Suffolk County Council

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/058

Culford School Air Tennis Hall, Culford CUL 045

S. Cass

www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

Lucy Robinson, **County Director of Economy, Skills and Environment**
Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX.

HER Information

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Curatorial Officer:	**Jess Tipper**
Project Officers:	**Robert Atfield and Simon Cass**
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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Culford School, Culford, in advance of the construction of a new indoor tennis facility. This was after trial trenching confirmed the presence of deposits dating to both the Iron Age and post-medieval periods, along with several undated features. The site, which is thought to lie within or near to the site of the original medieval village of Culford and within the area of ornamental gardens related to Culford Hall, identified evidence of significant activity in the later Bronze Age (c.1150-800BC) and the post-medieval period. An Early Bronze Age burial, with a complete food vessel, was also investigated within the site.

Despite the limited size of the site and the presence of modern services, several post-medieval ditches, a probable sand quarry pit, and a scatter of later Bronze Age pits were excavated, with a small group of undated postholes possibly representing some structural remains. A single Early Bronze Age infant burial, comprising mainly skull fragments and teeth, was found within a pit with a decorated food vessel and a group of four worked flint objects, which appeared to be intentionally placed within the burial. The human skull, and other human bone found elsewhere on the site, may have been redeposited (or be representative of contemporary irreverent disposal of the dead). Unfortunately, the remains were not suitable for more precise scientific dating techniques. The finds assemblage clearly indicates an area of prehistoric activity, with Early Bronze Age (and later) funerary deposits and occupation. In addition there is some evidence of activity both before (early Neolithic residual finds) and after (a single Iron Age pit), with the most recent features comprising post-medieval ditching (probably relating to the formal gardens for Culford Hall).

There is little potential for further research regarding the agreed Regional Research Agenda for Bronze Age archaeology, with the deposits and human remains not being suitable for Carbon 14 dating combined to the small area excavated, and the lack of relevant features to the research aims put forward, although there may be some merit to including this site in a wider consideration of Bronze Age sites across the county for future research agenda purposes.

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation, after a phase of trial trenching to clarify the archaeological potential of the site, was carried out in advance of the construction of a new Tennis Air Hall at Culford School. Work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, dated 14th September 2007) to fulfil a planning condition on application SE/06/2300.The work was funded by Culford School.

2. The excavation

2.1 Site location

The site is located a short distance to the west of the modern village of Culford, within the bounds of Culford School, some 6km north of Bury St. Edmunds.

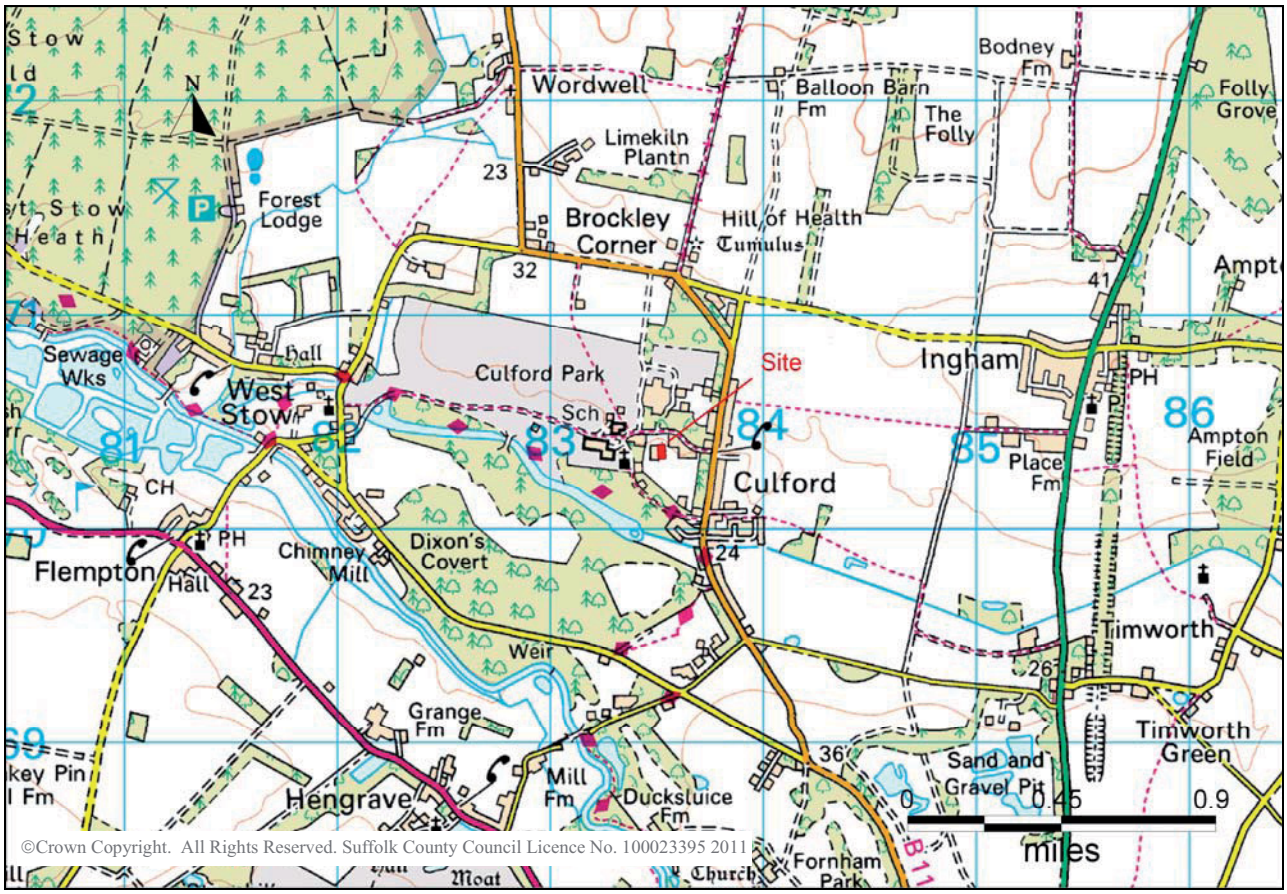

Figure 1. Site location

2.2 Geology and topography

The site lies within the grounds of Culford School, on a grassed area next to an existing sports facility, approximately 160m east of St Marys Church at TL 8351 7036 (Fig. 1) and at an approximate height of 35m AOD, with a slight slope down to the south and the River Lark. The underlying geology is varied, ranging from gravel-rich orangey brown sands to pale yellow pure sands, with areas of pale brown chalky clay present too.

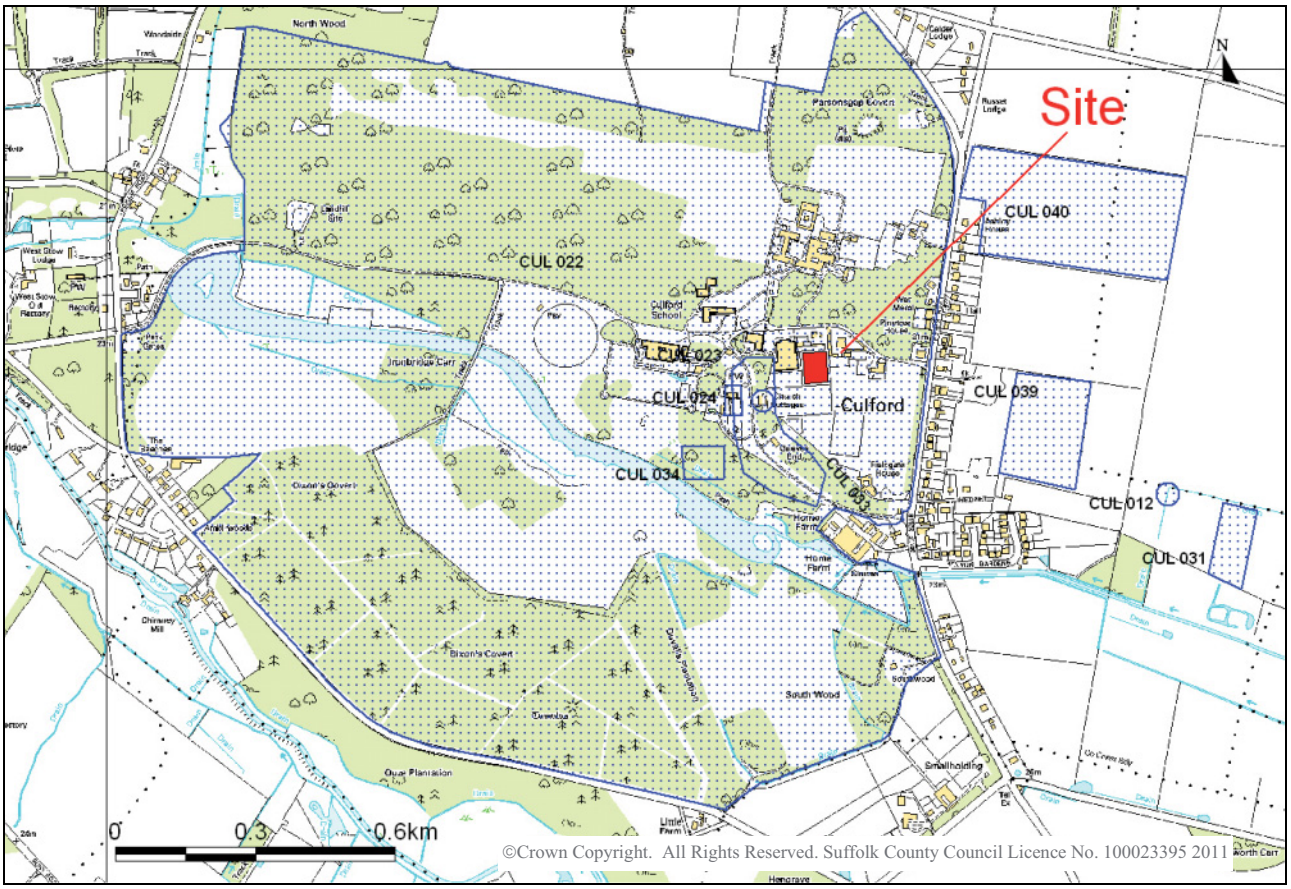

Figure 2. Site location within Culford School, showing selected HER entries

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

An evaluation of the site early in 2007 (SCCAS report no. 2007/49) as a part of this development revealed a significant concentration of archaeology with dateable features from both the Iron Age and post-medieval periods.

A range of finds from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period are known a short distance to the east of The Street (CUL 012, 031, 039 and 040). In addition, a Roman road (LMG 003) has been located c. 900m to the northeast.

The medieval village of Culford (CUL 033) is believed to be centred approximately 120m to the west of the site, just to the north of the village church (St Marys - CUL 024). Medieval activity is also known from a pottery scatter located in the gardens at Church Cottages (CUL 023) and an unoccupied moat is recorded on estate maps from 1742, 1791 and 1793 down by the river to the southwest (CUL 034, possibly the original hall site).

A Saxon *Sceatta* found c. 500m to the west (CUL 011) is the only evidence of activity from this period within proximity to the site.

Other HER entries generally relate to the post-medieval landscaping and utilisation of Culford Park (CUL 022 and 035). The site itself appears to lie outside the estate boundary as shown in the 1742 map of Thomas Wright, although it was clearly brought inside the estate by the time of the 1880 Ordnance Survey map (shown below).

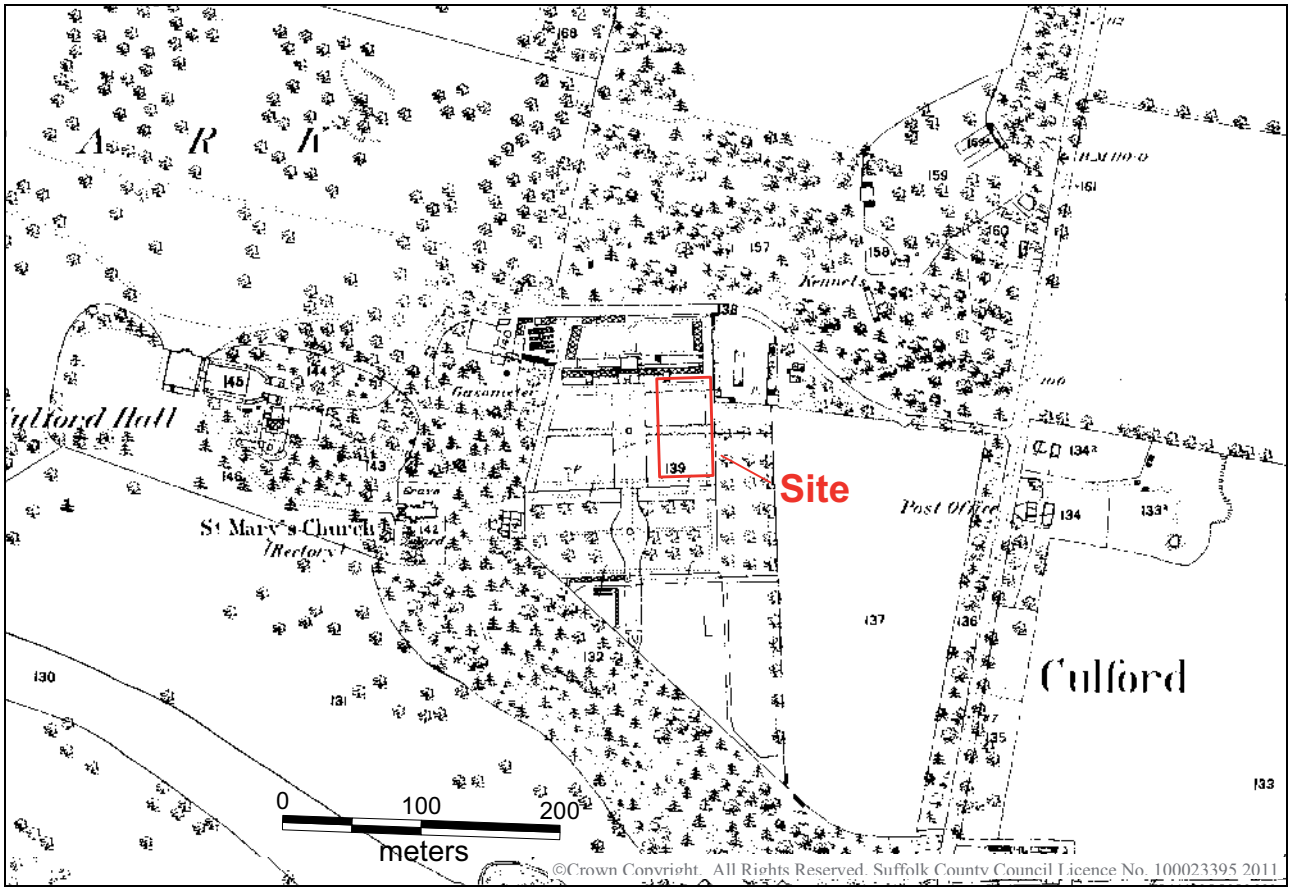

Figure 3. The site on the c.1880 OS

3. Methodology

Due the density of features located in the evaluation phase, it was decided that the site should progress to excavation prior to construction works beginning for the new building. However, due to the slope of the site, only the northern half of the building would cause significant sub-surface disruption so the excavation was confined to this area, with the southern area monitored when the footings were dug (Fig. 2).

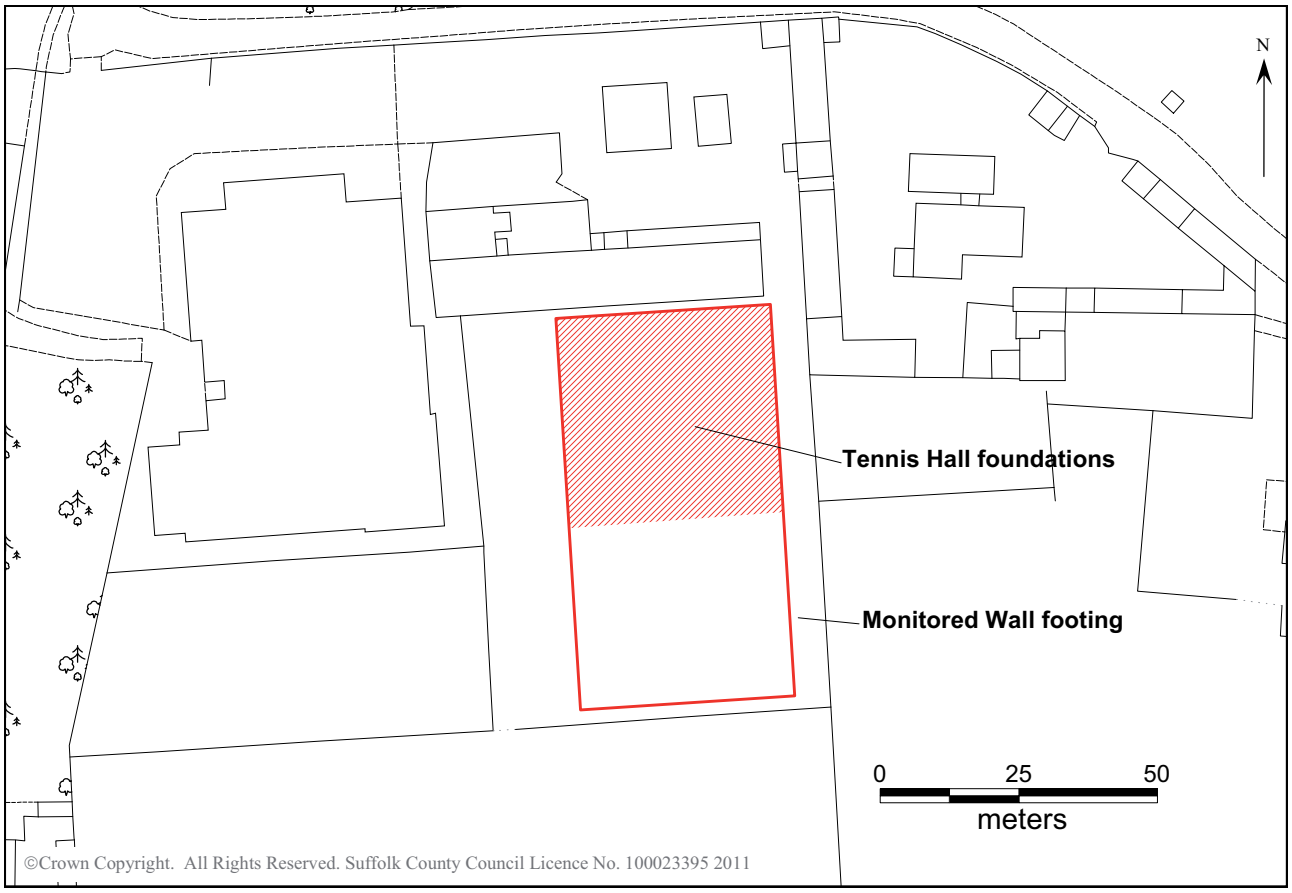

Figure 4. Division of excavation and monitoring areas

The site was stripped of top- and subsoil by a mechanical digger, equipped with a ditching bucket, to the top of the archaeologically relevant horizon, under constant archaeological supervision. Exposed features were then clearly visible and were individually cleaned and excavated by hand. Generally 50% of pits and postholes and 10% of ditches were excavated, although certain features were 100% removed. Sections were also placed to investigate stratigraphic relationships.

The stripping of the northern area involved the removal of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.4m-0.6m of subsoil deposits of silty sandy gravels across an area of c. 1500 sqm. This overlay the natural orange/yellow sands and gravels and chalky clay pockets. Unstratified finds were collected during the machining and recorded as 0001.

The monitoring of the southern footings revealed broadly similar stratigraphy, although no archaeological activity was evident.

The site was surveyed using a Total Station Theodolite and prominent features were then individually planned by hand, and sections recorded, at a scale of 1:20. A single context continuous numbering system was used for both areas of excavation. Digital colour and black and white print photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the archive.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record code CUL 045. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified by context, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database. Inked copies of section and drawings have also been made.

4. Results

4.1 Excavation Area

Figure 5 shows the features encountered during the excavation of the northern half of the site. Features 0056 and 0117 are highlighted as both produced human remains, though feature 0117 is thought to represent redeposition (or irregular disposal of the remains) due to the disarticulated nature of the bone. While features 0079 and 0106 also contained elements of human remains, these are believed to be residual inclusions/accidental re-interment rather than irreverent or irregular disposal of remains.

The large pit, 0045, is believed to be a quarrying pit, although no dateable artefacts were located within it.

