Report BAU 2541

nps group

nau archaeology

An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Chequers Inn, Bressingham, Norfolk

HER 45727
ENF125240

Prepared for

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Location:	The Chequers Inn, Low Road, Bressingham
District:	South Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TM 0763 8084
HER No.:	45727, ENF125240
OASIS Ref.:	84444
Client:	T.M. Browne Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	8-10 and 15-16 September 2010

Summary

In September 2010 an archaeological watching brief was conducted for T.M. Browne Ltd after underpinning of the north wall of the Chequers Inn led to the discovery of a grave containing human remains. Archaeological excavation of the grave and the monitoring of all subsequent below-ground works suggested that the burial pre-dated the construction of the present 17th-century building and either formed part of an extension beyond the limits of the current graveyard of the church of St John the Baptist located to the south of Low Road or was a southern outlying burial to a separate grave yard concentrated to the north. The retrieval of fire arms and ammunition buried in close proximity to the grave was entirely coincidental and took place at some point after the first quarter of the 20th century.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In October 2009 a serious fire at The Chequers Inn, a 17th-century Grade II listed timber framed building in the village of Bressingham, left the building requiring extensive renovation works. In September of the following year during the course of these works underpinning trenches were dug at various locations throughout the building including beneath the northern wall. While excavating one of these trenches skeletal remains which appeared to be human were uncovered along with a cache of fire arms and ammunition at which point the police were called. NAU Archaeology was subsequently contacted by the police to assist with the identification of the remains as human. Once this had been established Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) applied a condition that all remaining below ground works should be monitored by an archaeologist and that the remainder of the uncovered burial excavated in full (CNF43042). To satisfy this condition T.M. Browne Ltd commissioned NAU Archaeology to carry out the work in line with an approved project design (NAU/BAU2541/NP).

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Chequers Inn is located at approximately 32m OD just to the north of Low Road (A1066) upon the gently sloping northern banks of the River Waveney approximately 1km to the south (Fig. 1). The underlying drift geology

