

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/153

Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield Road, Dennington DNN 047

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HER information

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Summary

This report presents the evidence from an archaeological evaluation and excavation at Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield Road, Dennington, Suffolk. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of the archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that no further analysis is required and that this post-excavation assessment should be made available through the OASIS archaeological database as a 'grey literature' report. In addition, a short article in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History is considered appropriate to disseminate the findings to the wider archaeological community.

The site is located in an area where the geology is deep clay of the Hanslope series, derived from the underlying chalky till, and is represented here by mixed chalky clay and gravelly sand. The natural geology sloped away to the southeast from a high point of 45.01m AOD to 44.62m AOD.

The earliest activity was a boundary ditch probably dating to the Iron Age. Later phases of activity incorporated residual prehistoric finds, and there is a suggestion that these may have been originally deposited in a scattered midden. An undated phase of activity on the site included a track and its adjacent ditches, pits, and an extended inhumation burial. These features are likely to date to the late Saxon or early medieval period, but this was not proven by the finds or by radio-carbon dating of the burial. At some stage the track went out of use and the plot was ploughed. In the medieval period the site was occupied by one or more timber buildings and an associated rubbish pit. These went out of use in the late 13th or 14th century, after which the site again reverted to agricultural or horticultural use. A ditched boundary probably divided two areas within the school grounds in the 19th century, over which were the modern school playground and garden deposits.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

An archaeological trial trench evaluation and subsequent excavation took place within the grounds of Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield Road, Dennington, Suffolk. The site is on the northern edge of the village of Dennington at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 282 671 and comprises approximately a total of 131 metres square. The site was bounded to the west by Laxfield Road, to the north by playing fields, and to the east and south by gardens and cottages (Fig. 1).



Plate 1. Working shot facing W

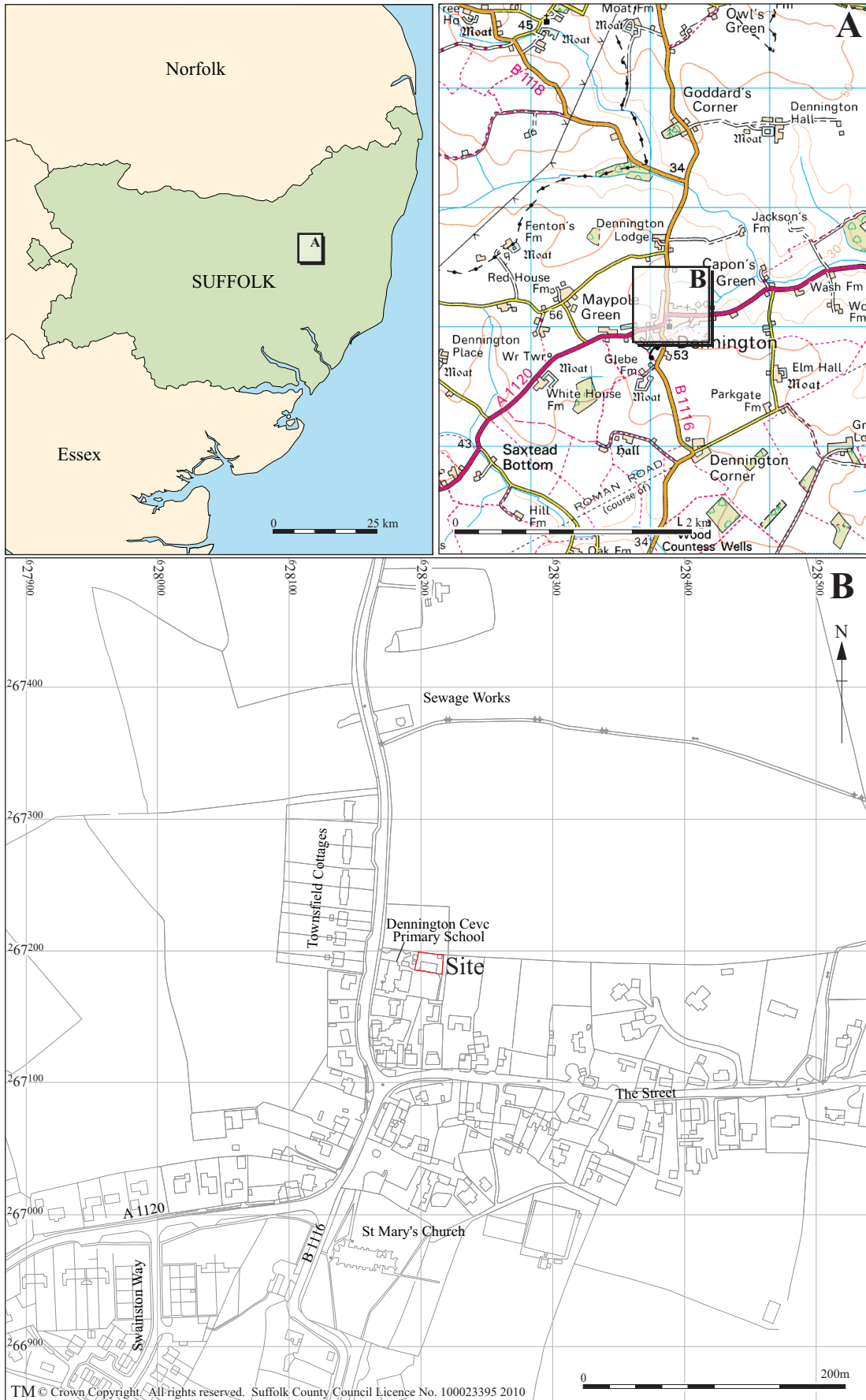


Figure 1. Site location, showing development area (red)

1.2 The scope of the project

This report was commissioned by SCC Children's & Young People's Services (Southern Area) and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team. It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) and is consistent with the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage, 1991). The principal aims of the project are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the relevant Brief and Specification and additional research aims defined in this report
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 1997; Glazebrook, 2000)
- Make recommendations for further analysis and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS, Field Team in response to an archaeological condition relating to planning permission for the erection of a new building. Specifically, the proposed development includes the construction of a new hall and kitchen. Prior to the archaeological fieldwork the part of the site affected by the proposed development was a playground with an attached garden.

Trial trenching was carried out on the 30th November and 1st of December 2009 in accordance with a Brief & Specification issued by the SCCAS, Conservation Team. A single trench measuring 10m by 1.2m was excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. This covered an area of approximately 12 square metres which was 4.3% of the site. The revealed archaeological features included a number of

pits and a ditch of probable Iron Age date, and a later phase of probable medieval post-holes, all of which were partly excavated by hand. The results of this evaluation were documented in SCCAS Report 2009/322 (Stirk, 2009).

The positive results of the evaluation resulted in a Brief & Specification for an archaeological excavation being issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The excavation was undertaken by SCCAS Field Team between the dates 15th February and 5th March 2010, under difficult weather conditions (Pl. 1). A portion of the site encompassing 131 sq. metres was excavated down to the geological natural by a 360° mechanical excavator using a 1.2m wide ditching bucket.

A number of archaeological features including ditches, pits, post-holes, and a grave were revealed, that were cutting the geological natural. (A single linear feature was recorded cutting a subsoil layer, which was hand excavated and recorded, before machining to the geological natural). A minimum of 10% of the length of linear features and at least 50% of discrete features were excavated by hand. All post-holes and the grave were fully excavated. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets following guidelines set out by SCC Archaeological Service (SCCAS, 2002). All archaeological deposits were also drawn in plan at 1:20 scale and in section at 1:10 or 1:20 scale. A full photographic record was made, including digital photographs and black & white prints. Many deposits were sampled for environmental analysis. The excavation area was surveyed using traditional techniques with reference to the adjacent school.

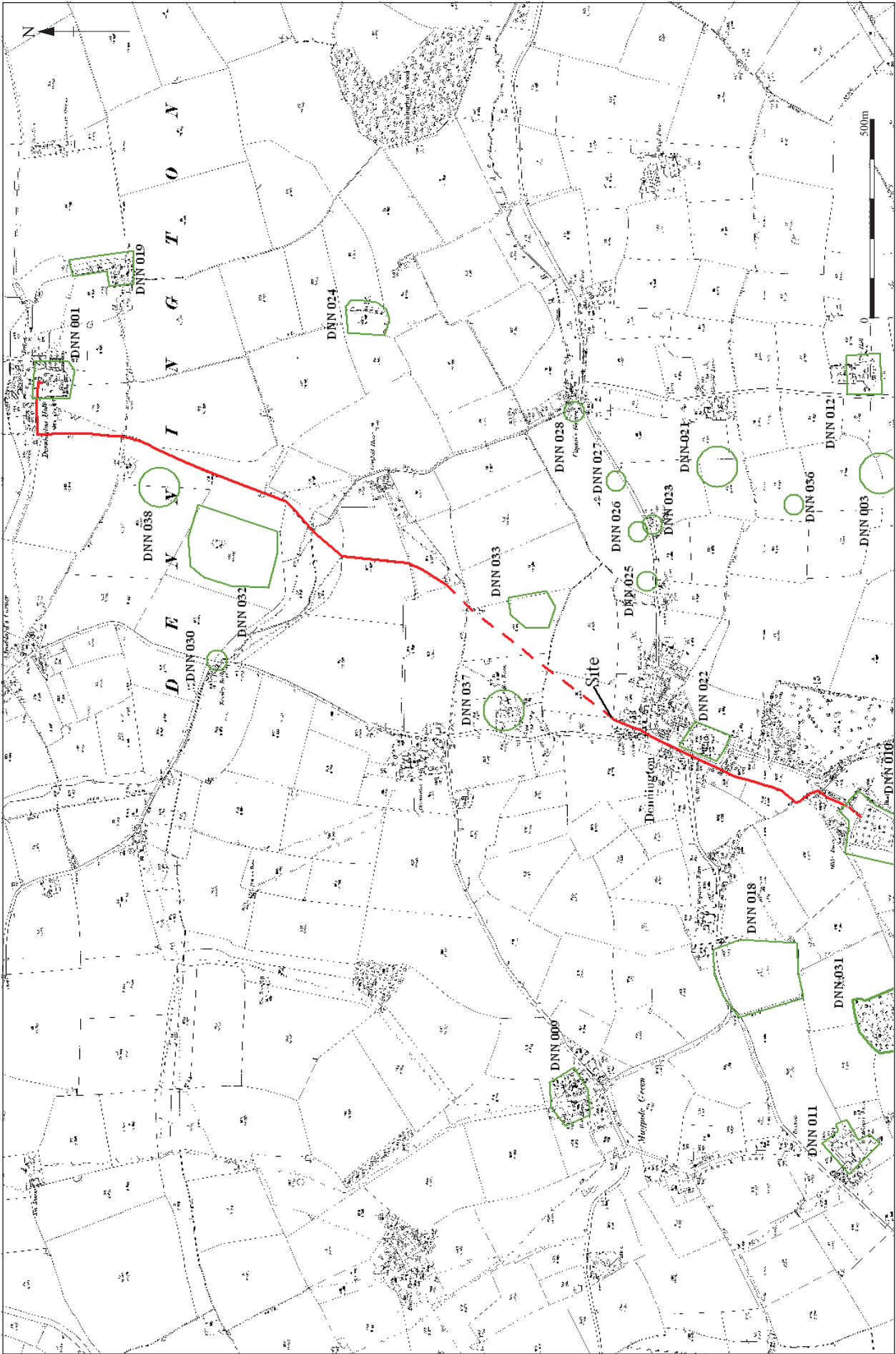


Figure 2. 1890's OS map showing trackway and HER sites

2. Topographic, archaeological and historical background

2.1 Topography

The site is located in an area where the geology is deep clay of the Hanslope series, derived from the underlying chalky till, and is represented here by mixed chalky clay and gravelly sand. The natural geology sloped away to the southeast from a high point of 45.01m AOD to 44.62m AOD.

Layers of subsoil and topsoil with a combined thickness of 0.52 to 0.75m overlay the natural geology. The site is on fairly flat ground with a high point at the northeast corner at 45.6m AOD and a low at the southeast corner at 45.37m AOD.

2.2 Archaeology

The site is within the core of the historic settlement approximately 230m to the north of the medieval church of St. Mary (HER No. DNN 022). A search of the wider area reveals a number of listings in the Historic Environment record (HER). Within 1km of the site are:

- DNN 033. A multi-period site suggested by finds of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, and medieval dates is located c. 270m to the northeast of the site.
- DNN 023. A post-mill dating to 1822 is known to have stood 470m to the east along the Street.
- DNN 032. An assemblage of 50 Roman coins and other metalwork, pottery, Saxon metalwork, and medieval and post-medieval finds was found c. 930m to the northeast of the site.
- DNN 018. A square enclosure was identified from aerial photographs c. 630m to the southwest of the site.
- DNN 021. Roman metalwork found c. 630 to the southeast of the site.
- DNN 036. Roman, Saxon, and medieval finds were found c. 680m southeast of the site.
- DNN 003. Roman pottery sherd was found 850m to the southeast of the site.
- DNN 031. A remnant of ancient woodlands is c. 950m to the southwest of the site.
- DNN 037. A moated enclosure at Office Farm, Laxfield Road c. 240m to the North of the site.

