

Pesthouse Lane, Barham

Desk-Based Assessment

SCCAS Report No. 2012/050

Client: Suffolk County Council

Author: James Rolfe

May 2012

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Site Name and Parish

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/050

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HER Information

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Prepared By: James Rolfe

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List of Abbreviations used in the text

DBA	Desk Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PDA	Proposed Development Area
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SCCAS/CT	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Conservation Team
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Summary

Through an examination of the Suffolk HER, an aerial photographic survey and a documentary search, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape.

In general the topographic location of the PDA and the known archaeology of the area would suggest that there is a moderate to high potential for encountering archaeological remains within the PDA.

There is a known disused burial site within the PDA, which was in use by the Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse since 1766. Due to the burial ground being in use prior to the Towns Improvement Clauses Act of 1847 that formalised a minimum depth at which bodies were to be buried (2' 6" from the top of the coffin to the ground surface) and due to the practice of stacking bodies within a single grave there is the possibility of encountering human remains at a shallow depth. If at any point human remains were encountered within the burial ground, work would have to stop and a licence would be required from the Ministry of Justice to disturb the remains.

Current evidence suggests that large parts of the PDA have been disturbed to an unknown degree and this may have had an adverse effect on the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

The first stage of archaeological investigation would involve evaluation trenching, to identify and assess the extent, character, density and depth of any archaeological deposits present and to assess any damage caused by the previous land use of the PDA.

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications.

This consultation will determine the actual program of archaeological works that would need to be carried out.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

This archaeological DBA has been prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Suffolk County Council.

This DBA is the first stage of a programme of archaeological works to access the archaeological potential of the PDA.

The proposed development is for the site to be converted into football pitches. This will entail the removal of a number of trees including their stumps. The topsoil would then be removed followed by a levelling of the subsoil. This would entail the movement of subsoil from one area of the PDA to another. The depth of the subsoil to be levelled is variable across the site, with the greatest depth being *circa* 400mm. The provision of a drainage plan has not been finalised but it is thought that 400mm (maximum) drainage runs would be used. The topsoil would then be reinstated.

1.2 Site description

The subject of this DBA covers an area of approximately 2.9ha centred at TM1233/5118, in the parish of Barham (Fig. 1).

A site visit was made on 04/04/2012, to determine the presence of any factors likely to impact on the overall assessment of the archaeological potential of the PDA.

The present land use is recreational, a small country park.

1.3 Topography and geology

The PDA is located on the east side of the River Gipping, within the floodplain at *circa* 11-15m above sea level (Fig. 2). The localised topography consists of a high area on the central part of the eastern half of the PDA, whilst the area to the north steps down to a lower level and the areas to the south and west slope down to a lower level. The western half of the PDA is fairly level with the lowest part being the south-west corner. There are various modern earth bunds along the eastern side and running through the central part of the PDA, all of which are modern features.

The PDA is on deep well-drained fine to coarse loamy and sandy soils locally which are flinty and in places over gravel (571x) and adjacent to river alluvium over peat (0813a) (Ordnance Survey 1983) (Fig. 2).

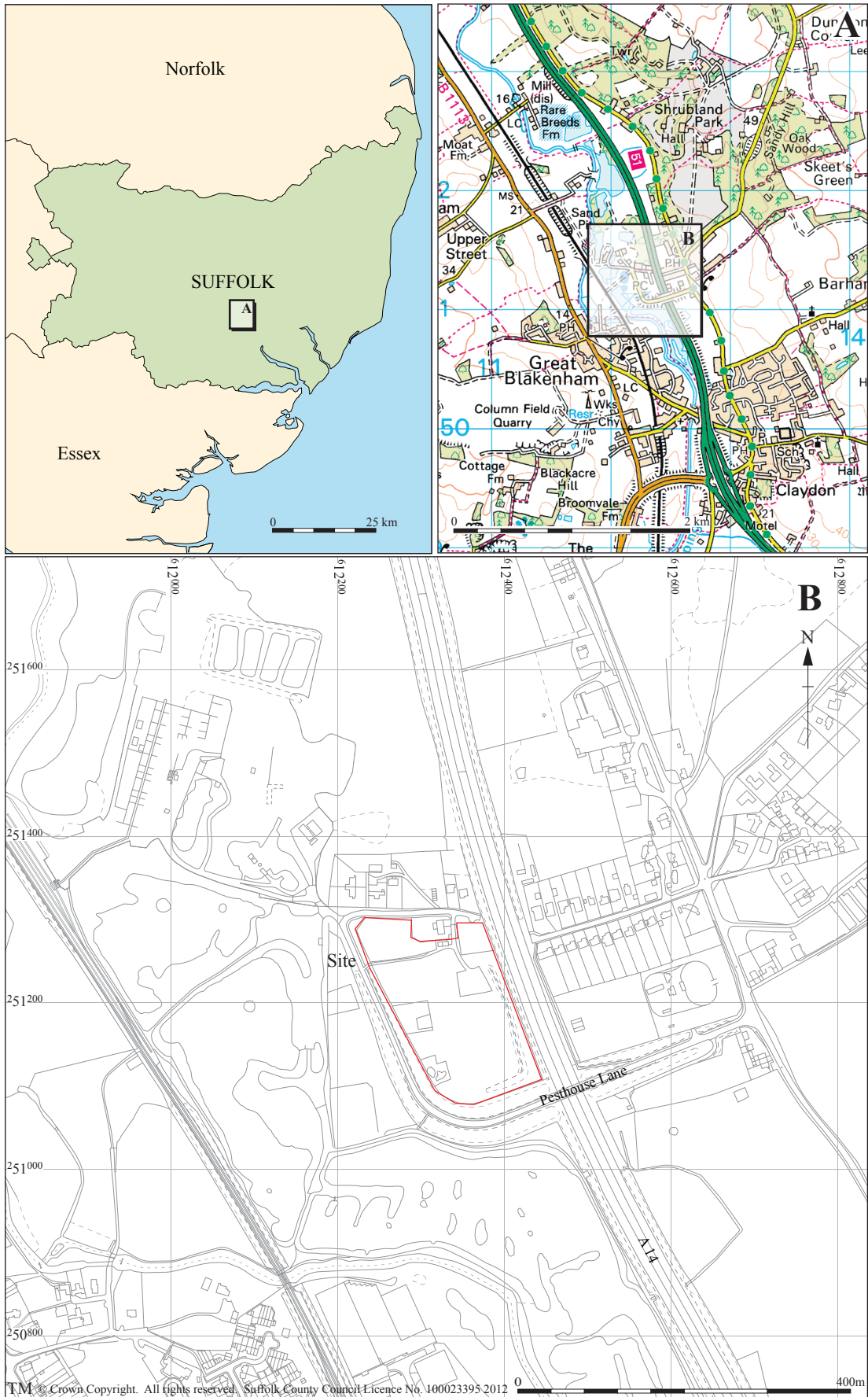


Figure 1. Location of the PDA

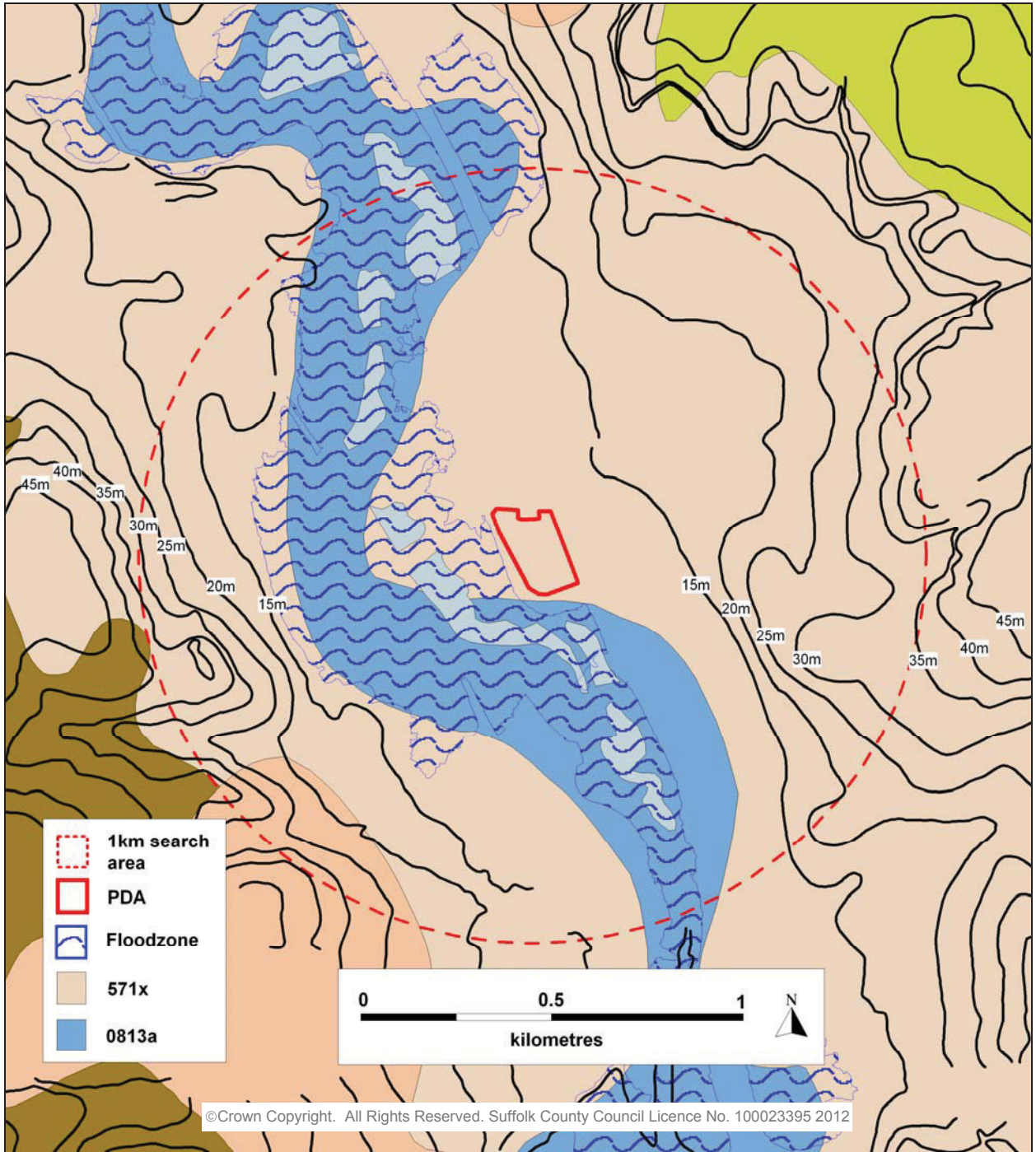


Figure 2. Topography and geology

1.4 Scope of this report

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a study area of a 1km radius from its centre was selected for examination (Fig. 2).

In accordance with the NPPF, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf>) and based on a SCCAS/CT specification, this assessment examines the available archaeological sources. These include the Suffolk HER, reports of any archaeological investigations, all readily available cartographic and documentary sources, an aerial photographic survey and a site walkover.

1.5 Aims

To determine as far as reasonably practicable from the existing records, the previous landuse, the nature of the archaeological resource and the potential resource within the PDA.

1.6 Methods

The methodology involved interrogating the following sources of data to meet the aims of this DBA.

A search of the Suffolk HER for any records within 1km from the centre of the PDA. The results are described and mapped in the main body of the report, Section 2.

An examination of the literature with reference to archaeological excavations within the study area.

A search for listed buildings that may have a line of sight to the PDA was carried out. A summary is presented in the main report, Section 2.

An assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the PDA to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and earlier buildings, Section 2.

A historical documentary search was commissioned; the results have been summarised in Section 2, with the full report presented in Appendix 2.

The aerial photographic survey was commissioned and the archives held at Suffolk County Council HER, the National Monuments Record Office at Swindon and the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs were examined. The results are summarised in the main report, Section 2, with the full details presented in Appendix 3.

A site walkover was conducted on the 04/04/2012, for which notes and digital photographs were taken.

1.7 Legislative frameworks

National Planning Policy Framework (which replaced PPS5 in March 2012) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others on planning and the historic environment (paragraphs 128 & 129 below)

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.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 statutorily protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings as nationally important sites. There are no SAMs within 1 km of this PDA.

Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990. This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close association with nationally important persons or events. No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981, due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features. There are no SSSI's within 1km of this PDA.

2. Results

2.1 Suffolk HER search

The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported (Fig. 3), this is the 'known' resource. It is not therefore, a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area because other sites may remain undiscovered; this is considered as the 'potential' resource.