The modern services affecting the site consisted of a foul water pipe on the western side, three live water pipes crossing the northern part of the area and a live electricity cable

crossing the northern end, then turning and running down the eastern edge of the site. Other than the areas disturbed by these services however, preservation of deposits appears to have remained good, with no visible agricultural damage (plough-scarring and the like).

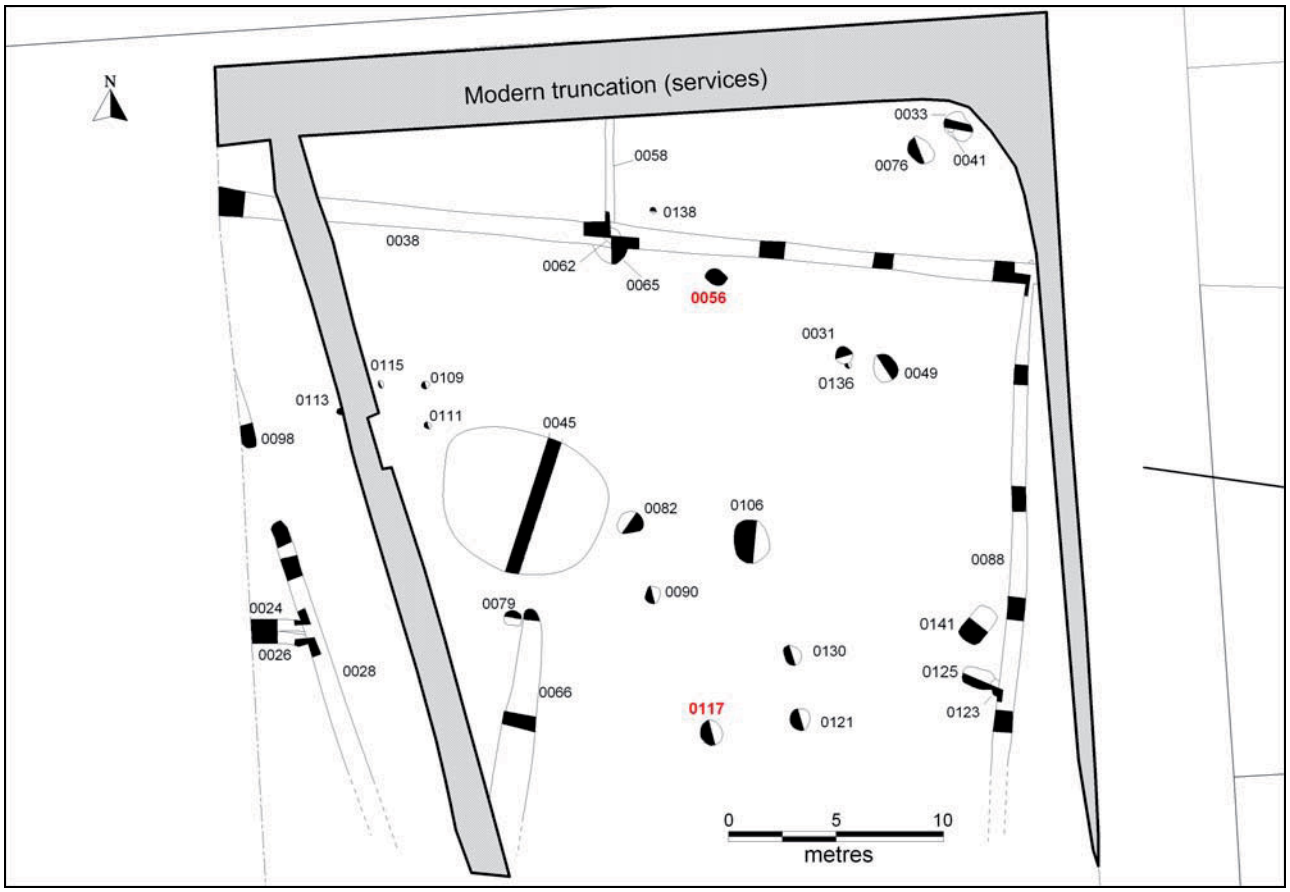

Figure 5. Plan of excavated area (intentional burials labelled in red)

Phase I: Prehistoric (Early/Later Bronze Age and Iron Age)

0033 was an irregular ovoid pit, in the north eastern corner of the site, with dimensions of 1.3m E-W and 0.98m N-S. It was 0.5m deep and contained four fills. The upper deposit (0034) was a mid brown silty sand with some burnt patches and stone inclusions and was 0.3m deep at its maximum extent. The tertiary fill (0035) was an orangey brown stony sand with burnt flint inclusions, only found at the eastern side of the pit and up to 0.17m thick. The secondary fill (0036) of the pit was a layer of burnt charcoally silt with inclusions of heavily burnt bone, burnt flint, pottery fragments and daub/ burnt clay. This fill was present in a thin band around the edge of the pit, up to 0.07m thick. It is possible that this represents a cremation pyre debris deposit. The primary fill of this pit was 0037, an orangey brown sandy deposit with no evidence of burning, and no inclusions. The fills

seem to be fire debris, with no evidence of *in-situ* burning at the base of the pit, and the dateable artefacts were securely stratified within the third deposit (0036).

0041 was a small pit cut into the surface of 0033. It was a stretched ovoid pit 0.3m E-W, 0.5m N-S and 0.14m deep, cut into the western side of 0033. The fill (0042) was a dark brown mixed silty sand with occasional stone inclusions. No burnt remains were found in the fill of this pit.

0049 was a moderately sized pit, situated in the eastern central part of the site. It was 1.2m wide, 1.39m long and 0.4m deep, with near vertical sides and a shallow, nearly flat base. Its upper fill (0050), a mid brownish orange soft sand approximately 0.1m deep, contained some fragments of pottery and fired clay, although no other evidence of burning was present. The tertiary fill (0051) was a light-mid orangey brown soft sand with chalk flecking approximately 0.1m thick. The secondary fill (0052) was a narrow band, c. 0.03m thick) of dark grey soft sand, becoming lighter to the southeast, sealing the primary fill, 0053. This deposit was c. 0.2m thick, and was a light-mid orangey brown soft sand with moderate chalk flecking, which also contained pottery and bone fragments.

0056 was an ovoid grave just to the south of the east-west orientated ditch 0038 (Plate 1, Fig. 6). It was originally thought to be similar to the other pits in the eastern half of the site, and was half-sectioned. During excavation, human remains were encountered, so the rest of the pit was excavated in 0.05m spits. A large Early Bronze Age Food Vessel was found by the remains of a skull. Four worked flint objects (0093-0095) were apparently intentionally placed within the pit as well, although additional flints were encountered elsewhere in the fill. The feature measured 0.8m wide by 1.1m long and was 0.18m deep, with a shallow curved profile. The human remains are believed to relate to a juvenile c. 8 years old at the time of death, although the limited nature of the remains and its poor condition precluded any further analysis of gender or pathology, etc. The lack of further remains is believed to be related to preservation issues, or disarticulation prior to burial for an unknown reason, since no further remains were identified from Sample 11 taken from this feature.

Plate 1. Grave 0056, facing north-east (1m scale)

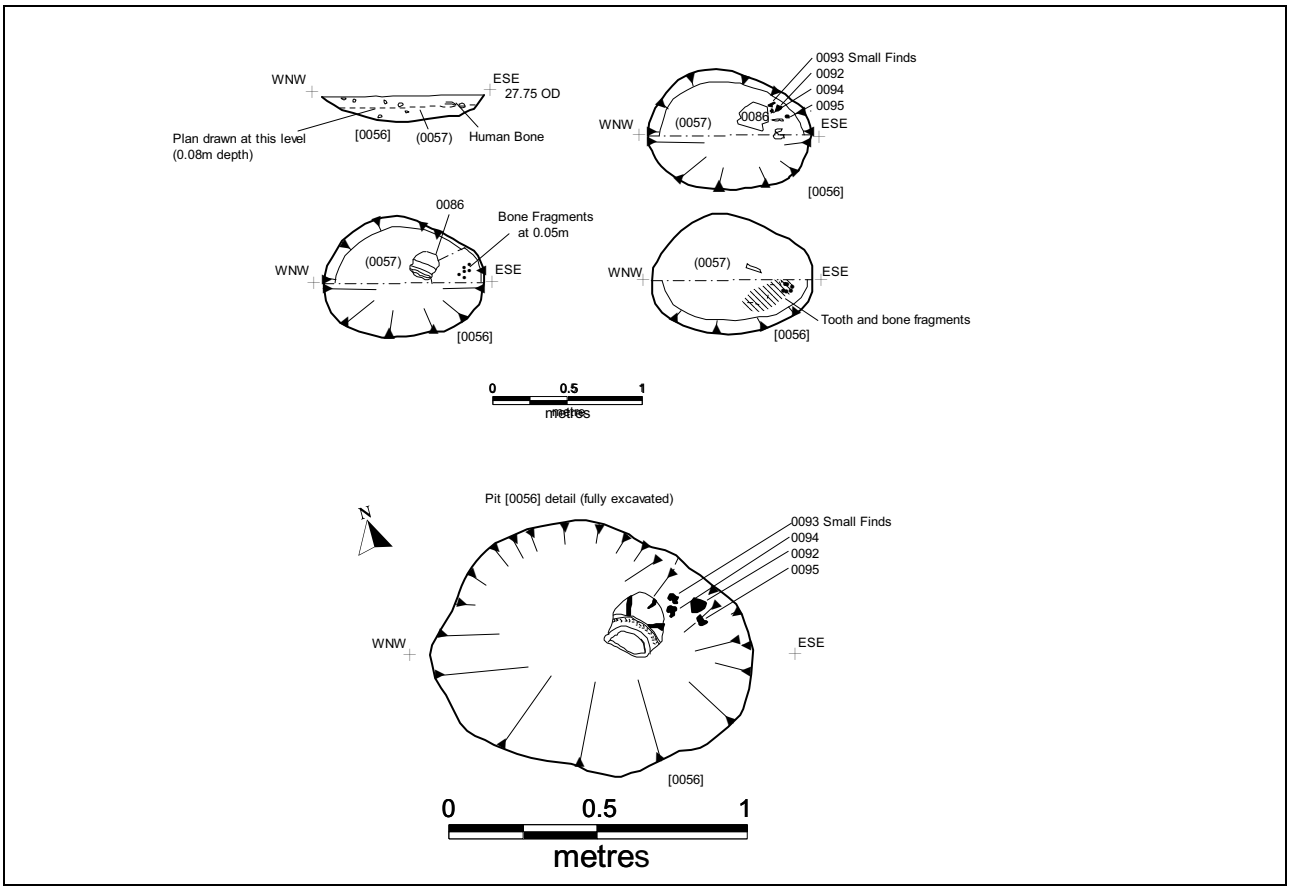

Figure 6. Phase I: Grave 0056 Detail

0062 was a pit (estimated diameter 0.95m) at the junction of ditches 0038 and 0058 in the central northern part of the site. It had vertical sides and appeared to have a concave base which was possibly stepped to the south, and it was 0.88m deep. The upper portion of this feature was totally truncated by ditch 0038 (fig. 9), but the primary fill and at least part of the secondary fill remained intact. The secondary fill (0063 and 0071) was a mid brownish grey silty soft sand with occasional small gravel inclusions c. 0.21m thick, which provided both pottery and flint artefacts. The primary fill (only seen in the northern excavated quarter – 0064) was a light brown-grey (beige?) sandy silt 0.34m deep, again with occasional small gravel inclusions, that contained a single pot sherd dating to the Early Bronze Age. This feature was cut through the fills of 0065.

0065 was a shallow pit, just to the south of 0062. Although totally truncated on its northern side by ditch 0038 (fig. 9), enough remained to estimate its likely original dimensions with reasonable accuracy. The diameter of the pit was approximately 1.5m, and where undisturbed it was up to 0.3m deep. The primary fill (0068) was a mid brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions and three pottery fragments. The secondary fill (0097) was mixed dark brown/black silty soft sand with occasional charcoal fragments and a single pot fragment. The tertiary fill (0096) was a mid orangey brown silty sand with very occasional small gravel inclusions, and contained both bone and pot fragments.

0066 was a small ditch, approximately 12m long (within the site bounds) c. 1.5m wide and 0.34m deep, entering the site from the south. It terminated just before reaching the large pit 0045 in the middle of the site. It was filled with a mid orangey brown soft sand (0067, 0078 at its northern terminus) and finds included pottery, bone fragments and flints.

0076 was a pit in the north eastern corner of the site, near 0033 and 0041. It was 1.13m wide by 1.04m long and 0.32m deep, filled with 0077. This was a mixed stoney sand ranging from very light to very dark brown in colour. Finds included pottery, bone and flints.

0079 was a shallow pit to the west of the terminus of ditch 0066. It was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep, with a shallow concave profile. The secondary fill (0080) was a mottled mid-dark greyish brown / mid orangey brown soft sand with pottery, bone and flint finds while the primary fill (0081) was a mid orangey brown soft sand which contained both Iron Age pottery and bone artefacts. The primary fill of this pit produced small abraded fragments of pottery dating to the later Bronze Age, believed to be residual while the pit is likely to be of

Iron Age date. The fragments of human skeletal remains found in the secondary fill of this pit are also believed to be residual in nature (see page 34), and the possibility that they were from the same individual as the bone found in feature 0106 (neither apparently in their original inhumation location), suggests that they may have been redeposited more than once.

0082 was a shallow ovoid pit just to the east of pit 0045 in the middle of the site. It was approximately 1.1m in diameter, and 0.12m deep, with a gently sloped side and an undulating base, filled with 0083, a medium/dark brown sandy silt with infrequent gravel inclusions and containing pottery, bone and flints.

0090 was an ovoid pit just to the south of 0082, near the centre of the site. The pit was 0.85m in diameter, and 0.25m deep. 0091 was a mid/dark brown/black sandy silt which contained pot, bone and flints, and possibly some charcoal flecks.

0106 was a large ovoid pit 1.7m wide by 2.0m long, to the east of pits 0082 and 0090. It was 0.4m deep, with almost vertical sides and a flat base and filled with 0107, a mid brown silty sand with very occasional small gravels, chalk flecks and yellow sand mottling. While a single piece of human bone was recovered from this pit (see page 34), the preservation of animal bone in the fill suggests that had more human remains been present they should have been recoverable. The human bone has been noted as potentially from the same individual as that in pit 0079.

0117 was a circular pit, possibly incorporating a re-cut of the feature (though this was not determinable on site), 1.1m in diameter and 0.42m deep, towards the southern edge of the excavation area (Plate 2, Fig. 7). There were two fills of this feature, although either could be the primary fill. 0118 was an orangey light brown silty sand with some clay pockets and medium-large subangular stones throughout. Deposit 0119 was a mixed deposit of dark brown/black silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and large subangular stones throughout. There was no evidence of *in-situ* burning, although some of the stones showed signs of heat alteration. Finds included a large quantity of pottery, bone, flint and possible pot-boilers. In addition, the upper part of a human skull (0120) was recovered. It was lying on its side, facing west-southwest towards the southern part of the pit and did not appear to have been heat-affected/burnt. This is believed to represent secondary inhumation or possibly a special deposit of incomplete, disarticulated remains.

Plate 2. Pit 0117, facing east (1m scale)

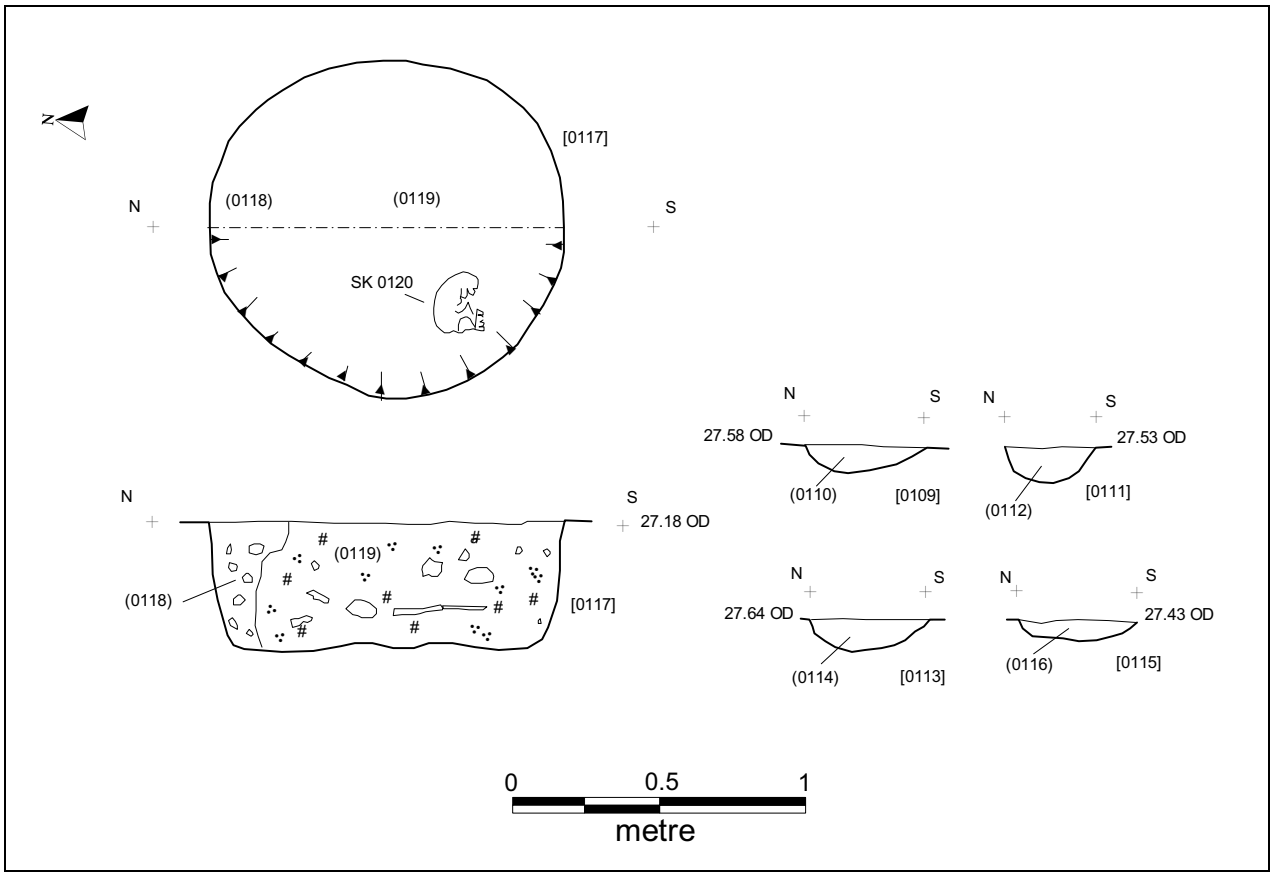

Figure 7. Phase I: Pit 0117 and Group 0108 Detail

0121 was a circular pit to the east of pit 0117, approximately 1.1m in diameter and 0.56m deep, filled with 0127, 0128 and 0129. The tertiary fill (0127) was a dark brown silty sand 0.21m deep, with moderate charcoal fragments and stone inclusions, and the artefacts recovered included pottery, bone and flints. The secondary fill (0128) was a very light brown/yellow sand with very frequent stone inclusions, 0.1m deep and the primary fill (0129) was a medium/very dark brown silty sand, 0.28m deep, with frequent stone inclusions and a significant quantity of charcoal and burnt clay/daub deposits. Unfortunately no samples were retained from this feature for later analysis.

0123 was a small pit between 0125 and 0088 towards the south eastern corner of the site. It was approximately 0.55m in diameter, and 0.22m deep, filled with a mid orangey brown soft sand deposit (0124) from which a single sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recovered. Due to its location within an area of relatively dense later Bronze Age occupation, and despite its indeterminate relationship with 0125, it is not unreasonable to consider this feature as of a similar date with the only visible stratigraphic relationship in section being its truncation by undated ditch 0088 (see Appendix 11).

0125 was an ovoid pit 1.44m long, 0.94m wide and 0.29m deep, adjacent to 0123 towards the south eastern corner of the site. It had shallow sides and an irregular concave base. The secondary fill (0126) was a mid orangey brown soft sand with frequent stones, mainly angular flints with occasional burnt sandstone, c. 0.1m deep and contained several fragments of pottery of later Bronze Age date. The primary fill (0134) was a light orangey brown soft sand 0.2m deep, becoming slightly darker towards the base of the pit. Due to the similarity between this fill and 0124, and the imprecise dating of the pottery from deposit 0123, it has not been possible to discern a relationship between the two features.

