

**Taimoshan, Church Lane,  
Claydon, Suffolk**

**Planning application: 4887/16**

**HER Ref: CLY 048**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(June 2017)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Taimoshan, Church Lane, Claydon, Suffolk, IP6 0EQ

Clients: Mr S Easterbrook

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 4887/16

Development: Erection of a bungalow

Date of fieldwork: 10 & 19 April, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25540

HER ref: CLY 048

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-284557

Grid ref: TM 1368 4982

Site area: 100m<sup>2</sup> (footprint area)

Recent land use: Back garden

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*Summary: Claydon, Taimoshan, Church Lane (CLY 048, TM 1368 4982) evaluation trenching and follow-up monitoring of ground works for a single dwelling development close to the parish church did not reveal any archaeological features but a small number of Roman pottery sherds of mid/late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century date were recovered from the top of the subsoil suggesting past activity of this date in the general area (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr S Easterbrook).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr S Easterbrook commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development at Taimoshan, Church Lane, Claydon (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application 4887/16. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development 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 are 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 with Church Lane running up the valley side in an easterly direction. The parish church is located 500m along Church Lane in an elevated and somewhat isolated position above the village at 38m OD amidst some recent development with the planned development site at Taimosham being adjacent on the north-western side of the churchyard. In general soils in the area are light and well drained being derived from the underlying glaciofluvial river terrace sands and gravels.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated partly by its proximity to the parish church (HER CLY 007) where evidence of later Saxon and medieval date might be anticipated in addition to the site being close to where evidence of Neolithic period activity in the form of a large shaft or pit (HER CLY 021) has been recorded.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity the trench being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see

Appendix I) was taken. Following the evaluation a second site visit was made to examine the excavated foundation trenches.

## 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trench are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & Appendix I):

Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
East-west	10	400	400-540 mid brown sandy subsoil	Yellow sand with flints	No features were revealed though a few pottery sherds were recovered from the top of the subsoil
	10 (18m <sup>2</sup> )	400	400-540		Overall trench depth was 800 to 940mm

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trench depth varied between 800mm and 940mm with the local glaciofluvial deposit at the site being yellow sand with flints. Below the 400m of topsoil and 400mm to 540mm of mid brown sandy subsoil no archaeological features were revealed though a small number of Roman period pottery sherds (0001) were recovered at the interface between the top and subsoil.

3.3 Following the evaluation the excavation of the foundation trenches was monitored but this did not reveal any features though more stray pottery sherds (0002) were recovered.

3.5 The metal detector search did recover any significant finds with the only non-ferrous objects being small scraps of aluminium foil.

## 4. The Pottery (S Benfield)

4.1 A small quantity of pottery sherds relating to two pots was recovered from two contexts 0001 & 0002. One pot is dated to the mid-1st to early 2nd century AD and the other is probably of early Roman date. In total there are 6 sherds weighing 366 g. The pottery is listed and described in Table 3 below. The pottery fabrics refer to the Roman pottery fabric series commonly used in cataloguing by the Suffolk Archaeology Unit and the vessel forms to the Colchester (*Camulodunum*) form series (Hawkes & Hull 1947). The equivalent vessel forms relating to the Suffolk (Pakenham) Roman type series are quoted in the notes (Table 2). The fabrics are listed below in Table 2.

Fabric Code	Fabric name
RCW	Romanising coarseware
STOR	Storage jars in heavily-tempered fabrics

Table 2: Pottery fabrics

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Ctxt	Ctxt type	Fabric	No	Wt(g)	Eve	Ab	Form	Notes	Spot date
0001		STOR	3	278	0.10	(*)	Cam 270B	3 sherds probably all from the same pot - large storage jar (not joining), slightly abraded, some dark grog in fabric, unusual decoration of dense fine stab rows around shoulder, probably made with a comb (Suffolk form series Type 4.2)	Mid-late 1st century AD
		RCW	1	40			Jar/ deep bowl	Some dark grog/burnt organic matter in fabric – joins with sherd from 0002	Probably Mid-late 1st century AD
0002		RCW	2	48		(*)	Jar/ deep bowl	Same pot as RCW 0001 – one shed joins with 0001, other slightly abraded internally	Probably Mid-late 1st century AD

Table 3: Pottery catalogue

Parts of only two vessels are represented among the sherds. One (0001) is a large storage jar of form Cam 270B - consisting of three non-joining sherds which are almost certainly from the same pot. The shoulder has relatively unusual decoration of close-set, fine stab marks forming rows/bands running around it and probably made with a comb. Comb-stab decoration on Roman pots most common in the late 1st-early 2nd century, but is unusual here both in its use to form partly discontinuous/fading bands of decoration around the shoulder of a pot and in its use on a large storage jar. The other pot (0001 & 0002) is represented by body sherds from a jar or deep bowl and sherds from 0001 & 0002 can be shown to be part of this same pot as they join together. The inclusion of some burnt organic matter in the fabric has led to a classification as Fabric RCW although it could equally be classified as a Black surface ware (Fabric BSW). In terms of broad dating the large storage jar is current throughout the late 1st-2nd century AD and the fabric of the sherds representing the other pot (Fabric RCW or BSW) suggest a possible date range into the 2nd or 3rd century. However, the fabric of both pots, which make use of some grog or burnt organic matter as temper/inclusions in the fabric, appears fairly typical of the late 1st-early 2nd century and for the storage jar this dating is supported by the comb-stab decoration around the shoulder.

## 5. Conclusion

5.1 With no archaeological features being revealed in the evaluation trenching or follow-up monitoring a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. However while no evidence for the anticipated activity of Neolithic or later Saxon/medieval was revealed the Roman pottery sherds, albeit from only two vessels, that were recovered are indicative of mid/late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD settlement in this area close to the parish church. In this context it is of interest to note that a finds scatter including material of 1<sup>st</sup> century date (HER CLY 001- information from <http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> accessed

16 June, 2017) is recorded to the north-east of Taimoshan and a coin of later Iron Age date (HER CLY 010) is recorded to the south. Therefore further evidence for Roman period settlement can be anticipated in this area around Church Lane, Claydon.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: CLY 048.*

*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 Steve Easterbrook for his close co-operation and to Stephen Benfield for his specialist finds work)*

Refs.

Hawkes, C., & Hull, M., 1947, *Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39*, RRCSAL 14

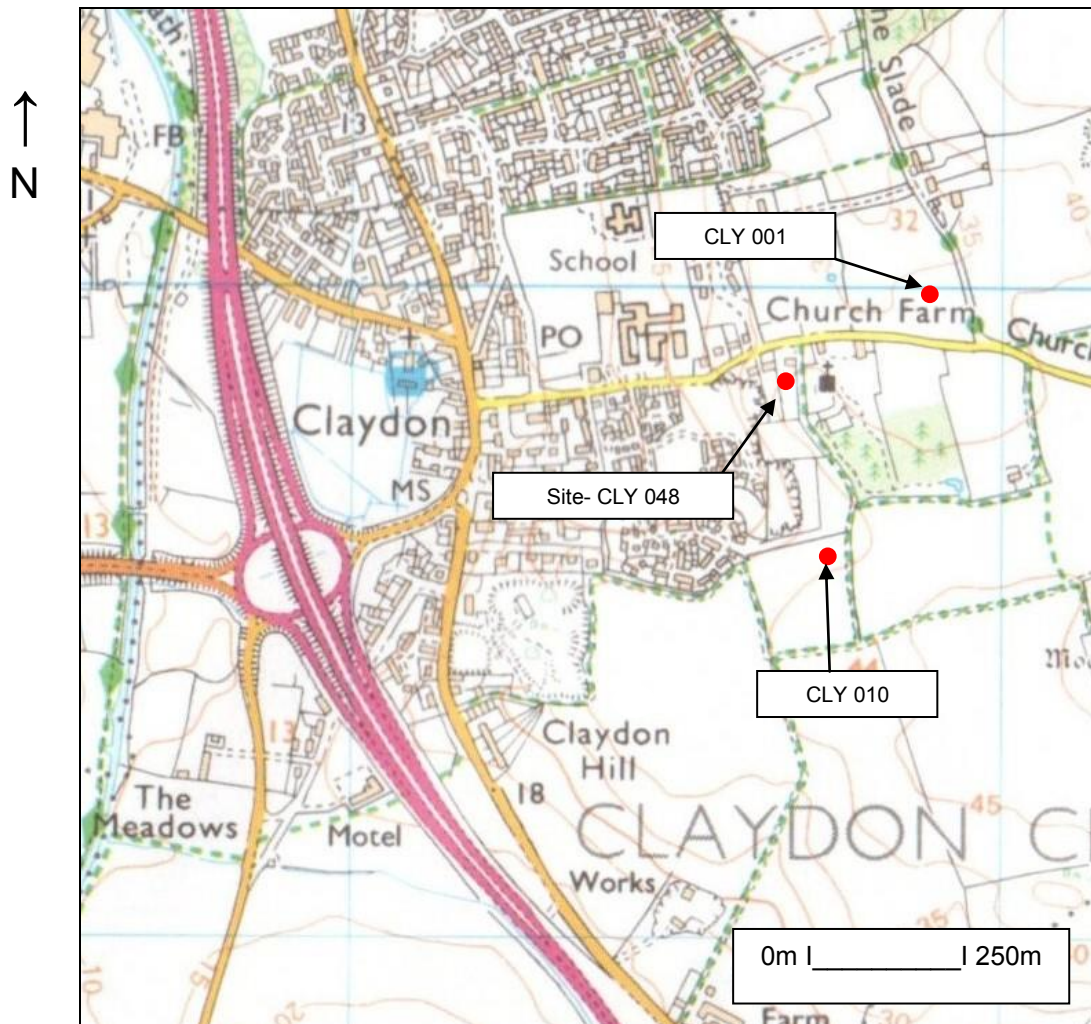


Fig. 1: Site location

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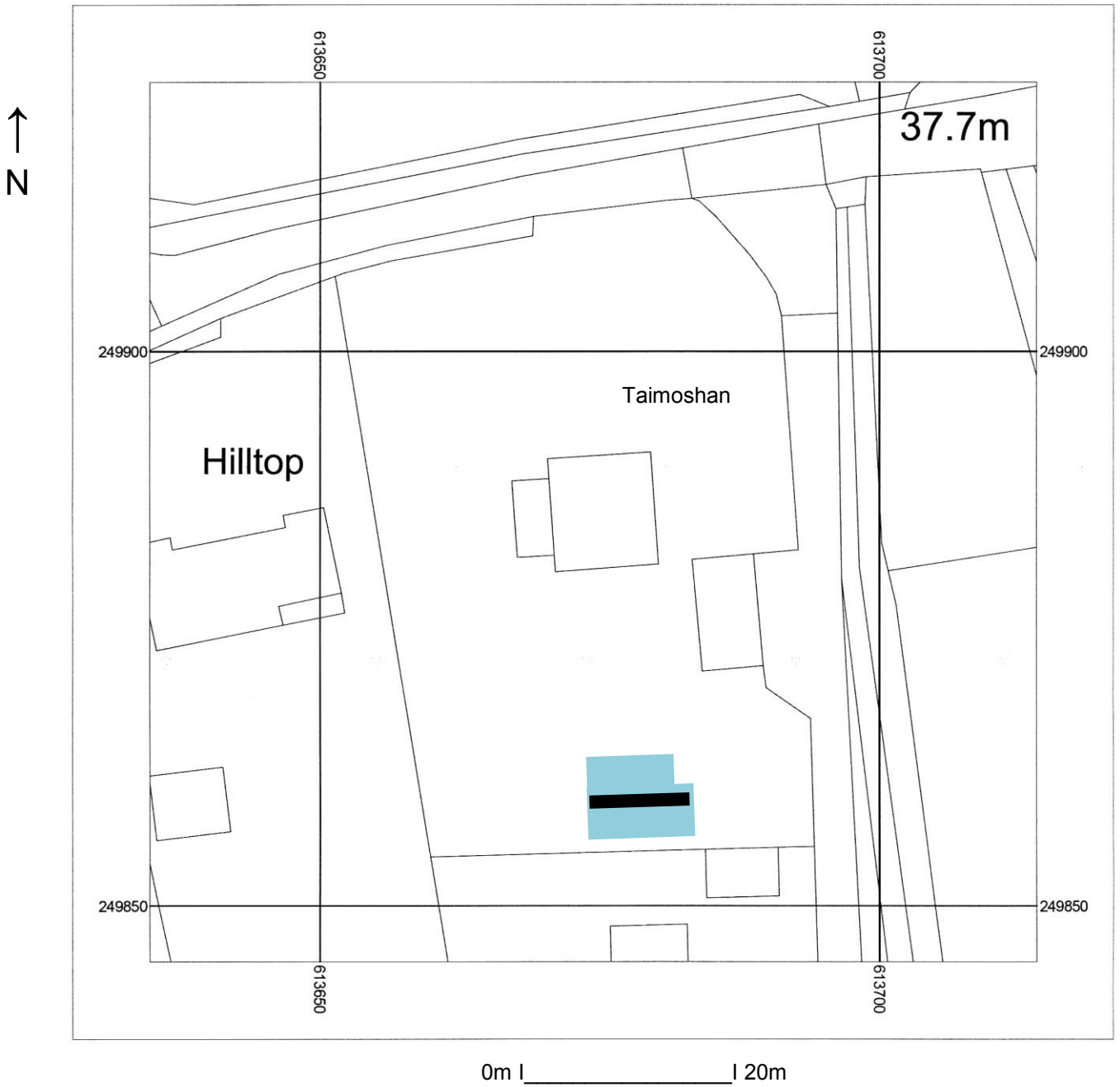


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (light blue- planned footprint area)  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view from northwest



Trench from east



Trench deposit profile

**Taimoshan, Church Lane,  
Claydon, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land at Taimoshan, Church Lane, Claydon, Suffolk, IP6 0EQ

Client: Mr S Easterbrook

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 4887/16

Proposed development: Erection of a bungalow

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 4887/16

Grid ref: TM 1368 4988

Area: c300m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: garden

## **Contents**

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr S Easterbrook has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a single bungalow development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 4887/16 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of a new bungalow at Taimoshan, Church 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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent 4887/16. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 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 with Church Lane running up the valley side in an easterly direction. The parish church is located 500m along Church Lane in an elevated and somewhat isolated position above the village at 38m OD amidst some recent development with the proposed development site (PDS) at Taimosham being adjacent on the north-western side of the churchyard. In general soils in the area are light and well drained being derived from the underlying glaciofluvial river terrace sands and gravels.

## 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, in close proximity to the Saxon and medieval church of St Peter (CLY 007). A large Neolithic shaft was discovered to the south of the site (CLY 021). 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.'

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 the site's location close to the parish church where evidence of later Saxon and medieval activity might be anticipated and close to the recorded find spot of a large Neolithic shaft type feature and therefore further early pre-historic deposits may be present nearby.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a single bungalow. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 10m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. 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 as

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required. 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 including before the trenches are opened. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 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 evidence is assessed as being low).

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

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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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- 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



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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 incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will 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 *MoRPHE* 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

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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 if this application receives consent. 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. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record 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, 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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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.

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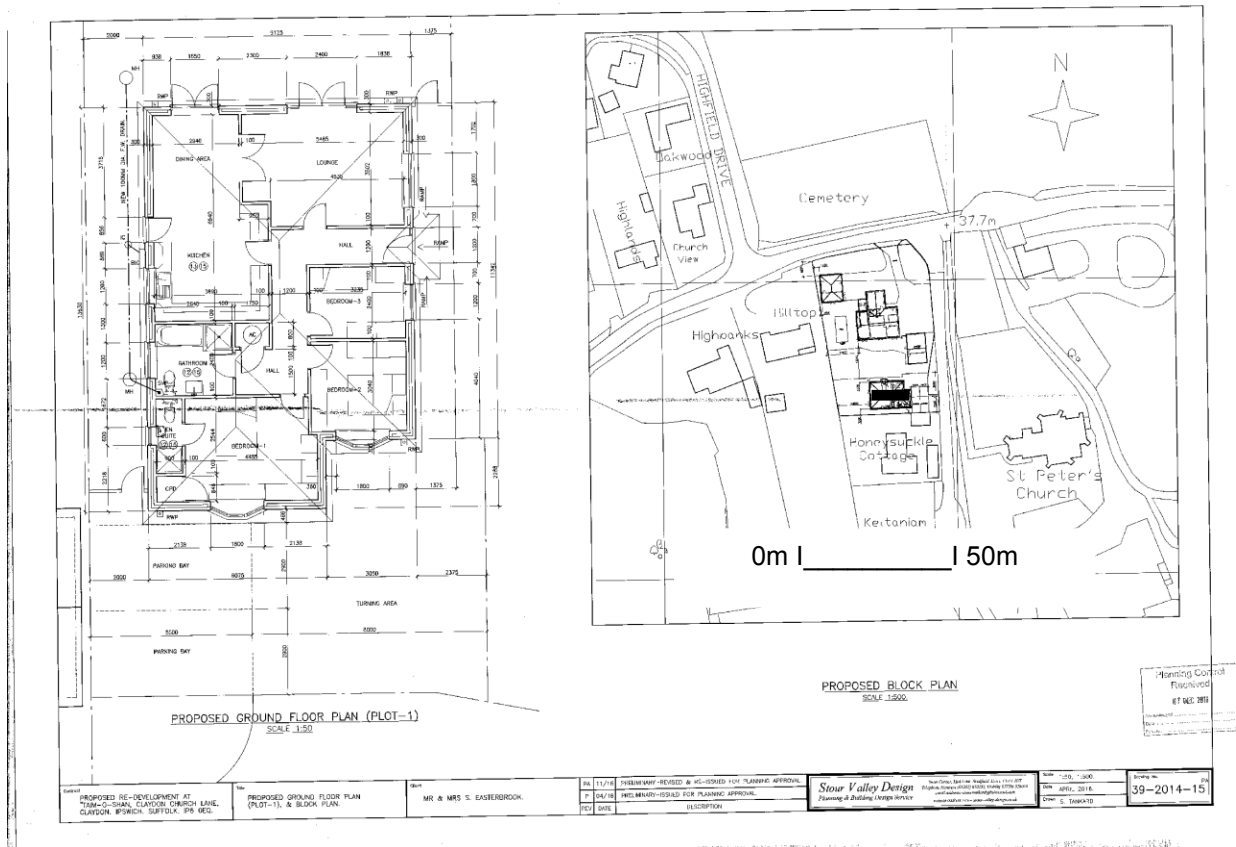
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### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
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 (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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438717



Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 10m)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-284557

### Project details

Project name	Taimoshan, Church Lane, Claydon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Claydon, Taimoshan, Church Lane (CLY 048, TM 1368 4982) evaluation trenching and follow-up monitoring of ground works for a single dwelling development close to the parish church did not reveal any archaeological features but a small number of Roman pottery sherds of mid/late 1st to early 2nd century date were recovered from the top of the subsoil suggesting past activity of this date in the general area.
Project dates	Start: 10-04-2017 End: 19-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25540 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CLY 048 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	4887/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, 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 TAIMOSHAN, CHURCH LANE
Postcode	IP6 0EQ
Study area	140 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1368 4982 52.104839023231 1.12055716539 52 06 17 N

	001 07 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37m Max: 38m
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	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
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	Taimoshan, Church Lane, Claydon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk

Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
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Entered on	19 June 2017