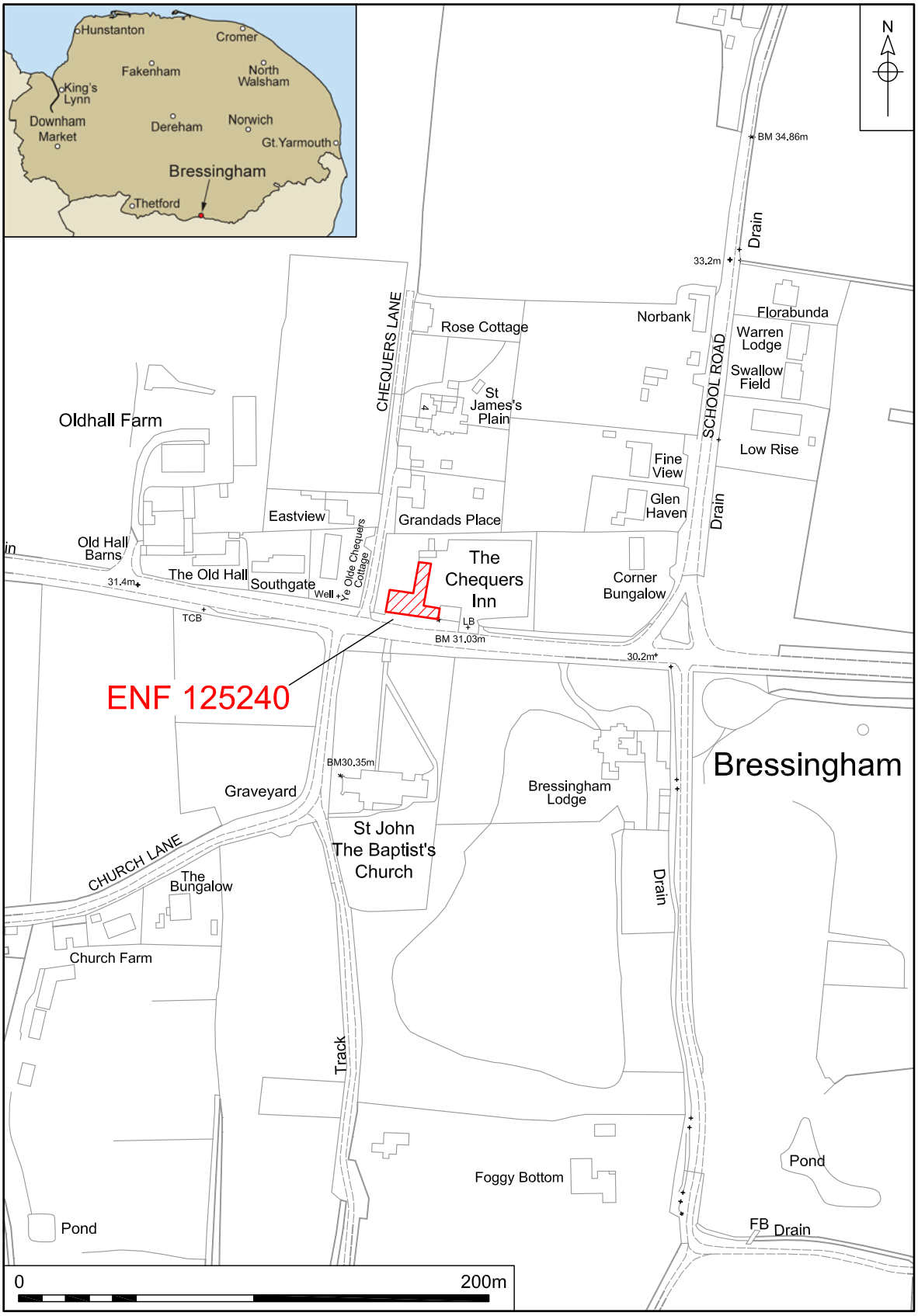


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

of Bressingham is of two types with alluvial sands and gravels to the south of the A1066 overlying Lowestoft Tills to the north composed of sandy, silty clays (BGS 1991). The Chequers Inn lies upon a spur of alluvial material that encroaches across this boundary to the north. Underlying both these deposits is upper chalk lain down in the upper Cretaceous period (BGS 1985).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following information has been compiled from information available in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

The present-day village of Bressingham straddles the north and south sides of the modern A1066, a road that may have its origins in the Roman period as the route to Scole where a Roman town was established. Although no settlement sites of this period are known near Bressingham the recovery of pottery and various other stray finds indicates occupation of this date nearby (HER 45386).

The village of Bressingham is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 indicating a pre Norman foundation however evidence for Saxon occupation has so far been restricted to the recovery of an early Saxon brooch and a few scatters of pottery in the surrounding fields (HERs 15470 and 11927). The church of St John the Baptist (HER 10912) dating from the 14th century and its accompanying graveyard are located just to the south of the Chequers Inn although burials uncovered at the junction of Low Road and Church Lane (HER 10896) suggest the graveyard may at one time have been more extensive. The Chequers Inn itself is a Grade II listed timber-framed structure (HER 45727), one of several buildings in Bressingham dating to the 17th century or earlier. It has been utilised as a pub for many years with a brief spell as a private residence in the 1960s and 70s.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this Watching Brief was to monitor all below-ground works during the renovation of the 17th-century timber framed building after it had suffered extensive fire damage. Several trenches were excavated throughout the building in order to underpin the surviving frame and provide foundations for newly erected supporting steels (Fig. 2, Trenches 1-8). The excavation of these trenches was monitored for any further archaeological remains and careful records made of the exposed deposits prior to their filling with concrete. Additionally the grave uncovered beneath the northern wall was excavated and the skeletal remains removed using archaeological methods.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

An Ordnance Survey bench mark with a value of 30.35m located on the north western corner of the western tower was used to establish a level for the grave and remaining pits.