0130 was a circular pit, approximately 1.05m in diameter and 0.53m in depth, between pits 0121 and 0106 towards the south eastern corner of the site, which had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The upper fill (0131) was a mid brown silty sand 0.2m thick with frequent small-medium stones with occasional pot and bone fragments. The tertiary fill (0132) was a thin band (c. 0.04m thick) of black silty sand with charcoal flecking and very occasional pottery fragments. This sealed 0133, the secondary deposit, a mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal stained patches, small stones, bone fragments and very occasional pottery fragments. The primary fill (0135) of this pit was a pale

brown/yellow silty sand with moderate amounts of small-medium irregular stones. It contained frequent daub and very occasional abraded pottery assigned an overall prehistoric date.

0141 was a large ovoid pit, just to the north of features 0123 and 0125, towards the south eastern corner of the site. It was 1.83m long, 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The fill (0142) was an orangey brown silty sand with moderate medium stone inclusions from which pot and bone were recovered.

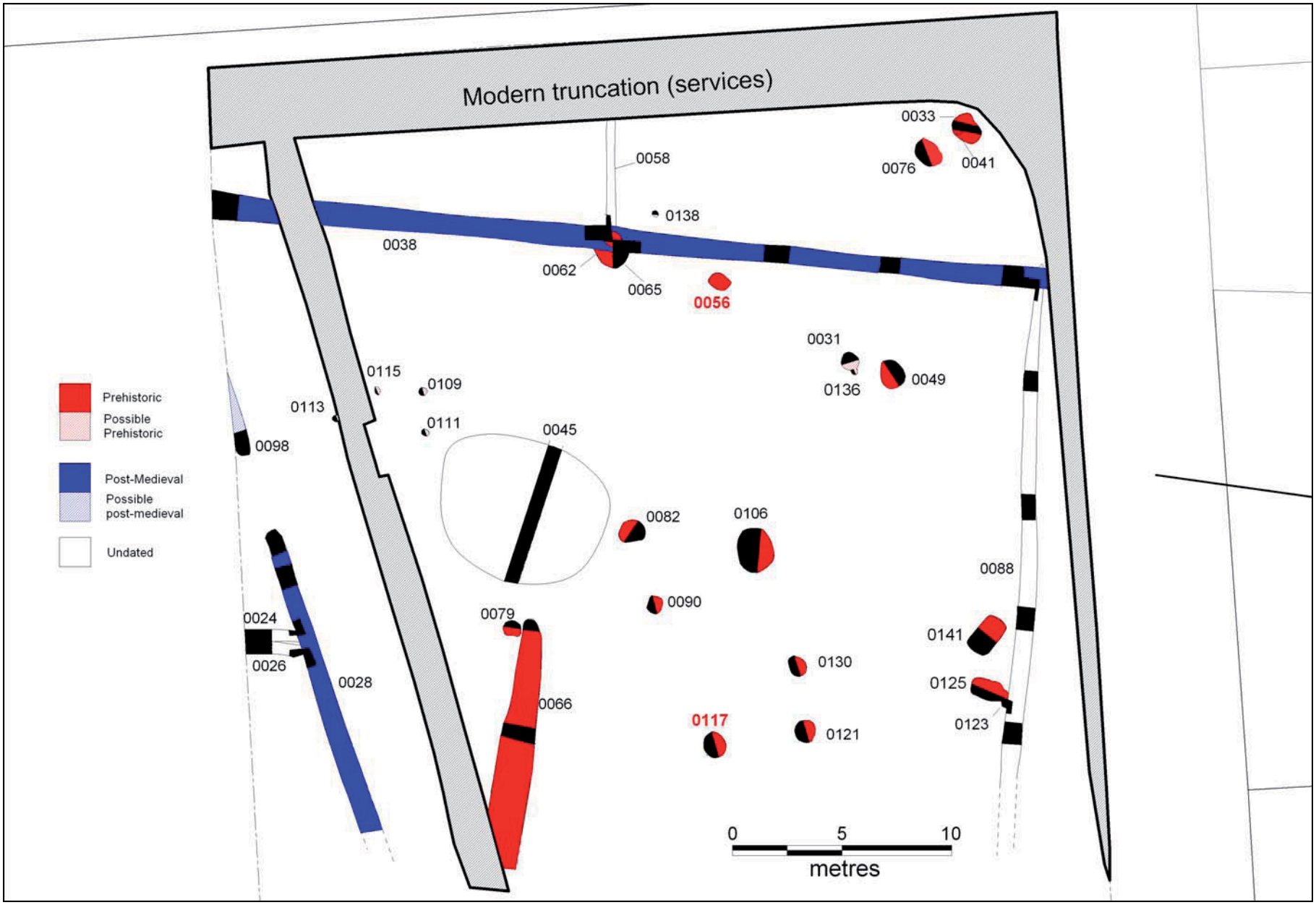

Figure 8. Phase plan (intentional burials labelled in red)

Phase II: Post-Medieval

0028 was a small ditch, orientated NNW-SSE near the south-west corner of the site. It was visible for approximately 16m, and terminated at its northern end within the site, with shallow sloped sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid reddish brown gravelly sand deposit with occasional large flint nodules. Pottery found within the feature dated to the early Neolithic, Iron Age and post-medieval periods, although the earlier two dates are believed to be residual finds in a post-medieval ditch.

0038 was an east-west orientated ditch, approximately 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep (though quite possibly truncated by the modern services nearby). It was visible for 38m as it crossed the site, and contained a loose mid brown sandy silt with small amounts of clay. Unfortunately, there was no distinguishable stratigraphic relationship with gully 0058 due to the shallow nature of the gully at the point of intersection and the similarity of the fills (Fig. 9).

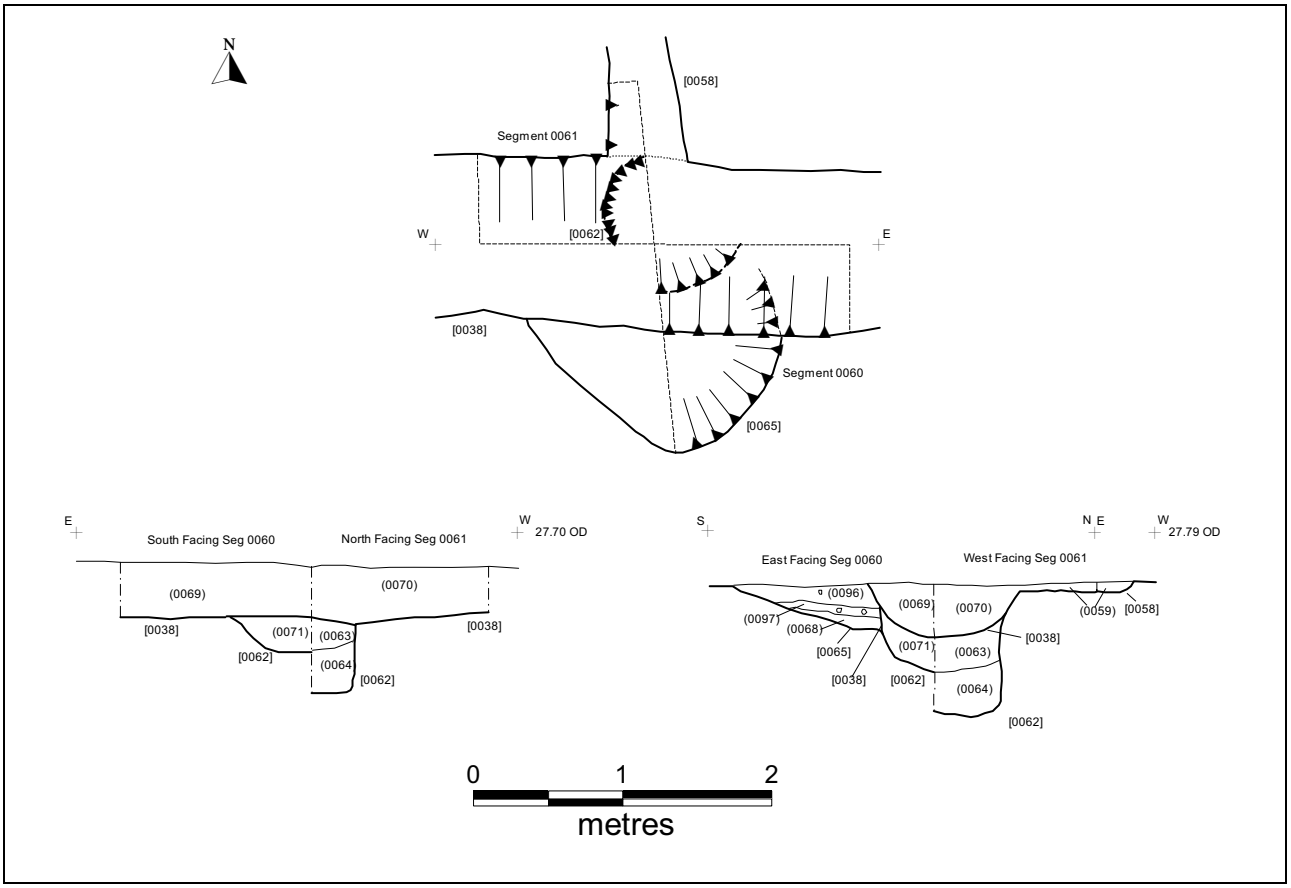

Figure 9. Phase I and II: Ditch 0038, Gully 0058, Pits 0062 and 0065

Phase III. Undated

0024 and 0026 were two short lengths of ditch, extending into the site from the west with their terminal ends truncated by ditch 0028. It is believed that 0028 cut both of these features, although not certain. 0024 was 0.54m wide and 0.2m deep, while 0026 was 0.55m wide and 0.29m deep. Both shared a shallow curved profile, and were filled with a mid brown silty sandy gravel (0025 and 0027 respectively). Some flint was recovered from 0025, although no dateable evidence was found. It is thought that these features, though undated, are likely to relate to the post-medieval landscaping of the area.

0031 was a small ovoid pit towards the north eastern corner of the site. It had a shallow curved profile, with a flattened base and was filled with 0032, a dark brown mixed sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking and some burnt flints. It is believed that this feature is quite probably related to the surrounding later Bronze Age pits, although not proven.

0045 was a large approximately circular pit, towards the centre of the site, with undulating sides and base c. 6.8m in diameter and up to 1.0m deep (Plate 3). The tertiary fill (0046)

was a mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones, up to 0.4m deep. The secondary fill (0047) was a mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick, with some charcoal flecking and moderate amounts of stone of varied sizes. The primary fill (0048) was a soft mid orangey brown silty sand, 0.3m thick, with occasional small stone inclusions. This feature appears to represent a sand quarrying pit, and although currently undated it is possible that the charcoal within the secondary fill is related to the numerous occurrences of charcoal in other features, mostly of later Bronze Age date.

Plate 3. Pit 0045, facing west (2m scale)

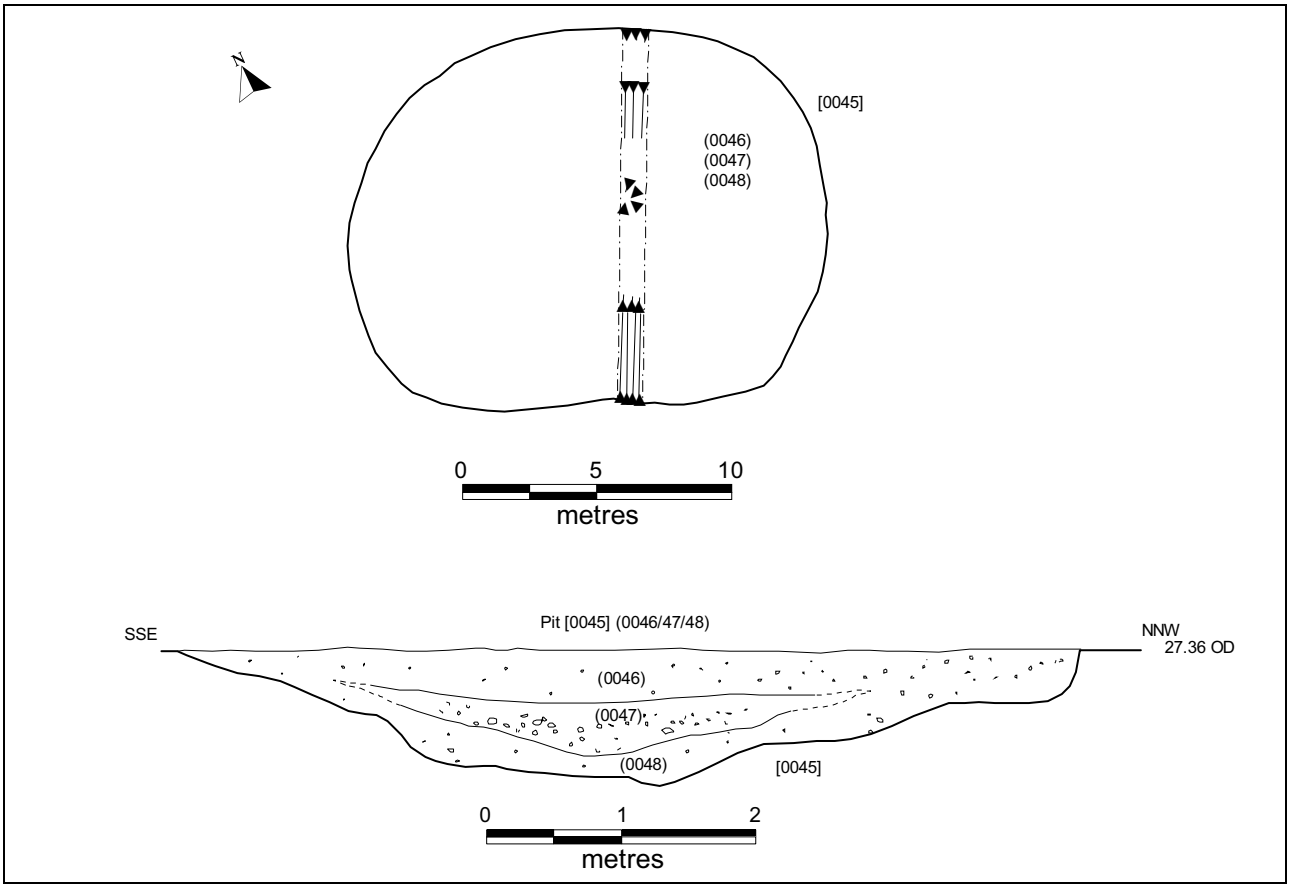

Figure 10. Phase III: Pit 0045 Plan and Section

0058 was a small length of gully, orientated north-south and entering the site from the northern edge, and terminating within the area of ditch 0038, pit 0065 and posthole 0062. It was very shallow (c. 0.03m) with a flat base and filled with a mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Unfortunately, due in part to its shallow nature, no stratigraphic relationship with ditch 0038 was discernable.

0088 was a north-south oriented ditch, up to 0.84m wide and 0.28m deep, along the eastern edge of the site, with irregular steep sloping sides and a mostly flat base. The fill was a mid/light brown silty sand with occasional small stones, loosely compacted. Finds from this ditch include both later Bronze Age and C12th-C14th pottery. While the more recent pottery could easily be intrusive, the small and highly abraded later Bronze Age finds may residual in nature. Stratigraphically, this feature occurs at some time prior to the post-medieval ditch 0038 to the north, and may be as old as the late Bronze Age posthole/pit 0123 to the south but it cannot be assigned a more definite date.

0098 was a short length of ditch c. 3.5m long which terminated just inside the site on the western edge. It was approximately 0.7m wide (but extended out of the site on one side)

and 0.2m deep, with a shallow curved profile and was filled with a mid brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of stone inclusions. Although there were no dateable finds from this feature, it seems likely from its orientation, positioning and shape that it is related to ditch 0028 just to the south, which would suggest that it too is a part of the post-medieval landscaping.

0108 was a group of four postholes (0109, 0111, 0113 and 0115) in an approximate semi-circle just to the north west of feature 0045 in the centre of the site with an average width of 0.4m and depth of 0.1m (Fig. 7). The fills were all a mid grey/orangey brown silty sand. Each posthole was 50% excavated. It is possible that there were originally more postholes in this group, however the foul water pipe crossed the site through this group and has quite probably truncated any other postholes between 0111 and 0113. While undated it is quite possible that these relate to Early Bronze Age activity, possibly representing a small structure on the site.

0136 was a small posthole connected to pit 0031 in the north eastern corner of the site. It was c. 0.25m in diameter and 0.16m deep with steep curving sides and a concave base. The fill (0137) was a mottled orangey brown sand with occasional charcoal flecking. It was truncated on the northern side by pit 0031, although that feature too is undated. Based on its location and the presence of charcoal, it is entirely possible that it too is an Early Bronze Age feature.

0138 was a small posthole to the north east of the intersection of ditch 0038 and gully 0058. It was approximately ovoid with gently sloping sides, c. 0.3m in diameter and 0.08m deep and was filled with 0139, a medium brown silty sand with moderate stone and chalk fragment inclusions. No date can be assigned to this feature.

4.2 Southern monitoring strip

This area was observed after the main excavation was completed, and a foundation trench c 1.0m wide was excavated around the southern half of the site. The footings were continuously observed whilst machining was carried out although no further archaeology was observed in the foundations.

5. The finds evidence

Cathy Tester

5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	479	7065
CBM	3	464
Mortar	1	16
Fired clay	67	1167
Glass	5	405
Clay pipe	1	1
Slate	1	36
Worked flint	99	2041
Burnt flint/stone	28	396
Burnt stone	22	4888
Iron*	2	73
Copper alloy*	9	104
Animal bone	199	2176
Charcoal	3	2

Table 1. Finds quantities. (* includes small finds)

5.2 Pottery

In total, 479 sherds of pottery weighing 7,065g were collected from 35 contexts during the excavation. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval but the majority of it is prehistoric. The quantities by period are shown in Table 2 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix 4.

Period	No	% No	Wt./g	% Wt
Prehistoric	473	98.8	6980	98.8
Roman	1	0.2	9	0.1
Medieval	2	0.4	48	0.7
Post-medieval	3	0.6	28	0.4
Total	479	100.0	7065	100.0

Table 2. Pottery quantities by period

Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

Introduction

A total of 473 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 6,980g was recovered from twenty excavated features including pits, postholes and ditches. The majority of the assemblage is later Bronze Age, probably dating from around 1150 to 800BC (Needham 2007, fig. 1). Small quantities of earlier Neolithic and Iron Age pottery were also found. A complete earlier Bronze Age Food Vessel was found accompanying the burial of a child. The condition of the pottery varies with the later Bronze Age sherds from the pits being large and well preserved while those found in the ditch are generally small and more abraded.

The quantities by ceramic period are summarised in Table 3 and the full list by context is included in the Appendix.

Ceramic period	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt
Earlier Neolithic	1	0.2	10	0.1
Early Bronze Age	44	9.3	967	13.9
Later Bronze Age	421	89.1	5873	84.2
Iron Age	3	0.6	93	1.3
Not closely datable prehistoric	4	0.8	37	0.5
Total	473	100.0	6980	100.0

Table 3. Prehistoric pottery quantities by ceramic period

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992; 1997), 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 present. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion: '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.

Earlier Neolithic

A single sherd of possible earlier Neolithic pottery weighing 10g was found in the fill of ditch 0028 (0072). The sherd is of a poorly mixed fabric containing sparse medium angular flint and is decorated all over with elongated impressions (Fig.11, No. 1). The exact identification of the sherd is uncertain, however it is possible that it is Peterborough Ware, an impressed decorated tradition dating to around 3000BC.

Early Bronze Age

A complete Early Bronze Age Food Vessel (0086 and 0057) was found accompanying the burial of a child in grave 0056 (Pl. 1 and Fig. 11, No. 2). The fabric contains common medium to large grog (5-8mm), moderate quartz sand and moderate small angular flint. The Food Vessel is of tripartite form. It has a distinct moulded rim with a pointed rim ending and cavetto zone or neck groove below. The sharply angled carination or shoulder has a shoulder groove with four of five unperforated stops. The exterior of the rim is decorated with a double row of cord-impressed maggots forming a herringbone motif and the interior bevel has four bands infilled with diagonal cord-impressed maggots. The body

of the vessel has cord-impressed maggots forming a herringbone motif above and below the shoulder. The vessel weighs 967g and is broken into 44 fragments, its overall height is 165mm, with a rim diameter of 190mm and base diameter of 90mm.

