



**Archaeological evaluation on land at
Norwich Road, Barham
Suffolk
June 2016**

Report No. 16/122

Author: Chris Jones with
Mo Muldowney

Illustrator: Olly Dindol



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Event No: ESF24066

HER No: BRH065

Report No. 16/122

Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	12/07/2016	Mo Muldowney	Mo Muldowney	Mark Holmes	Draft for review

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS molanort1- 256766	
Project title	Archaeological evaluation on land at Norwich Road, Barham, Suffolk, June 2016		
Short description	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Norwich Road, Barham Suffolk prior to the proposed development of the site. Five trenches were excavated. One post-medieval ditch was found, no other archaeological features were encountered.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation		
Previous work	None		
Current land use	Overgrown scrubland with building demolition		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type and period	Ditch-post-medieval		
Significant finds	Pottery sherd and animal bone from ditch		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Suffolk		
Site address	Norwich Road, Barham Suffolk		
Easting Northing	TM 1293 5043		
Area (sq m/ha)	c 0.6 ha		
Height aOD	c 13m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Archaeological Advisor Suffolk County Council		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Jones (MOLA Northampton)		
Project Managers	Mo Muldowney (MOLA Northampton)		
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	27/06/2016		
End date	29/06/2016		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Contents	
Physical	ESF24066 BRH065	None	
Paper		Site records (1 archive box)	
Digital		Client report PDF. Survey Data, Photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land at Norwich Road, Barham Suffolk, June 2016		
Serial title & volume	MOLA Northampton Report 16/122		
Author(s)	Chris Jones with Mo Muldowney		
Page numbers	22 pages of text and figures		
Date	June 2016		

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Archaeological evaluation on land at Norwich Road Barham Suffolk June 2016

Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Norwich Road, Barham Suffolk prior to the proposed development of the site. Five trenches were excavated. One post-medieval ditch was found; no other archaeological features were encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on a site of c0.6ha off Norwich Road in Barham, Suffolk (TM 1293 5043, Fig 1). The work was undertaken in advance of proposed development of the land.

