

**Archaeological Monitoring at Burlington House  
Cavendish Road Clare  
Suffolk**

(Interim report for Plot 1)

Grid reference: TL 770 454  
Planning Application No: DC/16/1725/FUL  
HER no: CLA 089  
Event No. ESF 25077  
Oasis No.: 269868  
Her Inv. No. 9194392

**Prepared for:**  
Stephen Wilson

**Prepared by:**  
**Archaeoserv**  
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)  
Great Heath 351 High Road Trimley St Martin Suffolk IP11 0RS

**October 2018**

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## **Summary**

Following an evaluation at Burlington House, carried out in December 2016, monitoring of the groundworks was requested by the SCCA/CT; this report presents the findings from plot 1 .

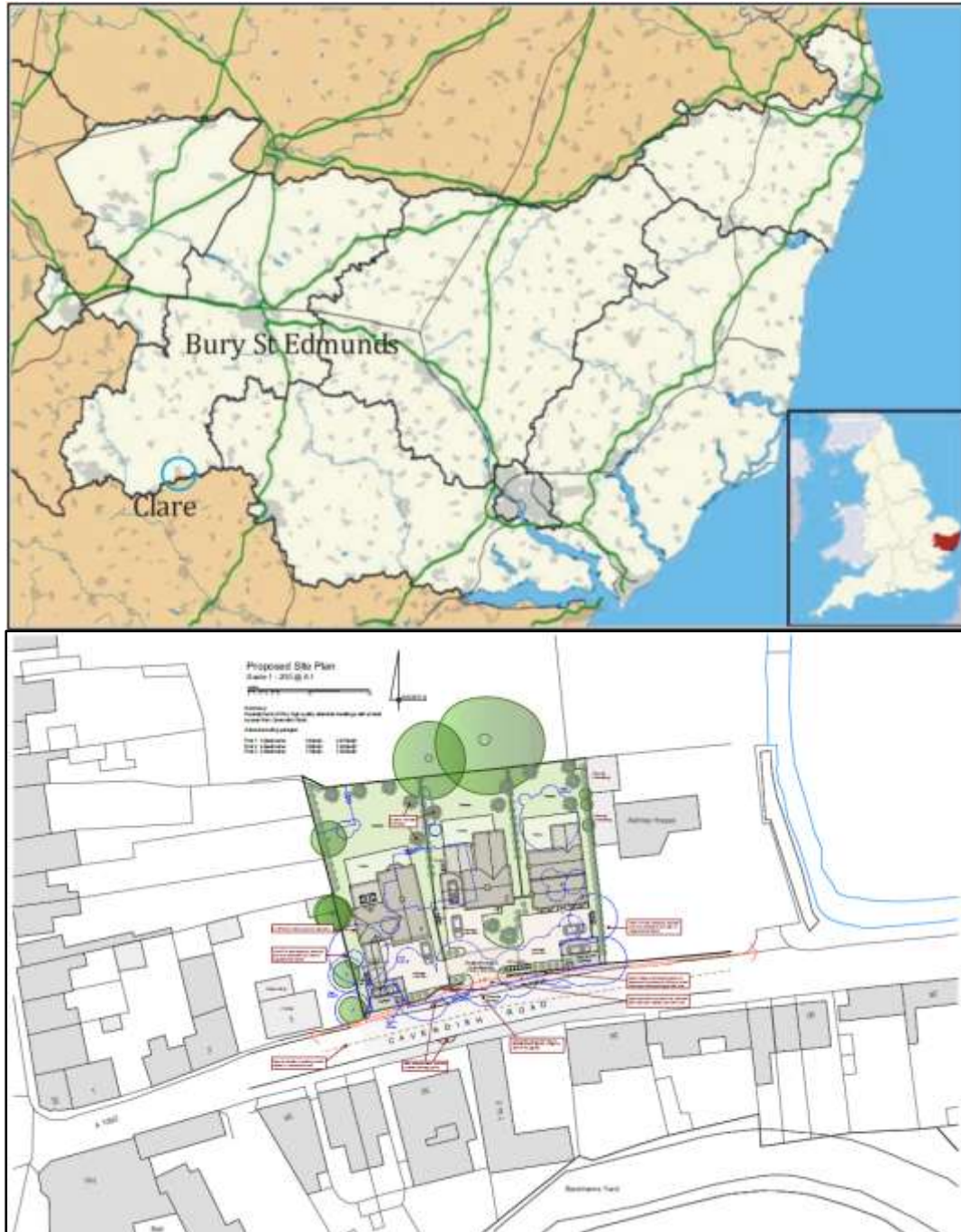
Archaeological monitoring was carried out on Plot 1, of 3 plots in total for the development of three dwellings at Burlington House Cavendish Road Clare Suffolk. Due to the protracted timescale of this project, each plot will receive an interim report on the findings as the work progresses. The work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 16th of November 2016.

Following on from previous evidence for quarrying on the site, it was established that the extent of quarrying existed mainly on the eastern end of the site. A dark earth deposit at a depth of 1.80 depth was discovered in plot 1 foundation trench and was interpreted as further quarrying evidence similar to that found in plot 3. The only cut features found were a medieval pit and a post-medieval pit.

# 1. Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 992 692

1.1 The superficial geology of the site is clayey sands and gravels, common through much of Clare where the rivers have cut through the heavy boulder clay (BGS: 206; 1990).



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

**Figure 1. Location of Clare and Block plan of site**

1.2 The site is located at Burlington House Cavendish Road Clare Suffolk. The proposed development lies on the north side of Cavendish road and adjacent to the earthwork of Clare Castle (HER: CLA 008). Located on the eastern side of the town of Clare a through route from Long Melford. It is just within the conservation area and probably what was, and still is, the original town boundary

## **2. Planning Background**

The planning application No. DC/16/1725/FU was granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council, for the erection of three new dwellings and garages on land at Burlington House Cavendish Road Clare.

In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the condition for No's 17 & 18 states: *"No development shall take place within the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: "To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.*

*This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (MSDC Decision Notice)*

*This condition is in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).*

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **3.1 Archaeological Background**

The SCCA/CT brief states that: *The proposed development site is of high archaeological potential, within the historic core of Clare as outlined in the County Historic Environment Record (CLA 008). It lies opposite the castle, on a historic road. There is particular potential for archaeological remains on the site, relating to the development of the town from its earliest days. The proposed works would cause ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.*(SCCA/CT Brief, 2016).

