



## **Land at High Road** Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

**Client:**

Pigeon (Trimley) Ltd. and joint landowners

**Date:**

October 2018

TYN 134  
Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2017/108  
Author: Mark Sommers  
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# Land at High Road Trimley St Martin

## TYN 134

Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/108

Author: Mark Sommers

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Editor: Dr Rhodri Gardner

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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** TYN 134

**Site Name:** Land at High Road, Trimley St Martin

**Report Number** 2017/108

**Planning Application No:** DC/16/1919

**Date of Fieldwork:** 22nd to 26th January 2018 & 1st to 2nd May 2018

**Grid Reference:** TM 2708 3802

**Oasis Reference:** Suffolka1-302910

**Curatorial Officer:** Rachael Abraham

**Project Officer:** Mark Sommers

**Client/Funding Body:** Pigeon (Trimley) Ltd. and joint landowners

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared by: Mark Sommers

Date: October 2018

Approved by: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Position: Director

Date: October 2018

Signed: 



# Contents

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Summary

Drawing Conventions

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Geology and topography</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Archaeological and historical background</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6. The finds evidence</b>	<b>26</b>
6.1 Introduction	26
6.2 The Pottery	26
6.3 Ceramic building material	29
6.4 Worked flint	29
6.5 Heat-altered flint	29
<b>7. The environmental evidence</b>	<b>30</b>
7.1 Introduction	30
7.2 Human skeletal remains	30
7.3 Plant macrofossils	36
<b>8. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>9. Discussion</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>10. Conclusions</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>11. Archive deposition</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>12. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>13. Bibliography</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Plates</b>	<b>49</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location (red) with HER (green) and NMP features (blue)	2
Figure 2. Trench plan showing location of Areas 1 and 2	7
Figure 3. Trench 5: Plan and sections	8
Figure 4. Trenches 10 and 11: Plans and sections	10
Figure 5. Trench 12: Plan and sections	12
Figure 6. Trenches 14 and 15: Plans and sections	14
Figure 7. Trench 16: Plan and sections	15
Figure 8. Plan of Area 2	17
Figure 9. Plan of ring ditch 0062 and surrounding features	18
Figure 10. Area 2: Sections	21
Figure 11. Trench 21: Plan and sections	23
Figure 12. Trenches 22 and 23: Plans and sections	24
Figure 13. Results summary with suggested ditch extrapolations	45

## List of Tables

Table 1. Summary of HER entries	5
Table 2. Finds quantities	26
Table 3. Quantification of pottery by chronological period	26
Table 4. Quantification of heat-altered flint.	29
Table 5. Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton	31
Table 6. Bone from pit 0008	32
Table 7. Summary of radiocarbon dating	35

## List of Plates

Plate 1. Ditch 0023, Trench 5 (camera facing southwest)	49
Plate 2. Ditch 0029, Trench 5 (camera facing southeast)	49
Plate 3. Ditch 0055 (=0017), Trench 10 (camera facing southwest)	50
Plate 4. Pit 0020, Trench 11 (camera facing southeast)	50
Plate 5. Ditches 0015 and 0017, Trench 12 (camera facing south)	51
Plate 6. Ditch 0054, Trench 12 (camera facing northeast)	51
Plate 7. Ditch 0031 (=0023), Trench 14 (camera facing northeast)	52
Plate 8. Ditch 0033 (=0017), Trench 14 (camera facing northeast)	52
Plate 9. Ditches 0027 (=0023) and 0025 (=0017), Trench 15	53

Plate 10. Pit 0003, Trench 16 (camera facing southwest)	53
Plate 11. Pit 0005, Trench 16 (camera facing south)	54
Plate 12. Machining of Area 1 (camera facing north)	54
Plate 13. Cremation burial 0008 as seen in Trench 19 (camera facing northwest)	55
Plate 14. Cremation burial 0008 (camera facing north)	55
Plate 15. Cremation burial 0039 (pre-ex, camera facing northeast)	56
Plate 16. Cremation burial 0039 (camera facing northeast)	56
Plate 17. Cremation burial 0042 and pit 0045 (pre-ex, camera facing east)	57
Plate 18. Cremation burial 0042 and pit 0045 (camera facing east)	57
Plate 19. Cremation burial 0051 (pre-ex, camera facing northwest)	58
Plate 20. Cremation burial 0051 (camera facing northeast)	58
Plate 21. Cremation burial 0060 (pre-ex, camera facing northwest)	59
Plate 22. Cremation burial 0060 (camera facing northeast)	59
Plate 23. Cremation burial 0060 and ring ditch 0062 (camera facing west)	60
Plate 24. Section 23 across ring ditch 0062 (camera facing southeast)	60
Plate 25. Ditch 0011, Trench 21 (camera facing northwest)	61
Plate 26. Ditch 0013, Trench 22 (camera facing north)	61
Plate 27. Ditches 0035 and 0037, Trench 23 (camera facing south)	62
Plate 28. Excavation and recording of Cremation burial 0008, Trench 19	62
Plate 29. Possible lid from a large cylindrical bin or jar from ditch fill 0019	63

## **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1.	Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix 2.	Context list
Appendix 3.	OASIS form
Appendix 4.	Pottery catalogue
Appendix 5.	Cremated bone
Appendix 6.	Plant macrofossils
Appendix 7.	Radiocarbon dating certificates



## Summary

Twenty-three trenches were excavated across an arable field on land immediately north-east of High Road, Trimley St Martin, in advance of a proposed residential development. The evaluation was preceded by a geophysical survey undertaken by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC). A number of small pits and ditches were recorded in the trial trenches. Extrapolation of the recorded ditch segments suggests at least five separate ditches ran across the site. These are likely to be differing phases of field boundaries. One ditch, recorded in multiple trenches across the site, is related to a boundary marked on an 1880s map and yielded post-medieval artefacts indicating a late date. The others are likely to be earlier but did not contain sufficient evidence to conclusively date them.



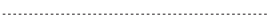
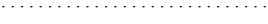





An urned Middle Bronze Age cremation burial was recorded in one evaluation trench and an additional area was opened that revealed three further cremation burials, one of which was also in an urn. Due to the presence of these burials the site was revisited at a later date and a larger area, centred on the previously recorded burials, was mechanically stripped and archaeologically excavated.

The evaluation and subsequent excavation revealed a total of seven cremation burials, two of which were contained within urns. A ring ditch, with a diameter of c.6.8m, was concentric with one of the un-urned cremation burials suggesting a mound had been constructed. Three possible burials were also cut through the ditch fill indicating the area was used for burials after the ditch had become filled. The ditch fill also contained low levels of burnt human bone which may be from the deposition of pyre debris on or within the mound or within the ditch itself. Radiocarbon dating of four of the cremation deposits indicates the cemetery was in use in latter part of the Early Bronze Age though into the early Middle Bronze Age.



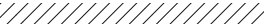


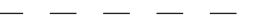


Three small pits or possible postholes, each with a charcoal rich fill, were noted within the area of the ring ditch, and a further pit or possible posthole was recorded just outside the ring ditch. No dating evidence was recovered from these features but they are thought to be associated with the burials. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Pigeon [Trimley] Ltd. and joint landowners).

**Drawing Conventions**

**Plans**

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

**Sections**

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum 

S	N
55.27	
⋈	⋈



# 1. Introduction

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Planning permission has been granted for a residential development on land to the northeast of High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk (application number DC/16/1919). One of the conditions attached to the planning consent called for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be put in place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 141).

A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey of the development site was initially undertaken. It did not identify any extensive or important archaeological deposits although it did indicate the possible presence of archaeological pits or ditches (Douglas 2017).

A further stage of the programme of work was specified in a Brief by Rachael Abrahams of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). It was to comprise the undertaking of a trenched evaluation to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to test the geophysical survey results. The results of the trenched evaluation, in conjunction with those of the geophysics survey, would then inform any mitigation strategies that may be deemed necessary. Based on the Brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was produced by Dr Rhodri Gardner and Robert Brookes of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC), which was subsequently approved by the SCCAS (see Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 2708 3802. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The trenched evaluation was carried out on between the 22nd and 26th January 2018. Following the discovery of Bronze Age cremation burials during the evaluation the site was revisited on the 1st and 2nd May 2018 and a further area of the site was opened and archaeologically excavated according to a mitigation strategy stipulated by SCCAS and designed to ensure the recording of any further burials that may be encountered. Both phases of fieldwork were undertaken by SACIC, who were commissioned by Pigeon (Trimley) Limited.

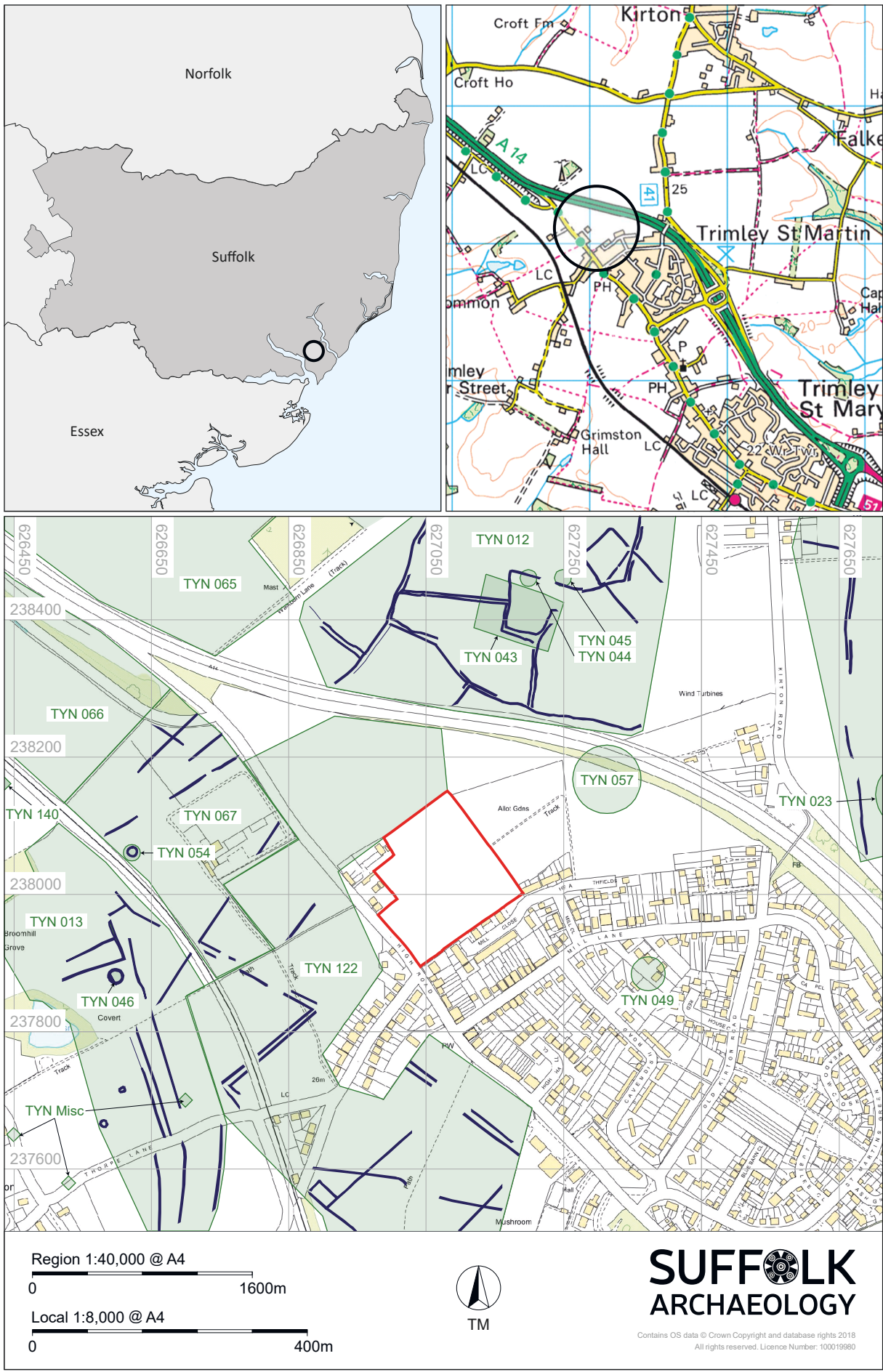


Figure 1. Site location (red) with HER (green) and NMP features (blue)

## 2. Geology and topography

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The site consisted of open arable land from which the last crop (sugar beet) had been recently harvested. It was bound to the south-west and south-east by High Road and an existing housing development, and to the north by further arable fields and allotments, beyond which lies the main A14 trunk road.

The development area is positioned on a level plateau at a height of approximately 25mOD. To the southwest the land slowly drops away down to Trimley Marshes and the River Orwell, the main channel of which lies just under 2km to the south-west. The River Deben lies approximately 4km to the north-east.

The geology of the site is recorded as bedrock deposits of Crag Group sand, with superficial deposits of Glaciolacustrine Deposits of mid Pleistocene clay and silt. Immediately to the north, the superficial geology was replaced by Kesgrave Catchment subgroup sand and gravel (British Geological Survey website, 1:50,000 scale maps).

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

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A search of the Historic Environment Record search for the local area was undertaken. The site locations are marked in Figure 1 and a summary of the entries is as follows:

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
SUF 072	Pmed	Felixstowe Branch railway line. Open 1877
TYN 012	Un	Complex field system surrounding enclosure TYN 043. Also two ring ditches, TYN 044, 045, within the enclosure. Comprises rectilinear field boundaries with curving length of trackway to S and another running SW-NE, all W of the enclosure. To N and E of enclosure is more trackway and a 'field'.
TYN 013	Preh, Rom, Sax & med	Limited fieldwalking of area of cropmarks (see TYN 067) located pottery of Roman, Ipswich, Thetford and Med wares. A Neolithic/Bronze Age arrowhead from same field (near Little Covert) found by the landowner. Middle Saxon sceattas from same area?
TYN 023	BA	Complete socketed axe, 102mm long, found metal detecting.
TYN 043	Un	Rectangular enclosure with S side complicated by a number of short lengths of ditch and a N-S trackway which runs into the enclosure. Two possible ring ditches (TYN 044-045) are just within the enclosure.

		Remains of a complex field system (TYN 012) can be determined all around the enclosure.
TYN 044	Un	Ring ditch, c.30m diameter, open on S side. Close to a second smaller ring ditch (TYN 045) situated within enclosure (TYN 043) and within field system, TYN 012.
TYN 045	Un	Ring ditch, c.15m diameter, close to a second ring ditch (TYN 044), causewayed, both situated within enclosure TYN 043, and within field system TYN 012.
TYN 046	Un	Ring ditch, possible site of a Bronze Age barrow, c.18m diameter.
TYN 049	Pmed	C19 brick kiln to rear of Mill Lane. Double flue type, last fired in 1883. Also examined by Rural Life Museum, Stowmarket. Excavated - press reports & photos in file. Site part destroyed(?) by housing development. Not shown in 1838, probably replaced earlier kiln site (TYN 057). Drawings & Report held by Suffolk Industrial Archaeological Society.
TYN 054	Un	Small, single ring ditch in field adjacent to field system, TYN 013. Diameter c.15m. A ring ditch of approximately 14m diameter is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs centred circa on TM26623806. The cropmark of the ditch is less than 1m in width, suggesting it was a relatively slight earthwork, possibly the drip gully surrounding a late prehistoric or Roman date round house. It may be associated with the field system and ring ditches to the south (TYN 013, TYN 046).
TYN 057	Pmed	A brick kiln which probably was abandoned for the kiln to S (TYN 049). It is present on the 1838 OS 1 inch map but not on the 1926 1:2500 OS map. Directories record the kilns being operated here (?) by Thomas Mays 1846-1853, J Cook 1853 & William Murrell 1857-1888.
TYN 065	Un	Cropmark of possible trackway and field system. Continued to the south of the A14 as TYN 066, and to the SE as TYN 012 and near possible tofts, TYN 067.
TYN 066	Un	Trackway and field system found in cropmarks to the south of the A14. Continues to the north of the A14 as TYN 065. Further cropmarks to the SE, TYN 067, show possible termination with tofts. The linear ditches in this location are mainly centred on TM 26053866 and are aligned differently to the trackway. They may be field boundaries that were once part of a rectilinear field system but no direct relationships between these features can be discerned. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during construction of a new link road. Amongst the fourteen linear features and ditches encountered were two ditches thought to be associated with the cropmark trackway TYN 066, but no dating evidence was recovered.
TYN 067	Un	Cropmarks of possible tofts and or field system. Possible continuation to the SW as TYN 013. Probably the termination of a long trackway and field system to the NW, TYN 066 and TYN 065 and to the SE (TYN 122).

		The cropmarks appear to abut the former line of High Road, prior to the development of the A14 slip-road, at approximately 90 degrees and are therefore probably of medieval or post-medieval date. They are orientated roughly north-east to south-west and resemble the possible crofts recorded in TYN 011 to the north.
TYN 122	Un	A coaxial field system and trackways are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the west of Trimley St Martin parish. The main axis of the field system is roughly north-east to south-east, very different to, and probably predating the surrounding current boundaries which are probably medieval and post-medieval in origin. A trackway up to 10 metres in width forms the main north-west to south-east axis.
TYN Misc	med	Gilded bronze strap end buckle with a backward looking lion in relief on the plate. Found metal detecting.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

According to the existing HER records, there is no direct evidence of archaeological activity within the development area although this may simply relate to a lack of previous archaeological work on the site. However, there are numerous cropmarks in the areas surrounding the site that indicate the presence of probable trackways, field systems and possible toft sites. These are all undated but could potentially be related to later prehistoric or Romano-British activity through to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Some dating evidence has been recorded through fieldwalking and metal detecting. These consist of prehistoric flints, Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery (TYN 013). A possible Bronze Age barrow is sited 250m to the west (TYN 046) and a ring ditch, interpreted as a possible drip gully lies 200m to the west-north-west (TYN 054).

The Brief also states that:

‘Recent archaeological investigations at Trimley Mushroom Farm have helped to ground truth the cropmark evidence and have revealed a series of pits and ditches in this area (TYN 132)’.

The magnetometry survey of the site identified:

‘... that a low degree of archaeological activity may be present within the survey area. A fairly narrow range of anomalies was recorded, those with the greatest archaeological potential being the discrete positive anomalies and the linear positive anomaly’ (Douglas 2017).

National Mapping Programme (NMP) data was also consulted which records a number of undated ditch features, the result of earlier fields systems, enclosures and trackways, in the local area (Fig. 1).

## 4. Methodology

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The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 1.8m wide, toothless bucket fitted to a tracked excavator. The trench locations were laid out using Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment and were in accordance with the proposed trenching plan (see Fig.2 of the WSI). The trench plan had been created with the aim of sampling all areas of the development area as well as to target a number of the anomalies noted during the preceding geophysical survey.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features identified were sampled by hand excavation with the resultant section and a surface plan being recorded in pencil on plastic film at an appropriate scale. All features and deposits identified were assigned individual context numbers using a unique continuous numbering system (Appendix 2).

Bulk soil samples were taken from contexts deemed to have the potential for producing useful environmental data. A number of features were interpreted as cremation burials and for these 100% of the fills were retained as bulk samples for further analysis.

Following excavation of the trenches, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths of the natural subsoil noted. The trenches were also resurveyed with the GPS equipment to accurately record existing ground levels and the depths of the natural subsoil. The sections and the features were also recorded using the GPS equipment and the resultant data used to construct accurate site plans. Upon completion of the archaeological recording the trenches were backfilled.

Following the evaluation an additional area was mechanically stripped in the vicinity of the cremation burials identified during the evaluation in accordance with a mitigation strategy agreed with the County Archaeologist. This work was also undertaken with a 1.8m wide, toothless bucket fitted to a tracked excavator. Following the stripping of this area a number of features were sampled and recorded before the area was backfilled.

A photographic record of both phases of the fieldwork was compiled using a 24 megapixel digital camera.