- DNN 009. A moat at Red House, Maypole Green c. 890m to the West of the site.
- DNN 012. A moated site at Elm Hall, 1km to the southeast of the site.
- DNN 010. A moat at Glebe Farm, 620m southwest of the site.
- In addition to these moated sites there are a further 7 moated sites within 1.5km of the development site.

The only archaeological work done in the vicinity was monitoring work on the Badingham to Dennington sewage scheme in 1992, which identified 4 scatters of 13th to 14th century medieval pottery along the A1120 on the east side of Dennington village (DNN 025, 026, 027, and 028).

The proximity of the site to the historic core of Dennington and the proximity of many other remains suggests that the development site had a good potential to reveal similar archaeological remains that would be affected by the development.

2.3 History

Dennington, meaning Dengifu's homestead or village, is documented in the Domesday Survey as part of the Hoxne Hundred. In 1066, six carucates were held by Edric of Laxfield, who by 1086 had been disinherited of his lands in favour of Robert Malet. The village is listed as having a church, (a predecessor to the 14th Century Church of Saint Mary), 40 acres and half a plough. There were 34 families within the parish at the time of the survey in 1086.

The manor in the 12th century was owned by Sir John Blofield. There were 28 taxpayers in 1327, and by the end of that century the manor was owned by Sir William Wingfield. Shortly afterwards ownership of the manor changed, with William Phelip documented as the owner *circa* 1407. By 1524 there were 55 taxpayers documented, and the manor was owned by Anthony Rows by 1538. The manor in 1909 was in the hands of the Earl of Stradbroke (Goult, 1990).

John Marius Wilson's *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*, dated 1870-72, described Dennington like this:

DENNINGTON, a parish and a sub-district in Hoxne district, Suffolk. The parish lies at the head of the river Alde, 2½ miles N of Framlingham r. station; and has a post office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 3, 262. Real property, £5, 944. Pop., 895. Houses, 205. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Phelips, one of whom was Lord Bardolph; and passed first to the Beaumonts, then to the Rouses, now Earls of Stradbroke. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £841. Patron, the Rev. E. Alston. The church is an edifice of flint and stone, with lofty, square, pinnacled tower; had anciently two chantries; contains monuments of the Rouses and the Wingfields; and is very good. Charities, £90.—The sub-district contains fourteen parishes. Acres, 26, 543. Pop., 7, 002. Houses, 1, 542. (Southall, 2009)

3. Original research aims

The original research aims of the project, as defined in the Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (Tipper, 2009a), were as follows:

OR1: Establish whether any archaeological deposits exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

OR2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

OR3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

OR4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

The excavation phase of the project had the same research aims (Tipper, 2009b), and additionally aimed to answer some questions posed by the results of the evaluation. These were:

Can the ditch seen in the evaluation phase be more precisely dated?

Were the post-holes identified in the evaluation phase part of medieval buildings on the site, and if so is this evidence that the modern village has shrunk since the medieval period?

4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

The following is a summary of the results of the evaluation and subsequent excavation phases of fieldwork. The individual contexts have been assigned to Groups of related contexts (numbered **G1001** to **G1021**) which are described in detail in Appendix 3. The groups have been determined primarily through stratigraphic analysis, with a specific emphasis on form and alignment. The finds assessment has then allowed many of these groups to be assigned to historic periods. All significant groups are shown on Figure 2.

4.2 Natural stratum and topography

The natural geology (**G1001**) was a mixed deposit of clay and sand which was in places gravelly. The natural geology sloped away to the southeast from a high point of 45.01m AOD to 44.62m AOD. A pit-like feature (Pl. 2) that was located to the east of, and cut by the (G1002) ditch, can also probably be attributed to this phase.



Plate 2. Pit-like geological feature facing NW (1m scale)

Overlying the natural geology across the site was a 'subsoil' deposit (**G1012**) that was 0.14m to 0.2m thick. This probable ploughsoil deposit was probably still being ploughed during the medieval period, as demonstrated by the small assemblage of pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century that was incorporated within it.

Over this, a further ploughsoil deposit formed, probably in the post-medieval period, 0.25m to 0.39m thick, which was sealed by various topsoil and landscaping deposits related to the current playground and garden (**G1021**). The latest of these deposits was very recent judging by the type of playground equipment built upon it. The playground and garden were generally level, with the high point of the site at the northeast corner at 45.6m AOD and the low at the southeast corner at 45.37m AOD.

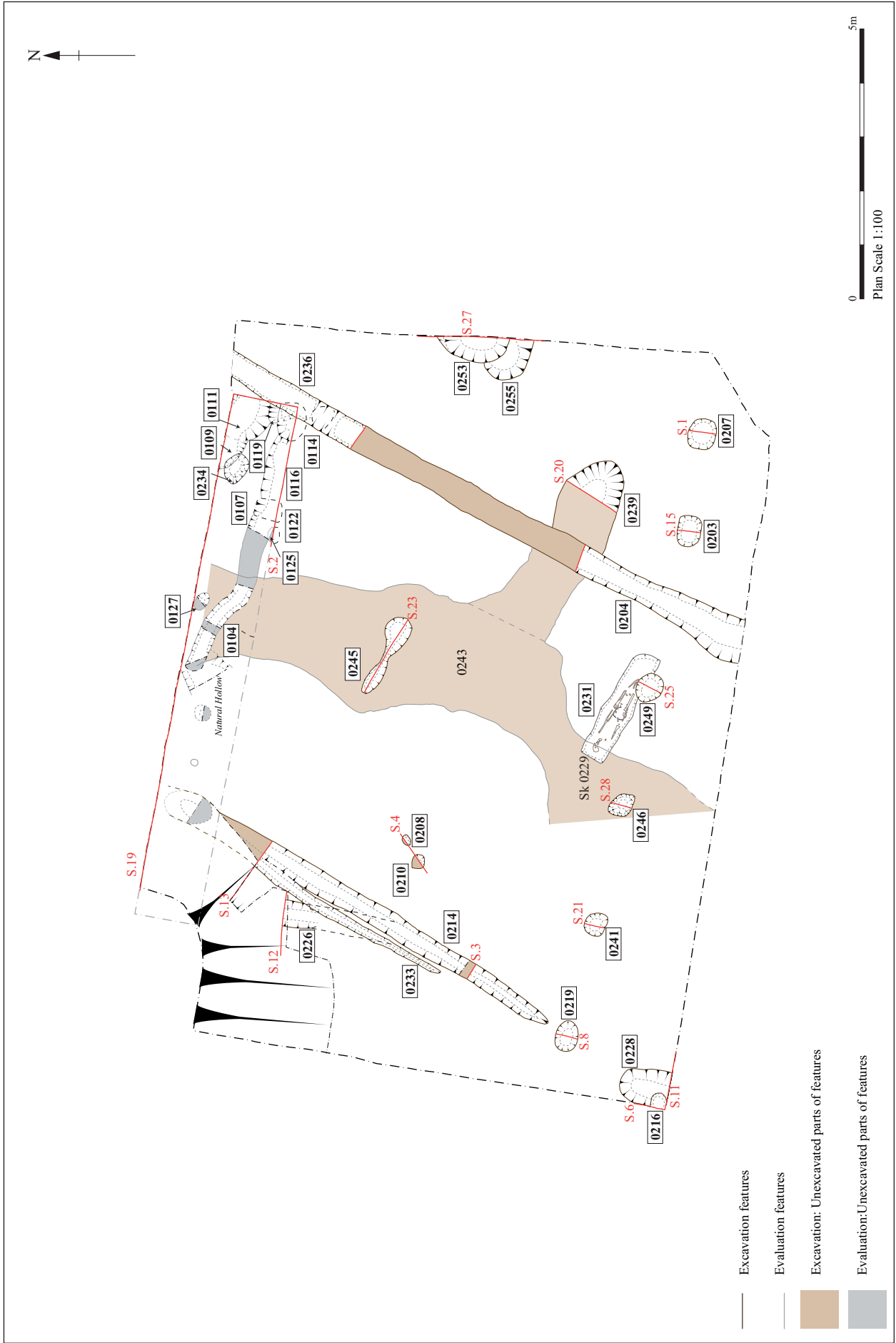


Figure 3. Trench plan

4.3 Phase 1 Iron Age

The earliest feature that can be confidently dated is a NW-SE aligned ditch (**G1009**)(Pl. 3). This feature produced a relatively large assemblage of pottery, heat affected flint, animal bone, and a single struck flint, that can probably be dated to the Iron Age. Superficially, the alignment of the Iron Age ditch (**G1009**), appears to be at right-angles to the SW-NE aligned parallel ditches running across the site (**G1002**), (**G1003**), and (**G1005**). These ditches also produced small assemblages of Iron Age pottery; a single sherd from the western ditch, and 12 sherds from the eastern ditch. The ditches were therefore initially assigned to Phase 1. For reasons outlined in section 4.4 however, it now seems more likely that the ditches belong to a later and as yet undated phase of activity on the site (Phase 2).



Plate 3. Group1009 Ditch facing SE (1m scale)

4.4 Phase 2 Undated

The SW-NE aligned parallel ditches (**G1003**) and (**G1002**)(Pl. 4-7) can confidently be grouped together, as they have similar alignments, sizes, and profiles. The end of the (**G1003**) ditch appears to be a true terminal, rather than an effect of differential truncation by later ploughing. The partial feature

(G1004) seen to the SW of the (G1003) ditch may therefore be a continuation of it.



Plate 4. Group 1003 Ditch facing NE (2 x 2m & 0.5m scales)



Plate 5. Group 1002 Ditch facing NE (2m & 0.5m scales)



Plate 6. Group 1003 Ditch & re-cut facing NE (1m scale)



Plate 7. Group 1002 Ditch facing SW (2m & 0.5m scale)

The ditches are most likely to be the bounding ditches for a track or drove-way, with the break in the western ditch allowing access from an adjacent field or property. This is difficult to prove without seeing a much greater area than was possible during the excavation, however a couple of details support this interpretation. In the northern edge of the excavation area a geological natural-like deposit (0243) was recorded, which was limited to the space between the ditches. It also had a deeper portion that corresponded with the central portion of the space. In plan the deeper parts of this deposit, which had not been machined away, had a general SW-NE alignment matching the bounding ditches. This is the type of deposit that might be formed by the movement of livestock and people on an unpaved track or drove-way; the underlying clay natural would be 'puddled' by having the stones pressed down in wet conditions, and a hollow would form in the central portion. Over time, the track may have eventually become a classic 'hollow way'. The drove-way or track was in use long enough for the bounding ditch to the west to silt up, which necessitated it being re-dug (**G1005**).

The Iron Age pottery that was recovered from the ditches is likely to be residual. Only a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the western (**G1003**) ditch, and this was abraded, suggesting residuality. Twelve other sherds were recovered from the eastern (**G1002**) ditch at the point where the ditch intersected with the Iron Age Phase 1 (**G1009**) ditch, which contained a high proportion of pottery. Sadly the relationship between these ditches had been removed by a later medieval post-hole, but it is not difficult to imagine that the pottery assemblage recovered from a junction where the Phase 2 ditch possibly cuts the Phase 1 ditch might be entirely residual. Notably, the medieval features on the site all contained an assemblage of probably prehistoric and therefore residual flint finds, and the occasional residual pottery sherd.

Also undated, and tentatively assigned to this poorly dated phase of activity are three pits, (**G1008**), (**G1006**), and (**G1007**) and a grave (**G1011**). One of the pits (**G1007**), was located to the east of the possible drove-way/track, and may have been contemporaneous. The other pits and the grave, are

however, all located within the boundaries of the drove-way/track, and it is difficult to see how they could be contemporaneous with use of the route. These features probably therefore pre-date or post-date the drove-way/track, but because of the general lack of datable finds have to be phased with it.

The grave (**G1011**) contained an extended inhumation burial of a mature male (Fig. 3 & Pl. 8-9). The grave was generally east-west aligned, which may indicate a Christian burial, but it should be noted that the grave was perpendicular to the drove-way/track ditches, so it may be taking its alignment from those features. No grave goods were recovered from the grave fill, which also may suggest a Christian burial practice.

A slightly later phase of activity is suggested by the (**G1010**) Pit. This feature cut both the (**G1008**) pit, and the edge of the (**G1002**) ditch, so may represent a phase of pit digging that post-dates the abandonment of the drove-way or track. Unfortunately the pit is also undated.



Plate 8. Excavation of Group 1011 Grave facing NW



Plate 9. Group 1011 Skeleton cut by Group 1013 post-hole (2m & 0.5m scales)

4.5 Phase 3 Medieval

The drove-way/track had gone out of use by the time that a plough-soil horizon was formed across the excavation area (**G1012**). The deposit was dated by two sherds of pottery dating to the late 12th to 14th century and a fragment of lead waste. These finds simply indicate that material was still being incorporated into the deposit at this date, and ploughing is quite likely to have been occurring for a considerable time prior to this.