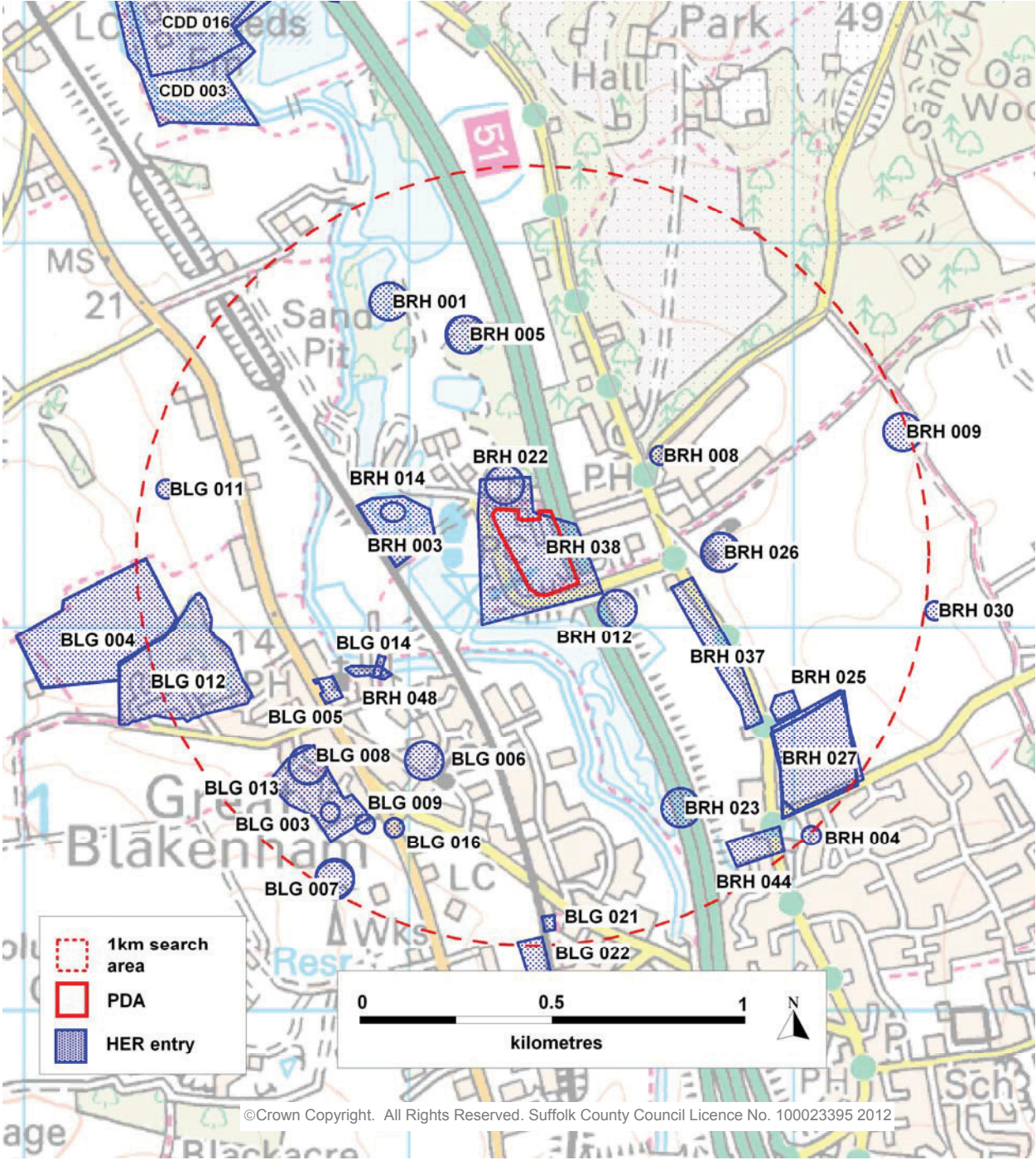


Figure 3. All HER entries within 1km of the PDA

2.2 All known archaeological sites within the PDA

There is one HER entry recorded within the PDA (Figs. 3 & 8).

BRH 038, is the Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse. It was erected in 1766. In 1835 it was made a Union house and extended to accommodate 500 people. For further details of the workhouse see documentary study, Section 2.5. and Appendix 2.

2.3 All known archaeological sites within 1km of the PDA

There are forty-five HER entries recorded within 1km of the PDA (Figs. 3-8).

Palaeolithic (BC 500,000 – BC 10,001)

BRH 001, is 600m to the north of the PDA. This is a gravel pit where a tongue-shaped Acheulean hand axe, occasional other flints, a human femur fragment and plentiful mammalian bones have been found.

BRH 003, is 200m to the west of the PDA. This is a gravel pit where three Upper Palaeolithic implements and various other flint flakes were found.

BRH 023, is 600m to the south of the PDA. Workmen have found various mammalian bones, including deer and ox during gravel working at the site. Further finds from the site include part of a human skull and two Levallois flakes.

Mesolithic (BC 10,000 – BC 4,001)

BRH 003, is 150m to the west of the PDA. This is a flint scatter including a small pick, scrapers, microliths and flakes associated with a black layer over a large area.

BRH 012, is 100m to the south-east of the PDA. At this gravel pit a tranchet axe, much re-sharpened with light blue patina was found.

Neolithic (BC 4,000 – BC 2,351)

BRH 003, is 150m to the west of the PDA. This is the findspot of a petit tranchet derivative arrowhead, found on a surface of blown sand.

BRH 004, is 900m to the south of the PDA. This is the findspot of a discordal flint knife.

Bronze Age (BC 2,350 - BC 701)

BRH 025, is 630m to the south-east of the PDA. This is the findspot of a small side looped socketed spearhead.

BRH 027, is 730m to the south-east of the PDA. This is the findspot of a bronze awl.

Iron Age (BC 800 – 42 AD)

BLG 004, is 950m to the west of the PDA. This is the findspot of two bronze coins and a circular enamelled bronze object.

BLG 013, is 710m to the south-west of the PDA. An archaeological evaluation at this site found Iron Age pottery in a layer of colluvium.

BRH 005, is 410m to the north of the PDA. Sherds of Iron Age pottery were found in a gravel pit.

BRH 025, is 600m to the south-east of the PDA. This is the findspot of two silver coins.

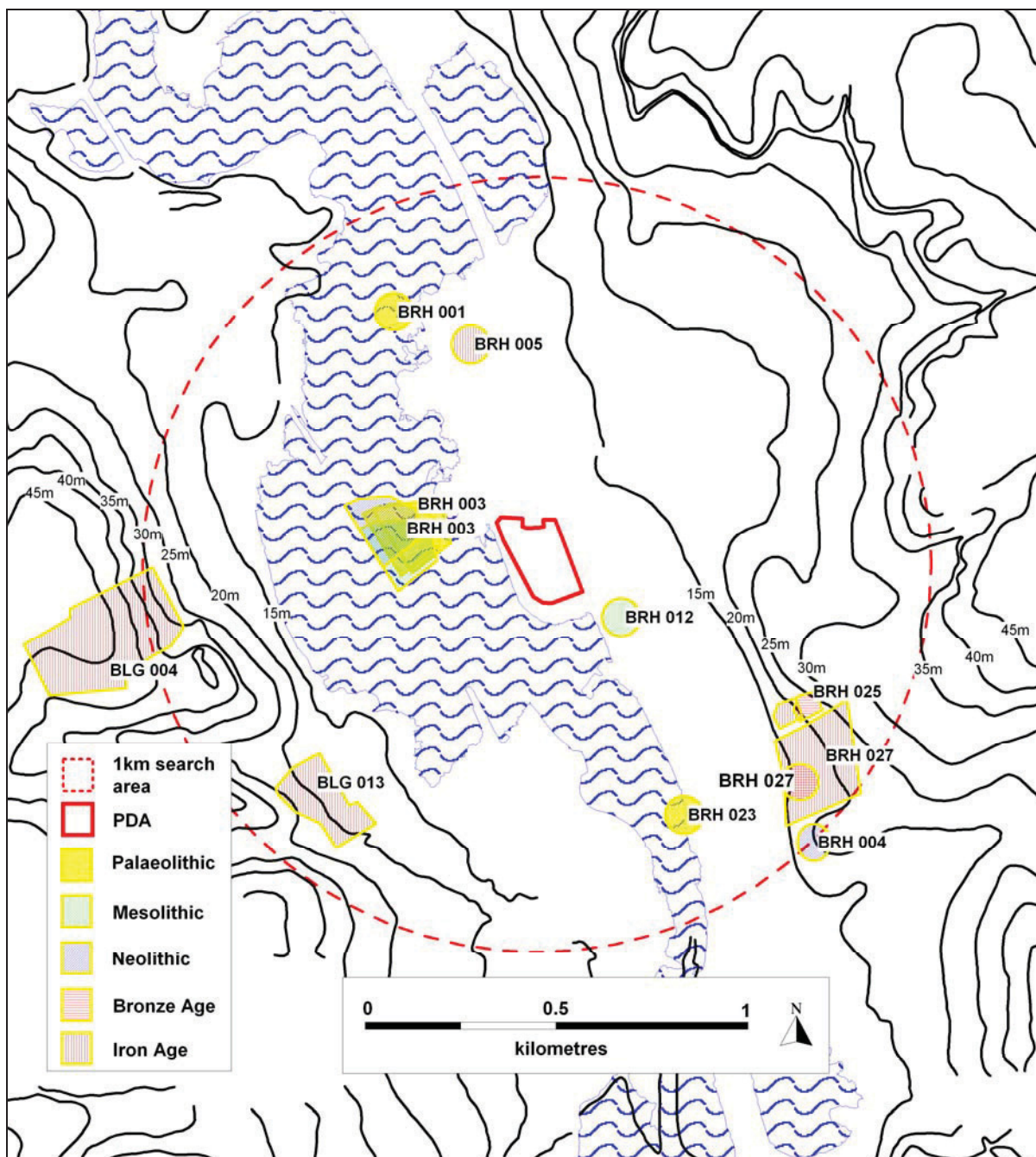


Figure 4. Prehistoric HER entries within 1km of the PDA

Roman (43 AD – 409 AD)

BLG 003, is 750m to the south-west of the PDA. This is the findspot of a Roman coin.

BLG 004, is 900m to the west of the PDA. This is a high status settlement of some type, as numerous coins, brooches and pottery sherds have been found here.

BLG 007, is 900m to the south-west of the PDA. This is a thin scatter of Roman metalwork.

BLG 008, is 700m to the south-west of the PDA. This is a thin scatter of Roman material including pottery, and a small amount of metalwork.

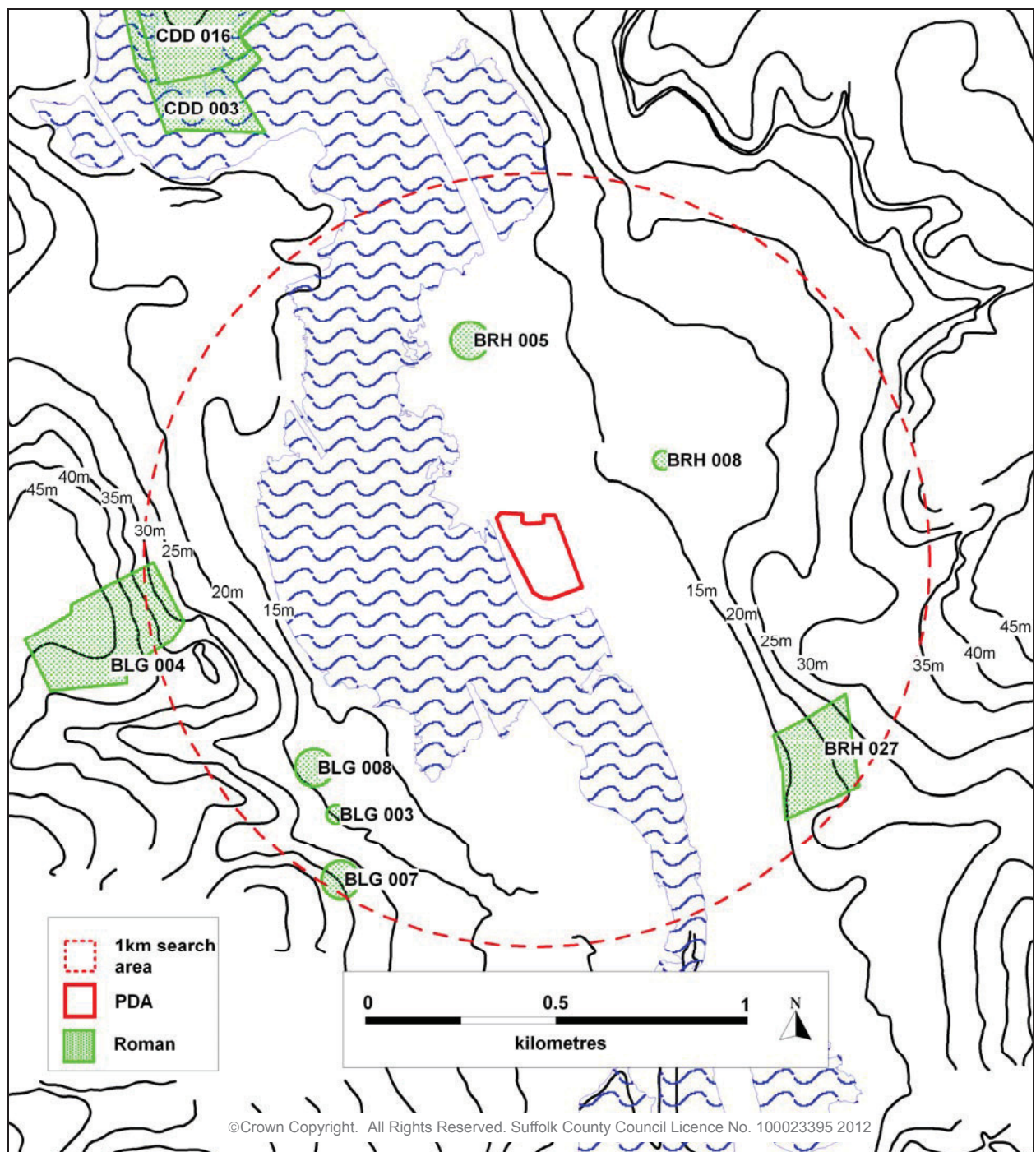


Figure 5. Roman HER entries within 1km of the PDA

BRH 005, is 410m to the north of the PDA. This is the findspot of three sherds of grey ware pottery.

BRH 008, is 310m to the east of the PDA. Pottery sherds and fragments of human bone were discovered during the erection of a fence.

BRH 027, is 650m to the south-east of the PDA. This is an area where over the years a number of Roman coins and brooches have been found.

CDD 003, is 1.1km to the north of the PDA. This is the Scheduled Roman settlement of 'COMBRETIVVM'.

CDD 016, is 1.4km to the north of the PDA. This is the site of two scheduled Roman forts.

Anglo-Saxon (410 AD – 1065 AD)

BLG 004, is 900m to the west of the PDA. This is the findspot of two brooch fragments.

BLG 007, is 900m to the south-west of the PDA. This is the findspot of a pair of tweezers of probable Anglo-Saxon date.