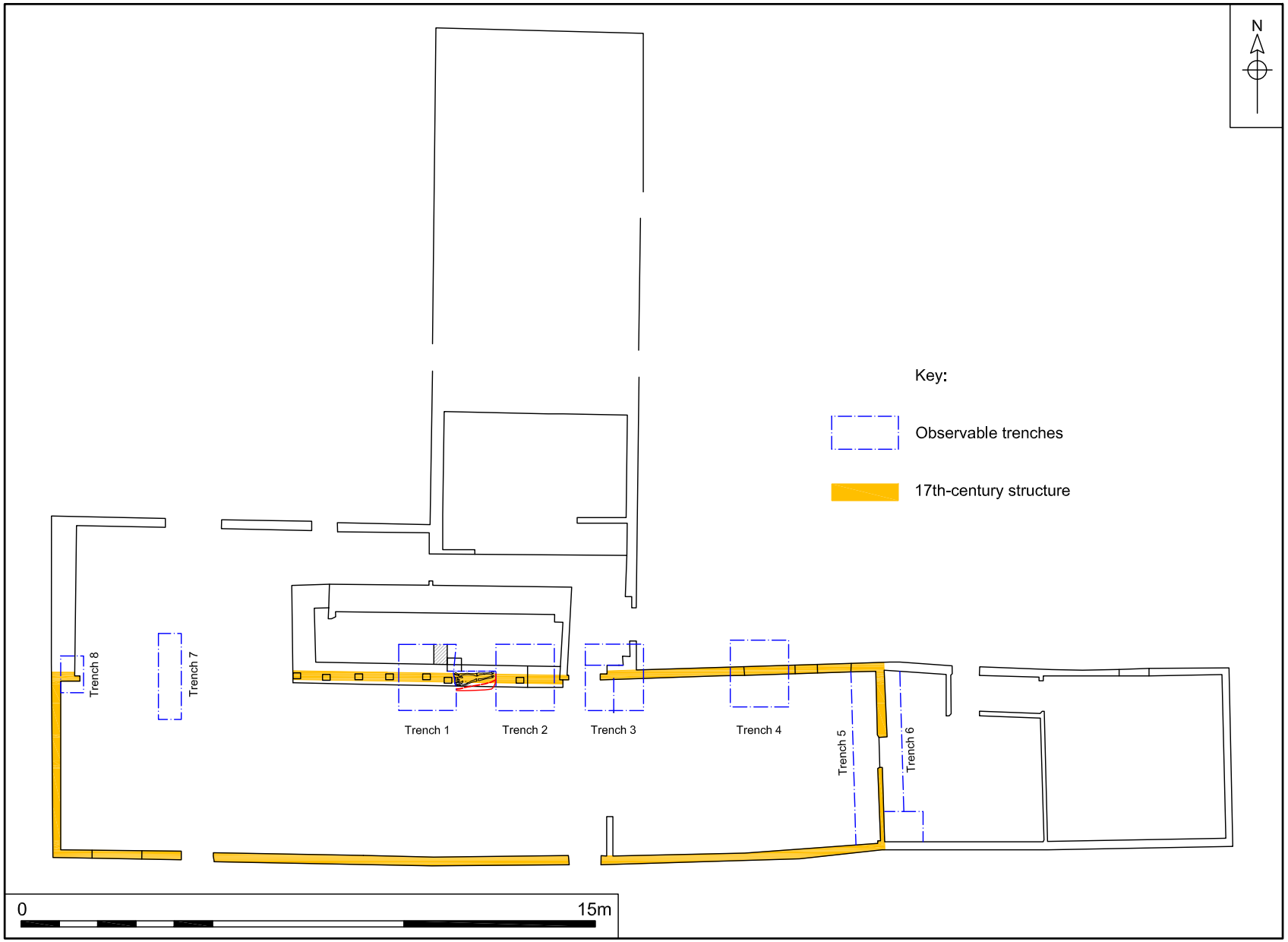


Figure 2. Trench locations. Scale 1:150

Site conditions were generally good, with all efforts made by the staff of T.M. Browne Ltd to accommodate the archaeological work. The location of the grave beneath an existing wall however made its excavation and recording fairly challenging and restricted the number of levels taken.

A sample of the grave fill was taken at the time of excavation however it has not been processed at this time pending further consultation with the client and NLA.

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the centre of the northern wall; it measured 1.5m by 1.75m and reached a depth of 1.08m below the internal floor surface level. Upon arrival on site this trench had already been excavated, however cleaning of the west-facing section revealed the stratigraphic sequence relatively clearly (Fig 3). At the base of the trench natural sands (5) were exposed below a depth of 0.5m (30.56m OD) with an orange brown fine sandy silt (4) which was 0.35m thick lying immediately above. Deposit (4) and the upper portions of the natural sands below it had been truncated towards the centre of the trench by the grave cut [2] for skeleton (9) that extended east for 1m and had a width of in excess of 0.5m (Plate 1).

Plate 1. Grave [2] after excavation, facing north, 0.5m scale

The grave had been backfilled with deposit (3) a yellow brown fine silt containing redeposited pieces of human bone throughout and the whole trench had then been sealed by deposit (1) a grey brown fine silt reminiscent of topsoil (Plate 2). Above this soil a slightly darker fine silt (8) had survived below the foundation of the wall but had evidently been removed to the north, south and west by subsequent underpinning and reductions in the level of the floor. The sole plate of the 17th-century building probably rested directly upon this material when first constructed but a crushed chalk layer (11) containing

