

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

Planning application: 4247/11

HER Ref: CLY 031

Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report

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

(October 2012)

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Site details for HER

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

Client: Mr B Cowan

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 4247/11

Development: Erection of hay/straw barn

Date of fieldwork: 28 March (eval.) & 16 June, 2012 (mon.)

HER Ref: CLY 031

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-135428

Grid ref: TM 1275 4919

Site area: 190m²

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John Newman Archaeological Services

Summary: Claydon, Burnside, Paper Mill Lane (CLY 031, TM 1275 4919) evaluation trenching across the site of a proposed barn on a sand and gravel terrace area between Paper Mill Lane and the River Gipping to the south of Claydon village revealed part of a large pit type feature of Early Anglo-Saxon date which also contained residual Roman period pottery sherds. While only a small part of the feature was revealed at the western end of the proposed barn structure in character the pit may be interpreted as part of a Grubenhaus or sunken-featured building. Pottery sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon date were recovered from the feature in addition to a small number of animal bones with one Red Deer burr fragment exhibiting evidence for antler working. Later monitoring of wall foundation trenches on two sides of the barn footprint and stanchion pads on the remaining long side did not reveal any further archaeological features or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr B Cowan).



Frontispiece- Site of barn from south-east with trench open
(River Gipping is beyond the trees in the background)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr B Cowan commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a proposed hay/straw barn at Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 4247/11, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the barn footprint. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken. As the evaluation produced positive results with a single archaeological feature being identified Dr Tipper was consulted and it was agreed that the programme of works at the site could proceed via the close monitoring of the ground works for the proposed barn. This report covers both the evaluation and monitoring stages of the archaeological programme of works for this development.

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 on its eastern side. The site for the new barn is located to the west of Paper Mill Lane some 800m south-west of the historic village centre and c170m east of the present course of the River Gipping (see Fig. 1 & Frontispiece) in an area of glaciofluvial river terrace sands and gravels at c12m OD giving rise to well drained, sandy soils. Burnside is a recent bungalow and equestrian complex development with the expansion of Claydon along Paper Mill lane only starting in the 19th century. Topographically the barn site is flat though a short distance to the south the ground does drop away gently towards the line of probable former small stream which now is a ditched field boundary with a more distant drop to the River Gipping to the west; at the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground with a grass cover

1.3 Archaeological interest in the in this development was generated by its close proximity of only 15m to the site of a recorded ring ditch (HER- CLY 004, see Fig. 1) which is likely to mark the site of a Bronze Age burial monument. In addition finds of Early Anglo-Saxon date (HER CLY 005, see Fig. 1) including a copper alloy brooch fragment and pottery sherds (West, 1988, 19) were recovered from the area of the nearby roundabout on the A 14 some 400m to the north of Burnside during road works.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed barn development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. The sides and base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were

investigated by hand with some 80% of the only archaeological feature revealed in the trench being excavated and the relevant spoil carefully examined. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry sunny conditions. All recording within the trench was undertaken at 1:50 in plan and 1:20 in section and the single identified feature was bulk sampled. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Evaluation results

3.1 The barn structure will be 19m along its main, east-west, axis and 10m wide and the 18m long and 1.8m wide evaluation trench ran along the middle of this main axis (see Fig. 2). Full details for the top and subsoil deposits at the site are given in Appendix VI along with context detail regarding the single archaeological feature that was identified and investigated. In summary the trench revealed 350mm of top soil over 250mm of mid brown sandy subsoil above the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which, as anticipated, was an orange sand containing numerous small and medium sized flints.

3.2 The single archaeological feature revealed (0002) in the trench was at the western end (see Figs. 3 & 4). This feature extended for 1800mm along the southern side of the trench but only for 900mm along the northern side and it had a gently curving edge. The side of the feature sloped gently down to a maximum depth of 850mm from the level of the naturally occurring sand with flints into which it was cut at the south-western corner of the evaluation trench. This pit type feature (0002) proved to contain two slightly differing fill deposits with the upper one (0003) being a mid to dark brown sand containing charcoal flecks and small flints above the basal one (0004) which was a pale to mid brown sand that was largely stone free and contained only occasional charcoal flecks, the upper fill (0003) being 400mm deep while the lower, basal fill (0004) was 450mm deep. Whether this feature can be identified as a *Grubenhäuser* or sunken-featured building (sfb) is considered in the overall conclusion below.

3.3 Of the 15 pottery sherds recovered from the fill of this pit type feature (0002) only 3 (33g) came from the basal fill (0004) with the great majority by number (12) and weight (133g) coming from the upper fill deposit (0003). By number the greater number of animal bones (36) came from the upper fill (0003) with fewer (5) being recovered from the basal fill (0004). However by weight the greater bulk (427g) came from the basal fill (0004) compared with a lower overall weight (373g) from the upper fill (0003) with one antler fragment found at the bottom of the lower fill (0004) being the single heaviest faunal remain recovered.

3.4 Only 5 pottery sherds (89g) were recovered as stray finds (0001) from the upcast top and subsoil and the metal detector search recovered only small and undiagnostic iron fragments and non-ferrous finds of recent date from the upcast spoil. Scanning of the hand excavated spoil from the single feature (0002) did not reveal any metal finds.

4. Monitoring methodology

4.1 A single visit was made to the site to monitor the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the barn as they were undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a variety of toothed buckets. As they were opened the foundation pad holes and wall trenches were entered and indistinct areas were hand cleaned and the upcast spoil was examined for archaeological features. Finally a small number of digital images were taken to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

5. Monitoring results

5.1 The barn foundations comprised nine 1m by 1m and 1.30m deep stanchion pads with the pads on the eastern and southern sides also being linked by the 500mm wide and 900mm trenches for block wall on these two sides (see Fig. 4).

5.2 As with the evaluation trench described above 350mm of top soil above 250mm of mid brown sandy subsoil was exposed across the site over the locally occurring orange sand with flints. No more archaeological features or finds were recorded during the monitoring and the single feature (0002) recorded during the evaluation was not visible in any of the open foundations at the western end of the barn footprint.

6. The Finds & Environmental Evidence

6.1 Detailed reports covering the pottery and faunal remains recovered from the site and the environmental evidence given by the bulk samples taken from the single identified archaeological feature (0002) are included as Appendix III (The Pottery by Sue Anderson for the Early Anglo-Saxon sherds & Stephen Benfield for the Late Iron Age & Roman sherds), Appendix IV (The Faunal Remains by Julie Curl) and Appendix V (The Environmental Evidence by Val Fryer) below.