BLG 008, is 700m to the south-west of the PDA. This is the findspot of a number of strap ends and hooked tags.

BLG 009, is 760m to the south-west of the PDA. This is the findspot of a hooked tag.

BLG 011, is 900m to the west of the PDA. This is the findspot of a saucer brooch.

BRH 003, is 150m to the west of the PDA. This is the findspot of decorated pottery sherds.

BRH 022, is 50m to the north of the PDA. This is the findspot of a silver coin.

BRH 026, is 350m to the east of the PDA. This is the findspot of a cruciform brooch fragment and a disc brooch.

BRH 027, is 650m to the south-east of the PDA. This is the findspot of two brooches, a pendant, bell and strap end.

BRH 030, is 910m to the east of the PDA. This is the findspot of a small-long brooch.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

BLG 005, is 550m to the west of the PDA. This is St Mary's Church and churchyard.

BLG 006, is 500m to the south-west of the PDA. This is the findspot of five silver coins and a Nuremburg token.

BLG 007, is 900m to the south-west of the PDA. This is the findspot of a gilded bronze strap end buckle.

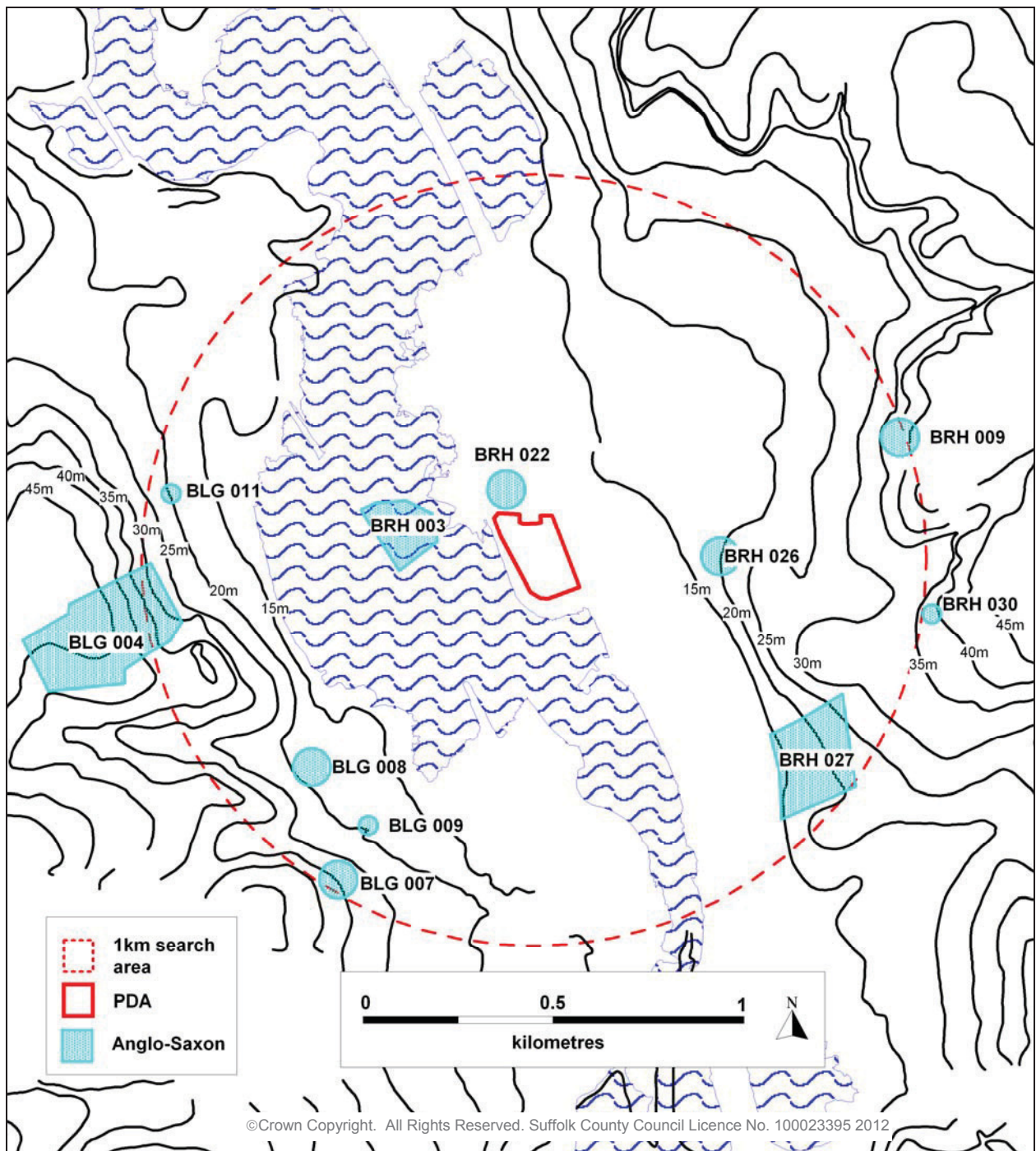


Figure 6. Anglo-Saxon HER entries within 1km of the PDA

BLG 008, is 700m to the south-west of the PDA. This is the findspot of a strap end, annular brooch fragment, coins and pottery.

BRH 009, is 900m to the east of the PDA. This is the site that over many years human skeletons and pottery have been discovered in a gravel pit, and is the traditional site of a battle between Saxon and Danes.

BRH 025, is 600m to the south-east of the PDA. This is the findspot of a pottery, coins and other metalwork finds.

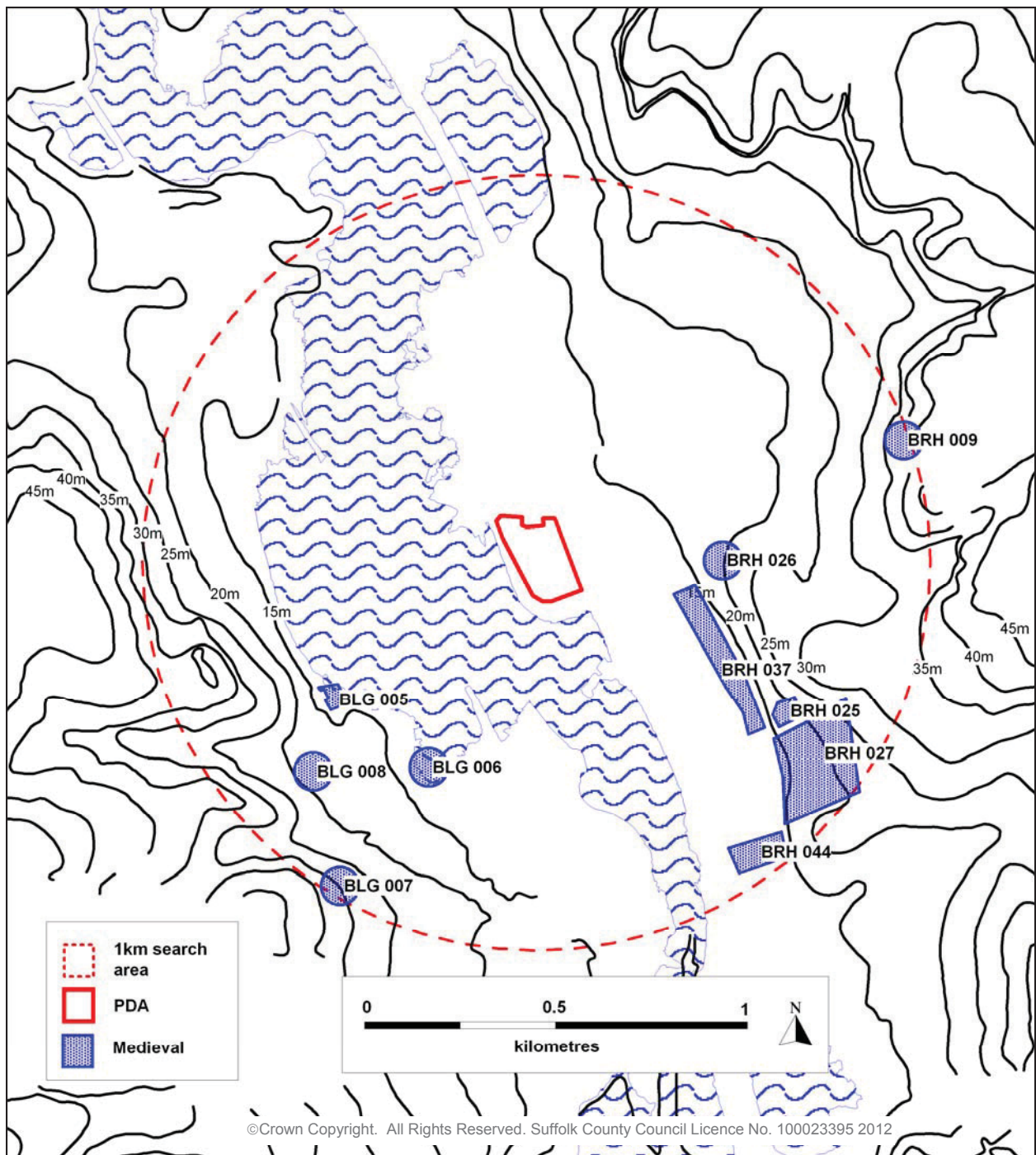


Figure 7. Medieval HER entries within 1km of the PDA

BRH 026, is 350m to the east of the PDA. This is the findspot of a gilded heraldic pendant, a dagger chape and worn coin.

BRH 027, is 650m to the south-east of the PDA. This is the findspot of a gilded harness pendant.

BRH 037, is 250m to the south-east of the PDA. At this site there are earthworks, mainly ditches at right angles to Norwich Road which have appearance of medieval tofts.

BRH 044, is 800m to the south of the PDA. This is the site of a moat.

Post-medieval (AD 1539 – AD 1900)

BLG 014, is 450m to the west of the PDA. This is a bridge over the River Gipping depicted on Hodskinson's map of 1783.

BLG 021, is 850m to the south of the PDA. This was the site of Claydon railway station.

BRH 021, is 300m to the north-east of the PDA. This is Shrublands Hall Park.

BRH 027, is 650m to the south-east of the PDA. This is the findspot of various metal artefacts.

BRH 048, is 450m to the west of the PDA. This was the site of a corn mill.

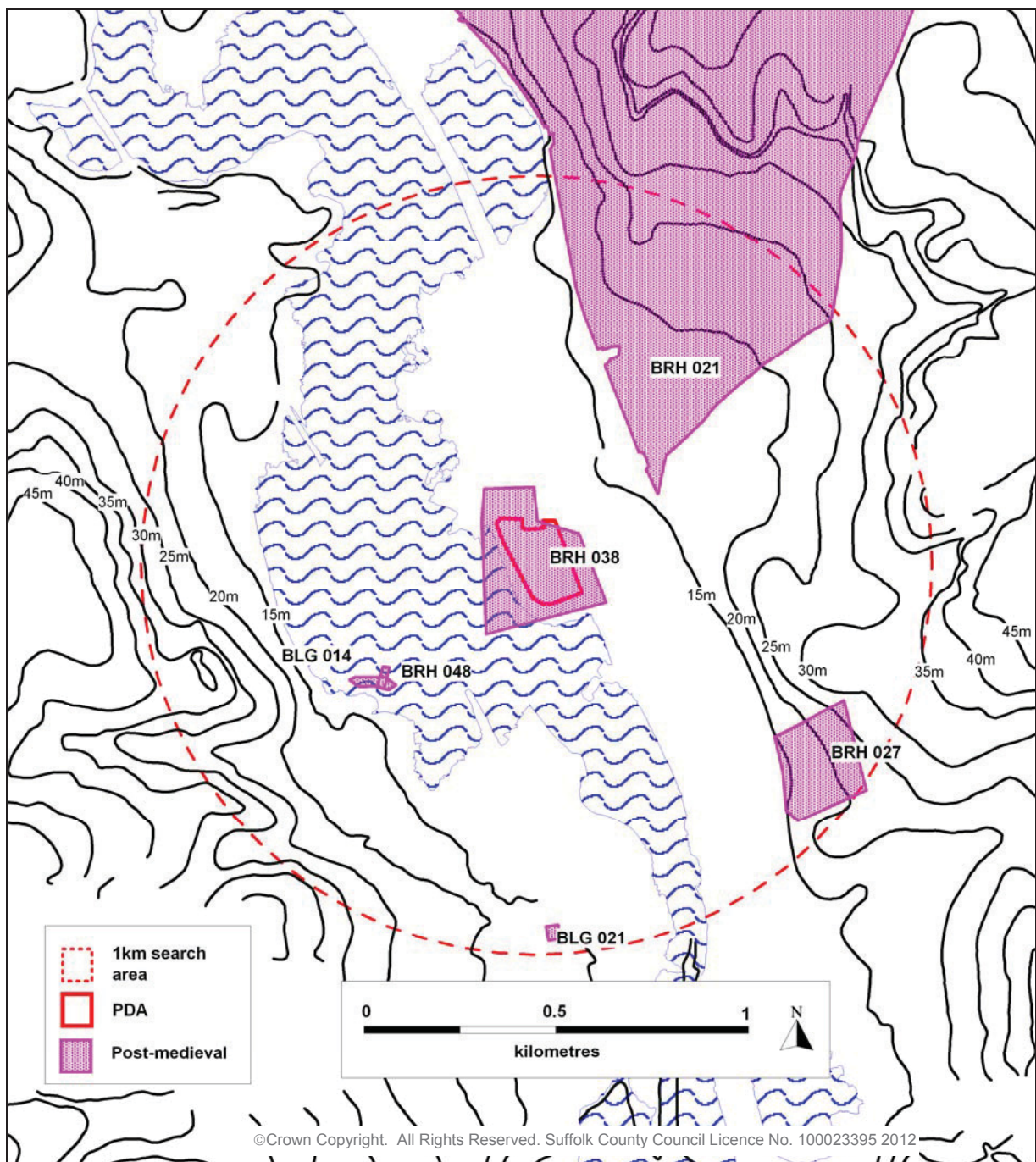


Figure 8 Post-medieval HER entries within 1km of the PDA

2.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no SAM's within the 1km search area. However, 1.25km to the north of the PDA is the Scheduled Ancient monument of two Roman forts (**CDD 016**) and a Roman settlement (**CDD 003**) at Baylham (Figs. 3 and 5).