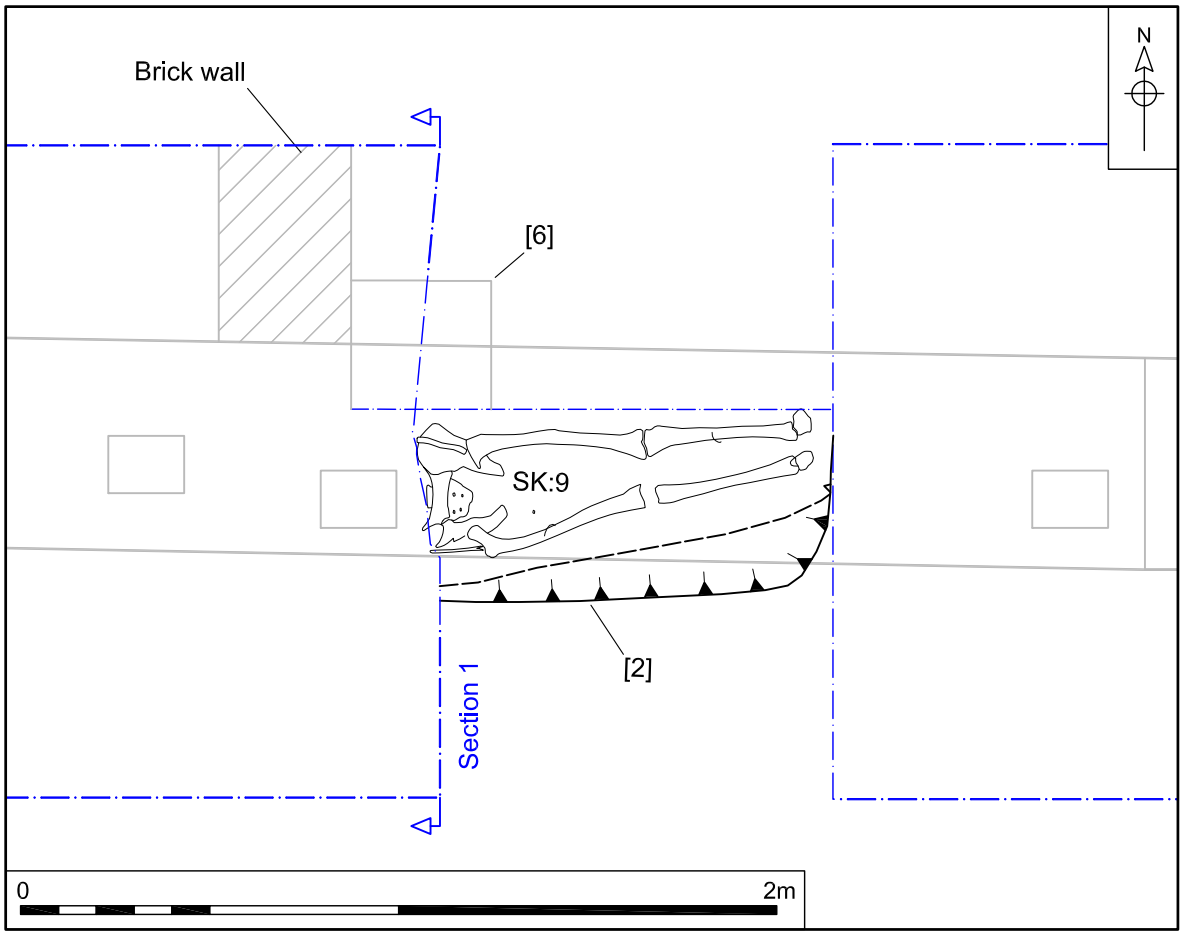
19th-century brick fragments now lay between the two providing a more stable base. To the north of this wall a mixture of crushed mortar and brick rubble

Plate 2. West-facing section of Trench 1, internal, prior to excavation of grave [2], 0.5m scale

(10) had been laid down on deposit (1) to provide a hard core base for the concrete floor above. However prior to the laying of the concrete floor a small 0.34m square pit [6] had been excavated up against the wall (Plate 3).

Plate 3. West-facing section of Trench 1, external, prior to excavation of grave [2], 0.5m scale

This pit reached a depth of 0.67m and in doing so had cut through the top of grave fill (3) possibly disturbing the skeleton in the process. Several guns and



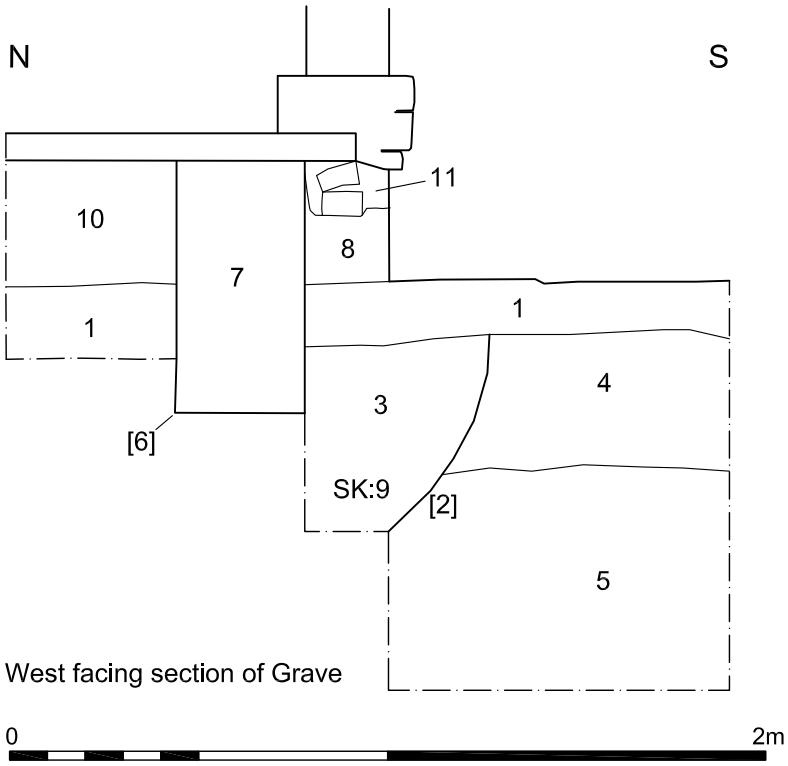


Figure 3. Plan of burial and Section 1. Scale 1:20

pieces of ammunition had been placed in the base of the pit before it had been backfilled with a loose sandy silt material (7) and the concrete floor was laid sealing this pit below it.

