

**Burnside, Paper Mill Lane,  
Claydon, Suffolk**

**Planning application: 0111/13**

**HER Ref: CLY 033**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(March 2013)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon, Suffolk IP6 0AP

Clients: Mr B Cowan

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0111/13

Development: Erection of new cart lodge

Date of fieldwork: 18 March, 2013

HER Ref: CLY 033

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-146157

Grid ref: TM 1284 4920

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*Summary: Claydon, Burnside, Paper Mill Lane (CLY 033, TM 1284 4920) evaluation trenching for a new cart lodge development did not reveal any archaeological features and the only finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr B Cowan).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr B Cowan commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a new cart lodge to the front of Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 0111/13, set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the footprint area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Claydon parish is located 4.5 miles north-west of the historic centre of Ipswich on the eastern side of the River Gipping whose valley forms the major route way across Suffolk from the coast towards Bury St Edmunds and the Fens to the west. While the modern village of Claydon is much enlarged and changed as it forms a dormitory settlement for Ipswich and the modern A 14 trunk road now runs through the parish with substantial alterations to former road lines it was formerly a small village strung out along a main road running along the valley side. The site for the new cart lodge lies immediately to the west of that part of Paper Mill Lane which was re-routed in the 1970s Lane and c770m south-west of the historic village centre. Some 200m east of the site is the present course of the River Gipping in an area lying on glaciofluvial river terrace sands and gravels at c14m OD giving rise to well drained, sandy soils. Burnside is a recent development with the initial expansion of Claydon along Paper Mill Lane only starting in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and at the time of the evaluation the cart lodge site was largely soft ground between the gravelled drive and a boundary fence (see Fig. 2).

1.3 Archaeological interest in the new cart lodge was due to its planned location being close to the area where a significant assemblage of later Iron Age (1<sup>st</sup> century BC- 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) and early Roman period (1<sup>st</sup> -2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) finds were recovered, possibly from a large ditch, during investigations in the construction phase of the adjacent re-routed part of Paper Mill Lane in 1974 (HER CLY 005, see Fig. 1). In addition the 1974 investigation recovered evidence for activity of Early Anglo-Saxon date and more recently in 2012 an archaeological evaluation (HER CLY 031) for a barn 120m to the west of the cart lodge site revealed further evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon settlement of 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century AD date.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed cart lodge development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. The sides and base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

## 3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-south	7m	400	300 of a mid brown sandy subsoil)	Orange sand with small & medium flints	No archaeological features (small void in sand ?animal burrow) and the only finds were of recent date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features or finds of any age were revealed during the evaluation with the 2m wide and 700mm deep trench revealing a deposit profile comprising 400mm of topsoil over 300mm of a mid brown sandy subsoil which contained small and occasional medium sized flints (see Appendix I). The exposed glaciofluvial deposits revealed in the base of the trench was orange sand containing numerous small and medium sized flints typical of a river terrace deposit.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from the substantial sample of 14m<sup>2</sup>, or 18% by area, of the proposed 11m x 7m cart lodge footprint it can only be concluded that the site lies outside the area of intense later Iron Age and early Roman activity (HER CLY 005) recorded c40m-50m to the north in 1974. However the footprint for the planned cart lodge is small and it would therefore be prudent to examine any future proposed developments in this area along Paper Mill Lane as significant archaeological deposits and finds have been recorded at various points.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new cart lodge at Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon.

**Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. CLY 033.**

**Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.**

**(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Brian Cowan and to everyone else involved on site for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)**