A vase-shaped Food Vessel similar to the example from Culford was found at Harford Farm on the Norwich Southern Bypass also accompanying a burial (Bamford 2000, fig. 73). A more local parallel for the Culford Food Vessel was found in a round barrow at Warren Hill, Mildenhall *c.*15km west of Culford and now in Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds (Smedley and Owles 1962, fig. 25) and a further example was found at Hill Close, Feltwell (Healy 1996, fig. 102, P360). In her discussion of the Harford Farm vessel Bamford notes that Food Vessels of this form are rarely found in East Anglia, being more common in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Bamford 2000, 92). Indeed an almost exact parallel for the Culford vase was recovered from a round barrow near Settrington, North Yorkshire, in the early nineteenth century and is now on display in the Whitby Museum (Varley 1990, fig. 1). Pots of this type were often placed in graves as accessory vessels and date to approximately 2100 to 1700BC (Needham 1996, fig. 2).

Later Bronze Age

Four hundred and twenty-one sherds of later Bronze Age pottery weighing 5,873g were found. Much of the pottery was found in pits and many of the sherds are large and well preserved with a mean sherd weight of 14g.

Fabric

Seven fabrics were identified in three broad fabric groups and the descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 4. In common with nearly all later Bronze Age pottery from East Anglia, the Culford assemblage is predominantly flint-tempered. Pieces of white to grey angular flint, mostly small and evenly sized, are present in over 77% of the assemblage (5,395g). Quartz sand-tempered sherds make up 6.3% of the sherds (439g) and 0.2% of the assemblage contains fossil shell (15g).

The heavy bias towards flint tempering within the later Bronze Age pottery is also found at other contemporary sites from Suffolk, for example at Barham (BRH015) where two flint-tempered fabrics (fabrics 1 and 2) made up over 87% of the assemblage. Quartz-sand-tempered fabrics were also present in small quantities at Barham BRH015 (Martin 1993, 31). Shell is a less common inclusion in later Bronze Age pottery from Suffolk, but is found

in assemblages from west of the region in Cambridgeshire and may represent an import to Culford. Grog temper, found at Barham is not present at Culford.

Fabric	Description	No	%No	Wt/g	%Wt
F1	Common, small angular flint (2–5mm), moderate rounded sand.	41	0.2	480	6.9
F2	Common, medium angular flint (5–8mm), moderate rounded sand.	333	70.4	4882	69.9
F3	Common, medium to large angular flint (8mm+), moderate rounded sand.	6	1.3	57	0.8
Q1	Common evenly sized small rounded quartz grains, occasional flint pieces.	29	6.1	376	5.4
Q2	Common coarse rounded quartz grains, occasional flint pieces.	2	0.4	30	0.4
Q3	Common fine evenly sized small rounded quartz grains,	5	1.1	33	0.5
S1	Common small to medium fossil shell (<5mm), occasional small rounded quartz grains	5	1.1	15	0.2
Total		421	89.0	5873	84.2

Table 4. Later Bronze Age pottery quantities by fabric

Form

Vessel form was recorded using Barrett's (1980) classification for later Bronze Age pottery. This separates the ceramics into coarse wares and fine wares on the basis of fabric, finish and decoration, and subdivides the vessels into jars, bowls and cups. The group contains a minimum of nine identifiable vessels, although the maximum number would have been much higher. The majority consists of undecorated body sherds and cannot be assigned to a vessel type (91%, 5,366g). The varieties of vessel types are limited, consisting only of jar, bowl and cup forms identified by Barrett, but these occur in a range of sizes and finishes, including smaller vessels, suggesting that they were intended to fulfil a number of roles within the domestic sphere (Barrett 1980, 313).

The assemblage is very similar to the later Bronze Age pottery from Barham, Suffolk (Martin 1993, fig. 18). The large thin sherds with fingered or roughened surfaces common within the Culford assemblage find parallel with a large vessel from pit 1 Barham BHM015, probably suggesting slab-built vessels of some size (Martin 1993, plate VIII). The fine wares include a burnished bowl with long everted neck which is similar to examples from West Harling, a regional type site for later Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age pottery (Clarke and Fell 1953; Fig. 11, No. 3), and a small base probably from a cup (Fig. 11, No. 5). A coarse jar with fingered surface, a high rounded shoulder and flattened rim (Fig. 11, No. 4) is one of only two decorated vessels. It is also similar to examples from Barham (Martin 1993, fig. 18, 8), as is a small fine jar or cup (Martin 1993, fig. 18, 15; Fig. 11, No. 6). A second decorated sherd has shallow fingertip impressions along the shoulder (Fig. 11, No. 7).

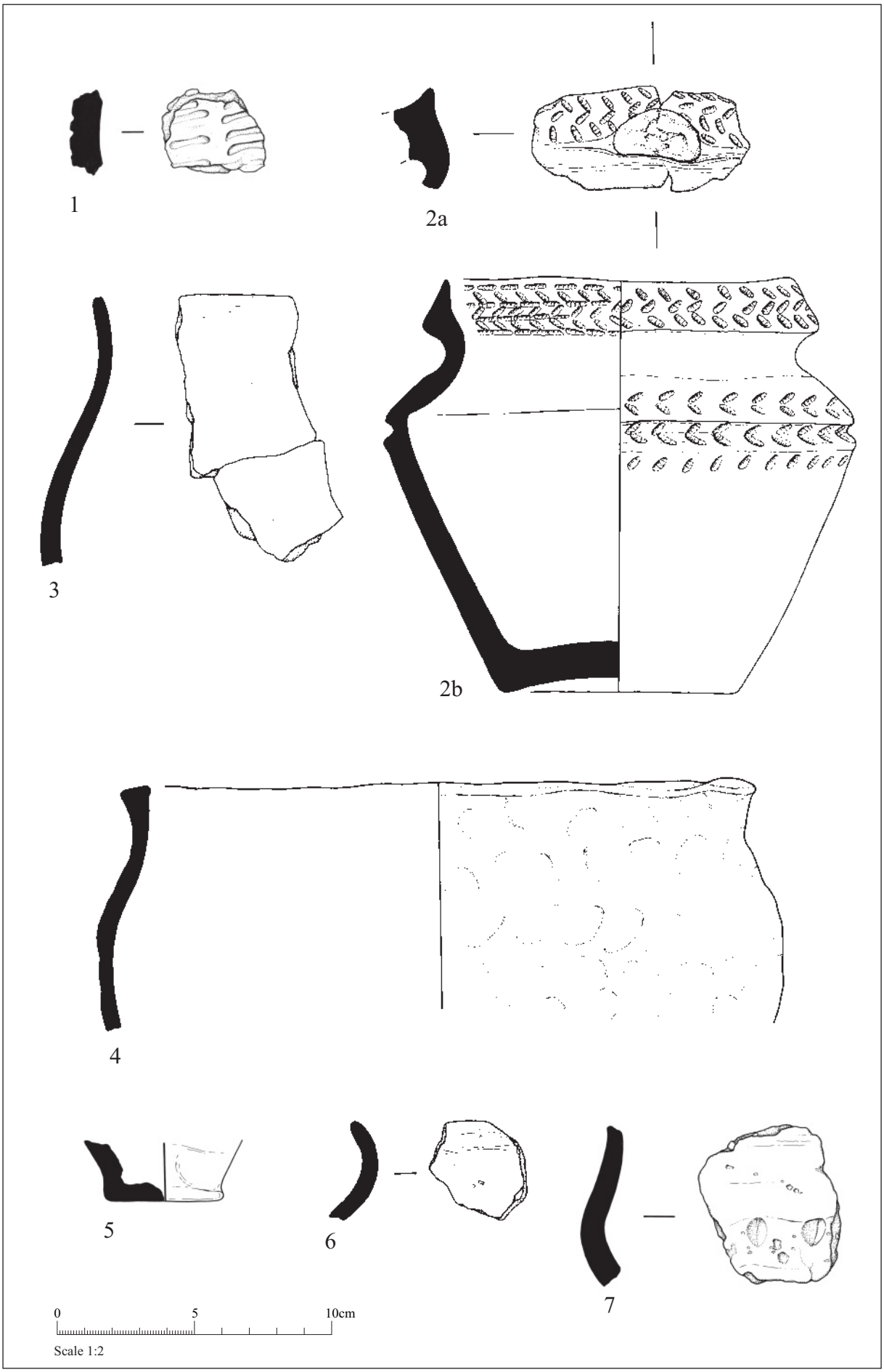

Figure 11. Illustrated pottery sherds

Deposition

The majority of the later Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pits (81%, 5678g), with smaller quantities coming from ditches and postholes. Details by feature are shown in Table 5.

Feature Type	Feature No.	No.	% No	Wt /g	% Wt
Ditch	0066	18	3.8	107	1.5
	0088	5	1.1	13	0.2
Pit	0033	9	1.9	127	1.8
	0041	8	1.7	85	1.2
	0049	13	2.7	91	1.3
	0065	5	1.1	55	0.8
	0076	21	4.4	363	5.2
	0079	4	0.8	10	0.1
	0082	18	3.8	241	3.5
	0090	6	1.3	118	1.7
	0106	7	1.5	51	0.7
	0117	247	52.2	3536	50.7
	0121	19	4.0	414	5.9
	0125	14	3.0	225	3.2
	0130	15	3.2	322	4.6
	0141	8	1.7	40	0.6
Posthole	0062	4	0.8	75	1.1
Total		**421**	**89.0**	**5873**	**84.1**

Table 5. Later Bronze Age pottery quantities by feature

The sherds found in the pits are large with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 14g suggesting that they had remained undisturbed once deposited. By contrast, those from the ditches have a MSW of only 5g, indicating that this pottery had been subject to a high degree of post-deposition movement and attrition. The lack of complete or semi-complete vessels within the pit fills suggests that the pottery had not been deposited directly after use and breakage, but may have been collected together elsewhere until some pieces were chosen to be placed within the pit fill in a practice which mimics depositional practices throughout the earlier prehistoric period (Garrow 2006).

Discussion

The later Bronze Age pottery from Culford is a Plain Ware assemblage, as defined by Barrett (1980), and is thought to date to the three centuries or so between 1150 and 800BC (Needham 2007, fig. 1). The assemblage contains a range of large coarse undecorated jars, fine bowls and cups similar to examples from Barham BRH015 pits 1 and 2, dated by radiocarbon determination to 845–795 cal. BC at one sigma (HAR 3160; Martin 1993, 38). Other similar sites in East Anglia include Fordham Bypass dated to around 850–805 BC (R. Mortimer, pers. comm.; GU-15342) and Lofts Farm, Essex, which produced an associated radiocarbon determination centred on 905–805 cal. BC (2680±70 bp HAR-8514; Brown 1988).

The function of the assemblage appears to have been utilitarian, indicated by the presence of limescale deposits and soot marks on many sherds. Deposition of the pots after use appears to mimic the practices of the earlier prehistoric periods, with broken vessels being accumulated and conserved in communal or family middens before eventually being deposited in pits. Some degree of selection of material is suggested by the presence of large distinctive pieces of pottery in some features.

Iron Age

Three sherds of possible Iron Age date were found in ditch 0028 and pit 0079. The sherds are of sand (Q4) and flint-tempered (F5) fabrics and are otherwise not closely datable. Quantities and fabric descriptions are as follows.

Fabric	Description	No.	%No	Wt/g	%Wt
F5	Common, medium angular flint (5-8mm) moderate rounded sand.	2	0.4	86	1.2
Q4	Common quartz sand, occasional voids	1	0.2	7	0.1
Total		3	0.6	93	1.3

Table 6. Iron Age pottery quantities by fabric.

Not closely datable

Four sherds (37g) of hand-made prehistoric pottery were not closely datable. The sherds are of flint-tempered fabrics, Fabrics F1 and F3 which are described in Table 3 and fabric F4 has common small to large angular burnt and unburnt flint (2-8mm).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig. 11)

1. Earlier Neolithic, elongated impressions, fabric G1. Ditch 0028 (0072)
2. Bronze Age Food Vessel decorated with cord-impressed maggots, fabric G1. Burial 0056 (0086)
3. Later Bronze Age, fabric Q1, burnished. Pit 0090 (0091)
4. Later Bronze Age, fabric F2, Pit 0076 (0077)
5. Later Bronze Age, fabric F2. Pit 0117 (0119)
6. Later Bronze Age, fabric Q3, burnished. Pit 0117 (0119)
7. Later Bronze Age with fingertip-impressed decoration, fabric F2. Pit 117 (0119)

Roman pottery

A single non-diagnostic bodysherd of Roman greyware (fabric GX) was collected from the butt end of ditch 0028 in excavated segment 0075 (0074).

Post-Roman pottery

Five sherds of Post-Roman pottery, medieval and post-medieval, were collected from three contexts.

A single medieval coarseware (MCW) bodysherd (3g) of probable 12th to 14th century date came from the fill of ditch 0088 in segment 0103 (0104). A fragment of a Colchester type ware slipped jug which could range in date from the late 13th to 16th century was found in the fill of ditch 0028 in segment 0073 (0072).

A Glazed red earthenware (GRE) bodysherd of 16th to 18th century date, a Nottingham-type English Stoneware (ESWN) bodysherd of 18th century date and a Late post-medieval earthenware (LPME) jar rim of 18th to 20th century date were unstratified (0020).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) mortar and fired clay

CBM

Post-medieval brick and tile was recovered from three contexts. Fragments of roof tile 14mm thick (106g) from the fill of ditch 0038 in segment 0055 (0054) and 15mm thick (46g) in the fill of ditch 0098 in segment 0099 (0105) were collected. Both are made in fine orange-red sandy fabrics with few other inclusions. A fragment of post-medieval brick (height 57mm, weight 312g) made in a medium sandy red-orange fabric which contains natural flint and ferrous inclusions and has creamy white chalky mortar adhering to the external surfaces was found in the fill of ditch 0038 in segment 0060 (0069).

Mortar

A fragment of creamy white sandy textured post-medieval mortar with tile impressions was collected from ditch 0038 in segment 0055 (0054).

Fired clay

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

A total of 64 pieces of fired clay, with a combined weight of 1,111g was recovered from eleven contexts. The fired clay quantities by fabric are summarised in Table 7 below and the full quantification by context is in Appendix 5.

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt/g.
Sandy with few other inclusion	fs	1	4
Silty or fine sandy with white chalk inclusions	fsc	61	1091
Silty or fine sandy with pale clay pellets or silty bands	fscp	1	3
Find sandy with small voids	fsv	1	13
Total		**64**	**1111**

Table 7. Fired clay quantities by fabric

Discussion

The fired clay consists mostly of irregular fragments, together with thinner flake-like pieces preserving part of an original flat surface on one face. Some of the pieces are slightly abraded and the average weight is 17.3g. Almost all are made in a chalky fabric (fsc) containing white, or off-white calcareous (chalk) inclusions in various sizes and frequencies. The few pieces not assigned to this general fabric type are small, and larger pieces may well have shown that they also contained calcareous fragments. The only clearly different fabric (fsv) is that of a small abraded piece, from pit 0117 (0119). This has numerous small voids, probably indicating burnt-out or dissolved organic-temper. Also, the surface of one piece from the same context (0119) has burnt out chaff impressions in it.

Of itself, the fired clay is not closely datable, but it all comes from six pits with associated finds of Later Bronze Age date. The quantity of fired clay from each of these features is shown in Table 8.

Feature	No.	Wt/g.
0033	1	4
0049	21	327
0076	2	17
0117	16	443
0121	14	213
0130	10	107
Total	**64**	**1111**

Table 8. Fired clay quantities by feature

None of the fired clay could be identified as part of a recognisable object or could be associated with a particular type of structure. Some of the irregular lump pieces may be parts of portable objects, as they are generally thick with either flat or rounded (convex) original surfaces. The rounded pieces, possibly representing edges, were associated with pits 0049 (0050, 0051), 0117 (0119) and 0121 (0129). The thinner flake-like pieces commonly exhibit parts of original flat surfaces. Two of these, from pits 0117 (0119) and 0130 (0133) have two surfaces that join at an angle of about 45º forming a straight corner or edge.

Only small parts of a few perforations, possibly representing former wattles or suspension holes on loomweights, were recorded. These are associated with lump-like pieces from pits 0049 (0051) and 0130 (0135) and with a flat, flake-like piece from pit 0121 (0129).

The flat flake-like pieces are of interest because they look similar and it seems possible that most, or all, may be from the same source. They were recovered from pits 0049 (0052, 0053), 0117 (0119), 0121 (1029) and 0130 (0133) and may suggest that the features are contemporary.

5.4 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) and the number of pieces in each context was recorded. The number of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces was recorded and the condition of the flint was described. Additional comments were made as necessary.

Introduction

Ninety-nine pieces of struck or shattered flint were recovered from the site. The flint is summarised in Table 9 and is listed by context in Appendix 6.

Type	No.
core/tool	1
flake	76
blade-like flake	5
blade	2
shatter	7
spall	1
?unfinished arrowhead	1
retouched flake	1
retouched fragment	1
utilised flake	3
hammerstone	1
Total	99

Table 9. Summary of the flint

The assemblage

A large thermally-fractured lump of flint with cortex on one side has been struck along one edge and possibly also along other edges. It has a battered area at one end, was probably used as a core and perhaps also used as a hammer.

Seventy-six unmodified flakes are present. These are almost all quite small and irregular in nature and often quite jagged in appearance. Many have very thick platforms with pronounced bulbs of percussion showing that they were struck by hard hammer. Quite a few flakes have cortical or patinated platforms suggesting that they were struck quite rapidly and randomly with little preparation of the cores.

There are five blade-like flakes, mostly quite irregular. There are also seven irregular shatter pieces and one spall.

One retouched piece may be an unfinished arrowhead (0092). It is a sub-triangular flake with shallow retouch around its edges on the dorsal surface, extending slightly across the face in places. There is slighter retouch of one edge on the ventral face.

There is also a retouched flake with flaking of its edges on its dorsal/cortical face and a few flakes from one end on its ventral; it could be an irregular discoidal tool (0100). A retouched fragment may be part of the edge of a flaked tool and three utilised flakes are also present.

A flint hammerstone was found (0054). It is quite a small sub-spherical piece with most of its surfaces battered through use. A small area of cortex survives as does a smaller patch of patinated surface.

5.5 Flint by context

Flint from the Bronze Age grave

Six small flakes, mostly irregular, were found in grave/pit 0056. The possible unfinished arrowhead also came from this feature.

Flint from possible later Bronze Age features

Thirty-six flints came from pit 0117. They include twenty-six flakes, mostly small and irregular and some with cortical platforms; some are quite similar and could have been struck from the same core. There are also three blade-like flakes, four shatter pieces, a retouched fragment (perhaps part of the edge of a tool) and a utilised flake. A large lump has been used as a core and perhaps as a hammerstone.

Three flakes came from pit 0033. They are hard-hammer struck or irregular pieces; one has a broad patinated platform. Three jagged flakes came from pit 0041 (not identified on plan). Part of a blade and a flake were found in pit 0049. A small squat flake and two shatter pieces came from pit 0076. Three flakes came from pit 0082. Six small flakes, one of them utilised, came from pit 0090. Apart from one patinated flake, all the flint is sharp. Two small flakes, one an irregular hard-hammer struck type, were found in pit 0106 Seven irregular or squat flakes came from pit 0121. Five flakes, mostly irregular and a small irregular blade-like flake came from pit 0125. Two small flakes came from pit 0130. A single small flake came from pit 0141.

A small blade with an abraded platform and three squat or irregular flakes came from post-hole 0062.

A blade-like flake and a squat flake came from ditch 0066. Two flakes and a retouched piece, possibly an irregular discoidal tool came from ditch 0088.

Flint from other features

Two flakes were found in ditch 0024. A spall was found in ditch 0028 which has a possible Romano-British spot-date. The hammerstone came from the fill of ditch 0038. Three flakes came from pit 0079 which also contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery. A very small flake came from ditch 0098. A utilised flake is unstratified (0020.)

Discussion

One small blade with an abraded platform, which suggests core preparation and careful knapping procedures, might be of relatively early Neolithic date (Butler 2005, 121). The possible arrowhead is likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date and was found alongside a Food Vessel of earlier Bronze Age date (Percival, above).

The flint from the site consists mostly of small irregular flakes, many pieces with pronounced bulbs of percussion and wide platforms showing that they were struck by hard hammer. Quite a few flakes have cortical platforms and this suggests that the flint was struck quite randomly without recourse to core preparation. The nature of most of this flint suggests that it is largely of later prehistoric date. Most of the lithic material was recovered from features which contained pottery of later Bronze Age date. It is likely that much of the flint is contemporary with the ceramics.