Although not visible in section it appeared that immediately to the west of this sequence of deposits, perhaps in line with Section 1, a previous phase of underpinning had removed the skeleton just above its hips.

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 1.5m by 1.75m and was located beneath the northern wall of the 17th-century building 1m to the east of Trench 1. Its southern half had already been excavated and concreted prior to the discovery of the grave and so could not be examined however the northern half, effectively on the line of the exterior of the original building was excavated to a depth of 1.36m below the external ground level. Here a crushed hard core deposit lay beneath the present concrete floor and overlay a dark grey brown clay silt (12) which was 0.36m thick. This deposit capped a mid yellow brown silt 0.3m thick. The latter deposit overlay natural sands occurring at 30.44mOD. No archaeologically significant deposits were observed

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 1.5m by 1.75m and was located less than a metre east of Trench 2 partially beneath a set of stairs. It was 1.15m deep and presented the same stratigraphic sequence as observed in Trench 2 although the crushed hard core was absent on the internal side and the dark grey brown clay silt deposit (12) appeared to have been truncated by approximately 0.2m. Here natural sands were also encountered slightly higher than previously at 30.80m OD. No archaeologically significant deposits were observed

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located towards the eastern end of the building, and like Trenches 1-3 it spanned the northern wall of the building. Measuring 1.5m by 1.75m and with a maximum depth of 1.45m it demonstrated a profile of dark grey brown clay silt (12) over a mid yellow brown silt sealing natural sands beneath. Externally this sequence was topped with a crushed brick and mortar hardcore and concrete. Natural sands were observed at 30.14m OD. No archaeologically significant deposits were observed.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located along the western side of the dividing wall at the east of the building and spanned its width at that point. It was just 0.65m wide but reached a depth of 0.8m. The profile of the fills was similar to that previously described for Trenches 2, 3 and 4 with natural sand at approximately 30mOD. No archaeologically significant deposits were observed.

Trench 6

Trench 6 ran parallel to Trench 5 on the eastern side of the partition wall at the east of the building and was of the same dimensions as Trench 5 except at its southern end where it was expanded to 1m by 0.75m and reached a depth of 1.06m. On this side of the wall the deposits were entirely of modern made up ground containing rubble and mortar fragments in a dark brown

sandy clay beneath a concrete bedding. Natural sand deposits were recorded at a depth of 30.36m OD with no archaeologically significant deposits encountered

Trench 7

Trench 7 had been excavated and largely infilled with concrete prior to the arrival of an archaeologist (the exception being its northernmost end – as shown on Fig. 2). It was positioned on the western side of the building, was orientated north-south, and had originally extended the full width of the 17th–century structure. It was 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep. To the north of its northern wall the ground rose by at least 0.4m but the base of the trench remained consistent at a 30.66m OD. Natural sands were not observed on either side of the wall with a mid-dark grey brown re-deposited silt to the north and south overlying a mid yellow brown sandy silt similar to deposit (4) in Trench 1 but otherwise no archaeologically significant deposits were encountered.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located at the north-western corner of the building and also spanned the width of its north wall. It measured approximately 1m square and reached a depth of 0.9m without encountering natural sands. A dark brown silty sand with fragments of 20th-century brick covered a small pit filled with modern debris cut into a mid grey brown silt containing modern brick and tile.

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

Three sherds of pottery weighing 30g were collected from two contexts (Appendix 3). Single body sherds of Romano-British and medieval dates respectively were found in context (1) and a sherd of Middle Saxon sandy Ipswich Ware in context (3). The three sherds of pottery may indicate activity at the site in three different periods, but the quantities are small and the earlier pottery in particular could be related to manuring activity if the site had been arable land at the time.

6.2 Human skeletal remains

By Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

The lower half of an articulated skeleton and some disarticulated remains were recovered as contexts (3) (grave fill of [2]) and (9) (skeleton in grave [2]) (Appendix 4). The upper half of the skeleton had been disturbed by the insertion of a brick foundation.

6.2.2 Method

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European

Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

6.2.3 Skeleton (9)

The majority of the remains probably belonged to the single individual recovered as Skeleton (9). However there was some duplication indicating the presence of a second individual (see below).

Details of the bones present are available in the Appendix 4 and in archive, but in summary this individual was represented by a partial cranial vault, fragments of the torso and arms, most of the pelvis and both legs, with fragments of the ankles. The remains were in fair-good condition, but there was some surface erosion, particularly affecting the skull and upper legs.

The individual was male, based on the robusticity of the skull and long bones and the narrow sciatic notch of the pelvis. Age was difficult to estimate due to the lack of any dentition, but cranial suture closure was advanced and there were several minor degenerative changes, suggesting that the individual was middle-aged or older at the time of death.

