

**PHEASANTS' WALK, EARSHAM QUARRY,
NORFOLK**

**'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE'
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
AN INTERIM REPORT**

Authors: Shannon Hogan MA (desk based assessment) Andy Muddin BSc AIFA (Fieldwork) Phil Weston MA (archaeology and discussion)	
Editor: Tom Woolhouse MA	
NGR: TM 315 891	Report No: 2174
District: South Norfolk	Site Code: 44609.EAR
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 2142
Signed:	Date: March 2007

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**
 - 3.1 Archaeological databases**
 - 3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**
 - 3.3 Secondary sources**
 - 3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
 - 4.1 Topography, geology and soils**
 - 4.2 Archaeological and historical background**
 - 4.3 The assessment site**
 - 4.4 Summary of the desk-based assessment**
- 5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**
- 6 METHODOLOGY (Excavation)**
- 7 SUMMARY OF RESULTS**
- 8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 9 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 10 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 11 DISCUSSION**
 - 11.1 Summary of the Archaeology**
 - 11.2 Interpretation of the Site: Archaeology and History**
 - 11.3 Interpretation of the Site: Topography**
 - 11.4 Preservation of the archaeology**
 - 11.5 Finds and Environmental Evidence**
- 12 CONCLUSIONS**
- 13 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER SOURCES**
- 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT**
- 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 5 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**
- 6 SPECIALISTS REPORTS**
 - The flint** *By Martin Tingle*
 - The pottery** *By Peter Thompson*
 - The Ceramic Building Material Report** *By Andrew Peachey*
 - Human Bone Interim Statement** *By Carina Phillips*

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Pheasants' Walk, Earsham Quarry, Norfolk, A "Strip, Map and Sample", Archaeological Excavation. Interim Report.</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>Between October and December 2006, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an excavation at Earsham Quarry, Pheasants' Walk, Earsham, Norfolk (NGR TM 315 891) prior to the proposed extension of the quarry site for the extraction of sand and gravel.</i></p> <p><i>Cropmark features had previously been noted within the site, including at least two probable Bronze Age barrows and part of a possible Roman field system (NHER 43608). Additional field boundaries dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods had also been identified (NHER 43609, 30622). Elsewhere in the parish there is evidence that Anglo-Saxon burials have been interred close to Bronze Age barrows.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation revealed four phases of activity. Phase 1 dated to the middle Bronze Age and comprised a small cremation cemetery, located within the area of one of the cropmark ring ditches. No physical trace of the enclosing ring ditch was found. At the north-west corner of the site, a ring ditch with several internal features was also dated to Phase 1. This corresponded with the second ring ditch identified on the aerial photographic survey of the site. Phase 2 comprised a cluster of Iron Age pits. During Phase 3, nine inhumation burials were inserted into the earlier ring ditch in the north-west of the site, indicating Roman or Anglo-Saxon reuse of the barrow mound. Radiocarbon dating of the skeletons should clarify when this took place. Phase 4 comprised pits and field ditches, corresponding to boundaries shown on the 1816 Enclosure Map.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>November-December 2006</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2142</i>	Site code	<i>44609.EAR</i>
Type of project	<i>"Strip, Map and Sample" Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>Vacant</i>		
Current land use	<i>Arable</i>		
Planned development	<i>Mineral extraction</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ploughed out remains of a Bronze Age barrow with 9 secondary Roman/Anglo-Saxon inhumations, Bronze Age cremation cemetery</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>16 or 17 fragmentary Deverel-Rimbury cremation vessels (1600 - 1100/1000 BC)</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>South Norfolk</i>	<i>Earsham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>3.8ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 315 891</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>Approximately 12m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk Landscape Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Andy Munday/Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>Earsham Gravels Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Pheasants' Walk, Earsham Quarry, Norfolk, A "Strip, Map and Sample", Archaeological Excavation. Interim Report.</i>		
Authors	<i>Shannon Hogan, Andy Munday and Phil Weston</i>		
Report no.	<i>2174</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2007</i>		

PHEASANTS' WALK, EARSHAM QUARRY, NORFOLK

A 'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE' ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AN INTERIM REPORT

SUMMARY

Between October and December 2006, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an excavation at Earsham Quarry, Pheasants' Walk, Earsham, Norfolk (NGR TM 315 891) prior to the proposed extension of the quarry site for the extraction of sand and gravel.

Cropmark features had previously been noted within the site, including at least two probable Bronze Age barrows and part of a possible Roman field system (NHER 43608). Additional field boundaries dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods had also been identified (NHER 43609, 30622). Elsewhere in the parish, there is evidence that Anglo-Saxon burials have been interred close to Bronze Age barrows.

The excavation revealed four phases of activity. Phase 1 dated to the middle Bronze Age and comprised a small cremation cemetery, located within the area of one of the cropmark ring ditches. No physical trace of the enclosing ring ditch was found. At the north-west corner of the site, a ring ditch with several internal features was also dated to Phase 1. This corresponded with the second ring ditch identified on the aerial photographic survey of the site. Phase 2 comprised a cluster of Iron Age pits. During Phase 3, nine inhumation burials were inserted into the earlier ring ditch in the north-west of the site, indicating Roman or Anglo-Saxon reuse of the barrow mound. Radiocarbon dating of the skeletons should clarify when this took place. Phase 4 comprised pits and field ditches, corresponding to boundaries shown on the 1816 Enclosure Map.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During October and November 2006, Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted a "strip, map and sample" archaeological excavation at Pheasants' Walk, Earsham Quarry, Norfolk (NGR TM 315 891). The investigation was commissioned by Earsham Gravels Ltd in advance of proposed mineral extraction.

1.2 The investigation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA), *Brief for 'Strip, Map & Sample' Archaeological Excavation at Pheasants Walk, Earsham, Norfolk* (dated 29/06/2006) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 10/07/2006). The project adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 1999), as well as the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The aims and objectives of the "strip, map and sample" archaeological excavation were:

- To provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by the proposed development.
- To recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.
- To prepare a full archive and an assessment of potential for further analysis, and to prepare a final publication report as appropriate to the results of the project.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 Earsham is a large parish in south-east Norfolk, separated from Suffolk by the River Waveney. The village of Earsham is located immediately south of the A143 between Diss and Beccles but most of the parish lies to the north of this road. The A143 bypasses the village, running parallel to the old road from Earsham to Bungay in the northeast and Ditchingham beyond and following the route of a former railway line through the parish. The village is located just 1km southwest of Bungay and 10km west of Beccles.

2.2 The site itself occupies approximately 3.8ha of agricultural land 0.5km west of the village centre. To the immediate north is Hall Road and woodland at the New Plantation and to the east is an abattoir and beyond it a 17th century house. Land immediately to the west has already been quarried. Land to the south, between the site and Five Acre Lane, is in agricultural use.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Norfolk comes from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the study area. Entries are listed (Appendix 1) and discussed, where relevant, in Section 4.2. Some entries worthy of mention, but beyond the 1km radius have also been included so as to establish the site in its wider context.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal sources for these types of evidence were the Millennium Library and the Norfolk Heritage Centre, both in Norwich. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix

2 and reproduced in Figs. 12-14.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and Norwich Heritage Centre as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Earsham village is situated on the northern banks of the River Waveney, at a height of around 10m AOD. The land rises to the west and north to between 30-35m AOD. The site itself is located at an approximate height of 12m AOD, rising gently to the west. The River Waveney, located c. 800m south of the site, flows southwest to northeast and represents the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk.

4.1.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises mostly river terrace gravels, overlain by soils of the Mendham association along the river valley and elsewhere by soils of the Newport 3 association: glacio-fluvial drift and chalky till. These are deep, well-drained sandy and coarse loamy soils, subject to slight seasonal waterlogging and wind erosion, suitable for cereals, sugar beet, peas and beans (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 A few Mesolithic artefacts including a blade, a burin and a microlith were found in the Waveney, 1km northeast of the site, along with Iron Age and Roman pottery (NHER 22243). Several Neolithic axeheads have been discovered just over 1km northwest and southwest (NHER 11107 & 16276) and an arrowhead was found 1km to the north (NHER 10629). However, there is more evidence for activity in the Bronze Age in comparison to the earlier prehistoric period.

4.2.2 Several mounds around the church were levelled in the 19th century. Although many revealed remains of early Anglo-Saxon cremation burials (see Section 4.2.10), there were three or four separate mounds to the west, which yielded no archaeological remains (VCH Vol. I 1901, 335). The lack of finds could suggest a prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, date. A distribution map of Bronze Age barrows in Norfolk depicts between three and ten barrows close to the church at Earsham (Robinson 1981, 37). A reference to a middle Bronze Age hoard found in the same area may substantiate their existence (Lawson & Wymer in Wade-Martins 1998), although

neither the hoard nor the mounds are recorded in the NHER.

4.2.3 Elsewhere in the parish, a number of Bronze Age barrows have been identified as cropmark ring-ditches. A cluster of these cropmark features is located between 700m and 2km southwest of the site. These monuments vary in diameter from between 10m to 40m and are thought to represent a dispersed barrow cemetery. At least 12 barrows have so far been noted (NHER 43538, 43539, 43540, 43610, 43611 and 43612), although it has been suggested that a few of the monuments, those with a diameter of 10m or less, could be the remains of Anglo-Saxon graves, which are often found close to such barrow cemeteries. This may lend weight to the notion that the undated mounds next to the church were remains of Bronze Age barrows, next to which Anglo-Saxon burial mounds were later constructed. Within the area of this dispersed barrow cemetery, a number of probable Bronze or Iron Age ditches, pits and possible field systems have also been identified as cropmarks (NHER 11676, 43613 and 43628) and an area of burnt flints, possibly associated with a pit has also been noted (NHER 37472). These features could represent a variety of contemporary activities.

4.2.4 In and around the actual assessment site, at least five additional barrow monuments have been identified by ring-ditch cropmarks, ranging in diameter from 14m to 28m (NHER 17334, 43535, 43606, 43607). Two ring ditches and a large proportion of the coaxial field system immediately to the west of the site have already been destroyed by quarrying. Two ring ditches, NHER 43535 and NHER 43606, fall within the current excavation area. An oval enclosure, not thought to represent a barrow, has been noted 500m southeast of the site. This feature is probably of Bronze or Iron Age date and although its function is unknown, it could represent possible settlement in this area, or at least verify the presence of non-funerary activity.

4.2.5 Although every barrow has been ploughed out, aerial photographs have revealed that many of these monuments have an obvious gap or 'entranceway' located to the northwest. Additional, possibly related, features may not be as visible and thus the full extent of prehistoric and later activity may only be revealed through excavation. With the possible relationship between Saxon burials and earlier Bronze Age barrows recorded elsewhere in the parish, the barrows noted within the site may have associated Anglo-Saxon burials or finds, as yet unidentified.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.6 A stretch of Roman road runs southeast-northwest just north of Bungay. Although much of this route is unknown, given its orientation it is likely the road ran between *Venta Icenorum* (Caistor St Edmund) and the coast. Some Roman settlement activity has been identified at Ditchingham to the north of Bungay (Williamson 1993, 67) and a hoard of 1000 3rd- 4th century minimi was found during ploughing near the Outney Common in Bungay (NMR 391878).

4.2.7 Closer to the site, several Roman cremation urns, pottery and a number of coins were discovered during the levelling of Anglo-Saxon burial mounds around All Saints Church, Earsham (NHER 11110; VCH Vol. I 1901, 335). Furthermore, cropmarks of a coaxial field system (NHER 43608) of probable Roman date have been identified within the site itself, cutting across possible Bronze Age ring-ditch

(NHER 43535). The field system marks do not conform to later post-medieval field alignments, hence the ascription of a Roman date.