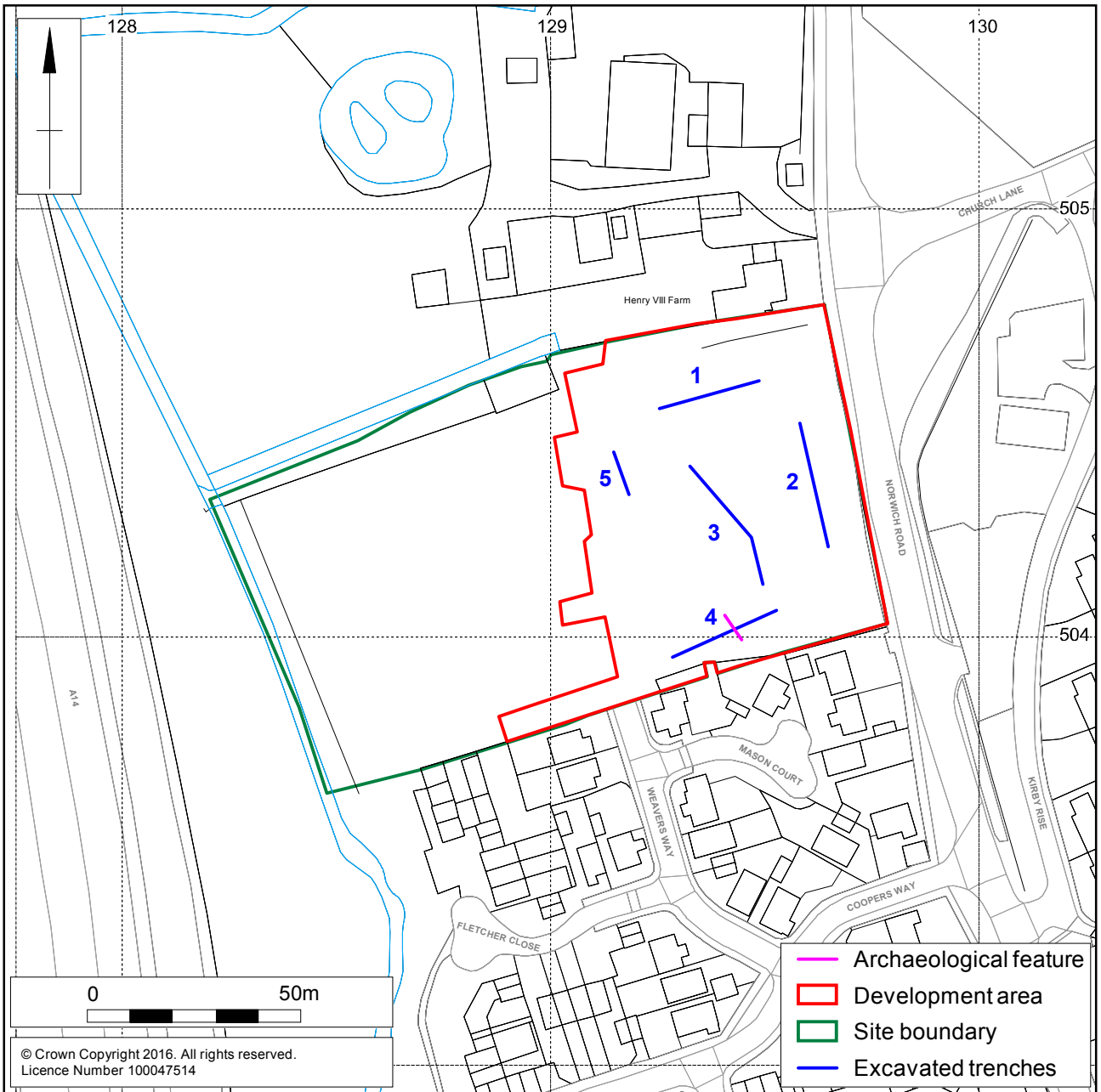
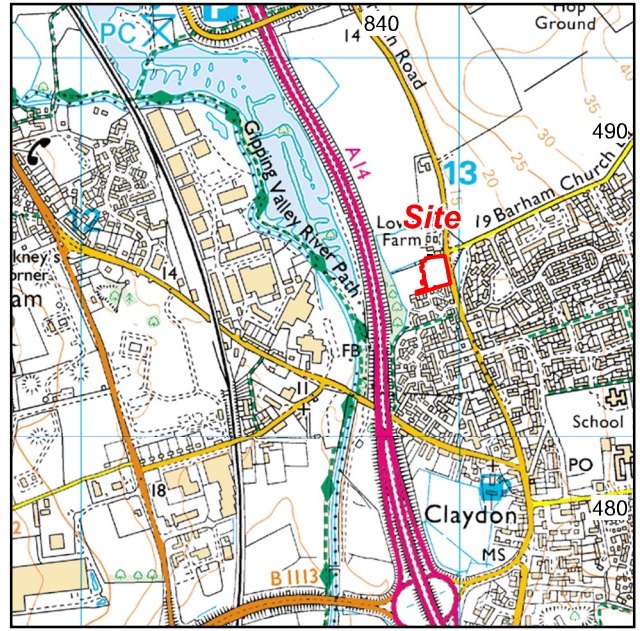
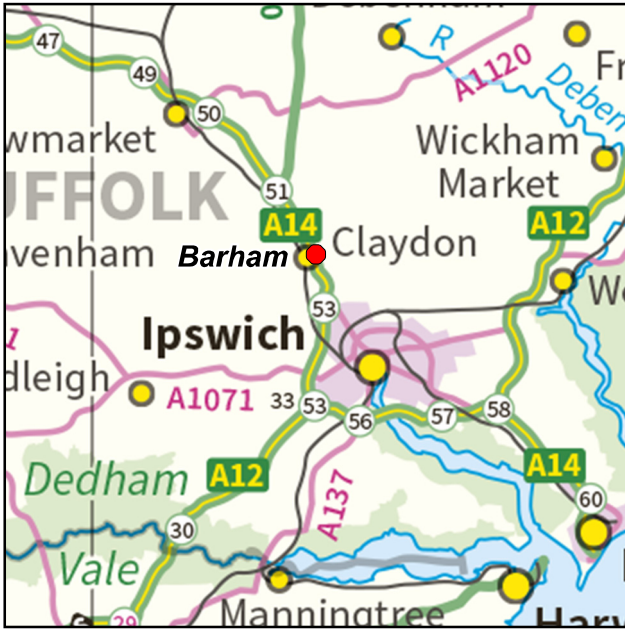
A planning application was submitted for the development of the land, comprising the construction of 14 dwellings, with associated landscaping, open space and infrastructure (Planning Ref: 4077/15). The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service requested a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken in advance of any development taking place in order to establish whether there will be a need to consider archaeological remains in the design and layout of development, and allow for preservation *in situ* of any sites of national importance that might be defined. This is in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

MOLA is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation. This report has been prepared in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b) and the procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015). The work complied with a written Scheme of Investigation by MOLA (2016) in response to a brief for the programme of works, supplied by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Antrobus 2016).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In order to examine the archaeological resource within the proposed development area the objectives of the evaluation were to establish:

- the date, nature, significance and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;



Scale 1:1500

Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1

- the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- the impact of the proposed works upon any surviving archaeological remains;
- to inform any future excavation and/or preservation *in-situ* strategy

The evaluation was carried out within the parameters suggested by the published research priorities set out for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Glazebrook 1997; Medlycott 2011). The research aims set out in the documents have been addressed by the project, as appropriate.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location, topography and geology

The proposed development site is a rectangular plot of land situated to the north of the village of Claydon in the historic parish of Barham, between Norwich Road to the east and the A14 to the west (TM 1293 5043, Fig 1). The site comprises a 1.17ha area of overgrown scrubland with building demolition debris, of which a c.0.6ha area on the eastern side is proposed for development. The site is bound to the east by the north-south Norwich Road. To the north lies the curtilage and buildings of Henry VIII Farm. To the east, the site is bordered by a large drain and stand of trees which form the edge of the A14, beyond which runs the River Gipping. To the south are properties off Weavers Way, Mason Court and Fletcher Close; all part of a modern housing estate development. The north side of the development area had been reduced by over 1m from the Norwich Road, clearing much of the original soils. Only the south side of the development area had subsoil present.

