolk HER and Ipswich Record Office for their assistance with the cartographic and historical research. The desk-based assessment was managed by Mark Hinman and Hayley Baxter of PCA's CAD department produced the figures.

APPENDIX 1: HER SUMMARY TABLES

GRIDREF	MONUID	RECORD TYPE	PREFREF	DETAILS	DATE	SITE
TM 127 505	MSF11360	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 023	Assortment of bones in varying conditions recovered by workmen from working gravel pit, see details.	Palaeolithic	1
TM 119 518	MSF4397	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 001	Tongue-shaped Acheulean hand axe from the valley gravels, Broomfield Pit, Barham (S1,S2). Occasional other flints, human femur fragment and plentiful mammalian bones (S3).	Palaeolithic	2
TM 125 510	MSF4415	FINDSPOT	BRH 012	Tranchet axe, much re-sharpened, light blue patina, found in gravel pit.	Mesolithic	3
TM 130 506	MSF23302	FINDSPOT	BRH 027	Bronze double ended, sub-squat sectioned, awl.	Bronze Age	4
TM 121 517	MSF4404	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 005	Two pottery sherds with finger tip ornament, and two plain sherds.	Iron Age	5
TM 134 513	MSF4406	PIT	BRH 006	IA 'A' pottery sherds, from pit 3 ft in diameter exposed in gravel working (S1).	Iron Age	6
TM 135 513	MSF4416	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 013	Seven pottery sherds, bone fragments, flint flake (tool cutting edge) and pot boiler, found in dark layer, see details.	Iron Age	7
TM 1353 5158	ESF18755	Evaluation, Barham Quarry	BRH 043	Evaluation found Iron Age and Roman evidence.	Iron Age/Roman	8
TM 130 506	MSF12775	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 027	Scatter of metalwork including coins, brooches, found metal detecting over a number of years, see details.	Roman	9
TM 134 509	MSF4420	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 016	Artefact scatter including brooches, coins and pottery, metal detecting and fieldwalking, see details.	Roman and Saxon	10
TM 121 517	MSF4405	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 005	Three grey ware pottery sherds (S1).	Roman	11
TM 1265 5145	MSF4411	FINDSPOT	BRH 008	Sherds, fragments of human bone ? burial, discovered in fence erection on E side of road (S1).	Roman	12
TM 116 511	MSF22523	Monument	BLG Misc	Metal detected finds of 3 Roman coins, a 13th century circular lead seal matrix, a half groat and a Post-med bronze fitting.	Roman and Medieval	13
TM 132 515	MSF4412	CEMETERY, BUILDING, CHAPEL, BATTLEFIELD	BRH 009	Over many years human skeletons and pottery have been discovered in gravel pit. Traditional site of battle between Saxon and Danes.	Saxon to Medieval	14
TM 1280 5116	MSF12341	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 026	Fragment of cruciform brooch foot, and a disc type brooch found metal detecting (S1).	Early Medieval	15
TM 122 513	MSF9006	FINDSPOT	BRH 022	Silver sceatta, Frisian, Intermediate series, early C8, found metal detecting.	Early Medieval	16
TM 1338 5105	MSF14281	FINDSPOT	BRH 030	Bronze brooch, small-long type, complete except for pin, decorated, found metal detecting, see details.	Early Medieval	17
TM 1280 5116	MSF12340	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 026	Metalwork gilded enamelled heraldic pendant , late C15-C16 dagger chape ,worn silver penny, see details.	Medieval	18
TM 130 506	MSF12777	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 027	Scatter of Medieval metalwork, including gilded harness pendant, found metal detecting.	Medieval	19

TM 134 509	MSF14279	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 016	Metalwork scatter including, earring, mount strap end vessel fragment, found metal detecting.	Medieval	20
TM 1205 5250	MSF23048	FINDSPOT	CDD 017	Formerly gilt bronze plate buckle, found metal detecting	Medieval	21
TM 120 506	MSF1168	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BLG 006	Scatter of Med (and PMed) metal detected finds includes 5 silver coins (one halfpenny of Edward III, Nuremburg token and later coins) (S1).	Medieval	22
TM 1335 5105	MSF14282	Find Spot	BRH Misc	Bronze seal matrix, flat disc 2cm diameter, possibly C14 (S1).	Medieval	23
TM 1188 5114	MSF1823	Find Spot	BRH 061	Brooch, bronze annular, found metal detecting on pasture (S1).	Medieval	24
TM 1172 5097	MSF22532	Monument	BLG Misc	Metal detected bronze annular brooch.	Medieval	25
TM 134 509	MSF14280	ARTEFACT SCATTER	BRH 016	Metalwork scatter, spur fragment, lead weight, belt mount, 2 tokens and a button, see details.	Post Medieval	26
TM 1274 5114	MSF18221	Monument	BRH Misc	Milestone - site of, shown on 1955 OS map (S1) but not on 1978 edition (S2), distances to Ipswich and Norwich.	Post Medieval	27
TM 1234 5117	ESF21816	Evaluation, Pesthouse Lane, Barham	BRH 054	Trenching revealed that the majority of the site had been severely disturbed and truncated during the 20th century and this was probably due to this area being used as a compound for works being undertaken on the A45 trunk road adjacent. The area of the 18th and 19th century cemetery had however been left mainly undisturbed. Part of a red-brick wall footing, believed to belong to the workhouse chapel, appeared to define the northern edge of the cemetery. No archaeological remains of earlier periods were identified. It is likely that the disturbance caused by intensive post-medieval grave digging coupled with the severe truncation caused by 20th century earth-moving beyond the cemetery area would have removed most if not all traces of previous occupation.	Post-medieval	28
TM 1258 5137	ESF23706	Evaluation - Former D & P Meats, Old Norwich Road, Barham		The trenches only revealed a pond which was infilled in the 19th century. Observations of a geotechnical test-pit and a deep hole forming part of the services for the new buildings did not identify any finds or features of archaeological interest. A building recording was made for the Northwest wing of the stabling building for The Sorrel Horse Inn as it would be possibly affected by the development (S1).	Post-medieval	29
TM 1196 5130	MSF4417	COOKING PIT	BRH 014	Pit, with charcoal and layer of burnt flints circa 40cm thick, in wall of disused quarry near river Gipping (S1).	Unknown	30
TM 1276 5141	ESF19370	Monitoring - Former Jackson Site, Norwich Road, Barham	BRH 046	Former Jackson Site, Norwich Road. Monitoring of groundwork associated with a residential development did not reveal any significant archaeological features or deposits.	n/a	31
TM 1273 5126	ESF20342	Evaluation - Hall Farm, Old Norwich Road, Barham	BRH 047	Hall Farm, Old Norwich Road, Barham. Evaluation on land at Hall Farm, Barham, was required to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. No archaeological activity was encountered either in the form of incised features or artefactual evidence. Modern disturbance	n/a	32

TM 1270 5132	ESF20435	Evaluation - Hall Farm, Old Norwich Road, Barham		No features of archaeological interest were observed below the present topsoil. No finds of archaeological significance were recovered. Although the site appears to have no evidence for past activity, it has undergone a certain amount of truncation which could have destroyed shallow archaeological deposits and features (S1).		33
TM 1258 5137	ESF22957	Watching Brief - The Crescent, Barham		The Crescent, Barham. Trees and some topsoil stripped overall. Access road stripped to clean natural - no features or finds.		34