Plate 10. Group 1013 Post-holes facing E

The (**G1012**) plough-soil was cut by a series of post-holes representing medieval buildings on the site. A line of six E-W aligned post-holes (**G1013**) (Pl. 10) may represent one or more timber buildings on the site. An assemblage of medieval pottery, residual prehistoric pottery, worked flints, heat affected flints, fragments of fired clay, and bone fragments was recovered from the features. This indicates that the post-holes were infilled no earlier than the late 13th or 14th century, presumably after the building had been demolished. A further line of three post-holes and a possible post-hole seen in the evaluation trench to the north (**G1017**), is part of this phase of activity. This post-line had a similar E-W alignment and also produced a

sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery, although it is not clear that it is part of the same building. Various other similar post-holes, **(G1015)**, **(G1016)**, and **(G1018)**, although undated, probably belong to this phase of activity. The post-holes probably formed more than one timber building, although the two post-lines **(G1013)** and **(G1017)** may have been part of a large building measuring at least 13.95m E-W by 8m N-S.

A single pit **(G1014)** (Pl. 11), located along the eastern edge of the excavation area, was probably contemporaneous with the timber structures. It produced the largest assemblage of medieval finds from the site, which were dated to the late 13th to 14th century. The pit was probably for the disposal of domestic rubbish. Incidentally the position of the pit perhaps suggests that the space between the **(G1013)** and **(G1017)** post-lines was open ground, and that the post-lines were from separate buildings.



Plate 11. Group 1014 Pit cutting
Group 1007 pit, facing E
(2m & 1m scales)

4.6 Phase 4 Post-medieval

The final phase of activity on the site is represented by a N-S aligned boundary ditch (**G1019**), that can be dated to the late 18th or 19th century. This matches the alignment of the Victorian school, and probably marks a boundary in the garden to the rear of the school. This ditch was overlain by a probable horticultural soil, that exhibited clear cultivation marks at its base and various make-up layers associated with the modern playground and garden (**G1021**). Two post-holes of modern date (**G1020**) are probably remnants of the 21st century playground equipment that was dismantled by the archaeologists just prior to the excavation.