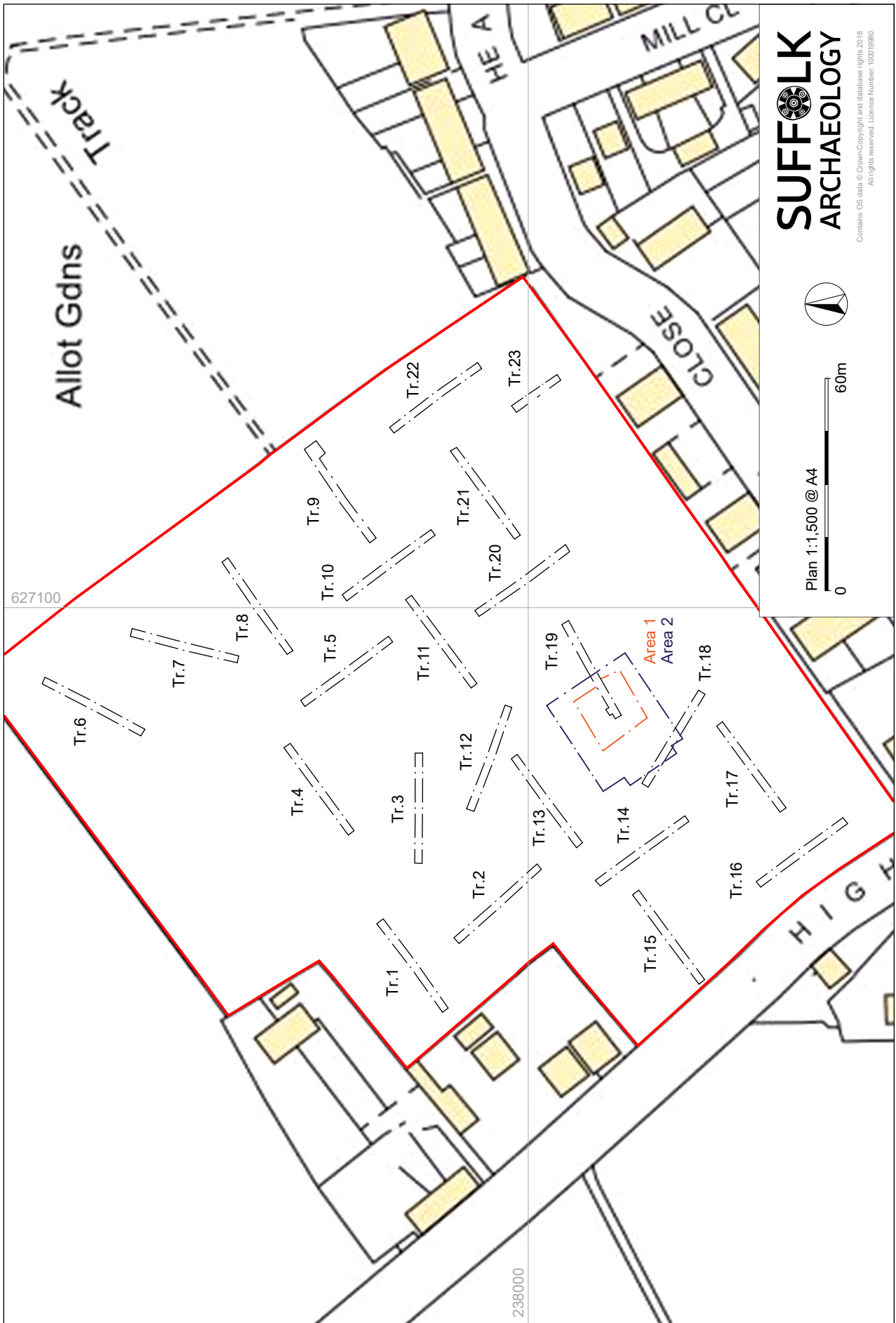


Figure 2. Trench plan showing the location of Areas 1 and 2

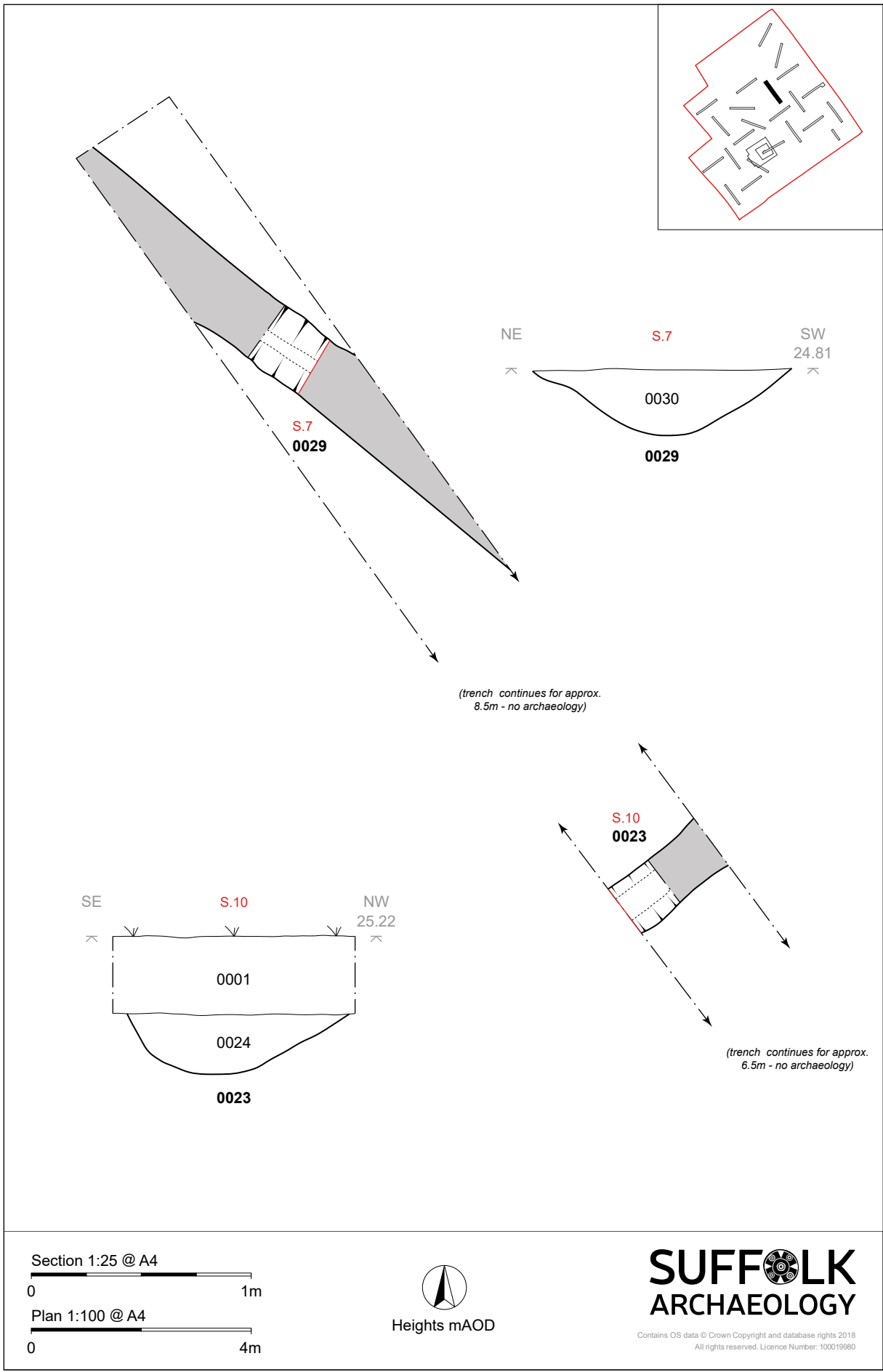


Figure 3. Trench 5: Plan and sections



## 5. Results

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Twenty-three trenches were excavated in accordance with the approved trench plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were positioned to sample all areas of the proposed development area and to investigate a number of anomalies identified by the geophysics survey.

A number of features were recorded within the excavated trenches although none of these were coincidental with the anomalies identified by the geophysics survey. Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 8 were located to test for the presence of a possible ring ditch suggested by the geophysical survey. Although Trench 5 did reveal the presence of two separate ditches no positive evidence for a ring ditch was identified in this location.

The natural subsoil revealed in the trenches comprised a yellow gravel and sand with silt, which lay directly below the present ploughsoil at depths of between 0.3m to 0.35m. Modern plough-lines and linear intrusions caused by other modern agricultural equipment were visible in most trenches indicating the subsoil had been truncated.

A description of each of the evaluation trenches with positive results, and the subsequent excavation areas, follows below. Scale plans of these trenches and the recorded feature sections can be found in Figures 3 to 7, 11 and 12; See Figures 8 to 10 for plans and sections of the excavation areas. A full list of context numbers issued during both phases of the fieldwork can be found as Appendix 2 of this report. Fig. 13 shows a summary of the features recorded during the trenched evaluation and subsequent excavation. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trenches 1 to 4, 6 to 8, 13, 17, 18 and 20.

### 5.1. Trench Descriptions:

#### Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

A roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench within which two features, 0023 and 0029, were identified. Both have been interpreted as ditches.

Ditch 0023 was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and measured 1.0m in width and 0.28m in depth (Plate 1). A small fragment (5g) of probably post-medieval roof tile was recovered from the single fill of mid greyish-brown, sandy silt with occasional small stones

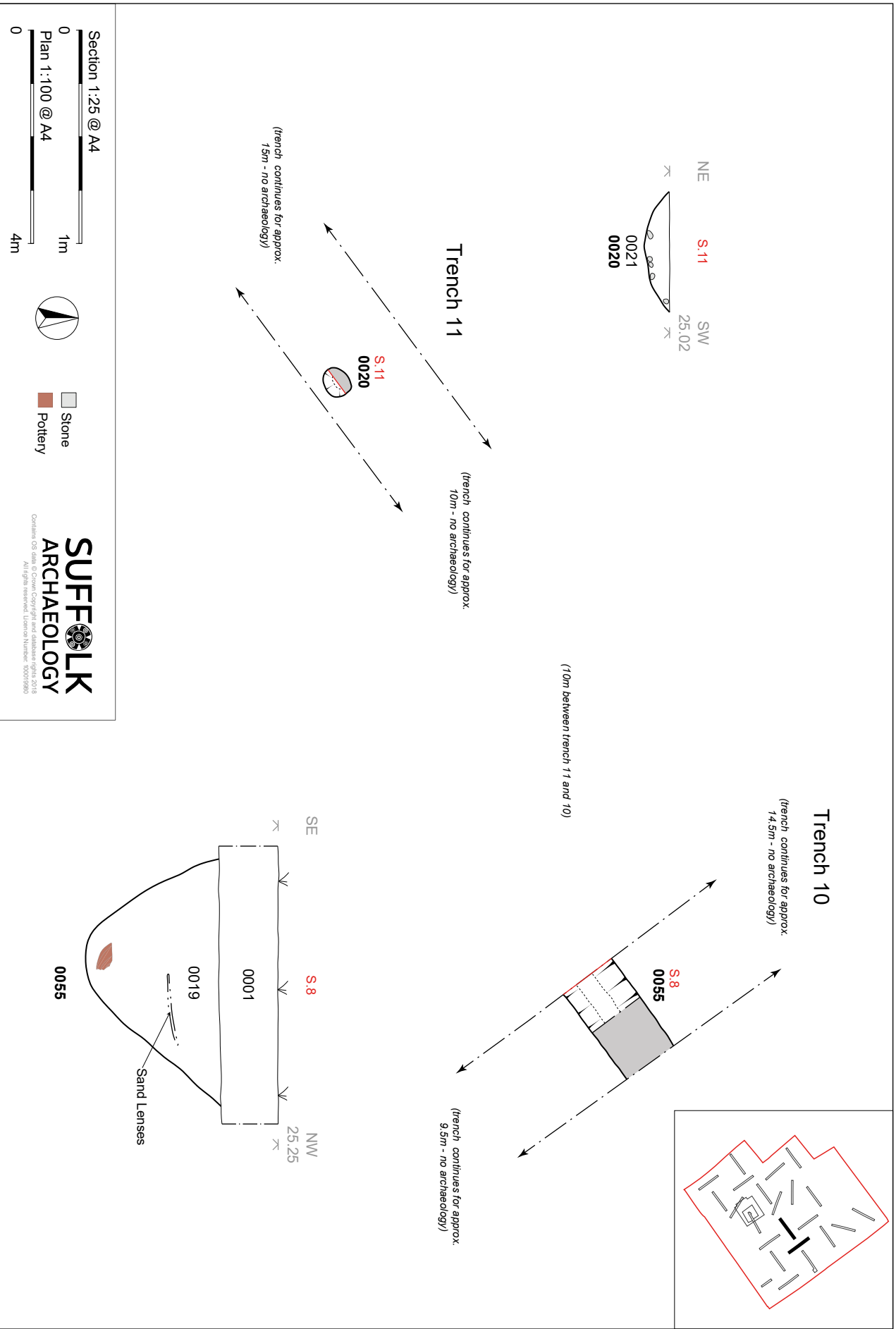


Figure 4. Trenches 10 and 11: Plans and sections

(0024). The alignment of this feature suggests it is part of ditch 0054 in Trench 12, ditch 0031 in Trench 14 and ditch 0025 in Trench 15.

Ditch 0029 was aligned roughly northwest-southeast and was 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 2). It contained a single fill of dark brown grey silty sand (0030). No finds were recovered from the excavated section. The alignment of this feature suggests it may be a continuation of ditch 0011 in Trench 21.

## Trench 9

A northeast-southwest aligned trench within which a single ditch was exposed. This feature marks a post-medieval field boundary (ditch 0017) that was sampled in Trenches 10, 12, 14 and 15. It was quickly realised the ditch would run the full length of trench and to avoid further exposure of a relatively late and already well sampled ditch the trench was moved approximately 2m to the northwest, but no other features were identified. The ditch itself was not sampled in this trench.

## Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

A roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench within which a single feature, interpreted as a ditch (cut 0055; same as ditch 0017), was identified. It measured 1.1m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.67m (Plate 3). It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sand lenses (0019) from which two joining sherds (1306g) of earthenware pottery, dated to the post-medieval period, were recovered. This post-medieval ditch was also seen in Trenches 9, 12, 14 and 15.

## Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

A roughly northeast-southwest aligned trench within which a single feature (0020) was identified (Plate 4). It was oval in shape with an uneven base and contained a single fill (0021) of pale yellow-grey silt with infrequent charcoal flecks. It was initially interpreted as a possible pit but in hindsight, it was probably of natural origin (an animal disturbance, an area of root disturbance or just a geological variation).

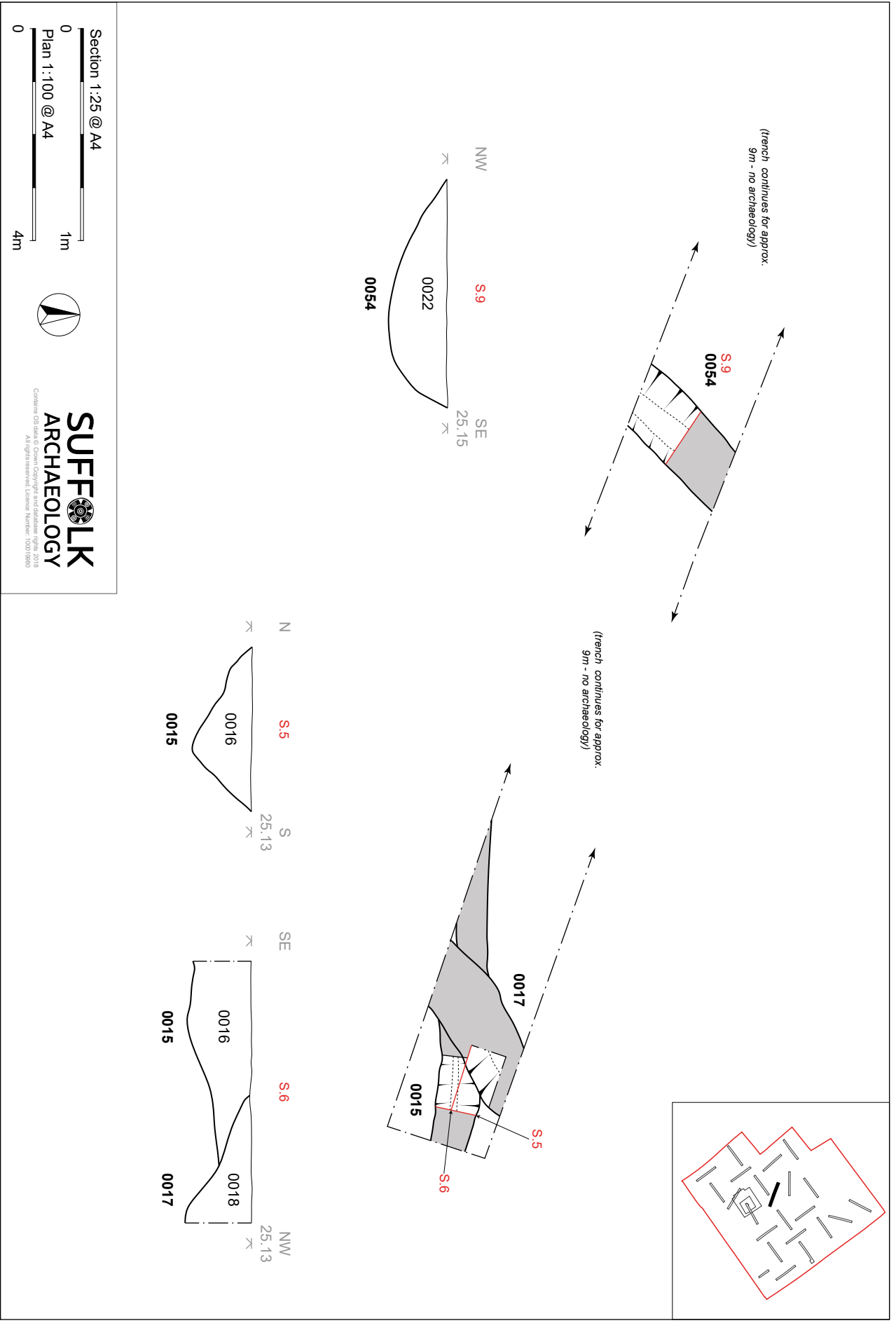


Figure 5. Trench 12: Plan and sections

## Trench 12 (Fig. 5)

A roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench within which three features were identified, 0015, 0017 and 0054, all of which were interpreted as ditches.

Ditch 0015 was aligned east-west and measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a single fill of mid grey-brown silty sand (0016) from which no finds were recovered. This feature was cut by ditch 0017 (Plate 5), a continuation of the post-medieval ditch seen in Trenches 9, 10, 14 and 15. Here it measured 1.1m in width, was cut to a depth of 0.3m, and had a single fill of dark grey-brown silty sand (0018).

Ditch 0054 was aligned roughly northeast-southwest, was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 6). It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (0022). No finds were recovered from the excavated section. The alignment of this feature suggests it is probably a continuation of ditch 0023 in Trench 5, ditch 0031 in Trench 14, and ditch 0025 in Trench 15.

## Trench 14 (Fig. 6)

A roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench within which two features were identified, 0031 and 0033. Both have been interpreted as ditches.

Ditch 0031 was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and measured 0.8m in width and was 0.28m in depth (Plate 7). It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones (0032). The alignment of this feature suggests it is part of Ditch 0023 in Trench 5, Ditch 0054 in Trench 12 and Ditch 0025 in Trench 15.

Ditch 0033 measured 1.4m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.54m (Plate 8). It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones (0034) from which no finds were recovered. This feature is a continuation of the post-medieval ditch, 0017, seen in Trenches 9, 10, 12 and 15.

## Trench 15 (Fig. 6)

A northeast-southwest aligned trench within which two features were identified, 0025 and 0027, both of which have been interpreted as ditches.