LISTED BUILDINGS						
DESIGUID	PREFREF	LBSUID	GRADE	NAME	DETAILS	SITE
DSF6713	279206	1033250	II	THE SORREL HORSE INN	Public house, late C15 or early C16 with alterations of C17 and mid C19. A 3-cell open hall house with cross-passage entrance. 2 storeys and attics. Timber-framed and plastered. Plaintiled roof with a C19 gabled casement dormer. A C17 axial chimney of red brick; another at the left-hand gable was largely rebuilt in C18/C19. Mid C19 sashes, those at the ground floor having small panes and hinged panelled external shutters. A single storey C19 parapetted extension at the front has similar windows. C19 entrance doorway in the cross-passage position has a mid C20 battened oak door. The open hall was built in 2 unequal bays. Twin doorways with altered 4-centred arched heads led to the service rooms to left, which were later united. The open truss has a cambered tie-beam with evidence for large arch braces - these have gone but the supporting shaft for one of them is visible in the bar. The hall roof is smoke-blackened from the open hearth. A crown-post system remains over the parlour cell, but has been removed from the hall roof (if it existed). Arch-braced close-studwork and large unmoulded 1st floor joists are exposed at the end cells. A chimney was inserted between the hall and parlour and an upper floor over the hall, in C17. A rear service wing and an outshut were added in C18 or C19.	35
DSF6408	433474	1251271	I	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Parish church, mediaeval. Nave, chancel, west tower and south porch. The vestry and organ chamber were added in 1877 with other alterations. Flint rubble walling; the chancel and upper stage of tower are plastered. Plaintiled roofs; the tower roof is flat with parapets. The nave walling is largely Norman and has sections of coursed flint rubble. The north and south nave doorways both have plain round arched heads of C11 or early C12 form, but are not opposite; the former may be earlier. The south chancel doorway is similar and has interesting and early graffiti on the jambs. By the south doorway is a Norman lancet. Other windows are of c.1200; the east window has 3 separate pointed lancets with a vent above, but the centre light was re-introduced in 1877 to replace a C14 window. 2 small pointed lancets in the chancel side walls of c.1200 and another in the nave. The plain 2-stage tower was added in mid C14; it has 2-light traceried belfry openings and a similar west window. On the south walls of the nave and chancel are several scratch-dials, some early. The nave roof, of C14 or C15, is of coupled-rafter type with double collars, the lower set with soulaces (the last couple against the tower, with single collars, remain from an earlier roof). The cornice was added or renewed in C19. Similar chancel roof, with single collars. A roodloft stair and doorway of c.1500 in south wall. The south porch is also of c.1500, open, timber-framed and standing on a high plinth. The doorway has a 4-centred head with rose-carved spandrels. The mountant above is carved with an image of St. Mary in a buttressed niche. The side windows, in 2 bays of 4 lights, have fragmentary traceried heads. The roof has moulded arch-braced principals without	36

					ties. The moulded inner south door may be of this date, but the cinquefoiled framing at the head suggests C14 work. A 3-light window near the south door is of c.1500. C15 octagonal limestone font; on the bowl are carved emblems of the passion and on the stem are traceried buttresses with sunk panels between - an unusual design. Fine mid C17 pulpit with arcaded panels and a sounding-board with acorn drop finials. In the tower is a tombchest of Richard Swift (d.1645), with carved achievement; it was removed from the north chancel wall, probably in 1877. In the tower floor is a marble slab dated 1663.	
DSF3985	279219	1033254	II	HOT GARDEN WALL, 150 METRES SOUTH WEST OF SHRUBLAND HALL	Garden wall, containing heated pipes for the culture of trained shrubs. Before 1867, probably c.1860, for Sir W.F. Middleton, Bart. Of segmental plan, about 40 metres long and 3 metres high. Gault brick with dressings of limestone; at bay intervals are pilasters supporting square piers and enriched ball finials, and in each bay is pierced balustrading in a design of linked quatrefoils. At the centre is a large niche with a scalloped head; above it is a moulded cornice and a crown of open strapwork in the Elizabethan manner. The screen is terminated by a pair of archways within each of which is an enriched lead vase. A strapwork crown over each archway bears the monogram 'M', for Middleton.	37
DSF4258	279210	1207863	II	OLD SMITH'S COTTAGE	A 2-cell cottage, converted early C20 from a C18 or early C19 smithy. 1 storey and attics. Timber-framed and plastered. Thatched roof with internal end chimney of gault and red brick. C20 eyebrow casement dormers. C19 small-pane casements and boarded entrance door.	38
DSF4320	433471	1250931	II	GREAT BLAKENHAM HALL	House, mid or late C16 with alterations of mid C20. 3-cell cross-passage entrance plan. 2 storeys. Timber-framed, the upper floor jettied along the front wall on brackets. The ground storey walling is encased in brickwork, the upper walling plastered; finished in a stippled coating. Plaintiled roof, hipped with gablets; an axial C16 or C17 chimney of red brick between hall and parlour, and a C19 external chimney at the service end to right. Small-pane casements of c.1980. C20 entrance porch, gabled and plaintiled, with boarded and battened inner door. Substantial close-studwork and floor joists exposed internally. Back-to-back fireplaces in hall and parlour.	39

DSF4321	433475	1250932	II	MALTING FARMHOUSE	Farmhouse. Mid C16 with C15 core. 3-cell cross-passage entrance plan. 1 storey and attics. Timber-framed and rough-cast. Plaintiled roof with gabled casement dormers and axial C16 chimney of red brick, recapped in C19. Mainly C20 casements. Entrance doorway of c.1800, with eared architrave and moulded pediment; C20 glazed 2-panelled door. A C15 2-bay open hall stands adjacent to the road; its central open truss was removed in C17 when a 1st floor was inserted in the 'upper' bay. Smoke-blackened roof, of coupled-rafter type with side-purlins inserted later. In the 'lower' bay a large chimney was inserted in C16; at that time a new hall was built beyond it with a cross-passage, a chamber above, and a service cell beyond. It also has a coupled-rafter roof. The C15 and C16 framing is plain and substantial. 2 small timber-framed wings were added to rear in C17. The C16 service cell was converted to a parlour in c.1800, with a fireplace and moulded arched corner cupboard.	40
DSF4431	433476	1262830	II	THE BELL INN	Public House. Early C19 with core of late C16 or early C17. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Painted red brick with dentilled eaves cornice. Plaintiled roofs with end chimneys of red brick. Sash windows with flat arches; flush frames and small-pane sashes. 6-panelled entrance door and open gabled porch with walls of painted brick and gabled plaintiled roof; round-arched opening with splayed reveals, and above it an open niche of similar form. To right is a small C20 lean-to extension. Immediately behind the main range is a small house of late C16 or early C17; 1 storey and attics with a hall range and cross-wing. Timber-framed and plastered, partly encased in painted brick. Roman pantiled roof. Some unmoulded framing is exposed in the cross-wing. Believed to have been known as Bluebell Farm in c.1830.	41
DSF4432	433472	1262876	II	GIPPING WEIR	House, early C19. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Gault brick with very shallow flat corner pilasters. Hipped slated roof with internal chimneys of gault brick; deep oversailing eaves has paired modillions. Windows with flat arches of gauged brick and small-pane sashes. Good entrance doorway: 6-panelled door recessed between jambs with fielded panels. Slightly recessed fluted half-columns support a semi-circular fanlight with radiating bars; the arch of gauged brick above has painted keystone and springing stones.	42
DSF4637	279207	1352050	II	SHRUBLAND HALL LODGE	Lodge cottage, c.1856; in the Italianate manner. For Sir W.F. Middleton, Bart. In the form of a small 3-storey tower, with single-storey wings on 3 sides. Mainly gault brick, with prominent dressings of stucco, including rusticated quoins, a band at 1st floor and a modillioned cornice just below eaves level. Pyramid roof with double Roman pantiles; oversailing eaves with exposed sprockets. Various original windows, each having broad stucco architraves; on the west face is a pair of niches within a gabled oriel, the gable being supported by columns. At ground floor are various small-pane sashes. Facing the gateway is an open colonnade supporting a hipped-roofed balcony. Panelled entrance door, the upper part glazed; above the doorway is a blind arch bearing the monogram W.F.M. A small single-storey wing to left was raised to 2 storeys in mid C20. The lodge has affinities with the Italianate tower added at this	43