4.2.8 The presence of a coin hoard at Bungay and cremation urns and field systems in Earsham indicate Roman activity along the Waveney Valley, although little occupational evidence has been found.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.9 The large parish of Earsham was an important royal estate in the late Saxon era and gave its name to the territorial division (Earsham Hundred) (Williamson 1993, 87). According to Domesday Book, the parish was held by Stigand (Archbishop of Canterbury and Chaplain to King Canute and Harald) prior to the Norman Conquest. After the Conquest, William I forced Stigand to revoke his archbishopric and after his death in 1072, Earsham was held by King William himself (Williamson 1993, 87). The name *Earsham* probably originated in the late Saxon era and means the homestead or village of Eanhere (Mills 1998, 121)

4.2.10 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in the area is suggested by the existence of Saxon burials in Earsham. On the southeast side of the old railway line, a Saxon burial and earthwork, possibly associated, were recorded in the late 19th century (VCH Vol. I 1901, 335). In addition, a number of small earthwork hillocks around the church, were found to be Anglo-Saxon burial mounds when they were levelled in 1850 (NHER 11110), although some Roman material was also found (see Section 4.2.7). Four of the mounds produced eight or nine cremation urns of mid to late 6th century date, although all but one have since been destroyed (VCH Vol. I 1901, 335).

4.2.11 Possible Saxon burial mounds, indicated by a diameter of less than 10m, have often been found close to larger Bronze Age barrows. This possibility has been suggested for at least one of the barrows in the dispersed barrow cemetery to the southwest of the site (NHER 43610). There are a couple of ring-ditches with an external diameter of 10-11m, which could relate to either Bronze Age or Saxon burials.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.12 Approximately 1km southeast of Earsham Quarry is All Saints Church. The church is believed to have Saxo-Norman or Norman origins, although it was extended and extensively modified in the later 14th century (NHER 11118). The church originally stood amid extensive earthworks, which contained the remains of a 6th century Saxon cremation cemetery and earlier Roman burials (NHER 11110, see Section 4.2.7). The existence of a Saxon cemetery could have prompted the building of a later Saxo-Norman church at this location.

4.2.13 There are only a few surviving remnants of the medieval settlement at Earsham. Cropmarks of field boundaries and ditches which do not align with post-medieval boundaries and are hence thought to be medieval, have been noted about 1km to the southwest of the site (NHER 43533, 43541) and also within the assessment site itself (NHER 43609), where two parallel ditches seem to cut across the earlier Roman(?) field system (NHER 43608). Earthworks identified 1km northwest of the

site include traces of what appears to be a medieval or early post-medieval road (NHER 43786).

4.2.14 Also in the area, c. 1km to the southwest, Earsham Park Farm was originally part of a medieval estate owned by the Bigod family. By 1307, an extensive deer park had been created and many of its original boundaries have survived in modern field boundaries and hedgerows (NHER 16277). To the north, 600m west of the site is Camp Hill, a medieval recreation ground (NHER 11117). Faint traces of ridge and furrow attest to medieval agricultural activity to the north-west of the site (NHER 29788), while Ivy Farmhouse, 500m east, was an ornate hall house (no. 33 Marsh Lane) built in the 14th or 15th century alongside its own servants quarters (31/32 Marsh Lane) (NHER 16278).

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1540 – present)

4.2.15 Although there are many early post-medieval buildings in Earsham, there is no evidence of any construction occurring within the assessment site prior to the development of the quarry in the late 20th century. The village has a number of 17th to 19th century houses and a few 17th century farmsteads are dispersed across the parish landscape (NHER 16279, 45635, 45838 and 48660). Adjacent to the site, numbers 38 and 39 Hall Road (at the abattoir) were originally constructed as one house in the 17th century (NHER 48838).

4.2.16 Cropmarks of possible early post-medieval boundaries, including at least one former roadway, have been noted within the actual site (NHER 30622), between 200m and 900m northeast of the site (NHER 43534, 43556, 43555) and 1km west and southwest of the site (NHER 43536 and 43541, respectively). Some of these can be seen on the early 19th century Enclosure Map, or are at least aligned with respect for known 19th century boundaries. However, parts of these linear markings are not visible on any of the cartographic sources and may therefore be earlier, perhaps medieval or even Romano-British.

4.2.17 In the area around Earsham Park Farm, a 3rd class landing ground used during World War I can still be seen as cropmarks and earthworks (NHER 13612). In the Second World War, a major bomb storage facility was established in the area around Earsham Hall. The concreted sites for bomb storages and associated uses have been recorded close to the site, extending along Pheasants' Walk to the west and Five Acre Lane to the south (NHER 43549).

4.3 The site

Enclosure Map 1816 (Fig. 12)

4.3.1 All of the cartographic sources consulted demonstrate that the northern and eastern boundaries of the site have been established since at least 1816 and have remained unaltered in almost 200 years. Land divisions and boundaries to the west and south of the site appear differently in the 1816 map than in any of the later maps (the current southern and western boundaries of the site are arbitrary lines demarcating the extent of the present stage of quarrying). In 1816 there are three plots of land immediately west of the site, compared to the single square plot depicted on

the 1840 and 1885 maps. It is known that the coming of the railway, to the south of the site, affected the layout of field boundaries and roads in the area; in the mid 18th century there was a road leading from Hall Road, close to the site, to Bath Road Cottages (Nicholas Meade *pers. comm.*) The southern area of the current site was in 1816 traversed by a road or trackway running between Earsham village and what is now Pheasants' Walk.

Tithe Map 1840 (Fig. 13)

4.3.2 From the 1840 Tithe Apportionment, it can be surmised the site was not developed until the quarry in the late 20th century, and it is known that the land was used for the large-scale rearing of pheasants, possibly originating from earlier 'mews'. The plot immediately east (205) was titled Gravel Pit, indicating late post-medieval quarrying thought to have provided the ballast for the Earsham Dam in the 18th century. This presumably equates to 'Gudrun's Pit' the source of gravel for Earsham Dam (Nicholas Meade *pers. comm.*). The only hint at what some of the adjacent land had previously been used for is Plot 212 to the west of the site, named 'Great Pillow Mews'. This name could suggest the former presence of artificial rabbit warrens, sometimes called 'pillow mounds', although the term 'mews' is usually associated with hawks or poultry. The name 'Pheasants' walk' may support the second theory. By 1840, the track crossing the southern half of the site had been reduced to a field boundary, although it is plausible that a footpath remained in its stead.

1st, 2nd and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Maps 1885, 1905 & 1927

4.3.3 Essentially these three maps offer the same limited information about the site, which appears to have changed very little between 1885 and 1927. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 14) shows the site and adjacent fields as having a similar basic layout as at the time of the earlier Tithe Map. By the Second Edition, the land around the site was no longer subdivided in the northwest and south and has remained so to the present day. The plantation to the north and the boundary of the adjacent property in the east are the only site boundary lines seen in any of the earlier maps and these have evidently been in place for at least the last 200 years. Between the 1890s and 1939 the field in which the site is located was annually used for the rearing of pheasants (Nicholas Meade *pers. comm.*).

4.4 Summary of the desk-based assessment

Archaeological background

4.4.1 Few archaeological investigations have been conducted in Earsham to date. Very little earlier prehistoric material has been discovered, although during the Bronze Age, it would appear that Earsham was the site of an extensive dispersed barrow cemetery, with monuments located around the church, close to the River Waveney around Earsham Park and within the assessment site itself. Many of these burial mounds only survive as cropmark ring-ditches. Enclosures, field boundaries, ditches and pits have also been identified through aerial photography close to and among these monuments. A few Roman, medieval and post-medieval cropmarks of field boundaries have also been noted within the assessment site.

4.4.2 Anglo-Saxon burials and cremations, some within earthwork mounds, have been recorded during work on the railway line and around Earsham church. It has been suggested that some of the smaller ring-ditches in the area could represent the remains of Saxon burial mounds, deliberately sited close to prehistoric barrows that were still standing in the post-Roman period.

4.4.3 The Domesday Survey indicates that Earsham was an important royal estate prior to and after the Norman Conquest. The church was established in the late Saxon or Saxo-Norman era and by the medieval period there were several wealthy estates in the area. Cropmarks of medieval field boundaries suggest agricultural activity around the site. There is no evidence for any development within the site in the last 200 years.

Archaeological potential

4.4.4 Aerial photography has revealed cropmarks of at least two possible Bronze Age barrows within the site, in addition to elements of possible Roman, medieval and post-medieval field systems. Two additional ring ditches were present to the west of the site and have probably been destroyed by earlier quarrying. Excavations prior to the quarry extension could reveal further prehistoric, Roman, medieval or later features and there is some suggestion that Anglo-Saxon burials could be found close to the barrow sites, as appears to have been the case at All Saints Church.

5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

5.1 Prior to the “strip, map and sample” excavation, the study area was subject to an archaeological field survey, consisting of fieldwalking and a metal detector survey. The results of this phase of investigation are presented in a previous report (Schofield 2006).

5.2 The fieldwalking and metal detector survey recovered a relatively small finds assemblage from the ploughsoil. The pottery, CBM and glass artefacts were all in an abraded condition. The artefacts mainly dated to the post-medieval and modern periods, with the exception of a fragment of Roman tegula (roof tile). The abraded Roman tegula may be indicative of the presence of a masonry structure of this date in the vicinity, although it could easily have been introduced to the site through processes such as manuring. The Roman material and burnt flint found during the fieldwalking may represent activity of prehistoric/Roman date associated with previously recorded cropmarks.

5.3 A plot of these cropmarks was supplied to AS by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology shortly after the commencement of the excavation (Fig. 3). The plot indicates the presence of two ring ditches and a series of linear features within the area of proposed gravel extraction. The two ring ditches may well be the remains of prehistoric funerary monuments, while the linears may be parts of enclosed field systems.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 In the course of the ‘strip, map and sample’ archaeological investigation, Earsham Quarry was mechanically stripped of overburden using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a 2m toothless ditching bucket under the close supervision of an experienced Archaeological Project Officer. The overburden was stockpiled as a bund around the site and the exposed natural gravels were examined for archaeological features.

6.2 Exposed surfaces were hand cleaned as necessary and all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. The archaeological features were located using a Total Station (Fig. 2).

6.3 Ninety-four environmental samples were taken for the extraction of plant macrofossils and to aid the recovery of any finds missed during excavation. The samples were routinely taken from the backfill of cremation pits and graves and from all other dateable contexts.

7 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

7.1 Seventy-one archaeological features were identified during the excavations at Earsham Quarry; these consisted of 29 cremations, eight graves containing nine individuals, 21 pits, nine linear ditches, one ring ditch and three discrete layers within the ring ditch. The features were phased according to finds evidence and stratigraphic and functional relationships, as detailed in Table 1 (Fig. 4).

Phase	Period
1	Bronze Age
2	Iron Age
3	Roman/Anglo-Saxon
4	Post-medieval

Table 1: Site phasing

7.2 The Bronze Age archaeology of Phase 1 was funerary in nature and located in the N/W of the site. It consisted of an unenclosed cremation cemetery and a ring ditch (F1118). The ring ditch may have once encircled a burial mound, although ploughing had destroyed all trace of any such earthwork. The cemetery comprised a cluster of 28 plough-damaged cremations, 13 of which were contained within pottery vessels dated to *c.* 2000 – 1000 BC. A single un-urned cremation (F1047) was identified approximately 50m to the east of the cemetery. One cremation (F1134), three pits (F1209, F1215 & F1221), a pit/natural hollow (F1162) and a layer (L1189 = L1202) were located within Ring Ditch F1118 and also date to Phase 1.

7.3 The Phase 2 archaeology, dated to the Iron Age, consisted of three inter-cutting pits (F1110, F1114 & F1116). Intrusive Iron Age pottery was also recovered from Section I of Ring Ditch F1118, indicating that the feature had not completely silted up by this later prehistoric phase.

7.4 Phase 3 comprised eight graves containing nine individuals. All the graves

were located within Ring Ditch F1118. The skeletons were arranged in extended supine positions and aligned east to west, with the skulls to the west, suggesting that they were Christian. It is probable that the inhumations are Roman or Anglo-Saxon burials reusing an earlier, Bronze Age, monument.