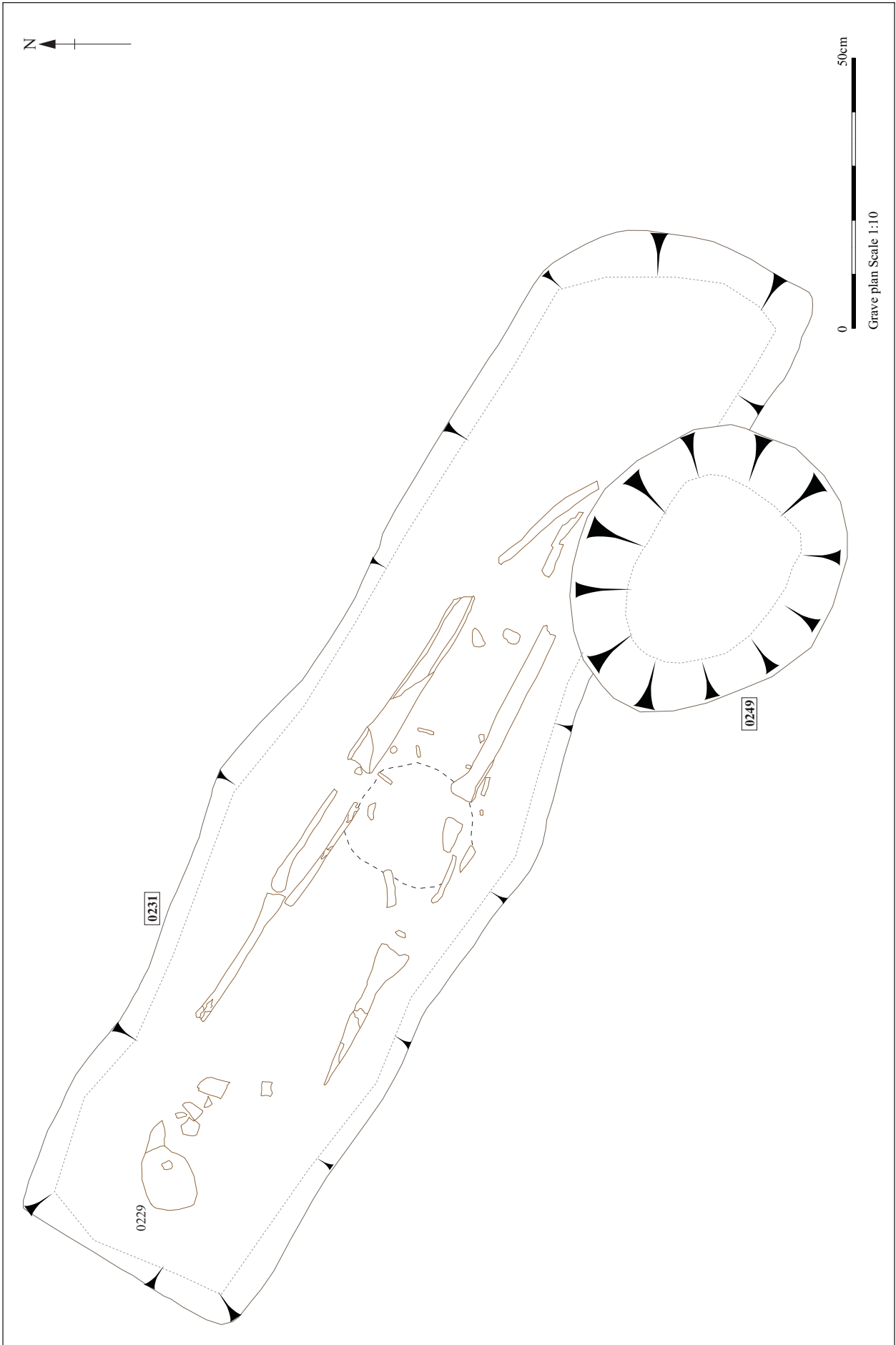


Figure 5. Grave detail

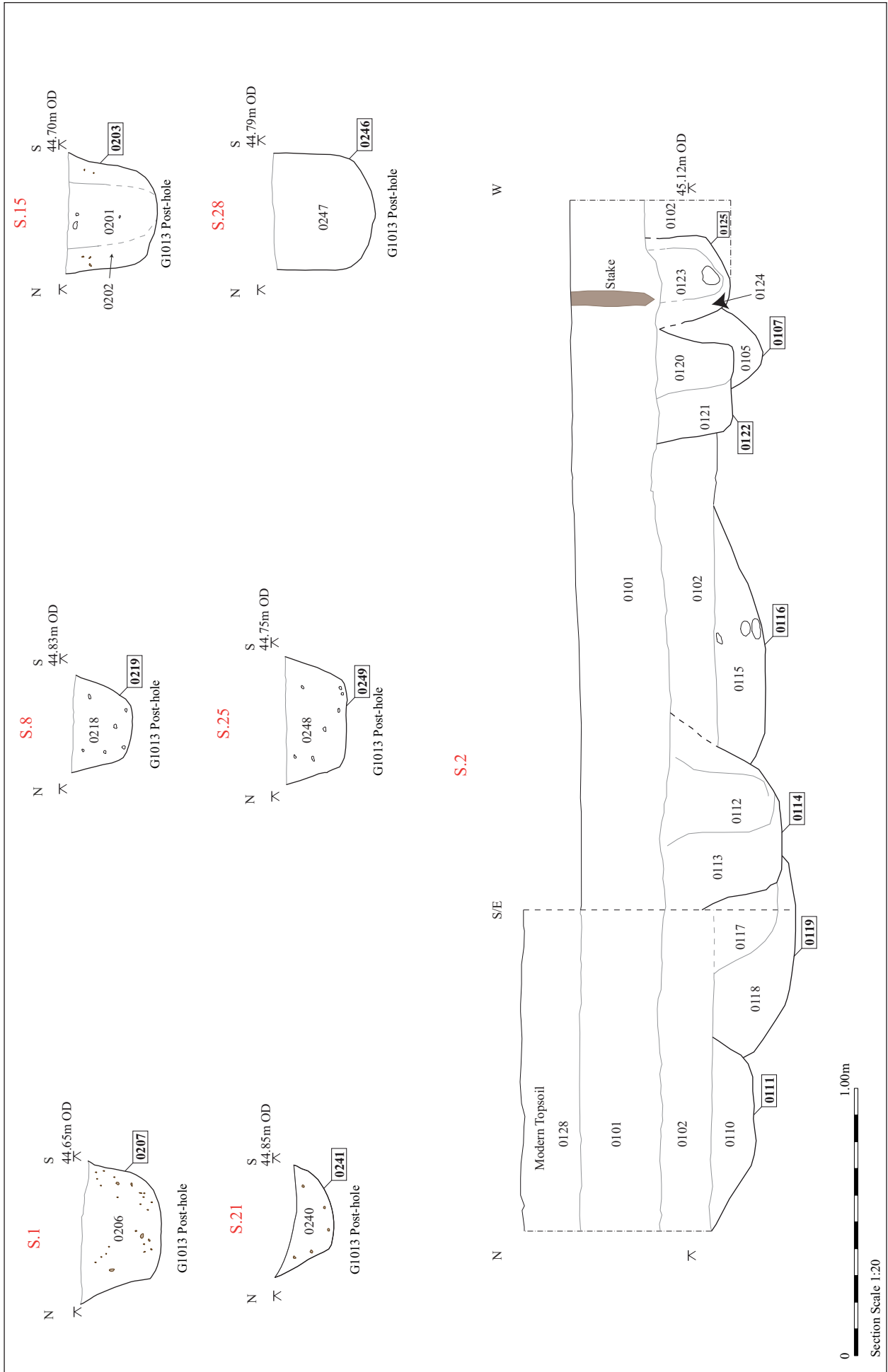


Figure 6. Sections

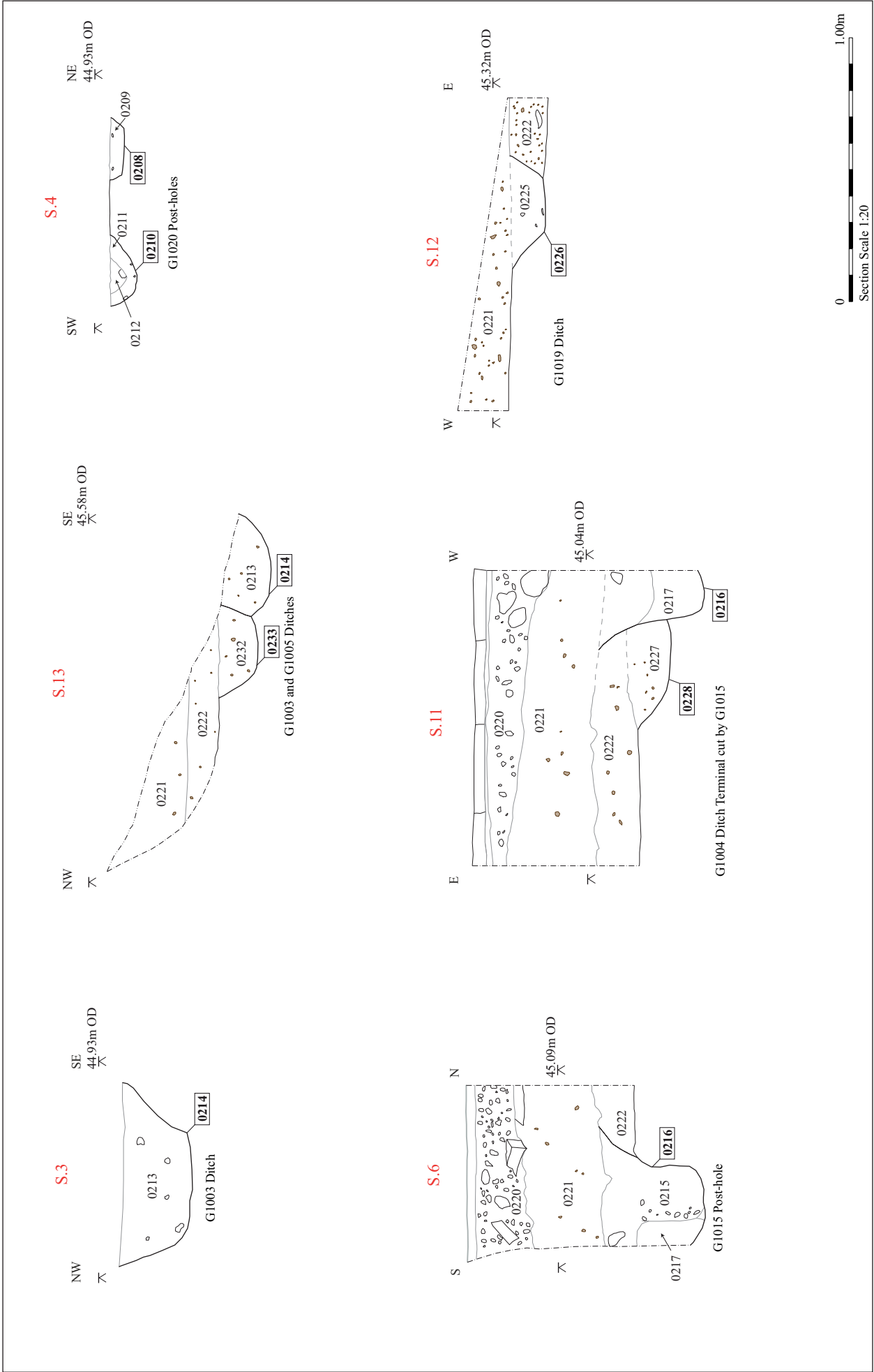


Figure 7. Sections

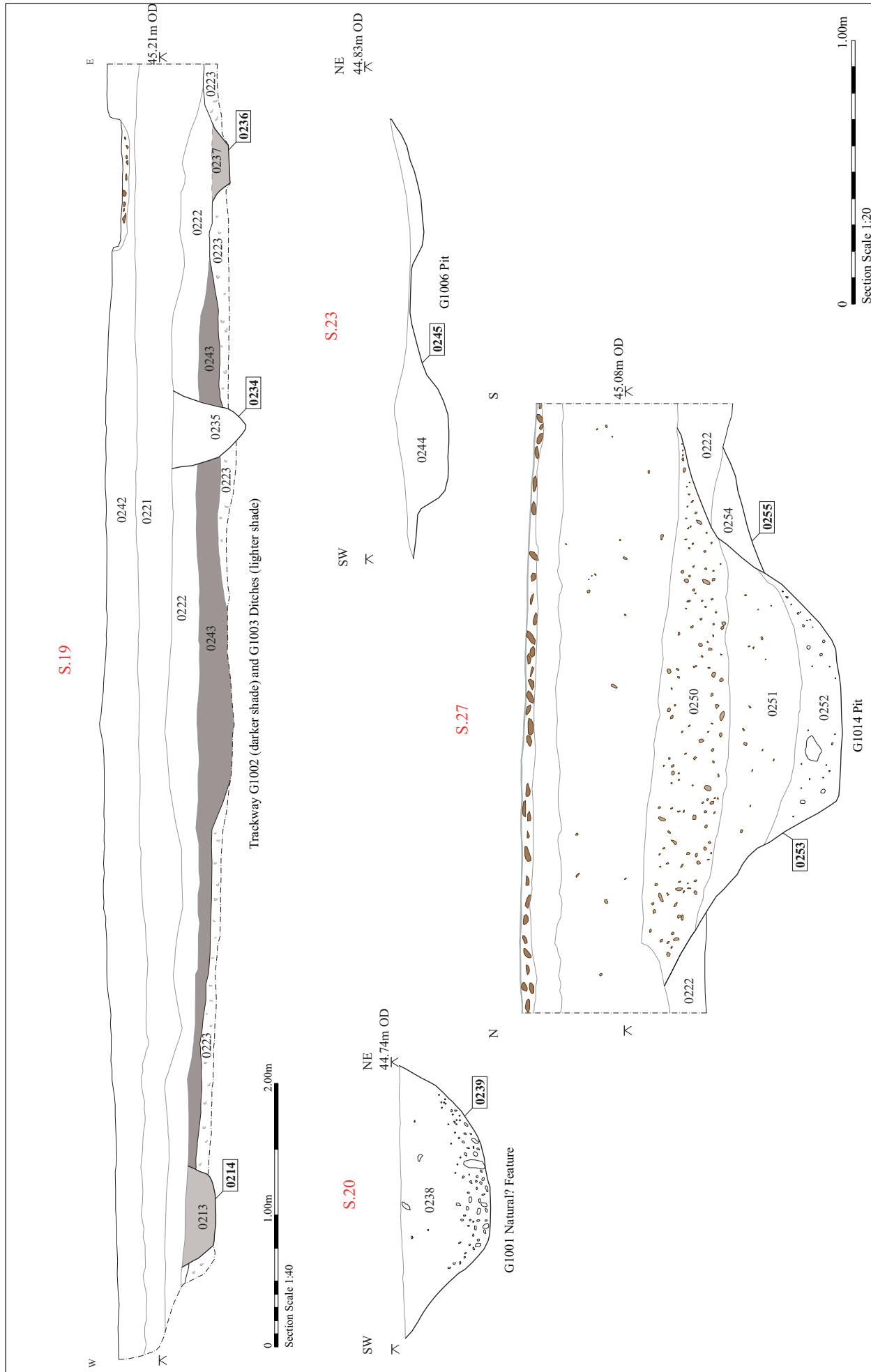


Figure 8.Sections

5. Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed:

Task 01: Completion and checking of primary (paper) archive

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Microsoft Access database of finds archive

Task 03: Catalogue and archiving of photographic images

Task 04: Contexts allocated to Groups

Task 05: Group description/discussion text

Task 06: Survey data converted to MapInfo tables

Task 07: Plans digitised and integrated with survey data

Task 08: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 09: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

Type	Number	Format
Context register sheets	2 + (1)	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	55 + (12)	A4 paper
Trench record sheets	(1)	A4 paper
Environmental sample register sheets	2 + (1)	A4 paper
Environmental sample recording sheets	(3)	A4 paper
Drawing register sheets	2	A4 paper
Drawing sheets	15 + (2)	297mm x 420mm film
Photograph register sheets	5	A4 paper
Digital images	51 + (37)	3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg
Black & White print images.	42	Negatives
Evaluation Report (2009/059)	(1)	A4 ring-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive - evaluation phase in brackets

5.3 Quantification and assessment: finds and environmental archive

Andy Fawcett

5.3.1 Introduction

A total of 464 finds with a combined weight of 1254g was recovered from 21 contexts during the archaeological investigation at Dennington CEVP School.

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected from the excavation. A full

contextual breakdown can be found in Appendix 4, which also includes finds from the evaluation stage of the project.

Find type	No	Weight/g
Pottery	111	356
CBM	2	18
Fired clay	11	7
Stone	1	2
Worked flint	12	72
Burnt flint	288	667
Metalwork	6	122
Slag	2	2
Glass	1	1
Animal bone	27	9
Totals	464	1254

Table 2. Finds quantities

5.3.2 Pottery

A total of 111 sherds with a weight of 356g was recovered from twelve contexts (Table 3). All of the pottery was examined at x20 vision and was split into fabric types. A full contextual breakdown of fabric divisions can be found in Appendix 5. In terms of condition, the pottery may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded. The average sherd weight is very low, standing at just 3.20g; most of the smallest sherds occur in the earlier contexts. Those contexts in the 0100 range represent pottery taken from samples at the evaluation stage which had not been included in the previous report. The ceramic assemblage is divided into three periods, prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval.

Context	No	Weight/g	Spot date
0103	3	1	LBA to EIA/MIA
0105	40	18	IA
0115	45	60	LBA to EIA/MIA
0200	5	179	Late 13th to 20th C
0206	3	8	Late 13th to 14th C
0213	1	2	BA to IA
0222	1	25	Late 12th to 14th C
0224	1	8	Late 12th to 14th C
0225	2	5	Late 13th to 19th C
0248	1	3	Late 12th to 14th C
0251	8	42	Late 13th to 14th C
0252	1	10	Late 12th to 14th C
Totals	111	356	

Table 3. Pottery by context

Prehistoric

The overwhelming majority of prehistoric pottery considered here, was recorded in samples taken at the evaluation stage (98 fragments @ 79g). As

the sherd count versus weight suggests, the prehistoric assemblage is extremely fragmented, although in terms of wear it reflects the overall condition of the entire pottery collection. The assemblage was recovered from three ditch fills 0103, 0105 and 0115 and is principally made up of the flint-tempered fabric HMF, with small quantities of sand-tempered ware (HMS). The general style of these sherds is entirely consistent with the material recorded at the evaluation stage (Tester 2009) where the pottery was generally dated to the Iron Age. The majority of the sherds in that report were noted in ditch fill 0115, and here the larger sample assemblage occurred in the same context. Outside of the evaluation pottery just two very small sherds of HMF have been identified (2g). The first occurs in post-hole fill 0206 alongside medieval pottery, whilst the second is present in ditch fill 0213, and both of the examples are abraded.

Medieval

The greater part of the excavation pottery assemblage is dated to the medieval period (16 sherds weighing 102g). However with the exception of post-hole fill 0206 and pit fill 0151 the remaining sherds occur only in single numbers, as demonstrated in Table 3. These are located in plough soil deposit 0222, deposit 0224, ditch fill 0225, post-hole fill 0248 and pit fill 0252. Although one or two sherds display some abrasion, most of the medieval pottery only suffers from slight abrasion. The ceramics in fills 0206 and 0251 are representative of the medieval assemblage as whole, in both fabric and dating. All of the pieces in these two contexts are body sherds and the most prevalent fabric is the general medieval coarse ware category (MCW). Thereafter a small number of unprovenanced glazed wares are present (UPG) and three sherds of Hollesley-type coarsewares have also been recorded (HOLL); the example in fill 0206 is partially sooted. One jar rim fragment (MCW) was recovered from the plough soil deposit 0222. It has a thick flat-topped rim with an incipient internal bead and is dated from the late 12th to 14th century. Overall the medieval pottery is dated from between the late 12th and 14th century, this range being slightly narrowed where the fabric HOLL is present. A single sherd of MCW (8g) was recorded at the evaluation stage from packing fill 0113.

Post-medieval

Only five sherds of post-medieval pottery were identified (172g). With the exception of a single Yellow ware sherd (YELW) in ditch fill 0225 (1g) the remainder was recovered from the unstratified context 0200. These consist of one sherd of Refined white earthenware (REFW) in the form of a cup (36g) and three sherds of Ironstone ware (135g) which are all part of the same dish (IRST). At the previous stage post-medieval finds were noted in the sub and top-soils (Tester 2009).

Conclusion

The two assemblages recovered from the evaluation and excavation phases are entirely different in terms of dating. The evaluation pottery was predominantly prehistoric whereas the excavation pottery was overwhelmingly medieval. Nonetheless the evaluation did contain a hint of medieval activity and equally so the excavation phase an indication of prehistoric activity.

Recommendations

The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further analysis is required.

5.3.3 *Ceramic building material*

Only two very abraded late brick fragments were identified (18g), one each in subsoil deposit 0221 and ditch fill 0225. Both are in medium sandy fabrics (ms), although the piece in fill 0255 also has ferrous inclusions (msfe). Fill 0225 also contains medieval and post-medieval pottery. Traces of mortar are attached to the fragment in fill 0221. No CBM was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project.

Recommendations

The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further analysis is required.

5.3.4 *Fired clay*

Including material recovered from the samples, a total of 11 fragments with a combined weight of 7g was noted. All of the pieces are very small and

considerably abraded. They have been recorded in post-hole fill 0206, ditch fills 0213, 0225 and pit fill 0251. Two fabric types have been identified both of which are oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric with the addition of either calcite (msc) or chalk (msch). The pieces are too small to be identified as actual daub rather than fired clay. A single fragment of fired clay (1g) was recovered during the evaluation stage from ditch fill 0105. The fabric is comparable that identified in this current assemblage.

Recommendations

The assemblage will require no additional analysis.

5.3.5 Stone

A single piece of extremely worn stone (2g) is noted in the fill of natural feature 0238. It displays slight signs of burning. The evaluation stage contained one piece of fire altered sandstone (38g) in ditch fill 0115.

Recommendations

No additional recording of the stone will be required.

5.3.6 Worked flint

Colin Pendleton

A total of 12 pieces of worked flint with a combined weight of 72g was noted in six contexts. Post-hole fill 0202 contained two fragments (8g), one of which is a potential flake with an area of retouch. The other example is an unpatinated squat flake with limited edge retouch and is dated to the later prehistoric period. Four fragments were identified in ditch fill 0205 (27g). The first is an extremely coarse irregular thick flake, which displays a number of flake scars, and it is dated to the later prehistoric period. The second is a patinated long flake with limited edge retouch/use wear. It also displays flake scars on the dorsal face and is likely to be dated from the Mesolithic to Neolithic period. The final two pieces are unpatinated spalls which are undatable. Post-hole fill 0206 contained a later prehistoric unpatinated spall (1g). A single flint fragment was recorded in post-hole fill 0235 (22g). This is a patinated, stained and rolled flint which could possibly be natural. However there are areas of

possible flake removal on one edge, and it is likely dated to the palaeolithic period. The flints in ditch fill 0237 (3 fragments @ 3g) are possibly unpatinated flakes, although the potential for them being classed as natural cannot entirely be ruled out. A single flint was documented in pit fill 0251 (11g). This is an unpatinated flake probably dated to the later prehistoric period. The evaluation stage only yielded one very small snapped flake fragment (1g), recovered from ditch fill 0105.

Recommendations

The worked flint assemblage is small and fairly inconsistent in terms of dating and identifiable pieces. However it has been fully recorded and no further work will be necessary.

5.3.7 Heat affected flint

A large quantity of heat affected flint was recorded, although with the exception of two pieces (13g) in ditch fill 0205, the remainder was retrieved from samples. The samples, from both stages of the archaeological investigations, include assemblages from ditch fills 0103, 0105, 0115, 0213, post-hole fill 0202, 0206, 0240 and pit fill 0251. A number of these contexts also contain prehistoric pottery, and these are 0103, 0105, 0115, 0206, 0213 and 0251. In general the heat affected flint displays a variety of colours, white to blue/grey and pink to red being the most common. The former range is fire crackled and possibly relates to the 'pot boiling' process, whereas the redder material is likely to relate to other types of burning events. The three burnt flint pieces retrieved at the evaluation stage from ditch fill 0115, are all in the blue-grey range (83g).

Recommendations

The burnt flint assemblage has been recorded in full and therefore no further work is required.

