

Cherry Tree Inn (Phase 2), Debenham DBN 132

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/077

Client: Hollins Architects (on behalf of their client Highland Ltd)

Author: Simon Cass

June 2014

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Summary

Phase 2 of archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance in advance of the construction of new housing at Cherry Tree Inn, Debenham revealed the presence of an additional 4 un-urned and one urned cremations of Middle Bronze Age date. These remains can be added to those found in the previous phase of monitoring works (five urned cremations containing the remains of seven individuals and seven unurned cremations containing remains from fifteen individuals) and reported on in 2012 (Cass 2012) as well as the initial evaluation by trial trenching (one urned and one unurned cremation, both of single individuals) undertaken in 2010 (Sommers 2011).

The cremation burial site is confirmed to have extended further than the limits seen in phase 1, now occupying an area some 30m by 70m with the likelihood that it extends further, and the larger quantity of remains may allow greater comparative work to be carried out should the opportunity for future syntheses occur. Investigation of the grouping of the cremations and the nature of the multiple cremation burials also has the potential to provide further details around the nature of the Middle Bronze Age occupation of Debenham.

Remains indicative of Anglo-Saxon occupation were identified in the previous phase of monitoring carried out on the southern portion of the site but no further remains of this period were identified within the phase 2 area.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Modern Cut	_____
Cut - Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	_____
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Top of Natural	_____
Top Surface	_____
Break in Section	-----
Cut Number	0008
Deposit Number	0007
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD X

1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of ground works was undertaken on land at the old Cherry Tree Inn, at the junction of Cherry Tree Lane and the B1077 on the southern edge of Debenham in 2011 and 2012. This was as a result of a condition placed on planning permission 2780/10 from Mid Suffolk District Council requiring an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken on the proposed redevelopment of the site into four new dwellings as well as retail properties and associated ancillary works. This report concerns the northern part of the site, the redevelopment of which will include holiday dwellings and a new car-park to the west of the Inn building. The area of the new dwellings, towards the southern part of the site on the old bowling green has previously been reported on (Cass 2012).

An archaeological evaluation had previously been carried out on this site, in November 2010, by SCCAS. Five trenches, with a total length of 110m, were excavated across the proposed development site. Two ditches, a small number of indistinct features, which may have been postholes but were at too great a depth to safely examine, and two Bronze Age cremation burials, one of which was urned, were identified and recorded. As a consequence of this, further mitigation was required of the development and an initial brief for monitoring of the ground works was produced by Edward Martin of SCCAS Conservation Team in 2010, with monitoring works carried out across the southern half of the site in 2012. An updated brief was issued by Abby Antrobus in May 2013 covering the remaining work in the northern part of the site (Appendix 1) in light of the significant funerary remains located in the earlier phase of work, and this report documents the results of the second phase.



Figure 1. Location map



Figure 2. Overall site plan of phase 2

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The site is located on the southern side of the town of Debenham, adjacent to the B1077 and Cherry Tree Lane to the east and north respectively, on land formerly occupied by a Bowling Green (the southern end of the site) and the Cherry Tree Inn itself. The River Deben passes some 120m to the east of the public house, with water-meadows between it and the B1077.

2.2 Geology and topography

The development site is situated on the north east facing slope of a shallow valley and comprises three terraces; the area of the existing public house and car park at c. 34.1m OD; the former bowling green at c. 35.1m OD and the rear garden area to the south west of the public house at c. 35.4m OD. The bowling green is built on an artificially created level terrace which is partially cut into the valley slope. The other two terraces are generally even but with gentle slopes down towards the east. The natural geology as encountered on site consists of mid-orangey brown sands and mixed gravels, although the Geological Survey for the site indicates deep clays and chalky till deposits.

The valley is drained by a tributary to the River Deben which runs across the north end of the site and along the eastern edge on the other side of the adjacent roadways. The site is located on the bottom edge of the high ground as it descends into the floodplain of the Deben, which is bounded by the tributary and the main channel of the Deben some 120m to the east.

Valleys such as this have been cut through the central clay plateau present across much of Suffolk by water draining off the relatively impermeable soil into the main river channels. Most of the soils in these valleys are the better drained and more workable clays of the Hanslope series although in some areas there are more mixed soils and occasional sand and gravel terraces (Sommers 2011).

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The site is located just outside the indicative area of medieval Debenham, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER), and close to the site of a human burial

of unknown age discovered in 1839 “in the garden of a house being built in the meadow to the rear of the Cherry Tree Inn” (HER ref. DBN 085).

The site is situated in a valley on the edge of high ground close to a source of water, a location which is topographically favourable to earlier settlement. The site was therefore considered to have a very high potential for archaeological deposits to be present and that the proposed development would entail significant disturbance to the existing land surface which could result in damage and/or destruction of any archaeological remains that may have been present.

Initial archaeological evaluation in 2010 within the site identified the presence of two Bronze Age cremations, two ditches and a number of indistinct possible features – potentially postholes (Sommers 2011) scattered across the site. The previous phase of archaeological monitoring identified several more Middle Bronze Age cremations (both urned and un-urned) as well as pits containing hearth debris and possible funerary items of Anglo-Saxon period (Cass 2012).

3. Methodology

The site was stripped with an 8-tonne mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Archaeological monitoring of the excavation was arranged prior to starting to dig due to uncertainty over the precise levels required by the construction of the new building and car-parking area.

All deposits were recorded using SCCAS pro forma sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20. Individual context numbers were allocated to each definable context, continuing the sequence from the previous evaluation phase (therefore using context numbers 0027 to 0074). A full photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera (6.2 megapixels) and a Leica 1200 GPS surveying unit was used to geolocate the individual features, providing spot-heights and horizontal positioning to an accuracy of less than 0.02m. The unedited and post-processed survey data has been included with the digital site archive.

The area was not scanned with a metal detector prior to commencing the stripping – scattered modern metallic objects and fragments were assessed as being likely to have

caused too much interference, although a metal detector was on site for scanning of individual features.

A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project and an online OASIS record has been completed already. The appendices attached to this report include all finds from the three phases of investigation although only the finds located within features from the second phase of monitoring are discussed within this report.

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

The features encountered during this monitoring exercise mainly fall into one of three categories – urned cremations, un-urned cremations and ditches. Nothing indicative of *in-situ* burning, such as partial firing or scorching of the natural, was observed around any of the cremation remains suggesting that they are redeposited remains rather than pyre site locations. The cremations appear to belong to the Middle Bronze Age (consisted with the features recovered during the earlier phases of work on the site) and one of the ditches is likely to be of medieval date. Two ditches identified in the evaluation phase towards the southern limit of this phase of excavation were not further investigated as they were believed to be of probable post-medieval/modern date. Figure 3 (pg 12) provides a detailed plan and sections of the features excavated.

4.2 Middle Bronze Age features

Pit 0077

This pit was a small circular feature, some 0.28m in diameter and 0.16m deep with steep/near-vertical sides to a concave base. It was filled with a soft/friable dark brown/black charcoal rich clayey silt (0078) with very frequent charcoal flecks. This was originally thought to contain cremation pyre debris but no calcined/burnt bone was found within the sample taken (Sample 15). No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, but the environmental remains indicate similarities with the other charcoal-rich features nearby.

Un-urned cremation pit 0079

This feature was the truncated remains of a pit containing cremated human bone, 0.5m long, 0.35m wide and up to 0.08m deep. It was a shallow ovoid pit, partially truncated to the west during stripping (hence the narrower width) with medium sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base. It was filled with a dark blackish brown friable clayey silt (0080) with frequent charcoal and burnt bone flecks/fragments. The cremated remains belong to a single mature adult but unfortunately the remains were not suitable for an attempt to sex the skeleton.

Un-urned cremation pit 0082

This feature was a roughly circular/slightly ovoid (NW/SE aligned) pit with moderately sloping concave sides down to a flattish base (Pl. 1), containing a dark black/grey ashy silty clay (0081) with frequent amounts of charcoal and burnt bone, also interpreted as pyre debris. The burnt remains indicated the presence of another single adult inhumation, though again, no gender determination could be made.



Plate 1. Cremation pit 0082 post-excavation (0.5m scale)

Un-urned cremation pit 0084

This feature was an oval-shaped pit, orientated northwest/southeast, with shallow concave sides to a flattish slightly concave base. It contained a dark greyish black soft

clayey silt (0083) with moderate amounts of charcoal and occasional flecks of burnt bone (Pl. 2). The small amount of cremated remains recovered indicate the presence of another adult cremation.



Plate 2. Cremation pit 0084 pre-excitation (0.5m scale)

Urned cremation 0086

This cremation (Pl. 3) was contained in an urn (0086) with a dark blackish/brown ashy clayey silt charcoal and burnt bone-rich pyre debris fill (0087). It was assigned a cut number for the burial pit although no cut was discernable during excavation. The urn lay wholly within indistinct subsoil layers on the site and directly above the natural silty clays, with no determinable differences in soil morphology or compaction to identify a cut. Since no cut was visibly identifiable, the material removed from around the urn was retained as a sample (Sample no. 23) for further investigation. The urn was 0.36m in diameter and survived to a height of 0.15m from base to the highest edge. On analysis the urn was found to be highly fragmentary and unable to be preserved intact. The remains found within the urn have been identified as an adult probable male, and are considerably more complete than any of the other individual cremations found in this phase. A radiocarbon date was obtained from the sample, found to be between 1661 and 1501 BC.



Plate 3. Cremation Urn 0086 during excavation (0.2m, 0.4m and 0.5m scales)

Pit 0088

Pit 0088 was a slightly ovoid pit, aligned approximately north-south, with moderately steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base and measuring 1.07m long by 0.9m wide and up to 0.26m deep (Pl. 4). It contained three distinct layers, two mid grey-brown firm/friable clayey silty sand deposits with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout and a narrow deposit of charcoal and ash-rich dark brown loose clayey silty sand (0090). The primary deposit in the pit contained prehistoric pottery and worked flints, while a sample (Sample 19) taken from deposit 0090 (the secondary deposit in the pit – visible in Plate 4 below) was found to contain more prehistoric pottery as well as a single small magnetic ovoid object and plant remains that have been interpreted as possibly being from kindling for cremation pyres.

A small magnetic ovoid object was found within Sample 19. No additional work has been undertaken on this object at this time.



Plate 4. Pit 0088, facing east (1m scale)

Un-urned cremation pit 0096

During excavation this pit was believed to contain at least one though possibly two distinct cremation deposits, although subsequent investigation identified remains of three individuals (one ?young adult female, one juvenile around 8 years old and one perinatal infant). The pit was a shallow broad semi-rectangular shaped feature with rounded corners, partially truncated to the north by ditch 0075/0093. Cremation deposits 0094 and 0097 were located to the east and western edges of the pit respectively, with a dark greyish brown soft clayey silt (0095) containing occasional flecks of charcoal filling the remainder of the pit. This deposit had a very diffuse horizon with 0094 and 0097 and the further specialist investigation of the cremated remains suggest that it is all one fill, with the remains of all three individuals spread across both deposits 0094 and 0097. A radiocarbon date was obtained from deposit 0094, found to be between 1528 and 1401 BC.

4.3 Medieval features

Ditch 0075/0093

This ditch was a northwest-southeast aligned linear ditch with a ninety-degree turn to the north-east. At segment 0075 it was 1.1m wide and up to 0.28m deep with moderately steep concave sides to a shallow concave base (Pl. 5). It was filled with a mid greyish brown soft friable clayey silt with moderate/occasional small/medium sized

stone inclusions. Pottery found within this feature was dated to the medieval period. At segment 0093, on the corner, it was found to have cut through the edge of cremation pyre debris pit 0095 to the south.