6.2 In summary 20 sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation stage of the site works with no finds being found during the later monitoring stage. Of these 20 sherds 8 (113g) are of Late Iron Age or earlier Roman date with 4 (85g) being unstratified (0001) finds while the remaining 4 (28g) came from the pit type feature (0002). Of the 12 sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon date only one (4g) was an unstratified find (0001) while of the remaining 11 (138g), 3 (33g) came from the basal fill (0004) and 8 (105g) came from the upper fill (0003) which also contained the 4 (28g) residual earlier Roman sherds noted above. The quantity of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the single feature (0002) identified at this site gives it a secure Post-Roman date with clear indications from the fabrics, forms and decoration present that a 'broadly 5th century date for the group' can be concluded (see Appendix III- Discussion).

6.3 In total 800g of faunal remains comprising 41 pieces were recovered from the single pit type feature (0002) with, as noted in section 3.3 above, 36 pieces (373g) coming from the upper fill (0003) and 5 (427g) from the basal fill (0004) where a large fragment of Red Deer antler burr shows signs of possible antler working at the site (see Appendix I- Images). To quote from the specialist report 'Overall, the assemblage appears quite typical of faunal remains recovered from SFBs, with a dominance of bone from the main meat producing animals, occasional wild bird and the inclusion of some working waste' (see Appendix IV- The Faunal Remains). The

species represented in the assemblage including cattle, Red Deer, pig/boar, sheep/goat and bird (probably Common Crane).

6.4 The full environmental report covering the assessment of the charred macro-fossil and other evidence collected in the bulk sampling of the pit type feature (0002) at the site by Val Fryer is included as Appendix V below. Samples were taken from the upper (0003) and basal (0004) fills. In summary both assemblages were sparse and contained few plant macrofossils and those preserved cereal grains present were poorly preserved. A fragment of hazel nutshell was found in the upper (0003) fill sample with the few other preserved remains noted comprising a few small fragments of bone, small pellets of burnt or fired clay and some charcoal/charred wood fragments. However by comparison with other sites in the region it is concluded that the overall composition of this environmental assemblage is consistent with the feature being an SFB. No further work is recommended for the small assemblage of macro-fossils that has been collected.

7. Conclusion

7.1 While the single pit type archaeological feature (0002) identified during the evaluation trenching at this site could only be partially investigated within the constraints of the footprint for the barn as an unknown proportion of the feature remains in situ immediately to the west of the new build area some conclusions can be drawn from the evidence recorded. The form of the feature suggests an interpretation as a pit and the pottery collected clearly gives an Early Anglo-Saxon, and possibly 5th century, date. From what can be concluded regarding the possible overall size and depth of the feature it also falls within the range noted by Tipper for the very distinctive structure of the Early Anglo-Saxon settlement of England known as the *Grubenhäuser*, or sunken-featured building (SFB), of between c3m x 4m in area and c0.3m/0.5m in depth (2004, 1) though depth can be up to 1m (ibid. 92). From a study of the excavated evidence recorded for numerous SFBs it was also concluded that much of the cultural evidence recovered from them represents the accumulation of domestic and other debris once the structures have gone out of use (ibid. 107) and the bulk of the finds coming from the upper fill (0003) in this case concurs with this conclusion presumably as the pit-hollow was finally filled in. That the recorded fill sequence in this case is bipartite is also seen as a common characteristic of SFBs (ibid. 99) and as the basal fill (0004) contained a large Red Deer antler burr fragment it seems likely that both this and the upper fill (0003) accumulated once the structure went out of use and, assuming the interpretation as a probable SFB is correct, any suspended wooden floor above the pit below the structure had gone.

7.2 A probable 5th century date and the clear artefactual evidence for settlement related activity recorded in the evaluation makes this area around Burnside on the eastern side of the River Gipping of some significance with regard to the overall study of the Post-Roman period. Settlement sites of 5th century date are rare nationally making the study of any such sites for this period of some importance for this period of crucial change as sub-Roman Britain began the change that finally saw the creation of the Anglo-Saxon state of later centuries. A riverine site on a well drained sand and gravel terrace being a favoured settlement location through the Early Anglo-Saxon period with further evidence for activity of this date also recorded c400m to the north (HER CLY 005). Late Iron Age and earlier Roman period activity is also suggested in the area by the number of pottery sherds recovered for this

period as residual finds though no evidence was recorded for Bronze Age activity though a likely burial monument (HER CLY 004) from this period is recorded nearby.

7.3 With regard to regional research frameworks the results from this site are small scale but can add data relating to the following areas of study for the Early Anglo-Saxon period highlighted in the most recent update (Medlycott, 2011, 57):

- The transition from Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England making any evidence of 5th century activity of importance
- The identification of any Early Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence as such sites are difficult to locate

The results from the archaeological investigations at this site are also on too small a scale to merit further analysis or specialist publication as they can most successfully and economically be disseminated via the inclusion of a summary in the annual round-up in the county journal plus deposit of the full report and archive in the Suffolk CC HER. A pdf version of the full report will also be more widely available through the OASIS online report depository (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. CLY 031.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful Esther Newman for processing the finds, Robert & Val Fryer for processing and studying the bulk samples, Sue Anderson & Stephen Benfield for their pottery respective reports, Julie Curl for her faunal remains report and the image of the antler burr and Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

Refs:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|
| <i>Medlycott, M (ed.)</i> | <i>2011</i> | <i>'Research And Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework For The East Of England.'</i> <i>East Anglian Archaeology Occ. Paper 24</i> |
| <i>Tipper, J</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>'The Grubenhaus in Anglo-Saxon England.'</i> <i>English Heritage/The Landscape Research Centre</i> |
| <i>West, S</i> | <i>1998</i> | <i>'A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk.'</i> <i>East Anglian Archaeology 84</i> |