5.3.8 Metalwork

Iron objects

In total six iron objects (122g) were identified from three different contexts, subsoil 0221, ditch fill 0225 and pit fill 0251. With the exception of one unidentifiable iron piece in fill 0225, all of the examples are corroded post-medieval nail fragments. Fill 0225 also contains medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Lead object

The only metal fragment identified at the evaluation stage was a piece of irregular flat lead waste (33g), noted in ditch fill 0105.

Recommendations

No further analysis of the metalwork is required.

5.3.9 Slag

A small and heavily worn piece of probable fuel ash slag (2g) was recorded in pit fill 0251. A similar non-magnetic fragment came from the topsoil fill 0101 at the evaluation stage (3g).

Recommendations

The assemblage is small and no further work is required.

5.3.10 Glass

A single very small and worn yellow piece of post-medieval window glass was noted in pit fill 0251 (<0.5g).

Recommendations

This is a small and abraded intrusive fragment and warrants no further analysis.

5.3.11 Human bone

Sue Anderson

Remains of a single individual, 0229, were recovered from a grave of uncertain date. The bones were in a fair condition but were heavily fragmented and the skeleton was incomplete. Some bone was collected from the fill 0230 as part of soil sample 5. The degree of fragmentation meant that many pieces could only be assigned to a broad area of the skeleton, rather than to the exact bone.

The remains comprised fragments of cranial vault (of which pieces of the frontal, orbits, occipital and rear parietals were identifiable), vertebral arches (mainly cervical and lumbar), a few pieces of rib, the lateral right clavicle and a piece of scapula, shafts of both humeri, fragments of the lower arms, most bones of the hands and a few wrist bones, small pieces of the pelvis, fragments of the upper halves of both femora, both patellae, tibia and fibula fragments and some pieces of metatarsal and toe bones.

The bones are large and robust with prominent muscle markings, suggesting that the individual was male. Tooth wear was moderate, suggesting that he was mature at the time of death. No degenerative changes were seen on the surviving joints.

Only two measurements could be recorded, both on the upper diameters of the right femur, which produced a meric index of 65.8 (hyperplatymeric, or very flattened). Flattening of the femur has been suggested to occur more frequently in earlier groups.

No dental disease was observed on the few surviving teeth, but there were heavy deposits of calculus on the lower incisors and probably the canine (though lost post-mortem, leaving an area of erosion).

There were few signs of pathology. Slight enthesophyte formation on both patellae may be linked to trauma, but is more likely to be a result of 'bone forming' which is often seen in mature or older individuals. Some muscle

markings showed evidence of small exostoses, suggesting minor tears, particularly on the left deltoid attachment of the humerus.

There was slight periosteal new bone growth on the right fibula, suggestive of an inflammatory response to an infection. This is a common area for periostitis, but the changes were minor. There was a small patch of fibrous bone growth on the rear of the left humerus, close to the elbow, suggesting an infection of the bone surface which occurred shortly before the time of death, possibly as a result of a soft tissue injury in the area.

Slight pitting on the parietals suggested that there may have been an inflammatory response to a scalp infection, or possibly that the individual had suffered from a deficiency disease in childhood. Allied to this was the presence of cribra orbitalia in the right orbit of the eye socket – this is linked to iron deficiency anaemia – which was the trabecular (most severe) form, but which appeared to be healed.

In summary, the bones are those of a mature adult male with well-developed muscles and evidence of minor physical trauma and infections. However the preservation of the skeleton was too poor to allow further observation or interpretation.

Two attempts were made to establish a date for the skeleton through radiocarbon dating, but both were unsuccessful.

Recommendations

The skeletal remains have been fully recorded and a breakdown of these forms part of the site archive and a catalogue can be seen in Appendix 7. No further analysis will be required.

5.3.12 Animal bone

A small quantity (27 pieces @ 9g) of animal bone was retrieved from six samples taken from the same number of contexts from both the evaluation and excavation. All of the bone is very fragmented, small and often quite worn. With the exception of one context, pit fill 0251, none of the animal bone is identifiable. The bone in context 0251 represents the remains of small bird. A number of the fragments in ditch fill 0005 are burnt. Outside of the evaluation samples, no other animal bone was noted at that stage of archaeological work.

Recommendations

Given the very fragmentary and worn nature of the animal bone assemblage, no further analysis will be required.

5.3.13 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Ten samples were submitted for assessment, three from the evaluation and seven from the excavation phase of the project. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossils assemblages were taken from pit, ditch and post-hole fills and from grave fill 0231.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, wood fragments and seeds/fruits, were a major component within all ten assemblages.

Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout at varying densities, other plant macrofossils were scarce. Oat (*Avena sp.*), barley (*Hordeum sp.*) and wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains were recorded, although

rarely as more than one specimen per assemblage. The exception to this was excavation Sample 5, from the fill of grave 0231, which contained a moderate density of severely puffed and distorted grains, all of which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Indeterminate large pulse (*Fabaceae*) seeds were recovered from excavation Samples 2 (post-hole 0203) and 4 (post-hole 0207). Weed seeds were extremely scarce. All were of common segetal/grassland weeds namely small legumes (*Fabaceae*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and an indeterminate large-fruited grass (*Poaceae*). Evaluation Sample 2 from ditch fill 0107 contained a single large fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.

Other remains were also scarce, although fragments of black porous and tarry material, many of which were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, were noted throughout. The small pieces of coal present within all ten assemblages were almost certainly intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken. Mollusc shells were also present throughout, but as most retained delicate surface structures and coloration, it was considered most likely that these, too, were intrusive within the feature fills.

Conclusions

In summary, it would appear most likely that all of the excavated features have suffered some degree of post-depositional disturbance. Despite this, the recovered assemblages would appear to be derived from small scatters of charred midden or hearth waste, some or all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

Recommendations

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

5.3.14 Discussion and significance of the finds

The finds assemblage is fairly small from both phases of archaeological work, but it nonetheless provides valuable information to supplement the existing record. The HER has one prehistoric record within a kilometre of this site. This lists Bronze and Iron Age materials at Capon's Green just a few metres from the current site (DNN 033). The prehistoric finds assemblage therefore provides a new insight into the history and use of the local landscape in that period. The medieval pottery complements what is already understood about the Dennington area in this period. Medieval moats are located at Red House (DNN 009), Glebe Farm (DNN 010), Elm Hall (DNN 012) and Office Farm (DNN 037). The Glebe Farm site also produced pottery and tile collections dated from the 14th to 15th century. Furthermore near Dennington on the A1120, four sites contained scatters of medieval pottery, DNN 0025, 0026, 0027 and 0028.

5.3.15 Requirements for further work

No further work is recommended on the finds and environmental assemblages.

6. Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

OR1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in-situ.

Realisation: Archaeological deposits and features are present across the site. After consultation with SCCAS, Conservation Team, none of the deposits/features were deemed of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*. Also, the shallow nature of the sealing deposits made the preservation *in-situ* of the archaeological deposits impractical.

OR2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

Realisation: The fieldwork has revealed a number of phases of activity on the site ranging from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period. The Iron Age is represented by a single boundary ditch that is likely to be part of or near to a settlement, as it was full of domestic refuse. A number of features remain undated, including the grave and the trackway. The grave can be stratigraphically demonstrated to be medieval or earlier, as can the trackway. Both may date to the Anglo Saxon origins of Dennington village, although this has not been confirmed by the fieldwork. A phase of medieval buildings and associated activity that was recorded during the work is entirely typical of activity within a tenement plot in the village core in that period.

The features were truncated by ploughing to a certain extent, but are otherwise well preserved. The lower horizon of prehistoric and undated features was more truncated by ploughing, with ditches, pits and the grave varying between 0.14m and 0.32m deep. The upper horizon of medieval features was less truncated, with post-holes varying between 0.16m and 0.36m deep and a pit as much as 0.78m deep.

OR3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

Realisation: The archaeological features were generally recognized at the level at which they cut the geological natural. The lower horizon of prehistoric and undated features was sealed by a homogenous agricultural plough-soil that was still being worked in the medieval period as demonstrated by the finds recovered from it. Likewise, the medieval buildings and pits were sealed by a similar plough-soil, that had clear plough marks along its base. Activity on the site therefore alternated between settlement activity interspersed with phases of agricultural use. No colluvial or alluvial deposits were identified on the site.

OR4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

Realisation: Plant macrofossil assemblages were scarce, and the best assemblage, from the grave fill, was poorly preserved. The assemblages also all contained modern contamination.

6.2 Realisation of the additional research aims

Can the ditch seen in the evaluation phase be more precisely dated?

Realisation: No features that can be confidently attributed to the prehistoric period (Phase 1) were found in the excavation phase. A better understanding of the prehistoric ditch has therefore not been possible. Some residual pottery of the same type was recovered from later features, but this material does not add to the precision of the dating.

Were the post-holes identified in the evaluation phase part of medieval buildings on the site, and if so is this evidence that the modern village has shrunk since the medieval period?

Realisation: The medieval post-holes recorded during the evaluation were supplemented by other better dated post-holes. Some of these formed lines that probably represent one or more timber buildings. The buildings seem to have gone out of use in the late 13th or 14th century, after which the site appears to have reverted to agricultural use. This is quite likely to be evidence that Dennington village shrunk at this time, and it seems that the wider site was not built upon until the 19th century.

6.3 General discussion of potential

The earliest phase of activity on the site is represented by a small assemblage of prehistoric struck flint, that was residual in later features. Some of it may be contemporaneous with the prehistoric ditch, but other finds are likely to be much older. This is a typical 'background scatter' assemblage that indicates prehistoric activity in the area.

No further features of definite Iron Age date were recorded during the excavation phase of work. Further interpretation of the single Phase 1 ditch is therefore of necessity limited. A multi-period Iron Age and later phased site (DNN 033) is located 270m to the NE of Dennington School, and is probably related, although a watercourse divides the two sites. The Dennington site is located on the edge of the river valley, and it is this watercourse that is significant to the presence of Iron Age settlements. Edward Martin (1999) states that the majority of sites of the period are within 1.6km of a watercourse, especially those such as the Dennington site that are located on the clay upland areas of the county.

Considerable amounts of heat affected flint was recovered from medieval post-holes. This perhaps indicates prehistoric deposits in the vicinity that were incorporated in medieval features. Some of the environmental samples are indicative of charred midden deposits, and although these deposits are undated it is possible that they are prehistoric in date. These hypothetical midden deposits were probably destroyed by subsequent ploughing.

An undated phase of activity on the site included a track and its adjacent ditches, pits, and an extended inhumation burial. Two attempts were made through radiocarbon dating to establish the date of the human remains in the Phase 2 grave, but without success. It seems unlikely that the grave was dug while the track was in use, but it is unclear whether it predates or post-dates the track. The grave is approximately east-west aligned (actually WNW-ESE), which may indicate a Christian burial practice. This alignment of the grave may however be coincidental, as the grave may be orientated with reference to the trackside ditch, with which it is at right angles. This interpretation perhaps suggests that the burial post-dates the track.

The track post-dates the Iron Age ditch, as both the trackside ditch and the churned clay track both cut it. A number of Iron Age finds were recovered from the ditches, but it is considered that these are likely to be residual, with the highest concentration coming from the segment of the G1002 ditch where it cut the Iron Age ditch. The track had gone out of use by the medieval period, as it was overlain by a plough-soil deposit that contained pottery dating to the late 13th or 14th century. This in turn was cut by the post-holes of timber buildings that themselves went out of use by the late 13th or 14th century. This leaves a rather long span of time during which the undated Phase 2 features were in use, from the later Iron Age to the early medieval period.

One feature of the trackway may indicate when it was in use. The trackway is in line with, and of the same approximate dimensions, as the main SW-NE aligned route through the village, which passes the medieval church. This route may have led to the moated site at Dennington Hall (HER No DNN 01). The line of this route has been preserved in at least two places. To the south of the site between the school and the main route through the village, a property boundary for Willow Cottage preserves the eastern side of the route (the western side appears to have been removed when the Old Post Office was built c. 1830). To the northeast of the school a lane is visible on the Barnes map dated 1823. It extends from Dennington Hall to the River Alde approximately 800m to the SW, on an alignment that if continued would end

up passing through the site. On more recent maps the line of the lane is broken up by changes in field boundaries, as seems to have happened to the lane closer to the school. In other places the route is depicted with dashed lines representing rights of way or paths, rather than as a full lane or track, which probably indicates that the route was little used. This is compelling, albeit circumstantial evidence that the track was in use during the medieval period, and was a continuation of the main thoroughfare through the village leading to the probable manor site at Dennington Hall. Interestingly, it looks as if the route also extended to a second moated site at Glebe Farm (HER No. DNN 010), to the south of the village. The line of this route between the two moated sites, showing the parts that were still in use in the late 19th century and the conjectural segments, is shown in Figure. 2.

The track therefore was in use during the medieval period, and probably has its origins in the late Saxon period (the route is likely to pass the church documented at Domesday which is presumed to lie beneath the medieval church). It is not clear however why the track went out of use, when other parts of it, both to the south and north, are still in use or only went out of use in the 20th century. Perhaps the route was diverted around a property that was laid out over the line of the former track. Alternatively, an adjacent property may have expanded so that its buildings encroached and eventually covered the line of the track. The former interpretation seems more likely as a period of ploughing appears to have preceded the construction of the medieval buildings.