					time to Shrubland Hall (with other alterations) by Sir Charles Barry. There is no known evidence that this building was also his work however.	
DSF4638	279222	1352053	II	GATEWAY, 220 METRES SOUTH OF SHRUBLAND HALL	Gateway, early or mid C19. Wrought iron, about 10m wide and 4m high. A pair of carriage gates with side panels and crown. The gates are hung from openwork piers with finials and scrolled infill. Side-panels with spearhead standards have similar outer piers to support them. A fine crown above the gates has a cast-iron panel bearing an achievement incorporating a hand and a unicorn on a diaperwork ground. The gateway is believed to have been moved from one of the entrance driveways, possibly at the Ipswich Lodge.	44
DSF5142	433470	1263023	II	FROGS HALL	Pair of cottages, formerly one house. Early or mid C17. 3-cell cross-passage entrance plan; the main range is of one storey with attics, the parlour cross-wing of 2 storeys. Timber-framed and plastered, the gable at left and part of the rear wall were rebuilt C20 in brick. Roman pantiled roofs with C19 gabled casement dormer. Axial C17 chimney (the shaft almost rebuilt in red brick in C19). Various C19 and C20 casements and panelled entrance doors. Back-to-back open fireplaces to hall and parlour. Unmoulded exposed framing in the parlour, typical of C17; floor joists chamfered and on-edge. Wind-braced butt-purlin roof.	45
DSF5557	279208	1207850	II	GATEWAY AND SCREEN WALLS, 2 METRES WEST OF SHRUBLAND HALL LODGE	Gateway and screen walls at the entrance to west driveway of Shrubland Hall. C.1850 for Sir W.F. Middleton, Bart. A pair of square limestone piers about 1.5m high with moulded cornice, and a sunk panel on the faces. On either side are wrought iron pedestrian gates, hanging from identical piers. To the left and right are attached screen walls, each of semi-elliptical plan. Piers at 1.5 intervals and 1m high, of gault brick with plain limestone cappings. Between each is an open screen formed of semi-circular gault clay semi-circular tiles, placed one above another, with a limestone coping.	46
DSF5558	279220	1208000	II	BALUSTRADING AND STEPS, 30 METRES EAST OF "HOT" GARDEN WALL	Balustrading and steps, built as a foil to the segmental hot wall opposite, c.1860. About 40m long. White and cream limestone. 5 bays of low pierced balustrading flanking a central flight of steps, each bay divided by a low square pier. The balustrading is broken close to either end for garden paths, with piers bearing a pair of swag-enriched vases.	47

DSF6440	433473	1263024	II	TOLLGATE FARMHOUSE	Farmhouse, c.1500 with alterations of c.1600 and late C19. Cross-passage entrance plan, extended at either end c.1600. 2 storeys. Timber-framed and plastered; the right hand gable is jettied on exposed knees and moulded pilasters. Plaintiled roofs with pierced crested ridge tiles and C19 bargeboards with undulating soffits. An axial chimney of c.1600 and an end chimney at left of C19; both of red brick. 3-light C19 small-pane casements, the ground storey windows also having square upper lights. 4-panelled C19 entrance door with open gabled porch on timber posts. The nucleus of the house consists of a late-mediaeval open hall house; a pair of arched service room doorways and a smoke-blackened crown-post roof are of this date. The open truss has an octagonal crownpost with moulded capital and base and 4-way knee bracing; the tie-beam below has lost its arch braces. A wall-place over the entrance has fine carving - a running design is interrupted by fleur-de-lys and stylised animals, in the style of late C16; the context is anomalous and perhaps an apprentice's practice. An upper floor was inserted in the hall c.1600 with a fireplace backing onto the cross-passage, and a parlour added beyond perhaps later. A 2-cell wing was built c.1600 behind the service end, detached until C19. It has good quality timber framing including butt-purlin roof with wind-bracing, also a large blocked ovolo-moulded mullioned window. The upper floor of the front room has fine roll mouldings, and the bridging joist is also crenellated; this is early C16 work and must be reused, perhaps from a demolished parlour from the earlier house.	48
DSF6714	279209	1033251	II	NOS 6, 7, 8 SHARPSTONE STREET	A terrace of 3 cottages, originally one C18 house, of 3-cell lobby-entrance plan. 1 storey and attics. Timber-framed and plastered. Thatched roof with small-paned casement dormer of C19. An axial C18 chimney of red brick and another of 019 at right-hand gable. Small-pane C19 casements. C19 entrance doorways with pentice boards and C20 flush doors. A continuous outshut was added to the rear in C19 when the house was divided into 2 cottages, together with a pantiled lean-to extension at either end. Some timber-framing exposed internally; on-edge floor joists and slender primary-braced studwork.	49

12 APPENDIX 2: OASIS SHEET

OASIS ID: preconst1-247858

Project details

Project name	Barham DBA
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Hembriar Limited to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment of land between the A14 and Norwich Road, Barham, Suffolk. 1.1.2 The archaeological assessment has established that the study area has a moderate potential for Iron Age and Roman remains. It is expected that development of the site will penetrate below the upper level of the natural drift geology and accordingly have an adverse impact upon any extant archaeological remains. Given the number and range of archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of the site, it is thought that an appropriate investigation strategy, to fully assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on any surviving heritage assets, may be required by the Local Planning Authority.
Project dates	Start: 22-03-2016 End: 08-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	REMAINS Iron Age
Monument type	REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BARHAM Land between A14 and Norwich Road
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1236 5146 52.120074497961 1.102333534162 52 07 12 N 001 06 08 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14m Max: 16m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Shannon Hogan
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Shannon Hogan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hembriar Limited