Listed Buildings

A search was carried out on the Suffolk HER and on the listed building web site <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk>. There are no Listed Buildings within or adjacent to the PDA. The closest Listed Buildings to the PDA are one 280m to the east of the PDA that is on the other side of the A14 and one 310m to the west of the PDA that is on the other side of a railway embankment. Therefore no listed buildings will be affected by this development.

Conservation Areas

There are no Conservation Areas within the 1km search.

Registered Parks and Gardens

The southern end of Shrubland Hall Park (**BRH 021**, Fig. 8) just extends into the northern-most part of the 1km search area. It is an extensive mid 19th century Italianate garden designed by Charles Barry with later alterations by William Robinson which is located within a 17th century park, that was greatly expanded in the late 18th century and early 19th century, for which Humphry Repton produced a Red Book in 1789 and William Woods prepared proposals in 1808.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

There are no SSSI's within 1km of the PDA.

2.5 Documentary and historic map study summary

The land forming this site was part of the ground of the former workhouse. The lands that had formerly belonged to the workhouse were mainly acquired by the Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon in 1764. Early field boundaries were removed and the landscape remodelled and it is not possible to relate the land as shown on the earliest surviving map of the area to that described in property deeds. The workhouse was used during the First World War to billet soldiers. In 1924 the site was put up for sale, and following

this it was returned to the Ministry of Labour for the establishment of Britain's first Transfer Instructional Centre in November 1925. During the Second World War the buildings were used as a 'Rehabilitation centre for Jewish refugees, and to house Italian prisoners of war. The demolition of the workhouse was began in 1963 and was finished by 1965. In May 1973 approval for the use of the site for a temporary workshop and office accommodation in, connection with the bypass was approved until 30 November 1975. In 1981 the site was purchased by Suffolk County Council. In 1981 4,000 cubic meters of topsoil was imported for earth moulding. The site has then been used as a recreational area until the present day.

The earliest available map is Hodskinson's map of 1787 (Fig. 9), and though not detailed the workhouse is marked. The earliest detailed map is the 1840 tithe maps (not illustrated, but does not show any other details than shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map) which marks the positions of two burials ground within the boundaries of the workhouse property. The field marked 292 on the map is within the current assessment area and was described in the tithe apportionment as a 'burying ground'.

Though the consecration records held at the Norfolk Record Office have not been examined for this report it is extremely likely that both former burial grounds were consecrated. The admission register suggests that they may have been in use as early as 1767.

The burial ground present in the PDA is shown on the 1885 (Fig. 10) and the 1904 (Fig. 11) Ordnance Survey maps. The burial ground was marked as 'disused' on the 1926 (Fig. 12) and 1958 (not illustrated) Ordnance Survey maps. A 1976 aerial photograph (Fig. 13) shows the PDA being used as a works compound and offices during the construction of the A45.

For the full documentary report see Appendix 2.

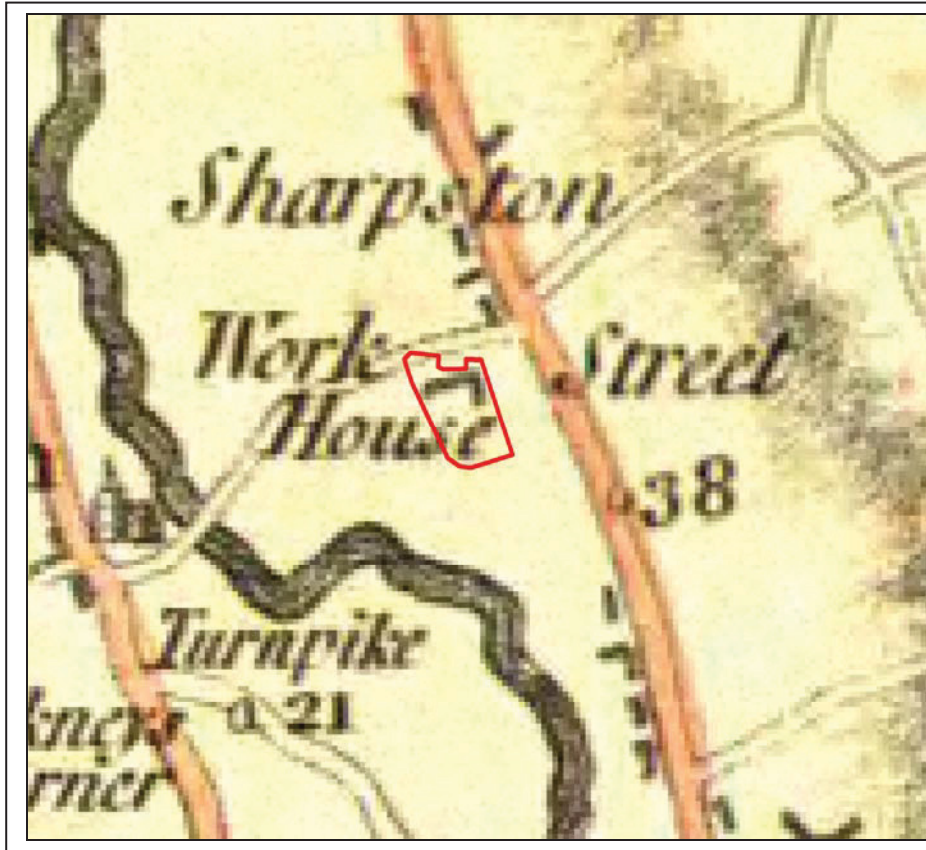


Figure 9. Extract from Hodkinson's map of 1787 (no scale)

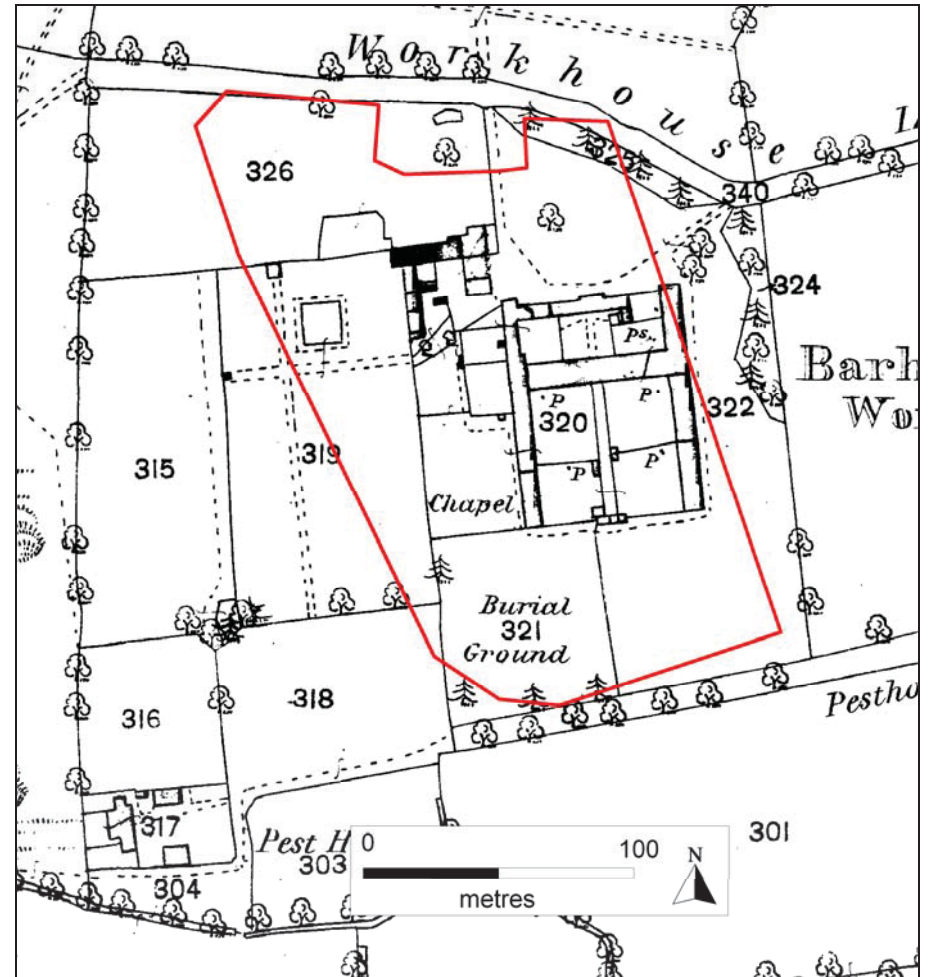


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey map of 1885

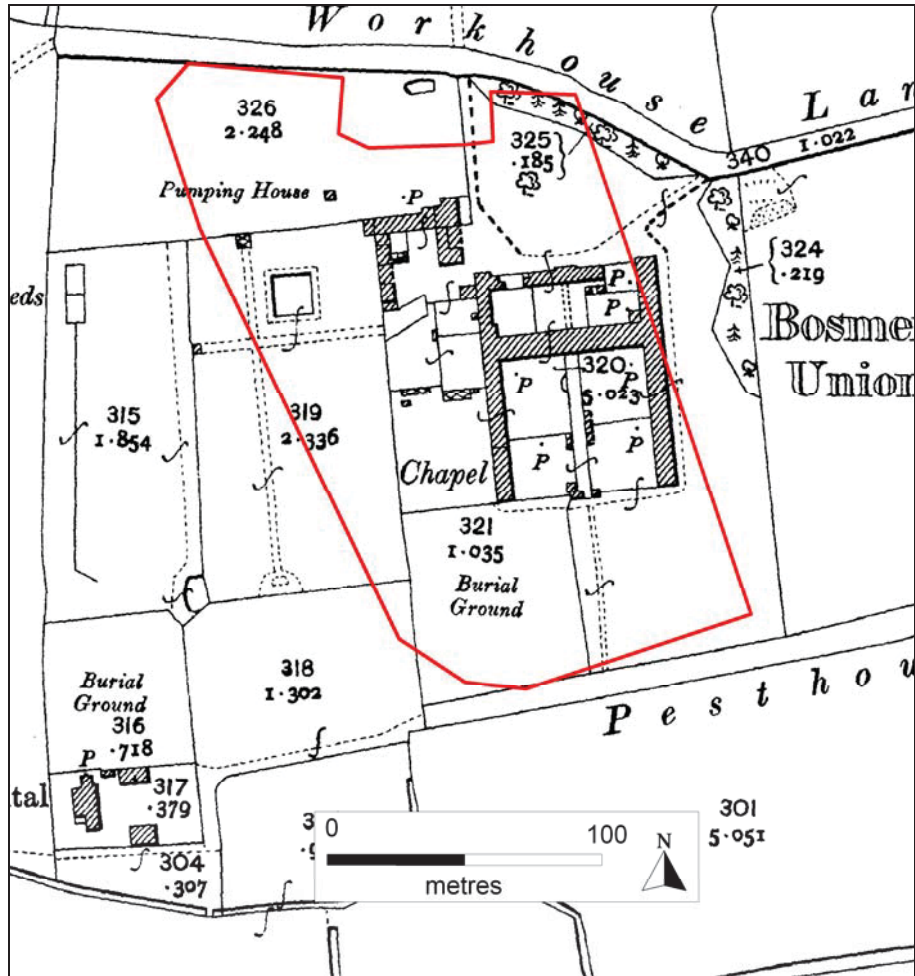


Figure 11. Ordnance Survey map of 1904

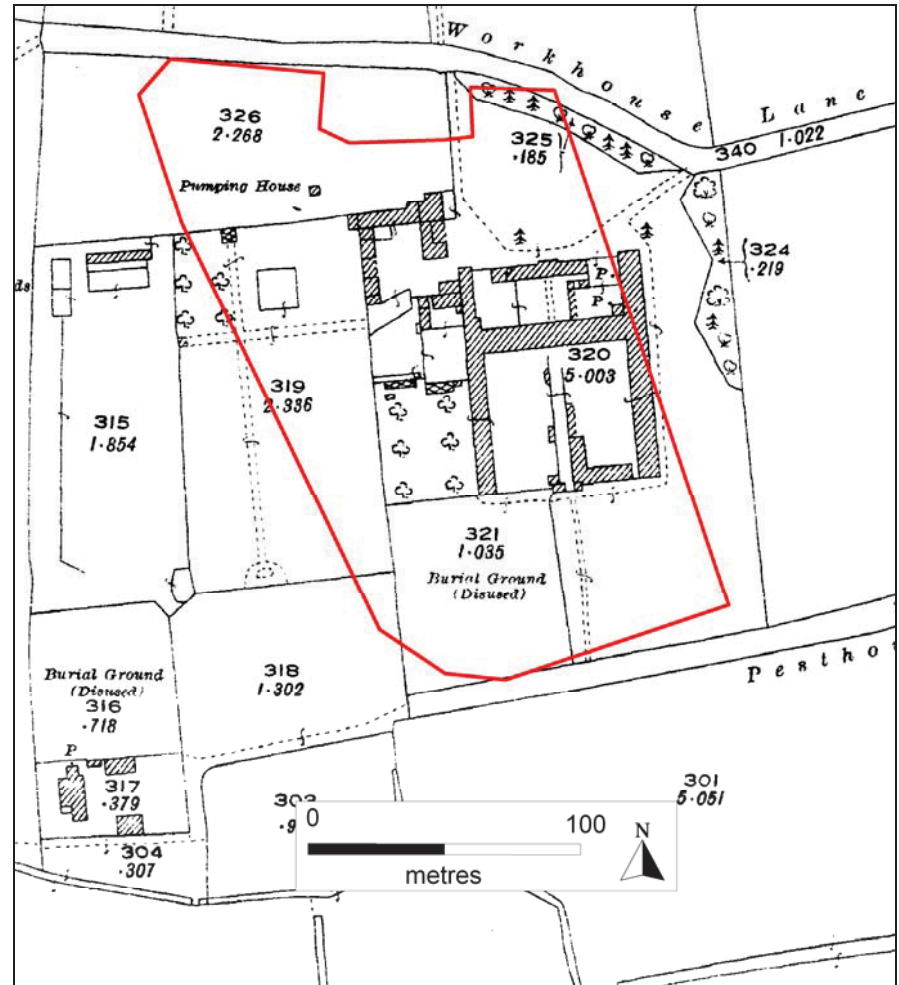


Figure 12. Ordnance Survey map of 1926



Figure 13. Aerial photograph 1976

2.6 Aerial photographic survey summary

No features of archaeological or non-archaeological origin were identified on the photographs examined. For details about individual photographs see Appendix 3.