The development site lies on the First Terrace River Gravels of the River Gipping in the Gipping Valley on land which slopes very gently down to the west, from 13.0m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) by the road to the west, to c.9.5m on the western edge of the site adjacent to the drain. The underlying geology of the site comprises chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation, overlain to the east by superficial river terrace gravel deposits, and to the west by peat (BGS 2016). The soil is Hanslope association chalky till; slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (LAT 1983). Both the superficial river terrace deposits and clayey soils were present, but no chalk was encountered, indicating that it lies over 2m below the present ground surface.

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

A desk-based heritage assessment was undertaken in 2015 by CgMs to examine the development area and a 1km radius around it (Dawson 2015). This was supplemented by an up-to-date Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search, carried out in May 2016. The following historical and archaeological background is summarised from these sources, with a full HER list given in Appendix 1.

The available archaeological, historic, and topographic information indicated that the site contained no designated archaeological assets. The site was considered to have a high potential for archaeological remains of the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

Palaeolithic material was found in the gravel at Easthall's Pit around 170m to the north-west of the site. Finds comprised flint tools, animal bone, and a fragment of

human skull (BRH 023). Two Mesolithic tranchet axes have also been found in the vicinity, to the north and south of Claydon (BRH 012; CLY 006).

To the east of the site, during the construction of houses on Kirby Rise, a single spotfind of a Neolithic discoidal flint knife was made (BRH 004). Around 1km to the south-east, a Neolithic pit shaft was identified during building works (CLY 021).

Bronze Age

The cropmark of a ring ditch, possibly a ploughed-out Bronze Age round barrow, is recorded around 1km to the west of the site (BLG 002). Bronze Age artefacts have been found at three locations within the 1km search radius. A bronze trident pattern looped palstave (BRH 017) was recovered from the site of the church, an awl (BRH 027) was found c.200m north-east of the site, and a spear also found in the vicinity (BRH 027).

Iron Age and Romano-British

Iron Age enclosures have been identified from cropmarks in the wider region of Barham. Within the search area, a late Iron Age settlement has been identified lying to the west of St Mary's church, comprising small pits and scatter of flint-gritted pottery (BRH 0170). Metal detected finds include six Iron Age Iceni silver coins (Bury tribe type) and a toggle (BRH 027). Field walking further to the east has also identified probable peripheral settlement activity, including silver coins and a gold coin and pottery (BRH 016). Both in the vicinity of the church and closer to Norwich Road, metal detecting has identified bronze and silver coins and pottery (BRH 018; BRH 025).

Roman material recovered from the area of the church (BRH 017) may indicate a continuation of the Iron Age settlement into the Romano-British period, with features including ditches, and undated postholes, as well as Roman era pottery and coins. In the fields to the north of the church, field walking, metal-detecting and excavation have produced evidence for a scatter of 2nd- to 4th-century AD Roman activity, including pottery, tile, and metalwork comprising 20 coins and four brooches (BRH 018; BRH 010; BRH 045).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

The location of the Anglo-Saxon village, which was the predecessor to modern day Claydon and Barham, is thought to have occupied approximately the same area as the present historic core, but possibly with a smaller settlement closer to the line of the present Norwich Road (Dawson 2015). This interpretation is supported by finds made in the vicinity, which include Ipswich ware and Thetford type ware pottery, metal artefacts of coins and brooches from the vicinity of St Mary's Church (BRH 016, 030, 018, 007, 010, 045), and a ditch containing Saxon pottery from within the churchyard (BRH 017). The church itself has an extant Anglo-Saxon nave (CLY 007).

About 230m north of the site, metal detecting east of Norwich Road recovered two Anglo-Saxon brooches, a pendant, a bell and strap end (BRH 027).

The village of Barham was recorded in the Domesday Survey as comprising 59 households. It lay in the hundred of Claydon, and was held by the Abbey of St Etheldreda, Ely. The village had two main manors, both of which held small quantities of land (Dawson 2015). The early village was located close to the church, with one of the manors at Barham Manor to the east, and the proposed location of the second manor being at Hall Farm (Dawson 2015).

Archaeologically, medieval evidence is mainly clustered around the church (BRH 017) and the site of Barham Manor, and finds include metalwork of coins, buttons and dress accessories. A medieval site is situated immediately to the east of the church, comprising a circular site, c.15m in diameter with ditch 1.2m deep and 1.8m wide with associated pottery (BRH 010). Further medieval evidence recovered at Easthall's Pit (BRH 023), the SCC Highways Depot (BLG 026), and in Great Blakenham to the west (BLG 006). To the north of the site along Norwich Road, are earthworks of ditches lying at right angles to the road. These have the appearance of medieval tofts (BRH 037, 055). In the vicinity are scatters of medieval artefacts in the area of Hall Farm (BRH 025-26).

A post-medieval tithe map makes reference to a moated site on the eastern bank of the River Gipping, which is thought to fall almost entirely within the development area (BRH 044). This description probably relates to a medieval moated site, dating typically from the 12th and 13th centuries, and usually bordering a significant property, such as a manor house. Evidence for the moat consists of historic boundaries, indications on Lidar data and historic maps showing at least two sides of the enclosure as water-filled ditches.

Post-medieval to modern

The adjacent property to the north of the site, Henry VIII Farm, is a listed building that has its origins in the 16th century (PrefRef 279205; UID DSF5229).