Plate 5. Ditch 0075, facing north-west (0.3m scale)

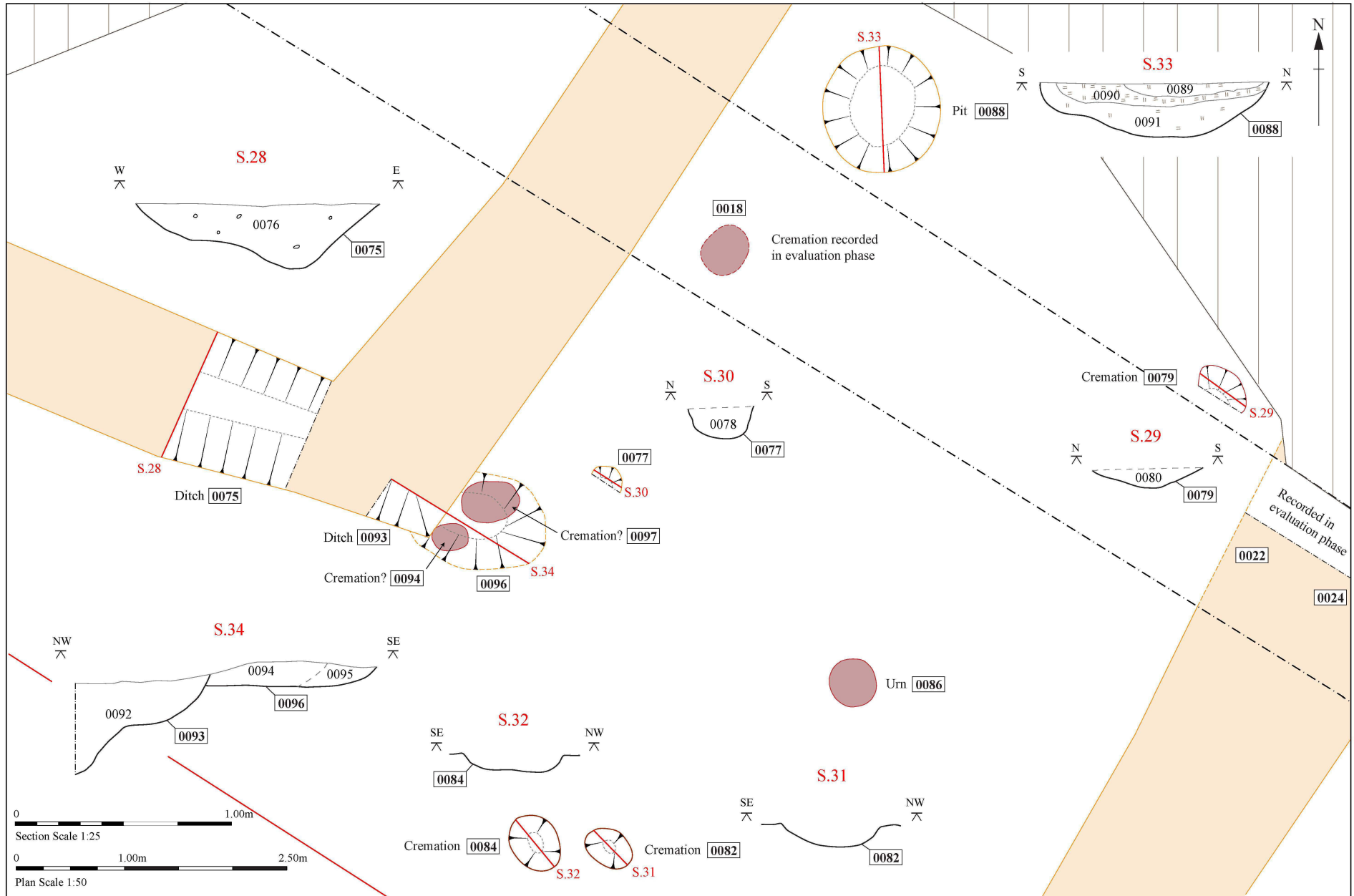


Figure 3. Detailed plan and sections

5. The finds evidence

Cathy Tester

5.1 Introduction and methodology

Finds were collected from thirteen contexts during the second phase of excavation and the quantities by material type are summarised in Table 1 below which also includes the finds quantities from the two previous phases of work on the site. A full quantification by context is included within Appendix 3 which contains the data from all phases of work. Within this report on the final phase of work, the pottery, flint, cremated human bone and microfossils will also be considered and summarised with the materials which were found in previous phases of work.

Excavation phase	EVAL 2010		1 EXC 2011		2 EXC 2013		TOTALS	
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g
Pottery	70	464	903	9733	558	961	1531	11158
CBM			3	53			3	53
Fired clay	1	28	1095	5737			1096	5765
Worked flint			46	356	16	53	62	409
Burnt flint/stone	18	31	435	3357	138	390	591	3778
Stone			1	192			1	192
Glass			4	1			4	1
Iron			1	1			1	1
HSR		392		5313		3162		8867
Animal bone			177	159			177	159
Charcoal			85	6			85	6

Table 1. Finds quantities from all phases of work

5.2 Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

Introduction

The present assemblage represents an addition to the pottery recovered from the site in 2011 (Percival 2012). The 2011 assemblage comprised 625 sherds weighing 6160g from five Deverel-Rimbury cremation urns. The pottery described below includes further urn fragments recovered during archaeological evaluation in 2010 and from monitoring/excavation in 2013. A total of sixty-six sherds weighing 414g from a single cremation urn (0017) was found in 2010 and a further 533 sherds (873g) from another

single urn in 2013. An additional twenty-three sherds (55g) of pottery, also found in 2013, are not closely datable. The prehistoric pottery quantities from all phases of evaluation and excavation are summarised in Table 2 below. Quantification by context is included within Appendix 4 which contains the data from all phases of work and the full catalogue with additional recording fields is available in the digital archive.

Excavation phase	Pottery type	No	Wt/g	No of vessels
Evaluation (2010)	Deverel-Rimbury	66	414	1
Exc Phase 1 (2011)	Deverel-Rimbury	625	6160	5
Exc Phase 2 (2013)	Deverel-Rimbury	533	873	1
	Not closely datable	23	55	
Total		1247	7502	7

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery quantities by excavation phase

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Deverel-Rimbury Urns

Fabric

Two fabrics were identified, both identical to those recorded from the 2011 assemblage. The urn found during the 2010 evaluation is made of fabric G1 which contains blocky grog pieces in a sandy matrix with rare quartz pieces whilst the urn recovered in 2013 is made of fabric G2 which contains moderate small angular flint blocky grog pieces in a sandy matrix. The fabrics are similar to those identified at contemporary sites, for example Sproughton (Percival 2009), and are consistent with the range of fabrics found at Ardleigh (Brown 1999, 76).

Form

The urn found in 2010 (0017) is represented only by fragments from the base. The vessel is undecorated but has a smoothed exterior where the surface was closed by wiping with a wet hand. The base is slightly pinched out and the base angle is slightly flared suggesting a barrel-shaped vessel.

The urn found in 2013 (0086) survives as fragments of rim and upper body. The undecorated rim is flattened and slightly pinched out. The interior below the rim features a cluster of fingernail impressions, perhaps created during forming of the vessel (Pl. 6b); however similar clusters identified on urns from Essex have been put forward as possible potter's marks (Brown 1999, fig.81, 184). Below the rim a pinched-out cordon runs around the girth of the vessel and is decorated with fingertip impressions (Pl. 7).



Plate 6. Deverel-Rimbury urn from (0086) (a) exterior and (b) interior view



Plate 7. Pinched-out cordon with fingertip impressed decoration (0086).

Deposition

The vessels were deposited to contain cremated human remains. The *in-situ* base suggests that this urn was placed upright into a small pit, in common with those found previously at the site. The survival of the rim and upper body in the second vessel may suggest that it had been inverted into the pit, as found at the Deverel-Rimbury cremation cemetery at Brantham (Gilmour 1975, 123) and with some examples from Brightlingsea (Brown 2008, 10).

Discussion

The addition of a further two urns suggest that the cemetery at Cherry Tree Inn contained the urned cremated remains of at least seven individuals. The urns are contemporary with those found previously and date to the first half of the 2nd millennium, around 2199-1510 BC (Brown 1999).

Fabric description

G1: Moderate blocky orange and black grog up to 6mm most c.2mm in sandy matrix.

G2: Moderate blocky black grog up to 4mm in sandy matrix, sparse small angular white flint

Other pottery

A total of twenty-three sherds weighing 55g was found in three pits and one cremation pit. The sherds are probably prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable. Two sherds in sandy fabric Q came from Sample 21 from pit 0085; eighteen sherds (15g) in sand and flint fabric QF came from Sample 19, pit 0088 and two sherds (36g) in similar fabric came from Sample 20, pit 0096. Cremation pit 0088 produced two undated sherds (36g) in micaceous sand, flint and grog fabric in addition to the Deverel-Rimbury urn sherds.

Medieval pottery

Two sherds of medieval coarseware pottery (MCW) weighing 33g were recovered from the fill of ditch 0075 (0076).

5.3 Struck 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 recorded and the condition of the flint commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Introduction

Sixteen pieces of struck flint were recovered during a second phase of excavation at this site. They include eight small flints that were recovered from samples. The flints are mid to dark grey in colour. Cortex is rarely present but where seen, is cream or off white. Both sharp and slightly edge-damaged piece are present. The assemblage is summarised in Table 3 and listed by context within Appendix 5 which also includes the flint from the two previous phases of work on the site. The full record and quantification by context is available within the digital archive.

Type	No
flake	4
blade like flake	2
spall	6
retouched flake	1
utilised blade	1
utilised flake	2
Total	16

Table 3. Summary of the flint

The assemblage

Three small unmodified flakes and a flake fragment were found. Two flakes are quite regular tapering and slightly curving pieces with very small platform areas (one piece is very small). Another flake is squatter and has a wider, thicker platform. There is also a very small short blade-like flake and a small patinated medial fragment from a probable blade-like piece. Six spalls were found; several of them recovered from soil samples.

A squat hard hammer struck flake is slightly retouched and two flakes and a blade appear to have had their edges slightly utilised. All these pieces are small. The utilised flake has a wide cortical platform 0092. The blade is incomplete but is a neatly struck piece with an abraded platform edge 0087.

Flint by context

A flake, a blade-like flake, an utilised blade and two spalls were found within Middle Bronze Age dated cremation 0086. The nature of a small neat slightly utilised blade with an abraded platform, suggests that this, at least, is probably a residual piece. The other small pieces of flint are undiagnostic. Two more small flakes, a patinated possible blade-like fragment and two spalls came from the soil around the urn 0098.

A small broad flake with an utilised edge, a small slightly curving and tapering flake which is lightly patinated, and a spall were found in ditch 0093 which cut the cremation pit.

An irregular squat flake with slightly retouched edges, a possibly utilised flake and a spall were found in pit 0088.

Conclusions

The flint was recovered in small amounts and the pieces themselves are all small or very small in size. There is one utilised, and broken, blade which is regular and carefully produced and this is likely to be of earlier Neolithic date. A couple of the other flakes are thin, quite regular tapering pieces and these might also be relatively early date. They include a slightly curving and lightly patinated flake and a patinated fragment from a blade-like piece. Others of the small flints are squat, probably hard hammer struck and may be of later prehistoric date.

The struck flint assemblage can be viewed alongside that which was found during the previous phase of work at the site where it was considered as probably contemporary with the Bronze Age activity at the site while a few neat blades and other pieces, some of which were patinated, were residual finds of earlier date (Bates 2012).

5.4 Heat-altered stone

A total of 138 fragments of burnt flint weighing 390g were recovered from four pits, two of them cremation pits. The material exhibits a high degree of heat alteration and is very fragmentary with the average piece weighing less than 3g. This may represent accidental firing of stone occurring naturally in the ground around a hearth/pyre and deposited along with other pyre remains (in the case of a cremation) or with other domestic hearth sweepings (in the case of a hearth debris pit).