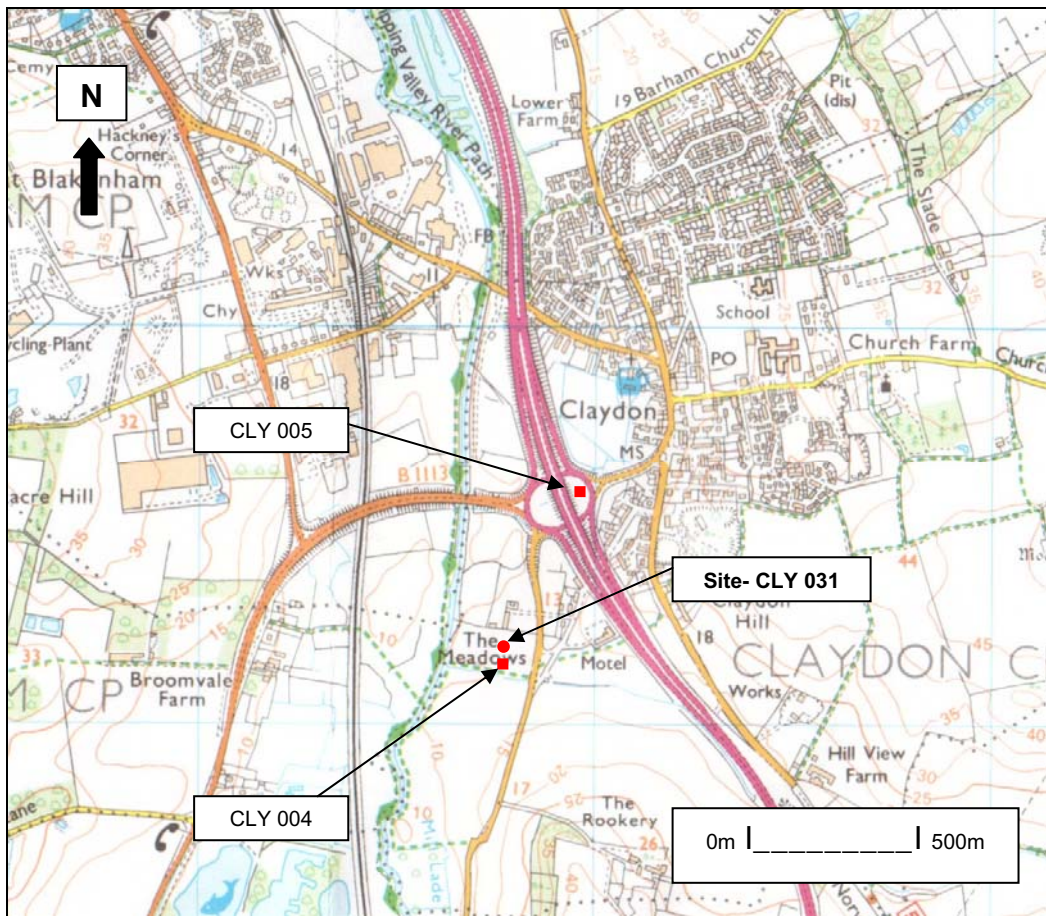


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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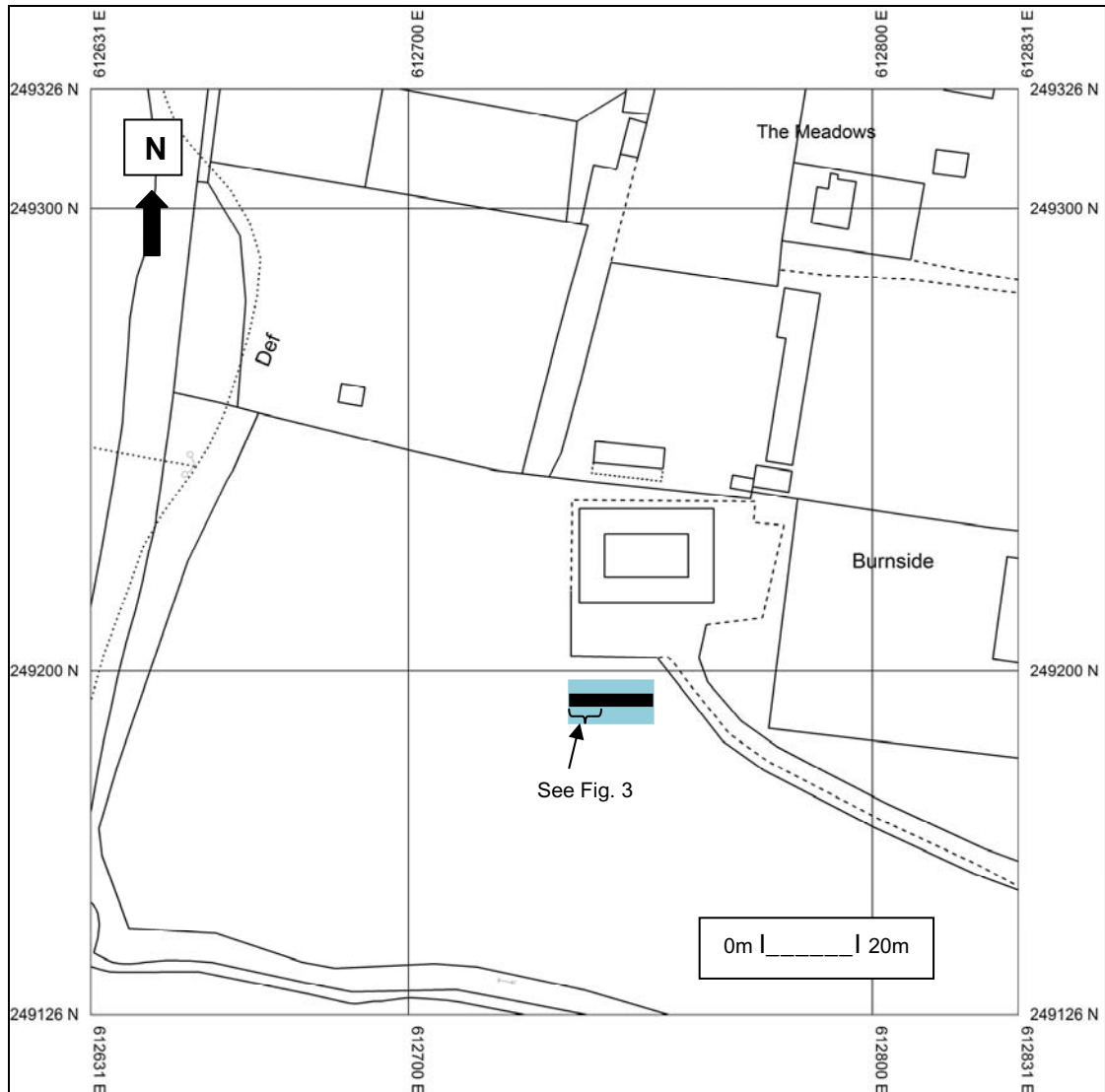


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (barn footprint- light blue)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