The population of the village grew quickly in the post-medieval and modern periods, reaching 568 people living in 90 homes by 1870 (Dawson 2015). The historic mapping evidence, as interrogated by Dawson (2015), has indicated that a long, narrow building previously occupied the development site, from at least 1787. Further detail on the 1806 Tithe map shows three principal buildings, a house fronting Norwich Road, a small cottage to the west, and a larger house set between two ponds (Dawson 2015, fig. 12; HER BRH 044). The property on the site is recorded as; houses, lawn, moat and lane; garden and pond; and garden meadow, all owned and occupied by the Rev William Kirby (1759-1850), an eminent entomologist. The moat may be a remnant medieval feature.

By the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1882-85), a different configuration of structures stood on the plot, comprising a smaller group of houses in the north eastern corner of the site. By 1968, maps indicate that the principal building had been enlarged, and the main site was covered by an orchard. The site was then labelled as Cedar Tree Farm. Other evidence suggests that the farm was demolished during the 1960s, although the farm is still named on the 1978-89 Ordnance Survey map, and buildings may extend into the north-eastern end of the site. On the 1992 Ordnance Survey map, Lower Farm to the north was renamed Henry VIII Farm (Dawson 2015).

There has generally been a low level of archaeological activity within a 1km radius of the site, with studies largely comprising watching briefs undertaken to the west of the River Gipping (ESF18984, 20764, 21764, 21086, 20806). To the south of the site, a watching brief was undertaken on land off Woolner Close (ESF22954). This gave negative results, although some areas of the site could not be observed.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The area of the proposed development was subject to archaeological evaluation through trial trench excavation, with trenches positioned to evaluate a full and varied sample of the development area (Figs 1 and 2). Five trenches were mechanically excavated in the eastern part of the site proposed for development under archaeological supervision, using a toothless bucket. The trench locations were subject to minor adjustment to avoid trees and bushes with nesting birds. The trenches varied in length (see Appendix 2) but were all 1.60m wide (Fig 2).

Before ground reduction commenced, an ecologist observed the mechanical removal of the existing vegetation to determine whether any reptiles or snails were present. Only after the ground was cleared by the ecologist was the trenching started.

The trenches were positioned using Leica Viva RTK GPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

Machine excavation was undertaken under the direction of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Trenches were excavated by a JCB excavator using a toothless bucket to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed natural horizons. Topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately either side of each trench. Excavation did not proceed beyond safe working depths (approx. 1.2m). Following completion of archaeological works the trenches were backfilled with the material extracted (subsoil first, followed by topsoil) and lightly compacted by machine.

Any archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the evaluation were fully recorded. Recording followed standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014).

A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels, and monochrome negatives. Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation and after backfilling.

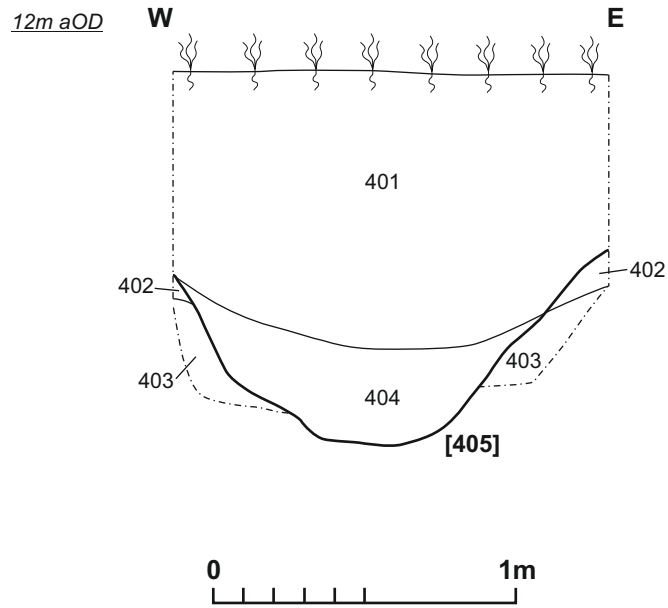
5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

The natural horizon across the site generally comprised light orange-brown sand and gravels with patches of white chalk (Figs 4 to 8). Across the south half of the site, in Trenches 2, 3 and 4, the natural was overlain by light grey brown sandy clay subsoil, 0.40m deep, which was in turn overlain by dark brown loam 0.50m to 0.7m thick. Across the north third of Trench 2 and the full length of Trenches 1 and 5, a post-medieval to modern topsoil comprising dark grey-brown loamy soil mixed with modern building materials, river-rounded cobbles, glass and other modern debris directly overlay the natural. This was a less extensive deposit than the *in situ* topsoil at between 0.20 to and 0.40m thick. Full context information is included in Appendix 2.