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Cremated and calcined bone

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Groups of cremated bone from one urned and five un-urned burials were analysed. The urned burial is of Bronze Age date and it is likely that the un-urned remains were contemporary. Twelve further burials have been identified in previous work on the site (Anderson 2010 and 2012), and three have been dated between the 15th–12th centuries BC (Middle Bronze Age). All burials are included in Appendix 6, but this report deals only with the burials from Phase 2 of the monitoring work.

Methodology

Bone was collected as bulk samples and flotation-sieved, the entire residue being retained as a single group for each context with the exception of pit 0048 which was excavated in spits. The residues were divided into >4mm, <4mm and <2mm fractions. The bone from each of the two larger fractions was sorted into five categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb, and unidentified. All fragment groups were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004).

Quantification, identification, collection and survival

Table 4 shows the bone weights, percentages of identified bone from the seven features/deposits containing human remains, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided in the first row.

Context	Total wt(g)	% ident	% skull	% axial	% upper limb	% lower limb
Expected*			18.2	20.6	23.1	38.1
0096	1428.7	32.6	34.6	10.6	18.0	36.8
0085	1331.6	37.0	21.1	19.5	18.2	41.1
0082	230.0	35.2	28.7	8.4	8.3	54.6
0079	154.5	31.0	20.3	19.0	12.9	47.8
0084	17.7	35.0	4.8	45.2	0.0	50.0
0088	0.5	0.0	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton. (*expected proportions from McKinley 1994, 6)

The burials are shown in order of weight. The largest group was an un-urned burial containing two distinct deposits, although analysis of the bone suggests that these represent parts of a single burial. The second largest group was from an urned burial.

This shows that in all but two groups, skull and lower limb fragments were considerably over-represented amongst the identifiable material, and that other areas of the skeleton were generally under-represented with the exception of the axial skeleton in one of the smallest. There is always some bias in the identification of elements, with cranial vault fragments being particularly easy to identify, as are most axial fragments. Separation of arm and leg bones is not always possible, particularly in burials where more than one individual is present. Most of the larger unidentified material in this assemblage was pieces of long bone of uncertain type. These figures therefore provide only a rough guide to what was originally collected following the cremation process.

Mays (1998, Table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1500g for females and 2300g for males. Only two approach the quantity expected for a small adult and, as described below, at least one contains more than one individual. The quantity of bone in each of the other contexts represents only a small proportion of the combusted weight of an average adult skeleton.

The majority of bone in this group was fully oxidised and cream to white in colour, although a few inner fragments of thicker long bones, particularly the femur, were grey-

blue in colour. The presence of a high proportion of white bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). A few fragments are abraded, but the proportion of such material in this assemblage is minimal.

All burials were heavily fragmented, which is reflected in the relatively low identification rates of around a third. However, large fragments were relatively frequent with the maximum lengths being 68mm in 0096 and 55mm in 0082. Large pieces of vertebrae were present in 0085 and 0096.

The cremation burials

The urned cremation

The urned burial is summarised in Table 5.

Burial	Age	Sex	Notes
0085	Adult	M?	Bones were recovered from the fill around the urn (0098) as well as from the urn itself (0086), but appear to represent a single individual. Fragments of skull include part of frontal with large glabella. High proportion of tooth roots present. No degenerative changes on surviving vertebral bodies or other joints, but possible signs of infection on one lumbar vertebra.

Table 5. Summary of urned cremation burial

The urned burial was probably not complete. The surviving evidence suggests that the urn contained an individual burial representing an adult ?male.

The bone was highly fragmented, the majority of pieces being under 10mm in length. The presence of some larger fragments indicates that the burial was probably relatively well preserved prior to truncation. The survival of large fragments in urned burials is typical of the Bronze Age cremation rite. The inclusion of small pieces such as tooth roots and finger phalanges indicates that collection from the pyre site was thorough.

A possible pathological fragment was identified, a piece of lumbar vertebra. The anterior-superior border appeared damaged with an area of necrosis and possibly subsequent healing. Lesions such as this in vertebral bodies may be caused by tuberculosis, but the evidence is limited due to post-cremation breakage.

The un-urned cremation burials/deposits

Table 6 presents the deposits of cremated bone which were recovered from pits with no associated pottery containers.

Burial	Age	Sex	Notes
0079	?Mature adult	?	Fill 0080 contained a small quantity of bone from all areas of the body. No evidence was found to suggest sex, but there were some degenerative changes apparent on the vertebrae.
0082	Adult	?	Fill 0081 produced a small amount of bone which provided no evidence for sex. The size of the bones indicated an adult.
0084	Adult	?	Only a small quantity of adult bone was recovered from fill 0083.
0088	?	?	Five small frags, probably human, redeposited?
0096	a) ?young adult b) juvenile c.8 years c) perinatal infant	F ? ?	Bone was collected from two separate deposits, 0094 and 0097. The three identifiable individuals appeared to occur in both deposits. A few fragments of animal bone (4.2g), some unburnt, were also present. The adult skull and bones were gracile and probably belonged to a ?young female. The child was aged based on the size of the distal humeral epiphysis and tooth crown fragments. The infant was represented by many tiny fragments of skull and a near complete left zygomatic bone.

Table 6. Summary of un-urned cremation burials

These five burials contained the remains of at least six individuals (the small group from 0088 has not been counted).

Little evidence for pathology or other anomalies was observed in this group. A few fragments of vertebral body in 0079 showed evidence for the formation of osteophytes. One wormian bone was found in 0096 and was probably part of the juvenile skull.

Radiocarbon dating

Three samples of bone from the largest deposits, 0087, 0094 and 0097 were separated for radiocarbon dating if required. However, it is likely that 0094 and 0097 represent a single burial of multiple individuals.

Summary and discussion

The six deposits of human bone represent a minimum of seven individuals. As with the previously excavated remains, infant, juvenile, and young and mature adults of both sexes are represented. Similarly, very little pathology has been recorded in this group. One individual had signs of degenerative joint disease and one had a possible infection of the spine.

None of the burials can be considered complete in terms of bone weight, particularly as the largest contained the remains of at least three individuals. The site evidence suggests that the low weights can be accounted for by plough truncation.

One of the burials contained multiple individuals. Sometimes this may be explained by the re-use of pyre sites and the potential accidental collection of bone remaining in the pyre pit from previous burnings. This seems unlikely here as each of the individuals

appears to make up a high proportion of the total. Other Bronze Age sites in the region commonly produce multiple adult/child burials. For example, at St. Osyth, Essex (Anderson 2007), the remains of a child were found in a small urn deposited inside a larger one containing an adult female, and Birch Pit, Colchester, also produced an urned burial containing the remains of a young adult and an infant (Anderson 2004). Groups of two or three children and sub-adults were identified in three of the six Early Bronze Age cremations at Flixton Quarry (Anderson 2011). Three of the previously excavated burials at Debenham were also multiple burials.

Most of the bone from this site is white or cream-coloured, and indicates that firing probably reached the high temperatures normally associated with cremation. Although there is evidence for a high degree of fragmentation, particularly in the larger un-urned groups, there are also many large fragments and the breakage and could simply be the result of post-depositional changes.

Overall, taking into account all cremation burials recovered from this site, the total minimum number of individuals is twenty. Six burials were urned and the remainder had no surviving containers. Five adult males, six adult females, two sub-adults, four juveniles and three infants were identified.

6.2 Plant macrofossils

Lisa Gray

Introduction

Eleven processed 'flots,' material collected in fine-meshed sieves during flotation, were submitted for assessment (Appendix 7.1). This report assesses the type and quality of preservation of organic remains in these samples and considers their potential and significance for further analysis and radiocarbon dating. This assessment follows those carried out after evaluation (Fosberry 2011) and excavation (Fryer 2012) where samples were taken, as in this phase, from cremation deposits, pits and cremation urns. These samples include Sample 13 from context 0054 in the previous phase of excavation, the fill of pit 0053 which contained Early Saxon pottery.

Methodology

Sampling and processing was carried out by SCCAS staff. The samples were bulk floated and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The flots were scanned under a low-powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. A magnet was passed across each residue and flots to record the presence or absence of magnetic material.

Only fragments of charred wood larger than 4mm² or roundwood or twigs larger than 2mm² were recommended for identification. This size selection was based on observations by charcoal specialists that more diagnostic features are likely to survive and that they are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections necessary in fragments larger than this size (Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179).

This report will not include a full species list but will provide an overview of the main items in the flots for the purpose of assessing potential and significance. Plant nomenclature comes from Stace (2010).

Results

Plant remains (Appendix 7.2)

Each flots contained uncharred root/rhizome fragments and identifiable charcoal. Low numbers of uncharred, probably modern seeds of waste/disturbed ground plants elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum* L.) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* L.) were common and have been discounted as modern and intrusive due to possible bioturbation indicated by the presence of root/rhizome fragments and terrestrial mollusca.

Low numbers of poorly preserved wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were found in Samples 19 (fill of pit 0088), 23 (fill from urn 0086) and 13 (fill of pit 0053). Charred seeds were found in Samples 22 (cremation pyre) and 23 (the fill from cremation urn 0086). These were one plum/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) fruit endocarp in Sample 22, and one poorly preserved fragment resembling a legume cotyledon in Sample 23 (the fill from cremation urn 0086). Low numbers of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* L.) rhizomes were found in Sample 17 (cremation pyre debris) and low numbers of grass stem fragments in Samples 19 (fill of pit 0088) and 20 (cremation pyre debris).

Faunal remains (Appendix 7.3)

Terrestrial mollusca were present in seven of the samples. Uncharred small mammal bone fragments were found in Sample 16 and uncharred bone in Sample 15. Calcined bone was found in Samples 16, 18, 20 and 22.

The inorganic remains

A small spheroid magnetic ovoid object was found in Sample 19. Although indicative of metalworking being undertaken somewhere nearby, the lack of any further examples suggests that either this metalworking was not in close/direct proximity to the site or that this could be a single isolated spheroid that had been carried to the site on another object (such as clothing).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

As noted during the Phase 1 stage by Fryer (2012), the charred plant remains are poorly preserved and low in quantity. They are more likely to be general background waste rather than indicative of any particular activity. The fragments of false-oat/onion couch grass rhizomes and grass stems are possible remnants of fuel for cremation pyres and not an uncommon find within Northern European Bronze Age and Romano-British cremation deposits (Gray, 2008). They are more common in Bronze Age pyre debris (see Moffett 1999, Murphy 1983, Robinson 1988) and have been interpreted as kindling by Murphy (1983, 127) with the rhizomes present because the whole plants were uprooted and added to the pyre (Robinson 1988, 102).

Further archaeobotanical work is unlikely to add to anything already recorded at this stage. Identifiable and datable charcoal fragments may be present in the samples.

6.3 Radiocarbon analysis

Two samples of cremated bone from burials 0087 and 0094 were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) for accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating (Appendix 8).

The cremated bone from cremation fill 0087 (Laboratory code SUERC- 51254 GU33042) produced a radiocarbon age BP (before AD 1950) of 3299 ± 35 , which calibrated at 95.4% probability is between 1661 and 1501 BC.

The cremated bone from cremation debris pit fill 0094 (Laboratory code SUERC- 51255 GU33043) produced a radiocarbon age BP (before AD 1950) of 3185 ± 35 , which calibrated at 95.4% probability is between 1528 and 1401 BC.

7. Discussion

Finds were collected from thirteen contexts in the Phase 2 excavation area. The assemblage is modest and limited in the range of types present, but it indicates that the main focus of activity on this site was once again prehistoric and funerary. The two cremation urns found in the area of the evaluation and Phase 2 excavation are contemporary with the five urns already recorded from the Phase 1 Excavation area immediately adjacent to the south. Further groups of cremated bone from the urned and un-urned burials add to the twelve already identified in the previous phases of work (three of which had Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon dates between the 15th -12th centuries BC). Altogether, an estimated minimum of twenty-nine individuals are present in this cemetery group.

Although several Early Saxon features present in Excavation Area 1 suggest domestic activity within the immediate vicinity, none was evident in Excavation Area 2.