5.6 Burnt flint and stone

Twenty-eight fragments (396g) of burnt flint identified as 'pot-boiler' debris were recovered from eleven contexts. All of the material is blue grey to white and fire-crackled and came from the fills of ten pits and one ditch but there were no concentrations in any of them. Twenty-two fragments of burnt stone weighing 4,888g and consisting of fire-cracked and reddened sandstone and quartzite pebbles and cobbles was collected from four contexts with a large concentration (15 pieces weighing 4,190g) found in pit 0117 (0119). This material itself is undatable but is often found in association with prehistoric occupation and all of the burnt flint and stone here was found in contexts with later Bronze Age pottery and later prehistoric worked flint.

5.7 Clay tobacco pipe

A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem and part of the bowl was unstratified (0020).

5.8 Post-medieval glass

A post-medieval glass bottle neck was collected from the fill of ditch 0038 within segment 0055 (0054).

5.9 Small finds and metalwork

Introduction

Ten items were recorded as small finds and an iron nail was also recorded. Eight pieces were recovered by metal-detecting the subsoil and two were found within cut features. The material includes Roman, medieval and post-medieval pieces which are summarised by material and period in Table 10 and briefly discussed by period in the section below (all are from subsoil layer 0022 and made of copper alloy unless noted otherwise). Five items have been X-rayed and the plates are in archive. A full list in small find number order is in Appendix 7.

Period	Copper alloy	Iron	Total
Roman	1		1
Medieval	2		2
Post-medieval	6		6
Undated		1	1
Total	9	1	10

Table 10. Small finds quantities (count) by material and period

Roman coin (identified by Jude Plouviez)

A very worn copper alloy *sestertius*, an Antonine coin dated *c*.160-198 was found. The obverse face possibly shows a bust of the emperor Marcus Aurelius and the reverse shows a standing figure. (SF1006).

Medieval dress accessories

Medieval dress accessories include a decorative belt mount (SF1004) and an oval buckle which is possibly 14th century (SF1008).

Post-medieval finds (trade tokens identified by Andrew Brown)

Two trade tokens were recovered, a 'Rose and Orb'-type Nuremberg trade token, dated *c.* 1550-1650 (SF1007) and a very worn Norwich Plough and Shuttle halfpenny token dated 1794 (SF1005). Also found were a rectangular buckle frame (SF1001), a fragment of a cast cauldron foot (SF1003) and an elliptical-shaped sheet fragment (SF1002). A thimble with punched dots and a plain border and a fine quatrefoil decoration (SF1010) came from fill of pit 0045 (0046).

A complete iron nail (69g) was collected from the fill of ditch 0098 at segment 0099 (0105) with associated post-medieval finds.

Undatable

A flat iron fragment (34mm x 21mm), possibly a mount or fitting with a copper alloy pin or rivet surviving *in situ* was found in pit 0117 (0119) and could be early Iron Age or later (SF1009).

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Human skeletal remains

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Fragments of human bone from three Late Bronze Age or Iron Age pits and an Early Bronze Age burial were analysed. The bones were generally in fair condition with some erosion, although little survived of the individuals represented. Notes on the methodology are shown in Appendix 8.

Articulated burial 0140

Fragments of cranial base and a few teeth were all that remained of the individual in grave 0056 (0140). Eleven teeth were present, but no alveolar bone survived. Two deciduous teeth were present, an upper second molar and a lower canine. Four permanent teeth were unerupted at the time of death, two canines and two second molars. The lower incisors were all present and erupted, although the roots had not fully formed. This pattern of eruption suggests that the individual was approximately 8 years old at the time of death. No pathology was observed.

Disarticulated remains

Fragments of left humerus distal end and shaft were recovered from pits 0079 (0080) and 0106 (0107) respectively. Both were small and the distal epiphysis was fused, suggesting that they were female and over the age of c.16 years. There is a possibility that the fragments were part of a single individual, but the broken ends were abraded and this could not be confirmed. Both fragments appear to have been through a long depositional cycle, and seem likely to have been redeposited into their respective features.

An almost complete cranium was recovered from pit 0117 (0120), although several teeth had been lost after burial. The cranial sutures were closed but not obliterated, and the basi-occipital suture remained open. This, together with the incomplete eruption of the wisdom teeth, suggested that the individual was probably c.16-18 years old at death. The cranial vault was broad and had a cranial index of 80.2, placing it in the brachycranial or 'round-headed' category. The brow ridges were well developed but other features of the skull appeared gracile; unfortunately both the mastoid processes and the occipital crest were lost due to erosion. The skull has been tentatively sexed as ?female, but it is possible that more robust sexual characteristics had not developed due to the young age of the individual. No pathological conditions were observed in either the dental remains or on the skull itself. Two unusual anatomical traits were present, a metopic suture and an epipteric bone; both occur in roughly 8% of the population and can be good indicators of family relationships in large groups.

Whilst determination of race from the skull is imprecise and open to question, the appearance of this skull – brachycranial with very rectangular and low orbits – differs from later groups in the region and fits in well with the suggested Late Bronze Age date for the pit.

Summary

The fragments represent a minimum of two and a maximum of four individuals. Disarticulated remains comprised a complete cranium from pit 0117 (0120) and fragments of left humerus from pits 0079 (0080) and 0106 (0107). The long bone fragments were abraded, but the size suggested that both were possibly female. The skull also belonged to a possible female aged c.16-18 years, and all the fragments could belong to a single individual. The remains from grave 0056 (0140) consisted of a few fragments of a child aged c.8 years.

6.2 Animal Bone

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 199 pieces of animal bone weighing 2,176g, was collected from 33 contexts mainly ditch and pit fills. Nearly all of the assemblage came from contexts with associated finds of prehistoric, mostly later Bronze Age date (93%). Most of the bone is in good condition, although fragmentary due to butchering and wear. Some wear was noted on surfaces of bone, probably due to weathering *in situ*.

Methodology

The assemblage was recorded using a modified version of the English Heritage guidelines (Davis 1992). Counts and weights were recorded for each context and the bone was examined to determine species and element, the quantities of each species (NISP) and the number of measurable and 'countable' elements of each species present in each context. A note was made of ageing, pathologies any other taphonomic effects such as butchery marks or gnawing. Measurements were not taken during analysis as this is a small assemblage and would provide little metrical data for analysis. The data was recorded on faunal remains recording sheets and entered into a Microsoft Access database table. A summary of this information by context is available in Appendix 9.

Results

Six species were identified and all of the major domesticates are represented in the assemblage. Two deer bones represent the only wild species and are an indication of hunting. The species present are summarised in Table 11.

Species	No.
Bird	1
Cattle	26
Deer	2
Equid	2
Mammal	120
Pig	12
Sheep/goat	36
Total	199

Table 11. Animal bone species quantities.

Sheep/goat was the most frequently identified species in this assemblage, accounting for almost as many bones as cattle and pig combined. Six bones, including a scapula, metacarpal and tibias, from a neonatal sheep/goat were recovered from prehistoric pit 0117 (0119); these bones would indicate on-site breeding at this time. It is interesting to note that these neonatal bones were deposited alongside a juvenile sheep of around 6–10 months old (estimated from tooth wear and eruption). This may suggest an autumn cull and the associated neonatal bones may have been from a late summer birth, which can occur when rams are allowed to mix with ewes all year round. Bones from most parts of the sheep were noted, although there was a greater number of the main meat-bearing bones, such as the scapula, most of which were butchered. Primary waste from sheep/goat was seen in pit 0076 (0077). A sheep/goat scapula from pit 0121 (0129) showed several fine knife cuts around the neck of the bone resulting from the removal of meat.

Cattle was the second most common species. Most cattle bones were from adults, although one juvenile femur was seen in pit 0130 (0132). The element range for cattle differed from the sheep, with more primary cattle waste observed. A cattle femur head in pit 0033 (0036) showed some pathology, with degeneration of the bone and a little remodelling around the head that could have resulted from a life as a traction animal. A healed fracture on a cattle rib was also found in ditch 0066; such fractures would probably have been common on working animals. Pig was found in seven contexts, with a roughly equal number of adult and juvenile remains, most of which had been butchered. None of the porcine bones were of a sufficient size to suggest wild boar, so it is probable that these could have been captive-bred pigs.

Equid bones were found in two prehistoric pit fills, a calcaneus in pit 0041 (0042) and a proximal phalange in pit 0125 (0126). Both bones were from from pony-sized equids. Numerous knife cuts were seen on the equid calcaneus from pit 0041 (0042), that attest to this pony being skinned. Two juvenile red deer bones, a scapula and vertebrae, were

recovered from later Bronze Age pit 0106 (0107), these bones had been butchered, clearly showing some hunting of local wildlife for meat.

A single juvenile gallinaceous (fowl-like) bird furcula was present in pit 0076 (0077).

Canid gnawing was observed on a cattle calcaneus from pit 0041 (0042). A gnawed cattle femur and sheep metacarpal were also seen in pit 0090 (0091). Further gnawing was seen on a cattle radius in the pit 0121 (0127). All of these were found in association with later Bronze Age pottery and the gnawing could suggest scavenger activity or food given to domestic or working dogs.

Conclusions

This is a small assemblage that has provided some evidence of the use of domestic food and probable traction stock. Sheep/goat was the most frequent species identified and may have been the group most commonly kept near to this site. The neonatal bones in this assemblage are evidence for the breeding of sheep/goat. Sheep would almost certainly have provided valuable wool, milk and manure in life and other by-products after death, as well as meat. It is quite probable that the neonate was culled to allow milking of the mother as sheep/goats were more commonly kept than cattle for milk in earlier periods. The equids at this site would have provided traction and were at least skinned once they had died, although there is no direct evidence for actual meat consumption.

6.3 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations revealed a grave and a number of pits of probable Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age date, one of which contained a small quantity of burnt bone. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and eight were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 10. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh

sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, coal fragments and ferrous globules, were present throughout.

Results

Moderately well preserved grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were recorded along with a number of indeterminate grains, which were too poorly preserved for accurate identification. Chaff was rare, occurring in only two assemblages, but two possible spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases were noted. Weed seeds, comprising single specimens of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) and a small number of brome (*Bromus* sp.) fruits, were recorded within the assemblages from Samples 10 (pit 0033) and 15 (pit 0117). A single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was also present within Sample 10. Charcoal fragments were present throughout. Other plant macrofossils included pieces of charred root/stem and a single possible fragment of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem.

Fragments of black porous and/or tarry material were present throughout. Whilst some pieces were possibly derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, other fragments were extremely hard, with the appearance of modern industrial residues, and it was assumed that these were recent intrusions within the contexts. Bone fragments, including some burnt pieces, were present within all but one sample. Other remains occurred infrequently, but did include small fragments of burnt or fired clay and pieces of heat shattered flint.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Sample 10 was taken from a burnt layer within pit 0033 (0036), which was initially thought to contain a small cremation. None of the bone was human however, and was found to be a mixture of cattle, pig and sheep, some unburnt, some moderately burnt and some burnt at a very high temperature. The abundance of charcoal/charred wood fragments within the assemblage would appear to indicate that, if cremation was intentional, wood was the preferred fuel, although dried plant materials may have been used as kindling.

.Although the assemblage from Sample 15 is small (approximately 0.1 litres in volume), it contains a moderately high density of cereal grains, with wheat occurring most frequently. The grains are mostly of an elongated ‘drop-form’ shape typical of either spelt or emmer

(*Triticum dicoccum*), although some more rounded hexaploid forms also appear to be present. It is, perhaps, most likely that this assemblage is derived from domestic hearth waste, where the grains were accidentally spilled during culinary preparation. As has been noted from a number of other near contemporary grain assemblages from the eastern region, brome fruits are a common constituent within Sample 15. Although brome occurred as a weed within the crops, its presence within batches of processed cereal appears to have been tolerated, as it neither affected the palatability nor the storage potential of the grain.

The remaining assemblages contain very few plant remains, and it would appear most likely that all are derived from scattered or wind-blown detritus (possibly domestic in origin), which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

All eight assemblages are small (0.1 litres in volume or less) and, with the possible exception of Sample 15, none contain sufficient material for quantification. As analysis of a single sample in isolation would add little to the data already contained within this assessment, no further work is recommended. However, a written summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

6.4 Charcoal

Three fragments of charcoal (2g) were collected from pit 0117 (0119).

7. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The most notable find was the burial (0056) which contained the remains of a child aged about 8 years at the time of death and a complete Early Bronze Age Food Vessel. The association of surviving human bone might have provided an opportunity to obtain a radiocarbon date for the vessel, but the little that survived was too poorly preserved to be suitable for C14 analysis. The lack of further human bone is believed to be due to deposition or preservation processes, rather than a recovery/retention issue, since the sample from this feature found no trace of additional remains and there was no visible truncation affecting this feature.

Disarticulated human remains were found in three other pits and together, the articulated and disarticulated remains represent a minimum of two and a maximum of four

individuals. It is suggested that the complete cranium in pit 0117 (0120) is possibly also of Early Bronze Age date because inhumation was commonly practiced during that period. The possibility exists that this is representative of a secondary burial site for this skull, due to the comparatively well-preserved nature of the skull, coupled with the complete absence of any other skeletal remains. The retained sample did not provide further evidence of human remains in the pit fill - indeed the evidence was more suggestive of domestic hearth debris, with animal bone and abundant charred cereal grain. The disarticulated /redeposited human bone from the other features was not considered or recommended for radiocarbon dating, in part due to their likely residual nature, but should an interest and source of funding arise, its suitability can be re-assessed.

There are two possibilities for the human remains on site; either the disarticulated remains represent the redeposition of a disturbed single (?) Early Bronze Age burial or they are contemporaneous with the pits and represent casual disposal of the dead during the Later Bronze Age/Iron Age. Little is known of Later Bronze Age burial practices though scattered remains are a recognised Iron Age practice.

Finds were collected from 50 contexts during the excavation. The assemblage is of modest size and the range of types present is limited but represents activity on this site or in the vicinity during the prehistoric period, mainly the early and later Bronze Age, with just a few finds from later periods.

The bulk of the pottery assemblage is prehistoric and apart from an Early Bronze Age Food Vessel in burial 0056, most of it belongs to the later Bronze Age. It is a Plain Ware assemblage represented by a range of large coarse undecorated jars, fine bowls and cups which are thought to date between 1150 and 800 BC. The function of the assemblage appears to have been mainly utilitarian. A few sherds of Iron Age and other sherds that are prehistoric but not closely datable were also found.

Apart from a few Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pieces, most of the worked flint is typical of later prehistoric assemblages, with little preparation of cores and random use of raw materials. Most of it was recovered from features which contained pottery of later Bronze Age date and it is likely that much of the flint is contemporary with the pottery.

Also of note, pit 0117 alone produced the largest amount of finds in the widest range of types which included approximately half of the pottery and more than a third of the worked flint. The macrofossil assemblage from pit 0117 was the only one containing sufficient material for quantification and it is likely that it is derived from domestic hearth waste, despite the presence of a human humerus fragment.

The animal bone assemblage is small but in good condition and mainly found in association with Later Bronze Age pottery. It includes the major domesticates plus evidence for the hunting of wild species.

Apart from the sample from pit 0117, the macrofossil assemblages contain few plant remains and are probably derived from scattered or wind-blown detritus, possibly domestic in origin.

8. Discussion

The excavation has identified a phase of later Bronze Age occupation, with material finds evidence indicating a date from c. 1150 to 800BC, close by the bank of the River Lark, and within an area more known for its medieval and post-medieval activity. The dense scatter of dateable features relating to this period, in addition to the evidence of inhumation and the quantities of burnt material in the features, would suggest that direct habitation zones are likely to be nearby (if not already present on the site in the form of posthole group 0108).

The single pit of Iron Age date found during the evaluation, coupled with the dated feature from the evaluation could be indicative of some continuation of use of the land carrying on into the Iron Age, though the nature of that utilisation appears to have become much less intensive.

The Early Bronze Age burial in 0056 appears to be an isolated burial for this period, with no accompanying mound or ring ditch. There was no evidence either of scattered mound material, and the later Bronze Age features around the site appear not to respect any possible mound positioned above the burial. Unfortunately, there is little that this site can contribute to the Bronze Age Regional Research Agenda, given the nature of the deposits encountered and the small size of the site. While burials of this period are not commonly

found in flat cemeteries, it is unknown how the prior formal garden landscaping has affected the landscape in this regard.

The undated features on the site in general appear to share more characteristics with the prehistoric (late Bronze Age) features rather than the post-medieval features. Pit 0031 and posthole 0136 lie within the area covered by dated prehistoric pits and the fills are similar in nature. Posthole group 0108 is quite possibly the remnant of a small post-built structure, and if so, likely to be of prehistoric date. However, as previously mentioned, the sewerage pipe cut through the circumference of the postholes has very likely removed further individual postholes.

Ditch 0088 is treated as an undated feature as neither possible date given by the pottery is secure. The small abraded Bronze Age pottery could be residual, and the single small sherd of late medieval/post-medieval pottery could easily be intrusive. Unfortunately, stratigraphic evidence is unable to answer this question and the closest the feature can be reliably dated to is at some point between (and including) the late Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. The ditch is perpendicular to post-medieval ditch 0038, but also parallel to late Bronze Age ditch 0066, so could be either part of the formal gardens, or form the other half of a prehistoric drove-way or track. Similarly gully 0058 is without direct dating evidence or a discernable relationship with ditch 0038 and could easily be post-medieval landscaping or a continuation of a trackway or boundary associated with ditch 0066.

The large pit, 0045, towards the centre of the site could be related to almost any phase associated with the site. The charcoal flecking in the secondary fill would seem to relate to the numerous charcoal-filled prehistoric features, although equally, such a large sand quarry pit may have provided building material for Culford Hall.

The almost total lack of medieval finds or features suggests either that the village did not extend this far or any such activity has been removed during the post-medieval landscaping of the formal gardens.

9. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The presence of possibly continual occupation and use of this area from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age is unsurprising, given its location just off the river valley floor on a gentle

south-facing slope. The possibility of earlier occupation is hinted at by the presence of Neolithic artefacts, although no definitively Neolithic features were identified during the excavation. These serve to further confirm the prehistoric preference of land utilisation in such areas, adjacent to good water supplies and out of likely flood zones.

The site revealed here at Culford School is useful in that it provides evidence for the potential for remarkably good preservation of prehistoric remains in an area where it might be considered less likely that preservation would be good. The post-medieval/modern formal garden appears to have preserved parts of the underlying archaeology well, although the presence of large areas of modern disturbance along the northern and eastern edges of the site suggest that outside the formal garden preservation may be worse. The scattered Bronze Age remains may prove useful to include in a future synthesis of sites across the county, but have little to offer on an intra-site basis for further reporting at the present time.

10. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich T:\ENV\ARC\PARISH\Culford
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: **J** / **113** / **3** and **I** / **142** / **3** and **SS11** / **4**

11. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Robert Atfield, Holly Stacey, Kate Mayhew, Martin Cuthbert, Tony Fisher, Tim Brown, Steve Manthorpe, Jo Caruth, Andy Beverton, Phil Camps) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed by John Newman, and managed by Andrew Tester.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out by Gemma Adams and Simon Cass respectively, and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton, Valerie Fryer, Sarah Percival, Julie Curl, Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Andrew Brown and Steve Benfield. Finds illustrations are by Donna Wreathall.

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

ERECTION OF TENNIS CENTRE, CULFORD SCHOOL, CULFORD, SUFFOLK

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the construction of a Tennis Centre on land at Culford School, Culford (TL 8351 7036) has been granted by Forest Heath District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application SE/06/2300).

1.2 The site, which occupies 0.35 ha. in total extent, is located on the northern side of the Lark Valley, *c.* 30.00m AOD, and within the area of the formal garden relating to Culford Hall. The underlying geology of the site varies considerably from gravel rich sand, pockets of clean sand and also areas of chalky clay.

1.3 A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team in February 2007 (SCCAS Report No. 2007/49; Suffolk SMR Code CUL 045). This evaluation defined a number of archaeological features, including at least one pit dated to the Iron Age period and indicative of further occupation features within the area of the proposed development.

1.4 In the trenched evaluation, the archaeological deposits were defined cut into the natural below *c*. 0.50 – 0.90m of overlying topsoil and subsoil.

1.5 In order to comply with the planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Investigation**

2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development, measuring *c*. 2,024m^2 in area (see shaded area on the accompanying plan). This relates to the northern half of the development site, which will be lowered to create a level surface. The ground level in the southern half of the site will be artifically raised. Therefore, any archaeological deposits in the southern area can be adequately preserved *in situ*, with the exception of a trench *c*. 90.00m long x *c*. 1.00m wide required for the concrete foundation of the new building. This trench must also be undertaken as part of the archaeological excavation.