Project archives

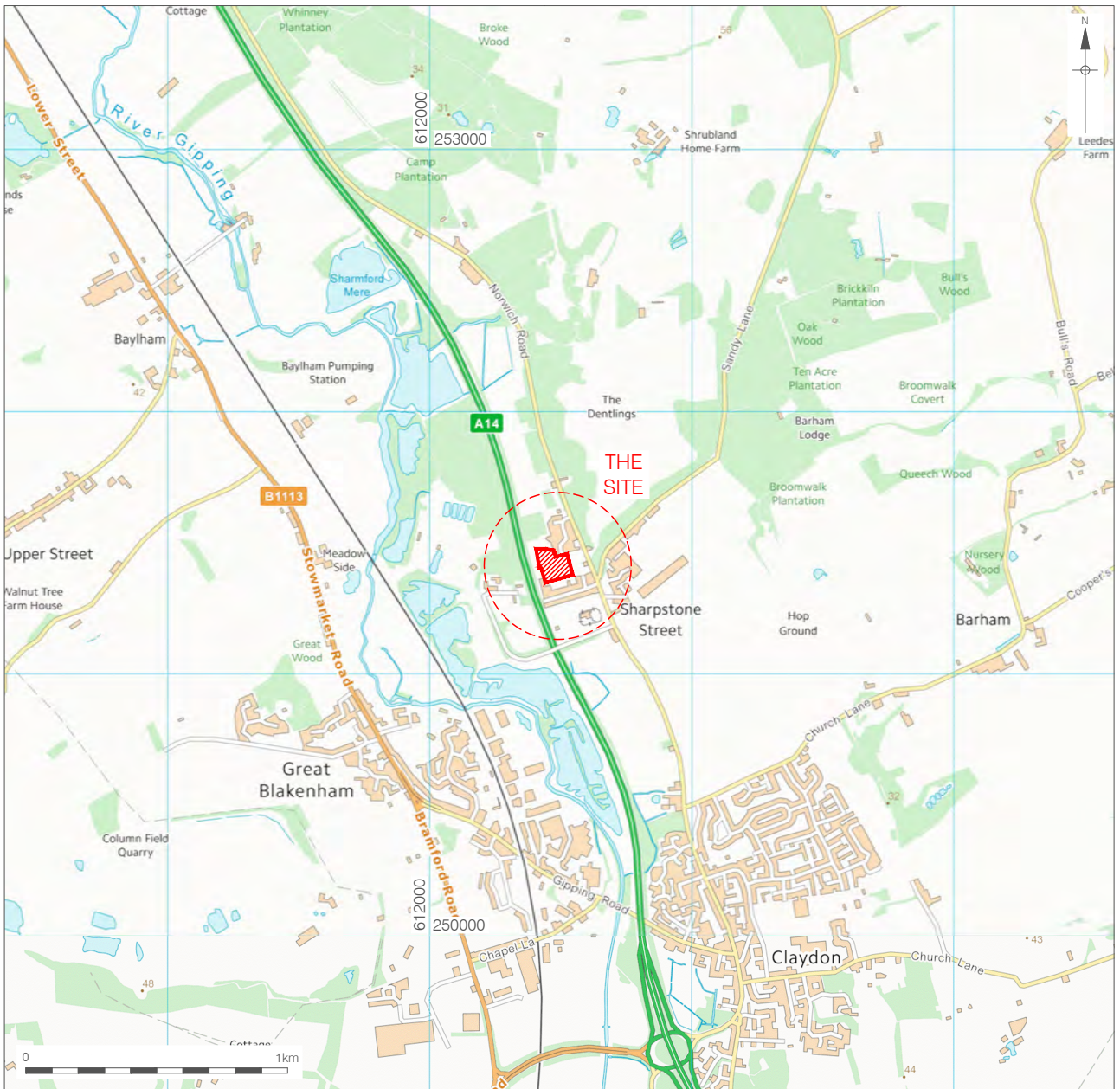
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	ESF23818
Digital Archive ID	BRH 063
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	ESF23818
Paper Archive ID	BRH 063
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Between A14 and Norwich Road, Barham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hogan, S.
Other bibliographic details	R12437
Date	2016

Issuer or publisher PCA
Place of issue or
publication Cambridge
Description A4 report, 9 figures
URL <http://oasis.ac.uk>