The remains encountered as part of this monitoring of groundwork at Cherry Tree Inn indicate that the Middle Bronze Age burial ground extends past the bounds of the present development site though the principal focus of the site as excavated remains in the southern (phase 1 excavation) area. As discussed in the previous report (Cass 2012), it is likely that there are further remains in the properties immediately to the west

of the site, and any new development activity in close vicinity may discover occupation deposits or further cremation-related deposits from this period.

The ditch observed crossing the site appears likely to be a medieval or post-medieval boundary ditch. If it was of similar date to the ditches recorded during the evaluation just to the south then it is possible that together they form a field entrance/exit allowing controlled access to the land behind the Cherry Tree Inn from Winston Road.



Figure 4. Combined site plan of Phases 1 and 2

8. Conclusions

This site has provided further evidence of funerary deposits of Middle Bronze Age date on the southern edge of Debenham, adjacent to the river valley floor. Future work deriving from the materials recovered may involve more detailed analysis of the human skeletal remains and additional scientific dating of some of the ceramic artefacts (such as optical thermo-luminescence dating) in order to refine the typology dating for this period and accord with the recently updated Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott, 2011) where it is noted that

“typological identification of Bronze Age pottery, linked to close radiocarbon dating, is needed and patterns of burial practice need further exploration. This should include the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape”.

This would include looking at any variations in the selection of different people for either type of burial rite, as well as looking in more detail at the topographic/geospatial relationships between the two styles of burial on the site although the extreme fragmentation of the skeletal remains from the various cremations may make detailed analysis impractical.

The recovery of additional cremations has confirmed that the cemetery likely extends outside of the boundaries of the development site, but an associated occupation site for this population has not yet been located. Future archaeological investigations in the south of Debenham should be aware of the potential for additional funerary remains and /or direct occupation sites relating to the Middle Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods.

Recent investigations (September/October 2008) on land to the south-west of Ipswich in Sproughton (SPT 035) in advance of the construction of a new Sixth Form College discovered a Middle Bronze Age cremation field, spread over an area of at least 40m by 30m, though its full extent is believed to extend out of the site excavation area to the southwest. The urned cremations from this site were found relatively widely spaced within that area, with two un-urned cremations buried adjacent/close by to urned

cremations, whereas the identified cremations from Debenham were spread over a larger area (some 70m north-west/south-east and potentially 30m north-east/south-west) but appeared to be grouped into small clusters of closely deposited cremations within the overall area. It is possible that the unexcavated areas of the Debenham site may contain further cremations which would alter this interpretation but it would appear that the Debenham burials may have been deliberately separated into distinct groups within the whole. There does not appear to be any grouping by gender or age. The lack of any other features identifiable of Middle Bronze Age date means it is uncertain whether these groups were marked in any way (either with mounds or possibly ring-ditches).

The presence of frequent multiple cremations at Debenham is noteworthy. All of the sixteen cremations at Sproughton were identified as individual cremations, while here at Debenham, four of the seventeen cremation deposits (from all phases of archaeological investigation) contained at least two individuals, with two cremations (0070 and 0048) containing remains from at least five individuals – could this represent an entire family group (adult male and female remains as well as the remains of three differently-aged sub adults)? These could either represent the cremation of several individuals at one time, or indicate the curation of previously cremated remains with further related individuals added when they are in turn cremated. The two larger cremations (with five individuals represented each) were both un-urned, which may favour multiple cremations at the same time rather than individual cremated remains being curated and then interred together at a later date. There is no definable distinction between the individuals within the urned and un-urned cremation burials, all ages/genders were represented in both burial styles and there is at least one example of multiple individuals within a single urn. It is important to remember that urns are a confined space, only allowing a certain amount of material to be inserted but un-urned burials are only limited by the size of the burial pit excavated so it might be more common to find multiple individuals in un-urned cremation burials.

Of the 82 sites recorded in the Suffolk HER with Bronze Age cremations present, only a select few cremations appear to have been of multiple individuals within a single burial feature (urn or pit) and then usually only 2 individuals.

Several elements of observable pathologies are observable within the remains as a whole, and future research may be able to combine these results with those from other Bronze Age sites for population studies (for example).

A short note in a suitable journal (PSIAH) updating the previous publication record with the results of the fieldwork undertaken in 2013 and highlighting the multiple cremation burials is recommended as being a suitable method of disseminating the information about this site.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Debenham\DBN 132 Phase 2 Excavation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HTA-HTZ\HTL 44-71

Finds and environmental archive: Bury St Edmunds

Store Location: **H / 89 / 5** and **SS / 12 / 4**

10. Acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Preston Boyles, Phil Camps and Simon Cass) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was managed and directed by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Gemma Adams and Crane Begg. The specialist finds reports were

by Cathy Tester with additional specialist identification and advice provided by Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Lisa Gray and Sarah Percival. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring (continuous observation of soil-stripping operations for phase 3)

THE CHERRY TREE INN, CHERRY TREE LANE, DEBENHAM TM 174 628 (planning application 2780/10)

Although this document sets out the work that will need to be done by an archaeological contractor, the developer should be aware that some of its provisions may impinge upon the general working practices of the development and may have financial implications. The commissioning body may also have Health & Safety responsibilities, see para. 1.7

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted for a residential and retail development at the Cherry Tree Inn (2780/10). Consent is subject to a condition requiring the prior implementation of a programme of archaeological works.
- 1.2 An archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council in 2010 (SCCAS report no. 2010/228). This located two cremation burials: one associated with fragments of a Middle Bronze Age urn was found in the Phase 3 area, the other was found in a small pit in the Phase 3 area. These finds suggest the presence of a Bronze Age cemetery of uncertain size. A fragment of probable Anglo-Saxon pottery was also found in the Phase 1 area. The evaluation suggests that archaeological deposits in the Phase 1 area may be at a depth of 0.3 (SW end) to 1.1m (NE end); in the Phase 2 area they may be at a depth of 1.1m; and in the phase 3 area at a depth of 0.3m. Archaeological work has been carried out for phases 1 and 2. This brief is for completion of works to phase 3.
- 1.3 The evaluation suggests that the top-soil-stripping operations for the development are likely to impinge on buried archaeological deposits and/or features and therefore there is a need for archaeological monitoring of these operations.
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. 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. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>).

- 1.5 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI
- 1.6 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the WSI has been approved. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the immediate discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological works, should one be imposed. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the fieldwork, a post-excavation assessment and final reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.7 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require justification.
- 1.8 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.9 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 this office before execution.
- 1.10 Before commencing work the project manager must carry also out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the SCCAS/CT in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.11 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on 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.
- 1.12 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Project

- 2.1 In all areas where there will disturbance at subsoil level, archaeological monitoring, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to any extraction of minerals or other development works.
- 2.2 The objective of the monitoring will be :
 - a) to enable the identification and evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits (see Section 3);
 - b) to identify, excavate and record features and deposits of lesser archaeological significance (see Section 4).

- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for Bronze Age funerary activity and possibly Anglo-saxon settlement.
- 2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner consistent with English Heritage's *MoRPHE (2006)*. Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.5 No contract sums should be agreed for assessment, analysis, archive or publication until all fieldwork has been completed or, prior to that, only by agreement with SCCAS Curatorial service.
- 2.6 Developers are advised to set aside sufficient sums (bearing in mind the effects of inflation) for all post-excavation tasks (advice on the size of such sums can be provided by the archaeological contractor or the developers archaeological consultant but must be seen as approximate).
- 2.5 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service five 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.
- 2.6 The site has an HER number, DBN 132.. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

3. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil-Stripping

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 3.2 The developer will give the appointed archaeological contractor three weeks notice (or any other mutually agreed period of notice) of the commencement of site works.
- 3.3 The topsoil-stripping operations (by the developer or the archaeological contractor) will be carried out using a back-acting machine with a toothless bucket. The depth and method of stripping will need to be agreed in advance with the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Machinery will not cross the stripped area until any possible archaeology has been assessed and fully recorded. Any variation from this will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.4 As areas are stripped to the level required by the development, they will be assessed for further archaeological work. The options will include:
- a). Evaluation of potentially very significant archaeological features or deposits. The scope of this work is to be agreed between the Conservation Team of SCCAS and the developer (or his consultant).

N.B. Further archaeological work arising from this evaluation may require a new Brief and Specification from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
 - b). Moderate scale archaeological excavation to clear features and deposits of lesser significance (e.g. isolated features or small clusters of features).

The minimum standards for this work are set out below in Section 4.
 - c). Consideration by the developer of a redesign of the development to avoid major archaeological features.

The decision regarding further work will need to be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

**4. Specification for Moderate-scale Archaeological Excavation
(See Section 3.4.c)**

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria are to be met or exceeded.

- 4.1 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned.
Any variation from this practice will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS and confirmed in writing.
- 4.2 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. Note that it is likely that prehistoric features e.g. especially pits, are likely to require full excavation.
 - b). Between 20% and 30% of the fills of funerary ring-ditches and between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, 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.
Any variations from these practices will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS and confirmed in writing.
- 4.3 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.4 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences and should form part of the Project Design. The use of a metal detector will form an essential part of the finds recovery strategy. The sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 4.5 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 4.6 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts are to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation, so that the results can inform decision-making on the excavation.
- 4.7 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 4.8 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 for 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 Project Design.

- 4.9 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.10 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high definition digital images.
- 4.11 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements of Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and be compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design and will be reviewed during the course of the project. Any decision to charge for monitoring will be notified to the developer or his agent(s).
- 5.3 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 site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 5.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and the filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 5.7 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and for *Excavations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in the drawing up of the report.

6. Archive Requirements

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. 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.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's MoRPHE and *MAP2* 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 HER or museum.

- 6.3 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 Project Design (see 2.5).
- 6.4 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).
- 6.5 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 Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County HER. 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.
- 6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County SMR within twelve months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with ICON guidelines.
- 6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Arts Council 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. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum. A statement regarding the final destination of the finds must be included in the Project Design.

7. Report Requirements

- 7.1 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with ICON guidelines. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER Officer if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 7.2 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 7.3 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>).

- 7.4 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the *Regional Research Framework* (available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>).
- 7.5 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT. Following approval, two hard copies, as well as a digital copy, of the report must be presented to SCCAS/CT
- 7.6 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, must be prepared and included in the project report or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 7.7 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 HER. 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.
- 7.8 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.
- 7.9 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Date: 10 May 2013

Reference: Debenham_2780_10

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 No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0075	0075	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch feature (NW/SE orientated at this point). Turns 90 degrees just south of this excavated segment. 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with moderate/steep sloped sides to a concave base, Ditch.	No		No	
0076	0075	Ditch Fill	Mid brown clayey silt with moderate small/medium flints and stones. Fill of ditch 0075.	Yes		No	
0077	0077	Pit Cut	Small circular pit with steep/near vertical sides to a shallow concave base. 0.28m diameter and 0.16m deep Pit. Possible cremation pyre debris	No		No	
0078	0077	Pit Fill	Dark brown/black charcoal rich soft/friable clayey silt with very frequent charcoal flecks. Fill of possible cremation pyre debris pit.	No		Yes	
0079	0079	Pit Cut	Ovoid shallow cremation pyre debris pit, partially truncated to the west during stripping. Survived to a depth of 0.08m with medium sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base. Shallow cremation pyre debris pit	No		No	
0080	0079	Pit Fill	Dark blackish brown friable clayey silt with charcoal and burnt bone flecks/fragments. Cremation pyre debris.	No		Yes	
0081	0082	Pit Fill	Cremation pyre debris. Dark black/grey ashy silty clay containing frequent amounts of charcoal and burnt bone. Cremation pyre debris in pit 0082	No		Yes	
0082	0082	Pit Cut	Roughly circular/slightly ovoid (NW/SE aligned) pit with moderately sloping concave sides down to a flattish base. Cremation pyre debris pit	No		No	
0083	0084	Pit Fill	Dark greyish black soft clayey silt with moderate amounts of charcoal and occasional flecks of burnt bone. Cremation pyre debris in pit 0084	No		Yes	
0084	0084	Pit Cut	Oval-shaped pit, orientated NW-SE with shallow concave sides to a flattish slightly concave base. Possible cremation burial (slightly truncated)	No		No	