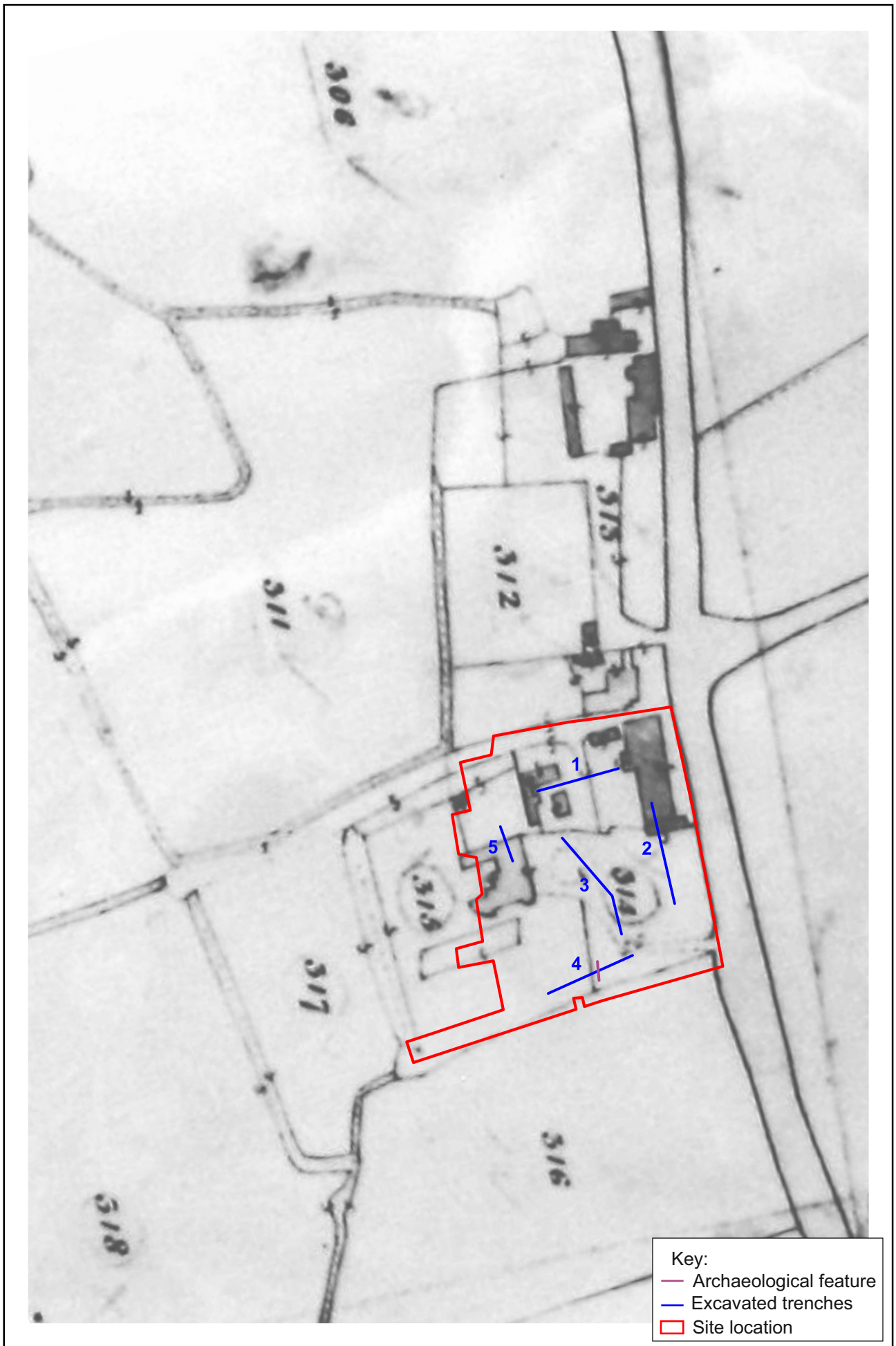
A single ditch was found in Trench 4 (Figs 2 and 3). The ditch [405] was aligned north-south and was 1.30m wide by 0.50m deep with steep sides and a concave base. One sherd of post-medieval pottery and one piece of animal bone were recovered from the light brown sandy clay fill. The finds were not retained.

No archaeological features were recorded in trenches 1 to 3 or 5, although modern intrusions such as drains and soakaways, and the very base of modern building foundations were observed.

Section 1



Ditch 405, looking north



Scale 1:1500

1806 Tithe map with trenches and ditch Fig 3

6 DISCUSSION

Trial trenching revealed the presence of post-medieval to modern features only, which comprised a single ditch as well as various service drains and soakaways, and the base of brick-built structures.

The ditch was identified in Trench 4 only; it did not extend into Trench 3 to the north and corresponds well with a boundary marked on the 1806 Tithe map. The single sherd of pottery recovered suggests it was contemporary with the structures marked on the map. The three structural remains present in Trench 1 and the north end of Trench 2 were constructed from frogged bricks and are therefore likely to be of late 18th century or later origin. They could relate to the structures as marked on the Tithe map but appear to correspond more closely to the structures marked on the 1904 to 1926 historical Ordnance Survey maps (see Dawson 2015, 38 to 39), which were by the 1960's map marked as Cedar Tree Farm. The ditch identified in Trench 4 was not marked on these later maps, and it seems likely that it was backfilled when the earlier 19th century buildings were removed to make way for the Cedar Tree Farm. The more recent extensive landscaping and ground reduction across the north half of the development area resulting in the 1-2m drop from the Norwich Road was probably a result of the demolition of Cedar Tree Farm, which took place between 1984 and 1989.

From this work, it can be determined that archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period are unlikely to survive in the north half of the development area due to the landscaping and previous demolition works. In the south half of the development area, where little or no ground reduction has taken place, where the post-medieval ditch survived and where there is a considerable coverage of both topsoil and subsoil, there is a higher potential for the survival of pre- post-medieval remains. Having said that, the proximity of the site to the River Gipping and the low to negligible presence of anthropomorphically derived material in the topsoil indicates that further archaeological remains are unlikely to be present.