Entered by Shannon Hogan (shogan@pre-construct.com)
Entered on 11 April 2016

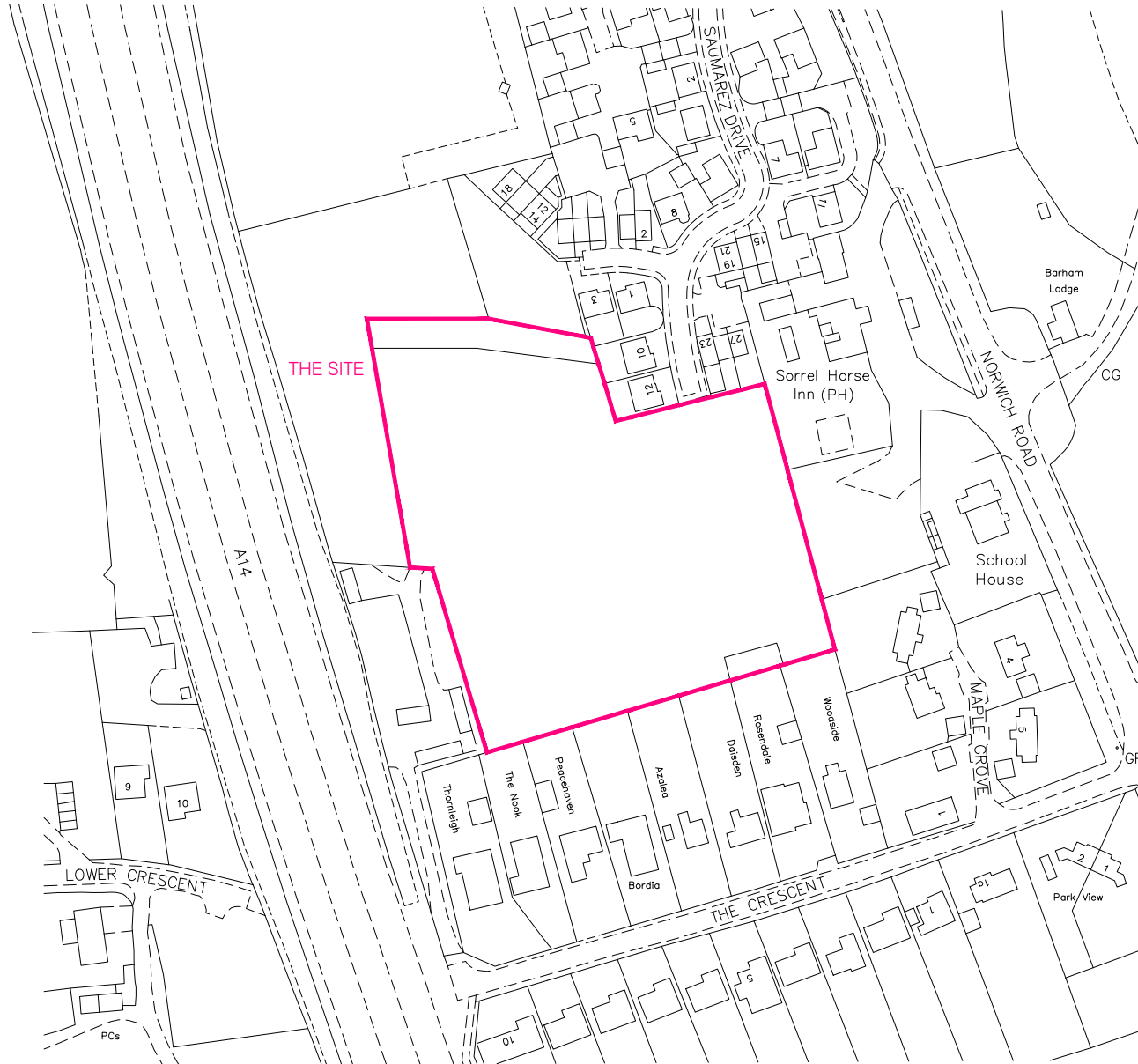


Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 05/04/16 HB

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

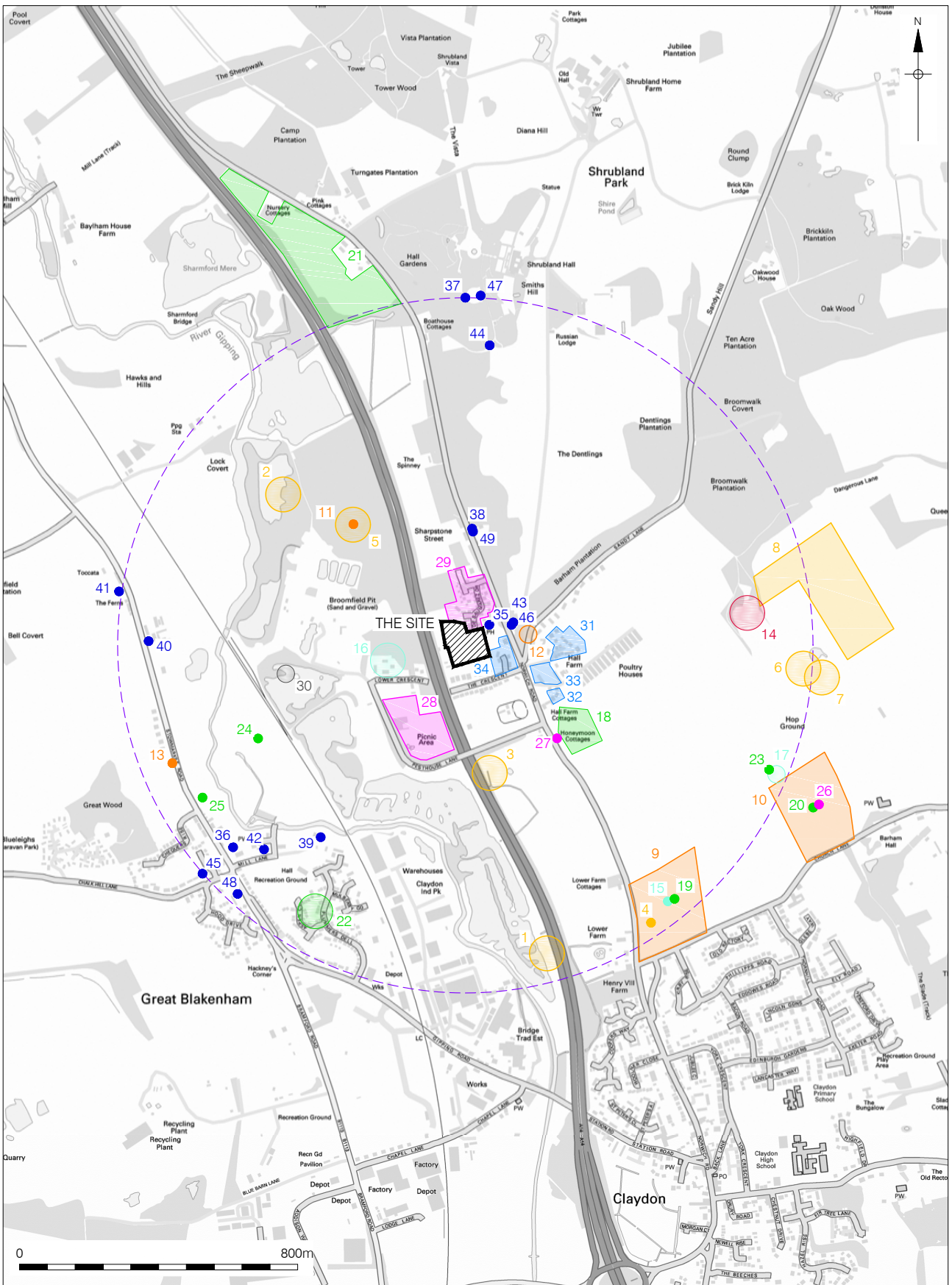
612250/251500

612250/251300



© Crown copyright 2016. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 05/04/16 HB

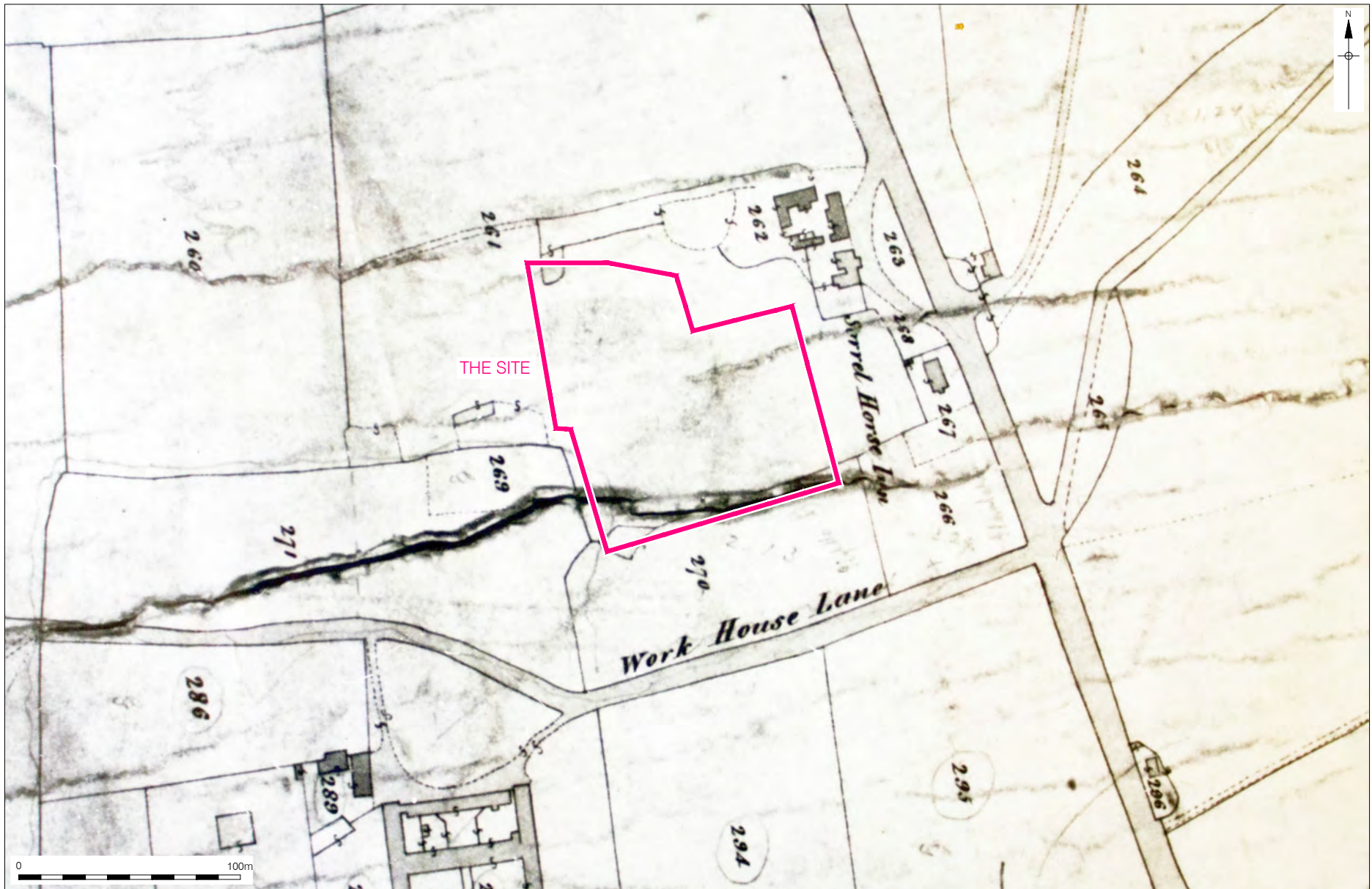
Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:2,000 at A4



