

**Lindum, Ipswich Road,  
Newbourne, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/16/1886/FUL**

**HER Ref: NBN 037**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

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

(February 2017)

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## **Site details for HER**

Name: Lindum, Ipswich Road, Newbourne, Suffolk, IP12 4NS

Client: Mrs C Tanner

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/1886/FUL

Development: Erection of replacement dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 9, 16, 17 & 21 January, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25286

HER ref: NBN 037

OASIS: johnnewm1-272647

Grid ref: TM 2734 4304

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

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*Summary: Newbourne, Lindum, Ipswich Road (NBN 037, TM 2734 4304) monitoring of the initial soil strip followed by the excavation of foundation trenches at this site adjacent to the parish church revealed 400mm to 1000mm of clean sandy subsoil with evidence that this sloping site adjacent to the parish church was levelled up in the past to create a flat area. While no archaeological features were revealed a small number of pottery sherds of middle and late Saxon and medieval date were recovered from the top of the subsoil (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mrs C Tanner).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mrs C Tanner commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/16/1886/FUL. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of a replacement dwelling at Lindum, Ipswich Road, Newbourne.

1.2 Newbourne parish lies to the east of Ipswich with the village being some 1600m west of the River Deben in its lower, tidal, reaches though the parish does not have any frontage onto this river. However the Mill River runs along the southern parish boundary and a tributary stream runs close to the eastern parish boundary with the Mill River meeting the River Deben at Kirton Creek. This development site at Lindum, Ipswich Road, is located immediately to the south-east of the parish church and just below the 20m OD contour with the ground dropping away to the east to the tributary stream to the Mill River noted above (see Fig. 1).

1.3 The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk. More recently this historic land use has changed to extensive areas of irrigated arable producing crops suited to light, sandy and very well drained soils and other uses such as golf courses. Historically the settlement pattern at Newbourne was centred around the parish church and the nearby Newbourne Hall though this was extended along the Ipswich, Mill and Jackson Roads in the 1930s when the Land Settlement Agency created a series of small holdings with green houses to help provide employment for those suffering in the wake of the depression that dominated this period.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location adjacent to the parish church (HER NBN 017) and therefore in the historic core of the village where evidence for activity of middle Saxon and later date might be anticipated.

## 2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Initially a site visit was made to monitor the soil strip to prepare the planned footprint area, following that four site visits were made to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches which was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine. At all times conditions for site visibility were good and as the spoil was temporarily stockpiled on site it could be thoroughly examined both visually and with a metal detector. The new dwelling footprint area was recorded in relation to nearby mapped

features and a number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

### 3. Results

3.1 The initial site visit monitored the overall top soil of the c260m<sup>2</sup> footprint area and surrounding area with the strip decreasing from 300mm on its western side to 100mm on the eastern side. It was during this soil strip that the majority of the stray pottery sherds at the site were recovered from the top of the exposed subsoil in the western part of the site nearest to the church while the eastern half of the footprint area produced no finds of any age.

3.2 The remaining four site visits covered the excavation of some 130m of 500mm and 600mm wide foundation trench (see Fig. 2). On the eastern side of the footprint area the mid brown sandy subsoil lying above the locally occurring natural orange crag sand was at its greatest extent with a maximum depth of 1000mm while towards the centre of the footprint this depth decreased 600-700mm and on the western side it was 300-400mm. The subsoil across the site was uniform and clean with no indication of past disturbance or any stray finds, apart from a few oyster shells, and no archaeological features were revealed in the natural crag sand below except a small disturbance on the western side of the footprint which had irregular sides and base and was interpreted as an animal burrow or tree root hole.

### 4. The Finds (Sue Anderson)

4.1 Nineteen sherds of pottery weighing 238g were collected as unstratified finds (0001). Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix III below.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>Eve</b>	<b>MNV</b>
Sandy Ipswich ware	SIPS	L.7th–9th c.	2	36	0.08	2
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th–11th c.	2	31	0.22	2
St. Neots-type ware	STNE	L.9th–11th c.	1	6		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th–12th c.	1	3		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–12th c.	1	4		1
Early medieval ware micaceous	EMWM	11th–12th c.	1	19		1
Early medieval ware shell and grit	EMWSG	11th–13th c.	5	66		5
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	11th–13th c.	2	11		2
Medieval shell-dusted coarseware	MSDW	12th–13th c.	1	7		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th–14th c.	1	5		1
Mill Green glazed ware	MGW	13th–14th c.	1	41		1
English stoneware	ESW	17th–18th c.	1	9		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>19</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>19</i>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

(Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series (Anderson unpub.). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998) and rim forms on the Suffolk and Essex type series. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.)