2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.

2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for prehistoric occupation, in the form of finds and features.

2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

2.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

2.6 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.

2.7 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2.8 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

2.9 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation ***(See also Section 4)***

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

3.1 The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material by non-ferrous metal-detector survey before mechanical stripping to recover material.

3.2 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

3.3 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in

accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.6 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 be excavated.

b) 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.

3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The Project Design must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.

3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.

3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. **General Management**

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.

4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.

4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

4.5 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

4.6 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.

4.7 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4.8 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.

5.3 The project manager must consult the SMR Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.4 The project manager should consult the County SMR officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

5.5 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

5.6 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

5.7 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication,* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

5.8 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

5.9 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County SMR. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

5.10 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County SMR within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.11 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR 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.

5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared

and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.14 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Sites and Monuments Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.15 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.

6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County SMR.

6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there may be a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 14 September 2007 Reference: / CulfordSchool-Culford2007

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 Database

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SEGMENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0020			Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds over entire site
0021			Topsoil	Mid Dark brown loamy silty sand (former garden soil now turfed) Regular small - medium angular stones (10 - 30mm) Moderately Firm. Entire Site. Entire Area metal detected before turf broken (all modern/post med finds). INT - Former formal garden garden soil probably built up as result of manuring etc. Depth c 0.30.MOE - Machined. 100% removed. Disturbed. deposit.
0022			Subsoil	Brown silty sand/gravel with variable gravel, sand and clay content. Regular small medium angular stones (10 - 50mm) 0ccasionaly larger (up to 100mm). Firm. Entire Site area. Some possibly plough scores seen at interface with topsoil (0021). Plough score widths are very narrow (intervals of 0.35 - 0.40). Possibly horticultural cultivation? MOE - machined 100%.DIM - Depth c 0.40 - 0.60m. Disturbed deposit.
0023			Natural	Natural orange yellow gravel and sands with variable chalk/clay.
0024	0024	0030	Ditch Cut	Cut of E - W Ditch (Near to junction with ditch 0028) Only a short (2m) Length exposed at west edge of site. Heavily truncated dished profile. Vertically truncated. Located west edge of site. This ditch runs adjacent/parallel with ditch 0026, immediately to south. Dim.: W 0.54m, L only 2m exposed within site, D 0.20 (truncated). Minor worm action.
0025	0024	0030	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand/gravel (with some clay content) Regular small medium stones (gravel) (10 - 50mm) Firm. West edge of site (segment 0030) Fill is more stony than fill of adjacent ditch (0027). Finds: two possible worked flint pieces. Minor worm disturbance.
0026	0026	0030	Ditch Cut	Cut of E-W Ditch Running adjacent/parallel to ditch 0024. See 0024 for sketch plan. Only short (2m length revealed within site. Bowl shaped - fairly steep sides. Dished. Vertically truncated possibly less than half of depth remaining. Dim.: - W 0.55m, L only 2m revealed within site, D 0.28m (heavily truncated). Minor worm disturbance.
0027	0026	0030	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand/gravel (with minor clay content) Occasional small - medium stones (10 - 30mm). Firm. The fill has far less stones than fill of adjacent ditch (0025). Minor worm disturbance.
0028	0028	0073/75	Ditch Cut	Linear north-south running ditch, with butt end approx mid. site. Gently dished shallow U shape. Gently dished base. Dim.:W. 0.70m, L.: 11 metres revealed within site, D.: 0.20 (truncated). Minor root/worm disturbance and vertically truncated.
0029	0028	0073	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish brown sand/gravel. Small angular stones (10 - 30mm) and occasional larger flints (up to 60mm) Moderately firm. Dim.: - W 0.70m, D 0.20m. Minor root/animal disturbance.
0030	0024 & 0026		Ditch Segment	Segment across ditches 0024 and 0026 (ditches are adjacent and parallel)
0031	0031		Pit Cut	Small shallow pit with flat base and gently sloping sides, ovular. Dim.: W 0.73m E-W, L 0.80m N-S, D 0.9m.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SEGMENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0032	0031		Pit Fill	Mixed sandy silt - very dark brown, charcoal rich soil with brown and orange brown sandy silt. Some charcoal and burnt flint. Heavy worm activity. 50% removed.
0033	0033		Pit Cut	Cut of pit, odd ovular shape on surface V shaped in section. Four fills (0034, 0035, 0036, 0037) Located northern most edge of excavation. Dim.: W 1.30m E-W, L 0.98m+ N-S, D 0.50m.
0034	0033		Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit 0033. Brown silty sand with some burn patches and some inclusions of stone. Dim.: W 1.30m E-W, L 0.98m.
0035	0033		Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0033 orange brown stony sand with burnt flint. Dim.: W 1.30m E-W, L 0.98m N-S, D 0.17m.
0036	0033		Pit Fill	Burnt Layer of 0033. Layer of charcoaly silt with highly burnt bone, pot and some burnt flint and daub. Int. - may be cremation. Depth 0.07m.
0037	0033		Pit Fill	Lowest fill of 0039 orange brown sand. Depth 0.05m.
0038	0038	0040	Ditch Cut	Ditch running straight from W-E across north of the sight. Flat base curved sides. Dim.: W 0.70m, L c.38.00m (within site area) D 0.25m (truncated). Post-medieval boundary ditch.
0039	0038	0040	Ditch Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with some small amounts of clay. Very loose. Ditch located running W-E on north of the site. Segment on furthest east end.
0040	0038		Ditch segment	Easterly segment of Ditch 0038 (segment length 1.10m)
0041	0041		Pit Cut	Small pit. Cuts 0039. Long ovular shape on surface , scoop shape in section. See sheet 0033 for plan and section sketch. Dim.: W 0.30m E-W, L 0.50m N-S, D 0.14m.
0042	0041		Pit Fill	Dark med brown mixed silty sand with some inclusions. See sheet 0033 for plan and section sketch.
0043	0038	0044	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty 50%, sand 50%. Soft. Occasional-rare sub-angular stones. See 0044 for sketch section. Dim.:- W 850mm S-N, L 1.25m slot, D 220mm.
0044	0038	0044	Ditch segment	Ditch segment through ditch [0038]. U shaped section. Shallow. Concave flat base. Sides are gradual 45°. Break of base - gradual. Break of top - sharp. Dim.: W 850mm S-N, L 1.25m slot, D 220mm.
0045	0045		Pit Cut	Very large roughly circular pit towards NW corner of the site. Undulating base and sides. INT - Quarry pit?. Dim.: 6.08m (Diam), D 1m Max. Excavated area: 5% approx, detected.
0046	0045		Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand. A few small stones. Pretty sterile?. Soft. INT - guessing that top sunk so this fill is hillwash type stuff. Depth 0.40m max.
0047	0045		Pit Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, some charcoal flecks. Several varying size stones has a slight burnt look about it. Depth 0.30m approx. detected.
0048	0045		Pit Fill	Lower Fill mid brown orange silty sand. A few small stones. Soft. Depth 0.35m. Detected.
0049	0049		Pit cut	Small oval pit. Steep sides flattish slightly concave base, approx 11m from north-east corner of site. See sheet for drawing. Dim.: W 1.20m, L 1.36m SSE-NNW, D 0.40m. MOE - trowel, shovel, 50% removed. Detected.
0050	0049		Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit [0049]. Mid browny orange soft sand. Light compaction. MOE -trowel, shovel, 50% removed. Detected.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SEGMENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0051	0049		Pit Fill	2nd fill down in pit [0049] Light to mid orangey brown soft sand, with several pale yellow chalk flecks. Light compaction. MOE -trowel, shovel. 50%. Detected.
0052	0049		Pit Fill	3rd fill down in pit [0049]. Dark grey soft sand, becoming lighter to south south-east. Light compaction. MOE -trowel, shovel, 50% removed. Detected.
0053	0049		Pit Fill	Lower fill of pit [0049]. Light to mid orangey brown soft sand with several pale yellow chalk flecks. Light compaction. MOE - trowel, shovel, 50% removed. Detected.
0054	0038	0055	Pit Fill	Fill of ditch 0038 at Segment 0055. Mid reddish brown silty sand/gravel. Regular small to med angular stones (10 -30mm) occasional larger flints (30 - 60mm) lime based mortar, occasional charcoal. Loose. West edge of site. Post medieval finds: regular tile and glass wine bottle (c.18th C?) see sheet for drawing. INT - post med ditch - aligns with old boundary. from road to site , on south edge of driveway (see 1880 OS map). Dim.: W c.1.30m, L 38m + (full site width), D 0.40m, (vertically truncated) MOE - trowel, shovel, detected. Minor root/worm disturbance.
0055	0038		Ditch Segment	Segment of ditch 0038 located at west edge of site
0056	0056		Pit Cut	Cut of oval pit. Slightly egg shaped in plan. Rounded to WNW, straightening at NE to ESE curving sharper at ESE. Dish shaped in section slightly irregular. Sharp BOS at top edges. Moderately curving to not perceptible BOS at base. Base is concaved. ESE edge has slightly steeper curve. Some human teeth and bone (small) fragments found to ESE. Not good bone preservation. Most of bone put into sample 11 (too small to bag). Some worm disturbance. INT - possible crouched burial. Teeth seem to be adult but pit is small to accommodate an adult body. May be refuse pit with some dis-articulated human remains. Plans of human remains drawn on sheet 1. On excavation of NE half of pit the pot sherd on surface turned out to be whole pot 0086 situated to north of area of human teeth and bone fragments found. Some more bone fragments found to ESE of NE half. Pot is probably funerary urn associated with human remains in area , bronze age? Doesn't look like cremation lack of charcoal and burnt bone (maybe ex-carnation bone fragments deposited with pot?) see sheet for detailed drawings. Dim.: W 0.80m NNE-SSW, L 1.10m WNW - ESE, D 0.10m. MOE - trowel, 100% removed. Detected.
0057	0056		Pit Fill	Fill of pit. Soft. Mid browny grey - orange. Silty sand. Moderate small sub- rounded + and sub-angular flint pebbles, 50mm x 80mm max. 0ccasional charcoal flecks. Very occasional flint flackes and slightly heat altered flints. Some human teeth and bone fragments found in area to ESE, see plan on sheet 1, 5-8cms from surface. Some worm disturbance throughout. Whole pot 0086 found on EX of NW half. Some small pot sherds found near and probably part of pot 0086. Homogenous fill throughout pit. MOE -trowel, 100% removed. Detected. (Skeleton is = 0140)
0058	0058	0061	Gully Cut	Cut of N-S running gully running into ditch [0038]. Very shallow. Flat base. MOE -trowel, shovel, detected. Dim.: W 500mm W-E, D 0.30m.
0059	0058	0061	Gully Fill	Fill of gully [0058]. Silty sand 30%70%. Soft - mod. Occasional sub-rounded stones (max 20mm). MOE - trowel, shovel. Detected. DIM - W 500mm W-E, D 0.30mm.
0060			Ditch Segment	Segment 0060 through ditch [0038] pit [0065], + ph [0062]. SE segment. See reverse for sketch plan. MOE -trowel, shovel. Detected.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SEGMENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0061		0061	Ditch Segment	Segment through ditch [0038] pit 0065 + ph [0062]. See NW Segment for sketch plan. MOE -trowel, shovel, detected.
0062	0062	0060/ 61	PH Cut	Cut of PH [0062] seen in segment 0060 + 0061. Sides - vertical 90°. Base - concave, gradual. Break of base - very sharp. Break of top - gradual. Circular in plan. MOE -trowel, shovel. Detected. Depth 880mm max. Circular in plan.
0063	0062	0061	PH Fill	Upper fill of ph [0062] in segment [0061]. Mid brown/grey silty sand. 20%80% soft. Rare sub-rounded pebbles. Pot + Flint finds. See 0060. MOE - trowel, shovel. Detected.
0064	0062	0062	PH Fill	Lower fill of ph [0062] in segment [0061]. Light brown/grey beige silty sand. 80%20%. Rare sub-angular stones . Max 30mm. 1 pot find. See 0060 for sketch plan. MOE -trowel, shovel. Detected. Depth - 340mm.
0065	0065	0060/ 61	Pit Cut	Cut of pit in segment 0060 + 0061, sides are gradual 40° . Base - concave - flat. Cut of pit lost due to ditch [0038]. Circular in plan? See 0060 for sketch. MOE -trowel, shovel, detected.
0066	0066	0060	Ditch Cut	Smallish ditch running north - south. Same as 0014 in evaluation. Detected.
0067	0066		Ditch Fill	Fill of section through ditch [0066]. Few animal burrows. Mid orangey brown soft sand. Light compaction. MOE - trowel, shovel, detected. Sieved. Dim.: W 1.50m E-W, D 0.34m.
0068	0065	0060	Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0065]. Lower fill. Mid brown - silty sand. 80%20%. Soft. 3 pot finds. Occasional sub-rounded pebbles 30mm. See 0060 for sketch. MOE -trowel, shovel. Detected. Depth 70mm.
0069	0038	0060	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0038] in segment 0060. Silty sand, 40%60% mid brown orange, soft. Occasional sub-rounded pebbles. 1 brick find. See 0060 for sketch. MOE -trowel, shovel.
0070	0038	0061	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0038] in segment 0061. Same as (0069). MOE - trowel, shovel.
0071	0062	0060	PH Fill	Fill of PH [0062] in segment [0060]. Mid brown/grey silty sand. 20%80%. Rare - sub-rounded pebbles. See 0060 for sketch. MOE -trowel, shovel.
0072	0028	0073	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish brown sand/gravel. Regular small angular stones (10-30mm) occasional larger flints (up to 80mm). Moderately firm. West edge of site. Vertically truncated. Two pot sherds - one impressed decoration. Dim.: W 0.70m, L 1m segment, D 0.20m. MOE -trowel, shovel. Detected. Sieved. Disturbed minor root/worm disturbance.
0073	0028	0073	Ditch Segment	Segment of Ditch 0028
0074	0028	0075	Ditch Fill	Butt end of ditch 0028 (North end). Mid reddish brown sand/gravel. Regular small angular stones (10-30mm) occasional larger flints (up to 80mm) moderately firm. West edge of site (see sketch plan on sheet 0028) Vertically truncated. See sheet for drawing. Finds - two sherds of pot. 1 flint flake, 1 bone. Dim.: W 0.70m, L 1m segment, D 0.20m. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% removed. Sieved, detected. Minor root/animal disturbance.
0075	0028	0075	Ditch Segment	Segment of Ditch 0028 at northerly butt end.
0076	0076		Pit Cut	Small ovular pit with scooped slope sides and a flatish base. Located just south-west of pit 0033. DIM - W 1.13m NNW-SSE, L 1.04m, D 0.32m.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SEGMENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0077	0076		Pit Fill	Mixed stony sand ranging from very light brown to very dark brown in colour. Loose compaction. MOE -trowel, shovel.
0078	0066		Ditch Fill	Fill of north butt-end of ditch [0066]. Mid orangey brown soft sand. Light compaction. Dim.: W 0.81m E-W, D 0.17m. MOE -trowel, shovel, sieved. Few animal burrows.
0079	0079		Pit cut	Small shallow oval pit cut. Adjacent to ditch [0066] north butt-end 0078.
0080	0079		Pit Fill	Upper fill of Pit 0079. Mid to dark grey brown soft sand with mottles of mid orangey brown soft sand. Light compaction. MOE -trowel, shovel, 50% removed. Sieved. Few animal burrows.
0081	0079		Pit Fill	Lower fill of pit [0079]. Mid orangey brown soft sand. Light compaction. MOE -trowel, shovel. Sieved. Few animal burrows.
0082	0082		Pit Cut	Shallow, ovular pit; located NE of 0066. Gently sloping sides with an undulating base. Dim.: 1.13m, SW-NE, L 1.10m NW-SE, D 0.12m.
0083	0082		Pit Fill	Medium - dark brown sandy silt with activity infrequent stone inclusions and heavy worm activity. Dim.: W 1.13m, SW-NE, L 1.10m NW-SE, D 0.12m. MOE -trowel.
0084	0038		Ditch Fill	Fill of Ditch 0038 at Segment 0085. Mid brown - reddish brown sand/gravel. Flint/gravel small shells occasional charcoal small stones. Loose. NE-area of site. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% within segment in site. Dim.: W 0.70m, L 38m revealed in site area, D 0.25m. Not much disturbance. Minor animal/root disturbance.
0085	0038	0085	Ditch Segment	Segment of Ditch 0038
0086	0056		Pot	Whole pot deposited in pit [0056] Fill (0057). Fairly good state of preservation. Fairly crushed and cracked. But looks well in situ. Short (15cms tall) conical/ (bi-conical?). 20 cms width at widest. Sloping in to thick rim/collar. Slope and rim decorated with herring bone pattern. 16cms diameter at rim. Approx. 8cms diam base. INT - Funerary urn. Probably associated with human teeth and bone fragments from pit (In area of pot). See reverse of sheet for drawing. Dark red in colour (areas of black). Suggests bonfire firing. Fairly coarse. (looks like some flint tempering) herring bone pattern round rim/Coarse. Cracks and ? But preservation seems good pot fairly solid (not crumbly). Just visible on surface prior to excavation. Pit probably truncated. (late neolithic/bronze age (early)?) Flintwork Sm F0092, 93, 94, 95 found associated to east. Fill of pot looks very similar to fill of pit. Mid/brown/grey - orange. Silty soft sand. Some small stones visible.
0087			Ditch Segment	Segment through junction of ditch 0038 and ditch 0088 shows that 0038 cuts 0088.
0088	0088	0087	Ditch Cut	N-S Ditch. Shallow, straight and narrow, runs from butt end just past 0038 into south side of site. See sheet for basic drawing.
0089	0088	0087	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand. A few tiny stones. Loose.
0090	0090		Pit Cut	Cut of shallow oval pit 0090 -located just south of 0082. Dim.: W 0.84m N-S, L 0.83m E-W, D 0.25m. MOE -trowel, shovel.
0091	0090		Pit Fill	Fill of Pit 0090 (no description)
0092			OBJECTS	Flint Objects in Grave 0056