The estimated living stature was calculated from the left femur and tibia at 1.776m (5’10”). This is above average, and towards the top of the normal range, for a medieval male skeleton. Non-metric traits were recorded (Appendix 4) but nothing unusual was noted.

A number of degenerative lesions were present. Osteoarthritic changes were noted at the lateral end of the left clavicle (shoulder) and possibly on the left sacro-iliac joint (pelvis), with osteophyte growth also present on some joints (right sacro-iliac joint, both ankles, proximal left ulna (elbow)). There was a patch of eburnation on the left lunate joint for the hamate (wrist). Some of the changes in the left shoulder, arm and wrist may be secondary to trauma affecting the forearm (see below).

The presence of slight graining and patches of new bone formation on the right tibia shaft at the proximal third of the medial surface (Plate 4) and midshaft on the lateral surface are indicative of periostitis, a non-specific inflammatory response. Similar changes appeared to be present on the lower half of the medial surface of the left tibia, but the surface of this bone was in poor condition. This kind of lesion can be caused by an infection in the soft tissue of the shin, perhaps as a result of an injury, although other causes are possible.

Two areas of the skeleton showed changes associated with physical trauma. A raised lump on the lateral edge of the left femur at the midshaft (Plate 5) may be myositis ossificans, a condition in which there is damage to the muscle overlying the bone, and bleeding into the wound may eventually form new bone. In addition there was a fracture of the lower right ulna shaft (Plate 6) with slight malformation and enlargement of the bone. The radius was not fractured, but a thickened area of new bone had formed in the corresponding position on the medial edge of the shaft.

Plate 4. Oval area of inflammatory change suggestive of an overlying soft tissue injury of the shin

Plate 5. New bone on the lateral edge of the left femur, possibly myositis ossificans

Plate 6. Fracture of the lower left ulna with enlargement and formation of exostoses

6.2.4 Disarticulated remains

A near-complete adult left parietal was recovered together with the (assumed) skull of Skeleton (9). The sutures appeared to be unfused, suggesting that the individual may have been relatively young.

6.2.5 Discussion

Two individuals have been identified amongst the skeletal remains recovered from the site, a mature adult male and a ?young adult of indeterminate sex. The presence of parts of two skeletons, together with the east-west alignment of the *in situ* burial and the proximity of the churchyard just across the road, suggests that the burial was not clandestine. It is likely either that the extent of the churchyard was reduced at some point before The Chequers was built, or that the individuals had been excluded from Christian burial. The main reasons for burial just outside a churchyard in the medieval period would be suicide or some capital crimes.

6.3 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.3.1 Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified. As this is a small assemblage that will require no further analysis, information was input directly into a table within this report.

6.3.2 The assemblage

A total of 0.151kg of faunal remains, consisting of seventeen pieces, was recovered from two contexts (Appendix 5). Context (1) produced two fragments of a butchered cattle humerus. Fragments of a butchered cattle pelvis and a tooth were also seen in deposit (3) along with butchered vertebrae and a radius from a juvenile sheep/goat; other fragments of unidentifiable butchered mammal bone were also recovered from this deposit.

6.3.3 Conclusions

The remains in this assemblage are derived from the processing and food waste of domestic mammals, with the elements present suggesting good quality cuts of meat.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The presence of a burial although unexpected is not entirely surprising given its proximity to the graveyard of a church that dates to at least the 14th century (HER 10912). The recovery of burials at the junction of Low Road and Church Lane in 1956 (HER 10896) although similarly undated might suggest that the graveyard extended at least as far north as Low Road itself (Fig 1). The date when Low Road took its current alignment is unclear but generally it follows the line of the Roman road heading west from Scole some 4 and a half miles to the south-east.

The grave's east-west alignment (with head to the west) marks it out as a probable Christian burial and its location, sealed beneath a layer of apparent topsoil formed prior to the erection of the building that became The Chequers Inn (HER 45727) indicates a pre 17th-century date. The pottery fragments and the animal bone recovered from the site imply domestic activity in the surrounding area in the Roman, Middle Saxon and medieval periods but do not unfortunately establish a more reliable date for the grave itself.

It is perhaps a little surprising that only a single burial was encountered and despite close examination of all of the available trenches no other bone fragments were recovered. This may in part be explained by heavy disturbance both inside and outside the building with the lowering of floors and construction of an extension to the north of the earlier structure, however disarticulated bone might still have been expected within the disturbed soils if more burials had originally been present.

There are three feasible explanations for the presence of the grave recorded in this watching brief.

- Firstly that the surviving burial represents an extension to the present-day cemetery boundary across Low Road and that truncation of deposits to create floor surfaces included the removal of these soils entirely from the site thereby destroying all evidence for other burials.
- Secondly that the grave is the southernmost outlier of an unidentified graveyard located further to the north of the site.
- Thirdly that the absence of other graves is due to burials in the northernmost part of the cemetery of St John the Baptist's church being

Of these three possibilities the second might perhaps be the most likely as the recovery of the disarticulated human bone fragments within the fill of the grave is indicative of a well-used graveyard and it is difficult to understand how and why graveyard soils would have been entirely removed only to be replaced by more sterile deposits across the site. The monitoring of works in the area further to the north due to take place later this year may help provide a more definitive answer.