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MOLA Northampton
12 July 2016

APPENDIX 1

Table 1: HER monument results within a 1km radius of the site

Ref Period	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BRH 023 MSF11360	Eastall's Pit	Palaeolithic	Assortment of bones in varying conditions recovered by workmen from working gravel pit, see details.	Centred TM 1275 5055 (100m by 100m)
BRH 012 MSF4415	Findspot of a Mesolithic tranchet axe, much resharpended.	Mesolithic	Tranchet axe, much re-sharpended, light blue patina, found in gravel pit.	Centred TM 1255 5105 (100m by 100m)
CLY 006 MSF4455	The Forge, Claydon.	Mesolithic	Flint tranchet axe found in garden of The Forge, Claydon, in 1976	Centred TM 1316 4959 (10m by 10m)
BRH 004 MSF4403	Findspot of a Neolithic discoidal flint knife, not polished, flaked on both faces.	Neolithic	Discoidal flint knife, flaked both faces, not polished, found on a housing estate	Centred TM 1305 5045 (10m by 10m)
CLY 021 MSF21948	'Taimoshan', Church Lane	Neolithic	Very large pit / shaft c.3m deep, found in basement by contractors	Centred TM 1368 4980 (13m by 11m)
BRH 010 MSF23055	Scatter of flint flakes and burnt flint	Prehistoric	Scatter of flint flakes and burnt flint, found during fieldwalking	TM 1373 5096 (point)
BLG 002 MSZ27245	Cropmark of a ring ditch	Bronze Age	Cropmark of a ring ditch, possibly a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow	Centred TM 1203 5004 (10m by 10m)
BRH 017 MSF4422	Church of St Mary (BA)	Bronze Age	Bronze trident pattern looped palstave, found metal detecting.	Centred TM 1365 5092 (10m by 10m)
BRH 027 MSF23302	Norwich Road (BA)	Bronze Age	Bronze double ended, sub-squat sectioned, awl.	TM 1300 5060 (point)
BRH 025 MSF23064	Findspot small bronze side looped socketed spearhead (BA)	Bronze Age	Small bronze side looped socketed spearhead, found metal detecting	Centred TM 1301 2578 (10m by 10m)
BRH 016 MSF4419	Iron Age artefact scatter	Iron Age	Silver coins and a gold coin found metal detecting also pottery found fieldwalking	Centred TM 1355 5095 (100m2)
BRH 017 MSF4423	Church of St Mary (IA)	Iron Age	Excavation in churchyard extension (car park), small pits and scatter with flint gritted pottery.	Centred TM 1361 5093 (10m by 10m)
BRH 018 MSF11085	Church Field (IA)	Iron Age	Iron Age bronze coin and pottery found	Centred TM 1365 5105

Ref Period	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BRH 025 MSF17388	Findspot of two Iron-Age silver coins. (IA)	Iron Age	2 silver coins found metal detecting,	(100m by 100m) Centred TM 1303 5079 (10m by 10m)
BRH 027 MSF12774	Iron-Age artefact scatter of six Iceni silver coins and a toggle.	Iron Age	6 Iron Age Iceni silver coins, Bury tribe type and a toggle found metal detecting over some years	Centred TM 1305 5065 (100m by 100m)
BRH 017 MSF4424	Church of St Mary (Rom)	Roman	Excavation in churchyard extension, ditches, undated post holes, etc. Pottery, coins.	Centred TM 1361 5093 (10m by 10m)
BRH 018 MSF4427	Roman artefact scatter of pottery, tile, coins and brooches. (Rom)	Roman	Scatter of pottery, tile, coins, brooches, etc (C2-C4), found metal detecting, fieldwalking and excavation	Centred TM 1365 5110 (262m by 222m)
BRH 010 MSF11997	Roman artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork, including brooches and coins. (Rom)	Roman	Fieldwalking and metal detecting found metalwork and pottery scatter	Centred TM 1375 5095 (100m by 100m)
BRH 045 MSF23060	Scatter of Roman metalwork (Rom)	Roman	Scatter of Roman metalwork, 20 coins and 4 brooches, found metal detecting.	TM 1355 5117 (point)
BRH 007 MSF4409	Church Field (Sax)	Saxon	Hammered silver penny of Eadwig, (AD 955-959) found metal detecting	Centred TM 1365 5105 (100m by 100m)
BRH 010 MSF11998	Anglo Saxon artefact scatter of pottery and a silver coin	Saxon	Fieldwalking finds include Ipswich ware and Thetford type ware, silver coin of Edward the Confessor	Centred TM 1375 5095 (100m by 100m)
BRH 016 MSF11084	Large Anglo Saxon artefact scatter of metalwork and pottery.	Saxon	Metalwork, brooches, coins including sceattas and tremisses, and pottery scatter, found fieldwalking and metal detecting	Centred TM 1355 5095 (100m by 100m)
BRH 017 MSF4425	Church of St Mary (Sax)	Saxon	Excavation in churchyard extension, ditch with Thetford ware sherds.	Centred TM 1361 5093 (10m by 10m)
BRH 018 MSF4428	Church Field (Sax)	Saxon	Scatter of coins, metalwork and pottery found metal detecting	Centred TM 1365 5105 (100m by 100m)