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0085	0085	Pit Cut	Theoretical cut assigned for Cremation Urn 0086. Not visible during excavation - urn buried within subsoil, not cut into natural (urn lay directly on top of natural and there was a slight rise of natural silty clays to the south of the urn to a height of c. half-way up the side)	No		No	
0086	0085	Cremation Other	Theoretical cut for Urn 0086 - not discernable on site during excavation. Cremation Urn in pit 0085. Incomplete urn, inverted and damaged during stripping (probably) with base of urn (uppermost part as buried) not recovered. Surviving height 0.15m, diameter 0.36m. Urn fragmented badly during cleaning/excavation. Interpreted as probable Middle Bronze Age Cordoned Urn	Yes		No	
0087	0086	Cremation Fill	Cremation Urn in pit 0085, probable Middle Bronze Age Cordoned Urn Cremation Pyre Debris in Urn 0086. Very dark brown friable clayey silt with numerous cremated bone fragments, occasional natural stones/worked flints and charcoal fragments.	Yes		Yes	
0088	0088	Pit Cut	Cremation pyre debris in Urn 0086. Slightly oval pit, aligned approx N-S, with moderately steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base.	No		No	
0089	0088	Pit Fill	Pit Upper fill of pit 0088. Mid grey-brown firm/friable clayey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout.	No		No	
0090	0088	Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit 0088. Secondary fill of pit 0088. Dark brown loose clayey silty sand with lots of charcoal throughout.	No		Yes	
0091	0088	Pit Fill	Charcoal rich deposit within pit 0088. Possible hearth or pyre debris? Basal fill of pit 0088. Mid grey/brown moderately firm/friable clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	Yes		No	
0092	0093	Ditch Fill	Primary fill of pit 0088. Contains pottery and heat-altered flint Mid brown clayey silt with moderate small/medium flints and stones.	Yes		No	
0093	0093	Ditch Cut	Fill of ditch 0093. Worked flints found. Same ditch as 0075. Segment excavated at S.34 where it cuts the north-western edge of Cremation pit 0096 and also turns 90 degrees to the east.	No		No	
0094	0096	Pit Fill	Ditch - enclosure/property boundary. Partially truncates cremation burial 0096. Dark greyish black soft clayey silt containing frequent charcoal and burnt bone fragments/flecks. Sits in the same cut as cremation 0097 - appear to be separate but may be the same burial. Very diffuse horizon with fill 0095. Cremation within pit 0096	No		Yes	

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0095	0096	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown soft clayey silt containing occasional flecks of charcoal. Very diffuse horizon with cremations 0094 and 0097 - might be the same deposit as them but with less ash and bone? Fill in pit 0096 - mixed in with cremations 0094 and 0097, very diffuse and all three might be the same deposit.	No		No	
0096	0096	Pit Cut	Sub-square pit, aligned approximately N-S, with rounded corners and an uneven concave profile containing cremations 0094 and 0097. Cut by ditch 0093 to north. Pit for cremations 0094 and 0097 and fill 0095. Possibly all the same fill, was not clear during excavation.	No		No	
0097	0096	Pit Fill	Dark greyish black soft clayey silt containing frequent charcoal and burnt bone fragments/flecks. Sits in the same cut as cremation 0094 - appear to be separate but may be the same burial. Very diffuse horizon with fill 0095. Cremation within pit 0096 - could be the same as 0094 but both were identifiable concentration of burnt bone and charcoal within fill 0095.	No		Yes	
0098	0085	Pit Fill	Soil removed from around Urn 0086 during bulk lifting. Some charcoal, burnt bone and pottery fragments observed in it. No definable cut but soil retained as a sample to maximize cremation remains. Soil sample from around Urn 0086.	No		Yes	

Appendix 3. All finds by context and area (0001-0098)

Area	Ctxt	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Bt flint		HSR	Miscellaneous	Date	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Wt			
EVAL	0001	1	3									ESax?	
	0005												
	0017	67	455	1	28			9	18	100		MBA	
	0019							9	13	292			
	0020	2	6									PMed	
EXC 1	0028	113	723	42	88	4	22	26	462		ABone 1-2g, Charcoal. 2	6th c.	
	0030					1	11				Fe nail 1-1g, ABone 81-13g		
	0032					1	1						
	0034	1	3	200	108	15	34	101	352		ABone 4-1g	MBA	
	0035	65	192									MBA	
	0038							1	3				
	0040	8	14	3	31	7	9	45	535			ESax	
	0043	119	1821										MBA
	0044									223	Charcoal.-<3g		
	0047									91			
	0049	44	48					108	543	2277		MBA	
	0050									1			
	0051	107	1217										MBA
	0052									57			
	0054	144	2745	749	5133	4	2	34	1032				6th C.
	0055	1	14			1	14	1	66		CBM 1-40g, Stone 1-192g, ABone 44-55g		ESax
	0056					1	196	1	19		Abone 46-84g		
	0059	16	404										MBA
	0060							16	11	62			
	0062	62	106			2	7	27	63	71			MBA
	0063	105	32			4	8	39	154	342	CBM 2-13g, glass 1-1g, Charc <3g		PMed,MBA
	0064	103	2292										MBA
	0066			39	292								
	0068	5	7	8	3								ESax
	0069			50	40			36	117	2185	PM glass 1-1g		
	0071									4			
	0073	4	53			4	30				ABone 1-4g		ESax MBA
0074	6	62	4	42	2	22						ESax	
EXC 2	0076	2	33									Med	
	0078							7	19				
	0080									154			
	0081									230			
	0083									18			
	0086	533	873							1278		MBA	
	0087					5	4						
	0090	18	15			3	9	50	226	1		Preh	
	0091	2	36					1	32			Preh	
	0092					3	6						
	0094	1	3					22	44	573		Preh	
	0097									855			
	0098	2	1			5	34	58	69	53		Preh	

Appendix 4. All Pottery by context and excavation phase (0001-0098)

Excav phase	Context	Period	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim type	Base type	Date
Eval	0001	ESax	ESHM	U		1	3			ESax?
	0017	Esax	ESHM	U		1	41			ESax?
	0017	Preh	G2	U	urn	65	397			MBA
	0017	Preh	G2	B	urn	1	17		pinched	MBA
	0020	Pmed	IGBW	U		1	4			16-18 C
	0020	Med	MCW	U		1	2			Med
Excav. Phase 1	0028	ESax	ESFS	RUB	splay-sided bowl?	80	378	flaring	FRO	ESax
	0028	ESax	ESGO	U		2	33			ESax
	0028	ESax	ESMS	RU	straight-sided bowl	3	31	vertical		ESax
	0028	ESax	ESO1	RU	globular jar	28	281	everted		ESax
	0034	Preh	G1	U		1	3			MBA
	0035	Preh	G1	B	urn	65	192			MBA
	0040	ESax	ESFS	RU	jar?	7	10	vertical?		ESax
	0040	ESax	ESSS	R	jar?	1	4	vertical?		ESax
	0043	Preh	G1	B+D	urn	119	1821		simple	MBA
	0049	Preh	G	U		15	12			MBA
	0049	Preh	G	U		16	10			MBA
	0049	Preh	G1	U		13	26			MBA
	0051	Preh	G1	B+D	urn	107	1217		simple	MBA
	0054	ESax	ESMS	U		1	35			ESax
	0054	ESax	ESMS	R	jar?	1	37	slight bead		ESax
	0054	ESax	ESMS	RU	jar	125	2618	vertical		6th c.
	0054	ESax	ESMS	R	jar?	1	5	vertical		ESax
	0054	ESax	ESMS	R	jar?	1	8	vertical flat top		ESax
	0054	ESax	ESMS	U		3	15			ESax
	0054	ESax	ESMS	U		6	12			ESax
	0054	ESax	ESO2	U		6	15			ESax
	0055	ESax	ESSS	R	jar	1	14	vertical		ESax
	0059	Preh	G2	B	urn	16	404		Simple	MBA
	0062	Preh	G1	R	urn	2	16	flat everted		MBA
	0062	Preh	G1		urn	60	90			MBA
	0063	Preh	G	U	urn	60	11			MBA
	0063	Preh	G	U	urn	44	18			MBA
	0063	Preh	G	U	urn	1	3			MBA
	0064	Preh	G1	B+U	urn	103	2292		simple	MBA
	0068	ESax	ESFS	U		2	5			ESax
	0068	ESax	ESSS	U		3	2			ESax
	0073	ESax	ESSM	U		1	8			ESax
	0073	Preh	G1	U	urn	3	45			MBA
	0074	ESax	ESFS	U		1	15			ESax
0074	ESax	ESFS	U		2	23			ESax	
0074	ESax	ESMS	R	jar	1	2	vertical flat-top		ESax	
0074	ESax	ESMS	D?		1	10			ESax	
0074	ESax	ESMS	U		1	12			ESax	
Excav Phase 2	0076	Med	MCW	R+B		2	33			12-14 c
	0086	Preh	G1	R	urn	15	220	square		MBA
	0086	Preh	G1	D	urn	8	132			MBA
	0086	Preh	G1	U	urn	510	521			MBA
	0090	Preh	QF	U		18	15			NCD
	0091	Preh	QgMF	U		2	36			NCD
	0094	Preh	QF	U		1	3			NCD
0098	Preh	Q	U		2	1			NCD	

Appendix 5. All flint by context and excavation area (0028-0098)

Context	Code	Type	No	Comment
EXC 1				
0028	flak	flake	1	Very small broad
	flak	spall	2	
	retf	retouched flake	1	Near primary flake, irreg fractured ventral face, has edge damage but some slight prob ret of dist edge
0030	utbl	utilised blade	1	Very neat blade w. abr platform, dist end missing, v slight util of left, & prob also rt edge
0032	flak	flake	1	Very small irreg thin flake
0034	blad	blade	1	Small, neat, distal missing
	blad	blade	4	1 thin neat w abr platform, distal missing, others smaller & incomplete
	flak	flake	1	Very small frag – sm thin irreg flake
	flak	flake	2	Irreg & small
	flak	spall	4	Very small & quite 'fresh'
	mcrf	microlith	1	Part of narrow straight backed type microlith
	notf	notched flake	1	Small irreg, distal end missing, notch in left side
	utfl	utilised flake	1	Hard hammer flake from multiplatform core, prob slight ut on edge
0040	blad	blade	2	One v small prox frag – abr platform, other pat white small neat bl one end missing
	blad	bladelet	1	Very small blade – burnt
	flak	chip	1	Very small
	flak	flake	1	Small cortical flake
	flak	spall	2	
0054	flak	flake	1	1 very tiny frag from sample w spalls
	flak	spall	3	
0055	flak	flake	1	Hard hammer struck
0056	core	tested piece	1	Irreg cortical nodule/frag, small/short fls struck from around one 'plat'
0062	flak	flake	2	1 small fl, 1 v small pat'd frag
0063	flak	spall	4	
0073	flak	flake	2	Small/v small, 1 thin irreg
	flak	spall	1	
	stfr	struck fragment	1	Thick 'chunk' – may be struck, poss accidentally
0074	flak	flake	1	Hard hammer strk, has small area of cortex near platform but otherwise ne
	utfl	utilised flake	1	Sm cortical flakew irreg slight ut/ret edeg
EXC 2				
0087	flak	blade-like flake	1	V small
	flak	flake	1	Small frag
	flak	spall	2	
	utbl	utilised blade	1	V small, prox part of small neat bl - abr plat, v slight prob edge ut
0090	flak	spall	1	
	retf	retouched flake	1	Hard hammer squat flake, has slight ?ret of edges inclg 2 small nicks in dist edge which may be use-related
	utfl	utilised flake	1	Small qu thin flakefrag, poss v slight ut edge
0092	flak	flake	1	Small neat tapering thin fl, curving, slight pat
	flak	spall	1	
	utfl	utilised flake	1	V small broad flake w wide cort plat, v slight ut dist edge
0098	flak	blade-like flake	1	V small - poss medial frag from bl-like fl
	flak	flake	2	1 tapering v small, 1 small squat w hh plat, ?trimming overhang from plat edge
	flak	spall	2	