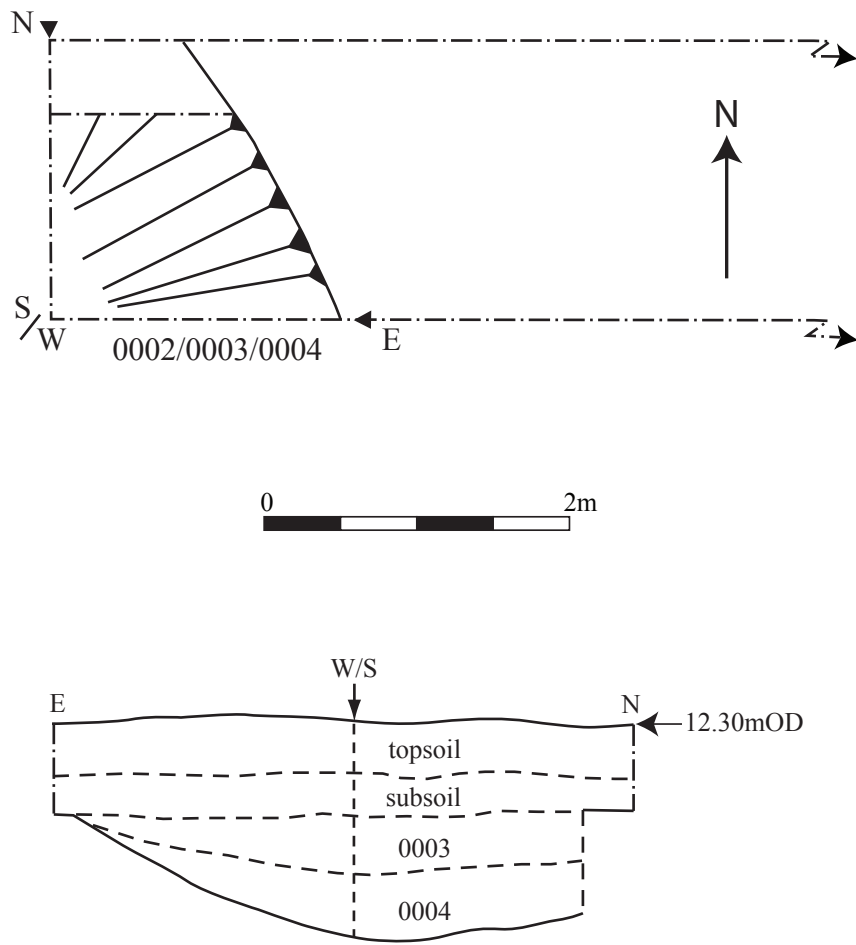


Fig. 3: Plan and section of feature 0002.

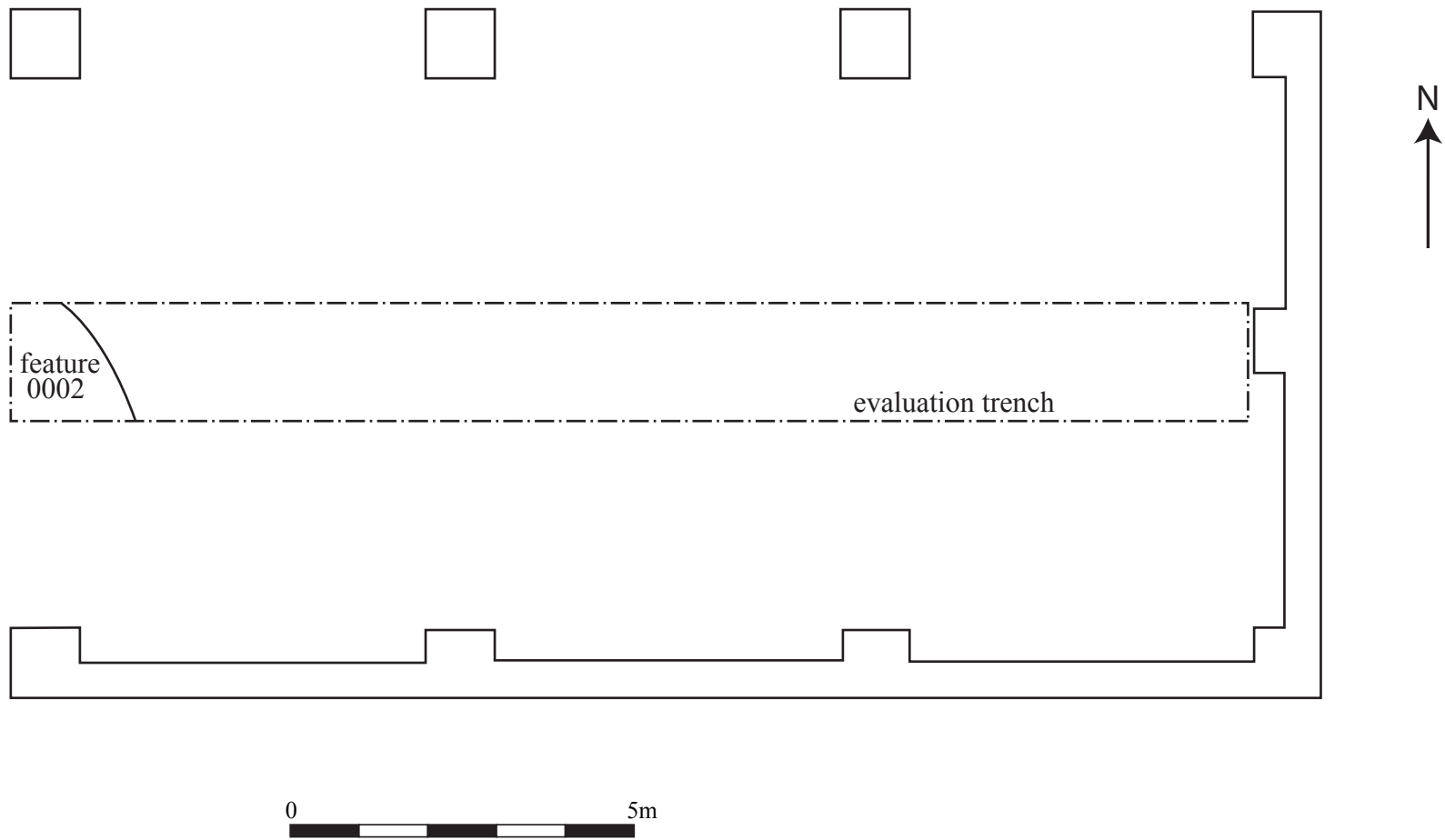


Fig. 4: Monitored barn foundations.

Appendix I- Images



Evaluation trench from east



Feature (?SFB) from east



Feature 0002 from north-east



Monitoring- wall trench from east



Monitoring- stanchion pad on northern side



Red deer antler burr fragment from 0004 with evidence of use for worked antler objects
(image- Julie Curl, Sylvanus Archaeology)

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

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

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

Client: Mr B Cowan

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 4247/11

Proposed development: Erection of hay/straw barn

Proposed date for evaluation: Wednesday, 28 March, 2012

Brief ref: 2011_10_18_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_ Burnside, Claydon

Grid ref: TM 127 491

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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5. Methodology
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1. Introduction

1.1 Mr B Cowan has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application 4247/11 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a hay/straw storage building at Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon.

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

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Claydon parish is located 4.5 miles north-west of the historic centre of Ipswich on the eastern side of the River Gipping whose valley forms the major route way across Suffolk from the coast towards Bury St Edmunds and the Fens to the west. While the modern village of Claydon is much enlarged and changed as it forms a dormitory settlement for Ipswich and the modern A 14 trunk road now runs through the parish with substantial alterations to former road lines it was formerly a small village strung out along a main road running along the valley side. The proposed development site (PDS) lies to the west of Paper Mill Lane some 800m south-west of the historic village centre and c170m east of the present course of the River Gipping in an area lying on glaciofluvial river terrace sands and gravels at c14m OD giving rise to well drained, sandy soils. Burnside is a recent development with expansion of Claydon along Paper Mill lane only starting in the 19th century and the PDS is currently soft ground with a grass cover (see extract from Claydon tithe map below).