2.7 Site walkover

The site was visited on the 4/4/2012 and the topography of the site was noted.

3. Assessment of impacts and effects

3.1 The archaeological potential of the PDA

In general terms the PDA has a high archaeological potential due to its topographic location on the floodplain of the River Gipping.

The south eastern corner of the PDA is known to contain a post-medieval burial ground associated with the Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse.

The examination of the HER data suggests that there is a moderate to high potential for encountering Palaeolithic material within the PDA. Along this part of the River Gipping at similar locations on the gravel terraces there have been numerous instances of Palaeolithic material being recovered from gravel workings.

There is a moderate to high potential for encountering Mesolithic material within the PDA mainly due to the topographic location of the PDA on the floodplain, which would have been an area with plentiful and varied resources for Mesolithic hunter/gatherers to exploit. This is also suggested by a Mesolithic artefact scatter only 150m to the west of the PDA at **BRH 003**.

The Neolithic period is represented by two findspots of single items within the search area; it is therefore thought that the potential for encountering further Neolithic material within the PDA is low.

The Bronze Age period is represented by two findspots of single items within the search area; it is therefore thought that the potential for encountering further Bronze Age material within the PDA is low. However, it should be noted that outside of the search area at similar topographic locations Bronze Age burial mounds have been found.

There is some artefactual evidence within the search area indicating that there is Iron Age activity at similar topographic locations to the PDA. This suggests that there is a low to moderate potential for encountering Iron Age material within the PDA.

The HER data indicates that there is evidence of Roman activity within the search area at various locations. This evidence suggests that there is a low-moderate potential for encountering Roman material within the PDA.

The evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area is limited to various finds, mostly found during metal detecting. This evidence suggests that there is a low-moderate potential for encountering Anglo-Saxon material within the PDA.

The examination of the HER data suggests that there is a low potential for encountering medieval material within the PDA. Medieval settlement appears to be confined to the roadside activity in Barham and the modern settlement core at Great Blakenham.

There is a very high potential for encountering evidence of post-medieval activity associated with the Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse. The

south-east corner of the PDA where the disused burial ground is located is the most sensitive area.

3.2 Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA

Current evidence suggests that large parts of the PDA have been disturbed to an unknown degree.

The area that contained the workhouse buildings would have been disturbed during its construction and also during its subsequent demolition (Figs. 10–12).

Almost the whole of the PDA appears to have been disturbed to some extent during the use of the site as a works compound for the construction of the A45, be it with buildings or roadways (Fig. 13). The only exceptions to this are the burial ground in the south-west corner and the north-east corner which appears to be mostly tree covered.

In 1981 4,000 cubic meters of soil was imported onto the site. It appears to have been used to create earthen bunds across the site and possibly raise the central eastern part of the PDA.

The disturbance noted above could have damaged any archaeological remains that are present within the PDA lowering the potential for them to survive. In two areas, the burial ground and the north-east corner of the PDA, there is a lack of evidence of past disturbance, therefore the potential for archaeological remains to survive could be higher than the rest of the PDA.

3.3 Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource

The PDA in general

It is understood that the development will require the topsoil to be stripped, followed by a levelling of the subsoil, which would entail the movement of subsoil from one area of the PDA to another.

The provision of a drainage plan has not been finalised but it is thought that 400mm drainage runs would be used.

The excavation of the subsoil within the PDA would damage any archaeological remains that were present in it.

The tracking of vehicles across the stripped subsoil could also damage any archaeological remains that were present, especially in the area of the burial ground.

The burial ground

The burial ground was in use since 1766, 91 years before the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847 that formalised a minimum depth at which bodies were to be buried

(2' 6" from the top of the coffin the ground surface). This could mean that human remains are present at a more shallow depth than this. Also the practice of stacking bodies within a single grave may also lead to human remains appearing at a shallow depth.

There are a number of trees that will have to be removed ([Fig. 14](#)) in the area of the burial ground prior to the topsoil strip and these could potentially disturb human remains.

As with the rest of the PDA some of the subsoil within the burial ground may have to be lowered ([Fig. 15](#)). Any excavation of subsoil within the burial ground could impact on human remains that are buried at a shallow depth.

The tracking of vehicles across the stripped subsoil of the burial ground could damage any human remains.

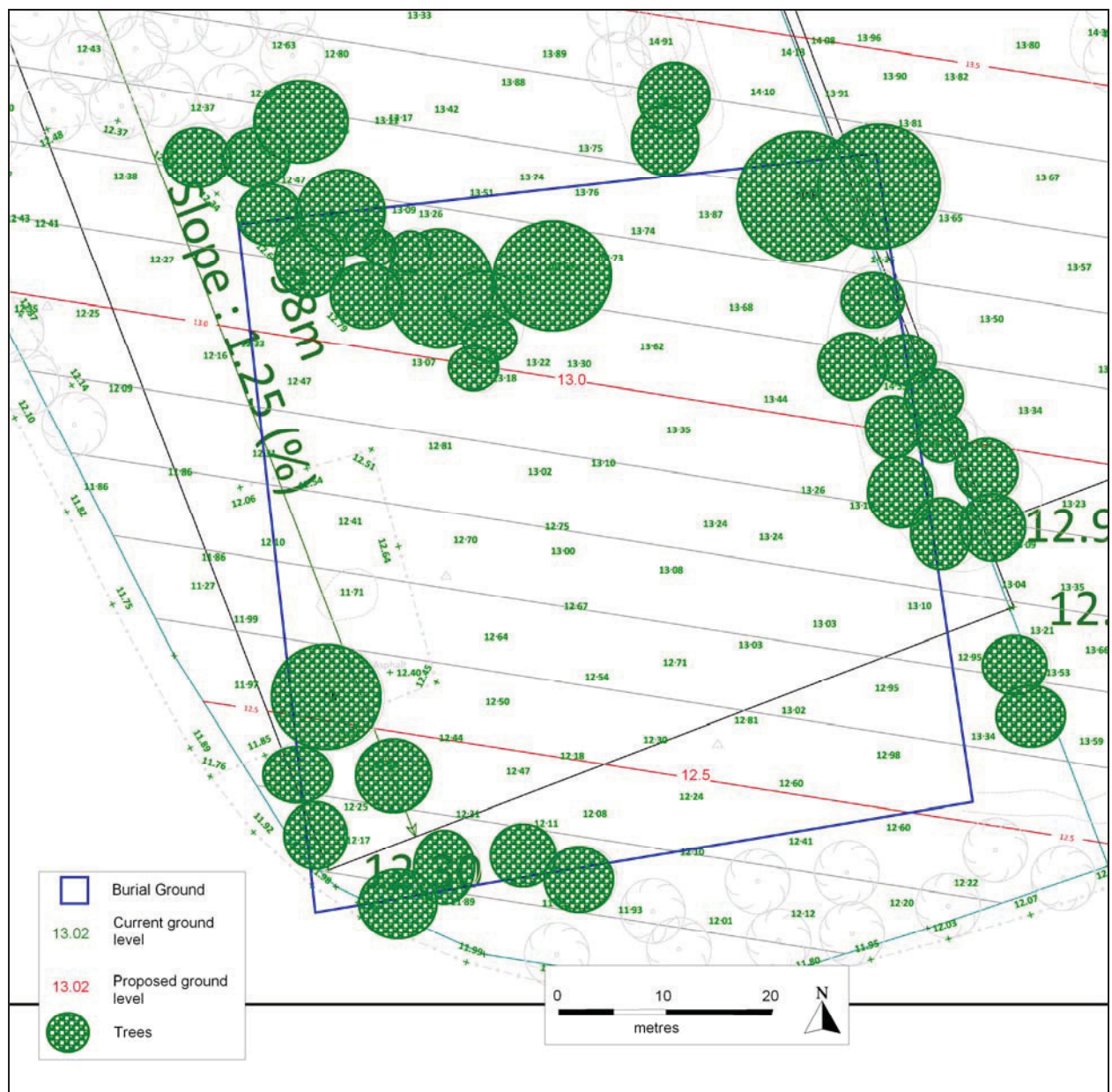


Figure 14. Possible trees to be removed that could affect human remains within the burial ground (base map provided by SLD)

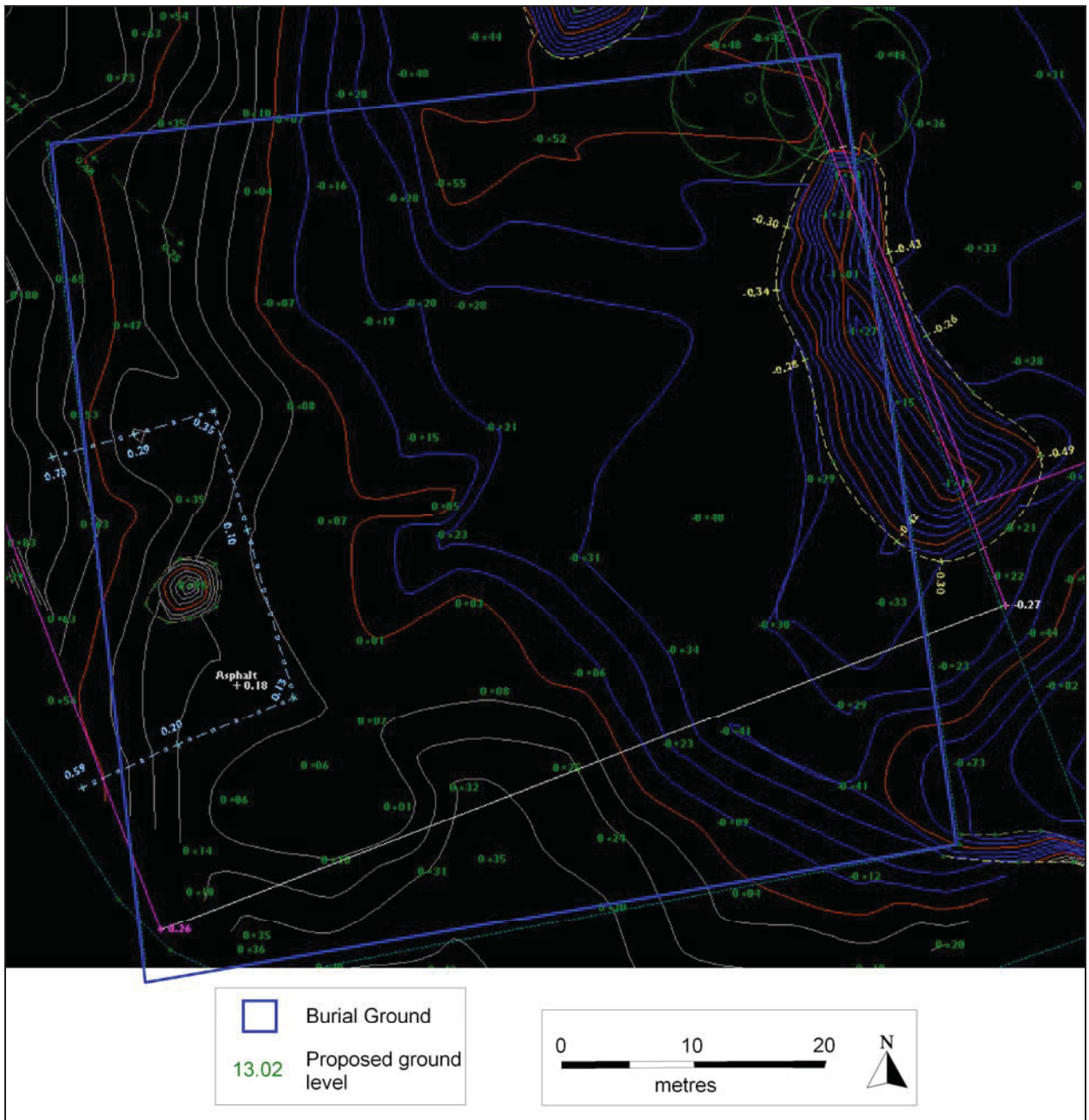


Figure 15. Proposed finished ground levels at the site of the burial ground (provided by SLD)

4. Archaeological Investigation

4.1 The PDA

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications. This consultation will determine the program of archaeological works that will need to be carried out.

At present there are currently no grounds to consider refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation *in situ* of any designated assets i.e. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, within the majority of the PDA. However, due to the PDA not having been subject to a systematic archaeological investigation the actual nature of any archaeological deposits present within the PDA is unknown. Archaeological investigations would therefore be required to assess the importance of any archaeological deposits present within the PDA. The results of these investigations could lead to grounds to consider the refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation *in situ* of important archaeological deposits.

The first stage of an archaeological investigation would be targeted evaluation trenching of the PDA, to identify and assess the extent, character, density and depth of the archaeological deposits present and to assess any damage caused by the previous land use of the PDA.

The results of an evaluation can then be used to inform the decisions of the Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need and scope for the next stage of archaeological works.