The post-hole structures that overlay the track are tentatively dated to the late 13th or 14th century on the basis of a very small assemblage of pottery. This date range is however consistent with the pottery from the underlying plough-soil and a slightly larger pottery assemblage from an associated rubbish pit. It is telling that no post-medieval pottery other than 18th and 19th century wares was recovered during either phase of work. We can be fairly confident therefore that these structures are medieval rather than post-medieval in date.

The post-hole structures are more suggestive of timber buildings than other structures like fence-lines, for a number of reasons. Medieval tenement plots in Suffolk villages were usually divided by ditches rather than fences. This was the case in a recently excavated site of the author's in Erwarton, a village on the Shotley peninsula that is in many ways similar to Dennington. At least three medieval tenement strips were recorded and they were divided by ditches (Stirk, in prep.). Additionally, the posts were substantial, at approximately 0.24m in width, and close-set, at less than 2m spacing, two attributes that are more characteristic of buildings than fences.

Once the medieval buildings went out of use the plot once again reverted to agricultural or horticultural use, as evidenced by clear plough-marks cutting the underlying deposits. This usage seems to have maintained until the school was built in the 19th century, which is probably when a ditch was dug to divide two areas of the school property.

6.4 Further work required to realise potential

In the light of these comments and discussion it is felt that the current analysis has satisfied the potential of the archive, and that further work would not answer outstanding research questions. The finds assemblage is small and therefore has limited research potential, beyond the analysis undertaken for this report. Two attempts to date the burial by radiocarbon dating have proven unsuccessful, and it is considered that further attempts would have no greater chance of success.

7. Significance of the data

The work at Dennington CEVP school, Dennington is the first substantial project to be undertaken in the vicinity. As such it presents the first view of part of the prehistoric landscape and part of the medieval settlement in the area. The archaeological results therefore have considerable *local significance*.

In relation to regional research agendas (as defined in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) the site is hampered in that phases of activity remain undated. The Phase 2 trackway and burial for example have rather more significance if they are Iron Age in date than if they are medieval. Little is currently known about settlement on clay sites in the Iron Age (Bryant, 2000, 14), and so such a date for the trackway would contribute to our understanding of regional settlement patterns, and would therefore be of *regional importance*. Similarly inhumation burials are particularly rare for the prehistoric period in the region.

Although unproven by this archaeological work, it is considerably more likely that the undated Phase 2 features are late Saxon or medieval in date. If this dating was to be confirmed by subsequent archaeological work in the vicinity, then it contributes to our understanding of the development of the settlement and is therefore of considerable *local significance*. The medieval phase of activity on the site demonstrates considerable change in the use of the plot of land. The disuse of the trackway at some unspecified date, and subsequent ploughing of the land, was followed by the building of one or more timber buildings probably in the 13th century. The fact that other parts of the trackway on either side of the site continue in use to the present day suggests a major change in the form of the village. A diversion of this route around the site implies that the site was appropriated for the construction of an important building. Sadly, the limited scope of the archaeological work, has limited our understanding of the medieval building remains. It has been assumed that the parish manor is located at Dennington Hall, which is at quite a distance from the parish church. It remains a possibility that the manor was in fact within the village, and the establishment of such a site may account for the changes seen in land use on the development site. This is purely conjectural though and only testable by further archaeological work in the vicinity.

In common with many medieval settlements in England, the site appears to reflect a 14th century decline in the size of the village, often attributed to population and social changes associated with the Black Death. The settlement is only now expanding again over the site, with the construction of the school dining hall for which this archaeological work was conducted.

8. Recommendations for publication

This post-excavation assessment will be disseminated initially as a 'grey literature' report *via* OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological Investigations). Additionally, it is felt that the site is significant enough to warrant a short article be submitted for publication. A suitable periodical for the article is the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. There are also obvious benefits for the dissemination of the results of the work to the pupils of the school. This could be satisfied by the production of a poster for display in the school. A task list to accomplish these recommendations, with their associated costs, has been included in this report in Appendix 8.

9. Acknowledgements

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Brief and Specification for Excavation

DENNINGTON CEVCP SCHOOL, LAXFIELD ROAD, DENNINGTON, WOODBIDGE, SUFFOLK

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been sought by Suffolk County Council for the erection of a new building (new hall and kitchen) at Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield road, Dennington (TM 282 671). Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the proposed works.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 The area of the proposed new building measures c. 15.00 x 12.00m in area, located principally on the north-east side of Dennington Primary School. The soils are deep clay of the Hanslope series, derived from the underlying chalky till at c. 46.00m AOD.
- 1.4 The school lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the north of the medieval church (HER no. DNN 022) and within the historic settlement core. There is high potential for encountering medieval occupation deposits at this location. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team in December 2009 (report forthcoming). The evaluation revealed important archaeological features and finds dating to the late Prehistoric period.
- 1.6 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development. The area for archaeological excavation measures 15.00 x 12.00m – the area of the new building.

In addition, all other works associated with the proposed development/remodelling of the School will need to be recorded during all groundworks, for example, the demolition of the existing kitchen (removal of any footings) and excavation of services trenches

linking to the new building (and outside the area of the archaeological excavation). These can be adequately undertaken by continuous archaeological recording.

- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.
- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.5 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.).
- The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.6 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.7 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachel Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.9 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.11 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.12 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.13 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.14 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.16 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for public engagement with the investigative works, in the form of outreach activities for the School, and also for local residents by making the excavation open and interpreted to the public. Coverage of the works should be sought in the local media.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record or museum.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 The project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.7 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.8 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

- 5.9 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the “Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels” of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.10 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.11 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual ‘Archaeology in Suffolk’ section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.15 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.

- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 3 December 2009

Reference: / DenningtonPrimarySchool_2009

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Context list

Context	Type	Identifier	Description
0100	Finds	unstratified	U/S finds
0101	Deposit	deposit	Very dark grey clay loam. Topsoil. 0.3m thick.
0102	Deposit	deposit	Mixed light grey silty clay and mid grey brown clay silt w. freq. chalk. 0.2m thick.
0103	Fill	Ditch fill	Mottled dark organic grey & mid grey brown clay sand silt. Mod fl chalk freq fl charcoal occ sm flint. 0.32m wide x 0.08m thick. Fill of linear 0104.
0104	Cut	Ditch cut	NW-SE aligned, moderate concave sides & concave base. 0.32m wide x 0.08m deep. Linear feature.
0105	Fill	Ditch fill	Mottled very dark grey clay silt. Mod fl charcoal occ sm flint. Fill of linear 0107. 0.45m wide 0.15m thick.
0106			Void context
0107		linear feature cut	NW-SE aligned, moderate straight sides & concave base. 0.45m wide X 0.15m deep. Linear feature.
0108	Fill	Pit fill	Mottled mid grey brown & light greyish brown clay silt with mod fl chalk occ sm flints occ fl charcoal. >0.56m x >0.4m x 0.12m thick. Fill of pit 0109.
0109	Cut	Pit cut	Moderate to steep sides & uneven base. >0.56m x >0.4m x 0.12m deep. Cut of pit.
0110	Fill	Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay silt. Mod sm flint occ fl chalk. > 0.8m x >0.72m x 0.17m thick. Fill of pit 0111.
0111	Cut	Pit cut	Semi-circular. Moderate concave sides & concave base. 0.8m x >0.72m x 0.17m. Cut of pit.
0112	Fill	Post-pipe fill	Mixed mid grey brown clay silt & light grey brown silt clay. Freq fl chalk occ sm flint. 0.2m wide x 0.39m thick. Fill of post-pipe in post-pit 0114.
0113	Fill	post pit Packing fill	Mixed light grey brown sandy clay & mid grey brown clay silt. Freq fl chalk Freq sm flint. 0.7m x >0.35m x 0.42m deep. Packing fill in post-pit 0114.
0114	Cut	Post-pit cut	Steep to near vertical convex sides & concave base. 0.7m x >0.35m x 0.42m deep. Cut of post-pit.
0115	Fill	Ditch fill	Mottled very dark grey clay silt & mid grey brown clay silt. Freq fl & sm charc occ sm & med flint & burnt sandstone occ fl chalk. >0.1m x >0.4m x 0.2m deep. Fill of ditch 0116.
0116	Cut	Ditch cut	Shallow concave sides & concave base. >0.1m x >0.4m x 0.2m. Cut of ditch.
0117	Fill	Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay sand silt. >0.21m x >0.07m x 0.27m thick. Secondary fill of pit 0119.
0118	Fill	Pit fill	Mottled dark grey & mid grey brown clay silt. Freq charc. >0.5m x > 0.32m x 0.32m thick. Primary fill of pit 0119.
0119	Cut	Pit cut	Mid to steep concave sides & concave base. >0.5m x >0.32m x 0.32m deep. Cut of pit.
0120	Fill	Post-pipe fill	Mottled mid grey brown clay silt & light grey brown silty clay. Freq fl chalk. 0.25m wide x 0.19m thick. Fill of post-pipe in post-hole 0122.
0121	Fill	Packing fill	Light grey brown silty clay. Freq chalk occ sm flints. 0.2m x <0.44m x 0.2m thick. Packing fill in post-hole 0122.
0122	Cut	Post-hole cut	Steep straight sides & flat base. 0.39m x >0.44m x 0.2m. Cut of post-hole.
0123	Fill	Post-pipe fill	Mid grey brown clay sand silt. 0.19m x 0.2m thick. Fill of post-pipe in post-hole 0125.
0124	Fill	Packing fill	Light grey brown clay. Freq fl chalk. 0.25m x 0.2m thick. Packing fill in post-hole 0125.
0125	Cut	Post-hole cut	Steep concave sides & concave base. 0.25m x 0.2m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0126	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid grey brown sand clay silt. Occ flint. Fill of post-hole 0127. 0.26m x 0.35m x 0.2m thick.
0127	Cut	Post-hole cut	Steep to vertical straight sides & concave base. 0.26m x 0.35m x 0.2m deep.
0128	Deposit	Garden soil	Very dark grey clay loam. 0.22m thick. Flower bed soil.

Context	Type	Identifier	Description
0129	Deposit	Natural	Mid orangy brown sandy clay & light grey clay with freq fl & sm chalk. Geological natural.
0200	Finds	U/S finds	U/S finds for the excavation phase
0201	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Fill of post-pipe in post-hole 0203.
0202	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Packing fill in post-hole 0203.
0203	Cut	Post-hole	Oval shape. Steep straight sides & concave base. 0.45m x 0.58m x 0.33m deep.
0204	Cut	Ditch	Steep convex sides & flat base. 0.85m wide x 0.2m deep.
0205	Fill	Ditch fill	Pale orange brown silty clay. 0.85m wide x 0.2m deep.
0206	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid brown silty clay. 0.6mx 0.54m x 0.34m thick. Fill of post-hole 0207.
0207	Cut	Ditch cut	Sub-rectangular shape. Steep straight sides & flat base 0.54m x 0.57m x 0.3m deep.
0208	Cut	Post-hole cut	Circular shape. Steep concave sides & flat base. 0.23m x 0.04m deep.
0209	Fill	Post-hole fill	Lt greyish brown silty clay. 0.23m x 0.04m deep. Fill of post-hole 0208.
0210	Cut	Post-hole cut	Circular shape. Moderate to steep concave sides and concave base. 0.25m x 0.11m deep.
0211	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid yellow & orange silty clay. 0.04m thick. Primary fill of post-hole 0210.
0212	Fill	Post-hole fill	Light greyish brown silty clay. 0.07m thick. Secondary fill of post-hole 0210.
0213	Fill	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty clay. 0.35m wide x 0.13m thick. Fill of ditch 0214.
0214	Cut	Ditch cut	NE-SW aligned linear. Steep straight sides & flat base. 0.35m wide x 0.13m deep.
0215	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. >0.46m x >0.46m x 0.42m thick. Post-pipe fill in post-hole 0216.
0216	Cut	Post-hole cut	Quarter circle shape. Steep convex sides and concave base. > 0.46m x > 0.46m x 0.42m deep.
0217	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mottled lt grey brown & lt orange brown clay sand. >0.09m x 0.24m thick. Packing fill in post-hole 0216.
0218	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid brown silty clay. 0.36m x 0.4m x 0.22m thick. Fill of post-hole 0219.
0219	Cut	Post-hole cut	Oval shape. Steep straight sides & flat base. . 0.36m x 0.4m x 0.22m deep.
0220	Deposit	Make-up layer	Lt pink gravelly sand with paving slab fragments.
0221	Deposit	Subsoil deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt. 0.3m to 0.39m thick in SW trench corner. Subsoil or buried topsoil deposit showing plough scars in lowere interface.
0222	Deposit	Plough-soil deposit	Mottled orange brown sand & lt grey brown silty sand. 0.14m to 0.16m thick. Plough-soil deposit.
0223	Deposit	Natural geology	Mixed lt grey brown chalky clay & lt orange brown gravelly sand. Natural geology.
0224	Finds	Finds number	Single sherd found at interface between ditch fill 0213 and subsoil 0221. Uncertain provenance, but more likely to be from ditch fill 0213.
0225	Fill	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown clay sand silt. 0.5m wide x > 3to 4m x 0.15m deep. Fill of gully 0226.
0226	Cut	Gully cut	N-S aligned linear feature. Moderate convex sides & concave base. 0.5m wide x >3to4m x 0.15m deep.
0227	Fill	Ditch? Fill	Mottled lt orange brown silty sand & lt grey brown sandy silt. 0.71m wide x > 0.95m x 0.19m thick. Fill of possible ditch terminal 0228.
0228	Cut	Ditch? Cut	Oval shape. SW-NE aligned. Moderate to shallow concave sides & concave base. 0.71m wide x >0.95m long x 0.19m deep. Cut of possible ditch terminal which may be continuation of ditch 0214.
0229	Skeleto	Skeleton	NW-SE aligned supine extended inhumation. Truncated by later post-hole and very degraded and fragmented.
0230	Fill	Grave fill	Mottled dark grey brown & orangy brown clay sand silt. 2.1m long by 0.56m wide x 0.08m thick. Fill of grave 0231.