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The site of the proposed straw barn has high potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest in view of its location adjacent (c15m away) to an undated ring ditch, likely to be the remains of a

Bronze Age burial monument, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER no. CLY 004). However, the site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to where evidence for past activity is evident from aerial photographs. This evidence being of likely Bronze Age origin as the local light soils and nearby river has attracted human settlement and related activities from the earliest pre-historic periods. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned footprint area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a 18m long x 9m wide hay/straw storage building on what is currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires an 18m long and 1.8m wide linear trench along the main axis of the planned structure (see trench plan below). This will be undertaken using a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of

any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve

radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low to medium at this location).

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

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

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

and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

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

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

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8, & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any

positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

6. Risk Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

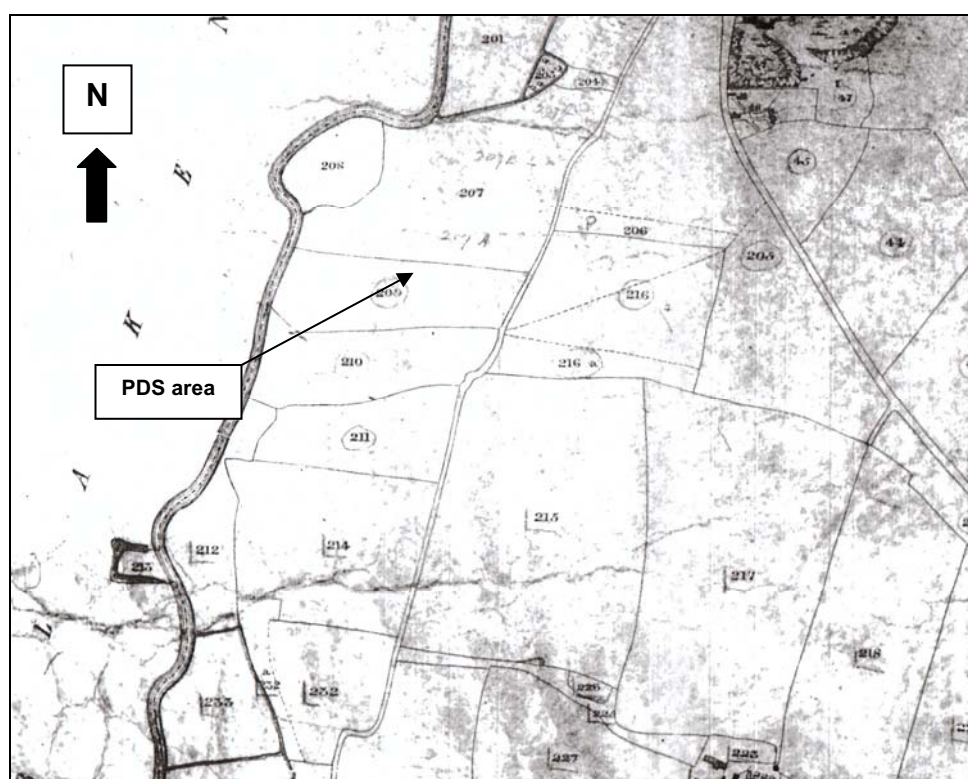
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Conservation: | Conservation Services |
| Faunal remains: | J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) |
| Human remains: | S Anderson (CFA Archaeology) |
| Metal detecting: | J Armes (experienced freelance) |
| Palaeoenvironmental samples: | V Fryer (Freelance) |
| Soils specialist | R Macphail (UCL) |

John Newman Archaeological Services

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Pre-historic flint: | S Bates (Freelance) |
| Pre-historic pottery: | S Percival (Freelance) |
| Post Roman ceramics & CBM: | S Anderson (CFA Archaeology) |
| Roman period small finds: | N Crummy (Freelance) |
| Roman period ceramics: | S Benfield (CAT) |
| Medieval coins: | M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum) |
| Post Roman small finds: | JNAS |



Extract from Claydon tithe map of 1838 (Suffolk RO ref. P461/64)



Proposed location of 18m long trial trench

Appendix III- The Pottery

Burnside, Claydon (CLY 031): pottery

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology (Anglo-Saxon) & Stephen Benfield, Colchester Archaeological Trust (Late Iron Age & Roman)

1 Introduction

1.1 Twenty sherds weighing 255g were collected during the fieldwork. Table 1 provides a summary of the quantification. A more detailed list by context is available in Table 2 at the end of this report.

| Description-fabric | Code | No | Wt/g | MNV | eve |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| RB Black-surface wares | BSW | 6 | 37 | 6 | 0.11 |
| RB grog tempered wares | GROG | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0.09 |
| RB Storage jar fabrics | STOR | 1 | 67 | 1 | |
| <i>Total Roman</i> | | <i>8</i> | <i>113</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>0.20</i> |
| Early Saxon coarse quartz | ESCQ | 2 | 27 | 2 | 0.07 |
| Early Saxon fine sand | ESFS | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| ?Early Saxon grog-tempered | ESGS | 1 | 9 | 1 | |
| Early Saxon fine sand and mica | ESSM | 2 | 16 | 1 | |
| Early Saxon medium sandy | ESMS | 6 | 86 | 5 | 0.07 |
| <i>Total Early Saxon</i> | | <i>12</i> | <i>142</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>0.14</i> |
| Total | | 20 | 255 | 18 | 0.34 |

Table 1- Summary of pottery quantification.

1.2 Methodology

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. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format, and the results were input directly onto an MS Access table.

2 Pottery by period

2.1 Late Iron Age & Roman pottery (SB)

Seven sherds (113g) of wheelmade pottery of Late Iron Age and Roman date were recovered from the upper fill of feature 0002 (0003) and as unstratified finds (0001). The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman fabric and form types series (unpublished) with reference to the Camulodunum (Cam) Roman pottery type series where appropriate (Hawkes & Hull 1947) The fabrics are listed in Table 1 (above).

The fabric of most of the Roman sherds can be classified as Black surface ware (Fabric BSW). It is noted that all the sherds in this fabric contain very fine mica; typical of much East Anglian pottery in the Roman period, but it is not considered sufficiently prominent to classify them as micaceous wares.

The four sherds of pottery from feature 0002 (0003) include one sherd of grog-tempered ware (Fabric GROG) which is from a necked jar with a bead rim. The fabric is typical of the Late Iron Age and is in common use in areas south of the Gipping Valley during that time but appears to be less common to the north. Most grog-tempered pottery in Suffolk probably dates to the late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD and survives in use into the early post-conquest (Roman) period. The other sherds from the feature (all Fabric

BSW) are of Roman date; although one body sherd may contain some sparse, fine grog. These sherds include a shoulder from a deep, cordoned bowl probably of form 5.1 (Cam 218) which can be dated to the mid 1st-early 2nd century. There is also a rim sherd with an everted, thickened or beaded rim (probably from a jar) and a body sherd with an incised ?girth line.