If at any point human remains were encountered within the burial ground work would have to stop and a licence would be required from the Ministry of Justice to disturb the remains.

4.2 Archaeological evaluation

Applicants for planning consent are reminded that national guidance recommends that potential archaeological sites are evaluated (fieldwalking and/or geophysical survey and/or trenching) prior to the determination of any application and that refusal of consent is an option to ensure that nationally important sites are preserved *in situ*.

Purchasers of land should be aware that, until an evaluation is undertaken, it is usually impossible to define the extent of archaeological work that may be required on a site and equally difficult to calculate the likely cost and time implications. Bearing this in mind developers are strongly advised to undertake archaeological evaluations at the earliest opportunity to clarify the likely archaeological work required and its cost.

5. Conclusions/Recommendations

Through an examination of the Suffolk HER, an aerial photographic survey and a documentary search, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape.

In general the topographic location of the PDA and the known archaeology of the area suggest that there is a moderate to high potential for encountering archaeological remains within the PDA.

There is a known disused burial site within the PDA, which was in use by the Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse since 1766. Due to the burial ground being in use prior to the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847 that formalised a minimum depth at which bodies were to be buried (2' 6" from the top of the coffin the ground surface) and due to the practice of stacking bodies within a single grave there is the possibility of encountering human remains at a shallow depth. If at any point human remains were encountered within the burial ground, work would have to stop and a licence would be required from the Ministry of Justice to disturb the remains.

Current evidence suggests that large parts of the PDA have been disturbed to an unknown degree and this may have had an adverse effect on the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

The first stage of archaeological investigation would involve evaluation trenching, to identify and assess the extent, character, density and depth of any archaeological deposits present and to assess any damage caused by the previous land use of the PDA.

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications.

This consultation will determine the actual program of archaeological works that would need to be carried out.

6. List of contributors and acknowledgements

This project was funded and commissioned by Suffolk County Council. The desk based assessment was carried out by James Rolfe, of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance local history researcher and the aerial photographic survey by Roger Palmer of Air Photo Services. The project was managed by Joanna Caruth, Acting Contracts Manager (West Area,) of SCCAS and advice was given by Jess Tipper, SCCAS Conservation Team.

7. Bibliography

Ordnance Survey, 1983, 'Soils of England and Wales': *Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England* 1:250,000 Harpenden 1983.

Appendix 1. Specification and brief



The Archaeological Service

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33
2AR

Brief and Specification for Desk-Based Assessment

PROPOSED FOOTBALL PITCHES, LAND NORTH OF PESTHOUSE LANE, BARHAM, SUFFOLK

1. Background

1.1 A planning enquiry has been for the construction of football pitches on land (currently picnic area) to the north of Pesthouse Lane (south of Lower Crescent), Barham, Suffolk (TM 1234 5118). **Please contact the developer for an accurate location plan.**

1.2 The proposed area is located on the north side of Pesthouse Lane at c.10-15.00m OD. It is situated on deep loam derived from the underlying glaciofluvial drift.

1.3 The proposed development site is located in area of high archaeological potential. There is high potential for below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance to be defined at this location. The nature and significance of the heritage assets area has not been the subject of any previous systematic archaeological investigation

1.4 The Planning Authority (Mid Suffolk District Council) will be advised that the location of the proposed development could affect important heritage assets with archaeological interest. The applicant should be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment*. This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5, in order for the Local Planning Authority to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of the heritage assets at this location.

1.5 A detailed desk-based assessment of the known and potential archaeology for the proposed development area is required as the first part of a programme of archaeological work. Further information concerning the location, extent, survival and significance of the known archaeological remains on the site, as well as the potential for further archaeological remains to survive, is required. This document sets out the requirement for an initial stage of work comprising an archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey.

1 This initial stage of assessment will lead to a further programme of pre-determination evaluation fieldwork (geophysical survey and trial-trenching). A further archaeological specification will be required for any subsequent stage of work from the desk-based assessment.

2 Objectives

2.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site. It is important that a sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to give adequate context; in this instance an area with boundaries 500m beyond the parcel boundaries will be the minimum appropriate.

2.2 To identify any known archaeological sites which are of sufficient potential importance to require an outright constraint on development (i.e. those that will need preservation *in situ*).

- 2.3 To assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area.
- 2.4 To assess the likely impact of past land uses (specifically, areas of quarrying) and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits, and where possible to model those deposits.
- 2.5 To assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.
- 2.6 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards.

3 Specification

- 3.1 The assessment shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of the County Historic Environment Record to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- 3.3 Assess the potential for historic documentation that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 Re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, a replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience at a scale of 1:2500. It should be possible to obtain residual errors of less than $\pm 2m$. Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.
- 3.5 Examination of available geotechnical information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should be included as appendices to the report.
- 3.6 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 3.7 A site visit to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

4. Report Requirements

- 4.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 1 month) from the end of fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the County Historic Environment Record. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

- 4.2 Assemble, summarise and order the available evidence.
- 4.3 Synthesise the evidence and place it in its local and/or regional context.
- 4.4 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence within the regional context. The conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, highlighting any research priorities, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 4.5 Comment on the reliability of the evidence and give an opinion on the necessity and scope for further assessment including field evaluation.
- 4.6 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.
- 4.7 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

- 4.8 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 4.9 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 4.10 A digital copy of the air photographic evidence should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record; AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files and ArcView.
- 4.11 The IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.
- 4.12 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*), shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

- 4.13 The involvement of SCCAS/CT shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

5. Monitoring

- 5.1 SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 5.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.
- 5.3 Any variations to the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: research agenda and strategy E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8*
- Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1: a resource assessment. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 3*

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 12 July 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

Appendix 2. Documentary study: Anthony M Breen

Picnic Area Site, Barham

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich and copies of the first three editions of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps showing the area of this site have been supplied by the Suffolk Archaeological Service. On the first two editions of the Ordnance Survey maps published in 1885 and 1904 the southwest corner of this site is marked as a 'Burial Ground' and on the 1926 the same area is marked as 'Burial Ground (Disused)'. On the 1885 map the buildings that then covered the northeast corner of this site are marked as the 'Barham Union Workhouse' and in 1904 as the 'Bosmere & Claydon Workhouse', this label is omitted from the 1926 edition of the map. The position of the disused burial ground was still marked on the 1958 Provisional edition of the 1:10,560 sheet number TM 15 SW. The buildings were first erected in 1766 as the house of industry for the Incorporated Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, one of nine incorporated hundred houses of industry established in Suffolk before the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. In 1834 the work and property of the incorporated hundreds passed to the newly established Poor Law Boards. The houses of industry were known as workhouses under the new act and most remained in use as such until 1929 (See Dymond & Grace 1989).

According section VI of the Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880 (20-21 Vict c. 81);

'Where the Guardians of any parish or Union are or shall hereafter become possessed of any land suitable to the purposes of a burial ground and the Poor Law Board shall consent to the same being appropriated to the reception of the dead bodies of any poor persons whom such Guardians shall be authorized or required by law to bury, it shall be lawful for the Ordinary of the Diocese wherein such land shall be situated, if he see fit, to consecrate the whole or part of such land for Burial purposes and after consecration the Guardians may lawfully direct any such dead body as aforesaid to be buried therein: and the land so consecrated shall not thenceforth be used for any other purposes than for Burials according to the Rites of the United Church of England and Ireland and shall be kept in decent order'.

Barham was until 1914 was part of the diocese of Norwich and the consecration records relating to this burial ground and a second burial within the grounds of the workhouse but situated to the north of the 'Pest House' or later 'Isolation Hospital' are now held at the Norfolk Record Office. These include both the consecration books and a separate file of consecration papers. These records have not been examined for this report.

Site History 1954-1984

The record office in Ipswich hold the planning file for the Picnic Area that covers the period September 1977-June 1984 (ref. A4003/174). The recreational use for this site was first suggested under the Gipping Valley Countryside and Recreation Plan 1977-1979. Before it became a picnic area, there were a number of earlier proposals for the site that include its use as the possible location of the Ipswich Transport Museum. In a document submitted in January 1978, there is a discussion of the possible re-use of the buildings then standing on the site. Though not specifically described as such some of the buildings were associated with the former Bosmere and Claydon Workhouse or with its later use as an Instructional Centre run by the Ministry of Labour. All the buildings

with one exception have since been demolished. The exception is the building to the south of Lower Crescent that stands outside the present development area. In 1978 this building was described as 'a large building in reasonable condition', and it was then considered 'suitable for vehicles and equipment'.

The application to convert the site to a picnic area was published in the Evening Star on 9 November 1978 with the error in the spelling of Pesthouse as 'Penthouse'. In response the agents for the then landowner submitted alternative proposals for the site. As an appendix to their letter, the agents prepared a list of the planning history of the site covering the period 1952-1976. The first application was for stationing a 'caravan on the land for temporary accommodation' then required to accommodate workmen employed in the demolition of part of the buildings. In July 1964 the site was again used as a demolition contractor's yard 'incidental to demolition of the workhouse'. The work of demolition appears to have continued to August 1965 and the demolition material was stored on site for some years after that date. In May 1973 approval for the use of the site for a temporary workshop and office accommodation in the connection with the bypass was approved until 30 November 1975.

The file contains a copy of a letter from the Inland Revenue's District Valuer and Valuation Officer dated 27 February 1973 addressed to the County Planning Officer enclosing a plan of land 'to be acquired in connection with the proposed By-pass', that is the Stowmarket to Claydon By-Pass together with a copy of the 'Plan with the Estate Duty case'. This second plan shows the boundaries of the property and clearly marks the position of the burial ground in plot 321 and that of the second burial ground in plot 316. The second plot was outside the boundary shown on the plan.

In a report prepared in January 1978 under the Land Compensation Act 1961, it states that the land, 7.7 acres, included 'the substantial portion of the original site of the old Barham workhouse' and that the workhouse has 'ceased to be used as such well before the 1939-45 war. The site lay disused other than for cattle grazing following wartime military occupation'.

In the summer of 1980 the then owner of the site, Mrs Howard appealed to the Secretary of State against the decision to use the site for recreational usage only. A further plan attached to this correspondence shows the position of the new By-Pass then the A45 and now the A14 together with the property boundaries. At that date Mrs Howard owned both former burial ground sites, though they are not marked as such on the plan.

The property was purchased by Suffolk County Council from Mrs Howard on 26 February 1981 and there is a copy of the conveyance in the file. The property was described as 'free of incumbrances' and the full property description is given as 'All that piece or parcel of freehold land containing an area of 6.40 acres or thereabout situate to the west of the trunk road there known as the A. 45 to the south of the land there known as Workhouse Lane All which said piece of parcel of land is for identification purposes only delineated on the plan annexed'. Small parts of the area to the north of the site were reserved to the vendor for purposes specified in the deed. Though the site of the burial ground was included in this conveyance it was not marked as such on the plan.

In 1981 4,000 cubic metres topsoil was brought to the site for earth moulding. The topsoil was supplied by British Sugar Corporation from their refinery at Sproughton. All other commercial uses for the site were finally rejected by the Inspector for the Department of the Environment in October 1981.

Though the correspondence is extensive there are no references to the clearance of the former burial ground within the file.

Site History 1885-1952

On 1926 Ordnance Survey map the disused burial ground is shown within the field numbered 321 on the map and was measured at 1.035 acres. It is only part of the current site. The remaining areas to the north and northwest were covered by the main building and out buildings of the former workhouse. The area on the eastern side of the site appears to be set out as a garden with pathways crossing the area north-south and east-west. To the north the only structure shown on the map is a pumping house. On the map to the north of Workhouse Lane an 'Isolation Hospital' is shown on the field numbered 338.

On 22 July 1924 the site described as 'Barham Workhouse comprising the main buildings, with electric light and power plant, outbuildings, gardens, grounds, arable field & grass meadows of in all nearly 37 acres' was offered for sale at auction (ref. HE 402/1/1924/52). The isolation hospital in field 338 was not offered for sale at this auction. The property was divided in three lots. The sale plan was based on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map and used the same plot numbers. Lot One consisted of the fields numbered 315, part of 318, 319 labelled as a 'Vegetable Garden', 320, 321, 324, 325, 326 and 349 labelled as 'Workhouse Lane'. The burial ground in field 321 though labelled as a Burial Ground on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map and labelled as a Burial Ground (Disused) on the 1926 edition of the map is not labelled as such on the sale plan. The second burial ground within field 316 is labelled as such but this was not offered for sale at this auction. The conditions of sale state that the 'Board of Guardians has been in undisturbed possession or receipt of rents and profits of the property comprised in those lots as of right ... for the period of forty years before the date of sale' and the deeds issued from the sale would therefore be a new title and only date from the date of sale. The sale particulars do not mention any condition relating to burials on the site. The buildings on Lot One are described as 'Originally built and used as a Workhouse of the Bosmere and Claydon Union, and recently occupied, adapted, and equipped as Government Instructional Factory'. The buildings are fully described. The ground floor of the west wing consisted of a battery room, two workshops, two bathrooms, laundry, a further workshop and the 'Chapel' measuring '64 ft by 22ft by about 20ft; with gallery at one end'. The outbuildings included various stores a 'water pumping plant consisting of two Worthington's steam double-acting pumps, coupled to two wells each filling the above reservoirs and also three galvanised iron tanks in the house holding 1.250 gallons in all'. 'The Drainage was thoroughly overhauled when taken over by the Government as a factory, and runs to a large sump and the liquid pumped over screens on the Land to the West end of the property'. The other outbuildings comprised of a 'brick and pantile range (formerly Tramp Wards)' and included a living room, a four bay cart lodge, two coal stores, two wards, bath and copper; receiving room; stable for six horses' etc.

The schedule of lands attached to the lot described 315 as 'Sewage Disposal Land', pt 318 'Paddock' and 319 'Kitchen Garden', 320 'Main Buildings', 321 'Grass Paddock' etc. There is no mention of the burial ground even though the particulars mention the 'Ordnance Survey 1904 edition'.