7.5 The post-medieval archaeology of Phase 4 consisted of nine ditches and six pits, five of which were internal to Ring Ditch F1118. The ditches are all related to arable and /or pastoral land division. The pits within F1118 may represent attempts to rob the Phase 3 graves.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

8.1 Phase 1: middle Bronze Age

The cremation cemetery (Figs. 6 & 8)

8.1.1 Twenty-eight cremations were located at the north-western edge of the site. Fourteen were contained within pottery vessels dated to the Bronze Age; the remaining 14 were un-urned. All but five of the cremations fell within the southernmost ring ditch identified on the cropmark plot (Fig. 3). However, during the excavation, no evidence of the ring ditch was identified, probably due to ploughing. The cremations are detailed below:

Urned cremations

Cremation Pit F1050

Cremation	No bone survived
Description of cremation cut (F1050)	Very shallow circular scoop (0.24 x 0.24 x 0.02m deep)
Backfill	None survived
Vessel (1051)	751g. Base, interred upright
Date/comments	This cremation was severely damaged by ploughing and only the base of the cremation vessel survived. Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1056

Cremation	785.1g cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1054)	Irregular circle with shallow, irregular sides and a flat base (0.64 x 0.64 x 0.09m deep)
Backfill (L1055)	Friable, dark brown silty sand. Environmental Sample 7 taken
Vessel (1180)	531g. Fragmented base, interred upright
Date/comments	Similar in size and type to Cremation 1059. Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1059

Cremation	779g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1057)	Irregular oval with steep to moderate sides and a slightly concave base (1.31 x 1.23 x 0.24m deep)
Backfill (L1058)	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand. Environmental Sample 2 taken
Vessel (1228)	28g.

Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)
---------------	--

Cremation 1062

Cremation	No bone survived
Description of cremation cut (F1060)	Sub-circular with near-vertical, flat sides and a flat base (0.65 x 0.60 x 0.15m deep)
Backfill (L1061)	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand. Environmental Sample 9 taken
Vessel (1174)	566g. Inturned Rim, slightly bevelled inside. Dark grey oxidised external surface
Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1073

Cremation	195.3g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1071)	Irregular oval with moderate, irregular sides and a slightly concave base (0.90 x 0.69 x 0.17m deep)
Backfill (L1072)	Friable, dark orangey-brown silty sand. Environmental Sample 28 taken
Vessel (1176)	2390g. Interred upright
Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1082

Cremation	366.9g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1080)	Sub-circular with steep, flat sides and a flat base (0.44 x 0.40 x 0.09m deep)
Backfill (L1081)	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand. Environmental Sample 15 taken
Vessel (1188)	348g. Flattened rim pinched and folded inwards. Rim approx 16cm diameter. Line of finger decoration 3cm below rim. Only rim present, interred inverted
Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1089

Cremation	2g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1088)	Circular with steep, flat sides and a flat base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.20m deep)
Backfill (L1142)	Friable, orangey grey-brown silty sand. Environmental Samples 61 and 62 taken
Vessel (1182)	1491g. Rim and Base. A finger-decorated cordon just below the rim and finger decoration to the rim
Date/comments	Cremation 1089 is closely associated with Cremation 1091; both were contained within similarly decorated urns and both were located close together. Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1091

Cremation	482.5g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1090)	Sub-circular with steep, flat sides and a flat base (0.60 x 0.50 x 0.18m deep)
Backfill (L1143)	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand. Environmental Sample 64 taken
Vessel (1184)	2304g. Inverted. Two pots, one inside the other (two bases were evident).

	Outer vessel with horizontal cordon
Date/comments	Similar decoration to the adjacent urn (Vessel 1182). Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1094

Cremation	384.7g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1092)	Circular with steep, flat sides and a flat base (0.60 x 0.60 x 0.18m deep)
Backfill (L1093)	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand. Environmental Sample 49 taken
Vessel (1171)	2464g. Rim, simple upright/slightly in-turned c.30cm diameter
Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1104

Cremation	No bone survived
Description of cremation cut (F1103)	Circular, with very shallow sides and a flat base (0.48 x 0.46 x 0.08m deep)
Backfill	-
Vessel	Only the base of the vessel remained
Date/Comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC). All traces of backfill and cremated bone had been removed by ploughing

Cremation 1123

Cremation	131.8g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1048)	Sub-oval with shallow, irregular sides and a slightly concave base (0.65 x 0.40 x 0.07m deep)
Backfill (L1049)	Loose, orangey-brown silty sand. Environmental Sample 17 taken
Vessel (1191)	76g. Very poor condition. Inturned simple rim
Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1124

Cremation	11.1g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1067)	Elongated oval with moderate, irregular sides and a slightly concave base (? x 0.55 x 0.14m deep)
Backfill (L1068)	Friable, dark brown silty clay. Environmental Sample 22 taken.
Vessel (1190)	28g.
Date/comments	Very badly truncated by ploughing. Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1125

Cremation	99.1g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1083)	Circular with near-vertical, flat sides and a flat base (0.80 x 0.80 x 0.20m deep)
Backfill (L1084)	Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand
Vessel (1186)	883g. Upright flattened rim with fingertip decoration. Line of finger deco across shoulder and horseshoe-shaped finger-decorated cordon 'handle' immediately below rim. Interred upright
Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1172

Cremation	366.6g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1052)	Circular with moderate, irregular sides and a slightly concave base (0.74 x 0.74 x 0.22m deep)
Backfill (L1053)	Friable, dark brown to black silty sand. Environmental Sample 13 taken.
Vessel (1178)	890g. Base
Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Un-urned cremations

Cremation 1064

Cremation	1276.8g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1063)	Sub-circular with moderately steep, flat sides and a slightly concave base (0.45 x 0.40 x 0.12m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1064)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1064 was as un-urned cremation

Cremation 1066

Cremation	207.1g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1065)	Circular with steep, irregular sides and a concave base (0.46 x 0.46 x 0.11m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1066)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1066 was an un-urned cremation

Cremation 1075

Cremation	291.3g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1074)	Circular with moderately steep sides and a concave base (0.38 x 0.35 x 0.09m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1075)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1075 was an un-urned cremation. A small proportion of the cremated bone was animal

Cremation 1077

Cremation	332.2g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1076)	Sub-circular with shallow, irregular sides and an uneven base (0.51 x 0.51 x 0.08m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1077)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1077 was an un-urned cremation

Cremation 1079

Cremation	100.4g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1078)	Oval with moderate sides and an uneven base (0.58 x 0.38 x 0.10m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1079)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1079 was an un-urned cremation. A small proportion of the cremated bone was animal

Cremation 1086

Cremation	246.2g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1085)	Circular with moderately steep, flat sides and a flat base (0.48 x 0.48 x 0.09m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1086)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1086 was a un-urned cremation

Cremation 1096

Cremation	476.3g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1095)	Sub-circular with near-vertical, flat sides and a flat base (0.68 x 0.60 x 0.30m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1096)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1096 was an un-urned cremation

Cremation 1098

Cremation	78.2g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1097)	Circular with steep, flat sides and a flat base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.10m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1098)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1098 was an un-urned cremation

Cremation 1099

Cremation	66.4g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1132)	Oval with steep, flat sides and a slightly concave base (0.60 x 0.50 x 0.15m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1099)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1099 was an un-urned cremation

Cremation 1100

Cremation	60.5g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1136)	Sub-circular with near-vertical, flat sides and a slightly concave base (0.40 x 0.38 x 0.06m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1100)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1100 was an un-urned cremation. Heavily truncated by ploughing

Cremation 1102

Cremation	128.6g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1101)	Sub-oval with moderately steep, irregular sides and a slightly concave base (0.46 x 0.33 x 0.09m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1102)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1102 was an un-urned cremation. A small proportion of the cremated bone was animal

Cremation 1133

Cremation	56g of cremated bone
Description of cremation	Sub-circular with steep, flat sides and a flat base (0.50 x 0.45 x 0.07m)

cut (F1134)	deep)
Backfill (L1087)	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt. Environmental Sample 40 taken
Vessel	31g. Very poor condition, 2 sherds have horizontal incised groove decoration at least five lines deep. Probably Deverel-Rimbury, could be earlier e.g. Grooved Ware?
Date/comments	Middle Bronze Age 2000-1000 BC (probably 1500-1100 BC)

Cremation 1138

Cremation	240.5g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1137)	Sub-oval with moderately shallow, irregular sides and a flat base (0.54 x 0.35 x 0.09m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1138)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1138 was an un-urned cremation

Cremation 1140

Cremation	167.4g of cremated bone
Description of cremation cut (F1139)	Sub-circular with moderately steep, stepped sides and an uneven concave base (0.50 x 0.43 x 0.13m deep)
Backfill	The only backfill was the cremation (1140)
Vessel	No vessel
Date/comments	1140 was an un-urned cremation

The ring ditch (Figs. 5, 8 & 9)

8.1.2 Ring Ditch F1118 was located at the far north-west corner of the excavation. It was slightly elliptical in plan, with a maximum diameter of 31.20m and a minimum of 27.00m. It varied in width from 3.00m at the south-west of its circumference to 1.60m at the north-east. Its depth also varied from a maximum of 0.54m in the south-east, to a minimum of 0.18m in the north. The ring ditch's overall external circumference was approximately 92.00m. Eleven 3.00m sections were excavated through F1118 in order to provide a 30% sample of the feature. Details of the fills and finds encountered in each section are presented in Table 2, below:

Section	Fills	Description	Finds
A	L1120	Friable, dark brown silty sand	64g struck flint, 225g burnt flint
	L1119	Friable, mid orange-brown silty sand	227g struck flint, 148g burnt flint
B	L1128	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-
C	L1131	Loose, dark orange-brown silty sand	64g struck flint
D	L1126	Loose, mid orange-brown silty sand	10g struck flint, 2g burnt flint
E	L1127	Friable, mid to dark brown silty sand	36g struck flint, 19g burnt flint
F	L1155	Friable, dark brown silty sand	-
G	L1200	Loose, mid grey-brown silty sand	-
H	L1206	Friable, dark brown silty sand	33g struck flint, 19g burnt flint
	L1205	Loose, mid grey-brown silty sand	-
I	L1213	Loose, mid grey-brown silty sand	1g Iron Age pottery
J	L1217	Loose, light grey-brown silty sand	-
	L1218	Friable, dark orange-brown silty sand	9g struck flint
K	L1225	Friable, dark orange-brown silty sand	4g struck flint, 131g burnt flint

Table 2: The fills of Ring Ditch F1118

Phase 1 features located within Ring Ditch F1118 (Figs. 5, 8 & 9)

8.1.3 Twenty-two archaeological features were located within Ring Ditch F1118. These comprised eight intrusive Phase 3 grave cuts containing nine individuals (see below), an un-urned cremation, twelve pits (four of which date to Phase 1) and a layer. The Phase 1 features within the ring ditch are detailed here.

The cremation

8.1.4 Cremation Pit F1134 (0.63 x 0.47 x 0.16m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (Figs. 5 & 8). Its fill, L1135, consisted of burnt flint and 56g of cremated human bone. The cremation was undated but was assigned to Phase 1 due to its location within F1118 and its similarity to the un-urned cremations in the cemetery to the south.

The layer

8.1.5 The layer, L1189 (=L1202) (c.17.00 x 8.00 x 0.10m deep), identified within Ring Ditch F1118, has been interpreted as either the remains of the old ground surface prior to the construction of the barrow, or perhaps the remnants of the mound itself (Fig. 5). Layer L1189 was a firm mid grey-brown sandy silt containing Bronze Age pottery (9g), struck flint (9g) and burnt bone (2g), suggesting that the barrow was constructed in the prehistoric period. The layer was cut by Phase 3 Graves F1167, F1195 and F1198 and by undated Pits F1207 and F1226.

The pits

8.1.6 Pit/Natural Hollow F1162 (2.70 x 0.80 x 0.08m deep) was sub-rectangular in plan with shallow sides and an uneven base (Figs. 5 & 9). Its fill, L1163, was a firm mid to dark orangey grey-brown silty sand, which contained no finds. F1162 was cut by Grave F1157.

8.1.7 Pit F1209 (0.68 x 0.40 x 0.15m deep) was sub-circular in plan and had moderately steep sides and a flat base (Figs. 5 & 9). Its fill, L1210, was firm dark grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking, which produced burnt flint (175g). F1209 was cut by Pit F1211.

8.1.8 Pit F1215 (1.60 x 0.63 x 0.18m deep) was sub-oval in plan and had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base (Figs. 5 & 9). Its fill, L1216, was a firm dark grey-brown sandy silt, which contained five struck flints (33g). F1215 was reminiscent of a grave cut, although no bone was recovered. However, if this feature were a prehistoric grave, the acidic nature of the natural deposits would have hindered the survival of organic material for this long a period.