An unstratified (0001) sherd from a large storage jar (Fabric STOR), while it contains some small pieces of grog, is probably of Early Roman date (mid 1st-early 2nd century). The other three unstratified sherds (all Fabric BSW) are undiagnostic and cannot be closely dated other than as Roman.

2.2 Early Saxon Wares (SA)

Five basic fabric groups were distinguished on the basis of major inclusions. However, it should be noted that, as with all handmade pottery, fabrics were extremely variable even within single vessels and categorisation was often difficult. Background scatters of calcareous material, unburnt flint, grog and white mica were present in many of the sherds. All Saxon wares were handmade, and colours varied throughout from black through grey, to buff and brown.

General fabric descriptions are listed below.

- ESCQ:** Coarse quartz tempering; sparse large grains of sub-rounded quartz in a finer sandy matrix, often poorly sorted.
- ESMS:** Medium sand tempering with few other inclusions, sand grains generally well-sorted.
- ESFS:** Fine sand tempering with few other inclusions.
- ESSM:** Very fine sand and abundant white mica.
- ESGS:** Grog and sand tempering. The single sherd in this fabric was abraded and pock-marked and there is a possibility that it could be of Late Iron Age date and contemporary with the Roman pottery.

In general, fine, medium and coarse quartz-tempered pottery tend to be the most common fabric groups at sites in East Anglia, although in the later Early Saxon period these appear to have been replaced to some extent by grass-tempered pottery. Organic-tempering is thought to be a late Early Saxon development in Essex (Hamerow 1993, 31) and Suffolk (K. Wade, pers. comm.). At this site, sand-tempered fabrics dominated the group.

The estimated vessel equivalent of 0.14 is based on two rims. Measurements of handmade vessels are always approximate unless a large proportion of the rim is present. For this reason, the minimum number of vessels (MNV), based on sherd families, was estimated for each context, producing a total MNV of ten vessels.

Rim and base types were classified following Hamerow (1993, fig. 26). Both vessels had vertical ('upright') rims, one relatively short. The vessel with the longer vertical rim was slightly shouldered, whilst that with the shorter rim appeared to have a sloping shoulder. Two bases were present, both short pedestal or 'footstand' types.

All sherds showed some signs of surface treatment, generally in the form of smoothing or burnishing of one or both surfaces. One small sherd from 0003 had combed rustication, which is thought to be a 5th-century technique at Mucking (Hamerow 1993). At least one, or possibly two, vessels in 0003 had deep corrugations on the upper part of the body, again probably indicative of an early date.

This assemblage shows several elements which suggest a 5th-century date, although it is possible that the slightly shouldered vessel was later. No organic or granitic-tempered pottery is present and there are no 'baggy' vessels typical of the later part of the period.

2.3 Pottery by context (SA)

Four sherds were unstratified, of which three were Roman or possibly Roman and one was probably Early Saxon. All other sherds were recovered from two fills of a large, but only partially excavated, feature at the edge of the site. Roman sherds were recovered from the upper fill of this feature, but the majority of pottery in both fills was handmade and probably of 5th/6th-century date.

3 Discussion

3.1 (SB) The pottery recovered from this site has been identified as Late Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon in date. The small Late Iron Age and Roman group contains sherds which can be assigned to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period with confidence, although others are less diagnostic of close dating.

3.2 (SA) Similarly, the Early Saxon group contains some sherds which may be earlier, and as a whole this material has been dated based on a degree of probability rather than absolute certainty. This is because handmade wares of the Early Saxon and Iron Age periods can be similar in both fabric and form. The lack of any diagnostically Saxon fabrics (granitic, grass-tempered) and decorative schemes (particularly stamps) makes identification particularly difficult. Vessels with pedestal bases can be found in both periods, and horizontal corrugation is a simple decorative technique which has been used by many pottery manufacturers. Context is particularly important in these cases and unfortunately it could not be determined whether the excavated feature was definitely an SFB or a pit. Other finds from the site comprised only a few worked flints, three of which are patinated and likely to be of early prehistoric date.

It cannot be categorically stated that the handmade wares in this assemblage were not contemporary with the 'Belgic' forms in the Roman group. However, this lack of later fabrics in the Early Saxon groups, together with the hardness of the sandy wares, the identifiable forms, the shape of the pedestal bases and the presence of combed rustication do, on balance, suggest a broadly 5th-century date for the group.

References

- Hamerow, H., 1993, *Excavations at Mucking Volume 2: The Anglo-Saxon Settlement*. English Heritage/British Museum Press, London.
- Hawkes, C., & Hull, R., 1947 *Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester*. RRCSAI 14
- Myres, J., 1977, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Pottery of the Pagan Period*. Cambridge University Press.

| Context | Fabric | Form | Rim | No | Wt/g | Spotdate |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 0001 | STOR | | | 1 | 67 | 1 st /2 nd C |
| 0001 | GROG | | | 1 | 9 | LIA/ERB |
| 0001 | ESFS | | | 1 | 4 | ESax |
| 0003 | BSW | | | 2 | 14 | Rom |
| 0003 | BSW | | | 1 | 7 | 1 st /2 nd C |
| 0003 | BSW | jar | bead | 1 | 8 | 1 st /2 nd C |
| 0003 | BSW | jar | short everted | 1 | 8 | 1 st /2 nd C |
| 0003 | ESCQ | | | 1 | 16 | 5th c? |
| 0003 | ESGS | | | 1 | 9 | LIA/ESax |
| 0003 | ESMS | | | 1 | 5 | 5th c |
| 0003 | ESMS | | | 2 | 35 | 5th c? |
| 0003 | ESMS | jar | vertical | 1 | 24 | 5th/6th c.? |
| 0003 | ESSM | | | 2 | 16 | 5th c? |
| 0004 | ESCQ | jar | short vertical | 1 | 11 | 5th/6th c? |
| 0004 | ESMS | | | 1 | 6 | ESax |
| 0004 | ESMS | | | 1 | 16 | 5th c |

Table 2- detail by context

Appendix IV- The Faunal Remains

Burnside, Claydon (CLY 031): The faunal remains

Julie Curl – Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services

Introduction

A total of 800g of faunal remains were recovered from one feature. Although a small assemblage, three species of domestic food mammals, probable Crane and antler working waste have been identified.