Appendix 6.1 Quantification and measurements of all human remains

Burial	Fill	Spit	Mesh	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident Wt/g	Totals Wt/g	max skull	max l.b.
				No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt				
0017	0017		-	28	14.1	0.5	3	14.8	4.9	4	4.7	1.2	30	49.6	1.7	10	3.6	0.4	14.1
0018	0019		-	30	9.0	0.3	2	0.5	0.3	11	5.6	0.5	63	63.9	1.0	65	31.6	0.5	181.7
0035	0050															0.5	0.5		
0041	0044 <9>		>4mm	95	16.7	0.2	48	10.9	0.2	37	32.4	0.9	37	30.1	0.8	73.1	163.2	18	39
			>2mm	13	0.5	0.0										52.7	53.2		
			<2mm													6.8	6.8		
Totals				108	17.2	0.2	48	10.9	0.2	37	32.4	0.9	37	30.1	0.8	132.6	223.2		
0045	0047 <7>		>4mm	31	17.9	0.6	17	16.4	1.0	8	2.7	0.3	35	18.4	0.5	17.8	73.2	26	30
			>2mm	6	0.3	0.1										15.1	15.4		
			<2mm													3	3		
Totals				37	18.2	0.5	17	16.4	1.0	8	2.7	0.3	35	18.4	0.5	35.9	91.6		
0048	0049 <8>	1	>4mm	88	43.4	0.5	73	34.4	0.5	30	13.6	0.5	60	57.9	1.0	123.1	272.4	35	50
			>2mm													66.8	66.8		
			<2mm													12.9	12.9		
		2	>4mm	84	50.6	0.6	53	42.1	0.8	31	23.4	0.8	104	88.2	0.8	173.7	378	36	45
			>2mm													107.5	107.5		
			<2mm													22.7	22.7		
		3	>4mm	153	46.2	0.3	37	17.1	0.5	40	40.2	1.0	122	123.2	1.0	231.1	457.8	21	40
			>2mm	1	0.1	0.1										120.7	120.8		
			<2mm	1	0.2	0.2										27.8	28		
		4	>4mm	216	75.7	0.4	41	17.2	0.4	35	31	0.9	80	90.5	1.1	401	615.4	30	40
			>2mm	2	0.1	0.1				1	0.1	0.1				155.5	155.7		
			<2mm													39	39		
Totals				545	216	0.4	204	111	0.5	137	108	0.8	366	360	1.0	1481.8	2277		
0051	0052		>4mm	45	14.4	0.3	4	0.9	0.2	21	20.5	1.0	4	2.1	0.5	16.6	54.5	17	36
			<4mm													3.3	3.3		
Totals				45	14.4	0.3	4	0.9	0.2	21	20.5	1.0	4	2.1	0.5	19.9	57.8		
0059	0060 <10>		>4mm	26	12.9	0.5	7	17.8	2.5	4	2.2	0.6	16	8.8	0.6	11	52.7	32	18
			<4mm													9.5	9.5		
Totals				26	12.9	0.5	7	17.8	2.5	4	2.2	0.6	16	8.8	0.6	20.5	62.2		

Burial	Fill	Spit	Mesh	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident Wt/g	Totals Wt/g	max skull	max l.b.
				No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt				
0061	0062 <11>		>4mm	38	10.2	0.3	9	1.5	0.2	12	8.3	0.7	9	7.8	0.9	28.7	56.5	34	34
			<4mm													15.4	15.4		
Totals				38	10.2	0.3	9	1.5	0.2	12	8.3	0.7	9	7.8	0.9	44.1	71.9		
0065	0063		>4mm	170	43.7	0.3	25	5.3	0.2	17	9.9	0.6	64	48.2	0.8	158.1	265.2	32	44
			<4mm													67.1	67.1		
below urn			<4mm													10.5	10.5		
Totals				170	43.7	0.3	25	5.3	0.2	17	9.9	0.6	64	48.2	0.8	235.7	342.8		
0070	0069 <12>		>4mm	381	211.1	0.6	284	144	0.5	91	103.6	1.1	115	154.6	1.3	1074	1687.3	41	65
			>4mm	317	67.9	0.2	28	6	0.2	2	0.6	0.3	15	13.7	0.9	34.9	123.1	19	42
			>2mm	12	0.6	0.1										300	300.6		
			<2mm													74.8	74.8		
Totals				710	280	0.4	312	150	0.5	93	104	1.1	130	168	1.3	1483.7	2185.8		
0072	0071									1	2.5	2.5	1	1.4	1.4	0.5	4.4		40
0079	0080 <16>		>4mm	44	9.6	0.2	14	9.1	0.7	10	6.2	0.6	26	22.9	0.9	70.7	118.5	19	35
			>2mm	2	0.1	0.1										35	35.1		
			<2mm													0.9	0.9		
Totals				46	9.7	0.2	14	9.1	0.7	10	6.2	0.6	26	22.9	0.9	106.6	154.5		
0082	0081 <17>		>4mm	66	23.1	0.4	11	6.8	0.6	8	6.6	0.8	35	44.2	1.3	106.1	186.8	27	55
			>2mm	1	0.1	0.1										42.1	42.3		
			<2mm													0.9	0.9		
Totals				67	23.2	0.3	11	6.8	0.6	9	6.7	0.7	35	44.2	1.3	149.1	230.0		
0084	0083 <18>		>4mm	1	0.3	0.3	4	2.8	0.7				5	3.1	0.6	7.1	13.3	13	20
			>2mm													4.3	4.3		
			<2mm													0.1	0.1		
Totals				1	0.3	0.3	4	2.8	0.7	0	0		5	3.1	0.6	11.5	17.7		
0085	0086		>4mm	186	98.4	0.5	96	93.8	1.0	78	85.4	1.1	137	198.9	1.5	595.6	1072.1	38	51
			>2mm	26	1.2	0.0										198.8	200		
			<2mm													6.1	6.1		
	0098 <21>		>4mm	13	4.4	0.3	4	2.3	0.6	4	4.5	1.1	4	3.9	1.0	27.2	42.3	22	24
			>2mm	3	0.1	0.0										10.8	10.9		
			<2mm													0.2	0.2		

Burial	Fill	Spit	Mesh	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident	Totals	max skull	max l.b.
				No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	No.	Wt/g	Av. wt	Wt/g	Wt/g		
Totals				228	104.1	0.5	100	96.1	1.0	82	89.9	1.1	141	202.8	1.4	838.7	1331.6		
0088	0090															0.5	0.5		
0096	0094 <20>		>4mm	190	59.4	0.3	38	15.1	0.4	38	35	0.9	84	78.9	0.9	288.5	476.9	30	60
			>2mm	12	0.4	0.0				1	0.1	0.1				94	94.5		
			<2mm													2.1	2.1		
	0097 <22>		>4mm	348	101.2	0.3	92	34.4	0.4	53	48.5	0.9	76	92.7	1.2	501.8	778.6	27	68
			>2mm	24	0.1	0.0				5	0.1	0.0				73.5	73.7		
			<2mm													2.9	2.9		
Totals				574	161.1	0.3	130	49.5	0.4	97	83.7	0.9	160	171.6	1.1	962.8	1428.7		

Appendix 6.2 Catalogue

Urned cremation burials

Cremation burial 0035 (0050): unaged, unsexed

Quantification: Total weight 0.5g: unidentified (0.5g).
Description: Urned cremation burial – base only in situ.
Condition: Poor, tiny fragments.
Determination of age: -
Determination of sex: -
Identified elements: None.
Measurements: -
Colours: White.
Teeth: -
Pathology: -

Cremation burial 0041 (0044): older juvenile

Quantification: Total weight 223.2g: Skull 108 (17.2g), axial 48 (10.9g), upper limb 37 (32.4g), lower limb 37 (30.1g), unidentified (132.6g).
Description: Urned cremation burial.
Condition: Fair, mostly small fragments.
Determination of age: Size of bones.
Determination of sex: -
Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault, incus, mandible, scapula, vertebral facets, humerus, radius, femur, tibia, metatarsal.
Measurements: Max skull frag size 18mm, max long bone frag size 39mm.
Colours: White/grey.
Teeth: 7 root frags, unidentified.
Pathology: -

Cremation burial 0051 (0052): adult ??female

Quantification: Total weight 57.8g: Skull 45 (14.4g), axial 4 (0.9g), upper limb 21 (20.5g), lower limb 4 (2.1g), unidentified (19.9g).
Description: Urned cremation burial, partial.
Condition: Fair, a few large fragments.
Determination of age: Size of bones.
Determination of sex: Appears gracile.
Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault (thin), maxilla, mandible, ilium, rib, humerus, ulna, femur shaft.
Measurements: Max skull frag size 17mm, max long bone frag size 36mm (5 joining frags humerus 88mm).
Colours: White and grey.
Teeth: 3 small frags tooth root.
Pathology: One fragment of ?humerus appears to have callus formation, poss fracture?

Cremation burial 0059 (0060): adult male, adult ??female and juvenile

Quantification: Total weight 62.2g: Skull 28 (23.1g), axial 3 (14.1g), upper limb 4 (4.7g), lower limb 30 (49.6g), unidentified long bone 10 (3.6g), unidentified (14.1g).
Description: Urned cremation burial, base only in situ.
Condition: Fair, mostly large fragments including half of the right acetabulum as a complete piece.
Determination of age: Size of bones.
Determination of sex: One gracile adult, one robust adult?
Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault (occipital), large fragment of lumbar vertebra, finger phal, humerus, ulna, femur, tibia, fibula, metatarsal. Some fragments appear similar to 0049 and 0052?
Measurements: Max skull frag size 32mm (2 joining frags occipital 40mm), max long bone frag size 18mm.
Colours: White.

Teeth: -
Pathology: -

Cremation burial 0065 (0063): ?young adult ?female

Quantification: Total weight 342.8g: Skull 170 (43.7g), axial 25 (5.3g), upper limb 17 (9.9g), lower limb 64 (48.2g), unidentified (235.7g).
Description: Urned cremation burial.
Condition: Fair, a few large fragments, some abraded.
Determination of age: Size of bones, lambdoid suture open.
Determination of sex: Gracile supra-orbital.
Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault (R supra-orbital, occipital), mandibular condyle, vertebrae, ribs, humerus, ulna, finger phals, femur, tibia, fibula.
Measurements: Max skull frag size 32mm, max long bone frag size 44mm (2 joining tib 59mm)
Colours: White and cream/buff, some abraded white.
Teeth: 7 root frags, unidentified.
Pathology: -

Cremation burial 0085 (0086 and 0098): adult ?male

Quantification: Total weight 1331.6g: Skull 228 (104.1g), axial 100 (96.1g), upper limb 82 (89.9g), lower limb 137 (202.8g), unidentified (838.7g). 3 animal bone (1.5g).
Description: Urned cremation burial.
Condition: Good, some large fragments. Concreted dark soil on many frags makes ID difficult.
Determination of age: Size of bones.
Determination of sex: Large glabella.
Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault (frontal, parietal, occipital, temporal), mandible, ribs, C verts, axis odontoid proc, L verts (no OP), ilium, hum shaft, dist hum, rad shaft, ulna shaft, 15 finger phals (complete ?4th middle 33mm long, complete distal 17mm and 21mm), distal MCs, fem, dist fem, patella, tib, fib, MC1, hall phals, 9 toe phals, sesamoid.
Measurements: Max skull frag size 38mm, max long bone frag size 51mm.
Colours: White.
Teeth: 63 root frags, including 17 molar and 11 single root.
Pathology: Sup-ant border of one L vertebra poss infection?