8.1.9 Pit F1221 (1.20 x 0.80 x 0.29m deep) was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Figs. 5 & 9). Its fill, L1222, was a friable mid grey-brown silty sand, which contained struck flint (9g). Pit F1221 cut Ring Ditch F1118 at

Section K.

The isolated cremation

8.1.10 Cremation 1047 was located approximately 50m to the east of the cremation cemetery (Figs. 4 & 8). It was un-urned and contained within Pit F1046. F1046 (1.00 x 0.93 x 0.42m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1047, contained cremated human bone (247.2g), struck flint (11g) and burnt flint (275g). Cremation 1047 is tentatively included in Phase 1 due to its proximity to confirmed prehistoric funerary activity and the presence of struck flint.

8.2 Phase 2: Iron Age

8.2.1 The Phase 2 Iron Age archaeology consisted of a cluster of three pits located towards the south of the site (Figs. 4 & 9). The cluster had a north-west to south-east aligned linear arrangement and consisted of two small pits, F1114 and F1116, which were cut by the central larger pit, F1110. The pits are described in Table 3, below:

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/profile	Fill	Finds
F1110	L1111	2.10 x 1.80 x 0.60	Sub- circular with near vertical, flat sides and a flat base	Friable, mid orangey grey-brown silty sand	155g burnt flint
	L1112			Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand	112g Iron Age pottery, 1835g burnt flint, 0.4g burnt human bone
	L1113			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-
F1114	L1115	0.35+ x 0.35 x 0.22	Sub- circular with moderately steep, flat sides and a concave base	Firm, very dark grey-brown silty sand	-
F1116	L1117	0.70+ x 0.70 x 0.30	Sub- circular with moderately steep, flat sides and a concave base	Firm, mid orangey grey-brown silty sand	-

Table 3: Phase 2 pits

8.2.2 Iron Age pottery was also recovered from Section I of Ring Ditch F1118, indicating the feature had not completely silted up by the later phase.

8.3 Phase 3: Roman/Anglo-Saxon

8.3.1 Phase 3 archaeology consisted of eight graves containing nine individuals, all located within Ring Ditch F1118 (Fig. 5). The skeletons were generally in a poor state

of preservation due to the acidic nature of the natural gravels. Furthermore, all but three of them had been severely truncated by ploughing. The skeletons were all aligned east to west, with the heads towards the west, suggesting a Christian burial rite. None of the graves produced dating evidence and so with no C14 dates as yet, it is difficult to assign them to a particular period. It is known that inhumations were often placed into prehistoric funerary monuments during the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. The possibilities are discussed below in Section 11.2.

The graves (Figs. 5 & 7)

Grave F1146

Grave cut/dimensions	F1146. Sub-rectangular 1.55 x 0.37 x 0.04m deep
Grave fill	L1145. Moderately compact mid to dark orange-brown silty sand
Skeleton	SK1144, 628g
Date	Undated
Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Supine, extended
Comments	The skeleton is severely truncated by ploughing. Both forearms are missing, suggesting they may have been placed on top of the body; skull also missing. Context sheet records that the post-medieval and Roman pottery detailed in the pottery report was recovered from the plough disturbance above the grave cut

Grave F1148

Grave cut/dimensions	F1148. Sub-rectangular 1.66 x 0.80 x 0.22m deep
Grave fill	L1149. Friable, mid yellowish-brown silty sand
Skeleton	SK1147, 1354g
Date	Undated
Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Supine, extended
Comments	Moderate plough truncation

Grave F1151

Grave cut/dimensions	F1151. Sub-rectangular 1.70 x 0.70 x 0.13m deep
Grave fill	L1152. Firm mid orangey grey-brown sandy silt
Skeleton	SK1150, 2185g
Date	Undated
Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Supine, extended
Comments	The lower left arm and hand were tucked underneath the pelvis; the lower right arm was missing. The position of the left arm suggests that the hands of the interred could plausibly have been tied

Grave F1157

Grave cut/dimensions	F1157. ?sub-rectangular 0.70+ 0.60 x 0.03m deep
Grave fill	L1158. Firm dark grey-brown sandy silt
Skeleton	SK1156, 75g
Date	Undated
Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Unknown, severely truncated
Comments	Only a small portion of the thoracic region of the skeleton survived where it

	had sunk deeper into the silt-filled underlying pit/natural hollow (F1162)
--	--

Grave 1160

Grave cut/dimensions	F1160. Sub-rectangular 1.15 x 0.80 x 0.09m deep
Grave fill	L1161. Moderately firm dark orange-brown clayey sandy silt.
Skeleton	SK1159 = SK1164 (see comments) 887g
Date	Undated
Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Supine, extended
Comments	Initially thought to be a double burial due to the remains being badly dispersed by ploughing. Post-excavation analysis has indicated a single individual.

Grave F1167

Grave cut/dimensions	F1167. Sub-rectangular 2.20 x 0.56 x 0.10m deep
Grave fill	L1168. firm orangey grey-brown sandy silt
Skeleton	SK1166, 576g
Date	Undated
Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Supine, extended
Comments	Severely truncated by ploughing

Grave F1195

Grave cut/dimensions	F1195. Sub-rectangular 1.83 x 0.82 x 0.22m deep
Grave fill	L1196. Firm mid orange-brown clayey silty sand. Deposit from around SK1194
Skeleton	SK1194, 912g
Date	Undated
Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Supine, extended
Comments	Part of a double burial alongside SK1203 (see below)

Grave F1195

Grave cut/dimensions	F1195. Sub-rectangular 1.83 x 0.82 x 0.22m deep
Grave fill	F1204. Firm brown-orange silty sand. Deposit from around SK1203
Skeleton	SK1203, 616g
Date	Undated
Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Supine, legs slightly flexed, face turned to the north
Comments	Interred with and beneath supine SK1194 (see above)

Grave F1198

Grave cut/dimensions	F1198. Sub-oval 1.00 x 0.60 x 0.05m deep
Grave fill	L1199. firm mid grey-brown sandy silt
Skeleton	SK1197, 681g
Date	Undated

Orientation	E-W
Skeleton position	Unknown, severely truncated
Comments	This grave was cut through the Phase 1 Layer L1189 (=L1202). Grave was severely disturbed by ploughing and very little bone survived

8.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval

8.4.1 The Phase 4 post-medieval archaeology consisted of the linear ditches of a field system (Table 4) and six pits (Table 5) (Figs. 4, 10 & 11). Finds from the field ditches and pits consisted of post-medieval pottery, CBM and clay pipe. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from Ditch F1003 and Ditch F1006 contained Iron Age pottery; the finds from both these contexts are residual.

8.4.2 Five of the six post-medieval pits were located within Ring Ditch F1118. This strongly suggests that the barrow survived to some extent as a visible earthwork in this period and that it attracted the attentions of grave robbers and/or antiquarians. L1214 was initially interpreted on site as a layer; however, given its location and similarity to other post-medieval features within F1118, it has been reinterpreted as the base of a robber pit.

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/profile	Fills	Date/finds	Stratigraphy/notes
F1003 (=F1027)	L1004 (Section A)	260.00+ x 1.50 x 0.46m	N/S. Straight, parallel sided linear with moderately steep, and a flat base	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Post-medieval CBM (1839g), Fe nail	Runs north to south almost the full length of the site. F1003 is the same ditch F1027 at the south of the site
	L1005 (Section B)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Iron Age pottery (5g) (residual)	
	L1013 (Section C)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	
	L1014 (Section D)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Post-medieval CBM (53g)	
	L1044 (Section E)			Loose, mid grey-brown silty sand	Struck flint (3g), animal bone (1g)	
	L1040 (Section F)			Loose, mid grey-brown silty sand	struck flint (23g)	
F1006	L1007 (Section A)	53.00+ x 1.00 x 0.30m	E/W. Straight, parallel sided linear with moderately steep and a flat base	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Bronze Age pottery (17g) (residual), burnt flint (658g)	Perpendicularly adjoined Ditch F1003 from the west, cut by Ditch F1010
	L1012 (Section B)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	
	L1020 (Section C)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Post-medieval CBM (732g), animal bone (10g)	
F1008	L1009 (Section A)	50.00+ x 1.30 x 0.38m	E/W. Straight, parallel sided linear with moderately steep sides and a concave base	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	Cut Ditch F1015 and cut by Ditch F1010
	L1017 (Section B)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	
	L1019 (Section C)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Post-medieval CBM (473g)	
	L1043 (Section D)			Loose, orange-brown silty sand	-	
	L1070 (Section E)			Loose, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	
F1010	L1011 (Section A)	66.00+ x 1.30 x 0.35m	NW/SE. Straight, parallel sided linear with moderate	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Clay pipe bowl (22g)	Cut Ditches F1006, F1008 and F1015

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/profile	Fills	Date/finds	Stratigraphy/notes
	L1041 (Section B)		sides and a concave base	Loose, orange-brown silty sand	-	
	L1121 (Section C)			Friable, mid orange-brown silty sand	-	
F1015	L1016 (Section A)	41.00+ x 0.96 x 0.40m	E/W. Straight, parallel sided linear with moderately steep sides and a concave base	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	Cut by Ditch F1010
	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand			-		
	Friable, orange-brown silty sand			-		
	Friable, orange-brown silty sand			-		
F1021	L1022 (Section A)	53.00+ x 1.73 x 0.59m	E/W. Straight, parallel sided linear with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand	Struck flint (32g), burnt flint (131g)	Perpendicularly adjoined Ditch F1003
	L1045 (Section B)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	1650-1900 AD pottery (98g) glass (192g)	
	L1105 (Section C)			Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand	-	
F1025	L1026	7.60+ x 1.00 x 0.21m	E/W. Straight, parallel sided linear with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base	Firm, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	-
F1027 (=F1003)	L1028 (Section A)	260.00+ x 1.20 x 0.40m	SSE/NNW. Straight, parallel sided linear with moderately steep sides and a concave base	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Burnt flint (6g), clay pipe (3g), animal bone (20g)	Same feature as F1003
	L1029 (Section B)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	
F1032	L1033 (Section A)	65.00+ x 0.60 x 0.15m	E/W Straight, parallel sided linear with steep, and a flat base	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	-
	L1036 (Section B)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	
	L1038 (Section C)			Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand	-	

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/profile	Fills	Date/finds	Stratigraphy/notes
F1034	L1035 (Section A)	76.00+ x 0.60 x 0.15m	E/W. Straight, parallel sided linear with steep, and a flat base	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	-
	L1037 (Section B)			Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	-	
	L1039 (Section C)			Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand	-	

Table 4: The Phase 4 (post-medieval) ditches

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/profile	Fills	Finds	Stratigraphy/comments
F1030	L1031	4.80 x 4.20 x 0.65m	Sub-circular with moderately steep sides and a flat base	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	17 th -18 th century pottery (10g), CBM (577g), clay pipe (6g), Fe nail (4g), burnt flint (93g), animal bone (27g)	Close to Ditch F1027 at far south of site
F1153	L1154	0.90 x 0.53 x 0.18m	Sub-oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Firm, mid to dark orangey brown lightly clayed silty sand	Post-medieval pottery (6g)	Within Ring Ditch F1118 and truncated skull of SK1147 within Grave F1148
F1192	L1193	1.27 x 1.06 x 0.29m	Oval in plan with steep sides and a slightly concave base	Friable, mid orange-brown silty sand	Post-medieval pottery (1g), clay pipe (5g), burnt bone (2g)	Central to Ring Ditch F1118, robber pit?
(See comments)	L1214	1.90 x 1.20 x 0.15m	Irregular with moderately steep sides and an irregular base	Soft, mid-dark orangey brown sandy silt	Post-medieval pottery (3g) and clay pipe (2g)	Within Ring Ditch F1118. interpreted as a layer on site. Reinterpreted post-ex as base of possible robber pit
F1219	L1220	1.00 x 1.87 x 0.34m	Sub-oval with moderate sides and an irregular base	Firm, mid orange-brown silty sand	Post-medieval CBM (7g)	Cut the Ring Ditch F1118 at Section J
F1223	L1224	1.60 x 1.10 x 0.38m	Oval with moderately steep sides and a concave base	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand	Post-medieval CBM (7g)	Truncated Ring Ditch F1118 at Section H

Table 5: The Phase 4 (Post-medieval) pits

8.5 Unphased features

8.5.1 The undated features consist of seven pits and two layers (Table 6; Figs. 4, 5 & 11). Features F1106, F1108, F1169, F1170 and F1207 are probably prehistoric, but this date cannot be refined. The undated features are tabulated below.