### **3.2 Archaeological Monuments**

Fifty six records are held by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment records, within a 500m search radius of the site.

Of relevance to the current proposal and in closer proximity to the proposal are four records: to the immediate west of the site is a recorded Quaker burial ground (CLA 049), which dates to the mid seventeenth-century, with its last known usage in the nineteenth century, the burial ground is defined by a wall in the ground of No. 3 Cavendish Road (the neighbouring property), its extent therefore should be within that property, but its original extent is not clear. Clare Castle (HER: CLA 008) is sited across the road and to the south of the development and its outer bailey extends to the rear of the properties that border Cavendish Road. Close to the junction with Church Street, medieval and Post-medieval pits and features were found during monitoring of ground-works (CLA 072).

### **3.3 Archaeological Interventions**

Clare has received a great deal of attention as attested by the 35 entries from the Historic Environment Records for the town. An archaeological evaluation and building survey: Clare Priory Church recorded foundations for the development of the Priory church (HER: ESF 21220) ; at Larks Malting Lane, the groundworks for the present project revealed two quarry pits of uncertain date. The garden to the east appears to have remained relatively undisturbed. No other archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered (ESF 21682). A watching brief in 22 Bridewell Street was conducted for Mr Jack Gemmill of 22 Bridewell Street, Clare, Suffolk, during construction of an extension to his property at the aforementioned address. The property backs directly onto Clare Camp, a Scheduled Monument, and work on the site indicated that this and the adjacent houses had actually been built over the outermost defensive bank of the site and a backfilled defensive ditch (ESF 22283). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of Richmond House, 20 Nethergate Street, Clare as part of a planning condition on application SE/11/0099. The requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification by Jess Tipper 27 May 2011. The condition required two trial trenches to be dug in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The planning application is for the construction of a swimming pool behind the existing range of buildings. The excavation of an evaluation trench and two test pits at Richmond House Clare uncovered at least seven cut features dating between the 12th to 19th centuries. Finds from the site included 25 sherds of medieval pottery dated from the 12th to 14th centuries although the majority of these were found in later contexts. The evaluation has provided evidence for the occupation of Nethergate Street from the medieval period (HER: CLA 071). In Nethergate Street, Occupation spanning the Roman through to Post-medieval periods was recorded.. Roman features included a large ditch and a posthole. A series of medieval pits was recorded in the centre of the site and a single pos-medieval boundary ditch was also identified (ESF 20103).

Other than finds made from the Bronze Age to the Medieval periods (CLA 059), during expansion of Clare Primary school, little evidence so far has come to light from several interventions in and around Clare.

### **3.32 Recent work at Burlington House**

In January 2017 an evaluation at Burlington House (Evaluation Report; Archaeoserv- Payne, D., 2017) revealed quarrying and pits from the Late Saxon period to the high medieval. In addition, postholes for a structure were also recorded. The large pits located within an extensive occupation layer contained dating evidence from pottery sherds with dates ranging from the 11th-15th centuries; evidence for a long usage for the site, perhaps beginning with the building of Clare castle during the 11th century, adjacent to the development, to the 14th-15th from domestic use, the site being very close to the centre of the town and next to the *Long Melford* road. In view of the findings of the evaluation, it was decided by the SCCA/CT to extend the work to monitoring of the three new dwellings.

Monitoring of Plot 3 revealed similar deposits and features as found during the evaluation phase of the project. The footings trench for the Garage (tr 1) revealed made-up ground to a depth of 1.10m, shallowing out towards the road and was interpreted as an occupation layer following late Saxon - medieval quarrying on the site. By the road's edge a small pit was recorded of uncertain date.

The footings for trench 2 (plot 3), revealed a similar deposit to the garage, bottoming out at 1.60m, being the maximum depth (from the surface) of the quarrying, also of Late Saxon-early medieval date. The possible cut of the quarrying pit of Late Saxon to medieval date was also noted in a one metre section (Monitoring Report: Plot 3, Archaeoserv- Payne, D., 2017).

Monitoring of plot 2 showed that the occupation layer (1048)=(1042-1044) seen in plot 3 had reduced slightly for this plot from 1.25m to 1m in depth. And was thought to represent an approach to its outer extent, Two features were seen during the monitoring and recorded: a pit [1050] of unknown date was seen in section within the footings trench (figs 5, 6). This pit, with a single fill of a mid-brown silt (1049), was 1.30m width and 1.10m depth.

During ground reduction by mechanical digger, the area for plot 2 was exposed in plan down to the natural horizon, revealing a single pit close to the centre of the plot. The pit [1055] was recorded fully and contained fills, (1052) a tertiary fill with charcoal in a sandy dark-brown silt; a similar tertiary fill (1051) without charcoal of brown sandy silt; a main secondary fill (1053) with re-deposited, greyish-green clay lenses (plt 4.) and brown silt; a primary fill (1053), a similar fill to (1054) without the clay lenses of brown silt. The charcoal fill was sampled for environmental analysis; pottery sherds were also found in fill (1052).

### **3.4 Historical Background**

#### ***Prehistoric***

A Neolithic flint arrowhead was found in a garden on Bridewell Street. A Neolithic long mortuary enclosure and three Bronze Age barrows were located across the river towards Ashen. Evidence of a barrow together with 200 worked flints were found near Chilton Street. A Bronze Age socketed gouge was unearthed from plough soil on the Common. There are some 24 other pre-Iron Age structures in the parishes around Clare.

An Iron Age pot was found embedded in the river bank, half a mile east of Clare. Together with an iron spearhead, they are held in The Ancient House. Iron Age coins have also been found, one from the Belgic Trinovantes tribe. In 2009 during a recent rebuilding programme at Clare Community Primary School, postholes of a late Bronze/Early Iron Age structure were located, with an associated ring ditch. This supports the view that Clare Camp (OS TL768458), at the north end of the town, just behind Bridewell Street) with its double ditches, one of the most impressive of its kind in Suffolk, is from that period; with an area of 2.9 hectares, it is second only to Burgh Castle. The north side is most complete, with an inner rampart 9 ft high and counterscarps 12 and 14 ft high. In 1993 a field survey and magnetometer scan revealed the possibility of entrances on the east and south sides. Clare was on the outer borders of the Trinovantes territory and to the south of the Iceni region.