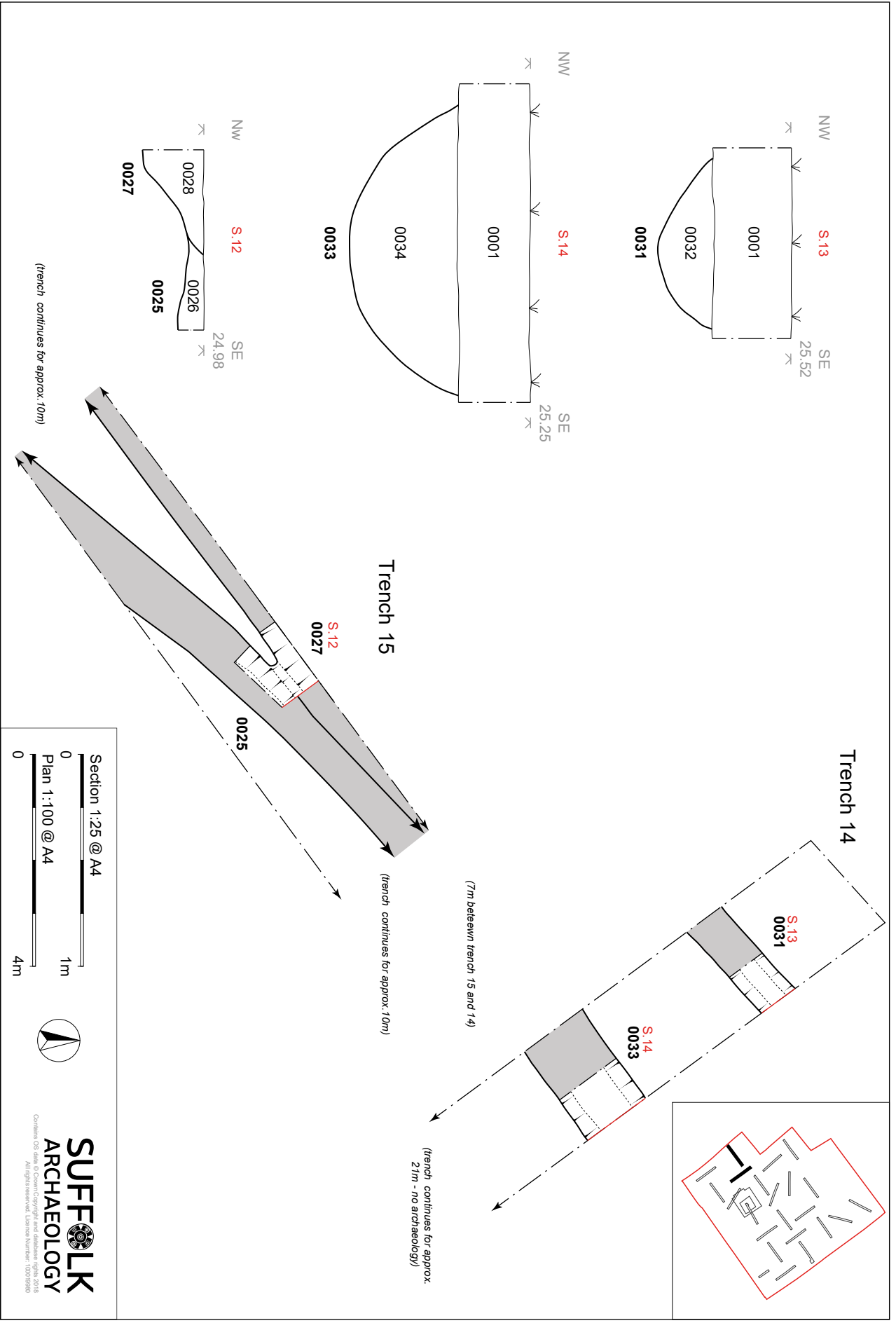


Figure 6. Trenches 14 and 15: Plans and sections

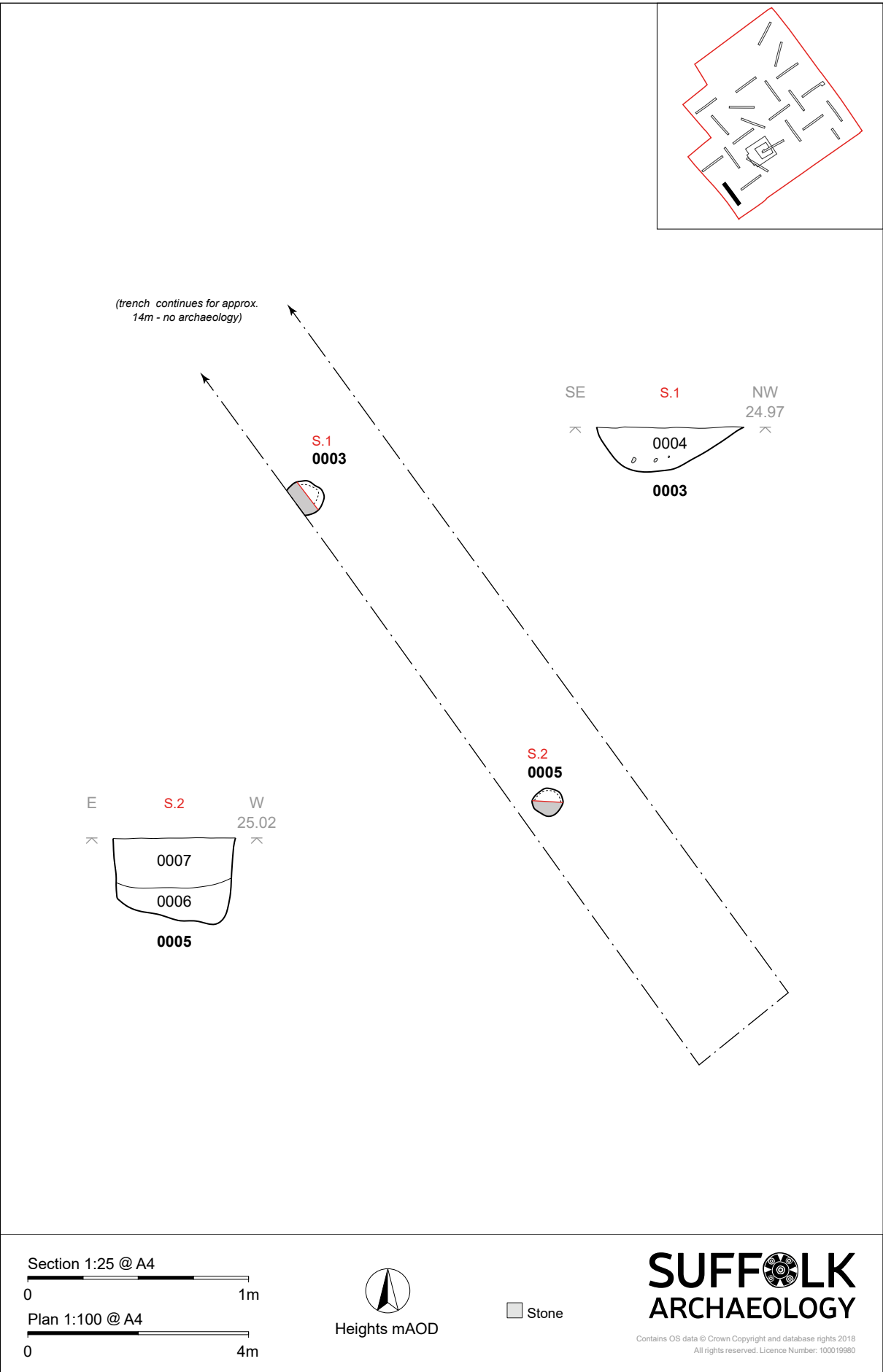


Figure 7. Trench 16: Plan and sections

Ditch 0025 was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and measured 1.0m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a single fill of mid grey-brown silty sand (0026) from which no finds were recovered. This feature appears to be a continuation of Ditch 0023 in Trench 5, Ditch 0054 in Trench 12, and Ditch 0031 in Trench 14.

Ditch 0025 was cut by Ditch 0027 (Plate 9), a continuation of the post-medieval ditch, 0017, seen in Trenches 9, 10, 12 and 14.

### Trench 16 (Fig. 7)

A northeast-southwest aligned trench within which two features were identified, 0003 and 0005, both of which have been interpreted as possible pits or post holes.

Pit 0003 lay partly beyond the southwest edge of the trench but it was probably comprised an oval shaped cut measuring 0.65m by at least 0.5m, with sloping sides down to a rounded base at a depth of 0.22m (Plate 10). It contained a single fill (0004) of mid greyish-brown sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.

Pit 0005 comprised a roughly circular cut measuring 0.5m in diameter. It had vertical sides down to a sloping base at a maximum depth of 0.4m (Plate 11). It contained a basal fill (0006) of dark grey-brown sand and gravel which was overlain by an upper fill of dark grey-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from either deposit.

### Trench 19 and Areas 1 & 2 (Figs. 8, 9 and 10)

A roughly northeast-southwest aligned trench within which a single feature (0008), interpreted as a cremation burial, was recorded on the northwest edge of the trench, close to its southwest end. An additional area was stripped around this burial (Area 1), which revealed three further cremation burials (0039, 0042 and 0051) and two other small pit type features (0045 and 0048), that were possibly associated (Plate 12).

Due to the potential for further burials to be present the site was revisited and an additional area was stripped around the previously recorded burials (Area 2). This work, which completely encompassed Area 1, revealed three more burials, one of which was within a ring ditch, and two other possibly associated features. All; features lay directly below the



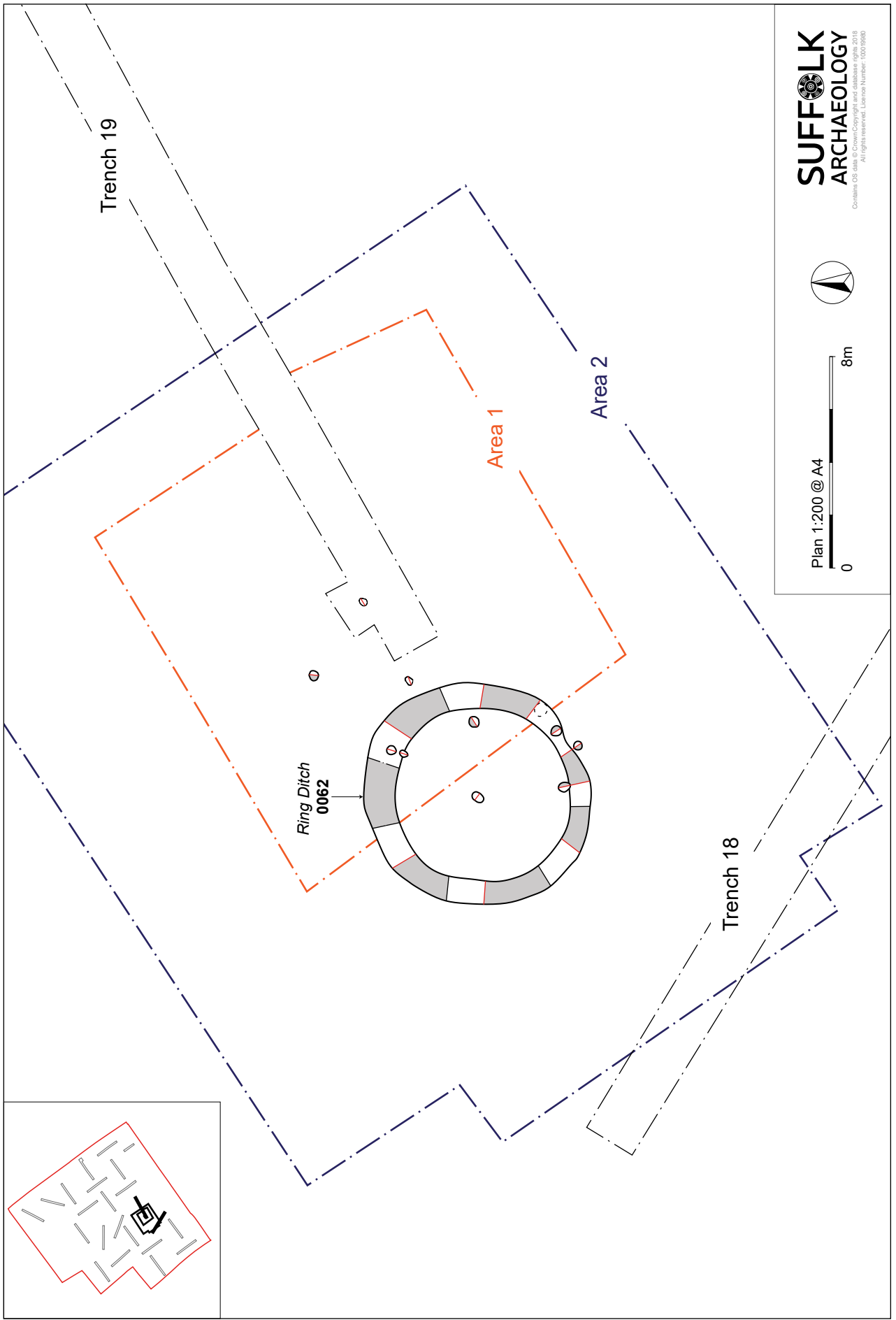


Figure 8. Plan of Area 2

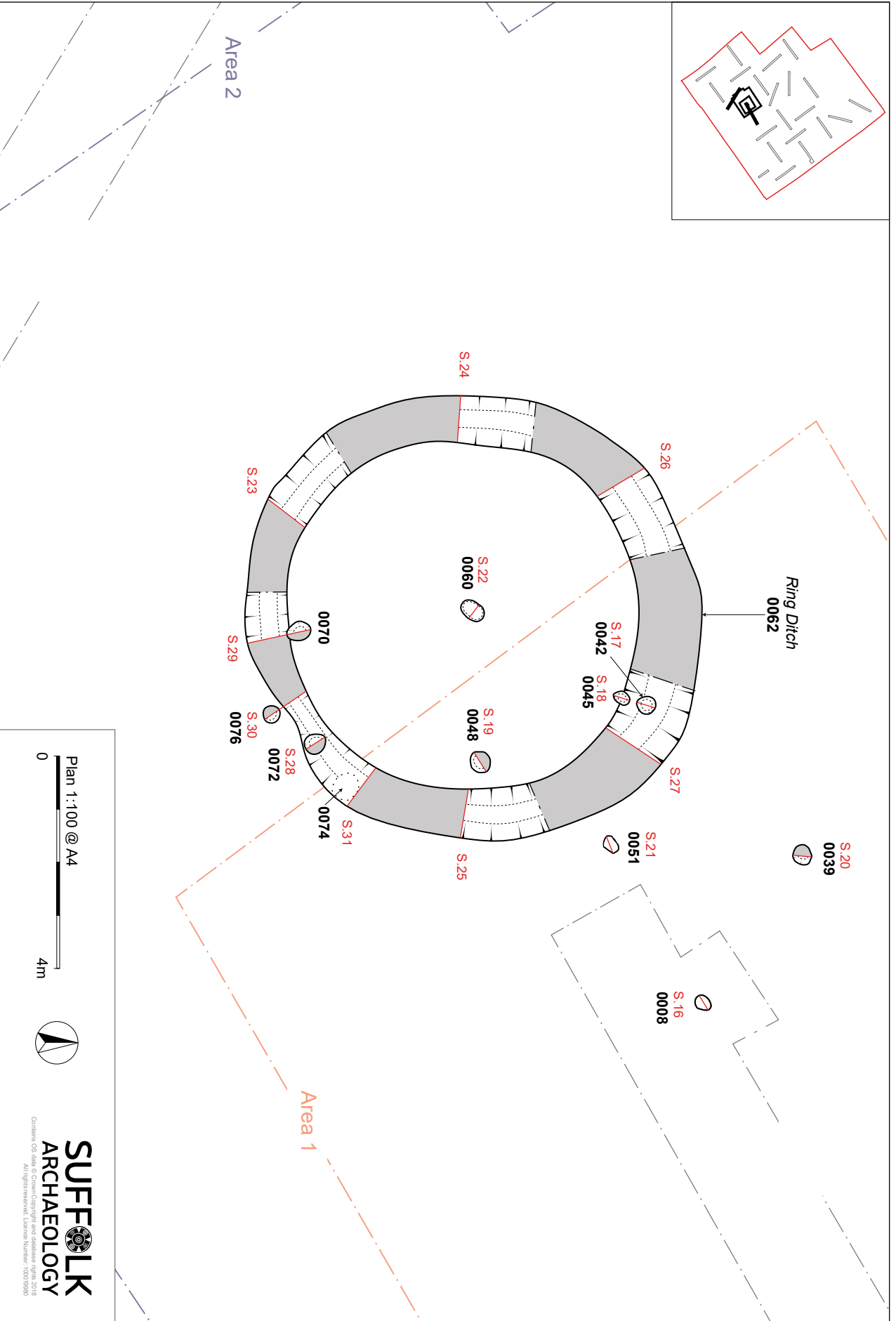


Figure 9. Plan of ring-ditch 0062 and surrounding features

modern ploughsoil and all had been truncated through repeated ploughing of the field. Occasional deeper slots, probably the result of a subsoiler being used to improve drainage, were also evident.

The extent of Areas 1 and 2, a summary of the features revealed, and their relationship to Trench 19, is indicated in Figure 8. Figure 9 comprises a more detailed plan of the features whilst the recorded sections can be found in Figure 10. The features are described below.

### **Cremation Burials**

A total of seven features and deposits excavated within the site have been interpreted as cremation burials. A further two deposits that contained burnt human bone were also recovered from the fill of a ring ditch that encircled one of the burials. Two of the burials were contained in urns, parts of which were *in-situ*, whilst the remaining five comprised charcoal rich deposits with fragments of burnt bone that were contained within small oval-shaped cuts, one of which was centrally placed within a circular ring ditch.

Due to the presence of burnt bone, bulk samples, comprising 100% of the fills present, were taken for post-excavation analysis. This analysis has confirmed the presence of burnt human bone within these features, although in some cases only very low levels of burnt human bone were present and consequently the interpretation of these deposits as individual burials is open to discussion.

**0008:** This burial comprised a deposit of burnt human remains contained within a Middle Bronze Age urn that was first identified in Trench 19 during the evaluation phase of the fieldwork (Plate 13). It consisted of only the lower portion of the urn (Plate 14), the upper section having been truncated by ploughing and lost. It contained a fill (0010) of a dark grey to black sandy silt with significant quantities of charcoal and burnt human bone that was placed within a small pit (0009) cut into the surface of the natural subsoil, although this could not be detected in section suggesting it was probably of a similar size to the urn. The surviving section of urn had a maximum height of c.0.15m and measured c.0.34m by 0.30m. It appeared to be slightly oval in shape in plan, but this was probably due to later disturbance.

**0039:** This feature, which was interpreted as a burial, comprised an un-urned deposit of charcoal rich, dark grey-black sandy silt with occasional fragments of burnt human bone (0041). It was contained within a circular shaped cut (0040), c.0.35m in diameter, with gentle sloping sides down to a rounded base at a depth of c.0.1m (Plates 15 and 16).

**0042:** A possible cremation burial that consisted of a charcoal rich deposit of sandy silt with infrequent fragments of burnt human bone (0044). It was contained within a cut (0043), roughly circular in shape, c.0.35m in diameter, with gentle sloping sides, although slightly steeper on the southern edge, down to a rounded base at a depth of c.0.1m (Plates 17 and 18). Only 3.1g of burnt human bone was recovered from this feature suggesting it may simply be an associated deposit rather than an individual burial, or it possibly comprised a 'token burial'.

Located adjacent to this burial was a similar, but slightly smaller, feature, 0045, interpreted as a pit. It was roughly oval in shape and measured 0.34m by 0.25m and 0.08m deep. It also contained a charcoal rich fill (0047) although no burnt bone was recovered during post-excavation analysis. Both these features were cut into the fill of the ring ditch 0062.

**0051:** A cremation burial that consisted of a small oval shaped cut measuring 0.35m by 0.25m and 0.05m deep (0052) that had been slightly disturbed by ploughing (Plate 19). It contained a fill (0053) of a dark grey to black sandy silt with significant quantities of charcoal and burnt human bone (Plate 20). Also evident within the fill was a number of fragments of pottery, mostly rim sherds, that formed large sectors of a circle that were possibly *in-situ*. The presence of rim sherds suggests the cremation deposit had been contained within an inverted urn, the majority of which had been lost through repeated truncation by ploughing.

**0060:** A cremation burial central to the circular ring ditch, 0062. Comprised an un-urned burial deposit contained within an roughly oval shaped cut measuring approximately 0.48m by 0.34m and cut to a depth of 0.1m, which had been badly disturbed by ploughing and subsoiling (Plates 21 and 22). The fill (0061) consisted of dark grey-black charcoal rich sandy silt with abundant fragments of burnt human bone.

The surrounding ring ditch measured c.1m in width and was approximately 0.2m deep. It had an internal diameter of c.6.8m and was near circular but with a slight flattening on the

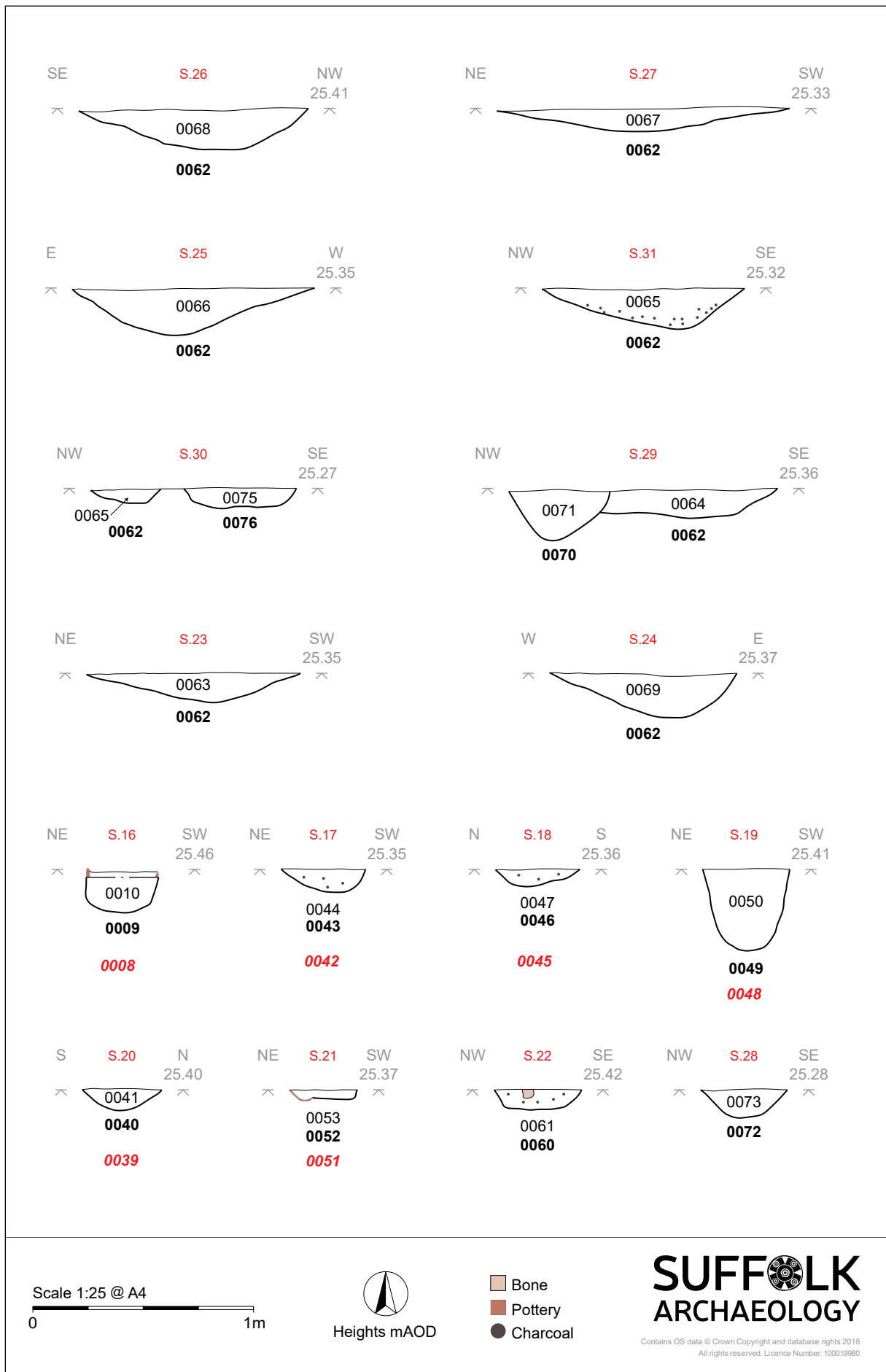


Figure 10. Area 2: Sections

western edge (Plate 23). The profile of the ditch consisted of a gentle slope on the inner edge down to a rounded base, with a gentle but slightly steeper slope on the outer edge (Plate 24). The fill generally comprised a pale brownish-grey sandy silt with infrequent charcoal flecks, except for in the southwest quadrant and along the southern stretch where the fill was noticeably darker, primarily due to it having a higher charcoal content. In this area occasional, but infrequent, fragments of burnt bone were also visible. Where higher concentrations of charcoal and burnt bone were noted bulk soil samples were taken (Samples 8 and 9), analysis of which has indeed confirmed the presence of burnt human bone within the ditch fill. Sample 8, which was taken from the southwest segment of the ditch (0063), yielded 1.3g of burnt bone. Sample 9, from a ditch segment (0065) in the southeast quadrant and produced 23.5g of burnt human bone.