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/profile	Fills	Findings/Comments
F1023	L1024	2.20 x 1.10+ x 0.21m	Circular with moderately shallow sides and a flat base	Friable, slightly orangey, grey-brown silty sand	Fe strap (111g)
F1106	L1107	0.85 x 0.85 x 0.15m	Sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base	Friable, mid grey-brown sandy silt	Adjacent to Pit F1108
F1108	L1109	1.20 x 0.40 x 0.15m	Sub-rectangular with moderately steep sides and a concave base	Friable, mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt,	Burnt flint (289g). Adjacent to Pit F1106
F1129	L1130	1.30 x 1.22 x 0.52m	Circular with moderately steep sides and a concave base	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand	Cuts Ring Ditch F1118, Section B
-	L1169	1.05 x 1.60 x 0.05m	Sub-oval layer	Friable burnt patch of charcoal/dark brown sandy silt	Within Ring Ditch F1118, below L1000, above L1170
-	L1170	1.40 x 1.15 x 0.05m	Irregular layer	Moderately firm, mid grey silty sand	Below Burnt Patch L1169, above L1002
F1207	L1208	0.96 x 0.69+ x 0.34	Sub-circular with steep sides and a concave base	Firm, mid orangey brown silty sand	Intrusive post-medieval CBM (6g). Truncated by Grave Cut F1195 within Ring Ditch F1118
F1211	L1212	0.70 x 0.70 x 0.28m	Sub-circular with moderately steep sides and a concave base	Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt	Within Ring Ditch F1118. Cut Phase 1 F1209
F1226	L1227	1.50 x 1.60 x 0.30m	Sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base	Firm, mid to dark grey-brown silty sand	Within Ring Ditch F1118, cuts L1202

Table 6: The unphased archaeology

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds on the site.

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 Topsoil (L1000) was present over the entire site and was generally 0.40m in thickness. L1000 directly overlaid the natural gravel deposits (L1002), except at the southernmost edge of the site, where the gravels fell away and a subsoil (L1001) had developed. L1001 was also generally around 0.40m in thickness. The natural geology (L1002), comprising friable mid greyish-orange silty sand and gravel, was encountered at 0.40m below the ground surface, except in the south of the site, where it was 0.80m below ground level.

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 Summary of the archaeology

11.1.1 Seventy-one archaeological features were identified during the excavations at Earsham Quarry; these consisted of 29 cremations, eight graves containing nine inhumations, 19 pits, nine linear ditches, one ring ditch and four layers within the ring ditch. The archaeology was subdivided into four broadly dated phases. Seven pits and two layers contained no dateable finds and could not be phased (Fig. 4).

11.1.2 Phase 1 (Bronze Age) features were located exclusively in the north-west of the site. They consisted of a ring ditch (F1118), which encircled Phase 1 features comprising a cremation (F1134), three pits (F1209, F1215 & F1221), a pit/natural hollow (F1162) and a layer (L1189 = L1202). A small cemetery, 70m to the south of Ring Ditch F1118, consisted of 28 cremations. An isolated cremation (F1046) also dated to Phase 1.

11.1.3 The Phase 2 (Iron Age) archaeology consisted of a cluster of three pits located towards the south of the site. The cluster had a linear arrangement and consisted of two small pits, F1114 and F1116, which were cut by the central larger pit, F1110. A fragment of burnt human skull and Iron Age pottery was recovered from the larger pit and the two smaller features were dated by association. Iron Age pottery was also recovered from section I of Ring Ditch F1118, indicating that the feature had not completely silted up by this later prehistoric phase.

11.1.4 The Phase 3 (Roman/Anglo-Saxon) archaeology consisted of eight graves containing nine individuals, all located inside Phase 1 Ring Ditch F1118. Where discernable, the skeletons were all aligned east to west with the head towards the west, suggesting the interred individuals were Christian. None of the graves produced dating evidence and so with no C14 dates as yet, it is difficult to assign them to a particular period, although it is known that inhumations were placed into prehistoric funerary monuments during the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.

11.1.5 Phase 4 (post-medieval) features consisted of nine linear ditches forming a field system and six pits. Finds from the field system and pits consisted of post-medieval pottery, CBM and clay pipe as well as residual struck flints, Bronze Age pottery and Iron

Age pottery.

11.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

11.2.1 The desk-based assessment highlighted the potential of the site for prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon archaeology. This was supported by the cropmark plot, which detailed several, probably prehistoric, ring ditches in the area, two of which fell within the site, in addition to a coaxial field system of possible Roman date (Fig. 3). The medieval development of Earsham village did not impinge on the site and so it has remained rural in nature.

Phase 1

11.2.2 The southernmost ring ditch (NHER 43535 on the cropmark plot) was not identified during the excavation and it is thought that the feature must have been ploughed out. However, when the cropmark plot is laid over the archaeological site plan, the ring ditch encompasses all but seven of the twenty-eight cremations in the cemetery, indicating the validity of the cropmark (Fig. 3). The ring ditch suggests that an earthen barrow was raised over the cremation cemetery, a funerary practice typical of the middle Bronze Age *c.* 1500 BC (Taylor 2001, 39).

11.2.3 Post excavation analysis of the cremations has identified animal remains included in 10.4% of them (1075, 1079 and 1102). All three were un-urned cremations. Studies indicate that the cremation of animals with humans was not an unusual practice; and analysis of a sample of *c.*130 British Bronze Age cremations found that 16% contained animal remains (McKinley 1997:132).

11.2.4 During the middle Bronze Age, cremations were often placed as secondary burials within older early Bronze Age inhumation barrows (Woodward 2000, 43). However, no trace of an earlier grave was identified during the excavation. Therefore, it is thought more likely that at least some of the cremations, the ring ditch and the proposed barrow, were contemporary and of middle Bronze Age date. The placement of middle Bronze Age barrows was often influenced by the positions of inhumation barrows of the early Bronze Age (Woodward 2000, 43), as is possibly the case at Earsham Quarry.

11.2.5 The northernmost ring ditch, F1118 (NHER 43606), is likely the remains of a second Bronze Age round barrow. Bronze Age pottery and struck flints were recovered from Layer L1189 (=L1202) inside the ring ditch, leading to its interpretation as either the remains of the old land surface from prior to the barrow's construction, or possibly the remnants of the barrow mound itself. Finds from the ring ditch itself were limited, but a small quantity of struck flint and a fragment (<1g) of possible Iron Age pottery (Thompson, this report) were recovered from F1118, reinforcing a prehistoric date for the feature. An un-urned cremation, similar to those in the cemetery to the south, was identified within the ring ditch, as well as four prehistoric pits. Other than this possible intrusive middle Bronze Age cremation, no definitively prehistoric human remains were

identified.

11.2.6 However, human remains should not necessarily be expected in a barrow. Barrows without primary burials have been excavated at Crig-a-mennis (Cornwall), at two sites in Llantwit (South Wales) (Woodward 2000, 49) and recently by AS at Block Fen, Cambridgeshire (Roberts & McConnell 2006). Such monuments have been interpreted as “cenotaph barrows”, a mound erected to commemorate the death of a person whose physical remains were not available for internment (Woodward 2000, 49).

Phase 2

11.2.7 The three Iron Age pits of Phase 2 are difficult to interpret due to their isolation in the landscape. No other Iron Age features were identified during the excavation, although the recovery of a sherd of Iron Age pottery from Ring Ditch F1118 indicates some further activity in this era. It is possible the features are rubbish pits, although the large size of F1110 (2.10 x 1.80 x 0.60m) seems excessive given the lack of settlement evidence in the vicinity. If itinerant workers such as herdsmen dug the pit for this purpose, then a smaller feature might be expected.

11.2.8 Large Iron Age storage pits are known from sites such as Danebury Hillfort, Hampshire and Gussage-All-Saints, Dorset and such features are known to have ritual connotations (Cunliffe 2003). When these storage pits fell out of use, ritual deposits such as articulated animal parts and human bodies were deposited in them. The acidic nature of the natural gravels on site would likely prevent prehistoric bone from such a deposit surviving. However, such pits are almost exclusively associated with settlement sites or hillforts and so the nature of the Phase 2 archaeology remains ambiguous.

Phase 3

11.2.9 The nine Phase 3 burials that were identified inside Ring Ditch F1118 were interred in extended supine positions and aligned east to west with their heads to the west. These attributes strongly suggest that a Christian burial rite was observed. If the burials are Christian, then they must be considered secondary burials in the Phase 1 Bronze Age round barrow. The imposition of burials into earlier funerary monuments is known to have been practiced in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.

11.2.10 Roman reuse of prehistoric barrows has been identified at many sites across the country. Examples include Pakenham, Suffolk, where eight early Roman cremation burials were placed in the side of a Bronze Age barrow and Roxton, Bedfordshire, where a cremation was inserted into the edge of a Bronze Age ring ditch (Taylor 2001). Late Roman burials in barrows are even more common, including those at Dunstable Downs and Roxton, Bedfordshire, White Horse Hill, Oxfordshire and Hetty Pegler’s Tump Neolithic long barrow in Gloucestershire (Williams 1997). The desk based assessment records that several Roman cremation vessels were encountered when earthen mounds adjacent to Earsham church were levelled in the 19th century. The placement of these, and a number of Anglo-Saxon cremation also encountered, is thought to have been influenced

by the presence of “three or four” larger, probably Bronze Age barrows.

11.2.11 Romano-British finds recovered from prehistoric sites, including pottery and coins, have been interpreted as votive offerings intended to invoke otherworld or supernatural powers (Grinsell 1967, 3-5, 20-5; Dark 1993, 136-7). Perhaps the sherd of Roman sandy grey ware recovered from the plough disturbance above Grave F1146 attests to this practice at Earsham Quarry.

11.2.12 The reuse of ancient funerary monuments in the Roman period has been interpreted as an attempt to ‘Romanise’ native cult centres, symbolising imperial domination over newly-conquered peoples. However, this is questionable, as the practice appears to have been much more common in the later Roman period (Williams 1997).

11.2.13 Anglo-Saxon reuse of prehistoric monuments in funerary rites is a much more common phenomenon. Williams (1998, 92) has argued that approximately 25% of all known Anglo-Saxon burials have a relationship with older monuments. Neolithic long barrows, Iron Age hillforts and Roman structures have all attracted Anglo-Saxon funerary activity, but it is more common in Bronze Age round barrows. Such monuments are sometimes used as a focal point or a boundary for a cemetery (Glasswell 2002, 27), but more often, burials are placed within the earthwork of the barrow. This burial rite was practiced throughout the Anglo-Saxon territories. Examples are known from Benty Grange and Wigber Low, Derbyshire, Painsthorpe, Yorkshire (Hadley 2001, 94), Bishopstone, Sussex (Arnold 1997, 156), Mill Hill, Kent and Uncleby, Yorkshire (Lucy 2000, 80). At Snape, Suffolk (17km to the north of Sutton Hoo), an Anglo-Saxon ship burial and associated cemetery were centred on at least one Bronze Age barrow (Filmer-Sanky 1992, 47).

11.2.14 Anglo-Saxon reuse may have been related to the legitimisation of a political elite by demonstrating their association with supernatural entities living in ancient sites (Bradley 1987, 14; 1993, 120). By burying their dead at ancient monuments, individuals and communities were establishing and maintaining relationships with the supernatural world and thereby sanctioning spiritual and political authority. Social identity, status, control of land and even the success of crops may have depended on the ritual veneration of these ancient sites (Williams 1997).