- Prehistoric (1-8)
- Roman (9-13)
- Saxon to Medieval (14)
- Early Medieval (15-17)
- Medieval (18-25)
- Post-Medieval (26-29)
- Unknown (30)
- Negative Evidence (31-34)
- Listed Buildings (35-49)
- 1km Search Radius

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 05/04/16 HB

Figure 3
 HER Locations
 1:16,000 at A4



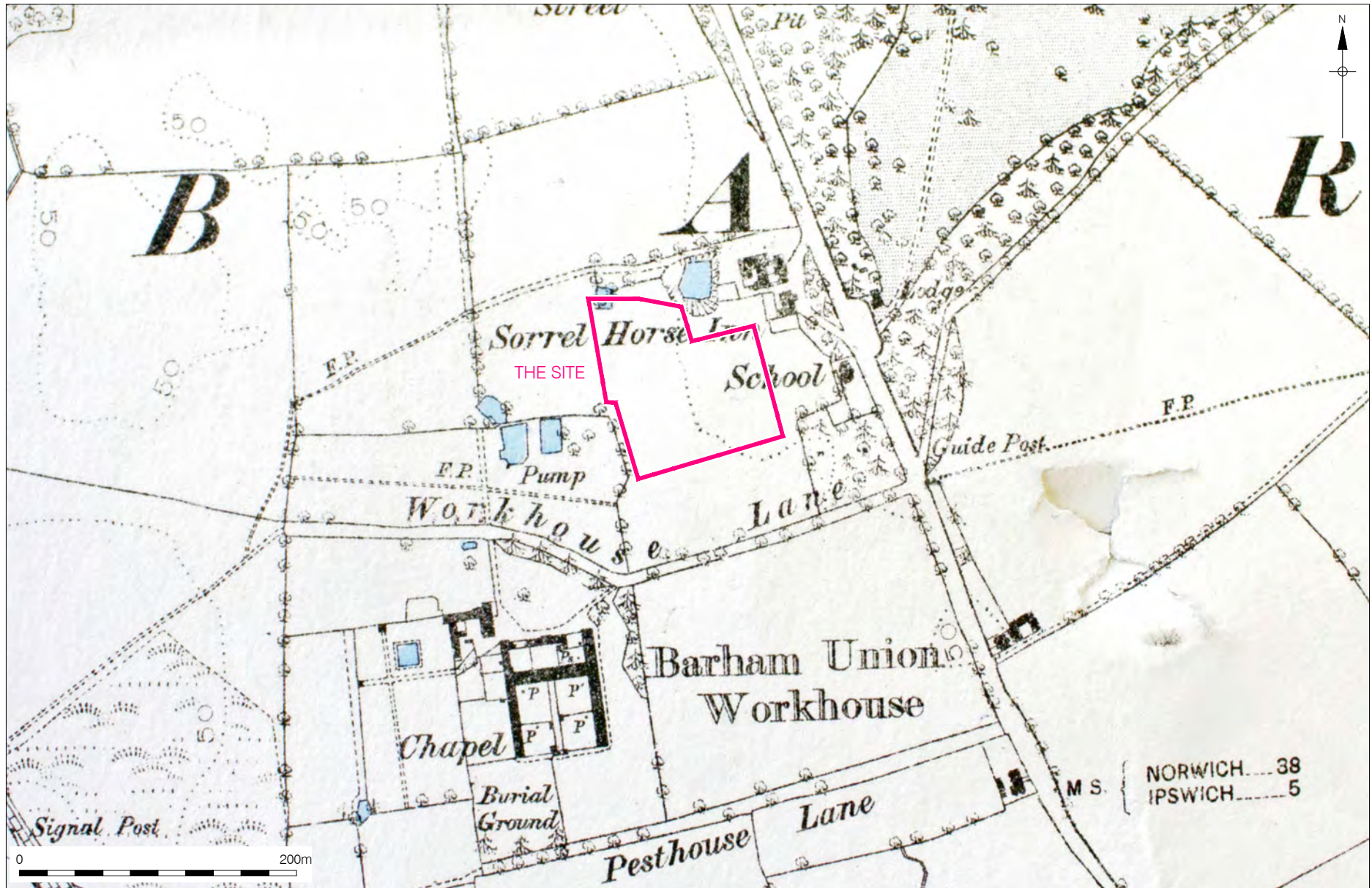


Figure 5
First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1889
1:4,000 at A4