For a short stretch in the southeast quadrant the ditch appeared to narrow although it was not clear if this was due to truncation and possible animal disturbance or was a real phenomenon that possibly suggested an entrance.

**0072:** This probable burial comprised an oval shaped cut, 0.4m by 0.45m and 0.14m deep, with a black, charcoal rich containing frequent burnt bone fragments (0073). It was cut through the fill of the ring ditch 0062 in an area of the ditch where the fill was noticeably charcoal rich (0065).

**0074:** This probable burial was recovered from the fill of the ring ditch 0062 in an area where the fill was rich in charcoal. It appeared as an area of charcoal with a noticeably dense concentration of burnt bone. Despite the lack of an obviously separate feature a cut and fill number (0074 and 0075) were attributed and the entire 'bone-rich' deposit was retained as a bulk soil sample (Sample No. 12). Subsequent analysis of the sample recovered a total of 84.2g of burnt human bone, which is comparable with the urned cremation 0051 and suggests this was a separate internment within the ditch.

### Trench 21 (Fig. 11)

A roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench within which a single feature, interpreted as a ditch (cut 0011), was identified. It measured 1.4m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.55m (Plate 25). It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (0012). No finds were recovered. The alignment of this feature suggests it may be a continuation of ditch 0029 in Trench 5.

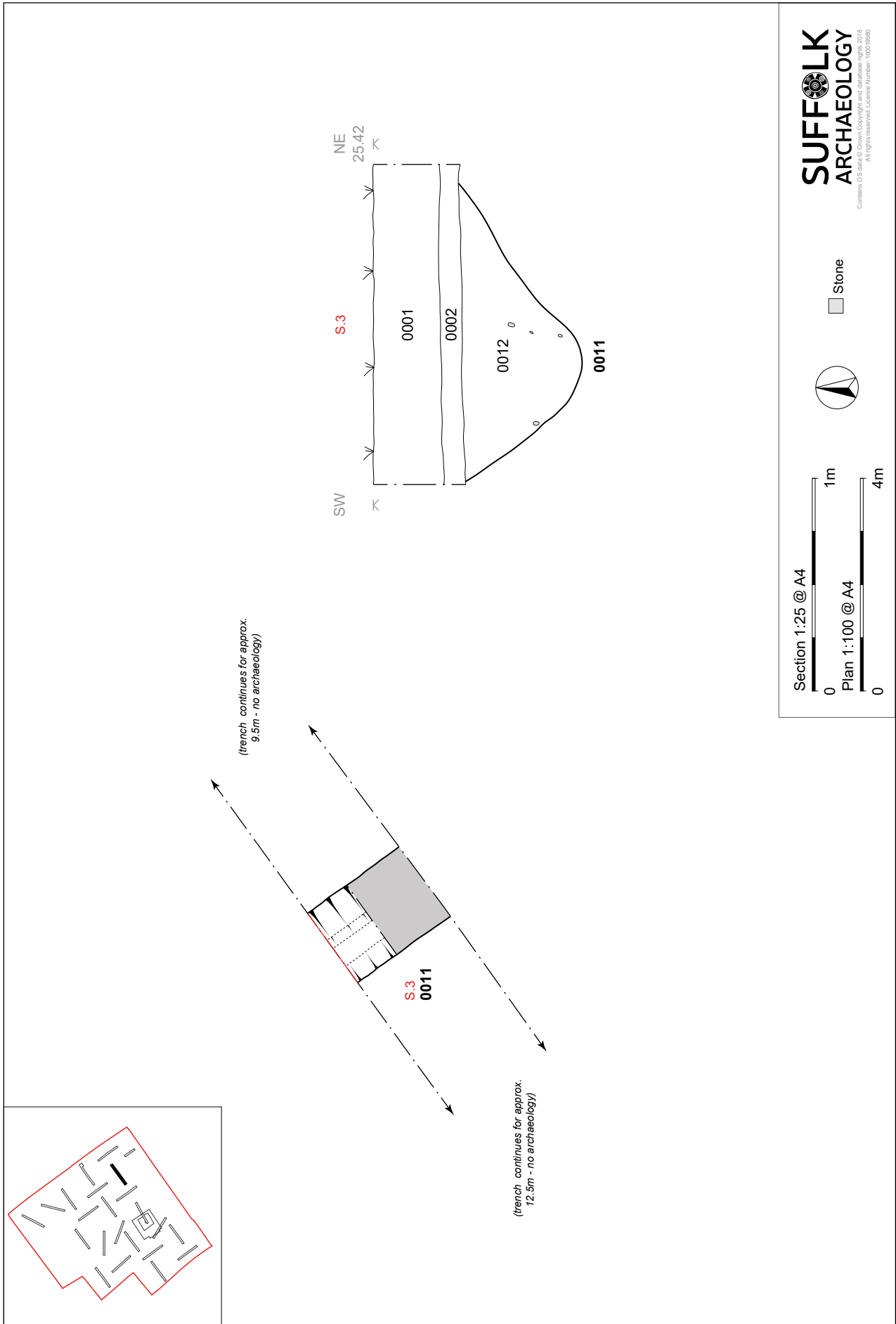


Figure 11. Trench 21: Plan and sections

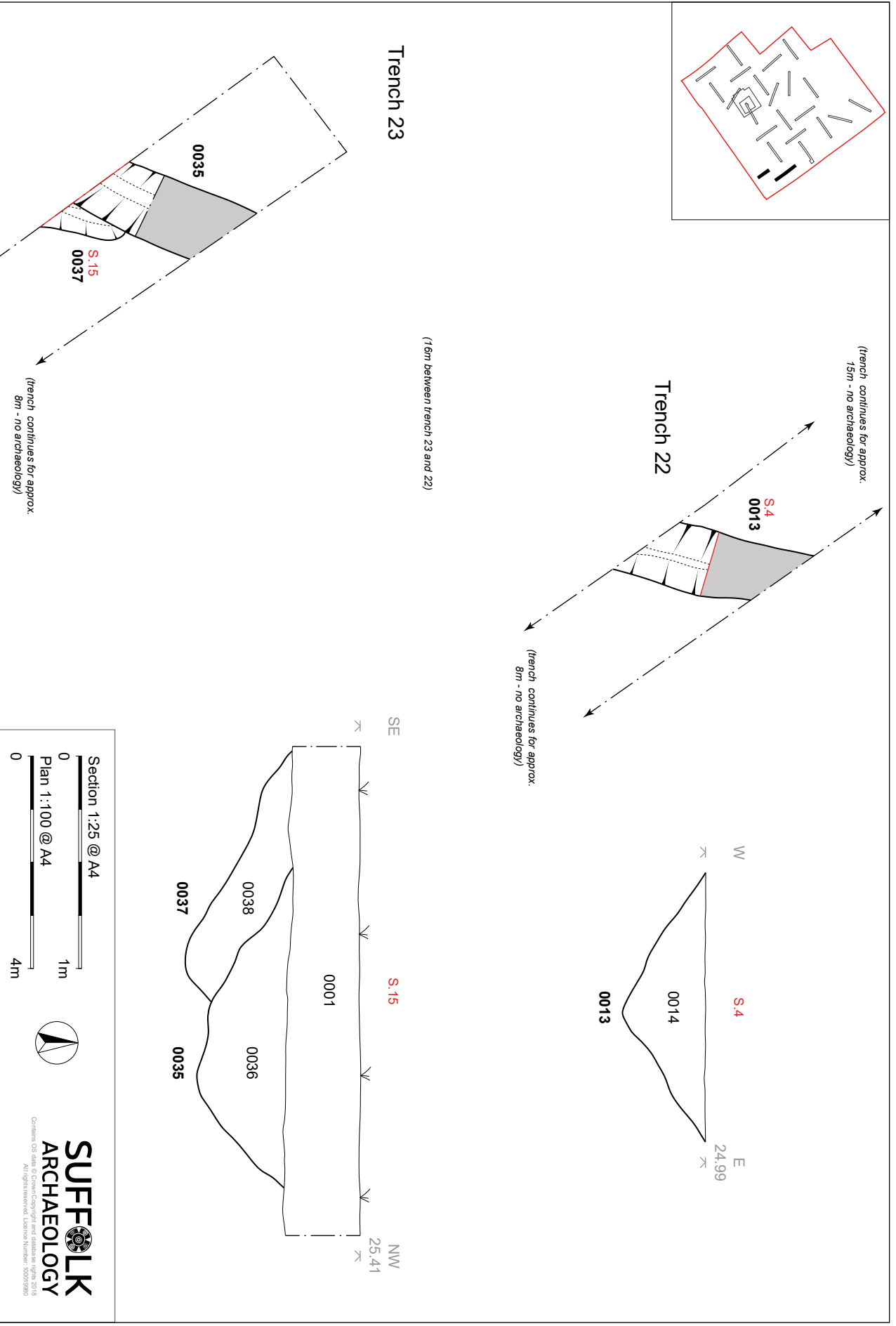


Figure 12. Trenches 22 and 23: Plans and sections



### Trench 22 (Fig. 12)

A roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench within which a single feature (0013), interpreted as a ditch, was identified. It was aligned roughly north-south and measured 1.26m in width and 0.38m in depth (Plate 26) with a single fill (0014) of dark grey brown silty sand. Its alignment suggests this feature may be a continuation of ditch 0035 in Trench 23.

### Trench 23 (Fig. 12)

A roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench within which two features, 0035 and 0037, were identified. Both have been interpreted as ditches. It could be seen in plan and section that ditch 0035 was later than ditch 0037 (Plate 27).

Ditch 0037 appeared to comprise the northern terminus of a north-south aligned ditch. It was cut by the adjacent ditch, 0035, but a projection of the profile, as seen in section, suggests it was c.1.0m in width and 0.47m in deep. It contained a single fill of dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones (0038).

Ditch 0035 was aligned roughly north-south and measured 1.2m wide and 0.41m deep. It had a single fill of mid grey-brown silty sand (0036) from which no finds were recovered. This feature appears to be a continuation of Ditch 0013 in Trench 22. Cuts the ditch terminus 0037.

## 6. The finds evidence

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Ioannis Smyrnaiois & Stephen Benfield (with post-medieval identifications by Richenda Goffin)

### 6.1 Introduction

The finds from the site consist primarily of a number of cremation burials and deposits of cremated bone associated with a small ring-ditch. A few associated finds (a flint arrowhead and two truncated pottery urns) can be dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age respectively.

The total bulk finds from the excavation are presented in Table 2 below. The table does not include any material collected from soil samples which is discussed together with the hand-collected bulk finds in the following sections of this report. The hand-collected material derived from six contexts.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clinker		Finds spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0008	322	2015					Middle Bronze Age
0010	20	94					Middle Bronze Age
0019	2	1306					Post-medieval
0024			1	5			modern
0028			1	14	1	1	modern
0053	72	270					Middle Bronze Age
<i>Totals</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>3685</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	

Table 2. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

The site produced 462 sherds of pottery weighing 3,708 grams. The material comes from six contexts including sherds from four soil samples. A quantification of the assemblage by chronological periods is presented in Table 3 and a full catalogue of the pottery is presented in Appendix 4. While almost the whole assemblage by sherd count (99%) consists of prehistoric pottery this accounts for only 64.9% of the assemblage by weight. This is due to the large weight of two joining sherds of post-medieval pottery from a single vessel.

Period	No	No %	Wt/g	Wt/g %
Prehistoric	458	99.1	2405	64.9
Post-medieval	4	0.9	1303	35.1
<i>Totals</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3708</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 3. Quantification of pottery by chronological period

## Prehistoric pottery

The prehistoric assemblage consists of 458 sherds together weighing 2,405 grams. All of this comes from two truncated pottery vessels accompanying two cremation burials 0008 & 0051. Both of these burials had been contained within the pottery urns which were recovered from these features by hand (lifted as intact cremation deposits) and as loose sherds from two soil samples. Several other cremation burials/deposits of cremated bone were also present but none of these produce any pottery. All the sherds are in a relatively dense, medium to soft fabric tempered with quartz, grog and organic material (QGV). The nature of the pots indicates that they are part of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition, most commonly encountered as complete or part vessel in funerary contexts.

Burial 0008 was located approximately 4m northeast of a small ring ditch. The remains of the pot consist of the base and lower wall of a large, flat based urn set upright in a burial pit. This contained a quantity of cremated bone (0010). Originally intact when excavated (lifted), stress cracks from its time in the ground have reduced the base to joining sherds. The wall of the pot survives to a height of approximately 150mm with the wall sherds approximately 12mm thick. The fabric is medium-dark grey in colour with an orange red oxidised exterior margin, red-buff exterior surface and buff interior surface. The surviving part of the pot is plain and with no decoration to the surface.

Burial 0051 was located in a small burial pit just outside of the ring ditch to the northeast of this feature. The pot (0053) was in an inverted position and only the uppermost part of the pot remains, the lower part having been removed by truncation of the feature. It had been covering the cremated bone or this was trapped inside against an organic lid when put into the ground. Somewhat unexpectedly, given its inverted position, the broken rim (as represented by the sherds) is not a complete circuit, only approximately 60% of the rim being present. That part of the pot was missing on one side off the feature was noted during excavation. The reason for this is not entirely clear, although there was no clear evidence of disturbance to the missing area so that the vessel may not have been whole originally. However. It is probably more likely that disturbance to the feature has pulled part of the pot away which is now lost. The fabric is medium-dark grey in colour with an oxidised margin, burnished grey surface and burnished brownish-red interior surface. Some of the rim sherds have an oxidised brownish orange exterior surface which might be surface clouding result from the initial firing. The rim itself is flattened on the top and there is a slight neck just below the rim. The sherds indicate a rim diameter of c.220mm.

The pot from 0008 almost certainly represents the base of a large bucket-like urn. While the upper part is missing, so that the pot could possibly also have represented a Collared urn of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date, the smaller burnished vessel 0053 can be identified as part of a globular urn typical of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Gibson 2002, 105-107) so that a Middle Bronze Age date was considered most likely for both the pots. This is confirmed by a radiocarbon determination on the bone from the large bucket-like urn (0008) which produced a calibrated date of 1506-1414 BC at 94.5% probability (see section 7 this report).

Trimley St Martin falls within the south Suffolk/north Essex area which is known for a distinctive group of Deverel-Rimbury pottery associated with cremation burials and referred to as Ardleigh-style, named after the large number of these pots found with burials at Ardleigh in Essex (Brown 1999, 78). In contrast to the more widespread Deverel-Rimbury tradition featuring mostly relatively plain pots, the large urns of Ardleigh-style are commonly decorated. This decoration may extend to most of the body although is also restricted to areas such as the upper or lower halves. The surviving portion of the large urn here is plain and allows little further comment other than it could possibly have been decorated on the missing mid-upper body area. Smaller, often plain, though finer finished pots such as the globular urn here are also relatively common at the Ardleigh site, sometimes with small lugs around the mid body. Current dating of burials associated with Ardleigh-style pottery indicate a currency centring on the second half of the second millennium BC, c. 1600-1300 BC (Brown 1999, 78; Brown 2008, 43) the date associated with the large urn here falling within the earlier part of that range.

### Post-medieval pottery

There are two joining fragments from a glazed red earthenware pot, from ditch 0055 (0019) and which can be broadly dated to the period of the 16th-18th century (Plates 3 & 29). This is part of the lid of a large cylindrical jar or bin. The lid would have been approximately 50cm in diameter. The top is glazed and carries two thumb impressions from the base of a handle (now missing). The internal surface is plain but has a pronounced internal lip.

Two small pieces of pottery of modern date (late 18th-19th/20th century) were recovered, one each from two soil samples. Both samples are associated with cremations

burials/cremation deposits and the pottery is clearly intrusive to these contexts. A small undecorated fragment of Ironstone China (IRST) dating to the early 19th century or later came from Sample 3 from cremation 0042. A decorated pearl ware fragment (PEW), dating between the late 18th and middle 19th centuries was recovered from Sample 7 from cremation 0060 (0061).

### 6.3 Ceramic building material

The site produced two small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) from ditch fill. Ditch 0023 (0024) produced a small piece (5 grams) in a medium sandy fabric and which is most likely from a post-medieval roof tile (RTP?). Ditch 0027 (0028) produced another similar piece (14 grams) of possible post-medieval roof tile (RTP?). The latter piece has the same or a similar fabric to the first one and preserves two flat sides forming an edge. One of the flat sides is slightly burnt.

### 6.4 Worked flint

A finely made barbed and tanged arrowhead (SF1000) was recovered from Sample 3 from cremation 0042 (0044) located in the fill of the ring ditch. The arrowhead is 250mm long, has a maximum width of 20mm and weighs one gram. It is pressure-flaked and made from a grey-brown flint. It carries light patination and one of its edges is slightly damaged. These types of arrowhead can be dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and are current over the period c.2500-1500 BC (Butler 2005, 162).

### 6.5 Heat-altered flint

The excavation produced 851 grams of burnt flint deriving from four samples. This is summarised in Table 4 below. The flint is highly fragmented and primarily high-fired with some pieces exhibiting moderate degrees of firing on their surfaces.

Context	Sample	Feature Number	Feature Type	H-A flint Wt/g
0010	1	0019	cremation	1
0042	3	0042	cremation	9
0063	8	0062	ditch	634
0075	12	0074	cremation	207

Table 4. Quantification of heat-altered flint.

## **7. The environmental evidence**

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### **7.1 Introduction**

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

Ten cremation burials and deposits of cremated bone together with the fill of probable associated discreet cremation features were lifted as complete samples and were processed and examined following the excavation (Samples 1-7 & 10-12). The cremated bone itself is generally in a relatively poor condition while the cremation samples were generally rich in wood charcoal. Two other bulk soil samples taken from ditches, associated with single, small finds of late medieval or post-medieval date, produced limited quantities of plant macrofossils (Samples 8 & 9). Both the cremated human skeletal remains and other environmental evidence are discussed in the following report sections (sections 7.1 & 7.2).

### **7.2 Human skeletal remains**

Sue Anderson

#### **Introduction**

Ten groups of cremated bone from up to nine burials were analysed. Two burials (0010 and 0053) were found in pottery vessels of Middle Bronze Age date. These, together with the unurned burial 0039, were located to the north-east of ring-ditch 0062, which surrounded the central burial 0060. The other cremation deposits were recovered from, or cutting, the fill of the ring-ditch.

#### **Methodology**

The samples were processed by wet-sieving and divided into fractions (>10 mm, >4 mm, <4 mm and <2 mm). Only one burial, the contents of urn 0008, was excavated by spit. The bone from each context was sorted into five categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified. All fragments within each category were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram, and those in the identified categories were also counted to produce an average fragment weight. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. These data are listed in Appendix 5. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable

fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (Ferembach *et al.* 1980) and McKinley (1994; 2004).

### Quantification, identification, collection and survival

Table 5 shows the bone weights and percentages of identified bone from the features containing cremated human remains, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided in the first row.