Unurned cremation burials/deposits

Cremation burial 0017: mature adult male

Quantification: Total weight 100.9g: Skull 28 (23.1g), axial 3 (14.1g), upper limb 4 (4.7g), lower limb 30 (49.6g), unidentified long bone 10 (3.6g), unidentified (14.1g).
Description: Urned cremation burial, recovered from machine bucket.
Condition: Fair, mostly large fragments including half of the right acetabulum as a complete piece.
Determination of age: Size of bones, fusion of epiphyses.
Determination of sex: Acetabulum appears wide, large occipital crests.
Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault (including left zygoma), tooth root, distal radius, right acetabulum, femur shaft, tibia shaft and proximal frag, fibula shaft, both distal hallucial phalanges, frag of calcaneum.
Measurements: Max skull frag size 30mm (zygoma), max long bone frag size 68mm (fibula).
Colours: White and cream/buff. Occasionally grey inside thicker pieces.
Teeth: 1 root frag, unidentified.
Pathology: New bone growth on some muscle attachments?

Cremation burial 0018 (0019): mature adult male

Quantification: Total weight 292.3g: Skull 30 (9.0g), axial 2 (0.5g), upper limb 11 (5.6g), lower limb 63 (63.9g), unidentified long bone 65 (31.6g), unidentified (181.7g).
Description: Unurned cremation burial.
Condition: Fair, mostly very small fragments, a few abraded.

Determination of age: Size of bones, fusion of epiphyses.
 Determination of sex: Large occipital crests.
 Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault (including occipital, lateral supra-orbital), tooth root, vertebral facets, humerus distal end, finger phalanges, leg bone shafts.
 Measurements: Max skull frag size 18mm, max long bone frag size 31mm.
 Colours: White and cream/buff. Occasionally grey inside thicker pieces.
 Teeth: 2 root frags, unidentified.
 Pathology: Possible osteophytes on one finger phalanx, and new bone growth on some muscle attachments?

Cremation burial 0045 (0047): young adult male

Quantification: Total weight 91.6g: Skull 37 (18.2g), axial 17 (16.4g), upper limb 8 (2.7g), lower limb 35 (18.4g), unidentified (35.9g).
 Description: Unurned cremation burial? Secondary fill of pit.
 Condition: Fair, some large fragments. Tibia mainly white, abraded.
 Determination of age: Size of bones, fusion of cranial sutures.
 Determination of sex: Large occipital crest.
 Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault (glabella, occipital crest, zygomatic process, petrous temporal), C vertebrae, ribs, S1, ulna, carpal, femur, tibia.
 Measurements: Max skull frag size 26mm, max long bone frag size 30mm.
 Colours: White/grey.
 Teeth: 2 root frags, unidentified.
 Pathology: -

Cremation burial 0048 (0049): adult male, adult female, infant, juvenile, sub-adult

Quantification: Total weight 2277.0g: Skull 545 (216.3g), axial 204 (110.8g), upper limb 137 (108.3g), lower limb 366 (359.8g), unidentified (1481.8g).
 Description: Unurned cremation burial, excavated in four spits.
 Condition: Good, some large and very large pieces.
 Determination of age: Size of bones (infant cranial frags), fusion of epiphyses (1 large, 1 small unfused), teeth (juv c.5-6 years), cranial sutures open (one adult prob young), possible degeneration (one adult middle-aged?), pubis of sub-adult or young adult.
 Determination of sex: Female: occipital crest and supra-orbital gracile, ?wide sciatic notch; Male: ulna with large muscle markings, large supra-orbital.
 Identified elements: *Spit 1*: Cranial vault (cranial sutures open/closed but patent), axis, C and upper T verts, ribs, iliac jt, pubis, hum shaft, ulna shaft, carpals, fingers, femoral linea aspera and shaft, tibia and fibula shafts, talus, toe phals.
Spit 2: Cranial vault (incl some ?infant), occipital with smooth crest, C verts, L vert, ilium/acetabulum (?wide sciatic notch), ribs, hum shaft and distal, ulna, carpal navicular, MC1 head, distal tibia (could be full-sized epiph), 1 small sesamoid, juvenile MT (unfused prox), unfused fibula end of inf/juv, long bone shafts of all main bones.
Spit 3: Adult & juv cranial vault, L glabella frag (large), C and upper T verts, ribs, hum head and shaft, ulna shaft, finger phals including 2 juv & proximal epiphysis, 2 small sesamoids, talus, toe distal phals.
Spit 4: Cranial vault (ad & juv), mand/max, L glabella frag (gracile), ilium, ?ischium, vertebral facets, ribs, carpals, ulna, humerus, radius, finger phals, femur, tibia, fibula, distal femoral epiphysis, toe phals, some white frags poss juv legs? (15.9g in unident), 2 frags with unfused epiph (1 large, 1 small).
 Measurements: Max skull frag size 36mm, max long bone frag size 50mm.
 Colours: Mostly white/grey, occasionally pale brown (especially ribs).
 Teeth: *Spit 1*: 1 ?lower incisor tooth root
Spit 2: 6 tooth frags
Spit 3: 20 tooth root frags (4 single root, 6 molars, rest uncertain)
Spit 4: 15 tooth root frags, 2 crowns (lower M3 & PM - 5-6yrs?)
 Pathology: Osteophytes of one lumbar vertebra and distal humerus.

Cremation burial 0061 (0062): adult

Quantification: Total weight 71.9g: Skull 38 (10.2g), axial 9 (1.5g), upper limb 12 (8.3g), lower limb 9 (7.8g), unidentified (44.1g).

Description: Unurned cremation burial or pyre debris.

Condition: Fair, mostly small fragments.

Determination of age: Size of bones.

Determination of sex: -

Identified elements: Difficult to identify anything due to thick deposits of black soil, but skull vault, vertebral facets, humerus, femur, tibia all present

Measurements: Max skull frag size 34mm, max long bone frag size 34mm.

Colours: White and cream/buff.

Teeth: -

Pathology: -

Cremation burial 0070 (0069): adult male, adult female, infant, juvenile, sub-adult

Quantification: Total weight 2185.8g: Skull 710 (279.6g), axial 312 (150.0g), upper limb 93 (104.2g), lower limb 130 (168.3g), unidentified (1483.7g).

Description: Unurned cremation burial.

Condition: Good, many large fragments.

Determination of age: Size of bones, teeth (juvenile c.4 years), fusion of epiphyses (sub-adult c.14-16 yrs).

Determination of sex: Three fragments of zygoma (adult male, adult female, sub-adult).

Identified elements: *Adult/sub-adult*: Cranial vault, mand/max, petrous temporal, R & L temporal, R supra-orbital & zygoma, sub-ad R supra-orb frag, L zygoma frag, another R zygoma (adult); frags all 7 C verts, some T & L frags, ribs, S1, L acetabulum, iliac crest, ?sciatic notch (not enough for sex); hum, ulna prox & shaft, distal hum epiphysis, 7 adult distal phals, 7 adult prox/mid phals, 12 frags sub-ad phals incl 4 epiphyses, 3 carpals; fem, tib, tib, tarsals, MT1 head (1 adult, 1 recently fused), patella, epiphyses of prox fem, prox tib, post calc, dist femur. *Infant/juvenile*: cranial vault, mandible, petrous temporal x 3?, C1, ribs, verts, scapula, finger phal, patella, femur, tibia. Sizes of bones suggest at least 2 inds, most of unident material is long bone.

Measurements: Max skull frag size 41mm, max long bone frag size 65mm.

Colours: White and cream/buff, some grey. Juvenile bone mostly white.

Teeth: 51 adult root frags. 26 crown/deciduous root frags (4+ molars, canine, PM, mesial incisor).

Pathology: Slight OP of some vertebral fragments.

Pit 0072 (0071): ?adult

Quantification: Total weight 4.4g: Skull 0, axial 0, upper limb 1 (2.5g), lower limb 1 (1.4g), unidentified (0.5g).

Description: Probably intrusive from 0070.

Condition: Small fragments.

Determination of age: Size of bones.

Determination of sex: -

Identified elements: ?Radius and ?fibula.

Measurements: Max long bone frag size 40mm.

Colours: White.

Teeth: -

Pathology: -

Cremation burial 0079: ?mature adult

Quantification: Total weight 154.5g: Skull 46 (9.7g), axial 14 (9.1g), upper limb 10 (6.2g), lower limb 26 (22.9g), unidentified (106.6g).

Description: Urned cremation burial, recovered from machine bucket.

Condition: Fair, mostly small fragments.

Determination of age: Size of bones, some degeneration.

Determination of sex: -

Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault, verts, ribs, ilium, ?pubis, hum, ulna, fem, tib.

Measurements: Max skull frag size 19mm, max long bone frag size 35mm.
Colours: White.
Teeth: 4 root frags, unidentified.
Pathology: Osteophytes on vertebrae?

Cremation burial 0082 (0081): adult

Quantification: Total weight 230.0g: Skull 67 (23.2g), axial 11 (6.8g), upper limb 9 (6.7g), lower limb 35 (44.2g), unidentified (181.7g).
Description: Unurned cremation burial.
Condition: Fair, mostly small fragments.
Determination of age: Size of bones.
Determination of sex: -
Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault, maxilla, pet temp, verts, ribs, hum, finger phal, tib, prox fem, fib, toe phals.
Measurements: Max skull frag size 27mm, max long bone frag size 55mm.
Colours: White.
Teeth: 4 root frags, unidentified.
Pathology: -

Pit 0088 (0090): unidentified

Quantification: Total weight 0.5g: unidentified (0.5g).
Description: Redeposited?
Condition: 5 small fragments.
Determination of age: -
Determination of sex: -
Identified elements: None
Measurements: -
Colours: White.
Teeth: -
Pathology: -

Cremation burial 0096 (0094 and 0097): ?young female, infant, juvenile c.8

Quantification: Total weight 1428.7g: Skull 574 (161.1g), axial 130 (49.5g), upper limb 97 (83.7g), lower limb 160 (171.6g), unidentified (962.8g). 10 animal (4.2g).
Description: Unurned cremation burial in two deposits within a single pit.
Condition: Good, some large fragments, but most less than 10mm.
Determination of age: Size of bones, teeth (juvenile c.8 years), size of infant zygoma.
Determination of sex: Gracile bones.
Identified elements: *Adult*: Cranial vault (occipital, frontal orbit), two zygoma, maxilla, petrous temporal, frags C verts, L vert facets, ribs, hum, distal hum epicondyle (gracile), rad, ulna prox & shaft, MC head, finger phals, fem, L patella, tib, fib, talus, MT1 head, toe phals.
Infant/juvenile: cranial vault, two zygoma (juv and inf), ribs, verts, distal hum epiphysis, finger phals, patella, femur, tibia. Sizes of bones suggest at least 2 inds, most of unident material is long bone.
Measurements: Max skull frag size 30mm, max long bone frag size 68mm.
Colours: White and cream/buff, some grey. Juvenile bone mostly white.
Teeth: 45 root frags, 13 crown frags (6+ molars, canine, PM).
Pathology: Wormian bone (prob juvenile).