Methodology

All of the bone studied in this assemblage was hand-collected. The bones were recorded using a modified version described in Davis (1992). All elements were identified to species and body zone where possible. Any butchering or other modification was also recorded, noting the type of modification, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location on the bone. Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for the context as a whole, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. Measurements were limited, but taken where appropriate following Driesch, 1976 and tooth wear recorded following Hillson, 1996. The information was entered into an Excel database. A summary of the data recorded is included in a table in the appendix, along with measurements and tooth record tables. The full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The faunal assemblage - Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 800g of faunal remains, consisting of forty-one pieces, was recovered from this site. The bone was recovered from two fills of one feature, [0002], a large pit or SFB. The faunal elements are associated with ceramics of an Early Anglo-Saxon date, along with some residual earlier pottery. Quantification of the assemblage by feature, context and weight is presented in Table 1 and quantification by NISP/fragment count can be seen in Table 2.

| Context | Feature | | Context Total |
|---------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| | Pit/SFB | Context type | |
| 0003 | 373g | Upper fill | 373g |
| 0004 | 427g | Lower fill | 427g |
| Feature Total | 800g | - | 800g |

Table 1. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, context and weight.

The bone is in generally good condition, although fragmented from butchering. The antler in the lower fill of [0002] showed a greater degree of erosion, which is common with this element and not necessarily as a result of differing soil conditions or re-depositing of earlier, more worn remains.

Canid gnawing was noted on a cattle phalange and sheep/goat humerus from fill (0003), the tooth marks suggest a larger canid, which may be either a larger dog or wolf and probably suggests scavenging.

Species, pathologies, modifications – observations

At least five species were identified in this assemblage. Three were of probable domestic origin and two of wild species. Quantification of the assemblage by species, context and NISP can be seen in Table 2.

| Context | Species and NISP | | | | | | Context Total |
|---------------|------------------|--------|------------|--------|----------|------------|---------------|
| | Bird - ?Crane | Cattle | Deer - Red | Mammal | Pig/boar | Sheep/goat | |
| 0003 | 1 | 7 | | 10 | 6 | 12 | 36 |
| 0004 | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 5 |
| Species Total | 1 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 41 |

Table 2. Quantification of the assemblage by species, NISP and context

Cattle bones were recorded from (0003) and largely consist of vertebrae, rib and tibia, a single cut and gnawed proximal phalange was also present. Ovicaprid and porcine bones were also seen in (0003) with a range of adult and juvenile bones and a further. Both of the juveniles, while young, were too advance in age to suggest birthing deaths or, in the case of the ovicaprid, culling to allow milking of the mother. Several porcine bones were seen in (0003), with both adult and a juvenile (of approximately two months at death) recorded.

A single, large, avian proximal phalange that compares well with Common Crane was found in (0003). There is some deformity with this phalange that would suggest perhaps a fracture or minor break, which has healed.

Red Deer were represented in this assemblage with one large fragment of antler, which was still attached to a small part of the skull, showing the antler was intentionally removed from the skull. The antler consists of the main body with burr and part of skull, broken above the bez tine; both brow and bez tine missing, bez tine may have been chopped or sawn. The antler is now quite eroded, removing most of the modification evidence, although the surface of the base of the brow tine is quite smooth, suggesting it was originally sawn.

Discussion, conclusions and comparisons with other sites

None of the porcine remains appear to be from obvious wild boar, but it remains a possibility that they are in this period. Likewise, the ovicaprid remains, the bones in this assemblage seem to be from sheep only. Both the sheep/goat and pig/boar bone included juveniles that were young and these

may represent selected culls of excess stock to provide meat. The cattle, porcine and ovicaprid remains present suggest food waste

The antler in this assemblage almost certainly represents antler-working waste. Such substantial fragments are often found, particularly in Saxon assemblages. Antler working waste from Red Deer was found in both pit and SFB fills at Flixton, Suffolk (Curl, 2012) and Lakenheath (Curl, forthcoming).

Common Crane was still a fairly common bird in the Saxon period, breeding in East Anglia until around AD1600 (Cocker and Mabey, 2005) and known to occur in SFB assemblages in Suffolk, such as at West Stow (Crabtree, 1990) and at Lakenheath (Curl, forthcoming). Healed injuries amongst wild birds and mammals are known to occur and do not always indicate human intervention and care; such an injury with a crane might perhaps occur more with birds that are hunted, depending on hunting methods; such an injury, although initially painful, would not have had a substantial impact on the birds life.

The gnawing from (0003) does suggest some scavenger activity, although it may represent meat waste given to a domestic or working dog.

Overall, the assemblage appears quite typical of faunal remains recovered from SFBs, with a dominance of bone from the main meat producing animals, occasional wild bird and the inclusion of some working waste.

Recommendations for further work

Samples were taken from both fills of Pit [0002], these samples did not produce any significant additional faunal remains. No further work is recommended for this small faunal assemblage.

References:

Cocker, M. and Mabey, R. 2005. *Birds Britannica*. Chatto & Windus

Crabtree, P.J. 1989. *West Stow. Early Anglo-Saxon Animal Husbandry*. East Anglian Archaeology 47.

Curl, J. A., 2012. The mammal and bird bone from excavations at Flixton Park Quarry, Flixton, Suffolk. *Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration specialist report for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service*.

Curl, J. A., forthcoming. *The faunal analysis for Eriswell Liberty Village, RAF Lakenheath, Suffolk*. *Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services specialist report for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service*

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Hilson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth*. The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.

Hillson, S., 1996. *Teeth* Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press

MacGregor, A. 1985. *Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn. The Technology of Skeletal Materials since the Roman Period.* London

Von Den Driesch, A., 1976. *A guide to the measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites.* Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.

Appendixes IV.1-3

Appendix IV.1

Catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from CLY031
Listed in context order.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Element range = ul=upper limb, pel =pelvis, r = rib, mand = mandible, scap = scapula, t = tooth, v = vertebrae, f = foot bone

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Gnaw = Gnawing evident – R = rodent/C = canid/F = feline

| Context | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species | NISP | Adult | Juv | Element range | Butchering | Gnaw | R/C/F | Comments |
|---------|----------|--------|------------------|------|-------|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|------|-------|--|
| 0003 | 36 | 373 | Cattle | 7 | 7 | | r, ul, v, f | c, ch | 1 | c | 4 x ribs, 1 proximal phange - cut and gnawed, tibia |
| 0003 | | | Sheep/ goat | 12 | 9 | 3 | mand, ul, ll, pel, scap, t | c, ch | 1 | c | 1 jaw with DP4, gnawed hu, mc + rad, |
| 0003 | | | Pig/ boar | 6 | 2 | 4 | mand, ul, f | c, ch | | | Mandible with DP4 in low weat and DM1 not fully erupted |
| 0003 | | | Bird - ?Crane | 1 | 1 | | f | | | | Proximal phalange - probable break/fracture, ?Crane |
| 0003 | | | Mammal | 10 | | | frags | c, ch | | | |
| 0004 | 5 | 427 | Sheep/ goat | 1 | 1 | | ll | | | | calcaneus |
| 0004 | | | Deer - Red | 1 | 1 | | antler and part of skull | c | | | Large antler body with burr and part of skull, broken above the bez tine; both brow and bez tine missing, bez tine may have been chopped or sawn, but the surface is now eroded. |
| 0004 | | | Mammal | 3 | | | frags | | | | |