4.2 Two fragments of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware comprised a jar rim and a small piece of base. Late Saxon material comprised a medium jar rim and a base sherd of Thetford-type ware (probably the Ipswich version) and a St Neots-type body fragment. Handmade early medieval wares dominated the assemblage and included a small fragment of Yarmouth-type ware, two sandy ware body sherds (EMW, EMWM), and shelly ware bases and body sherds (EMWSG, EMWSS). The finer EMWSS sherds were similar to pottery from a production site at Melton, near Woodbridge (Anderson and Newman 1999). High medieval wares included a body sherd of shell-dusted ware and a pale grey body fragment in a fine sandy fabric. There was also a large fragment of a Mill Green Ware jug with slip decoration and clear glaze with copper green flecks. A single sherd of white stoneware with a mottled brown glaze externally was probably an English (?London) product of 17th/18th-century date, although a German origin cannot be ruled out.

4.3 A fragment of clay pipe stem, with a spur and part of the bowl, was an unstratified find (0001). The spur had the maker's initials 'W A' on either side and the bowl was fluted. The bore diameter was 2.0mm. The pipe is probably of late 18th or early 19th-century date.

## 5. Conclusion

5.1 While this site is adjacent to the parish church no archaeological features indicative of past activity were revealed in 130m of foundation trenching. However a small number of pottery sherds of middle Saxon (8<sup>th</sup>-mid 9<sup>th</sup> century) to medieval date were recovered from the top of the subsoil suggesting settlement between these dates nearby. In this context it is of interest to note that this site was formerly glebe land (pers. comm. landowner) as the author has suggested some years ago (Newman, 2003, 17) that from a study of archaeological works on former glebe land close to parish churches in various parishes where little or no evidence for past activity was revealed that the church maintained a tight control on the glebe and it was used purely for agricultural use such as grazing land in the medieval period. This land use leaving little trace of past activity that can be identified in terms of identifiable archaeological deposits. Finally it can be noted that while the local topography slopes down from west to east this site has been levelled up to create a flat area presumably to facilitate its more recent residential development when the previous bungalow was constructed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

5.2 Therefore it can be confirmed that the works for the erection of a replacement dwelling at Lindum, Ipswich Road, Newbourne has not disturbed any archaeological deposits though the stray finds recovered provide useful evidence for past activity nearby of 8<sup>th</sup>/9<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century date.

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to John, Paul and Kyle on site for their close cooperation during the monitoring)*



Ref:

Anderson S and Newman J, 1999, 'An early medieval pottery production site at Bury Hill, Melton, Suffolk', *Medieval Ceramics* 22–23.

Jennings S, 1981, Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich. *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

MPRG 1998, A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Newman J, 2003, 'Suffolk- Summary of Projects 2003/2004,' in Annual Report 19,2004, Medieval Settlement Research Group'