Appendix 7.1 Plant macrofossils and other remains

(Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3)

Sample No.	Context No	Feature Type and Sample Description	Bulk Volume Size (L)	Flot Size (ml)
15	0078	Small pit/possible cremation pyre debris	10	50
16	0080	Cremation pyre debris - burnt bone flecks/fragments present	30	75
17	0081	Cremation pyre debris	20	75
18	0083	Cremation	20	25
19	0090	Charcoal rich fill of pit 0088.	40	950
20	0094	Cremation pyre debris	74	200
21	0098	Soil removed from c. Urn 0086 during excavation	30	50
21	0098	Fill from outside urn 0086	unk	25
22	0097	Cremation pyre debris	50	150
13	0054	Fill of pit 0053	unk	25
23	0087	Fill from inside urn 0086	unk	25

Table 5.1. Sample descriptions

Sample	Context	Feature Type and Sample Description	Uncharred Seeds	Uncharred root/rhizome fragments	Charred Seeds	Charred Grains	Charred miscellaneous	Charcoal flecks (<4mm)	Identifiable Charcoal(>4mm)	Charred Twigs
13	0054	Fill of pit 0053	E	A	-	E	-	E	A	-
15	0078	Small pit/possible cremation pyre debris	-	A	-	-	-	A	C	-
16	0080	Cremation pyre debris - burnt bone flecks/fragments present	E	D	-	-	-	A	C	-
17	0081	Cremation pyre debris	E	D	-	-	E	A	B	E
18	0083	Cremation	E	E	-	-	-	A	D	-
19	0090	Charcoal rich pit fill of 0088.	-	D	-	E	E	A	A	E
20	0094	Cremation pyre debris	-	E	-	-	E	A	B	-
21	0098	Soil removed from around Urn 0086 during excavation.	E	A	-	-	-	A	E	-
21	0098	Fill from outside urn 0086	-	B	-	-	-	-	E	-
22	0097	Cremation pyre debris	E	D	E	-	-	-	D	-
23	0087	Fill from urn 0086	E	A	E	E	-	A	C	-

Table 5.2. Sample contents – Plant Remains

Key (Quantity) = A >200, B 100-200, C 50-100, D 10-50, E 1-10

Sample	Context	Feature Type and Sample Description	terrestrial mollusca	small mammal uncharred bone	charred bone fragments	uncharred bone fragments
13	0054	Fill of pit 0053	-	-	-	-
15	0078	Small pit/possible cremation pyre debris	E	-	-	D
16	0080	Cremation pyre debris - burnt bone flecks/fragments present	-	-	E	-
17	0081	Cremation pyre debris	-	E	-	-
18	0083	Cremation	-	-	E	-
19	0090	Charcoal rich pit fill of 0088.	E	-	-	-
20	0094	Cremation pyre debris	E	-	D	-
21	0098	Soil removed from around Urn 0086 during excavation.	D	-	-	-
22	0097	Cremation pyre debris	E	-	E	-
21	0098	Fill from outside urn 0086 [cxt]	E	-	-	-
23	0087	Fill from urn 0086	D	-	-	-

Table 5.3. Sample contents – Faunal Remains

Key (Quantity) = A >200, B 100-200, C 50-100, D 10-50, E 1-10



Appendix 8. Radiocarbon Dating
Certificate

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

03 April 2014

Laboratory Code SUERC-51254 (GU33042)

Submitter Cathy Tester
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference DBN132 Cherry Tree Inn, Debenham
Context Reference DBN132-0087
Sample Reference DBN132-0087

Material Cremated bone : Human

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -20.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3299 ± 35

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

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

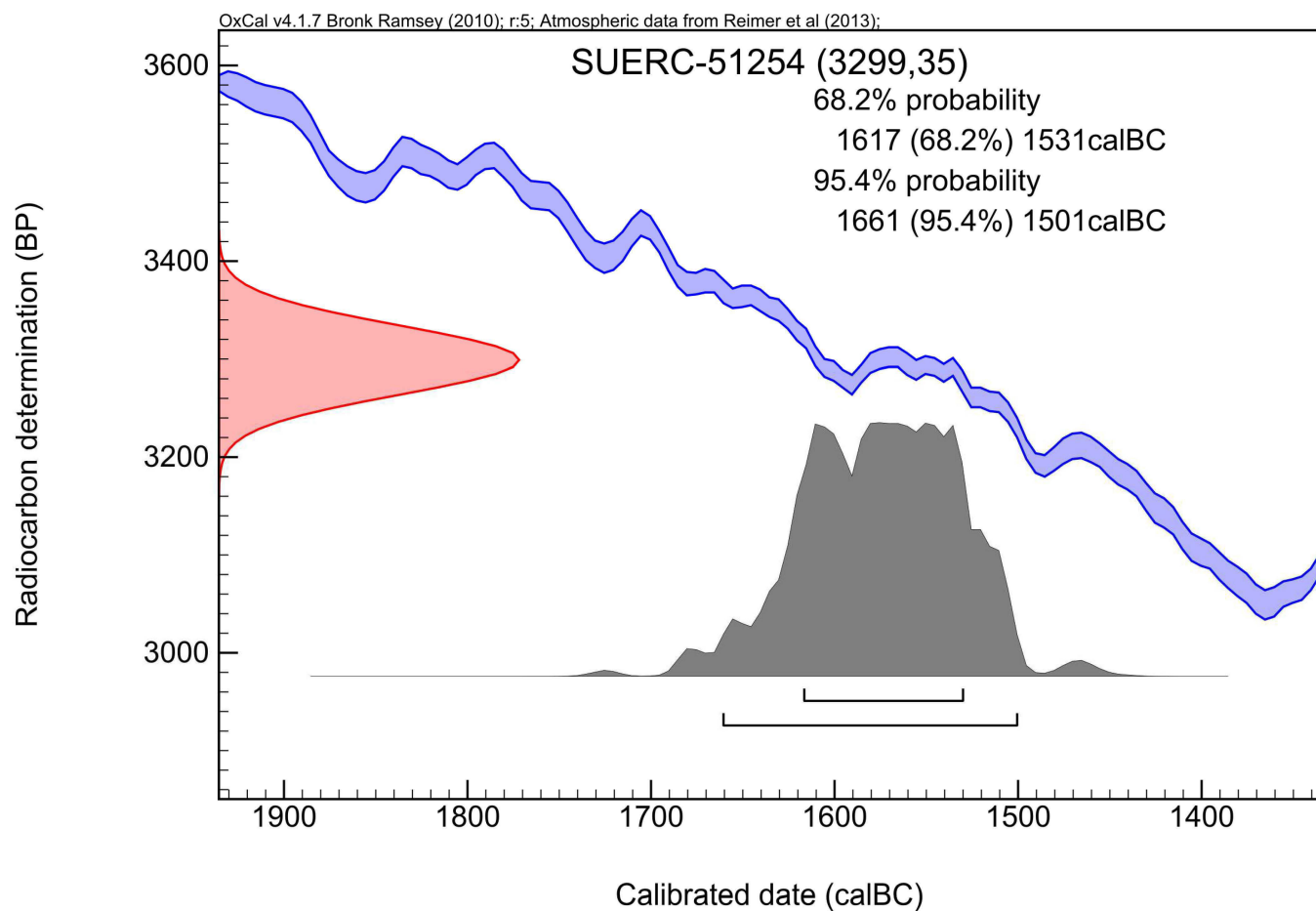
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 03/04/2014

Checked and signed off by :- *N. Rull*

Date :- 03/04/2014

Calibration Plot





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

03 April 2014

Laboratory Code SUERC-51255 (GU33043)

Submitter Cathy Tester
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference DBN132 Cherry Tree Inn, Debenham
Context Reference DBN132-0094
Sample Reference DBN132-0094

Material Cremated bone : Human

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.3 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3185 \pm 35

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

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

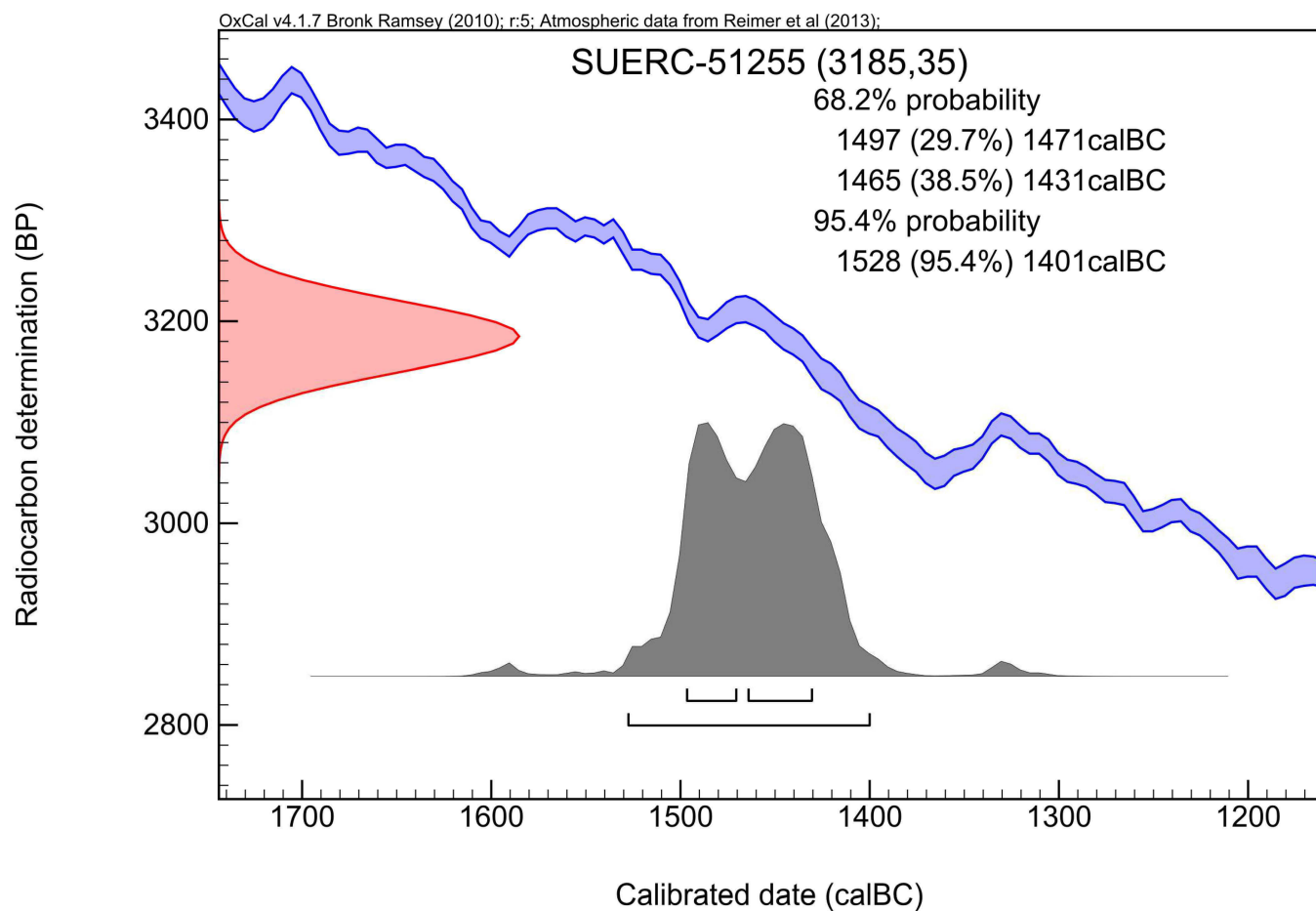
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 03/04/2014

Checked and signed off by :- *N. Russell*

Date :- 03/04/2014

Calibration Plot



Appendix 9. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-151294

Project details

Project name	DBN 132, Cherry Tree Inn, Debenham
Short description of the project	Further archaeological monitoring of stripping in advance of renovations to the rear of the old Cherry Tree Inn building revealed further cremation burials and ditches to add to those found in previous phases of the site.
Project dates	Start: 13-05-2013 End: 20-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DBN 132 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2780/10 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2013/077 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	CREMATION Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	CREMATION URN Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BURNT BONE Middle Bronze Age
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation"", ""Part Excavation""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK DEBENHAM DBN 132 Cherry Tree Inn, Debenham (phase 2)
Postcode	IP14 6QT
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1749 6290 52.2207717433 1.1844853336 52 13 14 N 001 11 04 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cherry Tree Inn (Phase 2), Debenham DBN 132 Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	2013/077
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A short report in house style, wire-comb bound and card covered.
Entered by	Simon Cass (Simon.cass@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	24 July 2014

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