### **Roman**

A Roman boundary ditch and posthole have been found just off Nethergate Street; a strap fitting, coins, sepulchral urns and a bronze figurine of Mercury or a dancing boy have been unearthed from around the town. Some Roman brick seems to have ended up in the Parish Church.

### **Medieval**

The name first appears in the Domesday Book as 'Clara'. It possibly derives from the "clear" nature of the Chilton Stream as it flows through the town, but from a Latin word rather than a Celtic one as was previously thought.

In the Domesday Book, it is described as "'Always a market. Now 43 burgesses' – an astonishingly high number, because at the time very few Suffolk towns had any burgesses, let alone 43". It lists 37 acres (15 ha) of meadow, woodland for 12 swine, a mill, 5 arpents of vineyard (an arpent was 4–6 acres) and 400 sheep (Rumble, A., 1986). The manor included Stoke-by-Clare and the hamlet of Chilton Street, totalling 128 households. Improbably it has been suggested that the word claret is derived from Clare and its extensive vineyards. There is a Claret Hall towards Ashen, but that could simply mean 'Little Clare'.

The Domesday Book of 1087 also records that the lands around Clare belonged to a Saxon thane, Aluric (or Aelfric), son of Wisgar (or Withgar) and that he gave them to St John, probably creating in Clare a collegiate church, under Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror re-granted the land to one of his closest supporters in the Norman Conquest of 1066, Richard Fitz Gilbert of Bienfaite, Count of Brionne, the son of one of his cousins, along with 170 other manors, 95 of them in Suffolk.

This huge feudal barony became known as the Honour of Clare. Richard became known as "Richard de Clare" (or "of Clare") after he made the castle of Clare the caput of his feudal barony, that is to say his administrative centre. He also held a large manor in Tonbridge, Kent where he built a motte and bailey castle of a very similar size to Clare Castle. Clare Castle is first recorded in 1090.

His son Gilbert de Clare gave the church in the castle to the Benedictine Bec Abbey in Normandy. Gilbert and his brother were present with Prince Henry when King William II was shot dead by an arrow fired by Walter Tyrell, Gilbert's steward in 1124. Gilbert's son Richard de Clare removed the Benedictines to a new foundation in Stoke-by-Clare, the origin of today's Stoke College..



Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford inherited the title and vast estates of the Earl of Gloucester. It was his son, Richard who brought the Augustinian Friars to Clare to found the mother house in England in 1248.

#### Late medieval -Post-Medieval

By the Fifteenth century, Clare enjoyed the prosperity of the Wool trade, as can be attested from the number of Late medieval and Tudor houses surviving within the town, although it never gained the high prosperity of the other nearby competing towns of Lavenham and Long Melford.

### 4. Cartographic Information



*Figure 2. Hodkinson's map of Clare 1783*



*Figure 3. The First Ed. O.S. Map showing Clare (1885)*

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Fieldwork

The Trench was drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections of the trench were drawn to a scale of 1:10.

A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project.

Site plans and sections were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report.

A digital image archive was produced and will form part of the site record to be curated at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

The continuous archaeological monitoring was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to ClfA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties research frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology. Occ. Paper. 24

### 5.2 The Monitoring of the Trench for Plot 1

During ground reduction by mechanical digger, the area for plot 1 was exposed in plan down to the natural horizon, revealing a single pit close to the boundary wall, which was noted in the foundation trench in section also. The pit [1060] was recorded fully and contained a single fill, (1059) of mid- light brown sandy silt; Pottery recovered from this fill (14 sherds) had a date range from the 11th-14th centuries, but mainly from the 12th century. (see pottery report in this report). One sample section was recorded, showing the depth of the dark earth layer (1056) which contained cbm, some of which was modern in date, probably a residue of the previous house which stood on the site. This layer was seen in the monitoring of plot 2 and was thought to be reducing in depth to its outer extent, which was not the case. In fact this layer increased in depth to 1.80m in Plot 1, therefore the deposit most likely continued west under the neighbouring property to the west. A further small pit [1062] was also recorded, this contained a fill {1059) with post-medieval pottery of the 18th- early 19th centuries.

### 5.3 Contexts (Table 1.)

Context	Cut/fill	Description	Comments
1056		Layer; depth, 1.80m, width, across site of plot 1, reducing rapidly towards the road	Mixed, possibly old dark earth with much upper disturbance with modern cbm
1057		layer; depth, maximum exposed 0.35m width, across site of plot 1	Natural sand and gravels with large erratics, river terrace gravels (glacial)

1058		layer; depth, 0.30m width, across whole site	Modern back-fill, building site layer
1059	Fill of [1060]	Pit; depth, 0.55m width, 0.38m	Homogenous sandy/silt fill, one event with medieval pottery sherds
1060	Cut, filled by (1059)	pit; depth, 0.55m, width, 0.38m	
1061	Fill of of [1062]	Pit; depth, 0.25m width, 0.40m	
1062	Cut, filled by - (1061, 1062)	Pit; depth, 0.30m width, 0.40m	
1063	Fill of [1062]	Pit; depth, 0.10m width, 0.40m	

## 6. The Finds from Plot 1

### The medieval pottery from Burlington House,

*By Andy Fawcett*

#### Introduction

Thirteen sherds of medieval pottery with a combined weight of 128g were recovered from the single fill of a pit during the archaeological investigation at Burlington House.

This report firstly describes the methodology employed to identify the pottery, which is then followed by a description of the assemblage and a general conclusion. The final part of the report assesses the potential for any further research on the assemblage that may be required.

#### Methodology

The pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight. The principle fabrics within the pit fill have been scanned at x20 vision. Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon codes developed by Suffolk/Norfolk County Council Archaeological Services which have been subsequently used within East Anglia as a whole.