Context	Type	Identifier	Description
0231	Cut	Grave cut	Sub-rectangular shape. Steep straight sides & flat base. 2.1m x 0.56m x 0.08m deep. Grave cut.
0232	Fill	Ditch fill	Mid orangy brown silty clay. 0.35m wide x >3.94m long x 0.14m thick. Fill of ditch re-cut 0233.
0233	Cut	Ditch cut	SW-NE aligned linear. Steep straight sides and a flat base, 0.35m x >3.94m x 0.14m deep. Re-cut of ditch 0214.
0234	Cut	Post-hole cut	Oval shape. Steep straight sides & concave base. 0.38m x 0.58m x 0.29m deep.
0235	Fill	Post-hole fill	Lt yellow brown silty clay. 0.38m x 0.58m x 0.29m. Fill of post-hole 0234.
0236	Cut	Ditch cut	NE-SW linear. Moderate convex sides and flat base. 0.42m wide x 0.14m deep.
0237	Fill	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. 0.42m wide x 0.14m thick. Fill of ditch 0236.
0238	Fill	Natural feature fill	Mottled orange brown & mid grey brown silty sand. 1.01m wide x > c. 4m x 0.33m deep. Fill of natural feature 0239.
0239	Cut	Natural feature cut	Meandering NW-SE aligned linear feature. Moderate convex & concave sides & concave base. 1.01m wide x 0.33m deep. Natural feature.
0240	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid brown silty clay. 0.4m x 0.45m x 0.16m thick. Fill of post-hole 0241.
0241	Cut	Post-hole cut	Sub circular shape. Steep straight sides and concave base. 0.4m x 0.45m x 0.16m deep. Post-hole.
0242	Deposit	Topsoil deposit	Dark brown silty clay with bark chippings. 0.3m thick. Garden soil.
0243	Deposit	Natural geology deposit	Orangy brown sandy clay with gravel bands. 0.28m thick. Natural geology.
0244	Fill	Pit fill	Mid to dark grey silty clay mottled with orange brown sandy clay. 1.7m x 0.47m x 0.21m thick. Fill of pit 0245.
0245	Cut	Pit cut	Sub-rectangular original shape. Variable sides and base. 1.7m x 0.47m x 0.21m deep. Cut of pit.
0246	Cut	Post-hole cut	Sub-rectangular shape. Steep to vertical sides & concave base. 0.44m x 0.4m x 0.36m deep. Post-hole.
0247	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mottled mid brown & grey brown clay sand silt. 0.44m x 0.4m x 0.36m thick. Fill of post-hole 0246.
0248	Fill	Post-hole fill	Mid brown silty clay. 0.48m x 0.5m x 0.22m thick. Fill of post-hole 0249.
0249	Cut	Post-hole cut	Circular shape. Steep straight sides & concave base. 0.48m x 0.5m x 0.22m deep. Post-hole.
0250	Fill	Pit fill	Lt brown sandy clay. 2.12m wide x 0.25m thick. Tertiary fill of pit 0253.
0251	Fill	Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay silt sand. 1.56m x >0.46m x 0.35m thick. Secondary fill of pit 0253.
0252	Fill	Pit fill	Lt brown sandy clay. 0.16m thick. Primary fill of pit 0253.
0253	Cut	Pit cut	Semi-circular shape, moderate to steep convex sides & concave base.. 2.1m x >0.47 x 0.78m deep. Pit.
0254	Fill	Pit fill	Lt brown sandy clay. >0.74m x 0.8m x 0.28m thick. Fill of pit 0255.
0255	Cut	Pit cut	Semi-circular shape. Shallow concave sides & concave base. >0.74m x 0.8m x 0.28m deep. Pit.

Appendix 3. Group discussions

Group 1001: Natural geology

Contexts: 0129, 0223, 0239, 0238 0243.

The natural geology was a mixed deposit of mid orangy brown sandy clay and light grey brown chalky clay and light orange brown gravelly sand. This was cut in places by a meandering natural, possibly glacial, feature 0239 that was infilled with mottled orange brown and mid grey brown silty sand 0238. A deposit that initially seemed to be part of this 0243, is probably the churned up surface of the natural geology, as a result of traffic on an overlying drove-way or track. The natural geology sloped away to the southeast from a high point of 45.01m AOD to 44.62m AOD.

Group 1002: Ditch and its fills (Undated)

Contexts: 0119, 0118, 0117, 0236, 0237, 0204, 0205.

In the eastern part of the excavation area there was SW-NE aligned ditch that extended fully across the trench. The southern part had steep convex sides and a flat base, 0204, and was 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep. The northern part had moderate convex sides and a flat base, 0236, that was 0.42m wide and 0.14m deep. The ditch held a pale orange brown silty clay fill, 0205, and a mid yellowish brown silty clay fill, 0237.

The edge of the ditch was also seen during the evaluation phase but was interpreted incorrectly as a pit, 0119. This had mid to steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring over 0.5m wide by 0.32m deep. It held a mottled dark grey and mid grey brown clay silt primary fill, 0118 and a mid grey brown clay sand silt secondary fill, 0117. Twelve sherds of flint tempered pottery probably dating to the Early Iron Age were recovered from the primary fill of the ditch.

Group 1003: Ditch and its fills (Undated)

Contexts: 0214, 0213.

Parallel to the **G1002** ditch, approximately 7.1 metres to the NW was a similar ditch, 0214. This had steep straight sides and a flat base, measuring 0.35m wide by 0.13m deep. The ditch was over 8m long and terminated at its SW end within the trench. It held a mid brown silty clay fill, 0213, from which a sherd of flint tempered prehistoric pottery, a fragment of fired clay, and 33 fragments of heat affected flint was recovered.

Group 1004: Ditch terminal and its fill (Undated)

Contexts; 0228, 0227.

To the SW of the **G1003** ditch was a feature 0228, that may have been a continuation of the ditch. If so, only the terminal end of the ditch was seen in the corner of the excavation area. This was oval, with moderate to shallow concave sides and a concave base, and measured 0.71m wide by over 0.95m

long and 0.19m deep. Feature 0228 held a single mottled light orange brown silty sand and light grey brown sandy silt fill 0227.

Group 1005: Ditch re-cut and its fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0233, 0232.

The **G1003** ditch was re-cut by a similarly SW-NE ditch 0233. The ditch re-cut had steep straight sides and a flat base, and measured 0.35m wide by over 3.94m long by 0.14m deep. The terminal end of this ditch re-cut appeared to have been truncated, possibly by ploughing, which was in contrast to the terminal end of the **G1003** ditch. The ditch held a single mid orange brown silty clay fill 0232.

Group 1006: Pit and its fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0245, 0244.

Between the **G1002** and **G1003** ditches was a sub-rectangular feature 0245, that had variable sides and base, and measured 1.7m by 0.47m, and was 0.21m deep. Notably, the long axis of the feature was perpendicular to the alignments of the **G1002** and **G1003** ditches. The Irregularly shaped remnant shown on the site plan is a reflection of repeated cleanings due to flooding that the feature endured prior to being drawn. It held a mid to dark grey silty clay mottled with orange brown sandy clay fill 0244.

Group 1007: Pit and its fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0255, 0254.

Along the eastern boundary of the excavation area there was a semi-circular pit with shallow concave sides and a concave base, that was over 0.74m wide by 0.8m long and 0.28m deep. This held a light brown sandy clay fill 0254.

Group 1008: Pit and its fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0109, 0108.

A similar pit to the **G1007** was recorded during the evaluation phase along the northern edge of the excavation area, 0109. It was semi-circular, with moderate to steep sides and an uneven base, measuring over 0.56m by over 0.4m, and 0.12m deep. It held a mottled mid grey brown and light greyish brown clay silt fill 0108.

Group 1009: Ditch and its fills (Iron Age)

Contexts: 0104, 0103, 0107, 0105, 0116, 0115.

Between the **G1002** and **G1003** ditches, within the evaluation trench, was a meandering ditch that was perpendicular to those ditches, on a NW-SE alignment. It was excavated in three portions that subsequently proved to be part of the same ditch and therefore was assigned three cut numbers, 0104, 0107, and 0116. These had generally shallow to moderate concave sides and a concave base, and were between 0.32m and 0.45m wide by 4.68m long,

and 0.2m deep. The ditch held a mottled dark organic grey and mid grey brown clay sand silt fill 0103, 0105, and 0115. The ditch produced a total of 97 Iron Age pottery fragments, 104 heat affected flint fragments, 11 animal bone fragments and a single struck flint.

Group 1010: Pit and its fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0111, 0110.

The **G1008** pit was cut by a similar pit 0111. This feature, which was seen during the evaluation phase, was semi-circular, with moderate concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.8m by over 0.72m, and 0.17m deep. It held a mid grey brown clay silt fill 0110.

Group 1011: Grave, skeleton and its fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0231, 0229, 0230.

Between the **G1002** and **G1003** ditches, in the southern part of the excavation area was a rectangular grave 0231. The grave was notable in that its long axis was perpendicular to the alignment of the **G1002** and **G1003** ditches, with a NW-SE axis. The grave had been severely truncated by ploughing, and the remaining portion had steep straight sides and a flat base, and measured 2.1m in length by 0.56m wide and 0.08m deep. The grave contained the skeleton of a mature male that had been laid out in an extended and supine position, 0229. No grave goods seem to have been interred with the body, however the severe plough truncation of the grave may conceivably have removed artefacts. The grave was filled by a mottled dark grey brown and orangy brown clay sand silt grave fill, 0230.

Group 1012: Subsoil (Medieval)

Contexts: 0102, 0222.

Most if not all of the features described so far were sealed by a widespread deposit of mottled orange brown sand and light grey brown silty sand plough-soil, 0222, that was between 0.14m and 0.16m thick. During the evaluation phase the same deposit was recorded as mixed light grey silty clay and mid grey brown clay 0102, that was 0.2m thick. A single sherd of medieval pottery dating from the late 12th to 14th century AD, and a fragment of lead waste came from this deposit. A similar sherd of pottery of the same date was recovered from the interface of the **G1003** ditch and the overlying plough-soil horizon, and was given the finds number 0224. This find, in retrospect, is almost certainly from the plough-soil rather than the ditch fill.

Group 1013: Post-hole line and its fills (Medieval)

Contexts: 0207, 0206, 0219, 0218, 0241, 0240, 0246, 0247, 0249, 0248, 0203, 0202, 0201.

In the southern part of the excavation area there was a line of six post-holes running across the trench. The four western post-holes were evenly spaced, and the last two were slightly differently spaced. The line was aligned WNW-ESE. The post-holes were generally oval or sub-rectangular in shape with

steep to vertical straight sides and concave or flat bases. They varied in width between 0.36m to 0.54m and length by 0.4m to 0.58m, and depth by 0.16m to 0.36m. Five of the post-holes held a single fill that was generally a mid brown silty clay (0206, 0218, 0240, 0248), or mottled mid brown and grey brown clay sand silt (0247). A single post-hole held two fills, 0202, a mid grey brown sandy silt representing the packing fill, and 0201, a mid grey brown sandy silt representing the post-pipe. These post-holes produced a total of 3 medieval pottery sherds dating from the late 13th to 14th century, a residual prehistoric pottery sherd, 3 worked flints, 113 heat affected flints, 4 fragments of fired clay and 3 bone fragments.

Group 1014: Pit and its fills (Medieval)

Contexts: 0253, 0252, 0251, 0250.

Along the eastern edge of the excavation area was a semi-circular pit 0253, that had moderate to steep convex sides and a concave base, that was 2.1m long by over 0.47 wide and 0.78m deep. Its primary fill, 0252, was light brown sandy clay, which was 0.16m thick. A single sherd of pottery dating from the late 12th to 14th century was recovered from fill 0252. This was overlain by a mid grey brown clay silt sand secondary fill, 0251, that was at most 0.35m thick. This fill produced 8 pottery sherds, 5 fragments of fired clay, a fragment of stone, 2 fragments of slag, an iron nail, 3 worked flints, 41 fragments of heat affected flint, 7 fragments of animal bone and a possible fragment of glass. The date range of the pottery spans the late 13th and 14th centuries. The final fill of the pit was composed of light brown sandy clay, 0250, that was at most 0.25m thick.

Group 1015: Post-hole and its fills (Undated)

Contexts: 0216, 0217, 0215.