Appendix IV.2 – Measurements (Following Driesch, 1976)

| Context | Period | Feature | Species | Element | Fusion | Bd | Dd | BT | HTC | SD |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|------|------|------|------|----|
| 0003 | EAS | Pit/SFB | Cattle | Tibia | f | 51.8 | 37.2 | | | 33 |
| 0003 | EAS | Pit/SFB | S/G | Humerus | f | | | 27.9 | 14.2 | 14 |

Appendix IV.3. Tooth record (Following Hillson, 1996)

| Context | Feature | Period | Taxa | Tooth No | Eruption | TWS |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 0003 | Pit/SFB | EAS | Sus | Dp4 | e | a-b |
| 0003 | Pit/SFB | EAS | Sus | DM1 | nfe | a |
| 0003 | Pit/SFB | EAS | OVA | Dp4 | e | k |
| 0003 | Pit/SFB | EAS | OVA | DM1 | e | h |
| 0003 | Pit/SFB | EAS | OVA | M2 | nfe | b |

Appendix V- The Environmental Evidence

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM BURNSIDE, CLAYDON, SUFFOLK (CLY 031)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Claydon, undertaken by John Newman, recorded a single, large, pit-like feature (context [0002]), which may have formed the base of a sunken-featured building of Early Saxon date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from two fills within the pit.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, which were common or abundant within both assemblages, plant macrofossils were extremely scarce. However, individual indeterminate and very poorly preserved cereal grains were recorded within both assemblages and the sample from context [0003] also contained a fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Other remains included fragments of bone, some of which were burnt, and small pellets of burnt or fired clay. The charcoal/charred wood fragments unfortunately proved to be too small and damaged for any realistic possibility of reliable species identification.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although sparse, these assemblages are typical of material retrieved from the basal pits of similar sunken-featured buildings of Early Saxon date recorded within the eastern region (cf. SFB 50242 at Norwich Greyfriars (Fryer 2007a) and Eye, Suffolk (Fryer 2007b)). Both are consistent with small quantities of domestic refuse and/or hearth waste, some or all of which had fallen through gaps in the raised floors of the structures into the underlying pit.

As neither of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this report should be included within any synthesis of data from the site.

References

- Fryer, V., 2007a 'Plant macrofossils' in Emery, P., 'Norwich Greyfriars: pre-Conquest town and medieval friary.'

- Fryer, V., 2007b An evaluation of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains from two sunken-featured buildings at Eye, Suffolk (EYE 083)
Evaluation report for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
- Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

| OP No. | 0003 | 0004 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Plant macrofossils | | |
| Cereal indet. (grains) | xcffg | x |
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> L. | x | |
| Charcoal <2mm | xxxx | xx |
| Charcoal >2mm | xxx | x |
| Charcoal >5mm | x | |
| Other remains | | |
| Black porous 'cokey' material | x | x |
| Black tarry material | x | |
| Bone | x xb | x xb |
| Burnt/fired clay | x | x |
| Small coal frags. | | x |
| Small mammal/amphibian bone | x | |
| Vitreous material | x | x |
| Sample volume (litres) | 18 | 18 |
| Volume of flot (litres) | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| % flot sorted | 100% | 100% |

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Burnside, Claydon, Suffolk

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt

Appendix IV

Context list- CLY 031

F- Finds S- sample taken

Evaluation

| Context No | Type | Part of | F/S | Description | Spot date |
|------------|----------|---------|-----|---|-----------|
| 0001 | U/S | NA | F | Unstratified sherds from upcast subsoil spoil of trench, topsoil 350mm deep, subsoil a mid brown sand 250mm deep (metal detector finds comprised frags of modern date and occasional undateable iron frags & nails- all discarded) | |
| 0002 | Pit/?SFB | 0002 | | Large pit/part of sfb at western end of the trench, only partially uncovered as the feature continued to west outside of the development area. The feature extended for 1800mm along trench to east on its southern side and for 900mm along the northern side of the trench. At the deepest point of the feature in the south-western corner of the trench the depth was 850mm from the level of the exposed glaciofluvial sand with flints natural deposit at the site while at the north-western corner of the excavated section into the feature this depth was 600mm. The feature has gently sloping sides. From partial investigation identified as a pit or possible SFB | EAS |
| 0003 | Fill | 0002 | F/S | Upper fill of 0002, mid to dark brown sand with small flints & charcoal flecks, above 0004 | EAS |
| 0004 | Fill | 0002 | F/S | Lower fill of 0002, below 0003, pale to mid brown sand, largely stone free, occasional charcoal flecks | EAS |

Monitoring

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | No features or finds identified during the excavation of nine 1m x 1m x 1.30m deep stanchion holes or 500mm wide & 800mm deep wall foundation, latter only along eastern & southern sides of barn structure | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-135428

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report |
| Short description of the project | Claydon, Burnside, Paper Mill Lane (CLY 031, TM 1275 4919) evaluation trenching across the site of a proposed barn on a sand and gravel terrace area between Paper Mill Lane and the River Gipping to the south of Claydon village revealed part of a large pit type feature of Early Anglo-Saxon date which also contained residual Roman period pottery sherds. While only a small part of the feature was revealed at the western end of the proposed barn structure in character the pit may be interpreted as part of a Grubenhaus or sunken-featured building. Pottery sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon date were recovered from the feature in addition to a small number of animal bones with one Red Deer burr fragment exhibiting evidence for antler working. Later monitoring of wall foundation trenches on two sides of the barn footprint and stanchion pads on the remaining long side did not reveal any further archaeological features or finds. |
| Project dates | Start: 28-03-2012 End: 16-06-2012 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | CLY 031 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 15 - Other |
| Monument type | PIT?SFB Early Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Early Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval |
| Significant Finds | WORKED ANNTLER Early Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Position in the
planning process

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CLAYDON Burnside, Paper Mill Lane
 Postcode IP6 0AP
 Study area 200.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 1276 4922 52 1 52 05 59 N 001 06 24 E Point
 Height OD /
 Depth Min: 11.00m Max: 12.00m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive
 recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive
 recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
 Digital Media
 available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive
 recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
 Paper Media
 available "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Burnside, Paper Mill Lane, Claydon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and
 Monitoring Report
 Author(s)/Editor
 (s) Newman, J

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Date | 2012 |
| Issuer or publisher | John Newman Archaeological Services |
| Place of issue or publication | Henley, Suffolk |
| Description | Loose bound client report |
| Entered by | John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com) |
| Entered on | 24 October 2012 |

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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