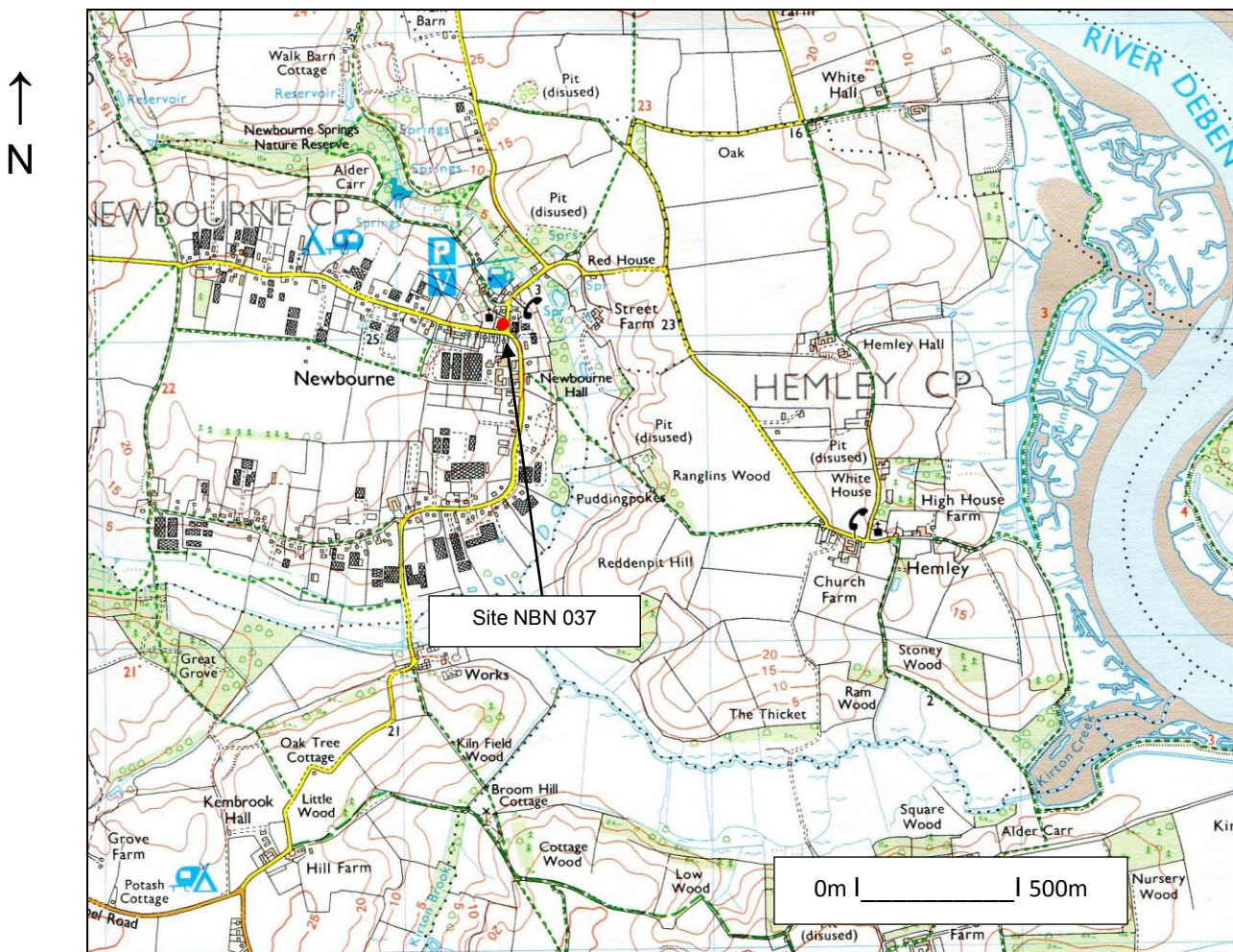


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
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Fig. 2: Location of monitored area (light blue- footprint area, dark blue- trenches)  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view from west during soil strip



Deposit profile in northeast corner





Deposit profile in central part of footprint



Deposit profile on western side of footprint

**Lindum, Ipswich Road,  
Newbourne, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/16/1886/FUL**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

## **Site details**

Name: Lindum, Ipswich Road, Newbourne, Suffolk, IP12 4NS

Client: Ms C Tanner

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/1886/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of a replacement dwelling

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for Archaeological Monitoring DC\_16\_1886\_FUL Lindum  
Ipswich Road Newbourne

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TM 2733 4304

## **Contents**

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

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Ms C Tanner has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/16/1886/FUL. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a replacement dwelling following the demolition of the existing bungalow at Lindum, Ipswich Road, Newbourne.

1.2 The monitoring 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)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & reissued 2014)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Newbourne parish lies to the east of Ipswich with the village being some 1600m west of the River Deben in its lower, tidal, reaches though the parish does not have any frontage onto this river. However the Mill River runs along the southern parish boundary and a tributary stream runs close to the eastern parish boundary with the Mill River meeting the River Deben at Kirton Creek. The proposed development site at Lindum, Ipswich Road, is located immediately to the south-east of the parish church and just below the 20m OD contour with the ground dropping away to the east to the tributary stream to the Mill River noted above.

2.2 The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk. More recently this historic land use has changed to extensive areas of irrigated arable producing crops suited to light, sandy and very well drained soils and other uses such as golf courses. Historically the settlement pattern at Newbourne was centred around the parish church and the nearby Newbourne Hall though this was extended along the Ipswich, Mill and Jackson Roads in the 1930s when the Land Settlement Agency created a series of small holdings with green houses to help provide employment for those suffering in the wake of the depression that dominated this period.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to the medieval Church of St Mary (NBN 017). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this

area and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

3.2 The Brief then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting. In addition it may be noted that the new dwelling footprint is on the site of the existing bungalow so in all probability has already been extensively disturbed.

#### 4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the new extension area lies in a location with high archaeological potential to contain evidence of later Saxon to earlier Post medieval activity. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to the depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

#### 5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations. The excavation of the trench footings and any related ground works will be observed once they are underway and then through to completion and any up cast spoil examined for finds including scanning with a metal detector. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate any possible archaeological deposits. As appropriate and in relation to the results a search will be commissioned from the County HER for archaeological sites and finds within 250m of the site.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of archaeological contexts under overall site event and HER numbers supplied by Suffolk CC. 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 with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections recorded related to the trench sides, if possible, and with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use and topography in the town. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples (40 litre if possible) will be taken for processing and



## John Newman Archaeological Services

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assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains and this would incur additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low.)