Where present, pottery form types have been allocated plain form descriptions such as jug, cooking pot or dish and so on. A breakdown of fabric reference codes can be observed in Appendix 1.

## **The assemblage**

The assemblage from Pit fill 1059 consists of four main fabric types, which display no more than slight abrasion. The fragments have a reasonable average sherd weight of just under 10g; this combination of data suggests that the pottery has not moved from its original place of deposition.

The first fabric consists of two joining sherds of Developed St Neots ware (DNEOT) that form the remains of an in-turned dish rim (60g). Dishes in this style are common and illustrated examples can be seen from Hertfordshire (Borrill 2008, 35-37) and Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016, 140). The fabric itself is typical of the later St Neots style (dated from c AD1050/1075-1250), it has patchy grey/black and orange surfaces with a light grey core. The surfaces are rough to touch and the fabric consists of abundant ill-sorted shell, which is easily noted on the vessels exterior.

A single very small body sherd of an unidentified glazed ware (UPG) was noted (2g). Traces of a green glaze upon an oxidised fabric were observed and the fabric itself contains solely ill-sorted quartz. The sherd is dated from around AD1200-1400.

Two small body sherds of early medieval ware (EMW) are present within the group (7g). These are thin walled and reduced sherds, which consist of ill-sorted quartz and are dated from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century.

The final fabric group is made up of unsourced medieval coarsewares (MCW) within which are two cooking pot rims, the remainder being composed of body sherds (8 @ 59g); unfortunately, the cooking pot rims are too small to be identified beyond their general class of vessel. The fabrics within this group all contain variable mixtures of ill-sorted quartz, and with the exception of two sherds, which may be described as being patchily oxidised, the remainder are reduced; one displays sooting on its exterior surface. The sherds are dated from around the mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Conclusion**

The small pottery assemblage recovered from Pit fill 1059 is dated from around AD1150 to 1200 or perhaps a little later. Within the group are the remains of a dish, two cooking pots and possibly a jug, which suggests that the assemblage represents the remains of domestic activity, perhaps relating to waste associated with a residence that fronted this part of Cavendish Road.

Activity dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> century has previously been noted to the west of the current site at the Old Auction Rooms (CLA 07), The Granary, Stoke Road (CLA 079) as well as Richmond House, Nethergate Street (CLA 071).

Although the current assemblage consists of only a small quantity of pottery, it nevertheless provides new and important evidence that adds to our existing knowledge about medieval settlement within the modern town of Clare.

### **Recommendations for further work**

The pottery assemblage from Burlington House has been fully recorded and identified, therefore no further analysis of the material will be required. However, if further work is undertaken at the site (or around the sites immediate vicinity) reference should be made to the findings within this current report.

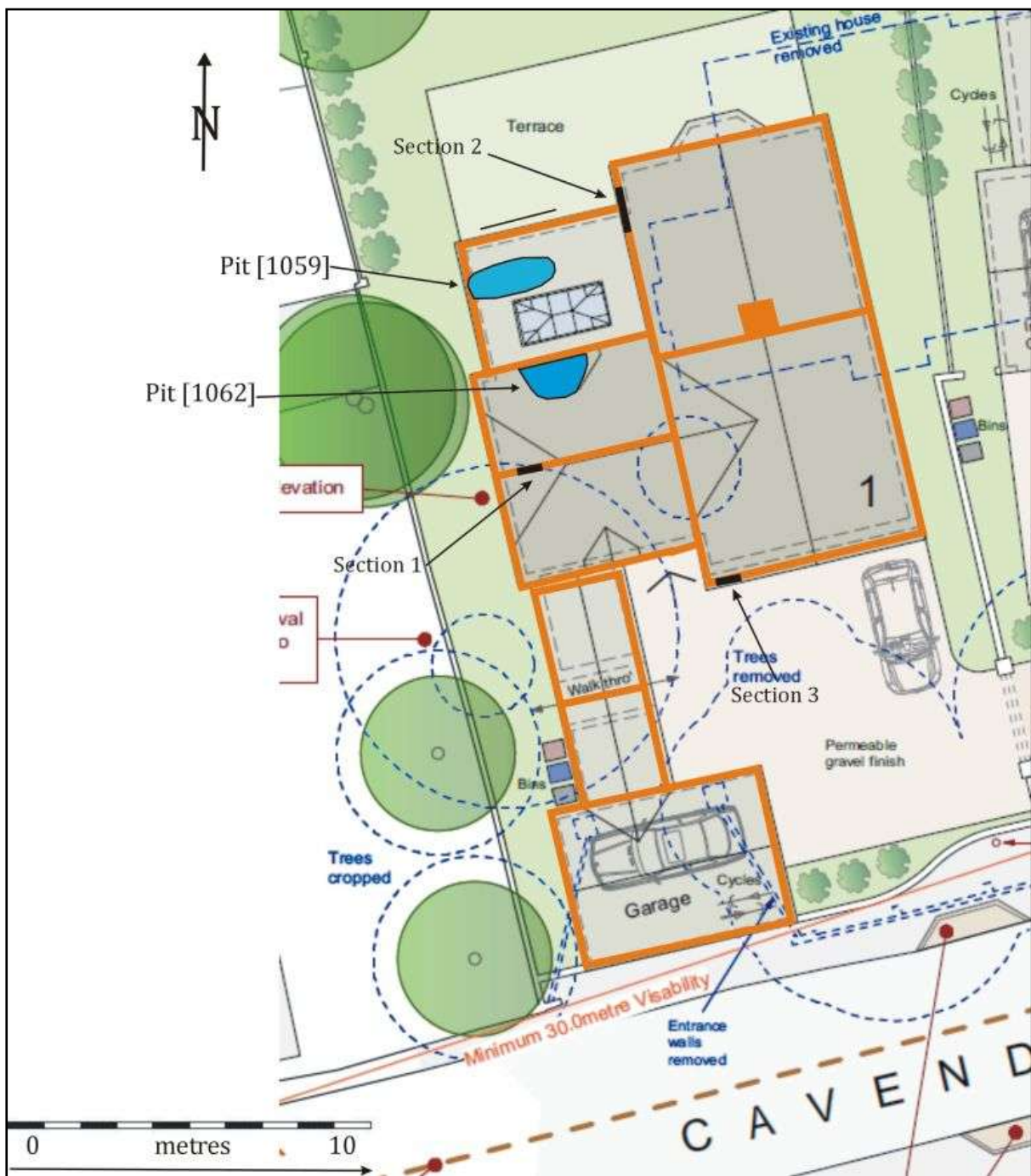
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- Spoerry, P., 2016, *The production and distribution of medieval pottery in Cambridgeshire*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No 159