11.2.15 Another possible explanation for the burials at Earsham Quarry is that they are execution victims. Two thirds of all Anglo-Saxon execution cemeteries are associated with barrows of prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon origin (Reynolds 1998). The choice of such sites as suitable burial places for outcasts seemingly reflects a fusion of Germanic lore and Christian imagery. Epic poetry such as Beowulf envisages barrows as the houses of dragons and demons. Thus, offenders were interred in places where they would endure eternal torment from supernatural forces (*ibid*). The double burial at Earsham may support this theory, as execution victims were often buried in twos or threes. Furthermore, many excavated skeletons at execution cemeteries have their hands behind their backs, suggesting that they were tied; SK1150 at Earsham exhibits this trait. However, data obtained from the excavation of execution cemeteries indicates that little

care was taken with the burials of wrongdoers, with no apparent concern for grave orientation. This is in opposition to the evidence from Earsham, where the graves are carefully orientated east to west.

11.2.16 The desk based assessment of the site suggests that Anglo-Saxon reuse of Bronze Age funerary monuments has been suspected elsewhere within the Earsham area. When mounds around the church were levelled in the 19th century, many were found to contain Anglo-Saxon cremations. These mounds were likely Anglo-Saxon in origin but interestingly, they appeared to be focused on three or four larger, presumably prehistoric barrows. Cropmark analysis has identified twelve more ring ditches between 700m and 2km southwest of the current site. Some of these features are up to forty metres in diameter, suggesting a Bronze Age date, but the smaller ring ditches, up to 10m across, are thought to be Anglo-Saxon satellite burials.

Phase 4

11.2.17 With the exception of Pit F1030, which was located in the extreme south of the excavation, all the Phase 4 post-medieval pits were located within Phase 1 Ring Ditch F1118. F1030 has been interpreted as a large rubbish pit. The pits within F1118 (F1153, F1192, F1219, F1223 and L1214 (which was reinterpreted as the base of a pit during post-excavation)), were possibly grave robbing pits or evidence of antiquarian interest in the monument. Evidently, as all but one of the Phase 4 pits were located within Ring Ditch F1118, the funerary monument must have existed as an earthwork in the post-medieval period.

11.2.18 All but one of the elements (F1010) of the field system were found to correspond with boundaries shown on 19th century maps (see below). F1010 runs close by and parallel to one of the cropmarks that form the coaxial field system (Fig. 3). Therefore, given the inherent inaccuracies involved in aerial photo rectification, the cropmark and ditch are likely the same feature. A Romano-British date has been suggested for the coaxial field system. However, when excavated, F1010 was found to truncate post-medieval ditches identified during the map regression and to contain a clay pipe bowl. This evidence indicates that either the whole of the coaxial field system is post-medieval in date, which seems unlikely, or that F1010 was not part of it. That the field system may be entirely post-medieval in date would nevertheless be consistent with the suggestion that the site formed part of the open strip field for the village.

11.2.19 The remaining Ditches F1003 (=F1027), F1008, F1006, F1015, F1021, F1025, F1032 and F1034 all correlate with field boundaries seen on the Enclosure Map of 1816 (Fig. 12). The Tithe Map (Fig. 13) indicates that that F1015 and its re-cuts (F1008 and F1006) at the north of the site had been backfilled by 1840. The 1885 OS Map (Fig. 14) shows that F1003 had been backfilled south of its junction with F1021 and by the time the 1905 OS Map was produced, all the ditches within the excavation area had been backfilled.

11.3 Interpretation of the site: topography and geology

11.3.1 The archaeological features encountered on site during the excavation were all cut into the natural sandy gravel deposits (L1002) and were sealed by the topsoil (L1000), except at the far south of the site where subsoil (L1001) survived. The presence of Bronze Age funerary monuments on site and those inferred by the cropmark plot (Fig. 3) nearby, concur with studies that have shown that the distribution of such earthworks in East Anglia is influenced by the availability of light sandy soils (Taylor 2001, 43). It is presumed that prehistoric communities were attracted to such areas, as sandy soils are generally easier to work than heavy, clay-rich ones. It is also known that Anglo-Saxon communities favoured lighter soils.

11.3.2 The Bronze Age funerary monuments and cropmark ring ditches at Earsham Quarry are located on a gentle, south-east facing slope at approximately 12m AOD. Higher ground lies to the north-west and the Waveney river valley is to the south-east. Studies of barrow clusters in the Great Ouse valley, Buckinghamshire (Green 1973), the upper Thames valley (Barclay & Halpin 1999) and the upper Severn valley (Watson 1991) indicate that such cemeteries are often spaced between 5 and 10km apart. This research has led to the theory that river valley barrow clusters were located within the home base zone of distinct prehistoric communities (Woodward 2000, 58).

11.3.3 The topographical location of the Earsham ring ditches may also have been influenced by the hengiform cropmark (NHER 17334) approximately 160m to the north-east of F1118. The cropmark may well constitute the remains of a Neolithic henge, a type of ceremonial monument, which is thought to have been a place of gathering, where ties to community, ancestors and land were confirmed and reworked (Edmonds 1999, 145-9). Early Bronze Age barrows are often associated with such Neolithic communal centres; this is typified by the funerary monuments clustered around Maumbury Rings and Mount Pleasant (both henges) and Maiden Castle (a causewayed enclosure prior to its Iron Age modifications) on the South Dorset Ridgeway (Taylor 2001; Woodward 2000).

11.4 Preservation of the archaeology

11.4.1 The Earsham Quarry site has been agricultural land since at least 1816, when the Enclosure Map records it as such. As a result, the underlying archaeology has suffered a high degree of truncation from ploughing. All the identified cremations and burials had been disturbed to some degree and it is likely that the archaeology of later phases has also been truncated. No evidence of the cropmarks relating to a ring ditch around the cremation cemetery and a coaxial field system were identified during the excavation, suggesting that these features had been completely removed by ploughing.

11.5 Finds and environmental evidence

11.5.1 The finds recovered from Earsham Quarry consisted of Bronze Age, Iron Age,

Romano-British and post-medieval pottery, CBM, clay pipe, glass, Fe objects, struck flint, burnt flint, human skeletal remains and cremated human bone.

11.5.2 The earliest pottery recorded was six abraded sherds of Beaker Ware, similar in decoration to examples from Great Clacton, Essex and Bawdsey, Suffolk (Thompson, this report). Beaker Ware generally dates to 2500 - 1600 BC, coinciding with the use of henge monuments such as the suspected example to the north-east of the quarry. The pottery must be considered residual as it was recovered from post-medieval ditches but it does confirm a human presence on site contemporary with the suspected henge.

11.5.3 The majority of the pottery assemblage, 1,329 sherds weighing 12.924 kg, dated to the Bronze Age and nearly all derived from cremation vessels. Sixteen or seventeen vessels were recorded, all of which had been damaged by the plough. Pits F1050, F1052, F1054, F1071 and F1090 contained only bases, indicating they had been interred upright. Pits F1048, F1060, F1080, F1083 and F1092 contained only rims, indicating they had been buried inverted. Pit F1090 contained two bases indicating that a pot or part of one had been buried inside another. Four vessels exhibited the characteristic finger decoration of Deverel-Rimbury Wares. This ware is found in both cremation cemeteries and domestic sites and appears to derive from early Bronze Age Food Vessels and Collared Urns. Deverel-Rimbury wares date broadly between 1600 and 1100/1000 BC (Gibson 2002, 104). The remaining cremation vessels are of a similar fabric to the Deverel-Rimbury examples and are considered contemporary.

11.5.4 Pit F1110 contained 10 sherds of probable Iron Age pottery and a sherd of similar fabric was recovered from F1118. A residual Roman Grey Ware sherd came from F1146 while features F1021, F1030, F1118, F1146, F1153, and F1192 all contained post-medieval pottery.

11.5.5 An assemblage of sixty-nine pieces (7715g) of worked flint was recovered from Earsham. The assemblage was composed principally of tertiary flakes, suggesting that flint working was not taking place in situ. There are no diagnostic pieces in the assemblage but it has many of the features, such as stepped terminations and cones of percussion, that characterise flint working in the middle to late Bronze Age.

11.5.6 Ninety-four environmental samples were taken during the excavation. The samples were routinely taken from the backfill of cremation pits and graves, particularly from the torso area of the skeletons. All other dated contexts were also sampled. The samples have been processed by AS and the flots are currently with independent specialist Val Fryer. The results will be included in a later draft of this report.

12 CONCLUSIONS

12.1 Archaeological features of the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman/Anglo-Saxon and the post-medieval period were present on site. The post-medieval field system does not warrant further investigation as its history is recorded on the maps of the area, from the

Inclosure Map of 1816 onwards. The nature of the Iron Age pits remains ambiguous, but later phases of excavation may reveal further archaeology of this era, enabling more clarity in interpretation.

12.2 The archaeology of the Bronze Age encountered on site opens up many intriguing avenues of research. The location of the northernmost Bronze Age barrow may have been influenced by the possible Neolithic henge monument to north-east. Further analysis of cropmarks around the Waveney River valley has the potential to identify whether this association was a common practice. Research findings could then be extrapolated out into the wider region.

12.3 The location of the later Bronze Age cremation cemetery appears to have likewise been influenced by an earlier monument; the larger Bronze Age barrow (F1118) to the north being the focus. Again, cropmark analysis may indicate whether this relationship was common both locally and regionally.

12.4 The spatial analysis of the Waveney River valley cropmarks has the potential to help identify the home base zones of the prehistoric communities who exploited its resources. If such zones are identified, it may be possible to predict the location of Bronze Age settlement sites, at the outset of further quarrying or development.

12.5 The imposition of Roman/Anglo-Saxon (probably Saxon) secondary burials in prehistoric barrows has been shown to be a countrywide phenomenon. The burials at Earsham require further research to better define the relationship between them and the mound and to confirm or refute the suggestion they may be execution victims. Helen Geake (1992, 87) has noted that unfurnished Anglo-Saxon burials of the 7th to 8th centuries are difficult to date prior to C14 and comparison of these cemeteries as a group is an area of potential research. Carbon 14 dates from the Earsham skeletons, as requested by the Planning Archaeologist, may confirm a 7th to 8th century date, making them relevant to this area of research.

13 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site, at Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Earsham Gravels Ltd for commissioning this evaluation.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Edwin Rose at the Norfolk Historic

Environment Record office, as well as the staff at the Norwich Millennium Library and the Norfolk Archive Centre.

The excavation was directed by Andrew Muddin and Gareth Barlow; the project was managed for AS by Jon Murray. Finds were coordinated by Claire Wallace.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Earsham Estate and Mr. Nicholas Meade.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arnold, C.J 1997 *An Archaeology of the Early Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms*. Routledge, London.

Barclay, A. and Halpin, C. 1999 *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The Neolithic and Bronze Age Monument Complex*. Thames Valley Landscapes Volume 11, Oxford.

Bradley, R. 1993 *Altering the Earth. The Origins of Monuments in Britain and Continental Europe*. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.

Brown, P. (ed.) 1984 *Domesday Book compiled by direction of King William I 1086, Winchester* Volume: Norfolk (33) Parts 1 & 2 Translated by Hepplestone, M., Mothersill, J. & Newman, M. Chichester, Phillimore & Co. Ltd.

Bryant's Map of Norfolk 1826 Reprint 1999 Dereham, Larks Press.

Cunliffe, B. 2003 *Danebury Hillfort*. Tempus. Stroud.

Dark, K.R 1993 'Roman-period activity at prehistoric ritual monuments in Britain and in the Armorican Peninsula' in Scott, E. (ed.) *Theoretical Roman Archaeology: Forst Conference Proceedings*. Worldwide Archaeology Series vol. 4. Aldershot, Avebury, 133-46.

Filmer-Sanky, W. 1992 'Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery: the current state of knowledge' in Carver, M. (ed.) *The Age of Sutton Hoo*. Boydell, Bury St Edmunds.

Geake, H. 1992. 'Burial practice in seventh- and eighth-century England' in Carver, M. (ed.) *The Age of Sutton Hoo*. Boydell, Bury St Edmunds.

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern*

Counties, 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.

Goode, W.J. 1982 *East Anglian Round Towers and Their Churches.* Friends of the Round Tower Churches Society, Lowestoft.