NORWICH ROAD, BARHAM

Ref Period	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BRH 027 MSF12776	Anglo Saxon artefact scatter of metalwork	Saxon	Scatter of metalwork 2 brooches, pendant, bell and strap end, found metal detecting	Centred TM 1296 5067 (10m by 10m)
BRH 030 MSF14281	Findspot of an Anglo Saxon bronze small-long type brooch	Saxon	Bronze brooch, small-long type, complete except for pin, decorated, found metal detecting	Centred TM 1338 5105 (10m by 10m)
CLY 007 MSF18354	Church of St Peter (Sax)	Saxon	St Peter's Church, with Anglo- Saxon nave.	Centred TM 1372 4983 (52m by 81m)
BRH 045 MSF23061	Scatter of Saxon metalwork (Sax)	Saxon	Scatter of Saxon metalwork found metal detecting, a dress hook and a mount.	TM 1355 5117 (point)
BRH 037 MSF16606	Norwich Road	Medieval	Earthworks, ditches at right angles to Norwich Rd, have the appearance of Medieval tofts, opposite Medieval scatters BRH 025 and 026	Centred TM 1285 5095 (100m by 100m)
BLG 006 MSF1168	Medieval artefact scatters of five silver coins.	Medieval	Scatter of Medieval(and Post- medieval) metal detected finds includes 5 silver coins (one halfpenny of Edward III, Nuremburg token and later coins)	Centred TM 1204 5064 (100m by 100m)
BLG 026 MSF25026	SCC Highways Depot, Lodge Lane	Medieval	Evaluation revealed features dating to the medieval period near the north west perimeter where in contrast to much of the site, the ground level did not appear to be truncated	Centred TM 1224 4971 (27m by 22m)
BRH 018 MSF23058	Medieval metalwork and pottery scatter (Med)	Medieval	Metalwork and pottery scatter, 2 silver coins, bronze jetton and Post-medieval buckles, found metal detecting 1997	TM 1362 5106 (point)
BRH 017 MSF4426	Church of St Mary (Med)	Medieval	Church	Centred TM 1365 5096 (131m by 118m)
BRH 010 MSF4413	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery within a circular enclosure. (Med)	Medieval	Circular site, 48 feet in diameter with ditch 4 feet deep 6 feet across, also pottery found field walking	Centred TM 1375 5095 (100m by 100m)
BRH 025 MSF12171	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork, including a scabbard.	Medieval	Scatter of pottery and metalwork found metal detecting	Centred TM 1298 5079 (77m by 79m)

Ref Period	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BRH 045 MSF23062	Scatter of Medieval metalwork (Med)	Medieval	Scatter of Medieval metalwork, coins, strapend, stud, and a mount, found metal detecting.	Centred TM 1355 5117 (143m by 146m)
BRH Misc MSF14282	Findspot of a Medieval bronze seal matrix. (Med)	Medieval	Bronze seal matrix, flat disc 2cm diameter, possibly C14	Centred TM 1335 5105 (10m by 10m)
BRH 044 MSF21634	Parsonage (1837)	Medieval	Site of moat (?) suggested by 1880s OS map and by tithe which records plot (314) as glebe with 'house, lawn, moat & lane	TM 1290 5042 (point)
CLY 007 MSF4456	Church of St Peter (Med)	Medieval	St Peter's Church, W tower, transepts and chancel all Medieval	Centred TM 1372 4983 (10m by 10m)
BRH 055 MSZ27225		Undated	Extensive cropmarks of enclosures, trackway, ring-ditch and linears	Centred TM 1365 5105 (100m by 100m)
BRH 057 MSZ27291		Undated	Earthworks of linear banks of unknown date	Centred TM 1285 5065 (100m by 100m)
BLG Misc MSF22521	Hall Farm, off Gipping Road (Un)	Various	Watching Brief located 1 Medieval coarseware and 1 Rom sherd and a thin scatter of post-medieval peg tile.	Centred TM 1208 5065 (10m by 10m)
BRH 018 MSF23059	Scatter of Post Medieval metalwork	Post-medieval	Scatter of Post Medieval metalwork found metal detecting	TM 1362 5106 (point)
BRH 021 MSF1714	Shrubland Hall; Shrubland Park	Post-medieval	Shrubland Hall and Park with extensive Italianate garden (registered)	Centred TM 1229 5285 (2553m by 2955m)
BRH 027 MSF23065	Scatter of post-medieval metalwork (Post-medieval)	Post-medieval	Scatter of metalwork found metal detecting, undated and Post Medieval	Centred TM 1306 5065 (10m by 10m)
BRH 038 MSF16983	Workhouse Lane; Pesthouse Lane; Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse	Post-medieval	Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse, erected in 1766; separate pesthouse and Isolation Hospitals and two cemeteries. Buildings demolished, cemeteries may survive.	Centred TM 1235 5120 (10m by 10m)
BRH 054 MSF26684	Land North of Pesthouse Lane, Barham	Post-medieval	Evaluation identified at least 76 graves associated with the pesthouse.	Centred TM 1235 5111 (59m by 67m)
CLY 009 MSF10748	Post Medieval lime kiln and complex of chalk pits.	Post-medieval	Lime kiln (listed) in extensive complex of chalk pits disused for about 50 years. Listed Building	Centred TM 1323 4941 (10m by 10m)