The records relating to the establishment of the Instructional Factory in 1919 are held at the National Archives (ref. LAB 2/1260/TDS8183/1919/ pts 1 & 11). These records have not been examined for this report. The purpose of the factory was to provide training for former servicemen injured during the war.

Amongst the Bosmere and Claydon Poor Law Union records, there is a separate House Committee Minute Book covering the period 12 March 1915 to 7 May 1920 (ref. ADA2/AB2/1). Soldiers had been temporarily billeted in the workhouse under the wartime Billeting Act. On 2 November 1917 it was further proposed to extent their use

of the buildings and it was reported that 'The Committee went over the workhouse accompanied by the master and inspected the wards which could still be taken over by the military authorities for sleeping accommodation for soldiers and resolved to report to the board that it appeared to them that by means of the male inmates being removed to the chapel wing/ except old on the infirmary ward seventy more soldiers could be accommodated'. The accommodation was poor and at a further meeting on 24 May 1918, the master reported 'that he had made full inspection as to the presence of bugs in the workhouse which he attributed to the unsanitary habits of the soldiers. The soldiers in the house slept in the same blankets from August 17th 1917 to March 18th 1918 without having same washed and the floor had not been washed as no soap had been provided for the purpose'. Under such circumstances the outbreak of influenza amongst the soldiers reported in the minutes of 21 June 1918 is hardly surprising. It was reported 'there had been twenty seven cases of Spanish Influenza amongst the soldiers and that the doctor had ordered them to be brought to the workhouse for him to see and that he had seen sixty or seventy cases a day at the workhouse and already two hundred and fifty cases had been through his hands. The master stated that the doctor could practically do as he liked at the house'. The use of the workhouse by the military continued after the end of the war and at a meeting held on 15 August 1919 the master reported that 'the commanding officer of the military at Claydon had seen him with regard to their occupation of the workhouse & that he had referred him to the clerk. The clerk stated that the officer had called on him & informed him that his headquarters desired to know if the soldiers were removed from the house , would the guardians consider the question of closing the house altogether'. At a meeting held on 31 October 1919 attended by Mr H.T. Clarke, chief technical officer of the Ministry of Labour it was stated 'that the Ministry of Labour were desirous of obtaining accommodation for the training of disabled soldiers in various trades & inquired whether the Guardians would be willing to let the male side of the house to the Ministry of Labour for that purpose. He had been over this portion of the house & considered same suitable for the purpose, but if the Ministry of Labour could have the whole house, this would enable them to undertake the teaching of 27 different trades whereas if they had only the male side they could only teach eight or nine trades'. The house was let to the ministry in December 1919.

Following the sale of 1924 the site returned to the Ministry of Labour for the establishment of Britain's the first Transfer Instructional Centre in November 1925. These centres were first intended as training centres for the unemployed but developed as places 'to harden young men for manual labour'. By 1931 eight such centres had been established for the long term unemployed including Brandon in 1926 and West Toft, Norfolk in 1928. By 1931 they accommodated nationally some 3,518 men and by 1939 the system had expanded to 29 centres accommodating 23,772 (see Field 2009). The record office has a file of press cuttings relating to Barham collected by a local historian (ref. HD1633/1/22). The decision to demolish the building at the request of the then owners Leigh Estates Ltd was reported in an article entitled "Oliver Twist's" Workhouse May be Pulled Down' published in the East Anglian Daily Times on 12 March 1952. The article describes various entries from the first admission and discharge register and asks

'But what happened to the bodies of those marked "died" or "buried?"

I found the answer this week when I walked behind the neglected chapel.

Low grassy mounds in a small meadow were their graves, the resting places of people who were just as homeless as the mother of Oliver Twist'.

The demolition was delayed until 1963 and an auction of some of the building material was reported in the Mercury and Chronicle on 15 February 1963 under the heading 'Oliver Twist Workhouse is Disappearing'. An application to use the land for building of

45 bungalows was rejected in 1965 and it was report in a further article headed 'Oliver Twist's 'Home' is a White Elephant' published on 13 August 1965 that the then owner Mr Stanley Howard, of J. Howard (Demolition Contractors) Ltd 'postponed the pulling down of the last remaining wing of the 18th-century workhouse. It is his firm that owns the site paupers graveyard and all'.

A further article mentions that the buildings were used in the Second World War a 'Rehabilitation centre for Jewish refugees. During the 1939-45 war it was the home of Italian prisoners of war'.

The file includes a copy of the public notice published on 9 November 1978 issued under the Town and Country Planning Act of 1971 for the 'Proposed Development at Barham Land For Formerly Part of Workhouse, The Crescent Penthouse Lane ... in respect of the use of land and existing buildings for informal recreational uses as set out in the Gipping Valley Plan – car park, picnic area, toilets, information and interpretation centre and project base'.

The file also includes a transcript of an article published in the Illustrated London News on 15 February 1851 under the heading 'Serious Riot at Barham Union House, near Ipswich'.

Sources relating to burials on the site are discussed below.

Site History 1764-1884

The Tithe map for Barham is dated 1840 (ref. P461/11) and the lands are described in a separate apportionment that was received by the Tithe Commissioners on 26 October 1844 (ref. FDA11/1A/1a). The land listed under the ownership 'Workhouse (Bosmere and Claydon) included 26 acres 2 roods and 6 perches then in the occupation of Robert Stimson.

No	Name	Cultivation	A-R-P
269	Ozier Ground	Oziers	0-1-30
271	Mill Field	Arable	4-0-33
278	Meadow next the Mill	Meadow	2-1-35
279	Meadow next the Pest House	Meadow	1-3-09
282	Old Ozier Ground	Pasture	0-3-17
283	Pest House Meadow	Meadow	1-2-21
285	The Old Burying Ground	Pasture	2-2-12
286	Pasture Piece	Pasture	2-0-32
294	Four Acres	Arable	4-1-28
294a	Green Lane		0-3-23
295	Five Acres	Arable	5-0-06

The 'Old Burying Ground' is in part the same plot as that marked as 'Burial Ground 316 0.7128 acres. The remaining area was in the field 315 on the Ordnance Survey maps. These lands are outside the present assessment area.

The Poor occupied 9 acres 1 rood and 19 perches consisting of

No	Name	Cultivation	A-R-P
284	Pest House Ground	Garden	0-1-26
287	Garden		2-1-18
288	Garden		0-2-29
289	Buildings and Yard		0-0-37
290	Workhouse		1-1-22
291	Workhouse Ground		3-0-39
292	Burying Ground		1-0-08

This burying ground was later numbered 321 on the Ordnance Survey maps and is now within the assessment area.

The lands forming the workhouse site were purchased by the Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon in July 1764. The deeds relating this purchase are recorded in an abstract of title dated 25 March 1840 (ref. ADA2/AH1/5). The text of the abstract is a lengthy document but a clerk has noted in pencil the references to the various plots of lands forming the site. These included

'One meadow containing by estimation 2 acres ... being in Braham ... on the east of a meadow theretofore of one Lionel Coke and the meadow theretofore of Sir Nicholas Bacon to the west and abutting on the river to the south & one the lands theretofore of John Southwell & since of John Lamb gentleman towards the north'

'All that messuage or tenement wherein John Coe theretofore dwelt sometime in the occupation of John Goodwyn with the houses edificies yards gardens ... thereunto belonging and 20 acres and a half of land and pasture lying in Barham aforesaid (that is to say) one messuage with the outhouses & yards thereunto belonging ... being upon the King's Highway leading from Claydon to Coddendam towards the east and 2 pightles containing by estimation 3 acres ... lying between the lands sometime Jeremy Catlin clerk on the south & the lands theretofore of John Southwell ... in the occupation of William Goodwyne on the north

And also one close of land & pasture containing by estimation 14 acres more or less abutting upon the lands theretofore of John Southwell theretofore of Jeremy Catlin clerk to the south & theretofore of John Southwell aforesaid in the occupation of William Goodwyn on the west & the land theretofore of Jeremy Catlin on the east

And also a pightles containing one acre and an half more or less lying by the way leading from Coddendam on the south & on Denterland to the north & on the land theretofore of John Southwell aforesaid theretofore in the occupation of the said William Goodwyne to the west and on Denterlan to the east as the same premises were late in the tenure or occupation of Mary Plumber & William Plumber ... & then were in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Hammond ... & were lately purchased by the said John bacon of Richard Mudd of Felsham'.

Further land including '10 acres of meadow more or less as it lies abutted between the orchard belonging to a tenement then converted to a barn theretofore of Jeremy Cateline deceased & the Glebe Meadow of the parsonage of Barham in part of the south and the orchard and meadow theretofore of John Southwell esq in part & the Rushy Meadow in part on the north & the orchard of the said Jeremy Cateline in part & on the yard & orchard of the said messuage in part & on the meadow theretofore of the said Thomas Southwell in part & on the meadow theretofore of Edward Oxborough in part on the east & the meadow called Grymes in the occupation of the said Edward Oxborough in part & one the meadow theretofore of the said John Southwell in part & one the common meadow in part on the west'.

Further pieces are described in very similar terms including 18 ½ acres abutting the highway from Claydon to Coddendam, 7 acres of pasture called Thorny, a close 5 acres called Thorny Land and a close called Knaves Acre etc.

There are no maps or plans showing the positions of these lands and apart from the messuage and former messuage converted to a barn standing close to the road none of the other pieces described contained any buildings. The few field names mentioned were not in use at the time of the tithe map.

The John Southwell and William Goodwyne mentioned in the 1840 abstract of the 1764 deeds lived in Barham in the early seventeenth century. They were parties of a deed dated 1 March 1636 (ref. ADA2/AH1/1). The property was then described in simpler terms as 'one messuage one barn one stable one garden one orchard forty & five acres of land two acres of meadow & eighteen acres of pasture'. Jeremiah Cateline of

Wickham Market, clerk is mentioned in a second abstract of title as party to a deed dated 16 October 1682. His lands were then described as 'Three messuages 3 barns 3 gardens 3 orchards 70 acres of land 10 acres of meadow 6 acres of pasture and 5 acres of moor ground' (ref. ADA2/AHI/2).

The grounds of the former workhouse were formed from the properties described in 1636 and 1682.

Poor Law Union General Minute Books and Burial Records

The surviving general minutes books for the former union begin in 1821 and continue, with one significant gap, to 1930 (ref. ADA2/AB1/1-22). The gap is for the period 1851-1853 when two major riots by the paupers against the harsh regime of the workhouse received national attention and were only suppressed through the assistance of the military then based in Ipswich. Though the minute books do not cover the period of the establishment of the original incorporated hundred they are likely to contain details of the further development of the site during this period. During this period a second burial ground was established in the field 316 and a new isolation hospital was established to the north of Workhouse Lane. The use of the workhouse during the First World War is described in part in the House Committee Minutes.

There is an admission and discharge book for the period 1766-1782 and each entry is numbered (ref. ADA2/CB1/1). When the House of Industry opened in October 1766 it immediately began to receive paupers from various parishes within the hundred. For the first admissions the names and ages of the paupers are listed under their respective parishes with 191 admissions before the end of that month. In order to assess the then burial practices, a sample of 6 paupers admitted from Battisford on 9 October 1766 has been used. The entries of these paupers are numbered 139-144 in the admission book. Three of these are listed as having died in the house of industry. Their names do not appear in the parish register of burials for Barham for that year (ref. FB35/D1/3) and their names do not appear in the parish register of burials for Battisford (ref. FB8/D1/1), so it should be assumed that they were all buried within the grounds of the house of Industry.

A later burial register for Barham covering the period 1842-1919 (ref. FB35/D1/11) does give the place of abode for number of those buried as the 'Union Workhouse' or 'Barham Union' but it is unclear whether or not they were buried in the churchyard or within the grounds of the workhouse. In the single year 1853 there were 31 burials and all but one was from the workhouse. In the registers of this period the minister who performed the ceremony signed his name against each entry. The then incumbent of the parish Revd Schreiber only signed his name against the single entry that was not from the workhouse. Of the workhouse burials the entries are recorded as 'according to the certificate of the Revd Thomas Mason' or 'according to the certificate of H. J. Lockwood'. They were not parochial clergy and their names are not listed under Barham, in White's 1855 Directory of Suffolk. Revd Mason's name appears in the register up until 1859.

These records can be used in part to prepare an estimate of the number of burials that may have occurred within the workhouse grounds. The references to 'Barham Workhouse' continue to April 1917. A later register of burials beginning 1919 is still current and is in the care of the parish.

Admission and discharge books and parish registers were used in the assessment of the burial ground at Blythburgh Hospital another former house of industry and poor law union workhouse and it was shown that the burial grounds at that location contained a high number of burials and that the site had been in use for a similar period as to that at Barham (Gardner 2002)

Conclusion

The land forming this site was part of the ground of former workhouse. The lands that had formerly belonged to the workhouse were mainly acquired by the Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon in 1764. Early field boundaries were removed and the landscape remodelled and it is not possible to relate the land as shown on the earliest surviving map of the area to that described in property deeds.

The earliest surviving map is the 1840 tithe maps and marks the positions of two burials ground within the boundaries of the workhouse property. The field marked 292 on the map is within the current assessment area and was described in the tithe apportionment as a 'burying ground'.

Though the consecration records held at the Norfolk Record Office have not been examined for this report it is extremely likely that both former burial grounds were consecrated. The admission register suggests that they may have been in use as earlier as 1767. Though through the careful use of the admission book combined with various parish registers and a further assessment of the parish registers of Barham it will be possible to determine the number of burials for certain periods of the site's history, it may not be possible to establish the total number of burials from these sources. The pauper burials would have been unmarked part from a possible simple wooden cross and all traces of the exact positions of the burials would have been removed before the sale of the site in 1924. The positions of burial mounds was evident to the reporter who visited the site in 1952 and the further newspaper report of 1965 shows that existence of the burial ground was well known.

The burial ground was marked as 'disused' on the 1926 and 1958 Ordnance Survey maps and the position of the burial ground was shown on a copy of the Ordnance Survey map submitted to the Inland Revenue as late as 1980. It is strange that there is no mention of the burial ground in the correspondence in the planning file.

In 1914 Barham became part of the newly formed Diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich and though the catalogue to their records can be consulted by the staff at the record office, the records themselves cannot be consulted by the public without the permission from the diocese.

In terms of research, it is necessary to visit the Norfolk Record Office to obtain the full details of the consecration records and also to obtain details of the appointments of any workhouse chaplains as their names may appear in parish registers.

It is important to determine whether or not the site has been deconsecrated and the present diocesan authorities should be consulted.

It is necessary for the council to consider its present legal responsibilities, if any, as regards the disused burial. If it can be confirmed that there are still burials within this development area then all parties concerned with the present and future use of the site should be made aware of this fact.

References

Suffolk Record Office

Maps

1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map TM 15 SW Provisional Edition 1958

HE 402/1/1924/52 Sale Particulars 'Bosmere and Claydon Union Poor Law Institution At Barham, Suffolk' 1924

P461/11 Tithe Map Barham 1840

FDA11/A1/1a Tithe Apportionment Barham 1844

Suffolk County Council Records

A4003/174 Gipping Valley Plan, Barham Workhouse Site 1977-1984
Bosmere and Claydon Poor Law Union Records
ADA2/AB2/1 House Committee Minute Book 1915-1920
ADA2/AH1/1 Deed of Covenant 1 March 1636
ADA2/AH1/2 Abstract of Title 1683-1763
ADA2/AH1/5 Abstract of Title 1764-1840
ADA2/CB1/1 Workhouse Master: Inmates Admissions and Discharge Book 1766-1782

Parochial Records

FB 8/D1/1 Parish Register Battisford 1711-1782
FB35/D1/3 Parish Register Barham 1717-1777
FB 35/D1/11 Burial Register Barham 1843-1919

Miscellaneous Collection

HD1633/1/22 Press Cuttings and Photographs relating to the History of Barham

Published Sources

David Dymond 'Parish and Hundred Workhouses, Before 1834' in David Dymond and Edward Martin 'An Historical Atlas of Suffolk: Revised and Enlarges edition' Suffolk County Council E & T and Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History, pub 1989
Frank Grace 'Poor Law Unions, 1934-1930' in David Dymond and Edward Martin 'An Historical Atlas of Suffolk: Revised and Enlarges edition' Suffolk County Council E & T and Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History, pub 1989
John Field, Stirling Institute of Education, Stirling University 'Able Bodies Work camps and Training for the unemployed in Britain Before 1939', Conference paper, Cambridge 2009
Rhodri Gardner 'Blythburgh Hospital Burial Ground, Bulcamp, Blythburgh BLB033: An Archaeological Evaluation', SCCAAS Report No. 2002/107, October 2002

Appendix 3. Aerial photographic survey

LAND CENTRED TM123512,

BARHAM, SUFFOLK:

COMMENTS ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS EXAMINED

Rog Palmer MA MIFA

INTRODUCTION

This examination of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine a study area of some 45 hectares (centred TM123512) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. No archaeological features were identified within the study area and nothing has been mapped.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Suitable conditions are required before levelled archaeological sites may be identified on aerial photographs as evidence is usually visible as differences in ripening crops – usually cereals. Most farmland within the study area has been used as pasture on all dates of photography, or prior to quarrying, with small fields north and north-east of the Development site being arable on some dates. No indications suggestive of archaeological features (or of any other kind of buried evidence) were found on the photograph examined.

PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs, Swindon. Images current on Google Earth and at the time of this work (April 2012) were also examined.

All photographs of the study area were taken during routine vertical surveys and were examined by eye and under slight (2-4x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. The earliest were taken in March 1944 and, with an uneven spread through the years, they extend to the most recent on Google Earth dated August 2007.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Study Area

Photographs were examined in detail for a radius of at least 250m from the development area.

COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to comprise glaciofluvial drift (soil association 571x: Ludford), a well-drained soil, which, on the west side, has a band of river alluvium over peat (soil association 813a: ENBORNE) deposited by the River Gipping.

Archaeological and non-archaeological features

No features of archaeological or non-archaeological origin were identified on the photographs examined.

Changes within the development area

Photographs examined show changes within the development area between 1944 and 2007:

1944. The workhouse buildings were standing and surrounded by small grass plots except for the walled (or hedged) garden west of the house that was being used for horticulture (with some standing trees).

The workhouse was closed in 1930 (HistSuff 2012) and may have been used by the military during the Second World War as a number of vehicles were parked nearby on photographs taken on 26 March 1944. (Source: RAF/106GLA/23: 3072-3073. See p3, upper.)

1948. No change since 1944 other than the walled garden was now pasture with some trees. (Source: RAF/58/80: 5260-5261)

1961-1966. By 1961, the two north-south wings of the workhouse had collapsed or been partly demolished at their southern ends. These wings and other parts of the workhouse had been removed by 1965 leaving only the central east-west building. This was being demolished in 1966. (Sources: (1961) MAL/61474: 91323; (1965) MAL/65095: 14; (1966) OS/66011: 32)

1975. The A14 was being constructed with the road corridor overlaying the eastern side of the former workhouse and all of the development area serving as a depot and park for workers' caravans. (Source: OS/75319: 26. See p3, lower.)

1986. The development area had been laid as a park with grass areas divided by belts of trees. (Source: OS/86089: 5)

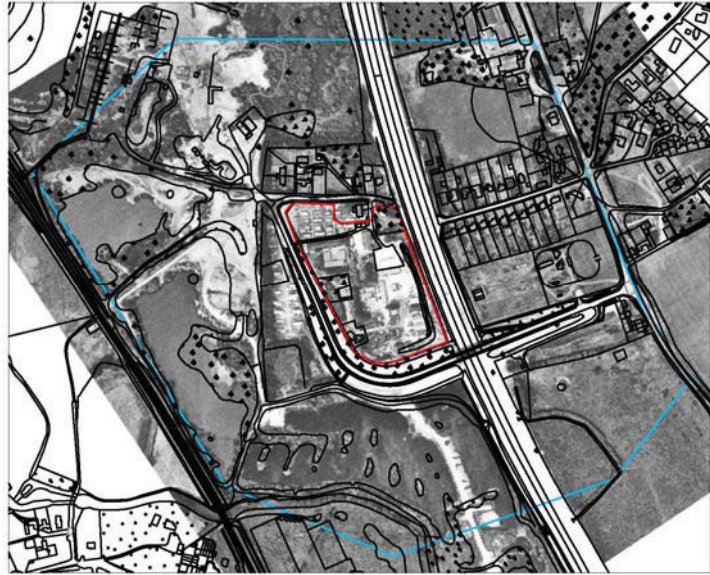
2000-2007. Use continued as a park. (Source: Google Earth – accessed 11 April 2012)

The following illustrations have superimposed the OS 1:2500 plan over crops from aerial photographs. These show:

1944. The workhouse and its environs as related to the development area. Note that the field southwest of the workhouse and identified as a burial ground (OS 1:2500, 1885) appears as a grass field as it does on all other photographs taken before 1975.
Source photograph: RAF/106GLA/23: 3072 (English Heritage NMR)



1975. Use of the development area as a depot and caravan park during construction of the A14.
Source photograph: OS/75319: 26 (English Heritage NMR)



Land use

Larger fields in the study area have been mostly in pasture during the dates of photography with occasional, but rare, cultivation which has been to grow unidentified types of crops or possibly to replant grass.

Quarrying has been extensive on the west side of the study area and extraction in all of the existing quarries (which are now lakes) had been begun by 1944.

The A14 dual carriageway cuts through the area and was photographed under construction in July 1975.

REFERENCES

HistSuff 2012. www.historicalsuffolk.com/suffolk_workhouses.html/ (accessed 11 April 2012)

SSEW, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: sheet 4: Eastern England (1:250,000)*. Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden.

APPENDIX

Aerial photographs examined

Source: Google Earth

Vertical photographs

Infoterra & Bluesky, undated 2000
Infoterra & Bluesky, 3 August 2007
Getmapping, undated 2007

Satellite images

DigitalGlobe 19, February 2003

Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs

Vertical collection

<i>Sortie number</i>	<i>Library number</i>	<i>Camera position</i>	<i>Frame number</i>	<i>Centre NGR</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sortie quality</i>	<i>Scale 1:</i>
RAF/106G/UK/1365	336	FV	7255	TM 130 517	03 APR 1946	A	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1365	336	FV	7256	TM 124 517	03 APR 1946	A	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1365	336	FV	7257	TM 118 517	03 APR 1946	A	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	FS	2129	TM 121 519	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	FS	2130	TM 124 518	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	FS	2131	TM 127 516	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/58/5506	2112	F22	42	TM 131 516	04 OCT 1962	AC	11000
RAF/58/5506	2112	F22	43	TM 123 516	04 OCT 1962	AC	11000
RAF/58/5506	2112	F22	44	TM 115 516	04 OCT 1962	AC	11000
RAF/543/1883	2116	F21	222	TM 130 503	27 SEP 1962	A	12000
RAF/543/1883	2116	F21	223	TM 123 503	27 SEP 1962	A	12000
RAF/543/1883	2116	F21	224	TM 116 503	27 SEP 1962	A	12000
RAF/58/80	2977	V	5260	TM 126 520	28 JUL 1948	A	7500
RAF/58/80	2977	V	5261	TM 131 516	28 JUL 1948	A	7500
RAF/58/115	2991	V	5035	TM 119 505	30 AUG 1948	A	7700
RAF/58/115	2991	V	5036	TM 113 510	30 AUG 1948	A	7700
MAL/65094	4164	V	180	TM 123 500	03 NOV 1965	A	12000
MAL/65095	4165	V	13	TM 112 520	03 NOV 1965	A	12000
MAL/65095	4165	V	14	TM 122 519	03 NOV 1965	A	12000
MAL/65095	4165	V	15	TM 132 519	03 NOV 1965	A	12000
MAL/65096	4166	V	49	TM 112 518	06 NOV 1965	A	12000
MAL/65096	4166	V	50	TM 122 518	06 NOV 1965	A	12000
MAL/65096	4166	V	51	TM 132 518	06 NOV 1965	A	12000
RAF/106G/LA/15	8307	RS	4058	TM 113 511	28 MAY 1944	A	10500
RAF/106G/LA/15	8307	RS	4059	TM 120 508	28 MAY 1944	A	10500
RAF/106G/LA/17	8308	RS	4128	TM 113 516	28 MAY 1944	AB	10300

RAF/106G/LA/17	8308	RS	4129	TM 124 520	28 MAY 1944	AB	10300
RAF/106G/LA/17	8308	RS	4130	TM 121 511	28 MAY 1944	AB	10300
RAF/106G/LA/17	8308	RS	4131	TM 123 504	28 MAY 1944	AB	10300
RAF/106G/LA/23	8311	RP	3071	TM 130 520	06 JUL 1944	A	11000
RAF/106G/LA/23	8311	RP	3072	TM 125 515	06 JUL 1944	A	11000
RAF/106G/LA/23	8311	RP	3073	TM 121 510	06 JUL 1944	A	11000
RAF/106G/LA/23	8311	RP	3074	TM 117 506	06 JUL 1944	A	11000
RAF/106G/LA/27	8313	RP	3008	TM 128 502	05 AUG 1944	A	11000
RAF/106G/LA/27	8313	RP	3009	TM 123 501	05 AUG 1944	A	11000
RAF/106G/LA/27	8313	RS	4010	TM 112 517	05 AUG 1944	A	11000
RAF/106G/LA/34	8318	RP	3026	TM 118 505	15 AUG 1944	AB	10500
RAF/106G/LA/39	8320	RS	4013	TM 119 520	16 SEP 1944	AB	10650
RAF/106G/LA/39	8320	RS	4014	TM 121 516	16 SEP 1944	AB	10650
RAF/106G/LA/39	8320	RS	4015	TM 124 512	16 SEP 1944	AB	10650
RAF/HLA/686	8588A	RP	3190	TM 132 510	02 MAR 1944	AC	10500
RAF/HLA/686	8588A	RP	3191	TM 128 511	02 MAR 1944	AC	10500
RAF/HLA/694	8600	RP	3066	TM 132 509	26 MAR 1944	A	10750
RAF/HLA/694	8600	RP	3067	TM 128 513	26 MAR 1944	A	10750
RAF/HLA/694	8600	RP	3068	TM 125 518	26 MAR 1944	A	10750
RAF/HLA/694	8600	RP	3069	TM 121 523	26 MAR 1944	A	10750
RAF/HLA/694	8600	RS	4076	TM 121 521	26 MAR 1944	A	10750
RAF/HLA/694	8600	RS	4077	TM 125 515	26 MAR 1944	A	10750
RAF/HLA/694	8600	RS	4078	TM 131 508	26 MAR 1944	A	10750
OS/66011	11659	V	32	TM 122 511	20 MAR 1966	A	7500
OS/66011	11659	V	33	TM 129 511	20 MAR 1966	A	7500
OS/75336	12182	V	69	TM 126 516	21 JUL 1975	A	7500
OS/75336	12182	V	70	TM 130 511	21 JUL 1975	A	7500
OS/86089	12831	V	5	TM 121 518	14 JUN 1986	A	7500
OS/93311	15435	V	635	TM 120 503	07 MAY 1993	A	7900
OS/93311	15435	V	636	TM 125 504	07 MAY 1993	A	7900
OS/93311	15435	V	668	TM 120 519	07 MAY 1993	A	7900
MAL/61474	21275	V	91322	TM 114 512	12 MAY 1961	A	10500
MAL/61474	21275	V	91323	TM 123 515	12 MAY 1961	A	10500
MAL/61474	21275	V	91324	TM 131 519	12 MAY 1961	A	10500

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