Context	Overall No.	Total wt(g)	% ident	% skull	% axial	% upper limb	% lower limb
Expected*				18.2	20.6	23.1	38.1
0008/0010	0008	122.0	7.6	2.6	0.0	56.6	40.8
0041	0039	83.4	13.8	16.7	0.0	10.1	73.2
0044	0042	3.1	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0053	0051	72.7	15.4	1.3	0.0	27.3	85.7
0061	0060	169.6	56.7	58.6	0.0	7.1	41.4
0063	0062	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0065	0062	23.5	3.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0073	0072	51.7	9.5	56.8	0.0	0.0	43.2
0075	0074	84.2	14.0	17.1	0.0	5.7	82.9

Table 5. Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton

(\*expected proportions from McKinley 1994, 6)

All burials produced relatively small quantities of bone. Mays (1998, table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1,500 grams for females and 2,300 grams for males. The largest quantity of bone in this assemblage came from cremation fill 0061 and is roughly a tenth of the expected adult weight. The two urned burials produced very small quantities.

Fragment sizes were generally medium to small in this group and rates of identification are generally low. This is largely a result of the abraded state of most of the fragments, as any diagnostic surface features have been lost. Urned cremations usually contain less fragmented remains and rates of identification are generally above 60%, but most of the groups in this assemblage are below 20%. The highest rate of identification, for cremation fill 0061, is due to the large number of skull fragments which are identifiable despite the eroded nature of the bone. No axial fragments have been identified in any of the bone groups and this is probably due to these finer and thinner fragments, which are often less calcined, being lost in acidic soil conditions.

The overall average weights of skull fragments varied between 0.1–0.8 grams, whilst identified long bone fragments were on average 0.5–1.7 grams in weight (Appendix 5). The largest skull fragment in the group was from burial 0060 (fill 0061) and measured 26mm across, and the largest long bone fragment, from burial 0008 (fill 0010, Spit 2), was 55mm long, but these two pieces were exceptional in this group, with most of the larger fragments measuring below 40mm in length.

Skull fragments were over-represented amongst the identifiable material in five of the burials; lower limb fragments were also over-represented in six, and upper limb fragments were over-represented in two. It has been suggested that “it should be possible to recognise any bias in the collection of certain areas of the body after cremation” (McKinley 1994, 6); however, there is also some bias inherent in the identification of elements. McKinley notes the ease with which even tiny fragments of skull can be recognised, and conversely the difficulty of identifying long bone fragments. These figures can therefore provide only a rough guide to what was originally collected for burial, particularly when dealing with truncated or incomplete remains. However, the unusually low proportion of cranial remains in the two urned burials is worthy of note – presumably there would have been more of the skull higher up in each vessel.

## Urned burials

### Burial 0008

Pit 0008 contained the lower portion of a truncated pottery vessel of Bronze Age date. A small quantity of bone (8.4 grams) was hand-collected and the remainder was lifted with the pot and excavated in three spits in the finds workshop (0010). The fragments had been fired to a relatively high temperature and were a uniform white. All were heavily abraded. Table 6 shows the quantities of bone from each spit.

Context	Wt (g)
0008	8.4
0010 Spit 1	12.5
0010 Spit 2	64.4
0010 Spit 3	36.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>122.0</i>

Table 6. Bone from pit 0008

The largest quantity of bone came from Spit 2, and fragments from this part of the urn were the largest recovered from any context in the assemblage. Nevertheless, only two



small fragments of tooth roots (0.2 grams) and a fragment of ?ulna shaft (3.2 grams) were identified. Fragments of humerus, femur and fibula shafts were identified in the hand-collected group. Most of the unidentified material appeared to be pieces of long bone shafts. The bones appeared to be adult, but sexing was not possible. A fragment of upper limb (3.2 grams) was selected for radiocarbon dating.

### **Burial 0051**

This inverted Middle Bronze Age urn, *circa* 3m to the south-west of 0008, was severely truncated and produced only 72.7 grams of bone from fill 0053. The bone was white and slightly abraded. Only two fragments of skull (one being a tooth fragment) were recovered, the remaining identifiable bone comprising fragments of humerus, femur and tibia. The largest long bone fragment was 33mm long, and the largest piece of skull only 8mm across. The remains were not sexable, but are likely to be adult.

### Unurned burial

### **Burial 0039**

This shallow pit lay *circa* 3m north-west of 0008, and fill 0041 contained 83.4 grams of bone. The bone was white in colour, abraded, and comprised a high proportion of small fragments. The largest fragment sizes were 12 mm from the skull and 38 mm for the long bones.

Identifiable fragments included skull (including two small pieces of petrous temporal), and shaft fragments of humerus, femur and tibia. The bones appeared to be adult, but sexing was not possible. A fragment of femur (weight 4.5 grams) was selected for radiocarbon dating.

### Ring-ditch 0062

### **Burial 0042**

This pit was within the north-eastern part of the ring-ditch and produced only 3.1 grams of bone from fill 0044. The bone was white and abraded. The only identifiable fragment was a piece of cranial vault measuring 15mm across. It was not possible to determine age or sex.

### **Burial 0060**

This pit was located at the centre of the ring-ditch and produced the largest quantity of bone from any of the burials, 169.6 grams from fill 0061. The largest fragments were 26mm (skull) and 40mm (long bone) in length.

Identified remains comprised 135 fragments of skull (including eighteen fragments of tooth root and a piece of the right zygoma), five pieces of upper limb (humerus, distal fragment of a proximal phalanx) and twenty-four pieces of lower limb (femur, tibia). Several fragments of cranial vault had open sutures and the skull was fairly thin. The remains may be those of a young adult female or an older sub-adult. A fragment of ?tibia (2.7 grams) was selected for radiocarbon dating.

### **Burial 0072**

This pit in the south-eastern part of the ring-ditch contained 51.7 grams in fill 0073. The bone was white and very abraded. The largest piece of skull was 19mm across and the largest long bone fragment was 26mm long.

There were sixty-six fragments of cranial vault and six fragments of lower limb bone (femur/tibia), the majority of pieces being fragments of unidentified long bone. The fragments appeared to belong to an adult, but sex was indeterminate. A fragment of long bone (1.5 grams) was sampled for radiocarbon dating.

### **Burial 0074**

This 'burial' was located to the east of 0072 and contained 84.2 grams of bone in fill 0075. The bone was white and very abraded, with maximum skull size of 16mm and long bone length of 25mm.

Twenty-eight fragments of skull, including four tooth root fragments, were identified, there was one piece of ulna shaft, and thirteen fragments of femur and tibia. The remains appeared to be adult but could not be sexed. A fragment of femur (2.2 grams) was selected for radiocarbon dating.

### **Deposit 0063**

This deposit was recovered from the south-west quadrant of the ring-ditch. It contained only 1.3 grams of cremated bone, of which three pieces were skull (maximum length 14mm) and the remainder unidentified. Age and sex could not be determined.

## Deposit 0065

This deposit was cut by burial 0072 and 0074 in the south-eastern part of the ring-ditch fill. It contained 23.5 grams of white, abraded bone. The maximum skull fragment size was 13mm and the maximum long bone length was 20mm.

Identifiable fragments comprised sixty-six pieces of cranial vault and six fragments of femur/tibia, with the remainder comprising unidentified long bone fragments. The skull fragments and most of the long bones appeared to belong to a child, although it is possible that some long bone fragments were adult.

## Radiocarbon dating

Four samples of cremated bone were submitted to Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre for analysis. Calibration of the radiocarbon dates was undertaken using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal4). The Radiocarbon Dating Certificates can be found in Appendix 7.

The calibrated dates for cremated remains are presented in Table 7. The cremations closely associated with the ring ditch span the period 1738-1529 BC at 94.5% probability. That for the urned cremation outside of the ditch (0008) is slightly later with a date range of 1506-1414 BC at 94.5% probability. The date profiles obtained for two the ring ditch cremations (0060 & 0072) are identical. It should be noted that the values obtained for these two samples in the laboratory (ratio of carbon -12 to carbon-13) were slightly different to each other, but later processing of the data by the laboratory produced an identical result.

Context	Feature	Feature type	Material	C14 result	Laboratory code
0010	0008	Urn cremation burial	Cremated human bone	1506-1414 BC calibrated ( $2\sigma$ ) (radio carbon age 3188 years +/- 28)	SUERC 81881 (GU48836)
0061	0060	cremation	Cremated human bone	1738-1535 BC calibrated ( $2\sigma$ ) (radio carbon age 3353 years +/- 28)	SUERC 81882 (GU48837)
0073	0072	cremation	Cremated human bone	1738-1535 BC calibrated ( $2\sigma$ ) (radio carbon age 3353 years +/- 28)	SUERC 81883 (GU48838)
0075	0074	cremation	Cremated human bone	1685-1529 BC calibrated ( $2\sigma$ ) (radio carbon age 3327 years +/- 28)	SUERC 81884 (GU48829)

Table 7. Summary of radiocarbon dating

## Summary and Discussion

Nine burials of cremated bone were recovered, of which three were separate burial pits (two with pottery urns), one was a primary burial within a ring-ditch, and the remainder formed secondary deposits within the ring-ditch itself.

In all cases, quantities of bone were small, presumably as a result of plough-truncation, although burial of token quantities of bone (particularly within the ring-ditch fills) is also a possibility. Bone preservation was generally poor, with only fully calcined (white) pieces surviving, no axial remains present, and low maximum lengths. Consequently, the fragment identification rates for most of the burials were low.

The primary burial in the ring-ditch was either an older sub-adult or a young adult ?female. It was the most complete of the burials in this assemblage, but still only represented around a tenth of the expected weight of bone for an adult female. If the individual deposits recovered from the ring-ditch fill each represented a single individual, there were at least two adults and a child, plus two individuals for whom sex and age were not determined. However, it is possible that the fragments recovered from 0072 and 0074, given their proximity, could represent a single individual, although the other burial within this part of the ring-ditch (0065) was the child. All three burials outside the ring-ditch were of adult individuals, but none was sexable.

No pathology was observed, and the tooth root fragments were all too small to determine which teeth they were. Unfortunately, the group is too small and incomplete for demographic comparisons with other contemporary burial populations.

### **7.3 Plant macrofossils**

Anna West

#### Introduction and Methods

A total of twelve samples were taken during the excavation; ten were from cremations or possible cremations, one of which was contained within the remnants of urn 0008 and excavated in spits prior to floatation following the recommendations of McKinley (2013). The remaining samples were taken from pit fills associated with or in the vicinity of the identified cremations.

The bulk samples and the spits removed from the urn were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were then scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts noted (see Appendix 6). Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997). The flots produced varied in size from 5ml to 1600ml. For the purposes of this report the full volume or a 100ml subsample, whichever was least, was scanned and recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The cremated bone was sieved into >4mm, >2mm and <2mm fractions prior to sorting.

All the samples contained fibrous rootlet fragments in medium to large quantities; these are modern contaminants and are considered intrusive within the archaeological deposits. When feasible, the larger rootlets were removed prior to the remaining flot material being scanned; the volume of flot recorded in Appendix 6 exclude these larger root fragments but still include the smaller fragments that could not be removed.

## Quantification

For the purpose of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

## Results

### **Plant macrofossils**

The preservation of the plant macrofossils present was through charring and was generally fair. Wood charcoal fragments were present in all the samples, being very common in most of them, in a small number; however, charcoal fragments were rare. A

black vitrified material was also present within many of the flots and is likely to be the result of organic materials being burnt at high temperatures.

Charred weed seeds were sparse, with only a small number of grass (Poaceae) and cabbage family (*Brassica* sp.) seeds being observed within four of the samples in small numbers or as single specimens; these remains were highly abraded making more detailed identification impossible.

Uncharred weed seeds were more common but still only present, generally, in low numbers or as single specimens. Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) seeds were most common, knotgrass family (Polygonaceae), fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), speedwells (*Veronica* sp.), clover/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), cabbage family (*Brassica* sp.) and nightshades (*Solanum* sp.) were all present within the samples, but often as less than five specimens at a time.

Many of the species present were common weeds of both cultivated or rough, open ground; however, as none of these seeds were either charred or mineralised, it is likely that they are modern contaminants, part of the background soil seed bank, and that they are intrusive within the archaeological contexts sampled.

### **Other materials**

Insect remains were observed in small numbers within two of the samples and consisted generally of beetle elytra (wing cases), head and thorax fragments. No further attempt has been made to identify any of the small insect fragments. It would not be expected for beetles to be preserved in archaeological contexts unless subject to chance waterlogging; it is therefore likely that these species are modern and intrusive within the contexts sampled.

Terrestrial snails were particularly rare, but were observed with five samples, usually as less than ten specimens at a time. No further attempt has been made to identify this material for the purposes of this report.

### **Discussion and conclusions**

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Although wood charcoal was common other charred macrofossils were rare. None of the samples

examined contain sufficient density of material (c.+100 specimens) to allow for quantification. The flots remains should be retained as part of the site archive.

## **8. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence**

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Stephen Benfield

The most significant archaeology remains recorded on this site is the ring ditch and the associated cremation burials and cremation deposits located on Area 1. A total of nine cremation burials and deposits of cremated human bone were recovered. These consist of two urned burials (0008 & 0051), individual groups of cremated bone representing, or probably representing discreet burials (0039, 0042, 0060, 0072, 0074), and more dispersed deposits of cremated bone within the fill of the ring ditch (0063, 0065). Both of the urned cremations are, or are likely to be, of Middle Bronze Age date. Otherwise the only other probably contemporary and closely datable find associated with any of the burials is a barbed and tang arrow dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Overall an early-middle Bronze Age date appears likely for these burials. Both the ditch and burials had been heavily truncated and the cremated remains themselves were in a relatively poor condition. A couple of small pieces of post-medieval pottery found with two of the burials can be related to later cultivation here and truncation of the features.

Of the nine cremations excavated, one (0060) located approximately at the centre of the ring ditch, was identified as the likely primary burial with five other cremations and deposits of cremated bone recovered from inside the same ring ditch or the ring-ditch ditch (0042, 0045, 0063, 0065, 0072 & 0074). A further three cremations were located in separate pits outside of the ditch (0039, 0008 & 0051),

The burial identified as a likely primary burial (0060) produced 169.6 grams of cremated human remains which belonged either to a possible young adult female or to an older sub-adult. An intrusive fragment of a pearl ware dated to the late 18th-mid 19th century was also recovered from the fill.

Of the burials/cremation deposits closely associated with the ring ditch, only one 0042, located in the ring ditch, produced a datable artefact. This is a barbed and tanged arrowhead (SF 1000) dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. In funerary contexts

this type of arrowhead is most commonly found with Early Bronze Age/Beaker burials (Butler 2005, 162), although the nature of the context of the burial here means its association with this burial may not be certain. It is noted that this object had not been subjected to any significant heating from the cremation pyre, so that if a placed object, it may have been added to the burial after cremation as a token. This might signal male gender and status an archer. The cremated human bone itself was undiagnostic as to age or sex. A few a few fragments of heat-altered flint and an intrusive small sherd of ironstone pottery of 19th-20th century date were also recovered from this burial.

Other burials/cremation deposits were closely associated with the ring ditch ditch. Cremation 0074 consisted of the remains of an adult. A few small fragments of heat-altered flint were also recovered from this. Cremation 0072 consisted of fragments from a cremated adult while a more dispersed cremation deposit 0065 (cut by 0072 & 0074) consisted of the cremated remains of what is possible a child and perhaps the remains of another adult. The small quantity of bone from deposit 0063 (located in the southwest quadrant of the ditch) could not be closely identified other than as including pieces of human skull.

Outside of the ring ditch, burial 0008, which belonged to an adult, had been made in a large pottery urn which is dated as Middle Bronze Age date. This had been placed upright in the ground and only the complete base and lower wall of this survived. A few pieces of heat-altered flint were also found with this burial. Burial 0051, which consisted of the cremated remains of a possible adult, had also been accompanied by a pottery vessel, a globular urn, again dated as Middle Bronze Age. Although only part of the rim survived this had clearly been inverted in the ground and covered the cremated bone. The third burial from the surrounding area outside of the ditch, 0039, was unurned and consisted of the remains of a possible adult.

Due to the damaged (partial) nature of the two surviving pottery urns and the near absence of any closely datable finds from the other cremations dating the burials, based on the finds recovered, is problematic. Both of the urned cremations (0008 & 0051) can, in terms of pottery typology, be described as belonging to the same Middle Bronze Age Dvererel-Rimbury pottery tradition, although this is only places them within the currency of this pottery over a period of 600 years or so (c. 1600-1000 BC). A radiocarbon determination on the bone from one of the urned burials (0008) which had been made in



the large urn, produced a calibrated date of 1506-1414 BC at 94.5% probability (SUERC-81881) which places this pot in the earlier part of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. However, located outside of the ring ditch they could be the latest burials, possibly even much later in date than some, or all of the burials inside or directly associated with the ring ditch. This may be implied by the presence of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age arrowhead found with cremation 0042, located in the ring ditch ditch. If not a residual or intrusive object, which appears very unlikely, or an heirloom, which might be possible, this suggests an early date for at least one of these burials. A broad Late Neolithic-Bronze Age date (c late 3rd-2nd millennium BC) is suggested for the sequence of burials by the finds. An Early-Middle Bronze Age date is supported by radiocarbon determinations on three of the burials from the ring ditch (0060, 0072 & 0074) which have calibrated dates spanning the period 1738-1529 BC at 94.5% probability (SUERC 81882, 81883 & 81884).

Outside of Area 1 finds of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from three ditches located in three of the trenches. In Trench 10 ditch 0055 produced a large fragment from a glazed pottery lid dated as 16th-18th century AD, while ditches 0023 in Trench 5 and 0027 in Trench 27 produced pieces of possible post-medieval roof tiles dated to after the 16th century.

## 9. Discussion

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A number of features were recorded on this site but those of greatest interest is the group of cremation burials recovered from Trench 19, and Areas 1 and 2. These features comprise the very bases of cuts and deposits that have been heavily truncated by land erosion and ploughing, which has led to the survival of only a fraction of the original burial deposits. Consequently only small percentages of the amount of burnt bone expected from the cremation of a body are present within the deposits.

What is probably the earliest phase is represented by the un-urned burial, 0060, which is centrally placed within a ring ditch (0062), suggesting a mound had been raised to form a barrow over this grave. Radiocarbon dating has indicated a date range of 1738-1535 BC at 94.5% probability (SUERC 81883) which places it in the later stages of the Early Bronze Age. Other possible burials, 0042, 0072 and 0074, were cut into, or were part of, the fill within the ring ditch. These are therefore later than burial 0060 although radiocarbon dating of two of these deposits (0072 and 0074) indicates they are from a similar date range to the central burial. Pit 0072 was located in a clearly defined cut but yielded only 51g of burnt bone, which although on the low side, is suggestive of a deliberate burial deposit that has been cut into the partly filled ring ditch, the ditch having become silted as mound material washed back in, or was possibly deliberately backfilled.

Analysis of the bulk sample from the burial deposit 0074 produced 84g of burnt bone which is comparable with the levels recovered from the other burials. This would suggest that this deposit also represents the deliberate burial of a cremated individual although the lack of a positively identified cut suggests it may have been simply placed within the ditch prior to or potentially during a deliberate backfilling. It was probably in an organic container hence the density of material in a such a small area.

Another burial, 0042, also appeared to be cut into the ditch fill. It yielded only 3.1g of burnt human bone which could suggest it does not represent the burial of cremated body. It could potentially be a token deposit of an individual whose main burial may have been elsewhere or was lost through other agents, or that it is simply a deposit of pyre debris that coincidentally contained burnt bone.

Burnt human bone was also recovered from bulk samples taken from the fill of the ring ditch. Sample 8 yielded a mere 1.3g of bone whilst Sample 9 produced 23.5g. These

could potentially be the disturbed remnants of burials that were originally placed within the mound, or that the mound was made up of significant quantities of pyre debris, which has been deposited in the ditch as the mound later slumped into the open feature. It is also possible that the cremation pyre for one of the burials may have been on this site and that the mound itself was partly made up from the resulting debris, the scorched ground surface having since been lost through truncation.

The two urned burials (0008 and 0051), and a further un-urned example (0039), are located outside the ring ditch and it is tempting to speculate that these are later burials that are respecting the earlier monument. Of these one, 0008 is placed within an upright urn of which only the lower portion survives, whereas the urn containing burial 0051, despite being completely shattered, appears to have been inverted as indicated by the presence of rim fragments but no base sherds.

The surviving fragments of the urns have been dated to the later phases of the Middle Bronze Age period and radiocarbon dating of bone from one of these (0008) confirms this dating. Given that the other urn has also been dated to the Middle Bronze Age it is likely the other two burials are roughly contemporary.

At least seven cremation burials were recovered although it is highly likely, given the levels of truncation, that further burials were present for which all evidence has been lost, particularly if these were buried at slightly shallower depths or were placed within the former mound.

Two small pits or possible postholes were recorded within Trench 16, close to the southwest edge of the site. They are undated but their appearance suggests they are quite late and unlikely to be related to the Bronze Age activity.

There are a number of monuments recorded on the HER relating to Bronze Age activity in the local area which could potentially be related to burials recorded at this site. A small excavation undertaken on a site 600m to the south (TYN 132) identified ditches and pits that have yielded Bronze Age pottery, which could suggest a possible area of occupation. Two Bronze Age artefacts, namely a socket axehead (TYN 023) and a palstave (TYN 024), which was located c.840m to the northwest of the site, are also recorded on the HER.

A large number of potentially Bronze Age ring ditches, indicating the sites of probable barrows, have been identified as cropmarks in the local area. These include a group of five, situated c.900m to the north (TYN 037 to TYN 041), of which four were of similar dimensions to that recorded on this site. Closer still are two ring ditches (TYN 044 and TYN 045), which lie 400m to the north but these are of larger dimensions and their interpretation as barrows has been questioned. Two other possible barrows, both of around 16m in diameter, lie to the west (TYN 046 and TYN 054).

Field systems comprising rectilinear enclosures and multiple trackways have also been recorded as cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. Many of these are thought to be either Iron Age, Roman or medieval but has been suggested, supported by the results of the TYN 132 excavation, that at least some of these field systems originated in the Bronze Age and are therefore potentially part of a Bronze Age landscape that would include the burial monument recorded on this site.

With reference to regional research framework (Medlycott 2011), the burials and the burial monument recorded on this site have the potential to aid further exploration of the relationship between settlement and burial sites and to aid studies into the development and use of burial monuments and their role in the wider landscape, such as the inter-visibility between monuments. The results of this fieldwork may also be of use in research into the variations in Bronze Age burial practices.

A number of ditches were recorded across the site. Extrapolation of their alignments indicate that many appear in multiple trenches (Fig. 13). One of these, ditch 0017, which appears in trenches 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15, has been confidently dated to the post-medieval period through the finds recovered from its fill and by the fact that it is coincidental with a boundary marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881. Ditch 0023 produced fragments of probably post-medieval tile suggesting a late date for this feature. Ditches 0011 and 0013 are undated but are likely to be related to earlier field systems of an unknown date. Ditches 0011 and 0023 are on perpendicular alignments suggesting they may be contemporary whereas ditch 0013 is not readily comparable suggesting it is of a differing date, but this is not conclusive. None of these ditches could be confidently matched with any of the linear features recorded by the NMP Survey (as marked on Fig. 1) although it is probable that at least some are contemporary with these systems.

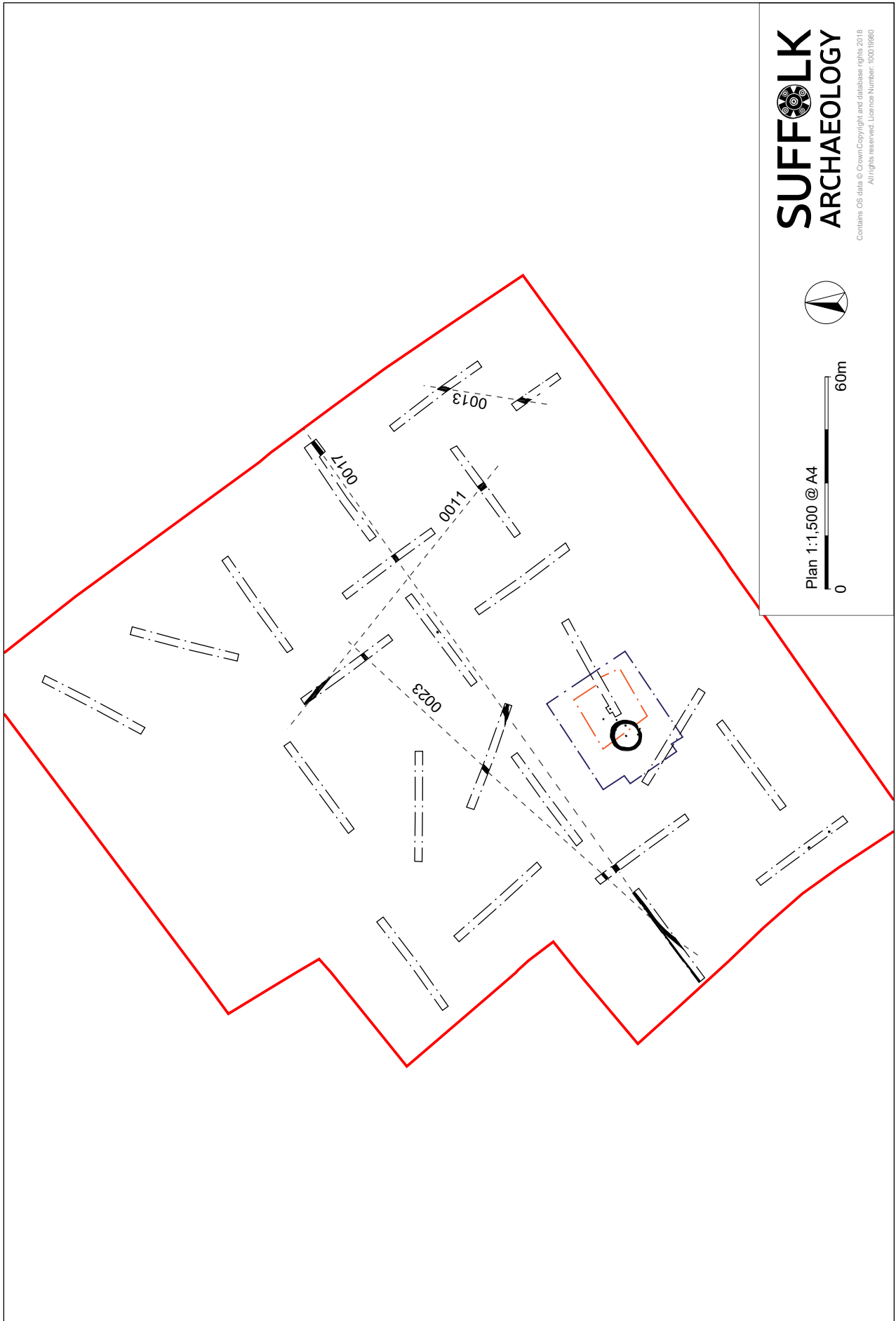


Figure 13. Results summary with suggested ditch extrapolations

## **10. Conclusions**

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The evaluation has confirmed the presence of archaeological features within the proposed development area. Many consist of ditches that are related to undated field systems. These systems, which could potentially date from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period, are undoubtedly related to some of the field systems recorded by the Suffolk HER and the NMP Survey.

The evaluation and subsequent excavation revealed the presence of a small cremation cemetery that contains burials dating from the Early/Middle Bronze Age period. The cemetery comprised urned and un-urned burials including one which was centrally placed beneath a barrow. Evidence suggests this is one of the earliest burials excavated and as such its monument may have acted as a focus for the later burials. The cemetery appears to have been in use for some period as burials were cut into the fill of the ring ditch after it had been filled, either deliberately or through natural processes. From the date ranges obtained through the radiocarbon analysis of four of the cremation burials the cemetery could have potentially been in use for around 300 years or as little as 50 years although a period of around 150 to 200 years would seem more likely. Only the very bases of the cremation burials still survived. It is likely these were simply those that were more deeply buried and that shallower burials would have been present but have been lost through truncation of the land surface.

## **11. Archive deposition**

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Paper, digital and photographic archive, along with the finds, including the human remains, will be transferred to the County HER, ref. TYN 134, for long-term curation.

The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, ref. suffolka1-302910, to enable its dissemination. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 3.

## **12. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Cameron Bate, Romy Macintosh, John Philips and Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Ioannis Smyrnaiois with contributions from Richenda Goffin and Anna West. The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo and the report was edited by Dr Rhodri Gardner.

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# Plates

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(scales are 1m in length divided into 0.1m or 0.5m segments)



Plate 1. Ditch 0023, Trench 5 (camera facing southwest)



Plate 2. Ditch 0029, Trench 5 (camera facing southeast)





Plate 3. Ditch 0055 (=0017), Trench 10 (camera facing southwest)



Plate 4. Pit 0020, Trench 11 (camera facing southeast)





Plate 5. Ditches 0015 and 0017, Trench 12 (camera facing south)



Plate 6. Ditch 0054, Trench 12 (camera facing northeast)





Plate 7. Ditch 0031 (=0023), Trench 14 (camera facing northeast)



Plate 8. Ditch 0033 (=0017), Trench 14 (camera facing northeast)





Plate 9. Ditches 0027 (=0023) and 0025 (=0017), Trench 15 (camera facing northeast)



Plate 10. Pit 0003, Trench 16 (camera facing southwest)





Plate 11. Pit 0005, Trench 16 (camera facing south)



Plate 12. Machining of Area 1 (camera facing north)





Plate 13. Cremation burial 0008 as seen in Trench 19 (camera facing northwest)



Plate 14. Cremation burial 0008 (camera facing north)





Plate 15. Cremation burial 0039 (pre-ex, camera facing northeast)



Plate 16. Cremation burial 0039 (camera facing northeast)





Plate 17. Cremation burial 0042 and pit 0045 (pre-ex, camera facing east)



Plate 18. Cremation burial 0042 and pit 0045 (camera facing east)





Plate 19. Cremation burial 0051 (pre-ex, camera facing northwest)



Plate 20. Cremation burial 0051 (camera facing northeast)





Plate 21. Cremation burial 0060 (pre-ex, camera facing northwest)



Plate 22. Cremation burial 0060 (camera facing northeast)





Plate 23. Cremation burial 0060 and ring ditch 0062 (camera facing west)



Plate 24. Section 23 across ring ditch 0062 (camera facing southeast)





Plate 25. Ditch 0011, Trench 21 (camera facing northwest)



Plate 26. Ditch 0013, Trench 22 (camera facing north)





Plate 27. Ditches 0035 and 0037, Trench 23 (camera facing south)



Plate 28. Excavation and recording of Cremation burial 0008, Trench 19 (camera facing north)



Plate 29. Possible lid from a large cylindrical bin or jar from ditch fill 0019





## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### Land at High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

### Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation v2.2

**Date:** January 2018

**Prepared by:** Dr Rhodri Gardner MCIfA and Rob Brooks MCIfA

**Issued to:** Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)

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## Contents

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<b>1. Introduction and Project Background</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>2. The Site</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>3. Archaeological and Historical Background</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>5. Post-excavation</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>6. Additional considerations</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>7. Staffing</b>	<b>xiii</b>

### List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	iii
Figure 2. Trench locations shown in conjunction with geophysical survey interpretation	iv
Figure 3. Trench locations shown in conjunction with geophysical greyscale results & possible anomaly	v
Figure 4. Trench locations shown in conjunction with the development plan	vi

### Project details

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Planning Application No:	DC/16/1919 (Suffolk Coastal District Council)
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham
Grid Reference:	TM 2707 3802
Area:	2.4ha (originally 3ha – see text)
HER Parish Code:	TYN 134
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-302910
Project Start date:	TBC
Project Duration:	c. 5-7 days
Client/Funding Body:	Pigeon (Trimley) Ltd. and joint landowners
SACIC Project Manager:	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC

# 1. Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1. Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Pigeon (Trimley) Limited to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed road scheme would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2. The works comprise trial trench evaluation of land covering c.2.4ha (excluding three areas of open space, but including a basin – see Figures 2-4) in advance of construction of proposed new housing. This WSI replaces an earlier version that related to a Brief from January 2016 by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)/Rachael Abraham and instead complies with the revised advice received via email (on 08/12/17). Whilst the area covered by the original Brief was larger (3ha), it required less trenching (3.5% of the total site), which equated to 19 trenches (at 30m x 1.8m), whilst the current Brief requires higher coverage (5%) of the 2.4ha now being investigated. This therefore requires 22.5 trenches (at 30m x 1.8m).
- 1.3. The site is located on the north-western edge of the modern built up residential area of Trimley St Martin at NGR TM 403 603.
- 1.4. The present stage of work is being undertaken as part of planning application DC/16/1919, in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they might become damaged or destroyed in the course of the proposed development.
- 1.5. The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with the Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS, dated 20<sup>th</sup> January 2016, and subsequently revised with updated advice once the brief had expired.
- 1.6. The site lies in an area of archaeological interest as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). It is situated within a landscape of extensive cropmarks across the surrounding agricultural land, which is thought likely to extend into the proposed development area.
- 1.7. A geophysical (magnetometry) survey has recently been completed on the site (SACIC report number 2017/94). This method of prospection did not suggest extensive or important archaeological deposits within the site. It located only a few anomalies suggestive of archaeological pits or ditches. This evaluation will ‘ground-truth’ these results where possible whilst maintaining a uniform trenching spread across the site.
- 1.8. The groundworks for the proposed housing are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

1.9. This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.10. The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3.3 of the SCCAS Brief:

*RA1: 'Ground-truth' the geophysical survey results.*

*RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*

*RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*

*RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

*RA5: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

## **2. The Site**

2.1. The site lies immediately to the north-west of the modern residential area of Trimley St Martin. It is adjacent to the High Road, which bounds the site to the south-west. There is residential development along the south-east border of the site, with agricultural land to the north-west and allotments to the north-east. The site is on generally level ground at c.25m AOD.

2.2. The bedrock geology is described as Red Crag formation Sand, formed in the Quaternary and Neogene periods when sand, mud, silt and gravel were deposited in shallow seas. This is overlain by superficial geology comprising Glaciolacustrine Deposits, Mid Pleistocene clay and silt formed approximately 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period deposited by glaciers as till with outwash and gravel deposits (British Geological Survey, 2017).

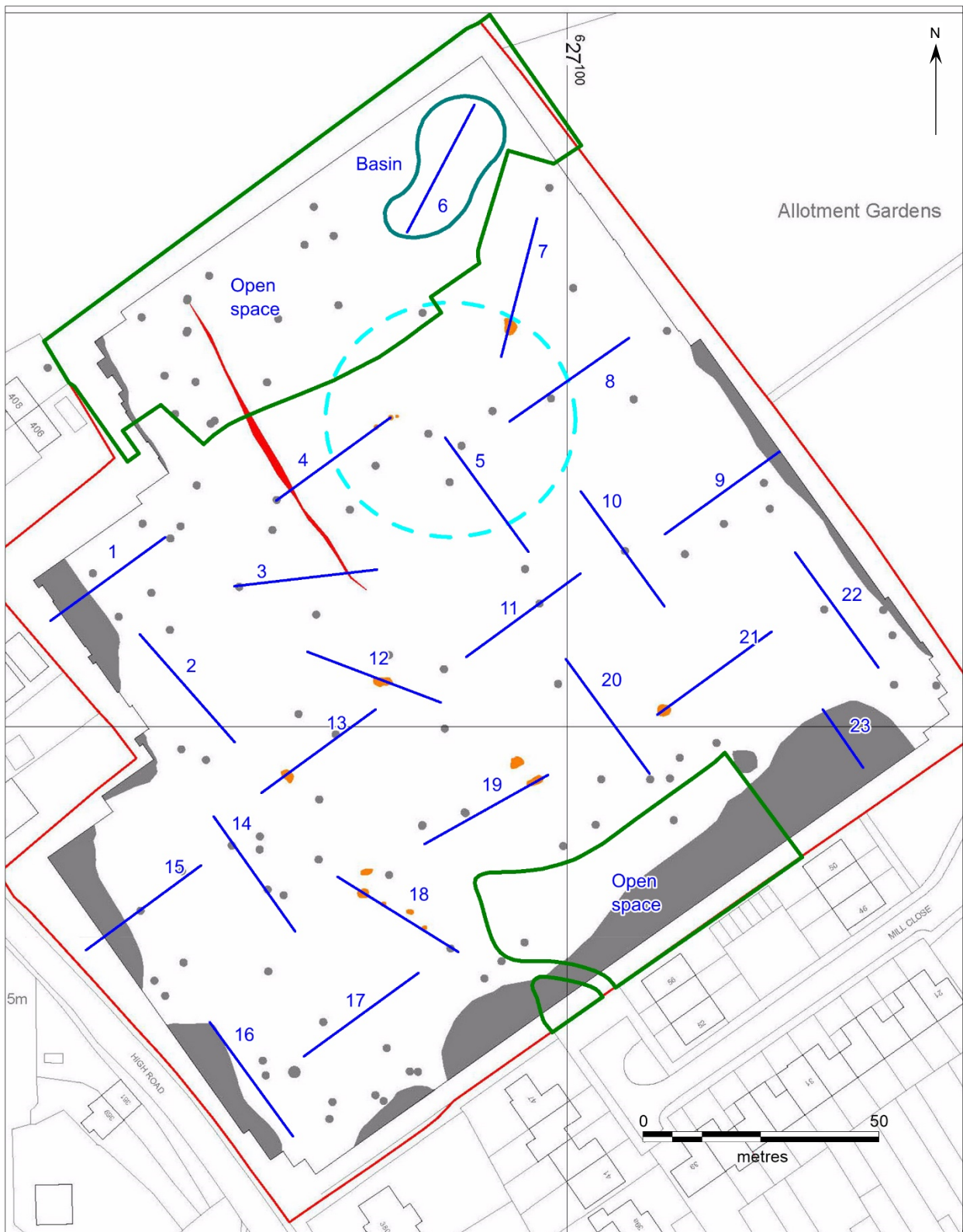
2.3. The work is being commissioned for the joint benefit of Pigeon (Trimley) Limited and the landowners (A Talman, R E Stennett, B E Hewitt and J A Walsh).



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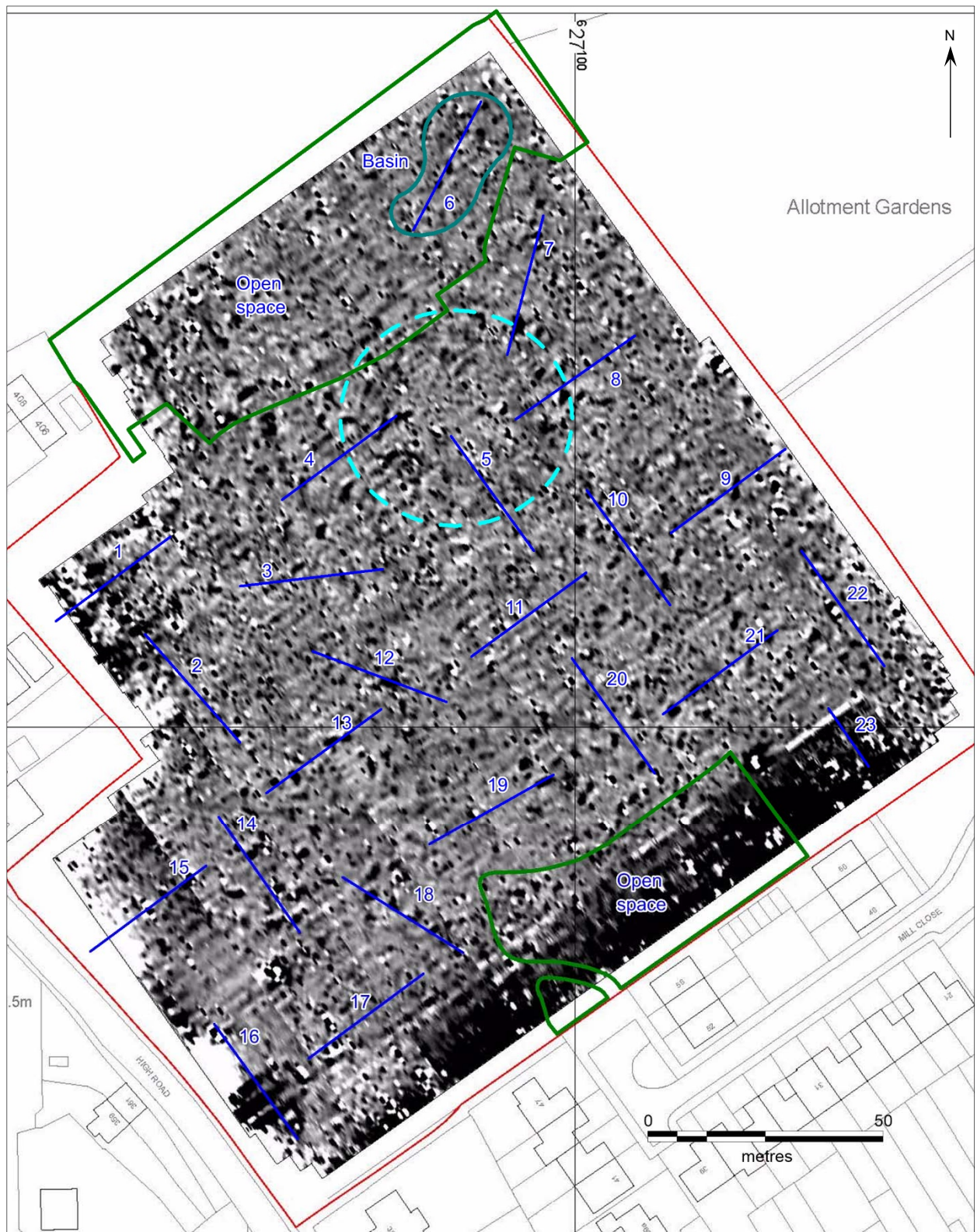
Figure 1. Location map





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Figure 2. Trench locations (red) shown in conjunction with geophysical survey interpretation



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Figure 3. Trench locations (blue) shown in conjunction with geophysical greyscale results and possible anomaly (pale blue)





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Figure 4. Trench locations (red) shown in conjunction with the development plan

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1. The following information has been summarised from the SCCAS brief. An up-to-date search of the HER data will be undertaken as part of the evaluation work in order to establish full baseline data and further inform any archaeological information recovered during the current project.



- 3.2. The site does not contain any known archaeological sites recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. However, it is surrounded by evidence of cropmarks. Notable entries in the HER include TYN 012, 067 and 122 as good examples of this cropmark complex and TYN 132 where work at the former Trimley Mushroom Farm demonstrated that these cropmarks survive below ground and archaeological work recorded evidence of prehistoric ditches and pits. An up-to-date full County HER search will be undertaken and included as part of the evaluation report.
- 3.3. A previous geophysical survey undertaken by SACIC (Douglas, 2017; report no 2017/81) identified a range of anomalies, a number of which are typical of those which can represent archaeological features. A selection of these will be targeted in the evaluation in order to establish if they are genuine features.

#### **4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation**

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 4.2 The brief requires that 5% of the PDA be sampled via trial trenching (section 4.3), which equates to c.1,215m<sup>2</sup> of 2.4ha. When divided up into individual trenches this results in 22.5 trenches each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m wide.
- 4.3 The trenches will be distributed as evenly as possible, while also targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. They are positioned in areas currently free from obstacles and known services. The locations of the trenches are depicted on Figures 2-4, relative to the geophysics and development plan.
- 4.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore, if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 4.5 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if this is required.
- 4.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.
- 4.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of

the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is employed or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

- 4.8 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (2017).
- 4.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be measured and recorded. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.12 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including of trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 4.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 4.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

- 4.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site and approval for additional costs sought from the client.

## **5. Post-excavation**

- 5.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is TYN 134.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 5.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 5.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 5.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 5.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.

- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report, in this case the relevant OASIS number is 302910.
- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS. The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).

- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site specific basis.
- 5.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 5.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 5.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
- 5.25

## **6. Additional considerations**

### **6.1 Health and Safety**

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 6.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

### **6.2 Environmental controls**

- 6.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project

Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

### **6.3 Plant machinery**

6.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

### **6.4 Site security**

6.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

6.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

### **6.5 Access**

6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

6.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

### **6.6 Site preparation**

6.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

### **6.7 Backfilling**

6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.

6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.

6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).

6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If

required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

## **6.8 Monitoring**

6.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

## **7. Staffing**

7.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 4 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 7.1.

7.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

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### **Websites**

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



## Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench /Area	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001	0001		Topsoil	Topsoil, all trenches. <i>topsoil</i>				
0002	0002		subsoil	Subsoil, trenches 15 and 21 <i>subsoil</i>	0012			
0003	0003	16	Pit Cut	Cut of pit, sub oval in plan with gradual slopes leading to a shallow concave base. <i>cut of a pit</i>		0004		
0004	0003	16	Pit Fill	Fill within cut 0003, consists of mid greyish brown with a sandy silt texture. Occasional sub rounded stone inclusions. Some light small root disturbance, lightly compacted. <i>natural silting fill.</i>	0003	0001		
0005	0005	16	Pit Cut	cut of pit, sub circular in plan with sharp sides and an irregular flat base. <i>cut of a pit.</i>		0006		
0006	0005	16	Pit Fill	Basal fill of cut 0005, dark grey brown sand and gravel. Occasional medium stones. Possible root disturbance. Clear horizon, loose compaction. <i>basal fill of pit.</i>	0005	0007		
0007	0005	16	Pit Fill	Upper fill within cut 0005, comprises dark grey brown silty sand fill. Rare stone inclusions, light compaction. <i>upper fill of pit.</i>	0006	0001		
0008	0008	19/ Area 1	Cremation Burial	Truncated remains of a ceramic urn filled with charcoal rich silty sand containing burnt bone. Visible as a roughly circular shaped ring of pottery filled with black material. Number also attributed to the urn itself. Remaining section of urn supported and lifted as one with fill intact. <i>urned cremation burial</i>				
0009	0008	19/ Area 1	Cremation Cut	Cut for cremation burial. <i>Not actually detectable suggesting it matched the urn fairly precisely or that the limited fill outside the urn was redeposited natural. Area immediately around urn was slightly greyed but this is likely to be the result of staining from the charcoal fill.</i>				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench /Area	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0010	0008	19/ Area 1	Cremation Fill	Fill with cut/urn 0008. Comprises charcoal rich silty sand with frequent fragments of burnt bone <i>Cremated remains and possible pyre material</i>				
0011	0011	21	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut with gradual slopes and a slight break of slope leading to a concave base. <i>Ditch aligned NW/SE - probable field boundary. Possibly the same as ditch 0029 in Trench 5.</i>		0012		
0012	0011	21	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0011. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium stone inclusions. Lightly compacted. <i>?natural filling of ditch</i>	0011	0002		
0013	0013	22	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut with a V-shape profile and base. <i>Ditch aligned N/S - probable field boundary</i>		0014		
0014	0013	22	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0013, clear horizon. Dark grey brown silty sand, with small to medium stone inclusions. <i>?natural filling of ditch</i>	0013	0001		
0015	0015	12	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut, aligned E-W, moderately V-shaped profile and base. Cut by [0017] <i>Ditch aligned E/W - probable field boundary.</i>		0016	0017	
0016	0015	12	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0015. Mid darkish grey brown, silty sand. Light compaction of rare small to medium stone inclusions. Single fill. <i>?natural silting accumulation.</i>	0015	0017	0017	
0017	0017	12	Ditch Cut	Cut of ditch with linear shape in plan. Gradual sloping profile with moderately flat base. Although full profile not seen in this trench. Cuts ditch 0015. Same as 0055 in Trench 10, 0033 in Trench 14 and 0027 in Trench 15 (also seen in Trench 9 but not excavated) <i>Ditch aligned NE/SW - probable field boundary. Coincidental with boundary marked on 1880s map</i>	0016	0018		0016, 0015
0018	0017	12	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0017. Dark grey brown silty sand, occasional small to medium stone inclusions, single fill. <i>Ditch fill</i>	0017	0001		
0019	0055	10	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0055. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusion. Lightly compacted. Sandy lens. Large ceramic find in section.		0001		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench /Area	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
				<i>Ditch aligned NE/SW - probable field boundary. Coincidental with boundary marked on 1880s map</i>				
0020	0020	11	Pit Cut	Oval in plan with NE to SW alignment, shallow concave profile, gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. <i>Cut of a possible pit although more likely a feature of natural origin.</i>		0021		
0021	0020	11	Pit Fill	Pale yellow grey sandy silt, loose, moderate flint and rare charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill. <i>Natural silting accumulation of fill.</i>	0020	0001		
0022	0054	12	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0054. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, lightly compacted, occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. <i>silting accumulation of fill.</i>	0054	0001		
0023	0023	5	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned SW-NE, gradual slope leading to a shallow concave base. <i>Ditch, probable field boundary (same as Ditches 0054, 0031 and 0025 in trenches 12, 14 and 15)</i>		0024		
0024	0023	5	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0023. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Lightly compacted, occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions. <i>Natural silting accumulation.</i>	0023	0001		
0025	0025	15	Ditch Cut	Linear feature aligned NE to SW. Shallow profile with straight sides and gradual break of slope. Only a half profile so base is unclear. <i>Ditch, probable field boundary. Same as 0023, 0031 and 0054</i>		0026		
0026	0025	15	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0025. Mid grey brown sandy silt with a loose compaction. Contains patches of paler natural silt and frequent flint inclusions. Clear horizon. Cut by later ditch [0027] <i>natural silting up fill.</i>	0025	0027	0027	
0027	0027	15	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned ENE to WSW. Steep straight sloping profile with gradual break of slope. Half profile so unclear base. Cuts (0026). Same as 0055 in Trench 10, 0033 in Trench 14 and 0017 in Trench 12 (also seen in Trench 9 but not excavated) <i>Ditch aligned NE/SW - probable field boundary. Coincidental with boundary marked on 1880s map</i>	0026	0028		0026
0028	0027	15	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0027. Dark grey brown sandy silt with loose compaction, contained moderate	0027	0001		

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench /Area	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
				flint inclusions and rare charcoal. Clear horizon. <i>Natural silting accumulation.</i>				
0029	0029	5	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned NW-SE, with concave profile and base. <i>Ditch, probable field boundary. Possibly the same as ditch 0011 in Trench 21</i>		0030		
0030	0029	5	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0029. Dark brown grey fill of silty sand. Occasional small to medium stones inclusions. <i>Silting accumulation of fill.</i>	0029	0001		
0031	0031	14	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned SW-NE. Gradual slope leading to a shallow concave base. <i>Ditch, probable field boundary. Same as ditches 0023, 0025 and 0054.</i>		0032		
0032	0031	14	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0031. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with a light compaction. Occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions. <i>Natural silting accumulation.</i>	0031	0001		
0033	0034	14	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned NE-SW. gradual sloping sides leading to a moderately deep concave base. Same as 0055 in Trench 10, 0017 in Trench 12 and 0027 in Trench 15 (also seen in Trench 9 but not excavated) <i>Ditch aligned NE/SW - probable field boundary. Coincidental with boundary marked on 1880s map</i>		0034		
0034	0033	14	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0033. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt with a light compaction. Occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions. No finds but modern finds in other slots in same ditch. <i>natural silting accumulation</i>	0033			
0035	0035	23	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned roughly N-S. Sloping sides down to a roughly flattish base. <i>Ditch, probable field boundary. Probably the same as Ditch 0013 in Trench 22</i>				0037
0036	0035	23	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0035. Consists of mid darkish brown grey silty sand with occasional small to medium stones <i>ditch fill</i>				
0037	0037	23	Ditch Cut	Linear feature aligned roughly N-S. Cut by adjacent ditch 0035 on a similar alignment but possibly diverging to the south. Terminates to the north.			0035	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench /Area	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
				<i>Ditch - probable field boundary</i>				
0038	0037	23	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0037. Consists of dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones <i>ditch fill - nature unknown</i>				
0039	0039	Area 1	Cremation Burial	Cremation burial, un-urned. Comprises a shallow circular cut (0040) containing a charcoal rich fill with fragments of burnt bone (0041). <i>Un-urned cremation burial</i>				
0040	0039	Area 1	Cremation Cut	Circular cut, dished in profile <i>Cut for un-urned cremation 0039</i>				
0041	0039	Area 1	Cremation Fill	Fill within cut 0040. Consists of dark, charcoal rich silty sand with fragments of burnt bone. <i>Cremated remains and possible pyre material</i>				
0042	0042	Area 1	Cremation Burial	Cremation burial, un-urned. Comprises a shallow circular cut (0040) containing a charcoal rich fill with occasional fragments of burnt bone (0041). <i>Possible un-urned cremation burial or an associated deposit</i>				0062, 0067
0043	0042	Area 1	Cremation Cut	Roughly circular cut with a bowl shaped profile. <i>Cut for a possible cremation burial.</i>				
0044	0042	Area 1	Cremation Fill	Fill within cut 0043. Consists of dark brownish-grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and occasional burnt bone fragments. <i>Cremated remains and possible pyre material</i>				
0045	0045	Area 1	?Cremation Burial	Small circular feature, possible cremation burial <i>Small pit. Initially thought to be a cremation burial but no obvious burnt bone in the fill. Immediately adjacent to 0042 and in close proximity to other cremations, possibly an associated deposit.</i>				0062, 0067
0046	0045	Area 1	?Cremation Cut	Small circular cut, shallow with gently sloping sides down to a dished base <i>Small pit in close proximity to other cremations, possibly associated.</i>				
0047	0045	Area 1	?Cremation Fill	Fill within cut 0046. Consists of dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal but no obvious burnt bone fragments <i>Charcoal rich fill of pit, possibly associated with nearby cremation burials</i>				
0048	0048	Area 1	?Cremation Burial	Small circular feature, possible cremation burial.				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench /Area	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
				<i>Small pit. Initially thought to be a cremation burial but no obvious burnt bone in the fill. In close proximity to other cremations, possibly an associated deposit.</i>				
0049	0048	Area 1	?Cremation Cut	Circular pit cut, steep, near vertical sides down to a rounded base. <i>Small pit. In close proximity to cremation burials, possibly an associated deposit.</i>				
0050	0048	Area 1	?Cremation Fill	Fill within cut 0049. Consists of dark silty with abundant charcoal, including some large pieces, but no obvious burnt bone fragments. <i>Charcoal rich fill of pit, possibly associated with nearby cremation burials.</i>				
0051	0051	Area 1	Cremation Burial	Truncated remains of an ceramic urn filled with charcoal rich silty sand containing burnt bone. Visible as a roughly circular shaped ring of pottery filled with black material. Number also attributed to the urn itself. Upon excavation the urn was found to consist of rim sherds suggesting it had been inverted at time of burial. The remaining segment was badly broken by ploughing (an obvious plough line ran through the feature) and was recovered in pieces. <i>Urned cremation burial</i>				
0052	0051	Area 1	Cremation Cut	Cut for cremation <i>Not actually detectable suggesting it matched the urn fairly precisely or that any fill outside the urn was redeposited natural. Area immediately around urn was slightly greyed but this is likely to be the result of staining from the charcoal fill.</i>				
0053	0051	Area 1	Cremation Fill	Fill with cut/urn 0051. Comprises charcoal rich silty sand with frequent fragments of burnt bone <i>Cremated remains and possible pyre material</i>				
0054	0054	12	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned NW-SE, gradual slope leading to a shallow concave base. <i>Ditch - probably a field boundary</i>		0022		
0055	0017	10	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut. Same as 0017 in Trench 12, 0033 in Trench 14 and 0027 in Trench 15 (also seen in Trench 9 but not excavated). <i>Ditch aligned NE/SW - probable field boundary. Coincidental with boundary marked on 1880s map</i>				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench /Area	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0060	0060	Area 2	Cremation Cut	Roughly oval shaped cut with steep sides and a rounded to flat base. Badly disturbed by plough lines <i>Cut for an unurned cremation burial</i>				
0061	0060	Area 2	Cremation Fill	Fill within cut 0060. Consists of dark grey black sandy silt with dense charcoal flecks and fragments along with frequent fragments of burnt bone. Much disturbed by at least three plough lines <i>Cremation burial</i>				
0062	0062	Area 2	Ditch Cut	Linear feature concentric to the cremation 0060. Forms a roughly circular ring ditch with an internal diameter of c.6.7m. <i>Ring ditch around cremation 0060.</i>				
0063	0062	Area 2	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0062 from an excavated section. Comprises dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions <i>fill of ditch</i>				
0064	0062	Area 2	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0062 from an excavated section. Comprises dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions <i>fill of ditch</i>				
0065	0062	Area 2	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0062 from an excavated section. Comprises dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional fragments of burnt bone. <i>fill of ditch</i>				
0066	0062	Area 2	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0062 from an excavated section. Comprises pale brownish-grey sandy silt with infrequent charcoal flecks <i>fill of ditch</i>				
0067	0062	Area 2	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0062 from an excavated section. Comprises pale brownish-grey sandy silt with infrequent charcoal flecks <i>fill of ditch</i>				
0068	0062	Area 2	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0062 from an excavated section. Comprises pale brownish-grey sandy silt with infrequent charcoal flecks <i>fill of ditch</i>				
0069	0062	Area 2	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0062 from an excavated section. Comprises pale brownish-grey sandy silt with infrequent charcoal flecks <i>fill of ditch</i>				
0070	0070	Area 2	Pit Cut	Roughly circular cut with sloping sides down to a rounded base. <i>Small pit or possible posthole</i>				
0071	0070	Area 2	Pit Fill	Fill within cut 0070. Comprises a very dark greyish-brown sandy silt				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench /Area	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
				with frequent charcoal flecks and staining. <i>Fill of pit/posthole</i>				
0072	0072	Area 2	Cremation Cut	Circular cut with steeply sloping sides down to a flat base <i>Cremation burial</i>				0062, 0065
0073	0072	Area 2	Cremation Fill	Fill within cut 0072. Comprises very dark grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and fragments and frequent fragments of burnt bone. <i>Cremation deposit</i>				
0074	0074	Area 2	Cremation ?Cut	Area of burnt bone within fill of ditch 0062, in an area of the ditch with high charcoal content. <i>Possibly a separate cremation burial although no actual cut could be positively identified. Possibly a burial simple deposited in the ditch or is just a concentration of burnt bone in amongst the fill rather than a specific deposit</i>				0062, 0065
0075	0074	Area 2	Cremation Fill	Area of dark grey-brown sandy silt with abundant charcoal and burnt bone. <i>Possible cremation deposit. Although described as the fill of 0074 no actual cut could be positively identified and this deposit could potentially have been placed within the ditch or is just simply a concentration of charcoal and burnt bone within the ditch fill.</i>				
0076	0076	Area 2	Pit Cut	Circular cut with steep sides and a flat base. <i>Probable pit or possible posthole</i>				
0077	0076	Area 2	Pit Fill	Fill within cut 0076. Comprises yellow-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and staining. <i>Fill of pit/posthole</i>				



## Appendix 3. OASIS form

<b>OASIS ID: suffolka1-302910</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Land at High Road, Trimley St Martin
Short description of the project	trenched evaluation revealed a series of undated ditches and a clearly post-medieval ditch. A single Middle Bronze Age urned cremation as also recorded leading the opening a a further area which revealed a total of seven cremation burials, two urned and five unurned. One of the unurned burials was located within a ring ditch, the fill of which also contained limited quantities of burnt human bone, possible from the deposition of pyre debris in the ditch or on the mound. Three of the of the unurned burials were cut in the ditch fill. None of the excavated features were recorded by a preceding geophysics survey
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2018 End: 17-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project ref. codes	TYN 134 - Sitecode
Any associated project ref. codes	DC/16/1919 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Salvage Excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK COASTAL TRIMLEY ST MARTIN Land at High Road
Study area	3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2708 3802 51.993547209548 1.30806620494 51 59 36 N 001 18 29 E Point
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	TYN 134
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	TYN 134
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Human Bones", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	TYN 134
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at High Road Trimley St Martin, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2017/108
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding
Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	17 July 2018

## Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0008		Preh	QGV	Urn	hard wiping marks in random directions	5b+p	322	2015	1			highly abraded and fragmented; bases join		low fired; straw still visible in the fabric; 25% of flat base, 14cm diam.	BA	
0010		Preh	QGV			p	20	94							BA	
0010	1	Preh	QGV			p	30	16				small fragments		material from four spits	BA	
0019		Pmed	GRE	Lid	glazed with thumb impressions on top, probably for handle support	r+p	2	1301	1	0.15	50	good condition; handle missing	Y	large circular disc with internal compartment	Pmed	16th-18th c.
0042	3	Pmed	IRST			p	1	1							Pmed	e.19th c. +
0053		Preh	QGV	Biconical Urn	exterior burnished	8r+p	72	270	1	0.42	18	poor condition, fragmented, exterior laminating; 3+2 rims join		undecorated Deverel-Rimbury tradition	BA	later MBA
0053	6	Preh	QGV	Biconical Urn	exterior burnished	1r+p	14	10				poor condition, fragmented		same as hand-collected pottery	BA	later MBA
0061	7	Pmed	PEW		floral decoration in brown, red and black colours over white font	p	1	1							Pmed	l.18th-m.19th c.



## Appendix 5. Cremated bone

Burial	Context	Sam	Frac	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident	Totals		max skull (mm)	max l.b. (mm)
				No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt		Wt/g	Wt/g		
0008	0008		>10mm							1	1.1	1.1				0.7	3.3		32	
			>4mm													2.3	3.9			
			>2mm													1.2	1.2			
			<2mm													0.0	0			
	0010.1		>10mm												2.3	2.3		24		
			>4mm											7.3	7.3					
			>2mm											2.9	2.9					
			<2mm											0.0	0					
	0010.2		>10mm							1	3.2	3.2			11.1	11.1		50 55		
			>4mm											33.5	36.7					
			>2mm	2	0.2	0.1								16.3	16.5					
			<2mm											0.1	0.1					
	0010.3		>10mm												5.2	5.2		33		
			>4mm											20.5	20.5					
			>2mm											10.9	10.9					
			<2mm											0.1	0.1					
<b>Totals</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>122.0</b>			
%					2.6						56.6				40.8	total ID	7.6			
0039	0041	<2>	>10mm							1	1.4	1.4	4	9.2	2.3	3.2	13.8	12	38	
			>4mm	7	1.6	0.2						1	0.9	0.9	42.5	45				
			>2mm	5	0.7	0.1									22	22.7				
			<2mm												1.9	1.9				
<b>Totals</b>				<b>12</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>			
%					16.7						10.1				73.2	total ID	13.8			
0042	0044	<3>	>10mm													0	0	15		
			>4mm	1	0.2	0.2									1.6	1.8				
			>2mm												1.2	1.2				
			<2mm												0.1	0.1				
<b>Totals</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>			
%					100.0						0.0				0.0	total ID	0.2			
0051	0053	<6>	>10mm							2	2.0	1.0	4	4.5	1.1	1.3	7.8	8	33 16	
			>4mm	1	0.1	0.1				4	2.2	0.6	14	8.7	0.6	24.4	33.2			
			>2mm	1	0.1	0.1										31.6	31.7			
			<2mm													0.0	0.0			
<b>Totals</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>72.7</b>			
%					1.3						27.3				85.7	total ID	15.4			

Burial	Context	Sam	Frac	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident	Totals	max skull (mm)	max l.b. (mm)	
				No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt					Wt/g
<b>0060</b>	0061	<7>	>10mm	10	10.3	1.0										2.2	22.3	26	40	
			>4mm	81	20.9	0.3				5	4.0	0.8	5	9.8	2.0	52.5	87.1	20	27	
			>2mm	44	2.0	0.0							19	13.7	0.7	54.1	56.1			
			<2mm													4.1	4.1			
			<b>Totals</b>			<b>135</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>169.6</b>	
%				58.6			0.0			7.1			41.4		total ID	56.7				
<b>0062</b>	0063	<8>	>10mm												0	0				
			>4mm	3	0.5	0.2										0	0.5	14		
			>2mm													0.7	0.7			
			<2mm													0.1	0.1			
			<b>Totals</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
%				100.0			0.0		0.0				0.0		total ID	0.5				
<b>0062</b>	0065	<9>	>10mm													1.2	1.2		20	
			>4mm	23	2.6	0.1										8.2	10.8	13	20	
			>2mm	19	0.7	0.0										7.9	8.6			
			<2mm													2.9	2.9			
			<b>Totals</b>			<b>42</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	
%				100.0			0.0		0.0				0.0		total ID	3.3				
<b>0072</b>	0073	<11>	>10mm	2	1.5	0.8										6.4	7.9	19	26	
			>4mm	21	2.9	0.1								6	4.1	0.7	22.6	29.6	16	23
			>2mm	43	1.0	0.0											10.2	11.2		
			<2mm														3.0	3.0		
			<b>Totals</b>			<b>66</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>51.7</b>	
%				56.8			0.0		0.0				43.2		total ID	9.5				
<b>0074</b>	0075	<12>	>10mm	10	1.9	0.2										12.1	18.8			
			>4mm	18	0.5	0.0											36.6	43.4	16	25
			>2mm														18.5	19.0		
			<2mm														3.0	3.0		
			<b>Totals</b>			<b>28</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>84.2</b>	
%				17.1			0.0		5.7				82.9		total ID	14.0				

**Note:** Samples removed for C14: 0010 ?ulna 3.2g; 0041 femur 4.5g; 0061 ?tibia 2.7g; 0073 long bone 1.5g; 0075 femur 2.2g.

## Appendix 6. Plant macrofossils

Sample No.	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Context No.	0010	0010	0010	0010	0041	0044	0047	0050	0053	0061	0063	0065	0071	0073	0075
Cut No.	0009	0009	0009	0009	0039	0043	0046	0049	0052	0060	0062	0062	0070	0072	0062
Feature type	Crem	Crem	Crem	Crem	Crem	Crem	Crem	Pit	Crem	Crem	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Crem	Crem
Cremation No.	0008	0008	0008	0008	0039	0042	0045		0051		0060	0060		0072	0074
Spit No.	1	2	3												
Date	BA	BA	BA	BA	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN	MBA	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN
<b>Weeds/other charred</b>															
Poaceae		#									#				
<i>Brassica</i> sp.			#								#	#			
<b>Weeds/other un-charred</b>															
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.											#				
<i>Trifolium/Medigo</i> sp.															#
<i>Veronica</i> sp.		#		#	#		#	#		#					
Polygonaceae			#	#						#	#				
<i>Solanum</i> sp.										#					
<i>Brassica</i>										#					
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.			#		#		#			#	#				
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>															
Charcoal 0-5mm	xx	xx	x	xx	x	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal 5-10mm						x	x	xxx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >10mm						x	x	x		x	x	xxx	xx	xx	xxx
Fibrous roots				xx	x	xxx		x	x	x	xxx	xx	x	xx	x
<b>Other remains</b>															
Insect remains					#	#									
Calcine bone	#		#		#				#	#					#

Snail shells	#	#			#	x									#
Vitrous globules (non-ferrous)	#	#					#		xx						
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>					<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Volume of flot (ml)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1300</b>
<b>Flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>8%</b>



## **Appendix 7. Radiocarbon dating certificates**

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*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

27 September 2018

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-81881 (GU48836)

**Submitter** Stephen Benfield  
Suffolk Archaeology  
Unit 5 (Plot 11) Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk IP6 8NZ

**Site Reference** TYN 134

**Context Reference** 0008 (0010)

**Sample Reference** 1

**Material** Cremated Bone : Human

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -23.4 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3188  $\pm$  28

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

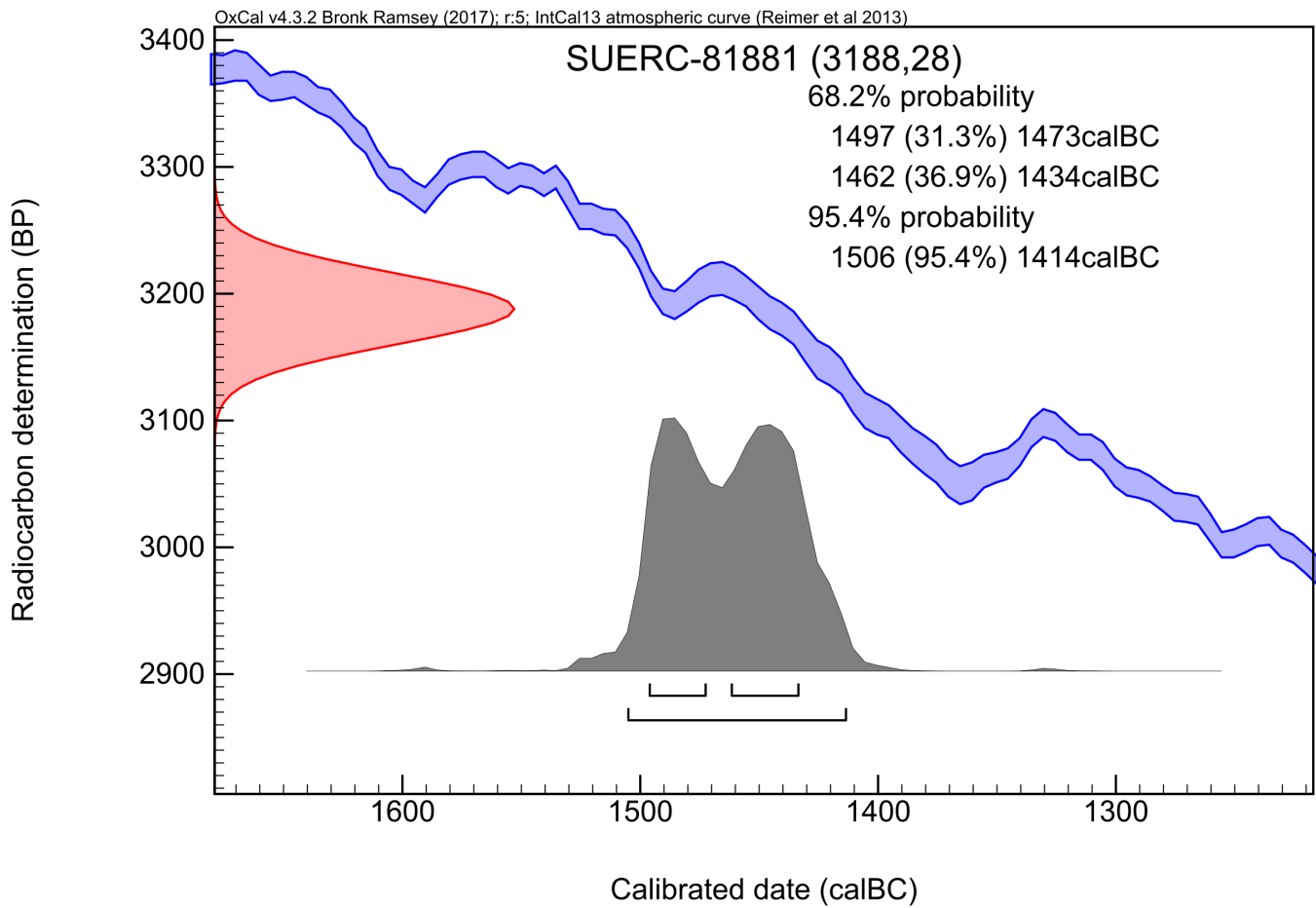
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

*E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by :

*P. Naynt*



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

27 September 2018

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-81882 (GU48837)  
**Submitter** Stephen Benfield  
Suffolk Archaeology  
Unit 5 (Plot 11) Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk IP6 8NZ  
**Site Reference** TYN 134  
**Context Reference** 60  
**Sample Reference** 2  
**Material** Cremated bone : Human  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -24.1 ‰  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3353  $\pm$  28

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

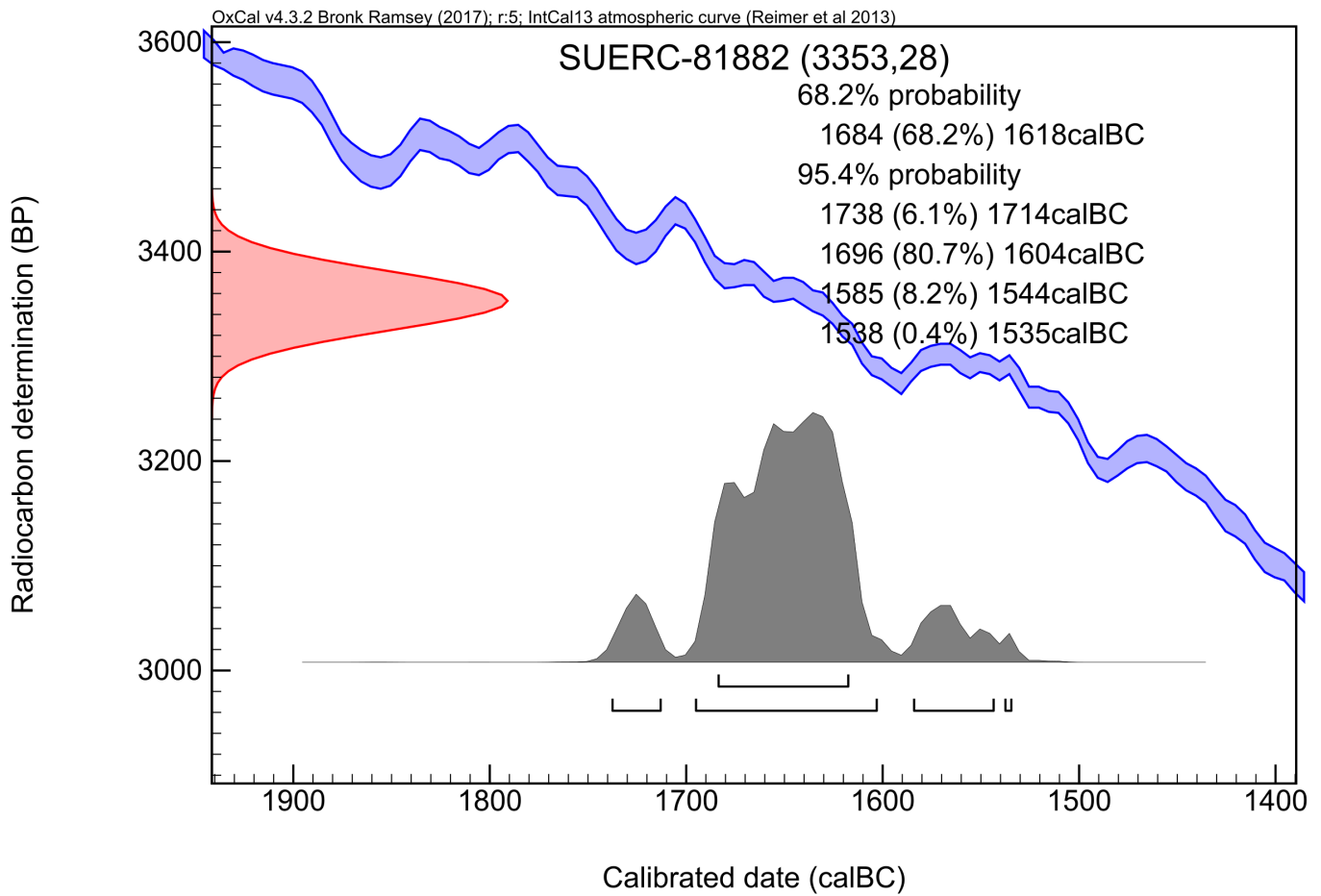
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

*E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by :

*P. Naynab*



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

27 September 2018

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-81883 (GU48838)

**Submitter** Stephen Benfield  
Suffolk Archaeology  
Unit 5 (Plot 11) Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk IP6 8NZ

**Site Reference** TYN 134

**Context Reference** 72

**Sample Reference** 3

**Material** Cremated bone : Human

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -27.1 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3353  $\pm$  28

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

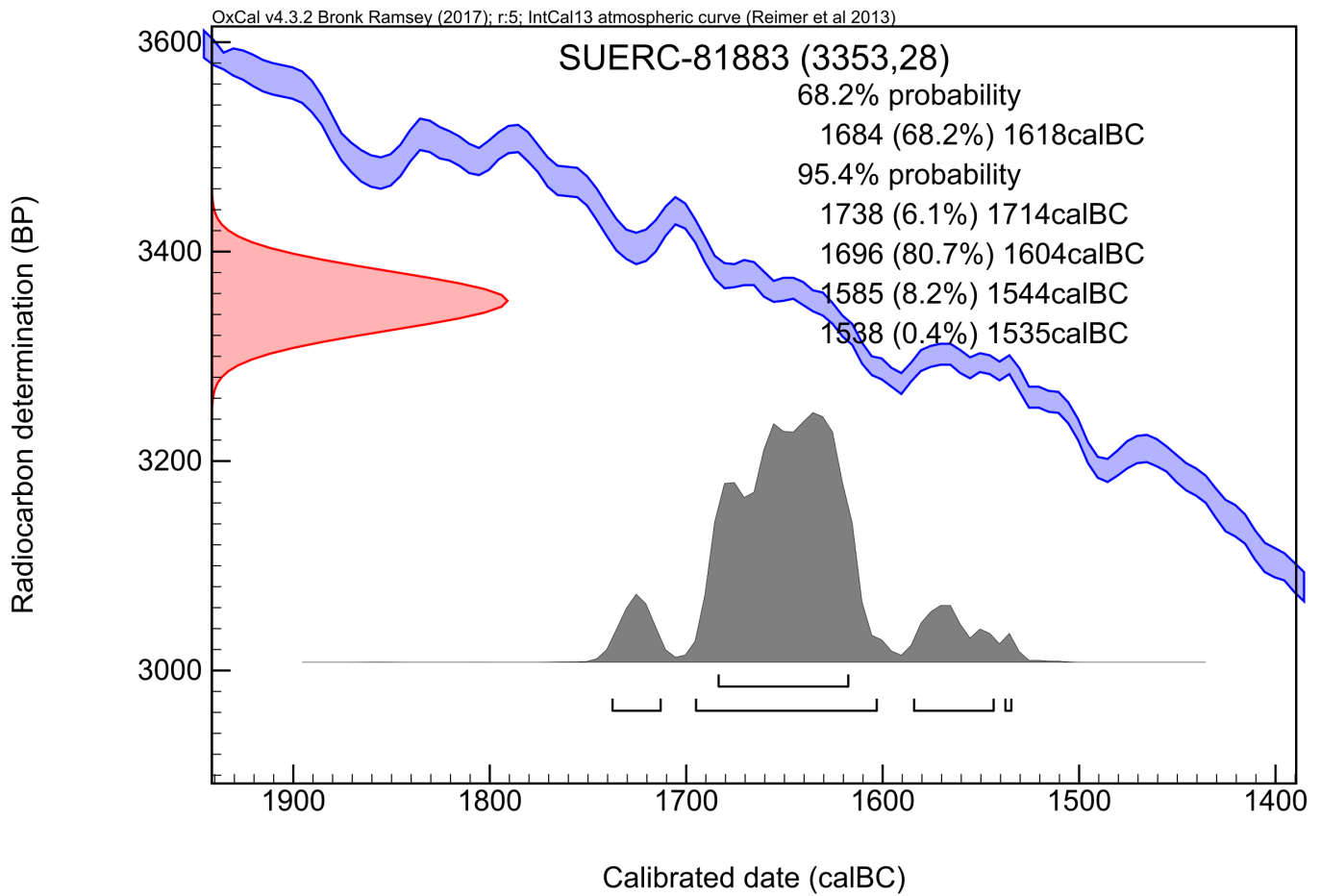
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

*E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by :

*P. Naynt*



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87





*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

27 September 2018

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-81884 (GU48839)  
**Submitter** Stephen Benfield  
Suffolk Archaeology  
Unit 5 (Plot 11) Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk IP6 8NZ  
**Site Reference** TYN 134  
**Context Reference** 74  
**Sample Reference** 4  
**Material** Cremated bone : Human  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -21.3 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3327  $\pm$  28

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

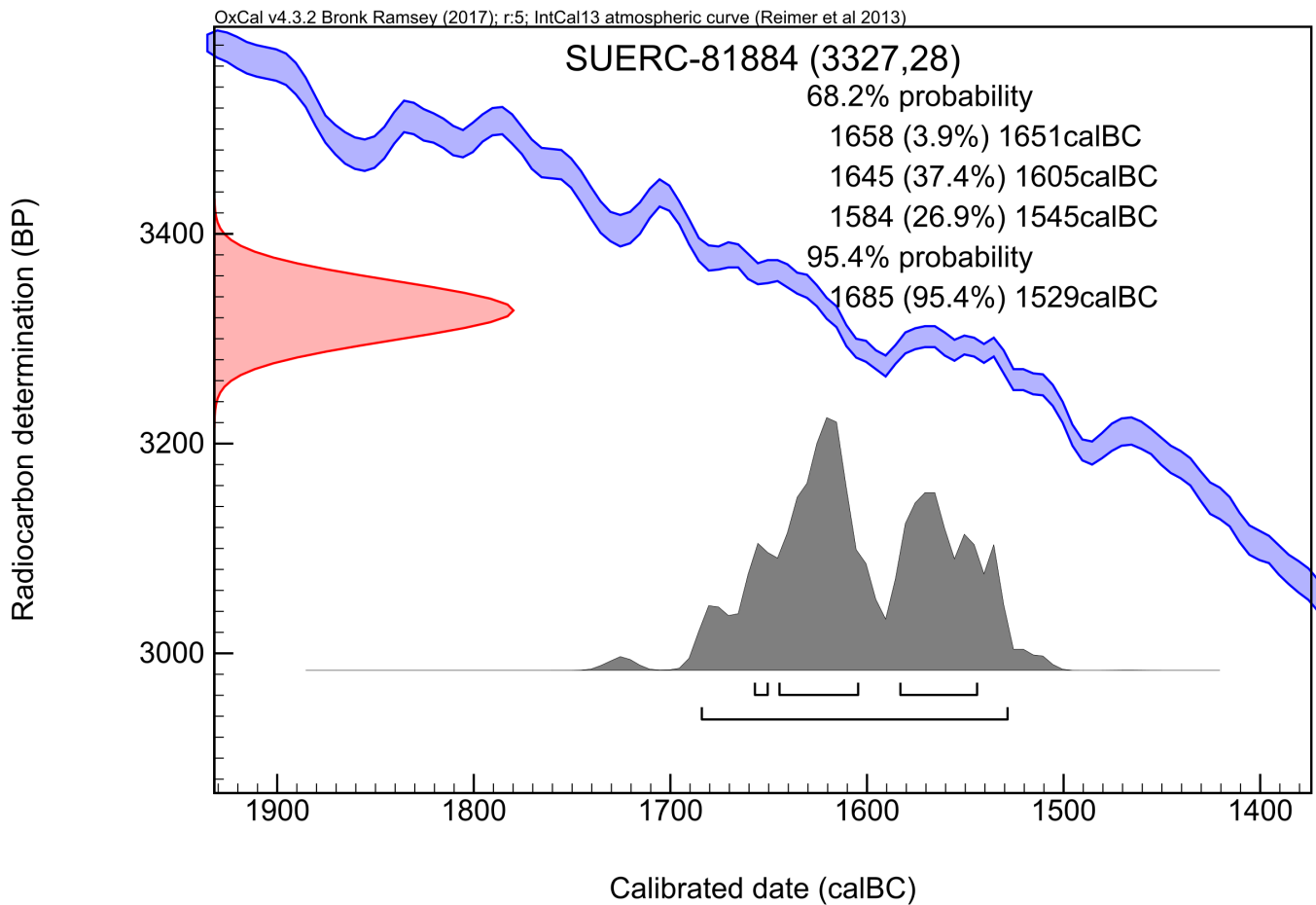
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Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

*E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by :

*P. Naynab*



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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