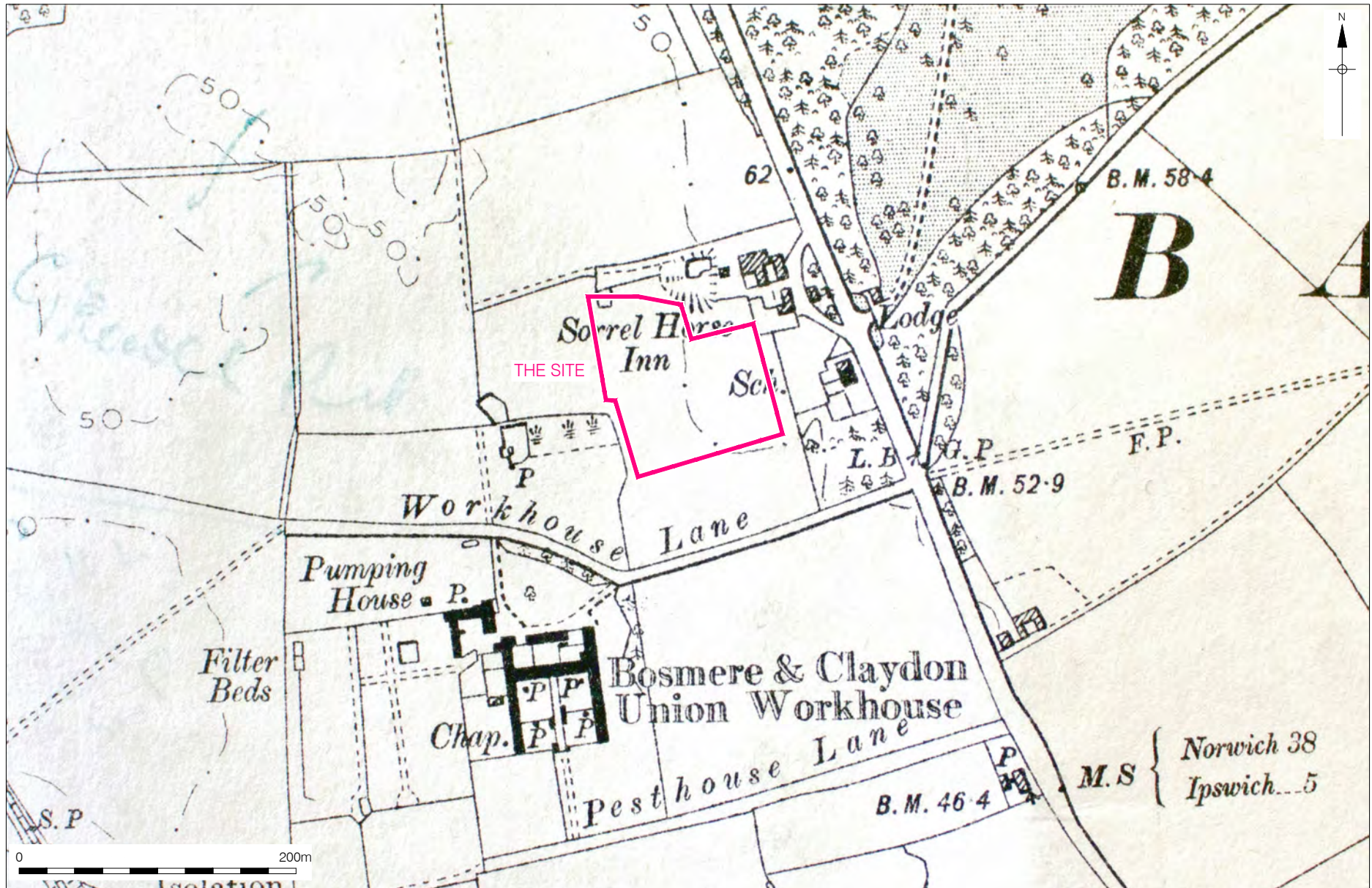


Figure 6
Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1905
1:4,000 at A4

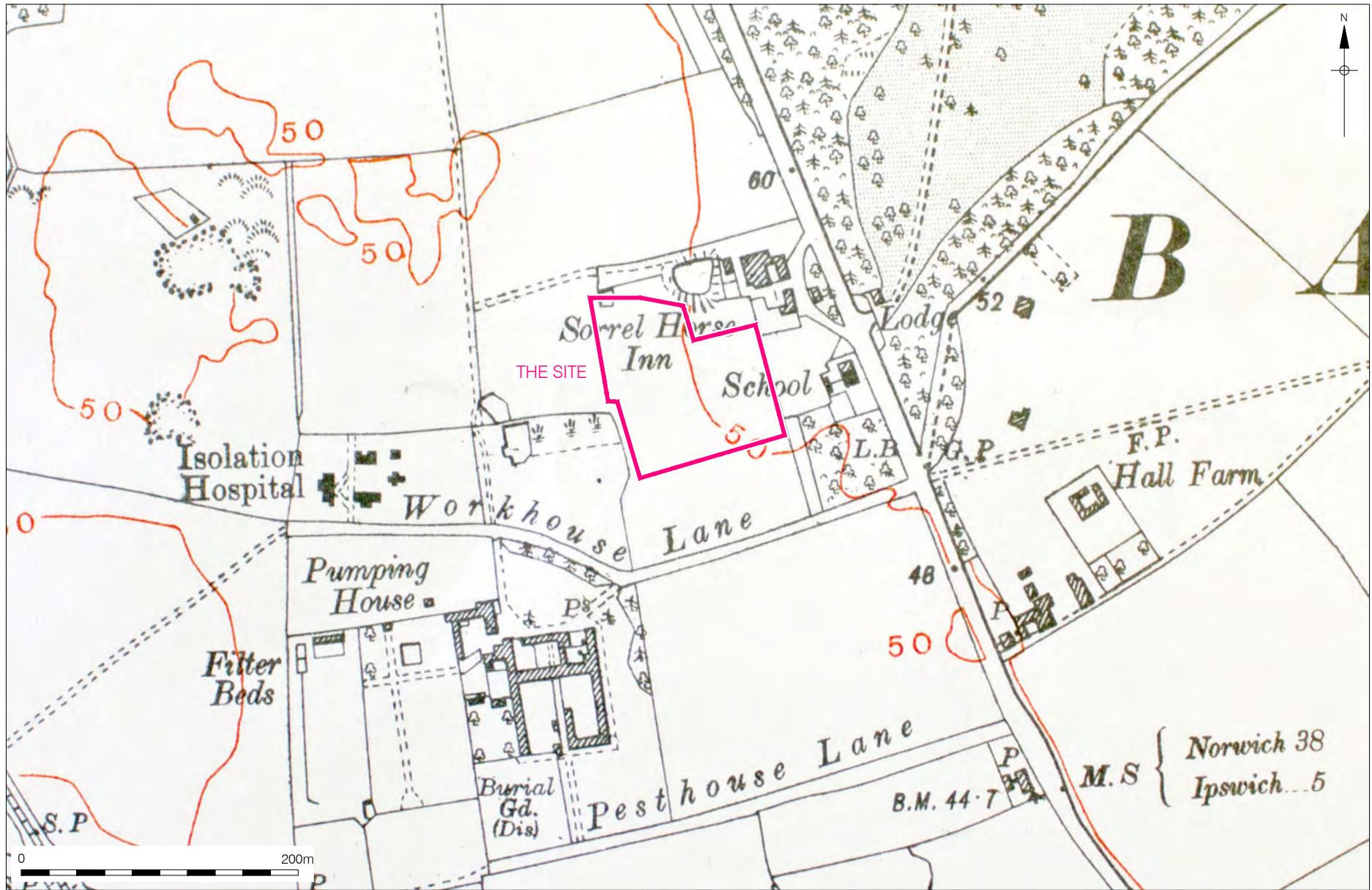
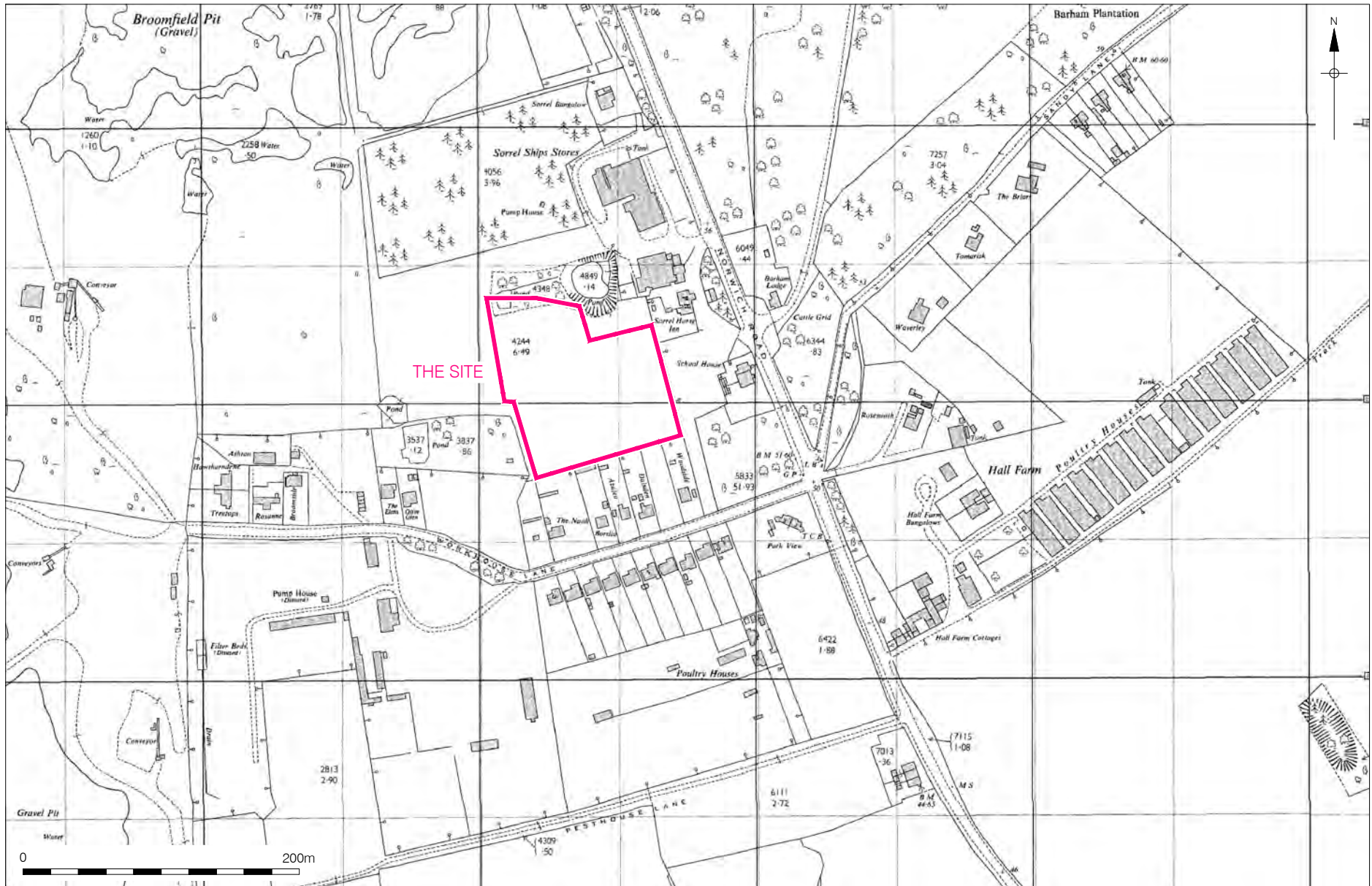
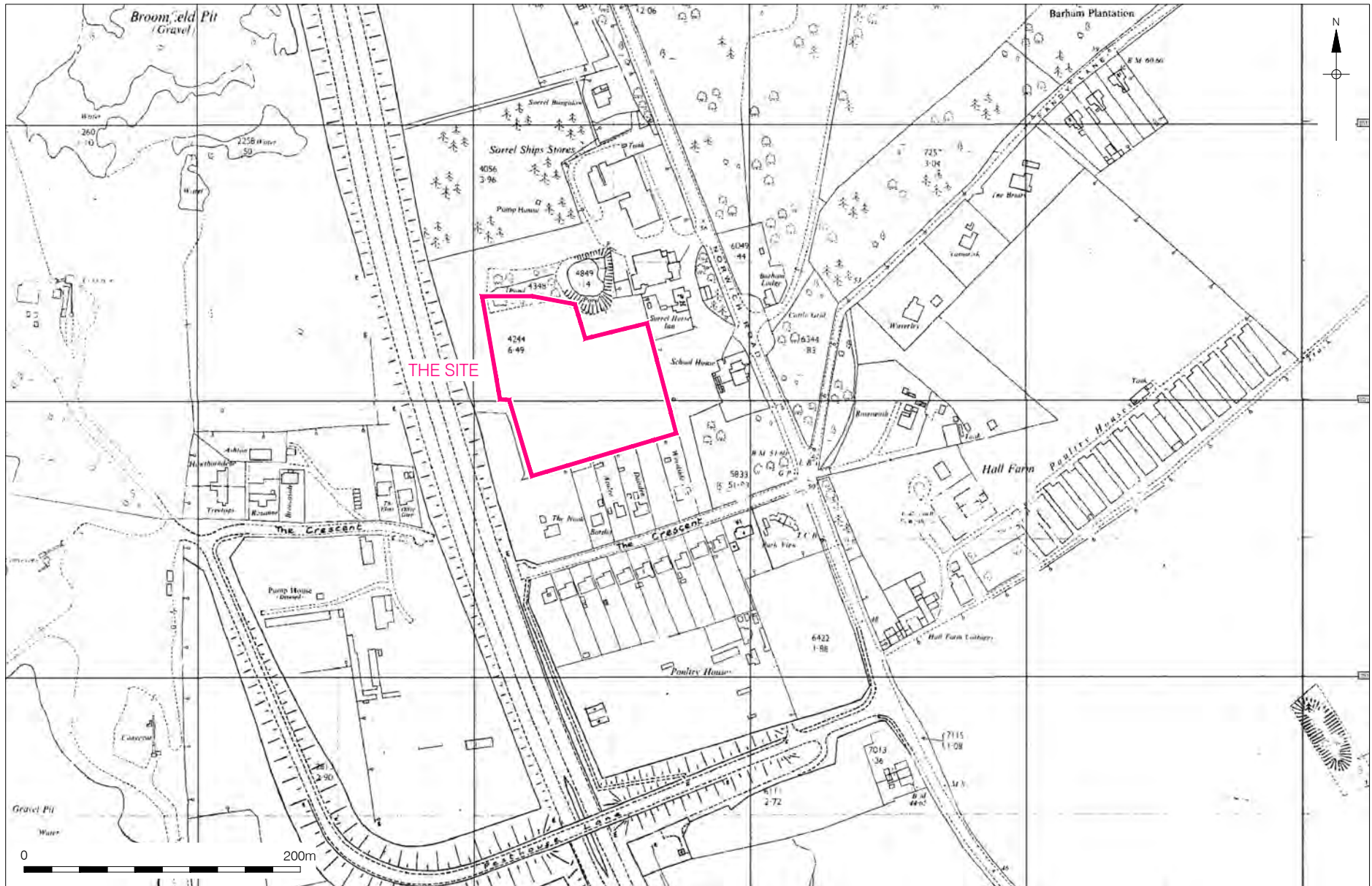


Figure 7
Ordnance Survey, 1928
1:4,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 1968-69. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 07/04/16 HB

Figure 8
 Ordnance Survey, 1968-69
 1:4,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 1973-75. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 07/04/16 HB

Figure 9
 Ordnance Survey, 1973-75
 1:4,000 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