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SEGMENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0093			OBJECTS	Flint Objects in Grave 0056
0094			OBJECTS	Flint Objects in Grave 0056
0095			OBJECTS	Flint Objects in Grave 0056
0096	0065		Pit Fill	Upper Fill of Pit [0065]. Mid brown orange silty sand. 50%50%. Soft. Rare small rounded pebbles. Bone and pot finds. MOE -trowel, shovel. Depth 140mm.
0097	0065		Pit fill	Middle fill of pit 0065. Dark brown to black silty sand of soft texture. Occasional charcoal. (single pot sherd)
0098	0098	0099	Ditch Cut	Ditch Cut at Buttend. Linear shallow ditch partially exposed on west edge of site. Bowl shaped. Slightly dished. Runs north-south (same alignment as 0028) west edge of site. The two opposing ends of ditches 0098 + 0028 may form enclosure entrance. Dim.: W 0.70m, L only 3m exposed within site area, D 0.21m. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% removed in segment. Minor root/animal disturbance. Detected. Seived.
0099	0098	0099	Ditch segment	Segment of Ditch 0098 at southerly butt end
0100	0088		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0088] in most southern segment. See sheet for drawing. Dim.: 0.92m WNW - ESE, Depth 0.22m. MOE - trowel, shovel. Sieved.
0101	0088	0101	Ditch Cut	Segment of ditch [0088] N-S running ditch to NE side of site. Steep sided breaking into a flattish base - sides irregular. Dim.: W 0.52m E-W, L 1.08m N-S, D 0.21m.
0102	0088	0101	Ditch Fill	Fill of Ditch 0088 at Segment 0101. Mid light brown silty sand with loose compaction. Occasional small stone. MOE - trowel, shovel.
0103	0088	0103	Ditch Segment	Segment of ditch [0088]. Segment of N-S running ditch. Sloping sides curving into a slightly rounded base. Dim.: W 0.86m E-W, L 0.84m N-S, D 0.28m.
0104	0088	0103	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0088] at Segment 0103. Mid light brown silty sand with loose compaction. Occasional small irregular stone. Occasional pot fragment. MOE -trowel, shovel.
0105	0098	0099	Ditch fill	Fill of Ditch 0098 at Segment 0099. Mid Brown reddish sand/gravel. Regular small stones (10-30mm) occasional larger flints (up to 60mm) moderately firm. West edge of site. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% in segment removed. Detected, sieved. Minor worm action.
0106	0106		Pit Cut	Large Squarish pit roughly central to site. Steep almost vertical sides + flat base. Resembles bronze age type burial though no hard evidence to suggest it is . It may be a grave. Dim.: W 1.7m, L 2m, D 0.4m.
0107	0106		Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand. Very small stones. Soft. Few tiny flecks of chalk + yellow sand. Dim.: W 1.7m E-W, L 2m (N-S), D 0.4m. 100% removed.
0108	09,0111,0113,01		GROUP NO	Group - number. Four probable post-holes (severely vertically truncated) closely situated and of similar profile. Arranged in an approximate circle. See reverse of sheet for plan. Possible structural arrangement of PH. Dim.: W-AVE = 0.4m, L-AVE m = 0.4, D-AVEm = 0.1. MOE - trowel, 50% removed.
0109	0109		PH Cut	Circular Plan dish section AVE BOS + smooth BOB. Concave base. Probably truncated by machine. NW corner.
0110	0109		PH Fill	Mid grey orangey brown. Quite loose. Dim.: 0.4m, L 0.4m, D 0.12m. MOE -trowel, shovel, 50% removed.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SEGMENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0111	0111		PH cut	Circular plan. Dish section, Concave base. Truncated by machine. NW corner. Dim.: W 0.4m, L 0.4m, D 0.12m. Level taken. MOE -trowel, shovel, 50% removed.
0112	0111		PH Fill	Mid grey orangey brown. Quite loose. MOE -trowel, 50% removed.
0113	0113		PH/Cut	Circular plan. Dish section. Concave base. Probably truncated by machine. NW corner. Mid grey orangey brown. Quite loose. Dim.: W 0.40m, L 0.4m, D 0.01m.
0114	0113		PH Fill	Mid grey orangey brown. Quite loose. Dim.: W 0.4m, L 0.4m, D 0.1m.
0115	0115		PH Cut	Circular in plan. Dish section. Concave base. Probably truncated by machine. NW corner. Dim.: W 0.4m, L 0.4m, D 0.1m. MOE -trowel, 50% removed.
0116	0115		PH Fill	Mid grey orangey brown. Quite loose. MOE -trowel. 50% removed.
0117	0117		Pit Cut	Round steep sided undulating based pit. See plan/section board. Contained. Dim.: W 1.10m, L 1.10m, D 0.42m. N-S section.
0118	0117		Pit Fill	Orangey Light brown silty sand. Very small proportion of clay present 10% lots of largish stones throughout 10-40mm of a fairly compacted. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% removed. Detected, sieved, machined.
0119	0117		Pit Fill	Dark brown/black silty sand. Fairly hard in compaction. Occasional flecks and lumps of charcoal throughout 2-10mm. Occasional large stones 5-50mm throughout. No evidence of burning in situ, but some stones have been heat altered. 3 bags of finds from this fill. 1 of which is a sample of heat altered stone. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% sieved, detected, machined.
0120	0117		Skeleton	The only remains which were definitely identified as human, were the skull (probably re-deposited?) with missing lower jaw. The general fill of the pit did however contain large quantities of bone (thought to be mostly animal). The pit also held exceptional amounts of pottery and also possible pot boilers or cooking stone? + high lenses of charcoal.
0121	0121		Pit Cut	Cut of ovular pit located east of 0117. Steep in south side, gentle slope on north. Scoop - shaped base. See sheet for drawing. Fills (0127), (0128), (0129). Dim.: W 1.15m N-S, L 1.09m E-W, D 0.56m. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% removed.
0122	0088		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0088] in section with pits [0123] + [0125]. Light to mid orangey brown soft sand. Light compaction. MOE -trowel, shovel, sieved. Depth - 0.12m. Disturbed by roots.
0123	0123		Pit Cut	Small oval pit cut between 0088 and 0125, cut by 0088 but not discernable relationship with 0125. 0.55m diameter and up to 0.22m deep.
0124	0123		Pit Fill	Mid orangey brown soft sand. Light compaction. MOE - trowel, shovel, 50% removed. Sieved. Depth 0.22m.
0125	0125		Pit Cut	Smallish long oval shallow pit. No visible cut with [0123] see 0100. Dim.: W 0.94m, L 1.44lish NW - SE, D 0.29m. Sieved.
0126	0125		Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit [0125]. Mid orangey brown stony soft sand. Stones 97% Flint mainly angular 10-40mm. Few oval flints 9-25mm and 3% burnt sand stone 10-30mm oval. Light compaction. 50% removed. Sieved.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	SEGMENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0127	0121		Pit Fill	Upper Layer of fill in pit 0121. Dark brown silty sand with charcoal patches and regular stone inclusions. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% removed. Depth 0.21m.
0128	0121		Pit Fill	Middle fill of pit 0121. Very light to yellow sand with heavy inclusions of stones. MOE -trowel, shovel. Depth 0.10m.
0129	0121		Pit Fill	Lowest fill of pit 0121. Medium to very dark brown silty sand with regular inclusions of stone. Heavy deposits of burnt daub and charcoal. MOE - trowel, shovel. Depth 0.28m.
0130	0130		Pit Cut	Large pit, round in plan. Straight sided breaking into a flat base. Very similar pit to the south 0121. Fills (0131), (0132), (0133),(0135). Dim.: W 1.05m NW-SE, L 1.07m SW - NE, D 0.53m. MOE -trowel, 100% removed.
0131	0130		Pit Fill	Top fill of pit [0130]. Mid brown silty sand with frequent stones of small-medium size (10-80mm). Loose to medium compaction occasional pot fragments and bone fragments. MOE -trowel, 100%.
0132	0130		Pit Fill	Charcoal fill of [0130]. Thin layer of silty sand - black in colour with occasional charcoal flecks. Rare pot fragments. Medium - loose compaction. MOE -trowel, 100% removed.
0133	0130		Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0130]. Mid -brown silty sand with patches of darker regions. Occasional stone of small size (10-30mm). Occasional bone and rare pot fragment. MOE - trowel, 100% removed.
0134	0125		Pit Fill	Lower fill of pit [0125]. Light orangey brown soft sand, becoming slightly darker to base. Light compaction. See 0100. MOE -trowel, shovel, 50% removed. Sieved. Few worms.
0135	0130		Pit Fill	Bottom Fill of pit [0130]. Pale brown - yellow silty sand of medium compaction. Small medium irregular stones (20 - 80mm). Frequent daub and very occasional pot. MOE - trowel, shovel, 100%
0136	0136		PH Cut	Cut of ovular ph cut in north - side by pit 0136. Dim.: W 0.25m N-S, L 0.27m E-W, D 0.16m.
0137	0136		PH Fill	Mottled orange brown sand with some charcoal flecks. MOE -trowel, shovel, 100% removed.
0138	0138		PH Cut	Ovular PH, gently sloping sides with scoop shaped base. Very shallow. Dim.: W 0.28m E-W, L 0.30m N-S, D 0.08m.
0139	0138		PH Fill	Medium brown silty sand with some stone and chalk inclusions. MOE -trowel.
0140	0056		Skeleton	Bone fragments and teeth found within Pit (grave?) 0056 (Fill 0057). 7 incisors, 4 molars found at ESE end of pit. Located on plan sheet 1. Four fragments of possible skull approximately 40mm in width and length. Approximately 12 other minute fragments of bone possible skull. No other bone found within pit. All in one area. Skull 60mm below natural ground horizon.
0141	0141		Pit Cut	Oval , steep sided flat based pit. Dim.: W 1.10m, L 1.83m, D 0.20m.
0142	0141		Pit Fill	Orangey brown, silty sand. Fairly loose compaction. MOE - trowel, shovel, 50% removed, detected, machined.

Appendix 3: Finds quantities

Ctxt	Pottery		Flint		Fired clay		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0020	3	0.028	1	0.050							Clay pipe 1 (0.001)	PMed
0022												
0025			2	0.012								
0035			2	0.069								
0036	9	0.127	2	0.016	1	0.007	2	0.039	10	0.157		Later BA
0042	8	0.085	3	0.096			2	0.032	6	0.149		Later BA
0045												
0047							1	0.011				
0048									5	0.065		
0050	3	0.008			9	0.109			4	0.010		Later BA
0051	7	0.052	1	0.011	10	0.055			5	0.036		Later BA
0052	1	0.023	1	0.007	5	0.175			1	0.016	Bt Stone 3 (0.192)	Later BA
0053	2	0.008			1	0.003			2	0.019		Later BA
0054			1	0.247					1	0.002	CBM 1 (0.106) Mortar 1-(0.016) GL 5 (0.405)	PMed
0057	1	0.001	4	0.020			5	0.062				BA
0063	3	0.047	4	0.021								Later BA
0064	1	0.028										Later BA
0066	8	0.064							3	0.038		Later BA
0067	10	0.043	2	0.017					2	0.036		Later BA
0068	5	0.055										Later BA
0069											CBM 1-(0.312)	PMed
0072	2	0.055							2	0.030		PMed E NEO
0074	2	0.016	1	0.001					1	0.005		Rom, IA
0077	21	0.363	3	0.053	2	0.019	12	0.122	9	0.035		Later BA
0078	1	0.002										Preh
0080	2	0.086	3	0.005			1	0.001	7	0.046	HSR 3 (0.027)	IA
0081	4	0.010							1	0.008		Later BA
0083	18	0.241	3	0.017			1	0.004	6	0.013		Later BA
0084									1	0.030		
0086	43	0.966										Early BA
0091	6	0.118							4	0.182	Bt Stone 1 (0.005)	Later BA
0092			1	0.005								
0093			1	0.002								
0094			1	0.001								
0095			1	0.003								
0100	3	0.005	3	0.084			1	0.002				Later BA
0104	3	0.011										Med, Later BA
0105			1	0.002							CBM 1 (0.046) Fe 1 (0.069)	
0107	7	0.051	2	0.013					10	0.089	HSR 1-28g	Later BA
0119	247	3.536	37	1.051	16	0.453	2	0.085	67	0.478	Bt Stone 15(4.190) Ch 3 (0.002)	Later BA
0124	1	0.001										Preh
0126	14	0.225	4	0.046			1	0.038	7	0.081	Bt Stone 3 (0.501)	Later BA
0127	14	0.242	7	0.104	2	0.005			21	0.245		Later BA
0129	5	0.172			10	0.210			11	0.182		Later BA
0131	4	0.070	3	0.056					3	0.017	Slate 1 (0.036)	Later BA
0132	5	0.186							1	0.029		Later BA
0133	6	0.066			1	0.014			7	0.156		Later BA
0134			2	0.019					1	0.005		
0135	1	0.003			10	0.117			1	0.015		Preh
0142	9	0.071	1	0.013					2	0.002		Preh

(All weights in kilograms)

Appendix 4: Pottery

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
0020	ESWN	D	1	4		18th c
	GRE	U	1	15	Abraded. could be iron glazed	16-18th c
	LPME	R	1	9	Jar rim	18-20th c
0036	F1	U	4	13	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	5	114	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
0042	F2	U	5	68	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
	F3	U	3	17	Very abraded	later Bronze Age
0050	F1	U	2	6	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
	Q1	U	1	2	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
0051	F2	U	7	52	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
0052	Q1	U	1	23	Well finished fine sherd, Burnished	later Bronze Age
0053	F2	U	1	3	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
	S1	U	1	5	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
0057	F3	D	1	1	Food Vessel, cord impressed	Bronze Age
0063	Q1	U	3	47	? Iron Age	later Bronze Age
0064	F2	U	1	28		later Bronze Age
0066	F1	U	1	9	Burnished	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	7	55	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
0067	F2	U	4	18		later Bronze Age
	F3	U	2	15	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
	S1	U	4	10		later Bronze Age
0068	Q1	U	5	55		later Bronze Age
0072	COL	U	1	45	Colchester ware type slipped jug	L.13th-16th
	F6	D	1	10	Dec - elongated impressions (Fig11 No.1)	earlier Neolithic
0074	GX	U	1	9		Roman
	Q4	U	1	7	Sandy reduced. Abraded	Iron Age
0077	F2	R	1	159	Fingered surface. Flat pinched rim (230mm,25%) NV1. (Fig11 No.3)	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	20	204	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
0078	F4	U	1	2	Mixed flint inclusions, orange surfaces	Preh
0080	F5	U	1	11		Iron Age
	F5	B	1	75	Pedestal base. (60mm, 100%)	Iron Age
0081	F1	U	1	1		later Bronze Age
	F2	U	3	9		later Bronze Age
0083	F2	U	13	140		later Bronze Age
	F3	B	1	25	Smoothed surf. Stepped base (110mm, 15%)	later Bronze Age
	Q1	R	1	3	Rounded rim, burnished. NV 1	later Bronze Age
	Q1	U	1	12	Carinated vessels,smoothed surf	later Bronze Age
	Q1	U	2	61	Burnished	later Bronze Age
0086	G1	PP	43	966	Food Vessel, cord impressed (Fig11 No.2)	Bronze Age
0091	F2	U	5	77		later Bronze Age
	Q1	R	1	41	Rounded rim, long flared neck, burnished. (Fig11 No. 4)	later Bronze Age
0100	F1	R	1	1	Abraded.	later Bronze Age
	Q1	U	2	4	Abraded.	later Bronze Age
0104	MCW	B	1	3		12-14th C
	F1	U	2	8	Burnished	later Bronze Age
0107	F1	U	5	24		later Bronze Age
	F2	U	2	27		later Bronze Age
0119	F1	R	1	4	Small cup. Upright rounded rim (60mm,15%)	later Bronze Age
	F1	B	1	24	Internal impressed band round inner base. Simple base	later Bronze Age
	F1	U	12	258	Scratched surface	later Bronze Age
	F2	B	4	97	External lipped base (110mm, 30%)	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	24	1098	One very large sherd, roughened surface. White encrustation	later Bronze Age
	F2	R	2	38	Flat folded rim (180mm,10%)	later Bronze Age
0119	F2	D	1	33	Finger tip impressed (Fig11 No.5)	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	1	15	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
	F2	B	1	13	Small cup. Ext lip base (40mm, 50%) (Fig11 No.6)	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	186	1813	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
	Q1	U	2	13	Burnished	later Bronze Age
	Q1	R	1	18	Upright, rounded rim. Burnished.	later Bronze Age
	Q1	U	6	79	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
0119	Q3	R	5	33	Small burnished bowl fine dark sandy fabric, round. (Fig11 No.7)	later Bronze Age
0124	F1	U	1	1	Very abraded	Preh
0126	F1	U	4	84	Burnished	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	8	111	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
	Q2	U	2	30	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
0127	F1	U	2	22	Burnished	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	10	208	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
	Q1	U	2	12	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
0129	F1	U	1	4	Burnished	later Bronze Age
	F1	B	1	6	Flat base	later Bronze Age
	F1	R	1	12	Flat folded rim, burnished.	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	2	150	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
0131	F2	U	4	70	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
0132	F2	U	5	186	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
0133	F1	U	2	4	Smoothed surface	later Bronze Age
	F2	U	4	62	Roughened surface	later Bronze Age
0135	F1	U	1	3	Very abraded, surfaces missing	Preh
0142	F2	U	7	34		later Bronze Age
	F3	B	1	31	Thick. Simple flat base	Preh
	Q1	U	1	6	Burnished	later Bronze Age

(Key: B = base sherd, D = decorated bodysherd, P = complete profile,R = rimsherd, U = undecorated bodysherd,)

Appendix 5. Fired Clay

Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wtg	Surface	Notes
0019	fsc	3	173	s	Lumps, flat & convex surfaces, abraded
	fsc	6	203		Lumps
	fsc	3	31	s	Lumps, all part of same, chaff marked surface
	fsv	1	13	s	Square edge, voids from ?organic temper. Abraded
0036	fs	1	4	s	
0050	fsc	6	69	s	Lumps, both flat & slightly convex surfaces
	fsc	2	34		
0051	fsc	3	35	s	Lumps, both flat & slightly convex surfaces
	fsc	4	17		1 poss 2 small tubular holes
0052	fsc	1	138	s	Corner, one face 45º, one side flat, other undulates & slightly concave
	fsc	3	29	s	Flat surfaces, ?part of 0053, 0119, 0129, 0133
	fsc	1	3		
0053	fsc	1	2	s	Flat surface, ?part of 0052, 0119, 0129, 0133
0077	fsc	1	14	s	Abraded
	fscp	1	3		Abraded
0119	fsc	3	23	s	Flat surface, ?part of 0052-53, 0119 0129, 0133, corner, one face at 45º. Abraded
0127	fsc	3	5		Frags
0129	fsc	1	84	s?	Lump, possibly an edge piece. Abraded
	fsc	10	124	s	Flat surface, ?part of 0052-53 & 0119, 0129, 0133, wattle trace?
0133	fsc	1	10		Corner, one face at 45º, similar to 0052-0053, 0119 and 0129
0135	fsc	1	40		Lump with concave surface, poss broad void or tubular hole
	fsc	8	57		Lumps. Abraded

Key : s = smoothed

Appendix 6: Flint

Context	Type	No. of pieces
0020	Utilised flake	1
0025	Flake	2
0035	Flake	1
0036	Flake	2
0042	Flake	2
	Shatter	1
0051	Flake	1
0052	Blade	1
0054	Hammerstone	1
0057	Flake	3
0063	Blade	1
	Flake	3
0067	Blade-like flake	1
	Flake	1
0074	Spall	1
0077	Flake	1
	Shatter	2
0080	Flake	3
0083	Flake	3
0091	Flake	5
	Utilised flake	1
0092	Arrowhead	1
0093	Flake	1
0094	Flake	1
0095	Flake	1
0100	Flake	2
	Retouched flake	1
0105	Flake	1
0107	Flake	2
0119	Core/tool	1
	Blade-like flake	3
	Flake	26
	Shatter	4
	Retouched fragment	1
	Utilised flake	1
0126	Flake	4
0127	Flake	7
0131	Flake	2
0134	Blade-like flake	1
	Flake	1
0142	Flake	1

Appendix 7. Small finds

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object name	No.	Wt/g	Notes
1001	0022	PMed	Cu alloy	buckle	1	3	Rectangular buckle frame - broken max length =20mm w = 30mm. had central bar - broken at one of the holes for bar. incised grooved lines and zig-zag pattern on top side. (SX 1147)
1002	0022	PMed	Cu alloy	fitting	1	16	Plate Fragment? arc shaped broken. two holes c 3-4mm dia on opposite sides at wide end. 45 x 34mm. (SX 1147)
1003	0022	PMed	Cu alloy	cauldron	1	49	Cauldron foot? Two toed , ridge in centre. Heavy cast fragment. Tapered profile. 40 x 30mm x 15mm.
1004	0022	Med	Cu alloy	mount	1	1	Decorative belt mount 18.5 x 8 mm. Fan-shaped ends w rivet holes (one surviving). Central lobe has rows of dots. <1g. (14th c) (SX 1147)
1005	0022	PMed	Cu alloy	token	1	9	Norwich Plough and Shuttle halfpenny token 1794 (as Dalton and Hamer 1910, p.211) diameter of 29mm, weight 9.2g. The obverse would read PAYABLE AT BULLENS AND MARTINS MARKET PLACE NORWICH. The reverse shows a plough and shuttle and would read SUCCESS TO THE PLOUGH AND SHUTTLE around the edge
1006	0022	Rom	Cu alloy	coin	1	19	Sestertius, very worn Antonine coin, . 30mm dia. 160-198. The obverse face possibly shows Marcus Aurelius and the reverse shows a standing figure
1007	0022	PMed	Cu alloy	token	1	1.5	Nuremberg trade token. 'Rose and Orb' type. c 1550-1650. 25mm diameter.
1008	0022	Med	Cu alloy	buckle	1	3	Oval buckle w lipped frame and offset bar; notch for pin; cast pin has flanges at sides; plate has slot for pin and hole for sgle missing rivet. back of plate broken off. 28mm x 16mm. ((Egan and Pritchard, fig. 45 No 309) 1350-1400 (SX 1147)
1009	0119	UNK	Iron / Cu alloy	mount?	1	4	A flat iron fragment (34mm x21mm) with curved side. The broad flatter face has a copper alloy pin or rivet 6mm long surviving *in situ* possibly a mount or fitting.
1010	0046	PMed	Cu alloy	thimble	1	4	Thimble. 20mm high, diam 16mm. 9 rows of punched indents in top 2/3, plain band below. Rounded crown with punched dot quatrefoil pattern on top. (SX 1147)

Appendix 8. Human skeletal remains catalogue

Notes on methodology

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981).