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological 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 SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *MoRPHE* and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. 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.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER, a copy will be sent to the client so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before site works start followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and 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 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

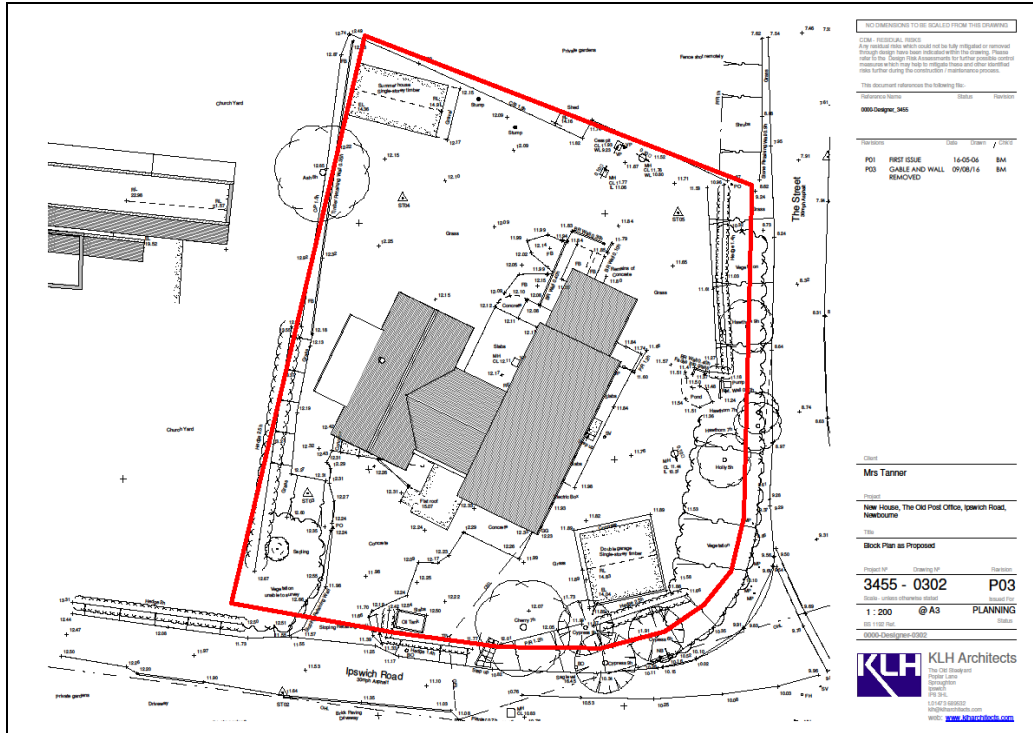
6.5 Deep holes/trenches will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

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)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

# John Newman Archaeological Services



Planned new dwelling (north to top)

## Appendix III- Finds catalogue

Sue Anderson, February 2017

### Pottery

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Base	Decoration	Spot date
0001	SIPS	R	1	28	jar	C/E			L.7-9
0001	SIPS	B	1	8			S		L.7-9
0001	THET	R	1	24	medium AB jar	4			L.9-11
0001	THET	B	1	7			S		L.9-11
0001	STNE	U	1	6					L.9-11
0001	YAR	U	1	3					11-12
0001	EMWSG	B	3	54			sagging		11-13
0001	EMWSG	U	1	7					11-13
0001	EMWSG	U	1	5					11-13
0001	EMWSS	U	2	11					11-13
0001	EMW	U	1	4					11-12
0001	EMWM	U	1	19					11-12
0001	MSDW	D	1	7				shell-dusted	12-13
0001	MCW	U	1	5					12-14
0001	MGW	D	1	41	JG			white slip	13-14
0001	ESW	D	1	9					17-18?

Key – type: R – rim; B – base; U – undecorated body; D – decorated body

### Clay pipe

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abr	Notes	Date
0001	stem/spur	1	3	2.0		'W A' on heel, frag of bowl shows fluting	L.18-E.19

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-272647

### Project details

Project name	Lindum, Ipswich Road, Newbourne, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Newbourne, Lindum, Ipswich Road (NBN 037, TM 2734 4304) monitoring of the initial soil strip followed by the excavation of foundation trenches at this site adjacent to the parish church revealed 400mm to 1000mm of clean sandy subsoil with evidence that this sloping site adjacent to the parish church was levelled up in the past to create a flat area. While no archaeological features were revealed a small number of pottery sherds of middle and late Saxon and medieval date were recovered from the top of the subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2017 End: 21-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25286 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NBN 037 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/1886/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL NEWBOURNE LINDUM, IPSWICHROAD
Postcode	IP12 4NS
Study area	260 Square metres



Site coordinates	TM 2734 4304 52.038502360235 1.315179822646 52 02 18 N 001 18 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19m Max: 20m
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 recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Lindum, Ipswich Road, Newbourne, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or	Henley, Suffolk

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Description

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