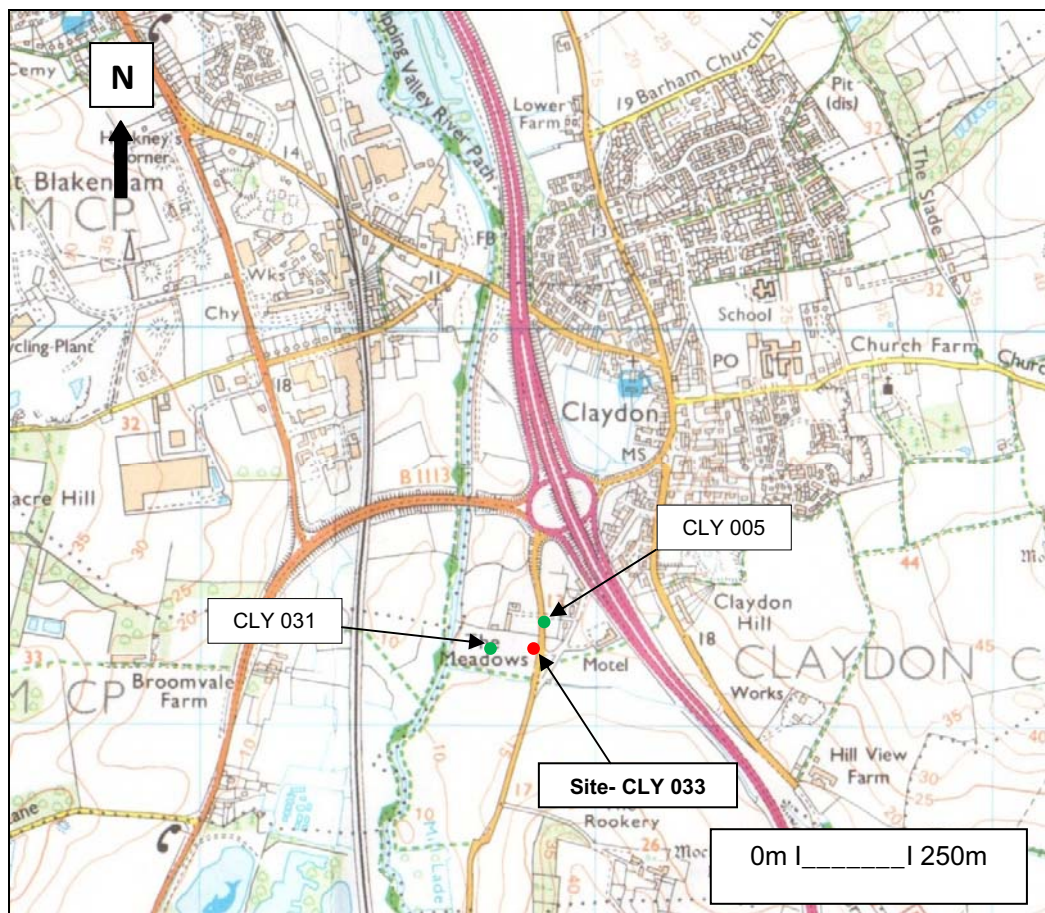


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
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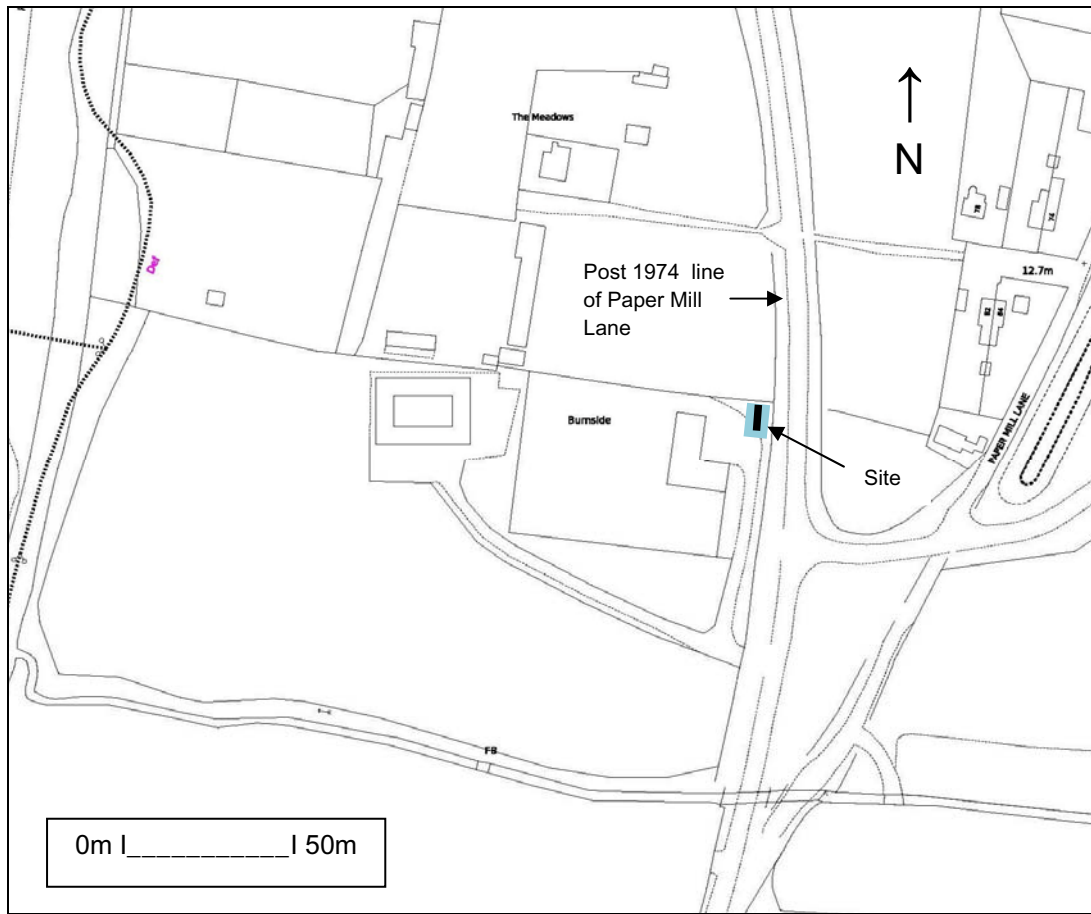