Green, H.S. 1973 'Early Bronze Age territory and population in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire and the Great Ouse valley', *Archaeological Journal* 131, 75-139.

Grinsell, L.V 1967 'Barrow treasure, in fact, tradition and legislation', *Folklore* 78, 1-38.

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14.

Hadley, D.M 2001 *Death in Medieval England.* Tempus. Stroud.

Lawson, A. and Wymer, J. 1998 'The Bronze Age' in Wade-Martins, P. (ed.) *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk. 2nd Edition.* Norfolk Museums Service.

Lucy, S. 2000 *The Anglo-Saxon Way of Death.* Sutton, Stroud.

McKinley, J. L. 1997. Bronze Age 'Barrows' and Funerary Rites and Rituals of Cremation. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 63: 129-145.

Mills, A.D. 1998 *A Dictionary of English Place-Names.* Oxford University Press.

Ordnance Survey 1997 *Historical Map and Guide: Roman Britain 5th Edition.* Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Reynolds, A. 1998 'Executions and hard Anglo-Saxon justice', *British Archaeology* 31.

Roberts, B. and McConnell, D. 2006 *Block Fen (Area 5), Chatteris, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological excavation. Interim site narrative.* Archaeological Solutions unpublished report no. 1456.

Robinson, B. 1981 *Norfolk Origins 1: Hunters to First Farmers.* Acorn Editions, Fakenham.

Robinson, B. and Gray, T. 1987 *Norfolk Origins 3: Celtic Fire and Roman Rule.* Poppyland Publishing, North Walsham.

Salway, P. 2001 *A History of Roman Britain.* Oxford University Press.

Schofield, T. 2006 *Earsham Quarry, Pheasants Walk, Earsham, Norfolk; An Archaeological Evaluation by Field Survey (Fieldwalking & Metal Detecting Survey).* Archaeological Solutions unpublished report no. 2034.

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust, Harpenden.

Taylor, A. 2001 *Burial Practice in Early England*. Tempus, Stroud.

VCH Norfolk Volume I 1901 Archibald & Constable Ltd, London.

Watson, M.D 1991 'Ring ditches of the Upper Severn Valley' in Carver, M. (ed.) *Prehistory in Lowland Shropshire*. Shropshire Archaeological Society, Shrewsbury, 9-14.

Williams, H. 1997 'Ancient attitudes to ancient monuments', *British Archaeology* 29.

Williams, H. 1998 'Monuments and the past in early Anglo-Saxon England', *World Archaeology* 30, 90-108.

Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. (eds.) 1992 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* Alecto Historical Editions/Penguin, London.

Williamson, T. 1993 *The Origins of Norfolk*. Manchester University Press.

Woodward, A. 2000 *British Barrows. A Matter of Life and Death*. Tempus, Stroud.

Websites

1) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

2) www.romans-in-britain.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 1km radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and using information contained on the Archaeological Service Database (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk). Entries from this website have been ascribed the NMR number as indicated on the webpage; entries without lettering are the NHER references. The sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

NHER	NGR TM	Description
<i>Prehistoric (500,000 BC – 42 AD)</i>		
10629	316 903	Large, leaf-shaped Neolithic arrowhead.
11107	3068 8953	Neolithic chipped flint axe-head.
11676	3071 8793	Cropmarks of multiple ditch system of probable Bronze Age/Iron Age date. Parallel ditches, possibly forming a boundary, run from the Lay towards the valley of the Waveney.
11677	3209 8899	Cropmark of oval enclosure. Possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age in date. The dimensions are 39m x 32m. An internal oval pit toward the southwest end, as well as the overall asymmetrical shape, indicate it is probably an enclosure, not a ring-ditch, although its exact function is unknown.
16276	308 882	Neolithic polished and re-flaked axe.
17334	3166 8942	Cropmark of a hengiform ring-ditch, possibly late Neolithic or Bronze Age barrow. At the northwest side is a 10m gap 'entrance' with defined ditch terminals, and external diameter of 24m.
22243	325 899	Mesolithic blade, burin, and microlith, found with possible Iron Age as well as Roman pottery.
37472	3077 8871	Possible prehistoric burnt mound. A collection of burnt flints were found, possibly in a pit feature.
43535	31526 89188	Cropmark of possible ring-ditch, possibly relating to a Bronze Age barrow. Circular in plan with a narrow ditch and an overall external diameter of 23m. Now partly under an earth bank of the gravel quarry.
43538	31013 88720	Cropmark of a ring-ditch. Probably Bronze Age barrow. Ditch is 6.5m wide, external diameter of 31.5m. A 14m wide gap, 'entrance' in the northwest. Other barrows located between 275m-1km southwest.
43606	3153 8927	Cropmark of a ring ditch, probably a Bronze Age barrow. Sub-circular in plan, with a narrow ditch and 28m external diameter.
43607	31326 89181	Cropmarks of two small ring ditches possibly Bronze Age barrows. One is complete, sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 18m and crossed by ditches of a coaxial field system of probable Roman date (see 43608). This ring-ditch was destroyed during quarrying between 1988 and 1995. The second feature is an incomplete ring-ditch, half within the field and half hidden by adjacent woodland. It is sub-circular with a narrow ditch and about 14m in diameter. It may not have been destroyed by the quarrying.
43610	30837 87967	Cropmarks. Two ring-ditches representing Bronze Age barrows. One is a larger, 14m diameter Bronze Age barrow, the smaller, 8m in diameter is probably an early Saxon grave. Saxon graves often placed near barrow monuments and are indicated by their smaller size.

43611	30678 87853	Cropmarks. Two ring-ditches representing Bronze Age barrows; one 16m in diameter, the other 40m.
43612	30473 87857	Cropmarks. Four ring-ditches representing Bronze Age barrows and ranging between 10m and 21m in diameter. Cropmarks of small pits, probably graves are visible within some of the ring-ditches.
43613	30474 87881	Cropmarks of undated field system and pits, possibly Bronze Age or Roman, although could be later.
43539	30929 88458	Cropmarks of ring-ditch representing a Bronze Age barrow. Sub-circular and 11.5m in diameter.
43540	30949 88150	Cropmarks of two ring-ditches representing Bronze Age barrows; one 20 in diameter, the other 16m.
43628	30514 88153	Cropmarks of probable prehistoric ditches.
<i>Roman (43 – 410 AD)</i>		
11111	328 895	Roman coin of Diocletian, made at the Alexandrian mint.
43608	31497 89175	Cropmarks of a coaxial field system, possibly Roman in date. The system is aligned roughly northwest-southeast and measures about 250m by 340m. The western parts of the system have been destroyed by quarrying.
NMR 391878	32 90	Bungay. 1000 minimi (from a 3 rd /4 th century hoard) were ploughed up outside the Common in 1812.
<i>Saxon (411 – 1065 AD)</i>		
11110	3259 8888	Earthworks at Earsham Church. In the 19 th century, thought to be the remains of a camp or temple. When they were levelled in the late 19 th /early 20 th century, four of the mounds produced Anglo-Saxon cremation urns of mid-late 6 th century. There is also evidence of Roman cremation urns, pottery and coins, and probable bowl barrows in this area (VCH and NMR records).
<i>Medieval (1066 – 1539 AD)</i>		
11112	3164 8822	13 th century green-glazed pitcher found the Waveney river bed.
11114	3044 8800	Possible medieval fishponds, 'The Lay'. Probably originally owned by the Bigod family as lord of the manor, but now generally believed to be a natural feature
11117	309 891	Medieval recreation ground, Camp Hill.
11118	3260 8880	All Saints Church. Saxo-Norman or Norman origins. Originally stood within extensive earthworks. When earthworks were levelled, an early Saxon cemetery site was revealed (NHER 11110). Enlarged and extended in the 14 th and 15 th centuries. Repairs made in the 19 th century.
16612	3162 8847	Medieval and post medieval pottery, oyster shell and clay pipe found on the surface of a car park.
16277	305 881	Medieval deer park. Existed from 1307 around the manor house owned by the Bigod family. The park was later extended, but the field boundaries and hedgerows of Park Farm still follow some of the original, or at least older boundary lines.
16278	3214 8928	31/32 and 33 Marsh Lane (Ivy Farmhouse). No. 33 in exceptionally ornate 14 th -15 th century hall house, whilst the more crude 31/32 were probably the servants quarters. 17 th and 19 th century modifications.
29788	3116 9015	Medieval ridge and furrow in Earsham Hall Parks, not visible at ground level.

41153	32518 88930	Medieval to modern features found during excavations at Kingsbridge, Church Street. A large medieval boundary ditch and pits and a possible post medieval quarry pit.
43533	30612 88730	Cropmark of parallel curvilinear ditches. These are not aligned with the modern fields and could be the remains of a medieval system.
43541	30896 88328	Cropmarks of medieval and undated field systems.
43609	31530 89142	Cropmark of two parallel ditches, possibly medieval field boundaries cutting across the Roman (?) field system (NHER 43608).
43627	30331 87907	Cropmarks of possible medieval field boundaries.
43786	31066 90089	Earthworks of medieval/post medieval field boundaries and a possible road.
<i>Post-medieval and modern (1540 AD to present)</i>		
11115	3079 8985	Earsham Hall. Present building is mainly 18 th century addition to an earlier, possibly moated, manor house (still extant).
11116	3261 8873	Windmill built 1894.
13612	311 887	WWI 3 rd class landing ground used between 1916-18.
16275	3070 9004	The Music Room. An impressive brick building, attributed to Sir John Soane, 1785. Situated at the northeast corner of The Wilderness, north of Earsham Hall.
16279	3058 8899	17 th century house. A witch bottle (sealed pottery vessel) containing nails and copper alloy pins was found in the fireplace. This was thought to protect from evil spirits until it was broken.
17495	308 900	Location of post medieval icehouse.
30500	305 900	Earsham Park. Made for Earsham Hall between 1711-20. Originally a small deer park with avenues and gradually enlarged.
30622	3154 8904	Cropmarks of possible medieval and post medieval roads. One of these roads is seen on Fayden's map of 1797, but were out of use by the time of the enclosure. The roads appear to cross the earlier Roman field system.
33516	3270 8896	The Close. 16 th /17 th century house, very modernised.
35653	3218 8914	Duke's House and Dukes Cottage. Originally one building, and at one stage was the Duke's Head Public House. Timber-framed house built in the early 17 th century and extended in the 18 th century (before 1770, dated by bricks used). Further extensions in the late 18 th – 19 th century, when the house was converted into a pub. The building was converted into two dwellings in the mid 20 th century
35943	3221 8909	Queens Head Inn. Fireplace was carved with AM (Ave Maria) and 1683, although the house was probably built a little earlier (1650). The current exterior and bar interior are from c. 1900.
41374	3154 8947	Beech Wood WWII bomb store. Part of USAAF bomb storage facility, with headquarters at Earsham Hall (NHER 41375). Visible in 1946 aerial photographs.
41375	3075 9010	Headquarters of USAAF bomb storage facility in the north part of the park at Earsham Hall. Bomb stores located at Beech Wood, Sexton Wood, Parks Wood, America Wood and also at various roadside stores. Also sentry posts with barriers on all roads entering the controlled area.
43279	30583 88305	Barn at Park Farm. 19 th century barn and other auxiliary buildings.