A post-hole, 0216, was located in the SW corner of the excavation area. It had steep convex sides and a concave base, that was over 0.46m long by over 0.46m wide and 0.42m deep. It held a mottled light grey brown and light orange brown clay sand packing fill, 0217, and a mid grey brown silty sand post-pipe fill, 0215.

Group 1016: Post-hole and its fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0234, 0235.

A post-hole, 0234, that was located near to the northern edge of the excavation area was dug during the excavation phase. It was not seen during the evaluation phase despite being located within the evaluation trench. The post-hole was oval and had steep straight sides and a concave base, which measured 0.38m by 0.58m, and was 0.29m deep. It held a light yellow brown silty clay fill, 0235. A single worked flint was recovered from the fill of the post-hole.

Group 1017: Post-holes and their fills (Medieval)

Contexts: 0125, 0124, 0123, 0114, 0113, 0112, 0122, 0121, 0120.

A line of three post-holes was seen in the southern edge of the evaluation trench. The easternmost of these, 0114, had steep to near vertical convex sides and a concave base, and measured 0.7m by over 0.35m, and was 0.42m deep. It held a mixed light grey brown sandy clay and mid grey brown clay silt packing fill, 0113, from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. The post-hole also held a mixed mid grey brown clay silt and light grey brown silt clay post-pipe fill, 0112. To the west of post-hole 0114, was a smaller post-hole 0122. This had steep straight sides and a flat base, that measured 0.39m by over 0.44m, and was 0.2m deep. It held a light grey brown silty clay packing fill, 0121, and a mottled mid grey brown clay silt and light grey brown silty clay post-pipe fill 0120. Further to the west was a small post-hole 0125, that had steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.25m wide by 0.2m deep. This held a light grey brown clay packing fill, 0124, and a mid grey brown clay sand silt post-pipe fill, 0123. A small feature to the west, that was in line with these post-holes was excavated, but interpreted as a natural feature. In retrospect it may have been a truncated part of this post-line.

Group 1018: Post-hole and its fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0127, 0126.

Within the evaluation trench an oval post-hole, 0127, that had steep to vertical straight sides and a concave base, and measured 0.26m by 0.35m, by 0.2m deep was excavated. It held a single mid grey brown sand clay silt fill, 0126.

Group 1019: Ditch and its fill (Post-medieval)

Contexts: 0226, 0225.

In the central portion of the excavation area, and overlying the **G1005** ditch, was a N-S aligned ditch 0226. This had moderate convex sides and a concave base, and was 0.5m wide by c. 4m long, and was 0.15m deep. It held a dark grey brown clay sand silt fill, 0225. A sherd of residual medieval pottery, a sherd of late 18th to 19th century pottery, a fragment of CBM, a fragment of fired clay, 2 iron nails, and an unknown iron object were recovered from the ditch fill.

Group 1020: Post-holes and their fills (Undated)

Contexts: 0210, 0211, 0212, 0208, 0209.

In the centre of the excavation area two small post-holes were recorded. The larger of the two, 0210, was circular, and had moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base that was 0.25m in diameter and 0.11m deep. It held a mid yellow and orange silty clay primary fill, 0211, and a light greyish brown silty clay secondary fill, 0212. Beside it was post-hole 0208, that was circular, with steep concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.23m wide by 0.04m deep. It held a single light greyish brown silty clay fill, 0209, from which two possible ceramic fragments were recovered.

Group 1021: Overburden (Modern)

Contexts: 0101, 0221, 0128, 0242, 0220.

The excavation and evaluation areas were sealed by a variety of landscaping deposits related to the school. The earliest of these 0221, was a widespread mid grey brown sandy silt deposit that was 0.3m to 0.39m thick in SW trench corner. It was probably a plough-soil, as clear plough-marks were evident in its lower interface. A single abraded fragment of CBM and three iron nails were recovered from this deposit. Within the evaluation trench the same deposit was recorded as deposit 0101, a very dark grey clay loam deposit that was 0.3m thick. Over deposit 0221 in the SW corner of the trench was a make-up deposit of light pink gravelly sand and paving slab fragments, 0220. Over this was a paving slab path, and the play area surface, which was composed of dark brown silty clay topsoil and bark chippings, 0242, that was 0.3m thick. The northern edge of the site was occupied by part of the school's vegetable garden and was capped by a deposit of very dark grey clay loam, 0128, that was 0.22m thick.

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Appendix 4. Finds Quantification

Context	Pot No	Pot Wt	Fc No	Fc Wt	St No	St Wt	W flt No	W flt Wt	Bt flt No	Bt flt Wt	Ab No	Ab Wt	Misc	Date range
0103 <1>	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	1	1		LBA to EIA/MIA
0105 <2>	39	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	87	5	1		
0115 <3>	45	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	246	10	4		
0213 <1>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	33	64	0	0		
0202 <2>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	108	1	1		
0240 <3>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	49	0	0		
0206 <4>	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	52	31	3	1		
0251 <6>	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	41	56	7	1	1 @ <1g Glass	
0202	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0		
0205	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	38	2	13	0	0		
0206	1	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Late 13th to 14th C
0235	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0		
0237	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	70	0	0	0	0		
0251	7	39	2	1	1	2	3	13	0	0	0	0	2 @ 2g Slag, 1 @ 3g L.nallate	13th to 14th C
0200	5	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late 13th to 20th C
0213	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		BA to IA
0222	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late 12th to 14th C
0224	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late 12th to 14th C

<i>Context</i>	<i>Pot No</i>	<i>Pot Wt</i>	<i>Fc No</i>	<i>Fc Wt</i>	<i>St No</i>	<i>St Wt</i>	<i>W flt No</i>	<i>W flt Wt</i>	<i>Bt flt No</i>	<i>Bt flt Wt</i>	<i>Ab No</i>	<i>Ab Wt</i>	<i>Misc</i>	<i>Date range</i>
0225	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 @ 64g I.nails, 1 @ 14g Gate	13th to 19th C
0248	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late 12th to 14th C
0252	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late 12th to 14th C
0221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 @ 55g I.nails, 1 @ 4g CB	
0238	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0231	0	0	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 @ 3g Slag	
0105	2	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		IA
0113	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0115	8	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	83	0	0	1 @ 38g Burnt stone	LBA to EIA/MIA
0118	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 @ 33g Lead	

Appendix 5. Pottery

Context No	Fabric	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range
0103 <1>	HMF	3	1	Abr	One with sparse flint/all orange brown surfaces	LBA to EIA/MIA
0105	HMF	2	11		Coarse burnt flint up to 6mm	IA
0105 <2>	HMS	4	2	Abr	Black fabric	IA
0105 <2>	HMF	34	10	Abr-sli		LBA to EIA/MIA
0105 <2>	HMFT	2	6	Abr	Sparse flint	EIA to MIA?
0113	MCW	1	8			12th to 14th C
0115	HMF	8	85		Orange-brown surfaces	IA
0115 <3>	HMF	4	2	Abr		LBA to EIA/MIA
0115 <3>	HMF	40	49	Abr-sli		LBA to EIA/MIA
0115 <3>	HMF	1	9	Abr		LBA to EIA/MIA
0118	HMF	12	6		Orange-brown surfaces and black core	IA
0200	?HOLL	1	3	Abr		Late 13th to 14th C
0200	REFW	1	36	Sli		Late 18th to 20th C
0200	?IRST	3	135	Sli	All same vessel	Early 19th C+
0206	HOLL	1	6	Sli	Partly sooted	Late 13th to 14th C
0206 <4>	MCW	1	1	Abr		Late 12th to 14th C
0206 <4>	HMF	1	1	Abr		BA to IA
0213	HMF	1	2	Abr		BA to IA

Context No	Fabric	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range
0222	MCW	1	25	Sli	B2a Thick flat topped rim with incipient internal bead	Late 12th to 14th C
0224	MCW	1	8	Sli	Sooted	Late 12th to 14th C
0225	YELW	1	1	Sli		Late 18th to 19th C
0225	HOLL	1	4	Sli		Late 13th to 14th C
0248	?MCW	1	3	Abr		Late 12th to 14th C
0251	HOLL	2	28	Abr-sli		Late 13th to 14th C
0251	MCW	2	8	Sli	One looks to be dated earlier in this date range	Late 12th to 14th C
0251	UPG	3	3	Sli	Joins	Late 12th to 14th C
0251 <6>	MCW	1	3	Abr	Dirty	Late 12th to 14th C
0252	MCW	1	10	Sli	Sooted and organic striations on surface	Late 12th to 14th C

Appendix 6. Plant macrofossils table

Sample No. Context No. Feature No. Feature type Date	Evaluation			Excavation						
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0103	0105	0115	0213	0203	0240	0206	0230	0251	0205	
Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	ph	ph	ph	Grave	Pit	Ditch	
Prehist	Prehist	Prehist	BA/IA	Prehist	U/D	Pre/Med	U/D	Med	?Prehist	
Cereals										
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)			x			x	xcf	x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		xcf		xcf			x	x		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x		x	x		x	xx	x		
Large Fabaceae indet.				xcoty		x				
Herbs										
Fabaceae indet.				x				x	x	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	xcf				x	x				
Large Poaceae indet.										x
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x								
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xx	x	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	xxxx	x		x		x		
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x			xx	x	x		
Bone										
Burnt/fired clay					x			x		
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	x
Samm mammal/amphibian bones								xpmc		
Vitrified material					x					
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	30	10	20	50	30	10	
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	
% flot sorted	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare cotyledon pmc = possible modern contaminant ph = post hole Prehist/Pre = prehistoric BA/IA = Bronze/Iron Age Med = medieval
 U/D = undated

Appendix 7. Human bone catalogue

Methodology

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).

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).

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

Maxilla R.	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	X	7	U		L.	
Mandible				O	7	6	5	4	-	-	-	/	/	3	4	5	6	7	C
				A															C

Code	Meaning
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
C	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989, modified version of Brothwell's original tooth wear chart).

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 vertebra	L.	left
T	thoracic vertebra	R.	right
L	lumbar vertebra		

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

Articulated skeleton

Sk. 0229 Male, mature adult

Description: Highly fragmented skeleton, but most bones represented by at least one fragment. Torso largely missing, spine represented by a few fragments of vertebral arches only. No maxilla or mandible, but a few teeth survive.

Condition: Bone is in fair condition, but very fragmented. Condition similar to that seen in the Fenland area (Mildenhall, Brandon etc).

Determination of age: Tooth wear moderate.

Determination of sex: Glabella and occipital crest appear large, long bones robust.

Stature: -

Cranial index: -

Teeth:

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7	-	-	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tooth wear:

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4+	-	-	3	3+	3-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dental pathology: Calculus very heavy on incisors, lost from canine.

Pathology:

Cribra orbitalia: Possible healed trabecular cribra in R. orbit. L. not assessable.

Degeneration: Slight enthesophyte formation on both patellae.

Infection: Slight periosteal new bone growth on R. fibula shaft fragments.
Very thin layer of new fibrous bone growth on posterior surface, medial side, of L. humerus close to distal end (c.70mm superior to end, based on R. humerus, which is more complete).
Slight ?healed pitting on parietals.

Misc: Well developed muscle markings, possibly with small exostoses on some, e.g. L. deltoid.

Measurements R. FeD1 25mm; R. FeD2 38mm; Meric index 65.8

Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0229
Highest nuchal line	R	-
	L	-
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		-
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	-
	L	-
Parietal foramen	R	-
	L	+
Bregmatic bone		-
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	-
	L	-
Epipteric bone	R	-
	L	-
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-
	L	-
Parietal notch bone	R	-
	L	-
Asterionic ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	-
	L	-
Huschke's foramen	R	-
	L	-
Post-condylar canal	R	-
	L	-
Double condylar facet	R	0
	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	0
	L	-
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-
	L	-
Sagittal wormian		-
Squame parietal ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Multiple mental foramen	R	-
	L	-
Mandibular torus	R	-
	L	-

Post-cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0229
Atlas bridge lateral	R	-
	L	-
Atlas bridge posterior	R	-
	L	-
Atlas double facet	R	-
	L	-
Suprascapular foramen	R	-
	L	-
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	-
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	0
	L	-
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	0
	L	0
Sacralisation of L5	R	-
	L	-
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
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	+
	L	-
Vastus notch of patella	R	0
	L	0
Calcaneus double facet	R	-
	L	-
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
	L	-

Appendix 8. Task list and costs for further work

Work to enable the production of a short article for PSIAH, and a poster for school display is listed in the table below together with the costs involved.

Staff for analysis and preparation of article:

Crane Begg	Graphics Manager	CB	SCCAS
Andy Fawcett	Finds Officer	AF	SCCAS
Richenda Goffin	Project Manager	RG	SCCAS
Duncan Stirk	Project Supervisor	DS	SCCAS

Task	Specialist/company	Time	Day rate	Cost
PSIAH Article				
Production of graphics for article	CB	3 hours	£233	£94
Production of text for article	DS	2 days	£204	£408
Reading & editing of PSIAH article	RG	1 day	£271	£271
Poster				
Production of text	DS	1 day	£204	£204
Production of graphics and captions for poster	CB	1.5 days	£233	£349
Other costs				
Subvention cost for PSIAH Avg £40/page x 3 pages?	N/A	N/A	N/A	£120
Archiving costs	£25/archive box	N/A	N/A	£25
Totals				£1471