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench

(Cart lodge footprint- blue, trench- black)

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## Appendix I- Images



Trench from north-east



Trench from south



Trench deposit profile



**Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon,  
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land at Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon, Suffolk, IP6 0AP

Client: Mr B Cowan

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0111/13

Proposed development: Erection of cart lodge

Proposed date for evaluation: Monday, 18 March, 2013

Brief ref: 2013\_02\_21\_SCCAS\_Trenched\_Evaluation\_Brief\_ Burnside, Paper Mill Lane

Grid ref: TM 127 491

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr B Cowan has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application 0111/13 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a cart lodge at Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Claydon parish is located 4.5 miles north-west of the historic centre of Ipswich on the eastern side of the River Gipping whose valley forms the major route way across Suffolk from the coast towards Bury St Edmunds and the Fens to the west. While the modern village of Claydon is much enlarged and changed as it forms a dormitory settlement for Ipswich and the modern A 14 trunk road now runs through the parish with substantial alterations to former road lines it was formerly a small village strung out along a main road running along the valley side. The proposed development site (PDS) lies immediately to the west of Paper Mill Lane some 770m south-west of the historic village centre and c200m east of the present course of the River Gipping in an area lying on glaciofluvial river terrace sands and gravels at c14m OD giving rise to well drained, sandy soils. Burnside is a recent development with expansion of Claydon along Paper Mill Lane only starting in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the PDS is currently mainly soft ground between Burnside and Paper Mill Lane.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This development lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). A substantial assemblage of finds dating from the late Iron Age (1st C BC – 1stC AD) and Roman (1st -2nd C AD), possibly

mostly from the fill of a large ditch and suggesting a high status settlement, were recovered during the construction of the new road (that forms the eastern boundary of the property) in 1974 (HER ref CLY 005). Anglo-Saxon activity was also indicated by the find of a 5th-6thC cruciform brooch in the same area (CLY 005). Further evidence of early Anglo-Saxon activity was found c.120m to the west of the development area consisting of a sunken featured building (CLY 031). The site lies between 10 and 15m OD on the east side of the Gipping valley.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

#### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to where evidence for past activity of some significance has been recorded. To the east/north-east finds indicative of high status later Iron Age/earlier Roman period have been recovered in addition to an early Anglo-Saxon brooch while to the south-west a site investigation in 2012 revealed further evidence for early Anglo-Saxon activity with a probable structure of 5/6<sup>th</sup> century date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned footprint area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

#### 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for an 11m long x 7m open fronted wide cart lodge on what is currently mainly soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% sample of the footprint by trial trenching and an 8m long and 1.8m wide linear trench along the main axis of the planned structure (see trench plan below) is therefore proposed to give a larger sample and more confidence in any results. This will be undertaken using a minimum 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such

remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land

use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of

the site and previous works indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8, & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The



report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

### 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the agent/client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