### **Appendix 1: Pottery fabric codes**

UPG	General medieval glazed wares
EMW	Early medieval coarsewares
MCW	General medieval coarsewares
DNEOT	Developed St Neots ware
;	

## 5.4 Site sections and plans



*Figure 4. Detailed plan of Plot 1*



## **7. Interpretation and Discussion**

The monitoring of plot 1 was fairly consistent with that of plots 2 and 3, except that the quarrying recorded during the monitoring of plot 2 was not seen to any great extent, but appears again. Therefore, the quarrying was confined to the western and eastern-end of the site. A layer (1056), probably equivalent to layer(1048) recorded in both the evaluation and during monitoring of plots 2 & 3 was still present as a dark earth, showing that occupation of the site was fairly consistent across the site but by this time the demolition of the 1950's house had caused much disturbance to this deposit, which may date back to the medieval period. The two pits recorded confirmed the use of the site during the 12th-14th centuries, and through to the post-medieval period, as attested by the finds (see pottery report above).

The site has been recognised as important in connection to Clare castle, which was established in the mid-eleventh century and that the site was used for extraction purposes possibly after a building had once stood on the site of late Saxon date. The materials for quarrying (commencing in the 11th century) were most likely used in the construction process of the castle, being immediately adjacent to the development site across Cavendish Road.

## **7. Conclusion**

This archaeological monitoring of plot 1 has shown that less archaeology was present than that found in plot 3, with plot 2 also showing a lack of activity. Plot 1 however contained deeply stratified dark earth (much disturbed by recent activities) and this would be consistent to back-fill of previous quarrying as in plot 3. Plot 1 in the western end of the site did however show that occupation continued here also, well into the post-medieval period. The pit [1060], with the medieval pottery had an early date range, starting in the 12th century which concurs with the earliest phases of the castle when the inner curtain flint wall could have been erected.

The archaeological monitoring has therefore been successful in establishing the character of the site as a whole and consolidates the knowledge and data gained from the previous monitoring of the other two plots and that of the evaluation, which showed extensive quarrying and some evidence of a building with a date range from the late Saxon in the 11th century through to the post-medieval period.

## **8. Archive Deposition**

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the county store of Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.



## **9. Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank Stephen Wilson who funded the project and commissioned this work.

This report for archaeological monitoring was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work. Dr Abby Antrobus of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

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## Appendix I: Digital Images



*Plate 1. Pre-excavation from the north*



*Plate 2. Deep dark earth layer (1056)*



*Plate 3. Dark earth deposit across site (1056)*



*Plate 4. Section 3., looking south, showing much reduced layer of dark earth towards Cavendish Road*



*Plate 5. Pre-excavation of site, showing disturbed dark patch and orange-brown natural*



*Plate 6. Pit [1060], quad sectioned*



*Plate 7. Pit [1060], quad sectioned*



*Plate 8. Pit [1060], quad sectioned*



*Plate 9. Pit [1062]*

*Plate 5. Sample section showing depth of occupation layer*

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**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
at Burlington House  
Cavendish Road Clare  
Suffolk**

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## **Non-technical summary**

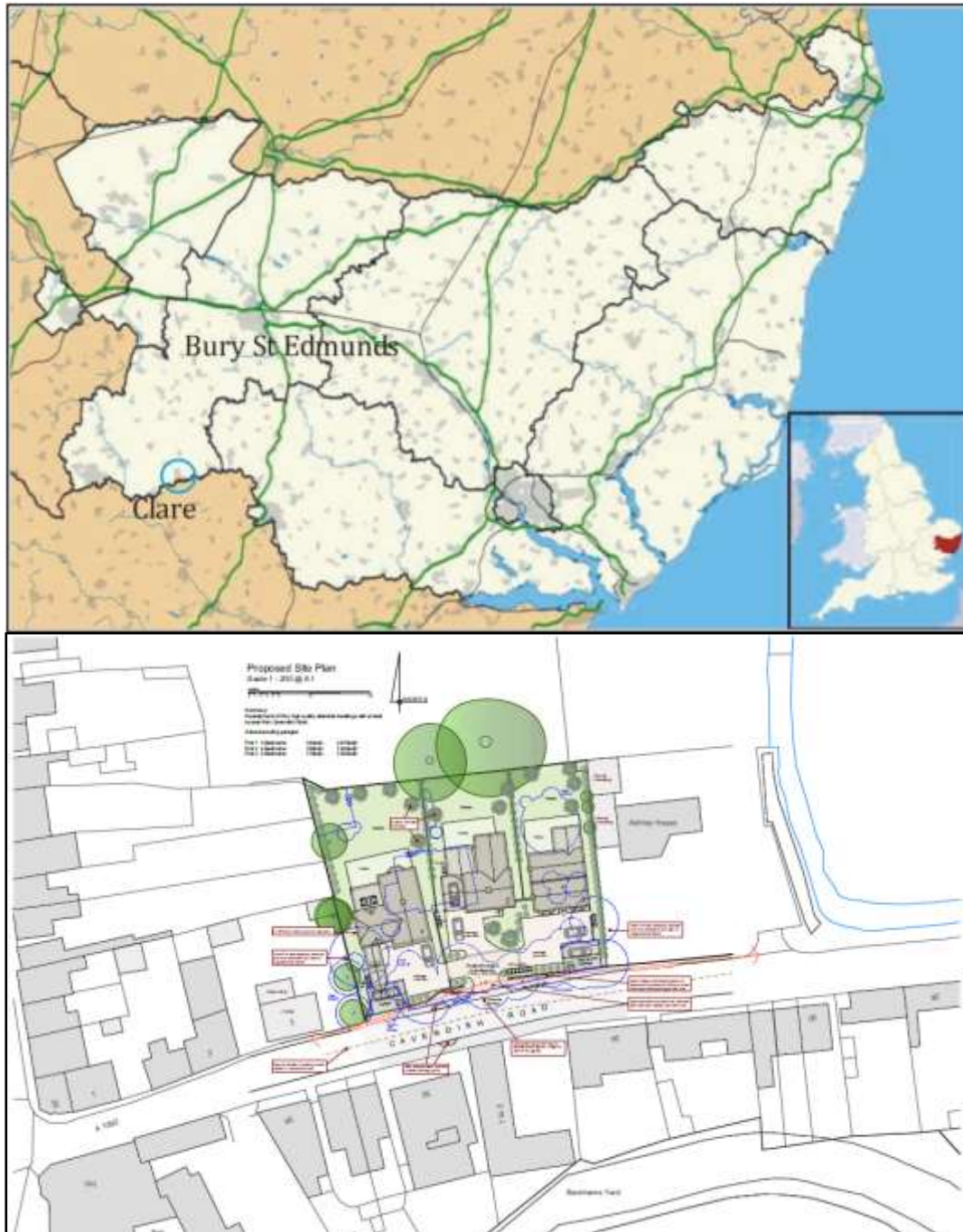
This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring in advance of the construction of three new dwellings at Burlington House, Cavendish Road, Clare Suffolk. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by the Suffolk County Council - Conservation Team (Dr Abby Antrobus)..

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief will be sought in standards for '*Field Archaeology in the East of England*,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, Gurney, D., 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region.)

# 1. Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 992 692

1.1 The superficial geology of the site is clayey sands and gravels, common through much of Clare where the rivers have cut through the heavy boulder clay (BGS: 206; 1990).



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

**Figure 1. Location of Clare and Block plan of site**

1.2 The site is located at Burlington House Cavendish Road Clare Suffolk.

The proposed development lies on the north side of Cavendish road and adjacent to the earthwork of Clare Castle (HER: CLA 008). Located on the eastern side of the town of Clare, a through route from Long Melford. It is just within the conservation area and probably what was, and still is, the original town boundary.

## **2. Planning Background**

The planning application No. DC/16/1725/FU was granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council, for the erection of three new dwellings and garages on land at Burlington House Cavendish Road Clare.

In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the condition for No's 17 & 18 states: *"No development shall take place within the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: "To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.*

*This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (MSDC Decision Notice)*

*This condition is in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).*

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

### ***3.1 Archaeological Background***

The SCCA/CT brief states that: *The proposed development site is of high archaeological potential, within the historic core of Clare as outlined in the County Historic Environment Record (CLA 008). It lies opposite the castle, on a historic road. There is particular potential for archaeological remains on the site, relating to the development of the town from its earliest days. The proposed works would cause ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.*(SCCA/CT Brief, 2016).

### ***3.2 Archaeological Monuments***

Fifty six records are held by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment records, within a 500m search radius of the site.

Of relevance to the current proposal and in closer proximity to the proposal are four records: to the immediate west of the site is a recorded Quaker burial ground (CLA 049), which originates in the mid seventeenth century with its last known usage in the nineteenth century, the burial ground is defined by a wall in the ground of No. 3 Cavendish Road (the neighbouring property), its extent therefore should be within that property, but its original extent is not clear. Clare Castle (HER: CLA 008) is sited across the road and to the south of the development and its outer bailey extends to the rear of the properties that border Cavendish Road. Close to the junction with Church Street, medieval and Post-medieval pits and features were found during monitoring of ground-works (CLA 072).

### **3.3 Archaeological Interventions**

Clare has received a great deal of attention as attested by the 35 entries from the Historic Environment Records for the town. An archaeological evaluation and building survey: Clare Priory Church recorded foundations for the development of the Priory church (HER: ESF 21220) ; at Larks Malting Lane, the groundworks for the present project revealed two quarry pits of uncertain date. The garden to the east appears to have remained relatively undisturbed. No other archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered (ESF 21682). A watching brief in 22 Bridewell Street was conducted for Mr Jack Gemmill of 22 Bridewell Street, Clare, Suffolk, during construction of an extension to his property at the aforementioned address. The property backs directly onto Clare Camp, a Scheduled Monument, and work on the site indicated that this and the adjacent houses had actually been built over the outermost defensive bank of the site and a backfilled defensive ditch (ESF 22283). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of Richmond House, 20 Nethergate Street, Clare as part of a planning condition on application SE/11/0099. The requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification by Jess Tipper 27 May 2011. The condition required two trial trenches to be dug in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The planning application is for the construction of a swimming pool behind the existing range of buildings. The excavation of an evaluation trench and two test pits at Richmond House Clare uncovered at least seven cut features dating between the 12th to 19th centuries. Finds from the site included 25 sherds of medieval pottery dated from the 12th to 14th centuries although the majority of these were found in later contexts. The evaluation has provided evidence for the occupation of Nethergate Street from the medieval period (HER: CLA 071). In Nethergate Street, Occupation spanning the Roman through to Post-medieval periods was recorded.. Roman features included a large ditch and a posthole. A series of medieval pits was recorded in the centre of the site and a single pos-medieval boundary ditch was also identified (ESF 20103).

Other than finds made from the Bronze Age to the Medieval periods (CLA 059), during expansion of Clare Primary school, little evidence so far has come to light from several interventions in and around Clare.

### **3.4 Historical Background**

#### ***Prehistoric***

A Neolithic flint arrowhead was found in a garden on Bridewell Street. A Neolithic long mortuary enclosure and three Bronze Age barrows were located across the river towards Ashen. Evidence of a barrow together with 200 worked flints were found near Chilton Street.

A Bronze Age socketed gouge was unearthed from plough soil on the Common. There are some 24 other pre-Iron Age structures in the parishes around Clare.

An Iron Age pot was found embedded in the river bank, half a mile east of Clare. together with an iron spearhead, they are held in The Ancient House. Iron Age coins have also been found, one from the Belgic Trinovantes tribe. In 2009 during a recent rebuilding programme at Clare Community Primary School, postholes of a late Bronze/Early Iron Age structure were located, with an associated ring ditch. This supports the view that Clare Camp (OS TL768458), at the north end of the town, just behind Bridewell Street) with its double ditches, one of the most impressive of its kind in Suffolk, is from that period; with an area of 2.9 hectares, it is second only to Burgh Castle. The north side is most complete, with an inner rampart 9 ft high and counterscarps 12 and 14 ft high. In 1993 a field survey and magnetometer scan revealed the possibility of entrances on the east and south sides. Clare was on the outer borders of the Trinovantes territory, just south of the Iceni.

#### Roman

A Roman boundary ditch and posthole have been found just off Nethergate Street; a strap fitting, coins, sepulchral urns and a bronze figurine of Mercury or a dancing boy have been unearthed from around the town. Some Roman brick seems to have ended up in the Parish Church.

#### Medieval

The name first appears in the Domesday Book as 'Clara'. It possibly derives from the "clear" nature of the Chilton Stream as it flows through the town, but from a Latin word rather than a Celtic one as was previously thought.

In the Domesday Book, it is described as "'Always a market. Now 43 burgesses' – an astonishingly high number, because at the time very few Suffolk towns had any burgesses, let alone 43". It lists 37 acres (15 ha) of meadow, woodland for 12 swine, a mill, 5 arpents of vineyard (an arpent was 4–6 acres) and 400 sheep (Rumble, A., 1986). The manor included Stoke-by-Clare and the hamlet of Chilton Street, totalling 128 households. Improbably it has been suggested that the word claret is derived from Clare and its extensive vineyards. There is a Claret Hall towards Ashen, but that could simply mean 'Little Clare'.

The Domesday Book of 1087 also records that the lands around Clare belonged to a Saxon thane, Aluric (or Aelfric), son of Wisgar (or Withgar) and that he gave them to St John, probably creating in Clare a collegiate church, under Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror re-granted the land to one of his closest supporters in the Norman Conquest of 1066, Richard Fitz Gilbert of Bienfaite, Count of Brionne, the son of one of his cousins, along with 170 other manors, 95 of them in Suffolk.

This huge feudal barony became known as the Honour of Clare. Richard became known as "Richard de Clare" (or "of Clare") after he made the castle of Clare the caput of his feudal barony, that is to say his administrative centre. He also held a large manor in Tonbridge, Kent where he built a motte and bailey castle of a very similar size to Clare Castle. Clare Castle is first recorded in 1090.

His son Gilbert de Clare gave the church in the castle to the Benedictine Bec Abbey in Normandy. Gilbert and his brother were present with Prince Henry when King William II was shot dead by an arrow fired by Walter Tyrell, Gilbert's steward in 1124 Gilbert's son Richard de Clare removed the Benedictines to a new foundation in Stoke-by-Clare, the origin of today's Stoke College..

Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford inherited the title and vast estates of the Earl of Gloucester. It was his son, Richard who brought the Augustinian Friars to Clare to found the mother house in England in 1248.

**Late medieval -Post-Medieval** By the Fifteenth century, Clare enjoyed the prosperity of the Wool trade, as can be attested from the number of Late medieval and Tudor houses surviving within the town, although it never gained the high prosperity of the other nearby competing towns of Lavenham and Long Melford.

## 4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 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.

4.2 A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the developer to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

4.3 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. The results of this monitoring will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological find of significance, will be based upon result of the archaeological monitoring and will be subject to an additional specification.

4.4 The archaeological monitoring will identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, 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. Also, to establish the potential of the survival of environmental evidence. Sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practises, timetables and orders of costs. This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP 2*). Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental evidence. Any further excavation required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCCAS to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the monitoring stage. The developer or ARCHAEOSEV will give SCCAS/CT a minimum 5 working days notice of the commencement of any archaeological work, to enable the work to be monitored by the SCCAS/CT.

## **5. Aims and objectives of the project**

5.1 To provide as much information as possible about the site, being within the vicinity on known archaeological finds and features as highlighted within the project brief (SCCA/CT) which, if encountered will be interpreted to address relevant research questions laid down within the *Regional Research frameworks*. (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region.) and Melycott, M., 2011.

5.2 To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

5.3 To comply with the SCCAS/CT' request for an archaeological monitoring as part of the planning process.

5.4 To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

5.5 To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area together with its likely extent localized depth and quality of preservation.

5.6 To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

5.7 Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

5.8 To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

## **6. Methodology**

6.1 The archaeological monitoring/recording will consist of monitoring the foundation footings for the new build and any groundworks that might disturb concealed archaeological deposits. Any features located within the trenches will require an allowance of time in order to excavate by hand and record fully as specified in this section.

6.2 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.



6.3 For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min) will be excavated across their width. or as is practicable within the foundation trenches.

6.4 For discrete features such as pits, 50% of their fill will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested) or as is practicable within the foundation trenches.

6.5 Sufficient excavation will be made to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 or 1:20 on a plan.

6.6 Any stratigraphic sequences encountered will be recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Any structures, for example, hearths, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated and recorded in plan and by single context recording where required.

In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features seen in plan will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded.

6.7 All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

6.8 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

6.9 All contexts will be recorded using numbered context sheets containing descriptions and sketches of the deposits and finds that might be encountered.

6.10 Best practise will be employed to allow for the sampling of archaeological deposits. All archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for the potential of the site, taking, at a minimum, 20 litre bulk samples (using sealable containers designed for the purpose) or 100% of smaller features. These containers, before leaving site, will be clearly marked by the site team showing from which context they were taken. Environmental samples will be sent to the relevant specialist for flotation and analysis resulting in the specialists report for inclusion into the final report. Where waterlogged `organic` features are encountered, advice will be sought from a geoarchaeologist or environmental specialist, and if necessary, will be invited to the site to consider all options available. This should include the extraction of monolith samples, whether by the site team or the specialist.

6.11 If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

6.12 Should it be deemed necessary, the guide to sampling Archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L & Wiltshire., P.E.J., 1994). A guide to Sampling Archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) will be consulted. Copy held for viewing by SCC. Advice will also be sought from Zoe Outram, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

6.13 Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation.

6.14 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with by the SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).