The loss of the upper half of the skeleton appears to have been the result of an earlier phase of underpinning probably in the 18th or 19th century when a trench was dug to receive a red brick foundation built in a lime mortar. Evidently at this time the workmen reburied some of the bones they had disturbed including the fragments of skull before backfilling. What does survive of the original grave maybe the result of its position beneath the north wall which afforded it protection from the truncation suffered throughout the rest of the building.

The burial of a cache of guns and their associated ammunition is intriguing but must have taken place at some point after the first quarter of the 20th century (a Bakelite handle belongs to a Colt M1911A1 - an American hand gun still in production today and first manufactured in this form from 1924). The reason for the burial of these weapons is unknown but it is possible that during their deposition the grave was once again disturbed. These armaments are currently in the care of Norfolk Constabulary.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by the author and Steve Hickling. The finds were washed by Michelle Bull and processed by Sarah Percival. The human bone and pottery was analysed by Sue Anderson and the animal bone by Julie Curl. The graphics were completed by David Dobson with editing undertaken by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Type	Feature	Fill of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Mid Grey brown fine silt	Medieval
2	Cut	Grave		Rectangular containing SK 9	Medieval
3	Deposit		2	Light yellow brown fine silt	Medieval
4	Deposit			Mid orangey brown fine sands	Medieval
5	Deposit			Bright orange sand Natural	Unknown
6	Cut	Pit		Small pit containing ammunition	Modern
7	Deposit		6	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Modern
8	Deposit			Mid-dark grey brown fine silt	Post-medieval
9	Skeleton		2	Lower half of a human skeleton	Medieval
10	Deposit			Crushed lime mortar CBM	Modern
11	Deposit			Crushed chalk	Modern
12	Deposit			Dark grey brown clay silt	Unknown

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Type	Total
Medieval	Grave	1
Modern	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Ctxt	Material	Qty.	Wt.	Period	Notes
1	Pottery	1	5g	Roman	
1	Pottery	1	10g	Medieval	13-14th c.
1	Animal bone	1	36g	Unknown	
1	Pottery	2	15g	Middle Saxon	
3	Animal bone	15	115g	Unknown	

Appendix 2b: Oasis Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Roman	Pottery	1
Middle Saxon	Pottery	1
Medieval	Pottery	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	17

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
1	RBGM	1	5	body sherd, slight burnishing ext	Rom
1	WVGW?	1	10	green-glazed body sherd in pale grey fabric with abundant quartz	13-14th c.
3	SIPS	1	15	body sherd, abraded	MSax

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: RBGM – Roman greyware micaceous; WVGW – Waveney Valley glazed wares; SIPS – Sandy Ipwsich Ware.

Appendix: 4 Human Bone

Notes

Methods of age and sex determination are generalised to give an idea of the bones used. Sexing based on the pelvis used more traits than entries might suggest. "DF" stands for discriminant function, a statistical method of determining sex, where +2.0 is very male, -2.0 very female (WEA, 1980).

A few abbreviations have been used in the catalogue for commonly occurring pathological conditions and anatomical regions. These are as follows:

OA	osteoarthritis			MT	metatarsal
OP	osteophytosis, osteophytes			MC	metacarpal
C	cervical)		L.	left	
T	thoracic)	vertebrae	R.	right	
L	lumbar)				

Any other abbreviations should be self-explanatory, since they are simply shortened forms of bone names or anatomical areas (prox = proximal, etc.).

Tables of measurements for the skull and major long bones are included after the catalogue of disarticulated remains. Tables of non-metric trait scores are also provided.

Articulated skeleton

Sk. 9 Male, middle-aged or older

Description:	Partial cranial vault, comprising most of the frontal, parietals, occipital and R. temporal. Fragments of torso (R scapula, L clavicle, lower ribs, T1 spine, T9-10 spine, L1 spine, sacrum, both innominates). Most of R arm, fragment of L radius, two carpal bones, one metacarpal and a proximal thumb phalange, most of both legs, both talus and calcaneums, R MT1.
Condition:	Fair-good, but some surface erosion especially affecting skull and femora. The lower half (pelvis downwards) was in situ, the upper half was disturbed and disarticulated (a few bones recovered as (3)).
Determination of age:	Cranial suture closure advanced, some degenerative changes present.
Determination of sex:	Cranium DF +1.5; Pelvis DF +1.7; bones large and robust.
Stature:	177.6cm from Fem+Tib (5' 10")
Pathology:	
Osteophytosis:	Slight on T10 and rib head joint. Large on 1st sacral segment. Slight on R. SIJ inf. Slight on joints between both tali and calcaneums. Slight around proximal L. ulna (distal humerus not affected).
Osteoarthritis:	OA II lateral L clavicle (incomplete). Eburnation of hamate joint of L. lunate. Poss OA II L. SIJ, but poor condition.
Degeneration:	Enthesophytes rear L. calcaneum.
Infection:	Slight graining and patches of new bone formation R. tibia shaft at proximal third medially and midshaft laterally. Possibly also lower half medial L. tibia, but poor condition.
Trauma:	?Myositis ossificans of L. femur midshaft lateral edge – rounded new bone in raised area c.30mm long, 9mm wide and 6mm high. Fracture distal quarter L. ulna with enlargement of shaft and slight bowing to medial. L radius not fractured but slight new bone formation on medial edge at corresponding position.