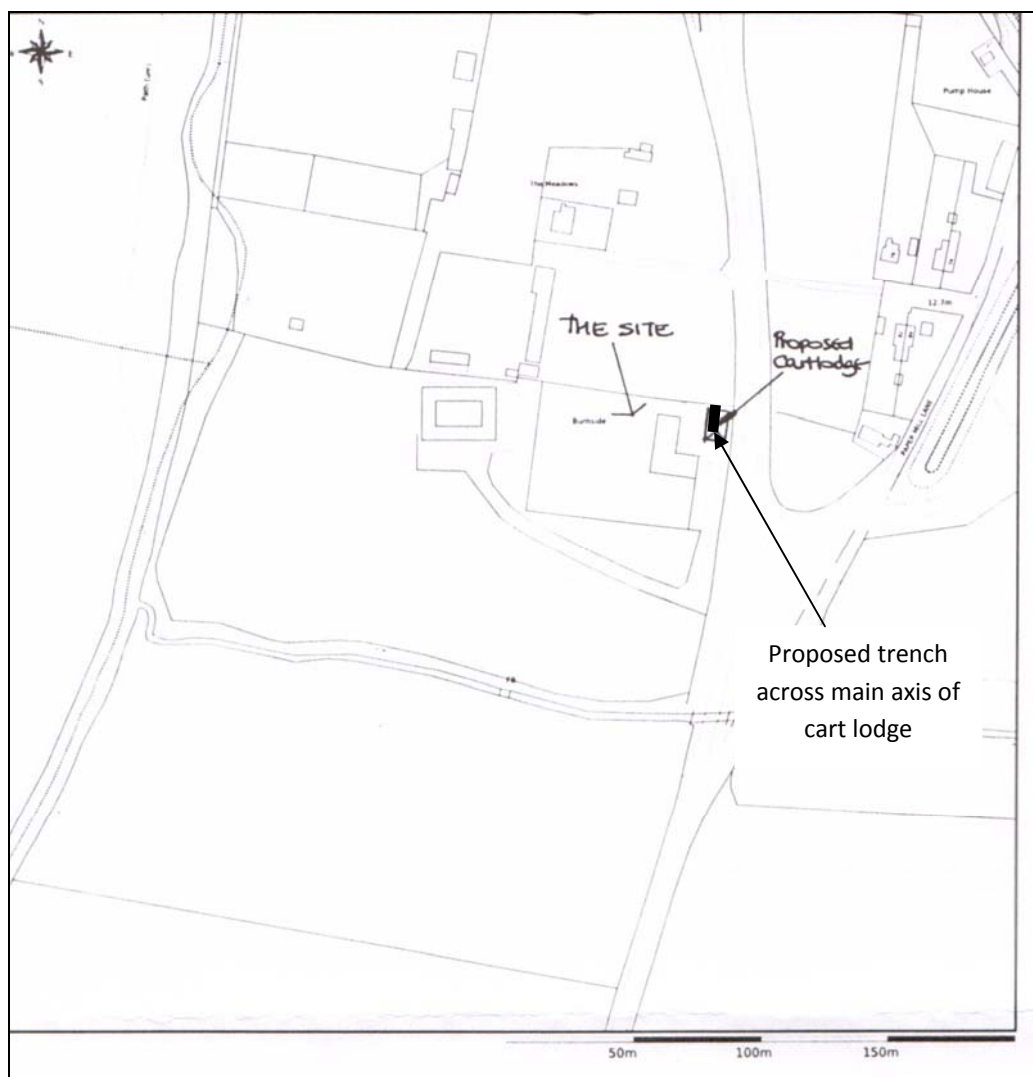
Conservation: Conservation Services

Faunal remains: J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-146157**

### Project details

Project name	Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Claydon, Burnside, Paper Mill Lane (CLY 033, TM 1284 4920) evaluation trenching for a new cart lodge development did not reveal any archaeological features and the only finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date.
Project dates	Start: 18-03-2013 End: 18-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CLY 033 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CLAYDON BURNSIDE, PAPER MILL LANE
Postcode	IP6 0AP
Study area	78.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1284 4920 52 1 52 05 58 N 001 06 28 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.00m Max: 14.00m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services  
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
 Project design originator John Newman  
 Project director/manager John Newman  
 Project supervisor John Newman  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Digital Contents "none"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Paper Contents "none"  
 Paper Media available "Report"

**Project bibliography****1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J  
 Date 2013  
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services  
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk  
 Description Loose bound client report

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)  
 Entered on 26 March 2013

**OASIS:**