Ref Period	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
CLY 011 MSF14841	Churchhill; Claydon Lime Quarries	Post- medieval	Lime kiln mapped at Churchhill, Claydon & listed	Centred TM 1355 4975 (100m by 100m)
BRH Misc MSF18221	A140 (Post- medieval)	Post- medieval	Milestone - site of, shown on 1955 OS map but not on 1978 edition distances to Ipswich and Norwich.	Centred TM 1274 5114 (10m by 10m)
CLY 022 MSF21171	Claydon Rectory Garden	Post- medieval	19th-century Biblical representation garden.	TM 1376 4986 (point)
CLY 028 MSF28416	Highbank, Church Lane, Claydon			Centred TM 1361 4987 (7m by 6m)
CLY 035 MSZ27226	The Slade	Undated	Cropmarks of two extraction pits	Centred TM 1394 5038 (10m by 10m)
CLY 040 MSF32251	Taimoshan, Church Lane, Claydon (JNAS) MON			TM 1368 4988 (point)
BLG 015 MSF16847	Post Medieval bridge crossing the River Gipping	Post- medieval	Bridge depicted on maps of 1783 (S1) and 1755 (S2), crossing the River Gipping on what is now Station Road.	Centred TM 1274 5010 (10m by 10m)
BLG 016 MSF18217	A45; B1113	Post- medieval	Milestone - site of, Shown on 1955 OS map (S1) and on 1978 edition (S2), distances Bury St Edmunds and Ipswich.	Centred TM 1196 5047 (10m by 10m)
BLG 021 MSF23171	Claydon Railway Station	Post- medieval	Claydon railway station is no longer standing erected 1846	TM 1236 5020 (point)
BRH 060 MSF32200	Post medieval features identified at Old Rectory Nursing Home	Post- medieval	Post medieval features identified at Old Rectory Nursing Home, Barham	Centred TM 1341 5066 (4m by 3m)
BLG 025 MSF27900	Former Cement Works (OAE) EVAL	Post- medieval	The only features uncovered during the works were post- medieval disturbance which was most likely related to the sites previous use in the mid - 20th century as a Ministry of Defence Fuel Depot but a number of 12th-century pottery sherds were recovered from various contexts.	Centred TM 1213 5030 (149m by 242m)
BLG 022 MSF23172	Mason's Cement Works	Modern	Cement works built 1912, bombed during WWII and closed in 1999.	TM 1232 5013 (point)
BLG 025 MSF34459	Former MOD fuel depot Former MOD fuel depot in use between	Modern	Former MOD fuel depot in use between 1939 and the end of the 20th century.	Centred TM 1211 5036 (250m by 206m)
BLG 027 MSF25967	Reported site of a World	Modern	Reported site of pillbox.	TM 1243 4998 (point)

Ref Period	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BLG 031 MSZ27246	War II pillbox. Reported site of a World War II pillbox.	Modern	Evidence for a WWII pillbox at a road junction	Centred TM 1213 4990 (10m by 10m)
BLG 031 MSZ27247	Reported site of a World War II pillbox.	Modern	Evidence for a WWII pillbox at a railway bridge	Centred TM 1243 4998 (10m by 10m)
BLG 032 MSZ27248	Reported site of a World War II pillbox.	Modern	Evidence for a WWII pillbox at a road junction	Centred TM 1194 5046 (10m by 10m)

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
1	24m x 1.60m E-W			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
101	Topsoil	Dark brown loamy soil mixed with modern building materials	0.20m thick	-
102	Layer	No subsoil just modern demolition brick, metal, concrete and stone	0.36m to 0.45m thick	-
103	Natural	Orange sand and gravels with patches of chalk	-	-



Trench 1, looking east Fig 4

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
2	30m x 1.60m N-S			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
201	Topsoil	Dark brown loamy soil mixed with modern building materials	0.40m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Light grey brown sandy clay only seen at south end, no subsoil at north end	0.40m thick	-
203	Natural	Orange sand and gravels cut by modern walls drains	-	-



Trench 2, looking south Fig 5

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
3	33m x 1.60m S-NW			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
301	Topsoil	Dark brown loamy soil mixed with modern building materials	0.60m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Light grey brown sandy clay	0.20m to 0.35m thick	-
303	Natural	Orange sand and gravels	-	-



Trench 3, looking south-east Fig 6

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
4	29m x 1.60m E-W			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
401	Topsoil	Dark brown loamy soil mixed with modern building materials	0.60m to 0.70m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Light grey brown sandy clay	0.15m to 0.20m thick	-
403	Natural	Orange sand and gravels	-	-
404	Fill of 405	Mid brown loose sandy clay with occasional medium stones roots.	1.30m wide 0.50m deep	Pottery, bone
405	Cut of ditch	N-S linear steep sloping sides to a flat base	1.30m wide 0.50m deep	-



Trench 4, looking east Fig 7

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
5	10.50m x 1.60m N-S			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
501	Topsoil	Dark brown loamy soil mixed with modern building materials, brick, concrete slabs	0.50m thick	-
502	Subsoil	No subsoil	-	-
503	Natural	Orange sand and gravels at south end.	-	-



Trench 5, looking north Fig 8



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