Disarticulated remains

9	Near-complete adult L. parietal.

Cranial measurements

(Measurements in mm.)

	Sk.	9
Cranium		
Biorbital breadth		98
Min frontal breadth	B’	100
Upper facial breadth		105
Parietal chord	S’2	115
Mastoid process height R.		32+

Post-cranial measurements

(Measurements in mm.)

	Sk.		9
Femur			
Maximum length	FeL1	R	
		L	489
Oblique length	FeL2	R	
		L	486
Head diameter	FeHead	R	
		L	
Bicondylar breadth	FeE1	R	
		L	
Min subtrochanteric A-P diameter	FeD1	R	29
		L	28
Max subtrochanteric M-L diameter	FeD2	R	38
		L	38
Minimum shaft diameter (A-P)	FeD3	R	33
		L	31
Maximum shaft diameter (M-L)	FeD4	R	31
		L	
Meric Index 100(FeD1/FeD2)		R	76.3
		L	73.7
Robusticity Index 100((FeD3+FeD4)/FeD2)		R	
		L	
Tibia			
Maximum Length	TiL1	R	
		L	390
Bicondylar Breadth	TiE1	R	
		L	
A-P diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD1	R	41
		L	42
M-L diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD2	R	28
		L	26
Cnemic Index 100(TiD2/TiD1)		R	68.3
		L	61.9
Humerus			
Maximum Length	HuL1	R	
		L	
Head diameter	HuHead	R	
		L	
Epicondylar Breadth	HuE1	R	
		L	64

	Sk.		9
Calcaneus			
Maximum Length	CaL1	R	
		L	85
Sacrum			
Maximum Length			
Maximum Breadth			123
S1 Width			
Breadth/Length Index			
S1 Width/Max Breadth Index			
Stature			1776

Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	9
Highest nuchal line	R	0
	L	0
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		0
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	+
	L	-
Parietal foramen	R	0
	L	0
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	0
	L	0
Epipteric bone	R	+
	L	0
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-
	L	-
Parietal notch bone	R	0
	L	-
Asterionic ossicle	R	0
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	-
Huschke's foramen	R	0
	L	-
Post-condylar canal	R	-
	L	-
Double condylar facet	R	-
	L	-
Precondylar tubercle	R	-
	L	-
Double hypoglossal canal	R	-
	L	-
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	-
	L	-
Extra palatine foramen	R	-
	L	-
Palatine torus	R	-
	L	-
Maxillary torus	R	-
	L	-
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	-
	L	-
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	+
	L	-
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-
	L	-
Sagittal wormian		-
Squame parietal ossicle	R	0
	L	-
Multiple mental foramen	R	-
	L	-
Mandibular torus	R	-
	L	-

Post-cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	9
Atlas bridge lateral	R	-
	L	-
Atlas bridge posterior	R	-
	L	-
Atlas double facet	R	-
	L	-
Suprascapular foramen	R	0
	L	-
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	-
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	-
	L	0
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	-
	L	0
Sacralisation of L5	R	0
	L	0
Four sacral segments		0
Six sacral segments		0
Acetabular crease	R	+
	L	+
Allen's fossa of femur	R	-
	L	-
Poirier's facet of femur	R	-
	L	-
Plaque formation of femur	R	-
	L	-
Third femoral trochanter	R	0
	L	+
Vastus notch of patella	R	-
	L	-
Calcaneus double facet	R	0
	L	+
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
	L	-

Appendix 5: Faunal Remains

Catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from BAU2541, Chequer's Inn, Bressingham; listed in context order.

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Ctxt Wt(g)	Species Group	Species	NISP	Ages	Butchering	Comments
1	2	36	LDM	Cattle	2		c, ch	Humerus fragment
3	15	115	S-MDM	Sheep/Goat	3	j	c, ch	Axis vertebrae, radius, lumbar vertebrae
			LDM	Cattle	3	a	c, ch	Pelvis fragments and tooth
			M	Mammal	9		ch	fragments

Key:
NISP = **N**umber of **I**ndividual **S**pecies elements **P**resent.
Species Group: S-MDM = Small-Medium Domestic Mammal; LDM = Large Domestic Mammal, M= Mammal
Age = Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile
Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped