

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2008/064**

# **SOUTH-WEST IPSWICH AND SOUTH SUFFOLK SIXTH FORM CENTRE, PINWOOD, IPSWICH SPT 035**

**M. Sommers**  
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**Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport**  
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX.



## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** B/08/00873

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**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** M. Sommers

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## Summary

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This report covers the preliminary analysis and assessment of the data obtained during the archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team on the site of the proposed South-West Ipswich and South Suffolk Sixth Form Centre, situated between London Road and Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 1296 4290). The site is situated on high ground that overlooks the minor valley of Belstead Brook to the south.

The archaeological evaluation, which comprised machine dug test trenches, was undertaken in August 2008. Three cremation burials, two in urns, were discovered in an area close to the south-west boundary of the proposed development. In order to mitigate against the potential loss of further cremation burials that might be present it was proposed to undertake an open area excavation of the south-west part of the development area. Excavation work commenced on the 29th September 2008 and continued until 16th October 2008 during which time an area of 10600m<sup>2</sup> was archaeologically stripped and examined. Within this area a further sixteen cremation burials were excavated, all but one of which was urned. Basic analysis of the urns suggests a Middle Bronze Age date for these burials. A further fourteen pit type features of unknown date, many containing dense charcoal deposits which may be related to the cremation burials, were also excavated.

All of the cremation burials were relatively widely spaced except the two un-urned cremation deposits which were situated immediately adjacent to urned examples. Only one burial monument was identified, being a narrow ring ditch, 3m in diameter and concentric around one of the urns. The fill comprised numerous flints and small fragments of sarsen-type stone which may be represent evidence for a small, possibly stone covered, mound having been built over the cremation burial.



# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Background

A proposal for a new development in the form of the South-West Ipswich and South Suffolk (SWISS) Sixth Form Centre has been submitted, to be built on 4.9ha of land lying between London Road and Scrivener Drive in the parish of Pinewood on the outskirts of Ipswich (Fig. 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the development area is TM 1296 4290. It comprises a level raised plateau at a height of approximately 40m OD. Beyond the site boundary the land drops off down to Belstead Brook, some 950m to the south and south-west, and to the north, although less markedly, down into the Gipping Valley some 1250m away. At the time of the archaeological investigations the site was covered in long grass with occasional shrubs, bushes and two large mature oaks trees.

The site lies in an area of archaeological importance as indicated by archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). These entries include the site of a medieval church (HER ref. WSH 006), situated some 300m to the north-west, as well as an Anglo-Saxon site and a Roman finds scatter (HER ref. WSH 012) c. 400m to the west.

As the site was considered to have a high archaeological potential the planning application (no. B/08/00873) was approved but with an attached condition requiring an agreed programme of archaeological works to be in place prior to the commencement of any construction works. The first stage of the programme was an archaeological evaluation consisting of mechanically excavated test trenches positioned across the entire proposed development site to sample an area equivalent to at least 5% of the total and this was undertaken during August 2008 (SCCAS Report No. 2008/241). A total of eighteen trenches were excavated within which three Middle Bronze Age cremation burials were discovered. Two were deposited in urns whilst the third was not in any discernable container. Two of these cremation burials were in same trench lying immediately adjacent to each other but the third was

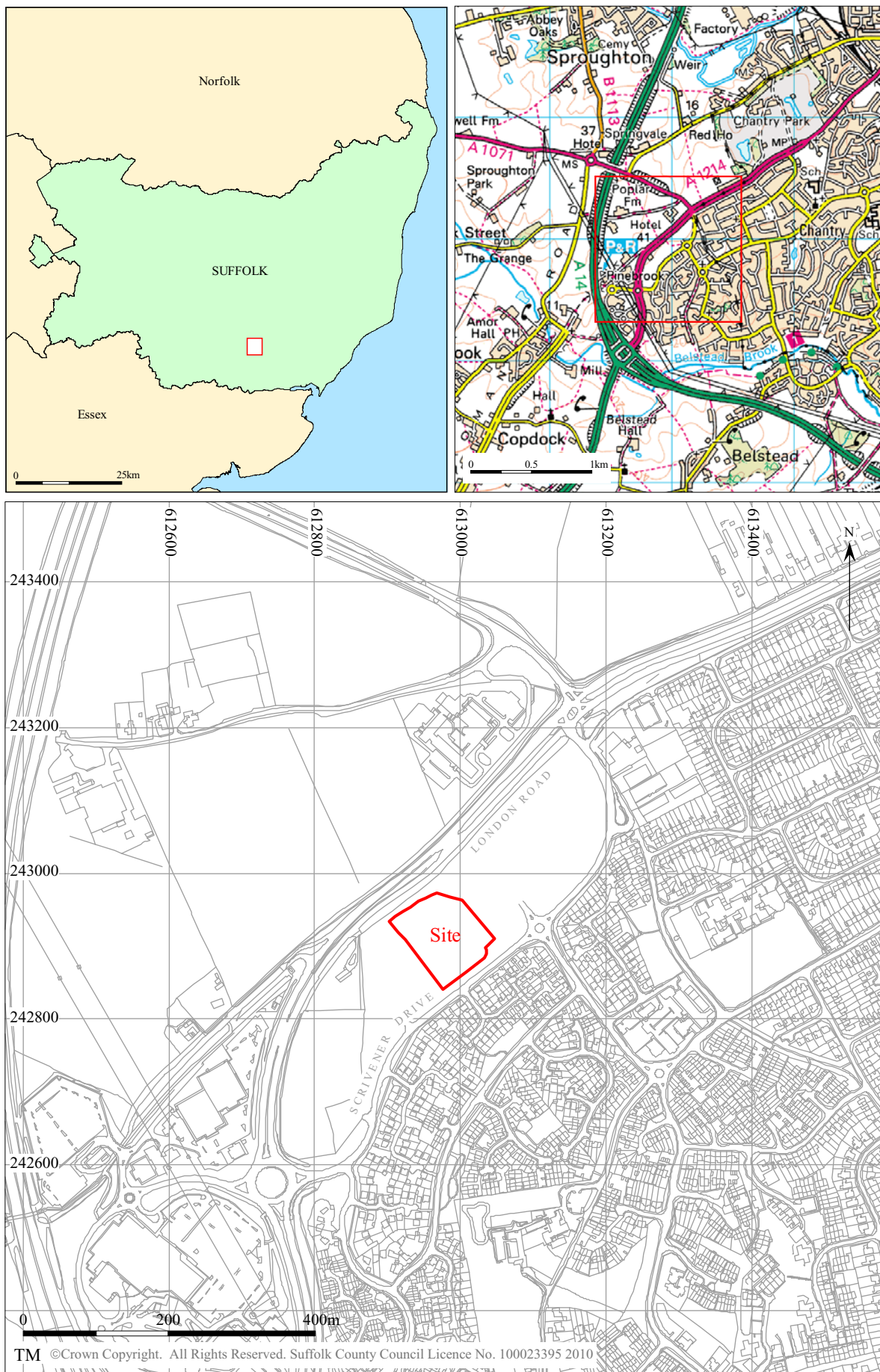


Figure 1: Location plan

located in a separate trench some 16m away. All three lay immediately beneath the plough-soil and all had been partially truncated through ploughing. A number of linear features interpreted as ditches were also noted but these were all coincidental with field boundaries marked on 19th century and later Ordnance Survey maps and yielded evidence of having been backfilled during the mid to late 20th century. No other significant features were identified although a small number of stray finds, comprising Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon pottery sherds and a Bronze Age flint tool, were recovered from the surface of the natural subsoil.

The discovery of cremation burials in two separate evaluation trenches suggested a high probability of further burials being present within the proposed development area. Although only car parking and sports facilities were proposed for the area where the cremation burials were located the groundwork for these proposed works posed a significant threat to any further burials that may be present. Consequently, a second phase of work was imposed as part of the programme of archaeological works stipulated by the planning condition. It was to consist of a supervised soil strip of an area in the vicinity of the known burials and the archaeological excavation of any burials or other features that might be exposed.

This assessment report deals primarily with the results of the archaeological excavation but also includes the three cremation burials recovered during the earlier evaluation which lay within the excavation area. The ditches identified during the evaluation, interpreted as post-medieval field boundary ditches, will not be discussed any further in this report.

## **1.2 Aims and Objectives**

Following on from the results of the evaluation, the main aims of the excavation were as follows:

To record fully the archaeological remains in the development area and to excavate them using current archaeological techniques, before the site became damaged and/or was destroyed by the proposed development.

More specifically, the major research objective for the excavation was to record and recover any further Bronze Age cremation burials and any associated deposits. This would be achieved by creating a full record in the field of their deposition, and by adequate sampling of the surrounding features.

It was envisaged that this recording, combined with a study of the cremation vessels, together with their contents and any environmental evidence associated with the burials, would contribute substantially to the following research aims:

1. To define the form and extent of the Bronze Age burial site.
2. To establish its relationship to the Bronze Age landscape.
3. To study the pattern and nature of the urn deposition.
4. To contribute to our understanding of burial practices within the Bronze Age period.
5. To provide evidence through palaeoenvironmental remains of the physical environment of the surrounding landscape of the burial area.
6. To recover material suitable for radiocarbon dating, either from the cremated bone or from other samples.
7. Provide information on the age, sex and condition the people buried on the site.
8. To quantify, describe and date any artefacts recovered from inside the burial urns.
9. To describe in detail the pottery recovered from the site, and to establish its dating, and define the significance of the assemblage.
10. To record and describe any other archaeological activity of note which could contribute to our understanding of the use of the site before or after the Bronze Age.
11. To consider the relationship of the burial ground with any settlement in the vicinity.
12. To determine the significance of the site within its local, regional and national context.

## **2. Methodology**

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### **2.1 Fieldwork methodology**

The archaeological evaluation of the site demonstrated that Bronze Age cremation burials existed within the development area but this work was unable to conclusively define their extent. In order to reduce the risk of any burials being lost without record the County Conservation Team called for an area approximating to 11000m<sup>2</sup> around the known cremation burials to be mechanically stripped of plough-soil under archaeological supervision.

The work was achieved using a 360 degree tracked excavator equipped with a large toothless bucket and was carried out under archaeological supervision at all times. The spoil generated was placed directly into 8-tonne dumpers and transported to the north-east end of the development area. The machine was skilfully handled and left a relatively flat, smooth and clean surface within which archaeological features or deposits could be readily identified. Any features noted during the soil stripping were clearly marked to negate the need to re-clean any of the stripped surfaces.

All archaeological features were hand excavated. All features suspected of being cremation burials were fully excavated whilst pit-type features were half sectioned with only 50% of the fill being removed to reveal a profile across the feature and a cross-section through the remaining half of the fill, and to recover artefacts and other dating evidence. A number of the pit type features yielded charcoal deposits of which bulk samples were retained for further analysis. Linear features were sampled at regular intervals in order to reveal their shape in profile and to recover artefacts.

The cremation burials were first surface cleaned by hand prior to being photographically recorded. Despite careful hand cleaning no obvious cuts for the pits in which the cremation urns had been deposited could be detected. To remove the urns it was necessary to excavate an area around the urn in order to create a working space generally 200-300mm larger in diameter than the urn itself; the fill of the urn itself was left intact. Any deposits suspected of containing burnt bone encountered during this phase of work were retained for

further processing. Upon full exposure of the urn further photographic recording was undertaken, a surface plan was drawn and profiles across the urn and the excavated cut were recorded. Following full recording the urn was bound with bandages, to give it support and a degree of protection, and a tool inserted underneath to enable it to be removed. Upon removal the urns, with their fill untouched, were packed into crates lined with newspaper and bubble wrap for transportation to the SCCAS facilities in Bury St Edmunds.

For the un-urned cremations 100% of the fill was excavated and retained as bulk samples for further processing. The resultant cut was then recorded photographically and with scale drawings.

For each feature a surface plan and an accompanying cross-section or profile was drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10, depending on the amount of detail required, using 4H graphite pencils on a plastic waterproof drawing film (Permatrace).

All finds (other than very obviously modern debris) were collected for processing and incorporation into the site archives. No artefacts were discarded before processing.

Features and their components were each allocated a unique 'context number' within a continuous numbering system. Finds, urns and samples removed from the site were also marked with the HER code. The context number 0001 was reserved for unstratified finds from both the evaluation and the excavation. For the evaluation the context numbers ran from 0002 to 0024, whilst those for the excavation ran from 0030 to 0126. Cuts and fills were generally given separate context numbers with the cuts and fills being grouped together under a 'feature number' (usually the numerically lowest 'cut' number), whilst groups of associated features were identified by overall component numbers.

Following excavation the locations of the individual features on the site were recorded using a 'Leica SmartRover RTK GPS 1200' connected to 'Leica SmartNet' giving sub 5cm accuracy. Numerous points on the edge of each



feature were recorded with this equipment as well as the limits of the area stripped. The GPS equipment also recorded the elevation of each point.

A photographic record was made of all major features, sections and anomalies as part of the site archive using a 10 megapixel digital camera. A total of 58 during the earlier evaluation and a further 181 photographs were taken during the excavation (totalling 239 photographs, all in JPG format and equating to 529MB of data). These are stored on the Suffolk County Council Servers with appropriate back-up facilities to ensure no loss of data. These are currently stored under of the reference numbers issued by the camera (a combination of date/month and a unique 4 figure number) but it is intended to archive these in the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Photographic Record (this will only involve renaming the individual files with an archive reference but will not alter the original data).

## **2.2 Assessment Methodology**

The primary site paper archive was checked and updated. All paper records were then input into Microsoft Access 2003 database program to be stored and backed up on the Suffolk County Council Servers. This created a database for use during this assessment and as part of the archive where it is available for any subsequent stages of the project.

<b>Record type</b>	<b>No.</b>
context sheets	121
section drawings	35
individual feature plans	30
digital photographs	239

Table 1. Quantification of stratigraphic records

As part of the archive formation and assessment the data from the Leica surveying equipment was downloaded from the equipment and the raw data retained on the Suffolk County Council servers. A copy of the raw data was then converted into tables for use in MapInfo Professional (version 8.5) mapping software for ease of manipulation and the production of site plans. It is intended to make inked copies of the section drawings for archive and security purposes but this has yet to be done as they were not immediately required for this assessment report. The pencil on plastic film is a stable

medium if protected from moisture but as an added precaution the sheets have been photocopied.

### **2.3 Recording of the finds archive**

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service staff under the supervision of a Finds Manager processed all finds recovered from the evaluation and subsequent excavation. The processing involved the manual cleaning of all artefacts following which each find was marked with the HER reference and their context number in ink. Following this the finds were weighed and quantified and the information entered into the site database. The finds were then checked and forwarded to relevant specialists for preliminary assessment (including identification and spot-dating).

## **3. Results**

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### **3.1 Introduction**

The soil strip for the excavation of the site commenced on the 29th September 2008 and continued until 16th October 2008. The archaeological excavation of the site ran concurrently. At the time of the excavation the south-west limit of the development had not been made clear and the site was stripped to what was believed to be the correct boundary. It later became apparent that a further area, comprising a narrow, tapering strip of land to the south-west of the excavated area, would be affected by the development. A second area along the south-east side of the excavation, which had not been stripped due to the presence of trees and shrubs that it was incorrectly believed would be retained, would also require stripping. These additional areas were stripped of topsoil by the on-site contractors under archaeological supervision on the 18th and 19th November 2008 and a further archaeological feature was identified and excavated. The total of the three areas stripped of topsoil and archaeologically excavated was 10600 m<sup>2</sup>.

### **3.2 Context Data**

A total of 107 context numbers was allocated to the different stratigraphic elements of thirty-four archaeological features that were excavated and

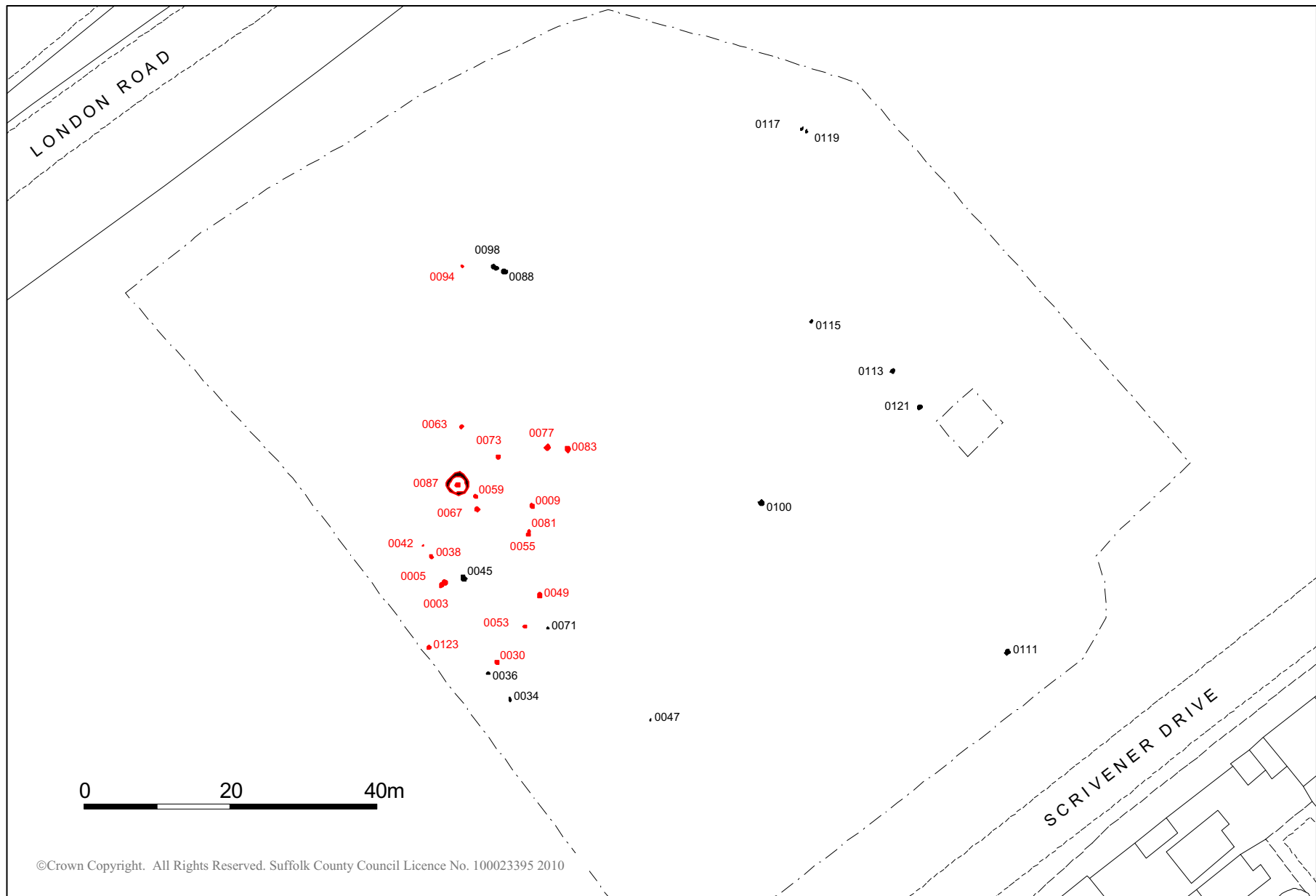


Figure 2: Plan of excavated area  
(cremation burials are marked in red, pits in black)

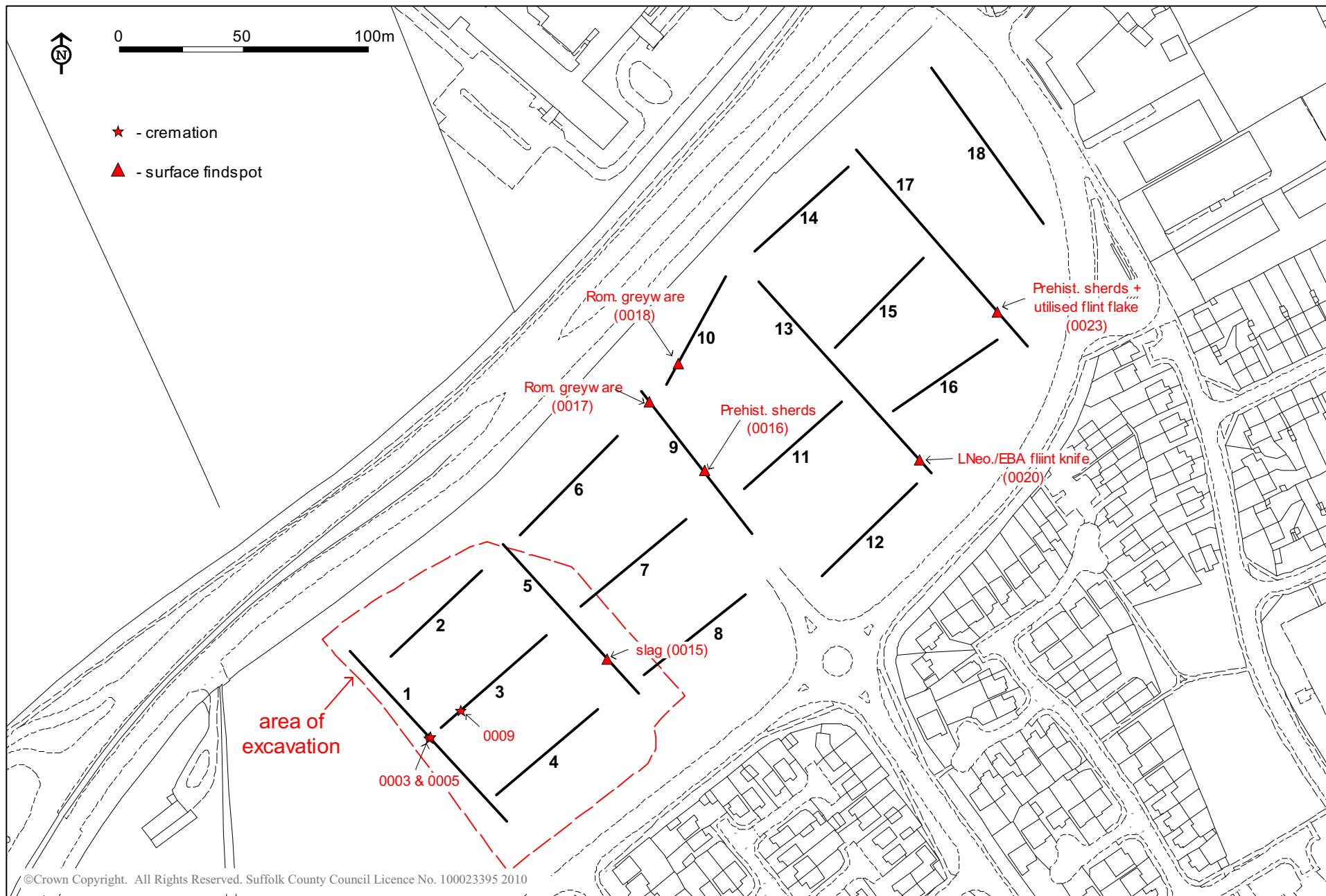


Figure 3: Plan of the evaluation trenches with the feature and findspot locations

recorded within the excavation area (ten of which were allocated to three cremation burials excavated during the evaluation). Fourteen additional context numbers had been allocated to five post-medieval ditches and six findspots identified during the previous evaluation. For the full context list see Appendix 1; see Figure 2 for a plan of the excavated area and Figure 3 for plan of the evaluation trenches, the three cremations initially discovered and the findspots.

All of the features recorded during the excavation have been given specific interpretations which break down as follows:

Identifier	Totals
Cremation Burials	19 ( <i>17 urned, 2 un-urned</i> )
Ditches	1
Pits	14

Table 2. Quantification of feature types.

Unless further analysis indicates otherwise, it is assumed at this stage that all the features identified as cremation burials contain human remains and represent the burial of a single individual.

### 3.3 Artefactual Data

The artefactual evidence recovered during the excavation consisted for the most part of the cremation urns recovered from seventeen of the cremation burials. Additionally, four sherds of unstratified Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the spoil during the topsoil strip which may have been fragments from the excavated cremation urns or originated from one or more burials that had been destroyed and dispersed by ploughing. They were recovered whilst machining in the vicinity of the recorded cremation burials. Four other unstratified sherds were also recovered from the spoil during the topsoil strip; these comprised two prehistoric sherds, a late medieval sherd and a post-medieval sherd of pottery.

Other artefactual evidence recovered included fragments of worked flint from some of the pit type features and a ring ditch around one of the cremation burials.

Six small groups of finds were recovered from the surface of the natural subsoil during the evaluation. These were allocated context numbers and their locations are marked in Figure 3. They comprised of pottery sherds, flint and slag as detailed in the following table:

Context No.	Trench	Description
0015	5	Slag, undated (9 pieces)
0016	9	Prehistoric pottery (5 sherds)
0017	9	Roman greyware (2 sherds)
0018	10	Roman greyware (3 sherds), abraded
0020	13	Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flint knife
0023	17	Prehistoric pottery (3 sherds) and a utilised flint flake

Table 3. Artefacts recovered from the surface of the natural subsoil

No bone, other than the burnt fragments within the cremation deposits, was recovered from any of the excavated features. It is not certain at this stage if this is due to preservation issues or reflects the nature of early activity and/or occupation at this site.

No metal objects were recovered during the excavation of this site despite repeated sweeps across the stripped surface of all features with metal detecting equipment.

For a full assessment of the finds recorded from this site see section 4 below.

### 3.4 Environmental Data

A total of twenty bulk soil samples was taken from twenty separate contexts during the course of the excavation. Each sample consists of between 1 to 5 buckets (10 litre capacity) of material.

Eight of the samples were from the fill around the urns of some of the cremation burials and were retained due to the presence of cremated bone fragments. Another two of the samples comprise 100% of the fills of the features containing the two un-urned cremation burials. These samples were taken primarily to recover the cremated bone fragments although a secondary purpose was to collect charcoal fragments in order to undertake radiocarbon dating and environmental analysis. They will also be assessed for the presence of any other possible environmental indicators.

The remaining ten bulk soil samples were taken from pit type features whose fills contained a noticeable to high proportion of charcoal for environmental analysis. It was also hoped that evidence as to their creation and purpose could be obtained as well as material for radiocarbon dating as no datable artefacts were recovered from any of these features.

Samples were also recovered from the contents of the cremation urns which have been processed by the Finds Team at SCCAS's Bury St Edmunds office. These contain fragments of cremated bone and charcoal.

All bulk soil samples were checked, listed and sent to the respective specialists for processing and assessment.

### 3.5 Provisional Phasing

All features located within the excavation area have been incorporated into Table 4 overleaf. The phasing is primarily based on artefactual dating evidence as there were no stratigraphic relationships between any of features. Until the results of any advanced dating techniques have been received it has only been possible to assign the cremation burials to a historical period based on the a typology of cremation urns themselves (it is assumed the un-urned examples are from the same period). The context numbers listed are the overall component numbers.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Features</b>
<b>I</b> Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	<b>Cremation Burials (urned):</b> 0005, 0009, 0030, 0038, 0042, 0049, 0053, 0055, 0059, 0063, 0067, 0073, 0077, 0083, 0090, 0094, 0123 (total 17) <b>Cremation Burials (un-urned):</b> 0003, 0081 (total 2) <b>Ring Ditches:</b> 0087 (total 1) Total 20 features
<b>II</b> undated	<b>Pits:</b> 0034, 0036, 0045, 0047, 0071, 0088, 0098, 0100, 0111, 0113, 0115, 0117, 0119, 0121 Total 14 features

Table 4. Provisional site phasing.

#### ***Period I. Prehistoric (Bronze Age)***

Bronze Age activity identified on this site is related only to its use as an area for the burial of cremated remains. All but two of the excavated cremation burials were placed within urns and all had suffered from some degree of

truncation, presumably from historical soil erosion compounded by later ploughing. Although the site was grassed prior to the soil strip it had formerly been ploughed and plough lines running across the width of the field could be seen cutting in to the surface of the natural subsoil. Not one of the urns was complete with all having lost their rims and part of the vessel's body. In one case (0042) the truncation was so severe that only the very base of the cremation vessel had survived. Another burial (0053) was heavily disturbed and disarranged to a depth greater than the depth of the subsoil. This was probably the result of subsoiling (an agricultural procedure using a single bladed plough designed to cut deeper than a standard plough to prevent compaction of the subsoil). The remainder of the urned cremations contained vessels whose remaining portions ranged in height from 0.03m up to 0.32m.

The urned burials were relatively widely spaced. The closest pair was located some 1.25m apart but most were spaced in the region of 3m to 5m apart. This is not true of the two un-urned examples as each was located immediately adjacent to an urned example. This could suggest that they may be the cremated remains of an associated individual (relative, friend, slave?) or that they are an additional part of the original cremation burial. All, bar one, of the cremation burials lie within a roughly shaped rectangle some 560 m<sup>2</sup> in area. A single outlier (0094) is situated 21m due north of its nearest neighbour (0063). The area of the cremation burials is close to the south-west boundary of the excavation area with one example being located only 1m from the edge. It is therefore likely that further burials will lie to the south-west and the part that has been excavated represents only an unknown proportion of the entire area used for burial during the Bronze Age period.

Only one burial, 0087, was associated with any form of identifiable monument being placed at the centre of a shallow ring ditch. A large number of flints and sarsen stone fragments was recovered from the ditch fill suggesting that the cremation burial lay beneath a small mound of soil which in turn was either lined with stones or under a more substantial cairn of stones. Both flint and the sarsen stone fragments occur naturally in this area of south Ipswich and are likely to have been locally collected. Although no other ring ditches were noted the wide spacing between many of the burials suggests that at least



some of them may also have been covered with similar monuments, now eroded away. None of the cremation burials cut another which could be seen as further evidence that their locations were in some way marked.

### ***Undated***

The features attributed to this period are the fourteen pit-type features. None of these yielded any datable artefacts and all were isolated with no observable relationships with other features.

Two of these pits, 0117 and 0119, were relatively slight with fills not dissimilar to the natural subsoil from which no artefacts were recovered and no samples retained. It will not be possible to construct any meaningful interpretation for these features. They are not thought to be related the cremation burials.

The remaining twelve pits had charcoal-rich fills and the natural subsoil at the base of many of these was reddened indicating an *in-situ* fire or that the charcoal in the fill was hot when deposited. The purpose of these features and what they relate to is not readily apparent without dating evidence and consequently it is not easy to ascertain their importance. It is likely they are relatively modern (post-medieval) and relate to agricultural activities but it is also possible that at least some may be related to funeral activities associated with the cremation burials. Four of these features are located close to or amongst the cremation burials (0034, 0036, 0045 and 0071) whilst the remaining are located across the excavation area. There is no obvious grouping of these features except for pits 0088 and 0098, which were adjacent to each other, which could suggest a possible association although mere coincidence cannot be ruled out.

Bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of ten of these charcoal-rich pits from which attempts will be made to recover charcoal fragments suitable for radiocarbon dating as well as environmental indicators, evidence for the fuel burnt and any evidence for technologies exploited.

## 4. Finds and Environmental Assessments

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Richenda Goffin

### 4.1 Introduction

Table 5 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	1617	49278
CBM	3	26
Worked flint	6	60
Burnt flint/stone	3	69
Slag	9	15

Table 5. Finds quantities.

### 4.2 The prehistoric pottery

Sarah Percival

The remains of seventeen Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh Urns (plus some stray sherds) were recovered during excavations at the Swiss Centre, Sproughton. The urns are in various states of preservation, most having been significantly damaged so that the upper part of the vessel is missing leaving only the base intact. Only one urn survives almost entirely unharmed. This large bucket-shaped urn is c.310mm high and displays abundant use of fingertip-impressed decoration, a major trait characteristic of the Ardleigh tradition (Brown 1999, 78).

#### **Methodology**

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication for prehistoric pottery laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared using Microsoft Excel 2003. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context, fabric and form. Fabric types are defined on the basis of inclusion types present and were identified by eye and where appropriate, using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification). Each fabric type was assigned a fabric code prefixed by a letter representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G grog, S shell and Q quartz. Sherd form was also recorded as follows: R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds, U undecorated

body sherds and PP or CP for partial or complete profiles. Rim and base diameter were recorded along with vessel height where available. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. Context data supplied by SCCAS was integrated into the catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Suffolk County Council.

### ***Middle Bronze Age***

The majority of the assemblage is composed of Ardleigh-style urns, a form dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

#### ***Fabric***

The Middle Bronze Age urns are predominantly grog- and flint-tempered (Table 5). Grog is the primary inclusion in 92% of the assemblage and in sixteen of the nineteen vessels. The grog-tempered sherds also contain quantities of flint and occasionally sand (Table 6). The preference for grog-tempered fabrics is compatible with the Deverel–Rimbury pottery from north-east Essex, including the eponymous urn site at Ardleigh (Brown 1999, 79), and with urns from sites in southern Suffolk, such as Brantham (Gilmour 1974).

Spot date	Fabric group	Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Middle Bronze Age	Flint	F1	Common sub-angular flint up to 9mm (coarse)	1	22
		F2	Common sub-angular flint up to 5mm (medium)	221	2759
		F3	Sparse mixed irregular sub-angular flint, sparse small angular grog (c.3mm)	41	1210
	Grog	G1	Common chunky angular grog (<3mm), common medium angular flint (>6mm)	35	14314
		G2	Common chunky angular grog (>5mm),	192	2882
		G3	Common fine angular grog (>3mm),	61	149
		G4	Common medium angular grog (<3mm),	1	3
		G5	Common medium angular grog (<3mm), sparse medium angular flint (>6mm), rare quartzitic rock (>6mm)	147	3167
		G6	Common fine angular grog (>3mm), sparse mixed irregular sub-angular flint	651	17771
		G7	Common medium angular grog (<3mm), common quartz sand	265	6999
Not closely datable	Flint	F4	Sparse mixed irregular sub-angular flint, common quartz sand	1	1
	Sand	Q1	Common quartz sand	1	1
Total				1617	49278

Table 6. Quantity and weight of pottery by fabric.

### *Form and Decoration*

Within the group of nineteen excavated urns found at Sproughton (seventeen with burials, two fragmentary) most survive only as heavily truncated bases (Appendix 3). The loss of the upper bodies of the vessels suggests that the urns were not inverted over cremations, as at Brantham (Gilmour 1975, 123) and some examples from Brightlingsea (Brown 2008, 10), but were instead buried upright in a manner similar to the urns found at Ardleigh (Brown 1999, pl. VIII).

The vessels appear to be slab-built and exhibit the large, square fracture patterns which characterise this potting technique. Slight variation is found in vessel form, most of the urns being bucket shaped with bodies slightly tapering to a simple, flat base, a form in keeping with the majority of the vessels from Ardleigh (Brown 1999, fig. 66, 100). One example, Vessel No. 18, has a straight lower body which forms a right-angle join with the base,

suggesting a parallel sided vessel similar to a small undecorated urn from Great Bentley (Brown 1999, fig. 78, 170). No globular forms were identified.

Many of the vessels are not heavily decorated, but this may be a bias resulting from the lack of upper body sherds. Decoration occurs in two forms, principally fingertip impressions, which are found on rim tops and edges, on applied cordons on the vessel shoulder and on the edges of base angles. Fingertip-impressed decoration occurs on eight vessels, including one which has fingertip impressions on both the interior and the bottom on the base (Vessel No. 2). It is clear that this decoration must have been applied to the vessel when it was upside down and perhaps suggests that it was intended to have been buried inverted. Only one urn has round-toothed comb impressions, a minor trait characteristic of Ardleigh Urns (Erith and Longworth 1960; Brown 1995, 127). The comb impressions are again found on both the interior and exterior of the vessel base (Vessel 7). Brown notes that decoration to the underside of urn bases is unusual, but is found at White Colne, in northern Essex (Brown 1995, 127, Gaz. No. 228). No urns were found with horseshoe handles or rows of perforations below the rim, both traits associated with Ardleigh Urns (Brown 1995, 127). It is possible that as both the perforation and the horseshoe handles are usually found on the upper body of the urns their absence at Sproughton may be explained by the lack of complete vessels.

#### *Discussion and significance of the assemblage*

The large decorated urns which characterise the Deverel–Rimbury pottery of the Middle Bronze Age across southern Britain have many similarities of form and fabric, but there are many more traits which define regional groups. Brown has defined two possible regional groups within Essex: the Ardleigh group located in north-east Essex is defined by the presence of ‘frequent rustication, horseshoe handles and a high proportion of grog-tempered fabrics’ and appears distinct from other Deverel–Rimbury pottery found in southern Essex (Brown 1995). In northern Suffolk and Norfolk recent finds suggest that the Deverel–Rimbury pottery here may be characterised by much plainer vessels, sometimes with horseshoe handles, but lacking the diffuse fingertip-impressed rustication (Percival 2000, fig.37; Percival 2007).

Sproughton appears to fall within the Ardleigh group, having several of the major characteristics of the form, namely the preference for grog temper and the use of fingertip-impressed decoration. The lack of horseshoe handles may, as has been noted, reflect the absence of the upper bodies of many of the vessels.

The Sproughton assemblage is of great interest, especially as few Middle Bronze Age assemblages have been excavated in south-east Suffolk under contemporary excavation conditions and fewer still have been published in full. The Sproughton assemblage can be compared to a large number of published sites from Essex (Brown 1995; 1999; 2005). However, there has been a distinct lack of archaeological intervention in the Stour area, a fact underlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties where Brown emphasises the great potential for studying local and regional identity provided by sites which produce distinctive ceramic assemblages such as that found at Sproughton (Brown 2000, 12).

### *Recommendations*

- Integration of all context data into the pottery catalogue
- A full analysis report to be published in a regional journal (SIAH)
- The selection of ten vessels or sherds for illustration with the provision of full catalogue descriptions
- The selection of suitable material for radiocarbon dates to establish a chronology for the cemetery
- The possible use of thin section petrology to analyse the provenance and manufacture of pottery found at the site
- Lipid analysis of fragmentary sherds by Lucija Sober, a PhD student from Bristol at no charge. This is to establish whether the vessels had previously been used, in a domestic capacity or otherwise, before finally being deposited as cremation urns.
- It is recommended that vessel 0032 could be reconstructed for display purposes. It is the most complete of the vessels.
- Full counts and weights of individual vessels recorded.

### **4.3 The Roman pottery**

Cathy Tester

Five fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of the natural subsoil during evaluation of the site, findspots 0017 and 0018 (0.0021kg). Two body sherds of Roman greyware were present at 0017 and three small joining abraded sherds of Roman greyware were identified at 0018. These cannot be closely dated.

#### ***Recommendations***

No further work required.

### **4.4 The medieval pottery**

Richenda Goffin

Two fragments of post-Roman pottery were recovered (0.036kg). A single fragment from the base of a Hollesley-type ware vessel dating to L13th-14th century was identified as an unstratified find. The rim of an English stoneware jar of 18th-19th century date was also recovered.

#### ***Recommendations***

No further work is required.

### **4.5 The worked flint**

Sarah Bates

#### ***Methodology***

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. The flint and archive are curated by SCCAS.

### ***The flint***

Six pieces of flint were found (Table 7). Two tertiary flakes, both quite neat and with blade-like dorsal scars (0023, 0120), and a small blade, also uncorticated, 0035 are on unpatinated smooth dark grey flint. Another, more squat, flake has a small possible notch and a patchy white patina 0116. There is also a small chip-like flake.

An edge retouched knife has been made on a long thin neat blade. It has bifacial retouched of its left side and retouch of its right ventral face 0020. The retouched extends, almost halfway across the ventral face of the blade from its right side and slightly less so from the other edge. The distal end has an unusual hinge type fracture and also appears to be slightly retouched at its right side. At the proximal end, slight retouch is also present on part of the surviving edge but the platform and bulb of percussion have been removed by a small flake from its ventral face which may have occurred during use. Unlike the rest of the flint from the site this piece is patinated a slightly glossy opaque grey. The knife is likely to date to Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age period.

### ***Flint by context***

Single flints came from the undated fills of a ditch and three pits. One utilised flake and the flint knife were found in the lower topsoil.

Context	Cat.	Type	Quantity
0020	knff	knife	1
0023	utfl	utilised flake	1
0035	utbl	utilised blade	1
0104	flak	flake	1
0116	utfl	utilised flake	1
0120	utfl	utilised flake	1

Table 7. Flint by context

### ***Conclusions***

None of the flint came from contexts dated by ceramics to the Middle Bronze Age and the generally quite neat nature of the material suggests that it is likely to predate this time, when the quality of flint-working was in decline and formal tools were uncommon (Herne 1991) The flint knife is likely to be of Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age date. It came from the topsoil and was probably a residual piece that predates the activity represented by the pottery.

### ***Recommendations***



No further work is required. However, it is recommended that the unstratified flint knife from context 0020 should be illustrated.

#### **4.6 Burnt flint**

Three fragments of burnt flint were collected (0.069kg). Two of these were recovered from two pitfills (0116 and 0118) and may indicate prehistoric activity, but no other artefacts were found in the fills, although they were sampled for environmental material. The third burnt flint came from the interface of topsoil/subsoil (0015).

#### ***Recommendations***

No further work is required.

#### **4.7 Slag**

Nine fragments of slightly magnetic material similar to slag (0015) were recovered during the evaluation from the base of the topsoil and the surface of the subsoil in Trench 5 (0.015kg).

#### ***Recommendations***

This material needs to be analysed to establish if it is indeed slag.

#### **4.8 The ceramic building material**

Three fragments of ceramic building material were collected (0.026kg). All were associated with cremation vessels. One is a laminated fully oxidised sandy fragment which could be Roman or later, but is anyway intrusive. The two other fragments are similar.

#### ***Recommendations***

Further analysis should be undertaken in an attempt to confirm their dating and to establish if these are indeed intrusive finds.

#### **4.9 Display of cremation vessel**

It has been proposed to explore the possibility of displaying one of the cremation urns at the new college. An archaeological conservator was approached with a view to providing a condition assessment for the most

complete cremation vessel 0032 (Appendix 7). This was to help provide an estimate of the cost for any necessary consolidation and of any mount or support needed for long-term display of this vessel. Appendix 8 details the graphic and work associated with a display. Potential costs for the consolidation and display of a single vessel are included in Appendix 9. Although desirable, the cost of the display is quite substantial and that the simple provision of a signboard for the foyer or car park may be more cost effective method for highlighting the existence of the site.

## **5. The environmental evidence**

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### **5.1 The cremated bone**

Cremated bone was recovered from the interior of the cremation vessels, most of which were badly truncated. It is recommended that the analysis and a report on this material would take a maximum of 8 days.

#### ***Radiocarbon dating***

At least six radiocarbon dates should be taken from the cremated bone.

### **5.2 Plant macrofossils and other remains**

Val Fryer

#### ***Introduction and method statement***

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and forty-six were submitted for assessment, including the contents of a number of urned and un-urned cremations of Bronze Age date.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Of the forty six assemblages studied, seventeen contained only charcoal/charred

wood fragments, a limited range of other remains and burnt or calcined bone fragments. These are listed separately as Appendix 5. A further seventeen assemblages contained only charcoal and other remains; these are listed within Appendix 6.

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

## **Results**

The majority of the assemblages are extremely small (less than 0.1 litres in volume) and most are dominated by charcoal/charred wood fragments and black porous and tarry residues. The latter are frequently seen within cremation deposits and are most likely to be derived from a mixture of burnt fuel and body residues.

With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, plant macrofossils are extremely rare within the assemblages occurring, mostly as single specimens, within only twelve of the samples studied. Preservation is generally very poor, with the few remains recorded being puffed, distorted and fragmented. Indeterminate cereal grain fragments are present within five assemblages, where they are thought to be either accidental inclusions or possibly derived from materials burnt *in situ* beneath the pyre. Incidental *in situ* charring may also account for the pignut (*Conopodium majus*) tubers and possibly the other plant remains (including small legumes (Fabaceae), a grass (Poaceae) seed and a sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet), although it is possible that some of these may be derived from dried plant materials gathered as kindling for the pyre. In all instances, wood appears to have been the principal fuel used for the pyres.

The limited range of other materials recorded are all most likely to be associated with either the cremation processes or the pots in which a number of the cremations were placed. However, minute coal fragments are recorded from every single assemblage, and it is assumed that these are intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

### ***Recommendations for further work***

As plant macrofossils are so scarce, there is an insufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. <100 specimens) and, therefore, no further analysis is recommended. However, identification and analysis of some of the larger charcoal fragments may provide data about the local environment and aspects of both habitat management and exploitation. Material suitable for this work can be separated from the assemblages if required.

## **6. Statement of archaeological potential and recommendations for analysis and publication**

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As part of the post-excavation analysis and in order to aid interpretation of the material recovered during the evaluation and excavation the following should be undertaken:

- Full examination of cremation urns to create a typology or enhance any existing works.
- Radiocarbon dating of material from a sample number of the cremations. and at least one of the pit type features.
- Full analysis of the skeletal remains recovered from the cremation deposits.
- Spatial analysis of the excavated features.
- Contrast and compare the results of the evaluation and excavation with the major Bronze Age cremation burial sites excavated at Ardleigh in Essex (Brown 1999) as well as any other known East Anglian sites
- Analysis of charcoal recovered from the cremations. To include taxon identifications and information on the conditions of deposition.

The data gathered during the archaeological evaluation and excavation has the potential to enhance understanding of the following aspects of the Bronze Age period:

- Layout and functions of the burial ground and areas within through spatial analysis of the distribution of the cremation burials and the pit type features.
- Make up of Bronze Age populations as regards longevity and sex ratios. As well as information on disease, skeletal injuries and diet.
- Status: can any indicators be determined amongst the cremation burials? Significance of the un-urned examples.
- Period of use: Radiocarbon dating of material from the cremation burials could provide evidence for the date that this site was used for depositing cremation burials and possibly the longevity of the site
- Any significance in the fuels used for cremating remains: Charcoal analysis could provide information regarding the species used for cremation pyres
- Through landscape study it may be possible to further understanding of land use in the Bronze Age period with particular reference to the location of this burial site and to determine what relevance it may have in the wider landscape. Contemporary settlement patterns should also be examined
- Subsequent conclusions should follow the research criteria outlined in the updated research framework on the East Anglian Archaeology website

## **7. Recommendations for publication and dissemination of results**

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It is recommended that this assemblage of Middle Bronze Age cremations be submitted for publication as an article in the county journal for Suffolk; *The Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, once the full analysis of the artefacts has been completed. A grey literature archive report

will also be produced. This will be available through the County Historic Environment Record and online through the OASIS (the online archaeological database) website.

In order to make the results more widely available and relevant it is also proposed to explore the possibility of consolidating and displaying one of the cremation urns in the sixth form centre itself. It would be accompanied by an information board giving brief details of the methods of excavation and the site plan to indicate the original location of the urn, possibly with an illustration of a reconstruction of a Bronze Age cremation ritual. The flints and stone filling the shallow ditch around one of the burials has been retained making it possible to do a simple reconstruction of the burial monument, as excavated, that had accompanied that particular burial.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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The site and research archive generated both from the evaluation and excavation will be stored within the premises of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The primary paper archive will be held in the Ipswich office of the SCCAS for the short term but will ultimately be held at the main Bury St Edmunds office.

The digital archive will be retained on the Suffolk County Council servers with appropriate backup although ultimately it is intended to send copies of the digital archive to Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS). Metadata will be created in line with the new archive guidelines

The finds recovered from the evaluation and excavation are the property of the landowners, Suffolk County Council Education Department. However they form part of the archive and it is recommended that they be deposited in the Suffolk County Council store at Ipswich following any work for analysis and publication purposes.

## 9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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### **Contributors**

*(All SCCAS unless otherwise stated)*

Mark Sommers	Site Supervisor and principal author
Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery specialist
Sarah Percival	Prehistoric pottery specialist (Norfolk Archaeological Unit)
Sarah Bates	Worked flint specialist (freelance)
Debbie Forkes	Conservator (Norwich Castle Museum)
Val Fryer	Environmental Specialist, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon (freelance)

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Michelle Wright

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## APPENDIX 1

### SPT 035 – context list

Context	Feature Number	Component	Identifier	Description
0001	0001	0001	U/S Finds	Topsoil and unstratified finds from evaluation and excavation
0002	0002	0002	natural subsoil	Natural subsoil comprising pale yellow/orange silt with occasional patches of light brown clay. Becomes orange silty sand with flints at c.0.5m depth.
0003	0003	0003	Cremation Cut	Small circular cut with steep sloping sides down to a flattish base with a deeper, flat based area to the NE. 0.55m in diameter and 0.18m deep. Located immediately adjacent to cremation 0005.
0004	0003	0003	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0003 comprising pale yellow silt, darker in places, with fragments of burnt bone. SAMPLED [37] - ? buckets, being a 100% sample of the fill, contains burnt bone.
0005	0005	0005	Cremation Cut	Small, sub-square shaped cut with steep sloping sides down to flattish base. Contained urn 0007. 0.35m by 0.38m and 0.12m deep. Located immediately adjacent to cremation 0003.
0006	0005	0005	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0005 comprising pale yellow silt.
0007	0005	0005	Cremation Urn	Pot recovered from fill of cut 0005. Heavily truncated (by ploughing?), only bottom portion survives (0.09m in height). No obvious signs of burnt bone but presumed to contain a cremation. Recovered with fill intact.
0008	0007	0005	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0007
0009	0009	0009	Cremation Cut	Small oval shaped cut with steep sloping sides down to a flattish base. Contained urn 0011. 0.50m by 0.58m and 0.20m deep.
0010	0009	0009	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0009 comprising pale brown-yellow silt, firmly compacted, with frequent mottling of dark brown/black silt and fragments of burnt bone. SAMPLED [38] - ? buckets, being a 100% sample of the fill, contains burnt bone.
0011	0009	0009	Cremation Urn	Pot recovered from fill of cut 0009. Heavily truncated (by ploughing?), only the lower portion survives (0.16m in height). No obvious signs of burnt bone but presumed to contain a cremation. Recovered with fill intact.
0012	0011	0009	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0011
0013	0013	0013	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut with sloping sides and rounded bottom. Coincidental with boundary marked on early OS maps
0014	0013	0013	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0013 comprising homogenous light brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.
0015	0015	0015	Finds	Possible piece of slag and a burnt flint recovered from base of topsoil/surface of natural subsoil c. 19m from SE end of trench 5.
0016	0016	0016	Finds	Pot sherd recovered from base of topsoil/surface of natural subsoil c. 32m from SE end of trench 9.
0017	0017	0017	Finds	Pot sherd recovered from base of topsoil/surface of natural subsoil c. 5.3m from NW end of trench 9.
0018	0018	0018	Finds	Pottery recovered from base of topsoil/surface of natural subsoil c. 10m from SW end of trench 10.
0019	0019	0019	Ditch Cut	Ditch cut, 18m from SW end of Trench 10. Coincidental with boundary marked on early OS maps. Brick, coal and coke evident in fill (not retained)
0020	0020	0020	Finds	Flint tool recovered from base of topsoil/surface of natural subsoil c. 6.5m from SE end of trench 13.
0021	0021	0021	Ditch Cut	Ditch cut, 6m from SW end of Trench 11. Coincidental with boundary marked on early OS maps. Brick, coal and coke evident in fill (not retained)
0022	0022	0022	Ditch Cut	Ditch cut, 20m from NW end of Trench 13. Coincidental with boundary marked on early OS maps. Brick and coal evident in fill (not retained)
0023	0023	0023	Finds	Finds recovered from base of topsoil/surface of natural subsoil between c. 13m and 23m from SE end of trench 17.
0024	0024	0024	Ditch Cut	Ditch cut, 29m from SE end of Trench 17. Coincidental with boundary marked on early OS maps. Brick and coal evident in fill (not retained)
0030	0030	0030	Cremation Cut	Cut containing large cremation urn (0032). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with fairly steep sides and a flat base. Excavated dimensions 0.64m diameter, 0.32m deep
0031	0030	0030	Cremation	Fill of cut 0030 comprising mid/light brown silty sand with few medium

Context	Feature Number	Component	Identifier	Description
			Fill	sized stones. SAMPLED [3] - 2 buckets, no sign of burnt bone within fill although occasional charcoal flecks noted (environmental and dating?)
0032	0030	0030	Cremation Urn	Near complete pot recovered from fill of cut 0030. 0.38m in diameter and 0.32m high, truncated in antiquity. Appears to be decorated with widely spaced dimples
0033	0032	0030	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0032
0034	0034	0034	Pit Cut	Irregular shaped cut, roughly oval with uneven edges. 0.75m by 0.50m and 0.10m deep
0035	0034	0034	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0034 comprising light brown silt and very fine sand with frequent charcoal flecks. SAMPLED [1] - 1 bucket (environmental and dating?)
0036	0036	0036	Pit Cut	Circular shaped cut with fairly steep sides and a flattish but uneven base. 0.47m diameter and 0.29m deep
0037	0036	0036	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0036 comprising mid to light sandy silt with frequent charcoal. SAMPLED [2] - 5 buckets (100% sampled taken as thought to be un-urned cremation but no burnt bone noted in fill, therefore for environmental and dating?)
0038	0038	0038	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0040). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with fairly steep sides and an irregular curved base. Excavated dimensions 0.54m diameter, 0.40m deep
0039	0038	0038	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0038 comprising mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. SAMPLED [7] - 1 bucket, believed to contain small fragments burnt bone (base of pot dislodged)
0040	0038	0038	Cremation Urn	Near complete pot recovered from fill of cut 0038. Truncated in antiquity. Poor condition, some pieces dislodged and base detached. 0.24m in diameter and 0.20m high
0041	0040	0038	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0040
0042	0042	0042	Cremation Cut	Remains of a heavily truncated cremation burial which basically comprised just the base of a cremation urn (0044), actual cut not positively identified.
0043	0042	0042	Cremation Fill	Theoretical fill of cut 0042.
0044	0042	0042	Cremation Urn	Remains of heavily truncated pot comprising base only, the upper surface of which has been lost
0045	0045	0045	Pit Cut	Oval shaped cut, concave in section. Fairly shallow (0.13m) with gently sloping sides and flattish base. 0.74m by 0.96m
0046	0045	0045	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0045 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt and charcoal with greatest concentration of charcoal towards upper centre of fill (as seen in section). Slight animal disturbance. SAMPLED [4] - 2 buckets (environmental and dating?)
0047	0047	0047	Pit Cut	Irregular oval shaped cut with steep sides and a rounded base. 0.28m by 0.46m and 0.10m deep
0048	0047	0047	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0047 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. SAMPLED [5] - 1 bucket (environmental and dating?)
0049	0049	0049	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0051). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with fairly steep sides and a flat base. Excavated dimensions 0.62m by 0.72m, 0.30m deep
0050	0049	0049	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0049 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt with dark brown patches, flecks of charcoal and burnt bone immediately adjacent to pot. SAMPLED [8] - 3 buckets, believed to contain burnt bone
0051	0049	0049	Cremation Urn	Near complete pot recovered from fill of cut 0049. 0.30m in diameter and 0.32m high, truncated in antiquity
0052	0051	0049	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0051
0053	0053	0053	Cremation Cut	Circular shaped cut with vertical sides and a concave base, 0.48m in diameter, 0.15m deep. Contains the heavily disturbed remains of an urned cremation comprising of just the vessel base
0054	0053	0053	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0053 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt with frequent pottery sherds, burnt bone and charcoal. SAMPLED [6] - 1 bucket, contains burnt bone
0055	0055	0055	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0057). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with fairly steep to sheer sides and a flat base. Excavated dimensions 0.40m by 0.55m, 0.32m deep. Adjacent un-urned cremation 0081 - sequence undetermined
0056	0055	0055	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0055 comprising mid/light brown sandy silt. SAMPLED [9] - 1 bucket, believed to contain burnt bone
0057	0055	0055	Cremation Urn	Near complete pot recovered from fill of cut 0055. 0.25m in diameter and 0.32m high, truncated in antiquity. Vertical crack noted and edges

Context	Feature Number	Component	Identifier	Description
				overlapped - external pressure from ground heave
0058	0057	0055	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0057
0059	0059	0059	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0061). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with a flat base. Excavated dimensions 0.46m by 0.52m, 0.07m deep.
0060	0059	0059	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0059 comprising mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional fleck of charcoal
0061	0059	0059	Cremation Urn	Lower portion of a heavily truncated pot in a fragile condition. Recovered from the fill of cut 0059. 0.24m in diameter, 0.06m high
0062	0061	0059	Urn Fill	Fill of cut
0063	0063	0063	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0065). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated dimensions 0.45m by 0.50m, 0.06m deep.
0064	0063	0063	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0063 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt with occasional small stones/pebbles
0065	0063	0063	Cremation Urn	Lower portion of a heavily truncated pot in a fragile condition. Recovered from the fill of cut 0063. 0.15m in diameter, 0.03m high
0066	0065	0063	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0065
0067	0067	0067	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0069). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with steep sides and a concave base. Excavated dimensions 0.65m diameter, 0.26m deep.
0068	0067	0067	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0067 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt
0069	0067	0067	Cremation Urn	Large portion of a truncated pot recovered from fill of cut 0067. Possible deformed by soil pressure. 0.25m diameter and 0.18m high
0070	0069	0067	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0069
0071	0071	0071	Pit Cut	Small oval shaped cut with sloping sides and a narrow curved base. 0.30m in diameter and 0.14m deep
0072	0071	0071	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0071 comprising mid brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. SAMPLED [10] - 1 bucket (environmental and dating?)
0073	0073	0073	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0075). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated dimensions 0.60m diameter, 0.30m deep.
0074	0073	0073	Cremation Fill	Fill cut 0073 comprising mid grey sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks
0075	0073	0073	Cremation Urn	Near complete pot recovered from fill of cut 0073. 0.25m in diameter and 0.30m high, truncated in antiquity
0076	0075	0073	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0075
0077	0077	0077	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0079). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with fairly steep sides and a flat base. Excavated dimensions 0.83m diameter, 0.16m deep.
0078	0077	0077	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0077 comprising light to mid brown sandy silt
0079	0077	0077	Cremation Urn	Truncated remains of pot recovered from fill of cut 0077. 0.36m in diameter and 0.13m high
0080	0079	0077	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0079
0081	0081	0081	Cremation Cut	Roughly circular shaped feature cut containing burnt bone and interpreted as an un-urned cremation burial. Steep sides down to a flattish base. 0.38m in diameter and 0.35m deep. Adjacent urned cremation 0055 - sequence undetermined
0082	0081	0081	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0081 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt become black and charcoal rich towards the base with increasing amounts of burnt bone. Fairly dense concentration of burnt bone in a distinct layer, c.0.04m thick at a depth of 0.32m. Natural subsoil towards lower edges and at base reddened (by heat?). SAMPLED [11] - 4 buckets, being a 100% sample of the fill, contains burnt bone (some larger frags in bag within bucket)
0083	0083	0083	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0085). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be concave with steep sides and a flattish base. Excavated dimensions 0.70m diameter, 0.23m deep.
0084	0083	0083	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0083 comprising light to mid brown sandy silt
0085	0083	0083	Cremation Urn	Near complete pot recovered from fill of cut 0083. 0.35m in diameter and 0.20m high, truncated in antiquity
0086	0085	0083	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0085
0087	0087	0087	Burial	Component number for cremation burial 0090 and associated stone

Context	Feature Number	Component	Identifier	Description
			Monument	filled ring ditch
0088	0088	0088	Pit Cut	Oval shaped cut, sides mostly steep except western edge which sloped, with narrow concave base. 0.9m by 0.7m and 0.44m deep.
0089	0088	0088	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0088 comprising light to mid brown sandy silt with very frequent charcoal pieces and flecks, dense towards base. Natural beneath fill slightly reddened. SAMPLED [12] - 7? Buckets (environmental and dating)
0090	0090	0087	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0092). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be circular with steep sides and a flattish base. Excavated dimensions 0.64m diameter, 0.17m deep.
0091	0090	0087	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0090 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt, some largish flints on base
0092	0090	0087	Cremation Urn	Near complete pot recovered from fill of cut 0090. 0.32m in diameter and 0.17m high, truncated in antiquity
0093	0090	0087	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0092
0094	0094	0094	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0096). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be circular with sloping sides and a flattish base. Excavated dimensions 0.38m diameter, 0.07m deep.
0095	0094	0094	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0094 comprising mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt bone frags. SAMPLED [13] - 1 bucket, believed to contain burnt bone
0096	0094	0094	Cremation Urn	Lower portion of a heavily truncated pot in a fragile condition. Recovered from the fill of cut 0094. 0.14m in diameter, 0.06m high
0097	0096	0094	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0096
0098	0098	0098	Pit Cut	Oval shaped cut with a gently sloping side to the SE, with a flat base, slightly deeper towards the NE side with is much steeper (as seen in section). 1.05m by 0.62m, 0.10m deep
0099	0098	0098	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0098 comprising mid brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. SAMPLED [14] - 2 buckets (environmental and dating)
0100	0100	0100	Pit Cut	Roughly circular shaped cut with steep sloping sides and a flat base. 0.74m by 0.76m, 0.10m deep
0101	0100	0100	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0100 comprising mid brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal pieces and flecks. SAMPLED [15] - 3 buckets (environmental and dating)
0102	0102	0087	Ditch Cut	Narrow and shallow linear feature cut. Runs in a circle, c.2.7m in diameter, around Cremation 0090. Very hard to see, mostly traced by following flint fill. 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep
0103	0102	0087	Ditch segment	Segment through ditch 0102. 1/8 section W of centre
0104	0102	0087	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0102 from excavated segment 0103. Comprises mid to light brown sandy silt with numerous large (c.0.1m dia) stones, mostly flints with odd sarsen and ?quartz pieces
0105	0102	0087	Ditch Segment	Segment through ditch 0102. 1/8 section S of centre
0106	0102	0087	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0102 from excavated segment 0105. Comprises mid to light brown sandy silt with numerous large (c.0.1m dia) stones, mostly flints with odd sarsen and ?quartz pieces
0107	0102	0087	Ditch Segment	Segment through ditch 0102. 1/8 section E of centre
0108	0102	0087	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0102 from excavated segment 0107. Comprises mid to light brown sandy silt with numerous large (c.0.1m dia) stones, mostly flints with odd sarsen and ?quartz pieces
0109	0102	0087	Ditch Segment	Segment through ditch 0102. 1/8 section N of centre
0110	0102	0087	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0102 from excavated segment 0109. Comprises mid to light brown sandy silt with numerous large (c.0.1m dia) stones, mostly flints with odd sarsen and ?quartz pieces
0111	0111	0111	Pit Cut	Roughly circular shaped cut with steep sides and a concave base. 0.90m by 0.78m and 0.20m deep.
0112	0111	0111	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0111 comprising mid brown sandy silt with a large quantity of charcoal. Natural beneath fill reddened. SAMPLED [16] - 2 buckets (environmental and dating)
0113	0113	0113	Pit Cut	Roughly circular shaped cut with steep west side and a gentle slope to the east; concave base. 0.65m diameter and 0.10m deep
0114	0113	0113	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0113 comprising mid brown sandy silt with charcoal pieces and flecks. Natural beneath fill slightly reddened.
0115	0115	0115	Pit Cut	Oval shaped cut with concave sides down to a flattish base. 0.4m by

Context	Feature Number	Component	Identifier	Description
				0.55m and 0.12m deep. Natural subsoil reddened including an area approx 0.6m in diameter to the SE
0116	0115	0115	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0115 comprising mid to light brown sandy silt with reddened sand and charcoal (flecks and fragments) and occasional fragments of ?burnt bone and chalk. SAMPLED [17] - 3 buckets (environmental and dating)
0117	0117	0117	Pit Cut	Oval shaped cut with concave sides down to a flattish base. 0.36m by 0.49m and 0.05m deep
0118	0117	0117	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0117 comprising grey and brown sandy silt
0119	0119	0119	Pit Cut	Circular shaped cut with concave sides down to a flattish base. 0.35m by 0.43m and 0.10m deep
0120	0119	0119	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0119 comprising grey-bluish silt with flecks of iron pan
0121	0121	0121	Pit Cut	Oval shaped cut with steep, almost vertical, sides down to a flattish base. 0.60m by 0.64m and 0.15m deep
0122	0121	0121	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0121 comprising mid brown sandy silt with patches of grey sand and frequent charcoal flecks. Natural subsoil at base reddened
0123	0123	0123	Cremation Cut	Cut containing cremation urn (0125). Not visible in section, estimated. Believed to be circular with sloping sides and a flattish base. Excavated dimensions 0.58m diameter, 0.15m deep.
0124	0123	0123	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0123 comprising a very compact mid brown sandy silt. One area, to the east of the urn, yielded occasional charcoal flecks and numerous burnt bone frags. SAMPLED [36] - 1 bucket, believed to contain burnt bone
0125	0123	0123	Cremation Urn	Lower portion of a heavily truncated pot in a fragile condition. Recovered from the fill of cut 0094. 0.37m in diameter, 0.09m high
0126	0125	0123	Urn Fill	Fill of pot 0125

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds quantification

Context	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt.	Ceramic Period	Slag No.	Slag Wt.	W. flint No.	W. flint Wt.	Burnt flint No.	Burnt flint Wt.	Miscellaneous
0001	8	116	PRE/MED/PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0007	33	1141	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011	41	1210	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0015	0	0		9	151	0	0	1	48	Slightly magnetic ?burnt stone
0016	5	2	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0017	2	6	ROM	0	0	0	0	0	0	Frgs of Roman greyware
0018	3	15	ROM	0	0	0	0	0	0	Frgs of v abraded Roman greyware
0020	0	0		0	0	1	30	0	0	
0023	3	26	PRE	0	0	1	13	0	0	Cremation vessel + 1 ?cbmt @ 5g
0032	35	14314	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel + 1 ?cbm @ 2g
0035	0	0		0	0	1	2	0	0	
0040	147	3167	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0044	60	130	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0051	86	5441	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0054	42	409	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0056	113	4250	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0057	0	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0061	50	1045	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0065	46	248	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel + 1 cbm @ 19g
0069	109	2331	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0075	58	4114	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0079	0	0	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0080	145	2600	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0085	316	3074	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel plus 2 frags coal @ 8g
0092	188	1618	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0096	25	127	PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cremation vessel
0104	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	
0116	0	0		0	0	1	9	1	10	
0118	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	11	
0120	0	0		0	0	1	5	0	0	
0125	116	3650	PRE							Cremation vessel

All weights are in grams

## APPENDIX 3

### Cremation vessels

Vessel no.	Context	Fabric	Description	Rim %	Base %	No. of sherds	Weight (g)
1	0001 (unstratified sherd)	G2	Rim with impressed decoration to rim top and external edge	?		1	34
2	0007	F2	Base decorated with fingertip impressions on underside and on exterior edge of base. Lower body of vessel undecorated	0%	70%	33	1,141
3	0032	G1	Complete profile with externally thickened rim with fingertip impressed decoration on rim top. Body of vessel has vertical rows of single fingertip impressions. Fingertip impressed on edge of base	10%	100%	35	14,314
4	0040	G5	Base and undecorated body sherds	0%	40%	147	3,167
5	0044	G3	Base and undecorated body sherds, scrappy and abraded	0%	?	60	130
6	0051	G6	Partially complete profile with simple rounded rim, undecorated	15%	100%	86	5,441
7	0054	G7	Base and body sherds decorated with round-tooth comb impressions interior and exterior of base and exterior of lower body	0%	100%	42	409
8	0061	G6	Base and body sherds rough wiped interior and exterior	0%	90%	50	1,045
9	0065	G2	Base with fingertip impressions around the base edge	0%	?	46	248
10	0069	G7	Base and body sherds undecorated	0%	100%	109	2,331
11	0075	G6	Rim, body and base sherds from barrel shaped vessel with fingertip impressed cordon and fingertip impressed decoration above and below	20%	100%	58	4,434
12	0085	G6	Base and body sherds fingertip impressed applied cordon on upper body	0%	20%	316	3,074
13	0092	F2	Base and body sherds fingertip impressed applied cordon on upper body	0%	25%	188	1618
14	0096	G6	Base and undecorated body sherd	0%	20%	25	127



Vessel no.	Context	Fabric	Description	Rim %	Base %	No. of sherds	Weight (g)
15	0079	G2	Fingernail impressed on interior and exterior of base and on edge of base. Decoration in vertical lines up exterior of body and interior and exterior of upper body	0%	20%	145	2,600
16	0011	F5	Undecorated exterior, horizontal grass wiped interior	0%	0%	41	1,210
17	0125	G6	Very large fragmentary base with some fingertip impressed decoration on the body	0%	100%	116	3,650
18	0057	G7	Thin walled vessel in with distinct right angle base. Roughly wiped interior and vertical finger-wiped exterior.	0%	100%	113	4,250
19	0106 (ring ditch fill)	G7	Fingertip impressed body sherd	0%	0%	1	9
Other pottery	0001 (unstratified finds)	F1	Middle Bronze Age undecorated body sherd			1	22
		F4	Body sherd, not closely datable			1	1
		G3	Middle Bronze Age undecorated body sherd			1	3
		G4	Middle Bronze Age undecorated body sherd			1	19
		Q1	Not closely datable undecorated body sherd			1	1
Total						1617	49,278

Note: Vessels 1 and 19 were not excavated as cremation burials, Vessel 1 comprises a single unstratified sherd and Vessel 19 is single sherd recovered from the fill of the ring ditch.

# APPENDIX 4

Sample No.	2	3	8	11	12	13	16	23	25	39	43	46
Context No.	0037	0031	0050	0082	0089	0095	0112	0032	0051	0085	0057	0057
Feature No.	0036	0030	0049	0081	0088	0094	0111	0030	0051	0083	0055	0055
Feature type	Pit	Crem	Crem	Crem	Pit	Crem	Pit	Pot	Pot	Pot	Pot	Pot
Cereals												
Cereal indet. (grains)		x		xfg	xcf	xfg				x		
Herbs												
<i>Conopodium majus</i> L. (tubers)				x				x	xcf		xcf	
Fabaceae indet.	xcf+cotyfg		x	xcf								x
Small Poaceae indet.		x										
Wetland plants												
Carex sp.	x											
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx		xxx		xx		xxxx	xx	xx		x	
Charcoal >5mm	xxx		x				x		x			
Charred root/stem		x	x	x				x	xx		x	xx
Indet. thorn (Rosa type)							x					
Indet. tuber			x	x				x				x
Other remains												
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	xx	x	x		xx	xx	xx	x	xxx
Black tarry material			x			x		xx	x	x		x
Bone			xb	xb		xb		xb	xxb	xb	xb	xxb
Burnt/fired clay		x	xx	x		xxx						x
Mineralised soil concretions		xxx										
Pottery			xx									
Small coal frags.	x	xx	x	x	x	x		xx	x	xx	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	20	30	40	10	10	10ss	10	20	8	8	10
Volume of flot (litres)	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	50 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	25 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Table \* Plant macrofossils and other remains

## APPENDIX 5

**Table of charcoal/charred wood fragments, with other remains and burnt or calcined bone fragments.**

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Contents
6	0054	0053	Crem.	Ch;cr/st;BPC;B
7	0039	0038	Crem.	Ch;BPC;B
10	0072	0071	Pit	Ch;B
15	0101	0100	Pit	Ch;BPC;B/FC;B
18	0011	0009	Pot	Ch;BPC;B
21	0032	0030	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;BTM;B/FC;B
22	0032	0030	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;Vit.mat;B
24	0040		Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;BTM;B
26	0051	0049	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;BTM;B/FC;Vit.mat;B
32	0069	0067	Pot	Ch;BPC;BTM;B
33	0080	0077	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;BTM;B/FC;B
35	0096	0094	Pot	Ch;BPC;B/FC;B
40	0057	0055	Pot	Ch;cr/st;B
47	0011	0009	Pot	Ch;B/FC;B
50	0125	0123	Pot	Ch;BPC;BTM;B
51	0004	0003	Crem.	Ch;cr/st;BPC;B/FC;B
52	0010	0009	Crem.	Ch;BPC;BTM;B

### *Key to Table and Appendices*

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 fg = fragment    cf = compare    coty = cotyledon    b = burnt    Crem = cremation    ss = sub-sample  
 Ch = Charcoal    cr/st = charred root/stem    BPC = black porous 'cokey' material    B = bone  
 B/FC = burnt/fired clay    BTM = black tarry material    Vit.mat – vitrified material

## APPENDIX 6

### Samples containing only charcoal and other remains

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Contents
1	0035	0034	Pit	Ch;BPC
4	0046	0045	Pit	Ch;BPC
5	0048	0047	Pit	Ch;BPC
9	0056	0055	Pit	Ch;cr/st
14	0099	0098	Pit	Ch;BPC
17	0116	0115	Pit	Ch;BPC;BTM
19	0011	0009	Pot	Ch;BPC;BTM
20	0007	0005	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;BTM;B/FC;Vit.mat.
28	0061	0059	Pot	Ch;BPC;BTM
29	0065	0063	Pot	Ch;BTM;B/FC
31	0069	0067	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;BTM;B/FC;Pot
34	0092	0087	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;BTM;B/FC;Pot
41	0085	0083	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;BTM
42	0075	0073	Pot	Ch;BPC;BTM
44	0075	0073	Pot	Ch;BPC;BTM
45	0075	0073	Pot	Ch;BPC
49	0085	0083	Pot	Ch;cr/st;BPC;B/FC

#### *Key to Table and Appendices*

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 fg = fragment    cf = compare    coty = cotyledon    b = burnt    Crem = cremation    ss = sub-sample  
 Ch = Charcoal    cr/st = charred root/stem    BPC = black porous 'cokey' material    B = bone  
 B/FC = burnt/fired clay    BTM = black tarry material    Vit.mat – vitrified material

### **Cremation Vessel 0032 - Condition Assessment**

Debbie Forkes, Conservator, Castle Museum, Norwich

#### *Introduction*

The cremation vessel 0032 was inspected on 18th November 2009 in Norwich. The urn had been emptied during post excavation analysis. The vessel is structurally unsound and is at present irretrievable from a plastic container for full inspection. The vessel is still damp from excavation but is being allowed to slowly dry out.

The vessel is bound with bandages to prevent collapse. Looking in to the interior of the urn, the base is detached. Large gaping cracks and hairline cracks run through the urn. Part of the base is completely missing. The vessel is broken into approximately ten sections. The rim is uneven and a lot is missing or detached. The interior is covered in soil from burial and there are recent scrape marks from excavation evident.

#### *Treatment proposal*

Consolidation and cleaning is required of all substrates and hairline cracks. The most suitable consolidant for strengthening the vessel is Paraloid B72, a stable acrylic adhesive, and this will be used in varying strengths of 10% to 20% in acetone. Glass microballoons mixed in 30% Paraloid B72 in acetone and industrial methylated spirit will be required to gap fill cracks and be used as an intermediate treatment to hold the vessel in place in order for the vessel to be retrieved from the box and be realigned.

The nature of the work will need to take place over a period of eight weeks. The work requires that the vessel is completely dry.

It is uncertain as to whether the vessel will require additional support until conserved. In the event the object requires a mount it will need to be designed by a professional mount maker. The conservation department cannot offer this service but can make a recommendation as to whom to use.

## APPENDIX 8

### ***Graphics and work associated with the display***

It has also been suggested that a small display should be created to accompany the cremation vessel (see above), possibly with some of the other stable artefacts, together with explanatory captions and photographs. It is also envisaged that a graphic reconstruction of a scene where a cremation urn is being placed in the ground should be included as this would greatly enhance the display.

In addition to the cost of acquiring a suitable small display case and panel, other costs relating to the design of the display, the writing and production of the captions accompanying photographs and artefacts will also be incurred. The commissioning of a suitable illustrator to provide the reconstruction and panel display and subsequent liaising is also included in the costings (Appendix 9).

Once the graphics for the display have been completed and the conserved artefacts are ready, time also needs to be included for the transport and the installation of the display by SCC staff.

### ***Display element***

A small freestanding display case to contain one reconstructed pot, possibly with some other finds. This could include a possible reconstruction of the burial monument associated with urn 0032 as the stones from the fill of the ring ditch have been retained.

A wall mounted single display board to accompany the case. This should include site plan, pot illustration, simple narrative and descriptive text. Also a reconstruction illustration of a person putting a pot into the ground with a low mound in the distance.

## APPENDIX 9

### Staffing and Resources

Specialist	Task	Est. time	Cost
SCC finds spec	Check/update finds info, C14 dates, appendices for grey literature report. Liaison with ext specs. Captions for finds to be included in the display	2 days @ £270	£540
	Purpose-made archive boxes for cremation vessels		£80
Sarah Percival	Selection of vessels to be illustrated, integration of further analysis, publication report	3 days @ £260 per day	£780
Dr Patrick Quinn	Thin-sectioning of selected vessels (notionally 8) plus report		£390
Sue Holden	Illustration of 10 cremation urns. (Some taping up of vessels will be necessary)	6 days @ £250 per day	£1,500
Sue Holden	Illustration of 1 flint artefact	0.25 day	£62.50
Sue Anderson	Cremated bone analysis and report	8 days @ £280 per day	£2,240
Val Fryer	Selection of charcoal for analysis	0.25 day @£180 per day	£45
Dana Challinor	Charcoal analysis and report	2.5 days @ £225 per day	£562.50
SUERC Laboratory	6 X C14 dates	£350 each	£2,100
Crane Begg	Graphics for publication To include: 1. Location plan 2. Site plan (see Fig 2) Cremation vessels plus other major features 3. Plan of burial 0087 with the surrounding ring ditch 4. 25 small sections of cremation burials, (equivalent to 2 figs) 5. Preparation and paging up of finds images for grey literature and PSIAH article	2.5 days @ £233 per day	£582.50
Publication costs	Subvention cost for publication for PSIAH Average currently £40 per page (incs images).	c. 8 pages	£320
Mark Sommers	Production of grey literature report and article for PSIAH	20 days @ £226	£4,520
<b>Sub total for archiving and publication</b>			<b>£13,722.50</b>

<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Estimated time</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Debbie Forkes	<u>Consolidation of ceramic urn</u> Consolidate interior  Intermediate gap filling  Clean and consolidate exterior	4 days over a period of 3 weeks 2 days  4 days over a period of 3 weeks Maximum days in total: 10 days	£2250
Mount maker	Making one-off mount for cremation vessel		£600
Crane Begg	Production of captions and images for case	£233 per day	£233
Jon Cane	Board design and artwork, including reconstruction image of cremation burial for display		£1800
Cost of display case and board	Notional	n/a	£1200.00
Finds specialist	Transport and setting up of display	1 day	£247
Rhodri Gardner	Liaising with Swiss Centre over display	1 day	£247
<b><i>Sub total for presentation of urn</i></b>			<b>£6,577</b>
<b><i>Total</i></b>			<b>£20,299.50</b>

*Costings for SCC staff are based on day rates of 2010-2011.*