

# Archaeological monitoring at 5 Maple Grove, Barham, Suffolk, IP6 0PH

April-August 2018



**by Laura Pooley**

figures by Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Sarah Carter and Adam Tuffey

**commissioned by Chris Wickens  
on behalf of Needhams Contracts Ltd**

NGR: TM 126 513 (centre)  
Planning ref: 0058/17  
CAT project ref.: 18/01m  
Suffolk Parish Number: BRH 079  
OASIS ref: colchest3-307982



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**CAT Report 1311**  
August 2018

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CAT WSI  
OASIS Summary

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 5 Maple Grove, Barham in advance of the construction of a single-storey extension and other groundworks. Despite being located close to several sites of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, there were no significant archaeological remains.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 5 Maple Grove, Barham, Suffolk which was carried out between April and August 2018. The work was commissioned by Chris Wickens, on behalf of Needhams Contracts Ltd, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for an extension and services.

The Local Planning Authority (Mid Suffolk District Council: Planning reference 0058/17) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording* detailing the required archaeological work written by Hannah Cutler (SCCAS 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record ([archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)), SCC invoice number 9210210.

### Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Newhaven Chalk Formation – Chalk' with superficial 'River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand And Gravel'.

### Historic landscape

Barham is in an area defined as *rolling estate farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment<sup>2</sup>. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map<sup>3</sup> it is defined as landscape sub-type 10.1 (built up area – unspecified). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 2.1 (18th-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland), sub-type 3.1/3.2 (post-1950s agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields and rectilinear fields), sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow), sub-type 7.13 (woodland – park wood), sub-type 9.2 (post-medieval park and leisure – informal park), sub-type 11.1

<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

(industrial – current industrial landscape), sub-type 11.14 (industrial – disused mineral extraction), sub-type 14.1 (communications – major road) and sub-type 14.2 (communications – railway).

#### **Archaeology<sup>4</sup>** (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

Palaeolithic artefacts, including an Acheulean hand axe and bones, were recovered from Broomfield Pit (BRH 001, 825m NW) and Eastall's Pit (BRH 003, 640m W; BRH 023, 828m S). Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were also recovered from Eastall's Pit. A Mesolithic tranchet axe was found 320m to the SSW (BRH 012) and a Neolithic discoidal flint knife 997m to the SSE (BRH 004).

A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement site consisting of a roundhouse with ovens/furnaces is known from the Sandy Lane Pit (BRH 015, 890m E). Close-by, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features and finds, including enclosure ditches, four posters, pits, pottery kilns and postholes were excavated at Barham Quarry (BRH 043, 930m ENE; BRH 006 and BRH 013, 870m E).

Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds have been recorded from Broomfield Pit (BRH 005, 618m NW) and Roman pottery sherds and fragments of human bone from 100m NE (BRH 008).

The scheduled Roman settlement identified as COMBRETIVVM is also located c 2km NW (CDD 003).

Scatters of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds have been identified across the landscape during fieldwalking, metal-detecting and as isolated finds (BRH 003, BRH 015, BRH 016, BRH 018, BRH 022, BRH 025, BRH 027, BRH 030, BRH 045, BRH 061, BRH 078, BLG 006).

The medieval St Mary's Church and churchyard is located 1000m SW (BLG 005) and the site of a possible medieval moat 972m SSE (BRH 044). Skeletons and pottery have been discovered 693m ENE (BLG 009) at Chapelfields, the traditional site of a battle between the Saxons and Danes.

Shrubland Hall and Park immediately to the north of the development site is of post-medieval date and has an extensive Italianate garden (BRH 021). The post-medieval bridge over the River Gipping is located 840m SW (BLG 014) close to the site of a demolished post-medieval corn mill (BRH 048). 340m SW is the Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse (BRH 038) erected in 1766 with pesthouse, hospitals and cemeteries (BRH 054). A 19th-century pond is located 192m NW at the former D&P Meats site (BRH 049).

The Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line, which opened in 1846, is located 755m W (SUF 069).

Undated cropmarks and other monuments include:

- an extraction pit (BRH 056, 400m N),
- earthwork ditches at right angles to Norwich Road, possibly medieval tofts (BRH 037, 430m SSE),
- a pit with charcoal and a layer of burnt flints c 40cm thick (BRH 014, 356m W),
- earthworks of linear banks (BRH 057, 750m SSE)
- sub-rectangular cropmarks (BRH 028, 1000m E),
- a large area of extraction pit and some linear ditches (BLG 029, 1040m NW),

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<sup>4</sup> This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

- enclosures, trackway, ring-ditch and linear features (BRH 055, 1140m SE),
- ancient woodland (BRH 031, 1200m NE).

#### Listed buildings<sup>5</sup>

A further 7 listed buildings (Grade II) dating from the late 15th/early 16th to the 19th century are located within a 1km search radius of the development site.

#### 4 Aim

The aim of the monitoring was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits disturbed by the groundworks.

#### 5 Methodology

All groundworks were carried out by the contractor. They were continuously monitored and recorded for archaeological remains by a CAT archaeologist. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

#### 6 Results (Figs 3-4)

**New extension:** Approximately 7.7m of foundation trenching was excavated for the new extension, measuring 0.6m wide by 1.2m deep. It was excavated through a layer of modern sand (L1, c 0.12m thick, a base layer for an old patio) and modern accumulation associated with the construction of the previous extension (L2, c 0.9m thick) into natural sands and gravels (L3). No significant archaeological remains were observed.



**Photograph 1** Foundation trenches, looking northwest

<sup>5</sup> This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

**Soakaway and drainage trenches:** A soakaway measuring 2.8m by 2.1 and 1.8m deep was excavated to the east of the house. In addition three drainage trenches were excavated, totalling 21.6m long, and measuring 0.5m wide and 0.55-0.6m deep. They were excavated through modern topsoil (L4, c 0.3m thick) and subsoil (L5, c 0.5m thick) onto natural sands and gravels (L3). No significant archaeological remains were observed.



**Photograph 2** Soakaway and drainage trenches, looking southwest

## 7 Finds

Modern finds (a butter knife and brick/tile) from L2 and L4 were noted on site but not retained.

## 8 Conclusions

Despite being located within an area of known prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval there were no significant archaeological remains.

## 9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Chris Wickens and Needhams Contracts Ltd for commissioning and funding the project. Site work was managed by C Lister, and undertaken by S Carter and A Tuffey. Figures are by L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Hannah Cutler for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

## 10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2, research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian

CAT	2018	Occasional Paper 8 <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 5 Maple Grove, Barham</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
SCC	2008	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map</i> , version 3
SCCAS	2017	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i>
SCCAS	2018	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 5 Maple Grove, Barham</i> , by H Cutler

## 11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 to 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 to 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 12 Contents of archive

**Finds:** n/a

### Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1311)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, plans, sections)

Site photographic log, photographic thumbnails

Inked section drawings

### Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1311)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site photographic log, photographic thumbnails

Report graphics

Survey data

### 13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number BRH 079.

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#### Distribution list:

Chris Wickens, Needhams Contracts Ltd  
Hannah Cutler, SCCAS  
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



#### Colchester Archaeological Trust

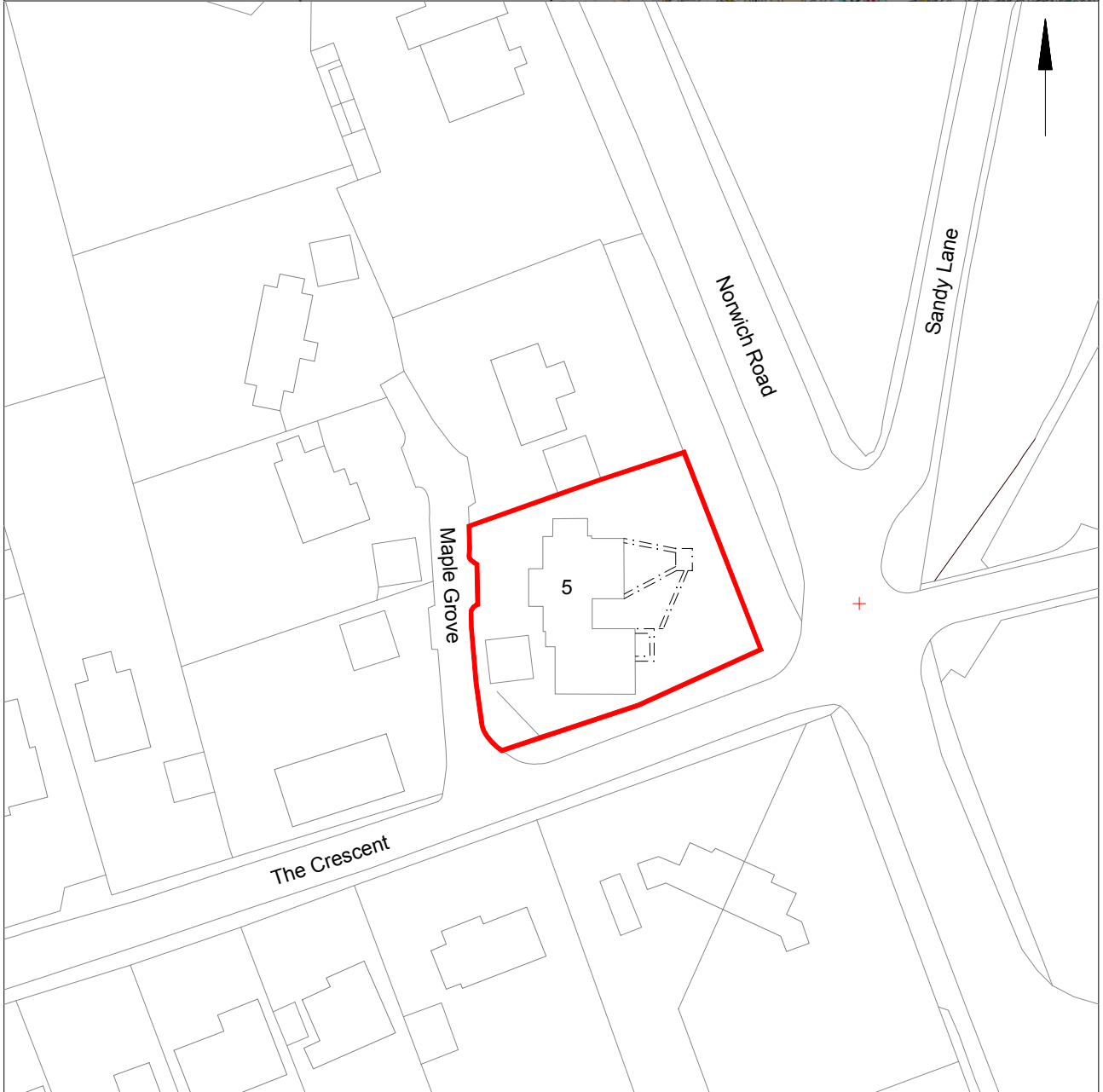
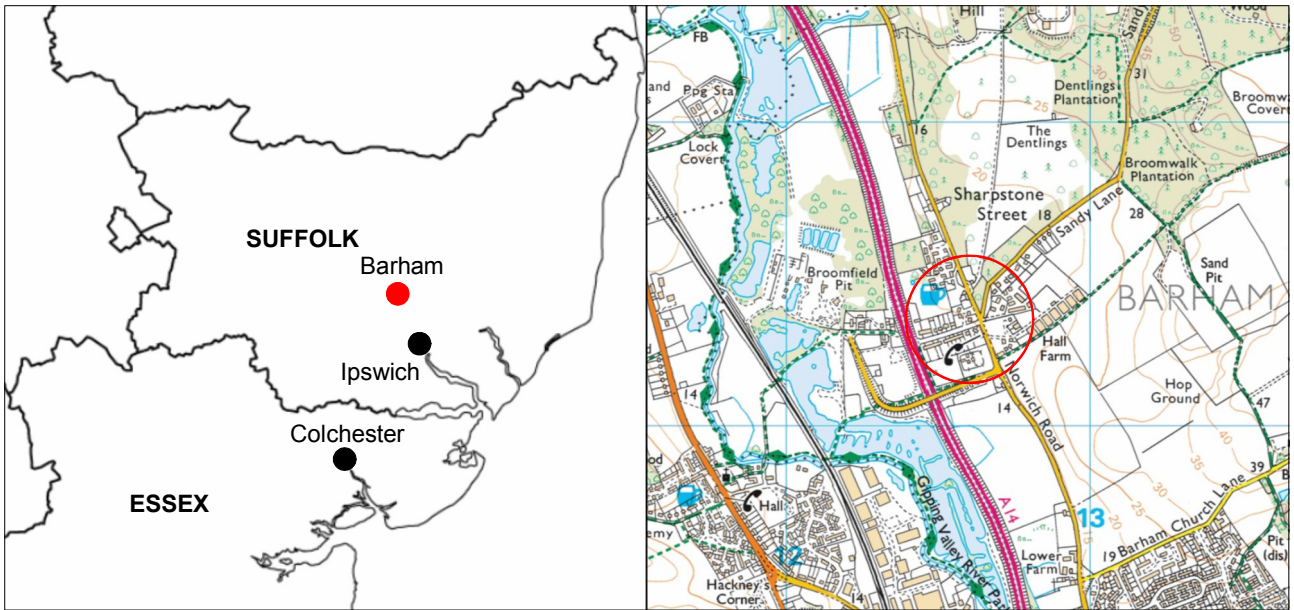
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checked by: Philip Crummy  
date: 16.8.2018



**Appendix 1** Context list

<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
L1	Sand base for old patio	Medium yellow sand	Modern
L2	Accumulation	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional brick fragments, 10% stone	Modern
L3	Natural	Natural sands and gravels	Post-glacial
L4	Topsoil	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
L5	Subsoil	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	-



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Fig 1 Site location.





Fig 2 Development site in relation to nearby archaeological monuments and finds spots

Imagery ©2018 Google, map data ©2018 Google



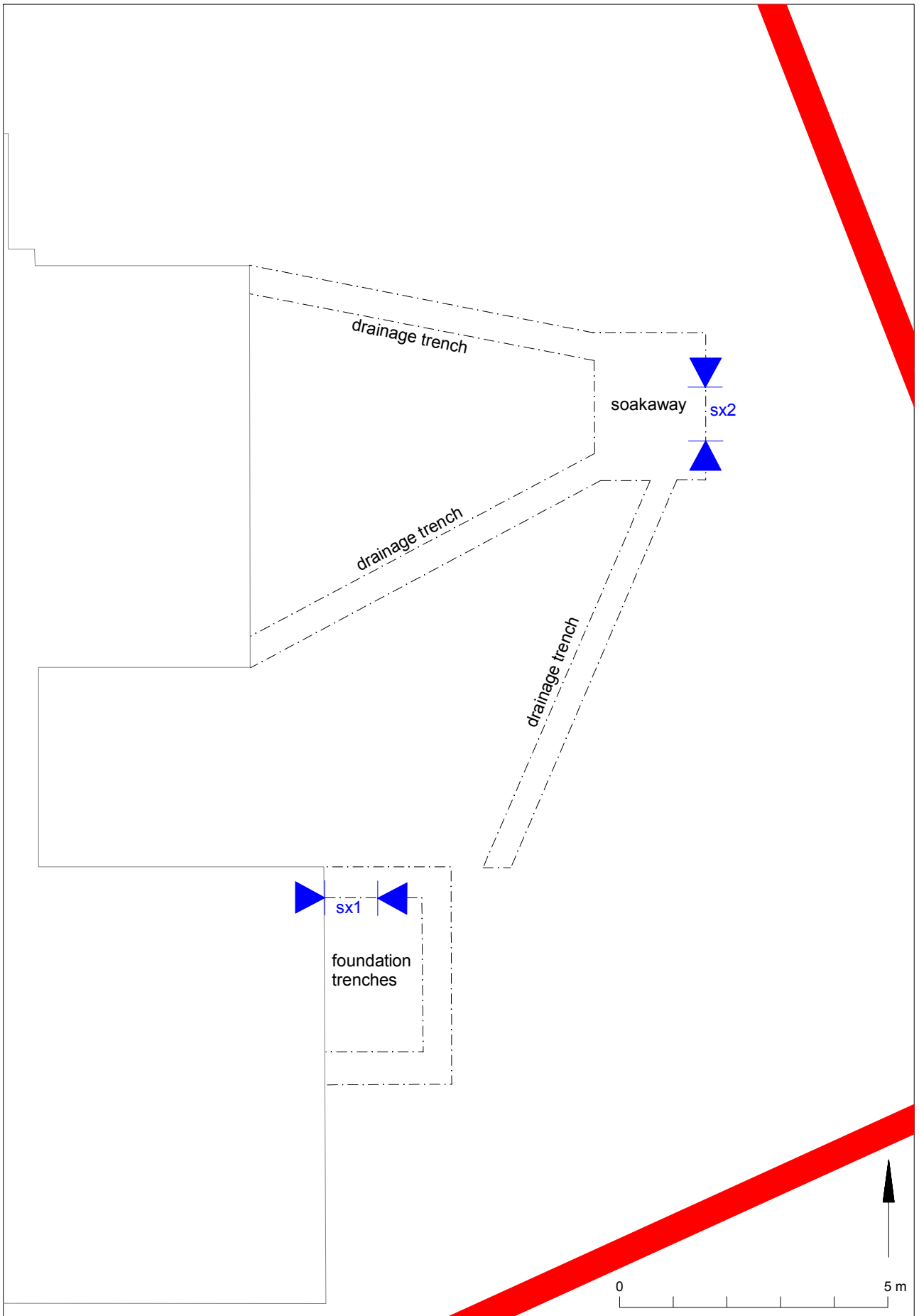


Fig 3 Results

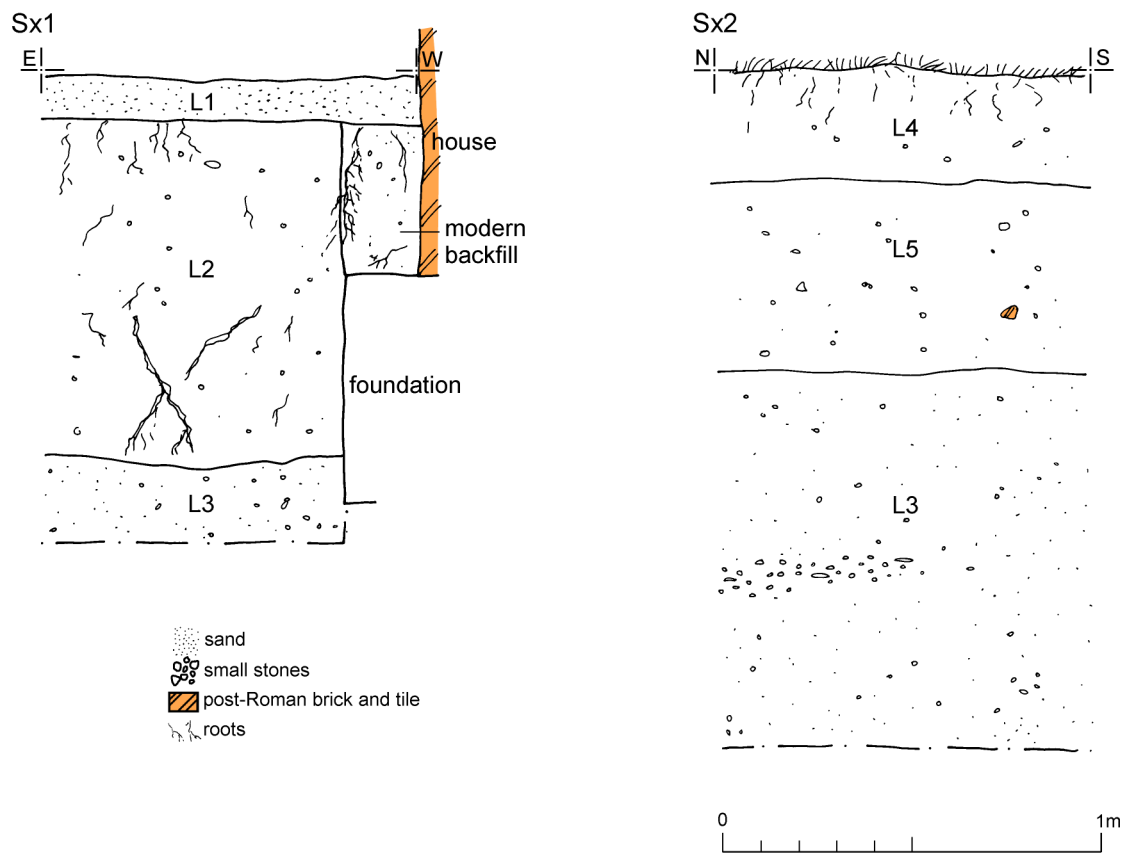


Fig 4 Representative sections.

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 5 Maple Grove, Barham, Suffolk, IP6 0PH

**NGR:** TM 126 513 (centre)

**Planning references:** 0058/17

**Commission by:** Chris Wickens, Needhams Contracts Ltd

**Client:** Needhams Contracts Ltd

**Curating museum:** Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

**Suffolk HER parish code:** BRH 079

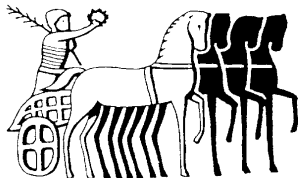
**CAT project code:** 18/01m

**OASIS reference:** colchest3-307982

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**SCCAS/CT monitor:** Hannah Cutler

**This WSI written:** 13.2.2018



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## Site location and description

The development site is located at 5 Maple Grove, Barham, Suffolk (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 126 513.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a single-storey hydrotherapy pool extension, side canopy, entrance ramp and general alteration works.

## Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record ([archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)), SCC invoice number 9210210.

## Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Newhaven Chalk Formation – Chalk' with superficial 'River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand And Gravel'.

## Historic landscape

Barham is in an area defined as *rolling estate farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment<sup>2</sup>. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map<sup>3</sup> it is defined as landscape sub-type 10.1 (built up area -unspecified). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 2.1 (18th-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland), sub-type 3.1/3.2 (post-1950s agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields and rectilinear fields), sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow), sub-type 7.13 (woodland – park wood), sub-type 9.2 (post-medieval park and leisure – informal park), sub-type 11.1 (industrial – current industrial landscape), sub-type 11.14 (industrial – disused mineral extraction), sub-type 14.1 (communications – major road) and sub-type 14.2 (communications – railway).

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Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds have been recorded from Broomfield Pit (BRH 005, 618m NW) and Roman pottery sherds and fragments of human bone from 100m NE (BRH 008).

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Scatters of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds have been identified across the landscape during fieldwalking, metal-detecting and as isolated finds (BRH 003,

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

<sup>4</sup> This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

BRH 015, BRH 016, BRH 018, BRH 022, BRH 025, BRH 027, BRH 030, BRH 045, BRH 061, BRH 078, BLG 006).

The medieval St Mary's Church and churchyard is located 1000m SW (BLG 005) and the site of a possible medieval moat 972m SSE (BRH 044). Skeletons and pottery have been discovered 693m ENE (BLG 009) at Chapelfields, the traditional site of a battle between the Saxons and Danes.

Shrubland Hall and Park immediately to the north of the development site is of post-medieval date and has an extensive Italianate garden (BRH 021). The post-medieval bridge over the River Gipping is located 840m SW (BLG 014) close to the site of a demolished post-medieval corn mill (BRH 048). 340m SW is the Bosmere and Claydon Incorporated Hundred Workhouse (BRH 038) erected in 1766 with pesthouse, hospitals and cemeteries (BRH 054). A 19th century pond is located 192m NW at the former D&P Meats site (BRH 049).

The Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line, which opened in 1846, is located 755m W (SUF 069).

Undated cropmarks and other monuments include:

- an extraction pit (BRH 056, 400m N),
- earthwork ditches at right angles to Norwich Road, possibly medieval tofts (BRH 037, 430m SSE),
- a pit with charcoal and a layer of burnt flints c 40cm thick (BRH 014, 356m W),
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- a large area of extraction pit and some linear ditches (BLG 029, 1040m NW),
- enclosures, trackway, ring-ditch and linear features (BRH 055, 1140m SE),
- ancient woodland (BRH 031, 1200m NE).

#### **Listed buildings<sup>5</sup>**

A further 7 listed buildings (Grade II) dating from the late 15th/early 16th to the 19th century are located within a 1km search radius of the development site.

### **Planning background**

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, it was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) that continuous archaeological recording take place to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

#### **Requirement for work** (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological recording. Details are given in the Project Brief (*Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 5 Maple Grove, Barham*) written by SCCAS/CT (2018).

Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording will take place during all groundworks, associated with the erection of the single-storey hydrotherapy pool extension, side canopy, entrance ramp arrangement and any other general alteration works.

If unexpected remains are encountered during the investigation the SCCAS/CT will be notified immediately. Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (eg evaluation/excavation) will be made by SCCAS/CT, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the monitoring report. Any further investigation will also be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

The SCCAS/CT will also be informed immediately if inclement weather conditions during groundworks causes deep rutting which could lead to damage of underlying archaeological

<sup>5</sup> This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).



remains (otherwise protected and preserved in situ). The SCCAS/CT may decide to review the archaeological strategy and may decide on a full excavation.

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT archaeologist for the duration of the groundworks.

## **General methodology**

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2008a, b, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS/CT (2018)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS/CT ten days before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a HER parish code will be sought from the HER team. The HER parish code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to SCCAS/CT. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

## **Monitoring methodology**

There will be continuous on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to fully record any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done either by hand or with a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. Where possible, for linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS/CT, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

A metal detector will be used by the attending archaeologist to examine the site and spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

If exceptional or significant archaeological deposits are encountered CAT will inform SCCAS/CT and these may be reviewed on site.

### **Site surveying**

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

### **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the

Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAO will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## **Photographic record**

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and reported immediately to the Suffolk FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS/CT and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2017).

## **Results**

Notification will be given to SCCAS/CT when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The draft final report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by SCCAS/CT.

The approved final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS/CT as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).

- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

Results will be published, to at least a summary level, in the PSIAH (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) annual round up should archaeological remains be encountered in the evaluation. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

### Archive deposition

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2017).

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the SCCAS/CT.

The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS/CT within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS/CT.

### Monitoring

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS/CT will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

### Education and outreach

The CAT website ([www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk](http://www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk)) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. A magazine (*The Colchester Archaeologist Vol 28* out now) summarises all our sites and staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

### References

- |                              |       |  |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. | 2000  | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT                          | 2014  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CifA                         | 2008a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>  |
| CifA                         | 2008b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>  |
| DCLG                         | 2012  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>  |
| Gurney, D                    | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).  |
| English Heritage             | 2006  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>   |

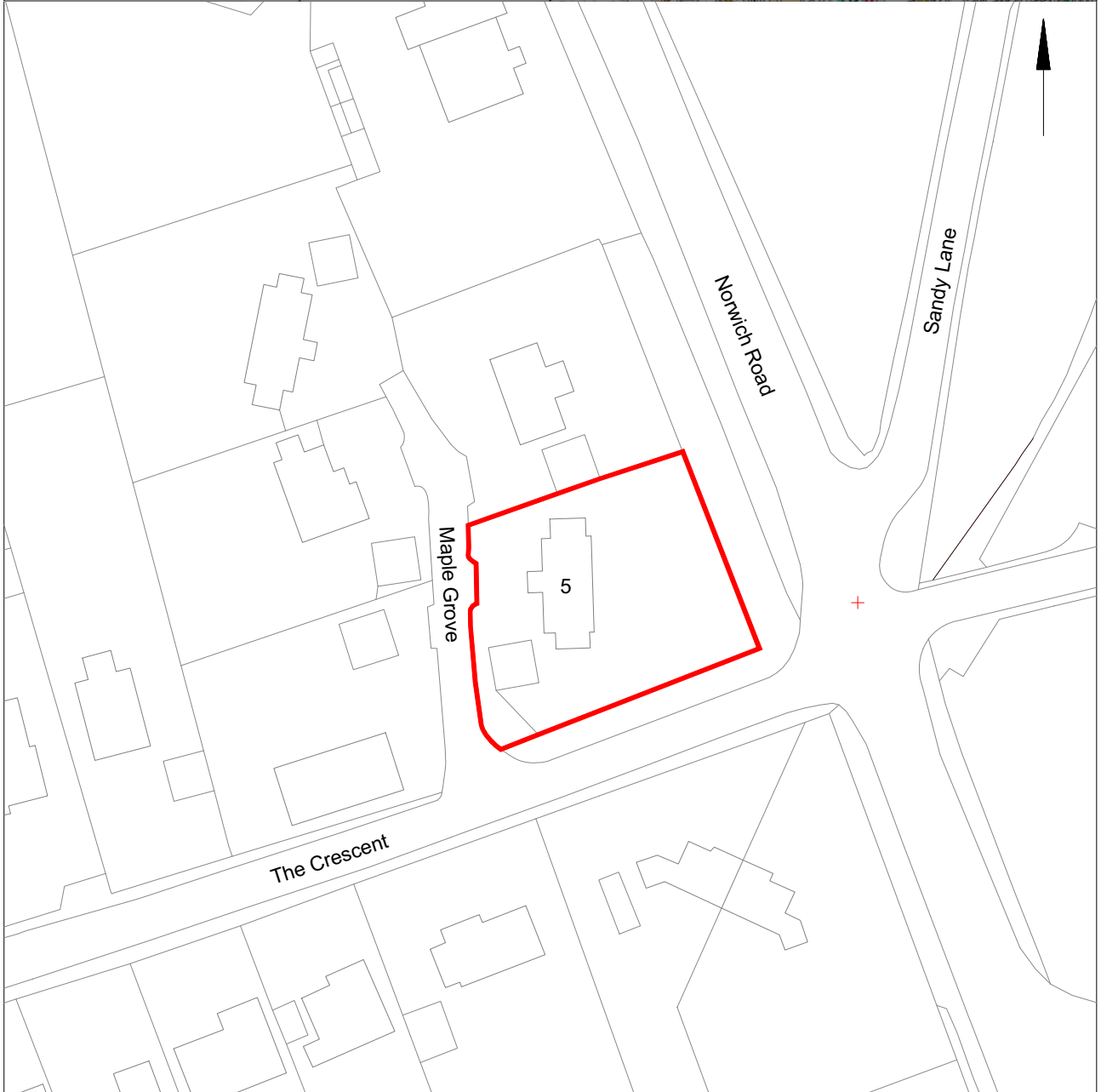
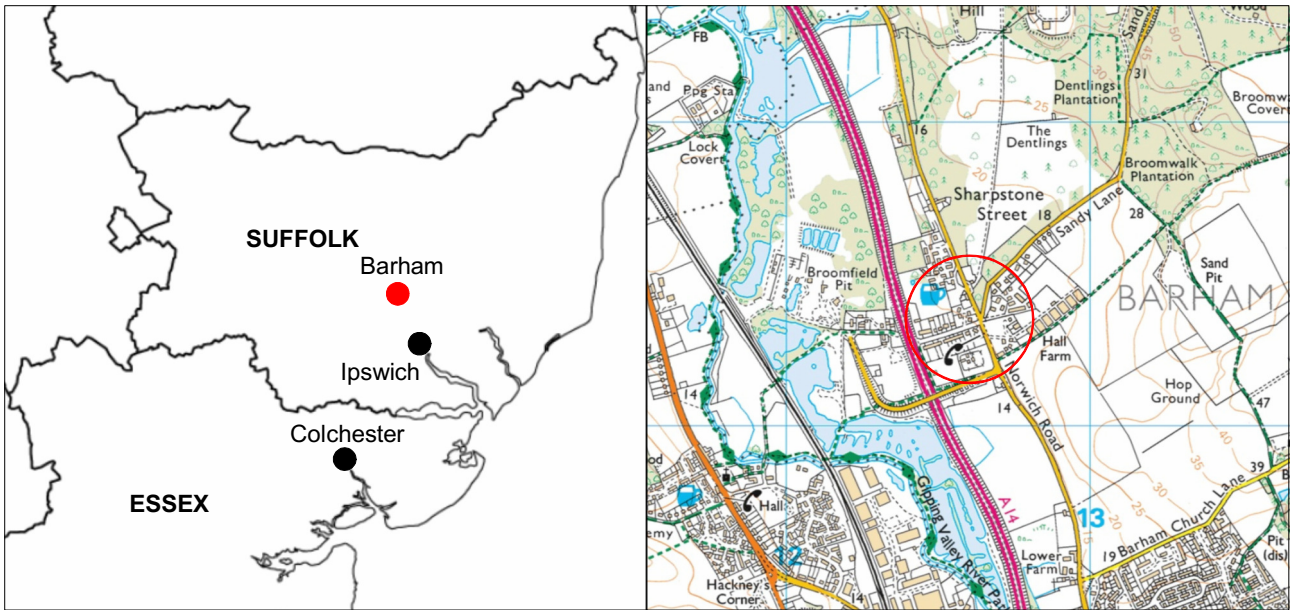
Medlycott, M	2011	(MoRPHE) <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
SCC	2008	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i>
SCCAS/CT	2017	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i>
SCCAS/CT	2018	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 5 Maple Grove, Barham,</i> by H Cutler

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Fig 1 Site location.

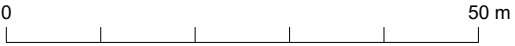




Fig 2 Development site in relation to nearby archaeological monuments and findspots

Imagery ©2018 Google, map data ©2018 Google



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM England

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## OASIS Colchest3-307982

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Tap Grove, Barham, Suffolk, IP19 6PH		
Short description of project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Tap Grove, Barham in advance of the construction of a single-storey extension to the existing groundworks. Despite being located close to several sites of prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval archaeological remains.		
Project dates	Start: 05-04-2018 End: 0-08-2018		
Previous/future work	None		
Associated project reference codes	18/01/20 Contracting Ref No.		
Associated project reference codes	0058/P/20 Planning Application No.		
Associated project reference codes	BR079 EMB.		
Type of project	Recording project		
Site status	None		
Current use	Residential General Residential		
Monument type	N/A		
Significant finds	N/A		
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"		
Prompt	Planning condition		

### Project location

Country	England		
Site location	SUFFOLK   SUFFOLK   BARHAM   Tap Grove		
Postcode	IP19 6PH		
Study area	0.09 hectares		
Site coordinates	TMS: 52.118545240846, 105734 14640827800 Point		

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust		
Project brief originator	HE West of Essex, CC		
Project design originator	Laura Booley		
Project director/manager	Chris Lester		
Project supervisor	Sara Carter		
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer		

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No		
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk Round Table Archaeology Service		
Digital Archive ID	BR079		
Digital contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"		
Digital media available	"Images and digital photography", "Survey", "Text"		
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk Round Table Archaeology Service		
Paper Archive ID	BR079		
Paper contents	"Stratigraphic", "other"		



Paper available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography

Publication type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title: Archaeological monitoring at Cap Grove, Charnham, Suffolk, 1970-1971 April-August 2018

Author(s)/Editor(s): Pooley, L.

Other bibliographic details: CAT report 311

Date: 2018

Issuer/publisher: Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of publication: Colchester

Description: A ring-bound looseleaf

URL: <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by: Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)

Entered on: 16 August 2018