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

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

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

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

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

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

Articulated skeleton

Sk. 0140 Child, c.8 years

Description: Small fragments of basal skull including temporal, flakes of cranial vault and loose teeth.
Condition: Fair
Determination of age: Tooth eruption
Determination of sex: -
Stature: -
Cranial index: -
Teeth:

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	d	6	U	-
-	U	-	-	-	U	2	1	1	2	c U	-	-	-	-	-

Disarticulated remains

0120 ?Female, c.16-18 years

Description: Skull only, disarticulated in pit 0117.
Condition: Fair, some erosion, basi-occipital detached.
Determination of age: Tooth eruption, suture closure.
Determination of sex: Cranium DF –0.8, but may just be retention of juvenile characteristics, as brow ridges are relatively large.
Stature: -
Cranial index: 80.2 - brachycranial
Teeth:

	O	7	6	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	3	4	5	6	7	O
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooth wear:	-	2-	3-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2+	2-	2-	3-	2-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

0080 Distal fragment of L. humerus, adult ?female, and fragment of another long bone (humerus/ulna?). No septal aperture.
0107 L. humerus shaft and fragment, ?female. Could be the same as 0080, but broken ends of both are abraded.

Cranial measurements

		Sk.	0120
Cranium			
Max Length	L		177
Max Breadth	B		142
Max Height	H'		137
Basi-nasal Length	LB		100
Basi-alveolar Length	GL		100
Upper facial Height	G'H		60
Bimaxillary Breadth	GB		-
Bizygomatic Breadth	J		-
Nasal Height	NH'		44
Nasal Breadth	NB		22
Simotic Chord	SC		10
Bi-dacryonic Chord	DC		24
Orbital Breadth	O'1		36
Orbital Height	O2		26
Palatal Length	G'1		45
Palatal Breadth	G2		35
Min Frontal Breadth	B'		105
Biasterionic Breadth	BiastB		106
Foramen Magnum Length	FL		33
Foramen Magnum Breadth	FB		29
Frontal Arc	S1		129
Parietal Arc	S2		122
Occipital Arc	S3		115
Frontal Chord	S'1		105
Parietal Chord	S'2		111
Occipital Chord	S'3		95
Trans-Biporial Arc	B'Q		-
Mastoid Process Height	MPH		-
Cranial Index	100(B/L)		80.2
Mandible			
Bicondylar width	W1		-
Bigonial breadth	GoGo		-
Foramen mentale breadth	ZZ		-
Symphyseal height	H1		-
Mandibular length	ML		-
Bicoronoid breadth	CrCr		-
Min ramus breadth R.	RB'		-
Coronoid height R.	CrH		-
Condylar length R.	CyL		-
Gnathion-gonion length R.	GnGo		-

Measurements in mm.

Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0120
Highest nuchal line	R	-
	L	-
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		0
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	+
	L	+
Parietal foramen	R	+
	L	+
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		+
Coronal wormian bones	R	0
	L	0
Epipteric bone	R	+
	L	0
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	0
	L	0
Parietal notch bone	R	0
	L	0
Asterionic ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	0
	L	0
Post-condylar canal	R	+
	L	+
Double condylar facet	R	0
	L	0
Precondylar tubercle	R	0
	L	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	0
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	0
	L	0
Extra palatine foramen	R	+
	L	-
Palatine torus	R	0
	L	0
Maxillary torus	R	0
	L	0
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	-
	L	1
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	0
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	0
	L	0
Sagittal wormian		0
Squame parietal ossicle	R	0
	L	0
Multiple mental foramen	R	-
	L	-
Mandibular torus	R	-
	L	-

Appendix 9: Animal Bone

Ctxt	No	Wt (kg)	Species	NISP.	Age	Butchering	Notes
0036	10	157	Cattle	3	Adult	chopped /cut	Metatarsal, femur head - pathological, rib
			Mammal	7			Rib and shaft fragments
0042	6	149	Cattle	3	Adult	chopped /cut	Gnawed small calcaeneus, scapula, molar
			Equid	1	Adult	knife cut	Calcaeneus
			Mammal	1			Rib fragment
			Sheep/goat	1		butchered	Scapula
0048	5	65	Mammal	4			
			Sheep/goat	1	Adult	chopped /cut	Pelvis
0050	4	10	Mammal	4			Fragments
0051	5	36	Cattle	1	Adult		Intermediate phalange
			Mammal	4			Large mammal rib fragments
0052	1	16	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	chopped /cut	Tibia
0053	2	19	Mammal	2			1 large mammal rib, 1 small mammal rib
0054	1	2	Mammal	1			Rib fragment
0066	3	38	Cattle	1	Adult	butchered	Rib, small healed fracture
			Pig	2	juvenile		Vertebrae
0067	2	36	Pig	1	Juvenile	chopped /cut	Humerus
			Sheep/goat	1	Adult	chopped /cut	Tibia
0072	2	30	Mammal	1			Fragment of shaft
			Pig	1	Adult	chopped /cut	Femur, proximal end
0074	1	5	Mammal	1			
0077	9	35	Bird	1	Juvenile		Fercula and femur from juvenile galliforme
			Mammal	2			Medium sized (sheep/goat) rib fragments
			Sheep/goat	5	Adult	chopped/cut	Proximal metatarsal + metacarpal, calcaeneus, radius
0080	7	46	Mammal	1		chopped /cut	
			Sheep/goat	6	Adult	chopped /cut	Mandible fragments and teeth
0081	1	8	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	chopped /cut	Radius
0083	6	13	Mammal	6		butchered	Medium-sized mammal rib fragments
0084	1	30	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	chopped /cut	Femur
0091	4	182	Cattle	2	Adult	chopped /cut	Gnawed femur, metapodial fragment
			Mammal				Fragment of large mammal bone
			Sheep/goat	1		chopped /cut	Metacarpal
0107	10	89	Deer	2	Juvenile	chopped	Vertebrae, scapula - Red Deer
			Mammal	8			Rib fragments,
0119	67	478	Cattle	6	Adult	chopped/cut	Mandible, ribs, molar, worn teeth, high calculus
			Mammal	47		butchered	Fragments of shaft, rib and vertebrae
			Pig	3	Juvenile	chopped/cut	Mandible fragments, humerus shaft
			Sheep/goat	11	Neonate	chopped/cut	6 neonatal bones, 5 juvenile (6–10mths)
0126	7	81	Equid	1	Adult		small-medium sized proximal phalange
			Mammal	6		butchered	fragments of skull, pelvis and rib
0127	21	245	Cattle	4	Adult	chopped/cut	Proximal metatarsal, heavily cut rib, gnawed radius
			Mammal	10		butchered	
			Pig	3	Adult	butchered	Vertebrae, mandible fragment

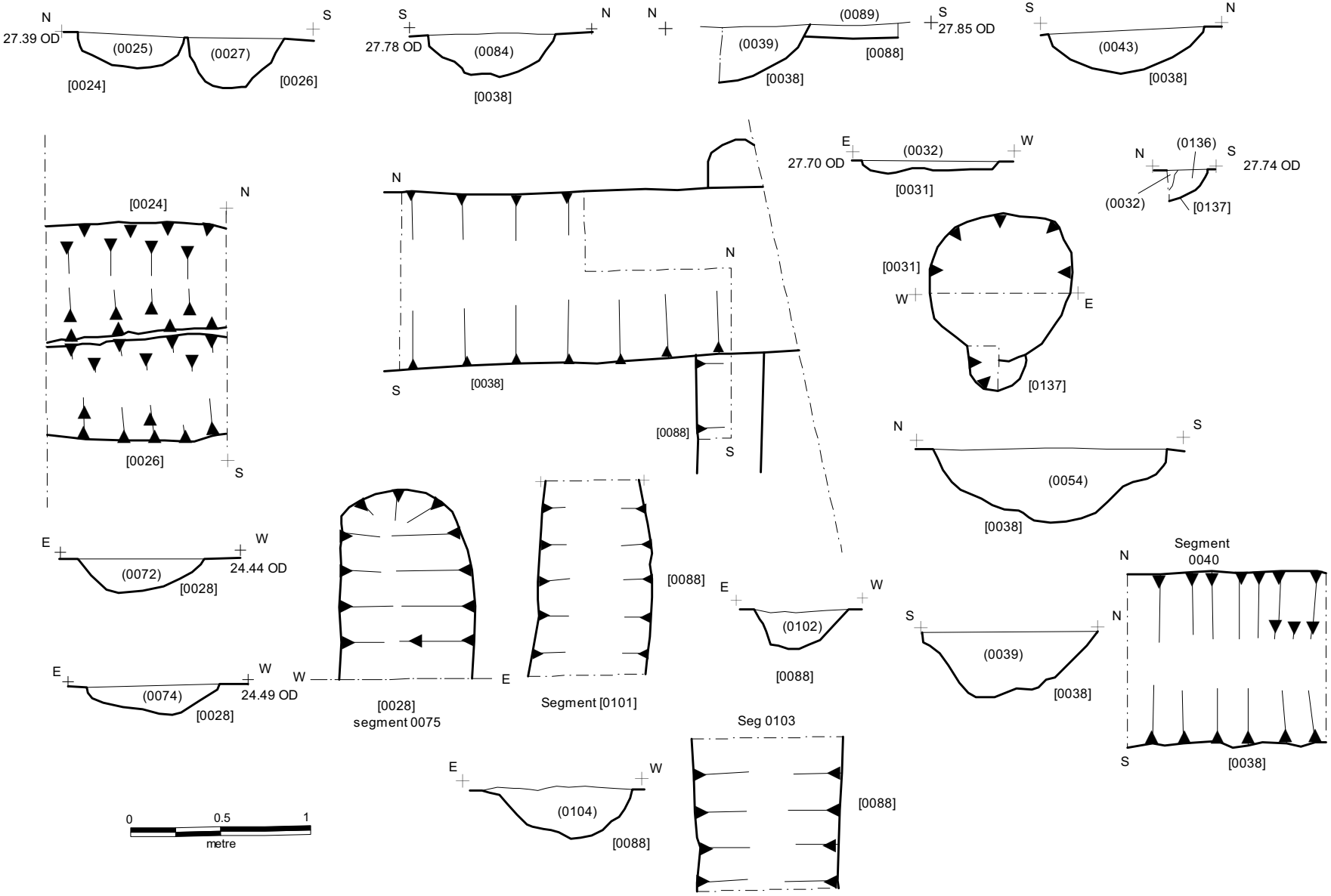
Ctxt	No	Wt (kg)	Species	NISP.	Age	Butchering	Notes
0127			Sheep/goat	4	Adult	chopped/cut	Small & slender metatarsal, tibia, vertebrae
0129	11	182	Cattle	1	Adult		Horncore fragment
			Mammal	7		butchered	Skull and rib fragments
			Sheep/goat	3	Adult	knife cuts	Humerus, vertebrae, scapula with cuts around neck
0131	3	17	Cattle	1	Adult		Tooth
			Mammal	1			
			Pig	1			Mandible fragment
0132	1	29	Cattle	1	Juvenile	chopped /cut	Femur fragment, distal end
0133	7	156	Cattle	3	Adult	chopped/cut	Scapula, ribs
			Mammal	4			Medium sized mammal bone
0134	1	5	Mammal	1			Medium size mammal rib
0135	1	15	Pig	1			mandible fragment
0142	2	2	Mammal	2			

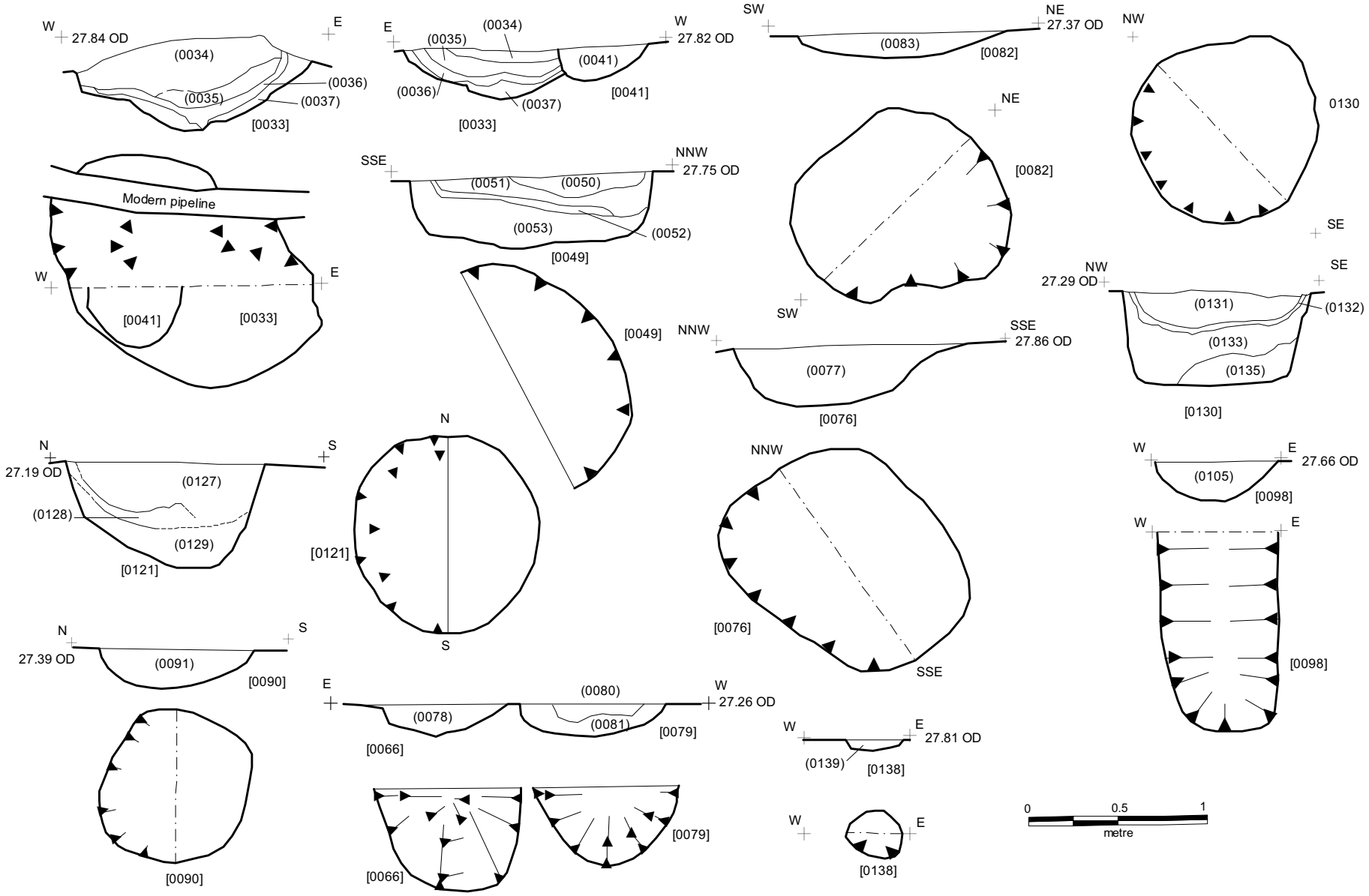
Appendix 10. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
OP. No.	**0036**	**0057**	**0048**	**0107**	**0091**	**0119**	**0127**	**0133**
Cereals								
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x				x	x	
Triticum sp. (grains)	xcf					xxx	xcf	
(glume bases)						x		
(spikelet bases)						x		
T. spelta L. (glume bases)						xcf	xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xcf		x	xfg	x	xx	x	x
Herbs								
Bromus sp.						x		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	x							
Rumex sp.	x							
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L.	x							
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xx	x	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx			x	x	xxx	xx	xx
Charred root/stem	x				x	x	x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)			xcf					
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xx			x		xx	xxx
Black tarry material		xx	x					xx
Bone	x xxb	xx xb		x	x	x xb	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x				x	x	x	
Burnt stone					x			
Ferrous globules			x					
Small coal frags.	x	x			x	x	x	x
Vitrified material				x	x			x
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**10**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key: x = 1-10 specimens, xx = 10-50 specimens, xxx = 50-100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens. cf = compare, fg = fragment, b = burnt

Appendix 11. Plan and section illustrations

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E
(0034)
(0036)
(0035)
(0037)
[0033]
E
(0035)
(0034)
W
27.82 OD
(0041)
(0036)
(0037)
[0041]
[0033]
SW
NE
27.37 OD
(0083)
[0082]
NW
0130
SE
Modern pipeline
W
E
[0041]
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SSE
NNW
27.75 OD
(0051)
(0050)
(0053)
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SE
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NNW
SSE
27.86 OD
(0077)
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S
27.19 OD
(0127)
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(0129)
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NNW
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SSE
W
E
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(0078)
(0081)
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E
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(0139)
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E
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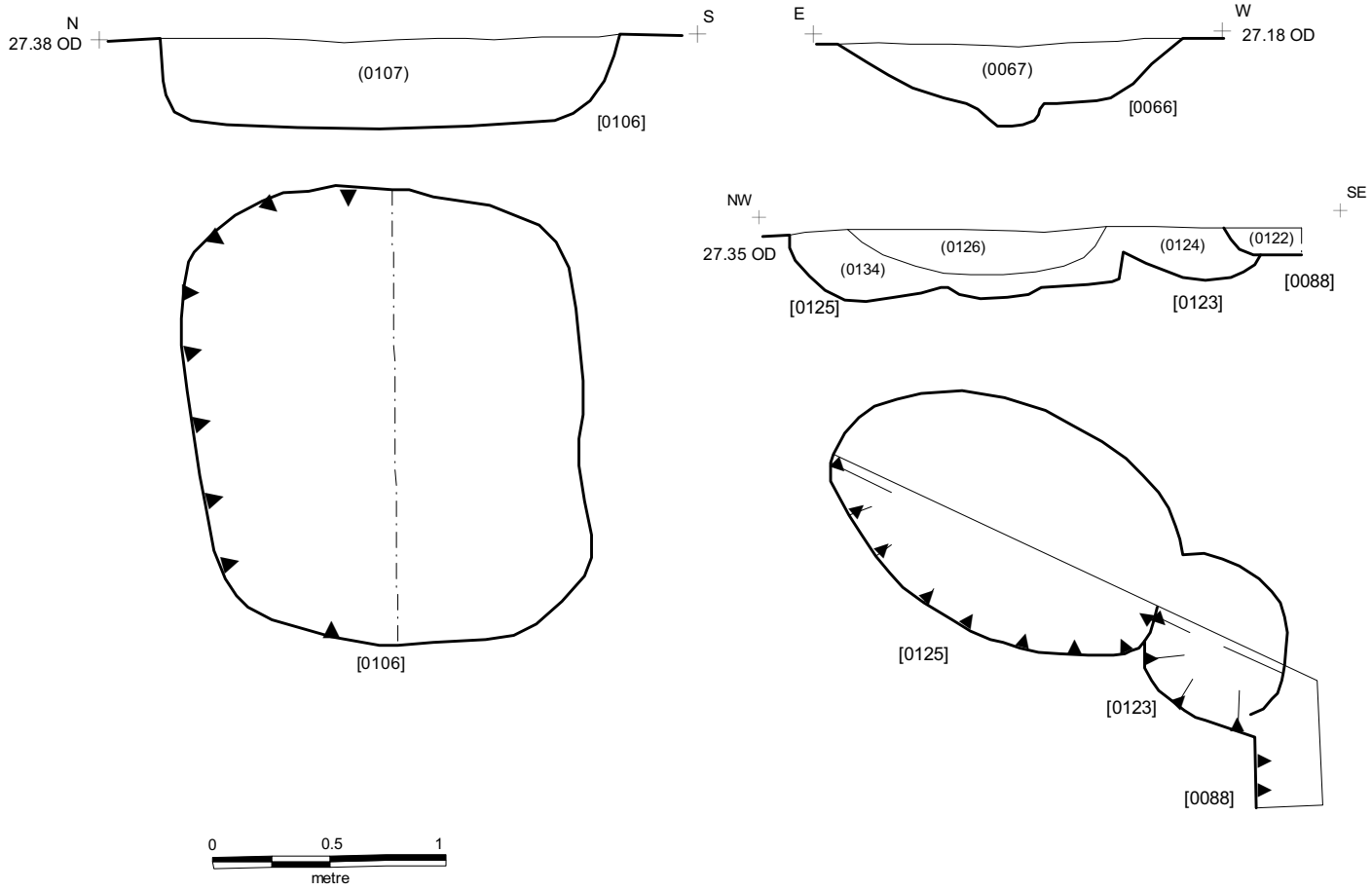
0.5
1
metre


N
27.38 OD
S
(0107)
[0106]
E
W
27.18 OD
(0067)
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NW
SE
27.35 OD
(0126)
(0124)
(0122)
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0.5
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metre