6.15 The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the SCCAS/CT.

6.16 Proper respect will be accorded any disturbed human remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities. Should human remains be encountered on the site, it is the intention of this project, being monitoring only, to advise of the existence of articulated and non-articulated remains. The client and the SCCAS/CT will be advised and work to exhume will not take place at this stage of the archaeological work

6.17 All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (Molas) standards.

6.18 The person days allocated to this project are based on an estimated time-scale operating under normal conditions, allowing for clement weather for the duration of the project

6.19 All work will be carried out respecting statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation throughout the evaluation.

6.20 A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to work starting, as well as after completion of the work using black and white photographs, colour transparencies and high resolution digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

6.21 Finds will be conserved where required.

6.22 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

6.23 An accession number will be obtained from the Suffolk HER for allocation to the archive

### ***Special Considerations and Research Questions***

6.24 Research aims for this project will be to identify any medieval deposits and features relating to the suburbs of the medieval town of Bury St Edmunds. To further that knowledge with all finds made during recent excavations adjacent to this site and the recent evaluation work and to consolidate that knowledge into a synthesis of the results in the light of the findings of the evaluation phase completed..

6.25 The research agenda will reflect the aims of: Medlycott, M (ed.) (2011) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**.

## **7. Health, Safety and Environment**

7.1 A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project.

7.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation as mentioned above.

7.3 Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

## **8. Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive**

All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage at the St Edmundsbury Museum and Archaeology Service and or the Suffolk Archaeological Service store and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to them to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all such artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

## **9. Monitoring arrangements**

9.1 Curatorial responsibility lies with SCCAS/CT. They are to be notified of each stage of work. They will be notified in advance of the date of works on the site (minimum of five days).

9.2 Access is required to the site at all reasonable times to allow for monitoring by SCCAS/CT or their agents and ARCHAEOSEV.

9.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

## **10. Archive preparation and deposition**

The archive will be presented to the SCCAS/CT to the standards as laid out in their brief.

## **11. Reporting procedures**

11.1 The report will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities. A summary report will be produced with the final report. A draft of the report will be submitted to the project officer/manager at SCCAS/CT for approval.

11.2 The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation. A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000), and Medlycott, M., 2011.

11.3 Reports on specific areas, for example, ceramic or bone evidence will be included within the report to allow for a fully informed interpretation of any archaeology encountered. Sufficient detail will be placed upon the specialists findings to permit a detailed of

assessment of the finds, including tabulation of data by context, including non-technical summaries.

11.4 One copy will be sent to the client.

11.5 Two copies will be sent to SCCAS/CT

11.76 In addition a summary report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

## **12. Publication and dissemination**

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the specification written by the officer in charge at SCCAS/CT

## **13. Other factors (including contingency)**

13.1 Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

13.2 Contingency will be expected of the client for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the monitoring such as preserved wood, identified as a potential find for this site.

13.3 Contingency will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Dennis Payne or his agents.

13.4 Contingency will be expected of the client in the event that human remains are discovered in the course of the trench excavations.

## **14. Resources**

14.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA, with extensive experience managing projects on a consultancy basis and with a number of contracting units.

14.2 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the foundation excavations.

## **15. Insurance statement**

ARCHAEOSERV (D P Archaeological Services) is protected with a public and professional indemnity of £1,000,000 from Towergate Insurance

## **16. Copyright**

Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

## **17. Ownership**

17.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the brief be donated with the archive.

17.2 All material deemed Treasure Trove will be subject to the investigations of the Coroner.

## **Bibliography**

**British Geological Society 1991 *East Anglia, Quaternary***

**British Geological Society 1985 *East Anglia, Solid Geology***

**1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*.  
London: HMSO**

**Medlycott, M (ed.) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24**

## Appendix 1: Consultant specialists

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by DPAS and where required, specialist analysis and advice from:-

Albarella, Umberto	Animal Bones
Barnett, Dr. Sarah	Luminescence Dating
Bishop, Barry	Lithics
Sue Anderson	Anglo Saxon Pottery
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils (Geoarchaeo specialist)
Brown, Nigel	Bronze Age Pottery
Cowgill, Jane	Slag /metal working residues
Crummy, Nina	Roman Metalwork
Doig, T	Drainpipes, underground structures, social history
July Curl	Human bones
Richenda Goffin	Medieval ceramics
SCCAS	Environmental
French, Dr. C.A.I	Soil micromorphology
Guest, Pete	Coins
Holly, Duncan	Medieval artefacts including glass
Murphy, Peter	Environmental advice
Precious, B	Roman Ceramics
Seeley, Paul	Iron Age pottery
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval ceramics
Richard Darrah	Waterlogged wood

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## Printable version

### OASIS ID: dennispa1-269868

#### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Burlington House Cavendish Road Clare Suffolk
Short description of the project	Three evaluation trenches identified quarrying from the Late Saxon to medieval periods (11th-14th c.), with backfill of pits including a relatively high assemblage of pottery fragments. Also, evidence of buildings was present by way of a series of postholes (undated but probably Saxo-Norman). The site is close to Clare Castle, a Norman Motte and Bailey.
Project dates	Start: 28-11-2016 End: 09-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any project codes associated reference	CLA 089 - Sitecode
Any project codes associated reference	ESF 25077 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods techniques	& "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CLARE Archaeological Evaluation on land at Burlington House Cavendish Road Clare Suffolk
Postcode	IP31 4RT
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 770 454 52.078153417252 0.583241617428 52 04 41 N 000 34 59 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46.29m Max: 47.84m

#### Project creators

Name of ARCHAEOSEV

## Organisation

Project originator brief Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project originator design ABBEY ANTROBUS

Project director/manager DENNIS PAYNE

Project supervisor DENNIS PAYNE

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body s willson

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## Project archives

Physical recipient Archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital recipient Archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Paper recipient Archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Paper available Media "Report"

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## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title EVALUATION AT BURLINGTON HOUSE CAVENDISH RD CLARE SUFFOLK

Author(s)/Editor(s) PAYNE D

Other bibliographic details NA

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher ARCHAEOSERV

Place of issue or publication TRIMLEY ST MARTIN FELIXSTOWE SUFFOLK

Description A4 CARDED BOUND

URL NA

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Entered by Abby Antrobus (abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on 13 April 2017



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## OASIS:

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