43534	31901 89353	Cropmarks. Undated and post medieval field boundaries. The alignment follows present field boundaries, and some of the lines are seen on the 19 th century enclosure map.
43536	30568 89115	Earthworks of former road and ditches of probable post medieval date. Part of the road is seen on Fayden's 1797 map. The ditches and earthworks could be the remains of a pond.
43541	30896 88328	Cropmark of post medieval and undated field boundaries. Similar alignment to surviving boundaries, but not depicted on enclosure map. One ditch crosses a cropmark of a BA barrow (43610).
43546	30805 87912	WWII military railway siding for the unloading of bombs.
43549	31303 88986	WWII concreted sites for bomb storage and associated uses. The site extended north along Pheasants' Walk and east along Five Acre Lane. The features include a Nissen hut, sentry post and other structures. Visible in 1946 aerial photographs.
43555	32346 89617	Earthworks of post medieval linear field boundary ditch. This line is depicted on the enclosure map.
43556	32302 89428	Cropmarks of post medieval and undated field boundaries, corresponding to lines depicted on the enclosure map.
43578	30743 89603	WWII roadside bomb store. Visible in 1946 aerial photographs.
43784	31228 90347	Big Wood/ America Wood WWII bomb store. Visible in 1946 aerial photographs.
43787	31150 89949	Circular bank and ditch earthwork within Earsham hall Parks. Possibly the site of a 'temple' recorded between 1789-1808, but most likely 18 th century tree-planting rings for establishment of a grove.
45635	3222 8946	Marsh Farmhouse. 18 th century house.
45838	31985 89482	Rookery Farmhouse. Early 17 th century house.
48425	32281 89112	Rackhams. 17 th century house.
45575	32296 89118	18 th century cottage.
45576	32695 89415	Temple Bar House. 17 th and early 18 th century house.
45578	3244 8893	Earsham Lodge and garden wall. Large early 19 th century brick house.
45579	32316 89128	Cosy Nook and Lynwood. 18 th century house, now two dwellings.
45737	3242 8895	19 Mill Road. 17 th century with 19 th century redbrick facing.
48437	31490 90061	Hill Farmhouse. 19 th century brick house.
48531	32359 88957	Lodge Farmhouse. 17 th century with 19 th century redbrick facing.
48660	31519 88343	River Farmhouse. 17 th century house.
48701	32408 88946	The Cottage. 17 th century with 19 th century redbrick facing.
48838	31864 89241	39 and 39 Hall Road. Originally one house, 17 th century, timber-framed.

48839	32487 88926	Avenue Cottage. Pair of brick houses built in 1860.
NMR 501900	321 891	Site of railway station on the Waveney Valley Railway opened in 1860 and closed in 1953.
<i>Undated</i>		
11113	3315 8964	Undated human skull dredged from the Waveney at Roaring Arch bridge.
43493	32972 89506	Earthwork of oval enclosure, 32m x 20m with a single entrance to the southwest. Date unknown, but could be medieval or post medieval.
43537	30711 89355	Cropmark of possible field boundary bank. The alignment does not correspond to the boundaries on the enclosure map, but the date is unknown.
43605	3159 8974	Cropmarks of undated ditches, cut by the modern line of Bath Hill Road. The lines do not correspond with the 19 th century enclosure alignments.
43614	30618 87791	Cropmarks of undated ditches, probably field boundaries. Two are seen to cross a ring ditch (NHER 43611).

NMR – National Monument Record

EHNMR – English Heritage excavation record

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location	Ref.
1816	Inclosure Map	-	Norwich Archive Centre	MC 174/5
1840	Tithe Map	5 chains to one inch	Norwich Archive Centre	DN/TA 564
1840	Tithe Apportionment	-	Norwich Millennium Library	MF 760 23/185
1885	1 st Edition OS Map	Photograph of the 25" map	Norwich Millennium Library	Sheet XCVIII:14
1905	2 nd Edition OS Map	Photograph of the 25" map	Norwich Millennium Library	Sheet XCVIII:14
1927	OS Map	Photograph of the 25" map	Norwich Millennium Library	Sheet XCVIII:14

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

The following table was compiled from the information available at the Norwich Millennium Library. The Tithe Map and Apportionment date to 1840. The plots of land that comprise most of the assessment site are highlighted in italics.

Plot	Land Owner	Occupier	Land Name	Cultivation
<i>185</i>	<i>Sir William Windham Dalling</i>	<i>Samuel Musketts</i>	<i>Long Lands</i>	<i>Arable</i>
<i>186</i>	<i>Sir William Windham Dalling</i>	<i>Samuel Musketts</i>	<i>Great Piece</i>	<i>Arable</i>
202	Sir William Windham Dalling	Richard Palmer	Reads Piece	Arable
204	Sir William Windham Dalling	Richard Palmer	Keepers Cottage	Arable
205	Sir William Windham Dalling	Samuel Musketts	Gravel Pit	Pasture
<i>206</i>	<i>Sir William Windham Dalling</i>	<i>Samuel Musketts</i>	<i>Gravel Pit Close</i>	<i>Arable</i>
<i>208</i>	<i>Sir William Windham Dalling</i>	<i>Samuel Musketts</i>	-	<i>Pasture</i>
210	Sir William Windham Dalling	Samuel Musketts	New Close	Arable
211	Sir William Windham Dalling	Samuel Musketts	Little New Close	Arable
212	Sir William Windham Dalling	Samuel Musketts	Great Pillow Mews	Arable
448	Sir William Windham Dalling	Richard Palmer	First Brone Piece	Arable
449	Sir William Windham Dalling	Richard Palmer	Second Brone Piece	Arable
450	Sir William Windham Dalling	Richard Palmer	Barnes Field	Arable

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Sample No.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	H. Bone (g)	Other
1000				Surface Finds	1650-1900	(2), 33g	46			Burnt Flint (2), 6g Struck Flint (2), 15g
1003	1004	A		Ditch Fill			1839			
	1005	B			2500-1500BC	(2), 5g				
	1014	D					53			
	1040	F								Struck Flint (2), 23g
	1044	E							<1g	Struck Flint (1), 3g
1006	1007			Ditch Fill	2500-1500BC	(4), 17g				Burnt Flint (94), 658g
	1020	C					732			
1008	1019	C		Ditch Fill			473			
1010	1011			Ditch Fill						Clay Pipe Bowl (1), 22g
1021	1022			Ditch Fill						Burnt Flint (7), 131g Struck Flint (3), 32g
	1045	B			1650-1900	(2), 98g				Glass (5), 192g
1023	1024			Pit Fill						Fe Strip (1), 111g
1027	1028	A		Ditch Fill				20g		Clay Pipe Stem (1), 3g Burnt Flint (1), 6g
1030	1031			Pit Fill	1690-1800	(2), 10g	577	27g		Clay Pipe Stem (1), 6g Fe Nail Fragments (3), 4g Burnt Flint (7), 93g
1046	1047			Pit Fill						Burnt Flint (5), 275g Struck Flint (3), 11g
1048	1049			Cremation Pit Fill	2000-1000BC	(32), 77g			10g	
1050	1051			Cremation Pit Fill	2000-1000BC	(49), 751g				
1052	1053			Pit Fill	2000-1000BC	(12), 20g			4g	
	1122		14	Cremation Vessel Fill						Burnt Flint (1), 50g Struck Flint (3), 9g
	1178		14	Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(122), 870g				
1054	1056		8	Cremation Vessel Fill						
	1180		8	Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(74), 531g				

Feature	Context	Segment	Sample No.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	H. Bone (g)	Other
1057	1058			Cremation Pit Fill						Burnt Flint (40), 952g
										Struck Flint (4), 5g
1060	1062		10	Cremation Vessel Fill						
	1174		10	Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(91), 604g				
1071	1072			Pit Fill						Struck Flint (1), 11g
	1175		29	Cremation Vessel Fill						
	1176		29	Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(122), 2390g				
1080	1082		16	Cremation Vessel Fill						
	1188		16	Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(47), 348g				
1083	1125			Cremation Vessel Fill						
	1186			Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(120), 883g				
1087				Spread of Cremated Bone	2000-1000BC	(21), 32g				
1088	1089			Cremation Vessel Fill						
										Burnt Flint (1), 32g
	1182			Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(112), 1632g				Struck Flint (2), 6g
1090	1091		63	Cremation Vessel Fill						Burnt Flint (2), 500g
										Struck Flint (1), 3g
	1184		63	Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(203), 2304g				
	1143			Cremation Pit Backfill						Burnt Flint (1), 36g
1092	1094		47	Cremation Vessel Fill						Burnt Flint (4), 177g
	1171		47	Cremation Vessel	2000-1000BC	(179), 2464g				
1095	1096			Pit Fill						Struck Flint (1), 7g
1101	1102			Pit Fill					10g	
1103	1104			Cremation Pit Fill	2000-1000BC	(30), 79g				
1108	1109			Pit Fill						Burnt Flint (15), 289g
1110	1111			Pit Fill						Burnt Flint (11), 155g
	1112				Iron Age?	(10), 112g				Burnt Flint (104), 1835g
1118	1119	A		Ring Ditch Fill						Burnt Flint (4), 148g
										Struck Flint (9), 227g
	1120	A								Burnt Flint (2), 225g
										Struck Flint (1), 64g

Feature	Context	Segment	Sample No.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	H. Bone (g)	Other
	1126	D								Burnt Flint (1), 2g
										Struck Flint (3), 10g
	1127	E								Burnt Flint (1), 19g
										Struck Flint (2), 33g
	1131	C								Struck Flint (2), 64g
	1206	H								Burnt Flint (2), 52g
										Struck Flint (1), 5g
	1213	I			Iron Age?	(1), <1g				
	1214			Reinterpreted as the base of a robber pit post-ex	1580-1800	(1), 3g				Clay Pipe Stem (1), 2g
	1218	J								Struck Flint (1), 9g
	1225									Burnt Flint (2), 131g
										Struck Flint (1), 4g
1139	1140			Pit Fill						Burnt Flint (20), 559g
										Struck Flint (1), 5g
1146	1145			Grave Fill	1650-1900	(9), 15g	53		SK1144, 628g	Struck Flint (1), 8g
1148	1149			Grave Fill					SK1147, 1354g	
1151	1152			Grave Fill					SK1150, 2185g	Burnt Flint (1), 1g
										Struck Flint (1), 1g
1153	1154			Pit Fill	1400-1600/1700	(2), 6g				
1157	1158			Grave Fill					SK1156, 75g	
1160	1161			Grave Fill					SK1159, 635g	
	1165			Grave Fill					SK1164, 252g	
1167	1168			Grave Fill					SK1166, 576g	Struck Flint (2), 7g
1192	1193			Pit Fill	1580-1800	(1), 1g				Clay Pipe Stem (1), 5g
1195	1196			Grave Fill					SK1194,	Struck Flint (2), 7g

Feature	Context	Segment	Sample No.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	H. Bone (g)	Other
									912g	
	1204			Grave Fill					SK1203, 616g	
1198	1199			Grave Fill					SK1197, 681g	
1201				Pot Scatter	2000-1000BC	(15), 40g				
1207	1208			Pit Fill			6			
1209	1210			Pit Fill						Burnt Flint (17), 175g
1215	1216			Pit Fill						Struck Flint (5), 33g
1219	1220			Pit Fill	Late Med/Post-Med	(1), 6g				
1221	1222			Pit Fill						Struck Flint (3), 9g
1223	1224			Pit Fill			7			
U/S				Surface of L1001 within Ring Ditch F1118						Struck Flint (8), 82g

APPENDIX 5 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Feature	Context	Segment	Sample No.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Burnt Flint	H. Bone (g)	Other
1046	1047		1	Cremation Pit Fill			(9), 78g	277	Charcoal, 4g
1048	1049		17	Cremation Pit Fill	2000-1000BC			12	
	1123		18	Cremation Vessel		(1), 1g		123	
1052	1053		13	Pit Fill	2000-1000BC			13	Struck Flint (1), 4g
									Charcoal, 1g
	1122		14	Cremation Vessel Fill		(50), 39g		356	
1054	1055		7	Cremation Pit Fill			(2), 159g	2	Charcoal, 1g
	1056		8	Cremation Vessel Fill		(16), 4g		12	
1057	1059		3	Cremation Vessel		(37), 34g		779	
1060	1061		9	Cremation Pit Fill			(4), 53g		
	1062		10	Cremation Vessel Fill		(20), 13g			
1063	1064		11	Pit Fill				834	
			12					461	
1065	1066		6	Un-urned Cremation			(1), 59g	2071	Charcoal, 1g
			22			(1), 1g			
1067	1124		23	Cremation Vessel		(33), 28g		12	
1071	1072		28	Pit Fill		(7), 20g			
	1175		29	Cremation Vessel Fill		(39), 31g		197	
1074	1075		42	Pit Fill				4	
			43				(1), 13g	134	Charcoal, 1g
			44					157	
1076	1077		24	Pit Fill				334	
1078	1079		35	Pit Fill				33	
			36			(2), 5g		66	
			38					5	
1080	1082		16	Cremation Vessel Fill		(5), 2g		455	
1083	1084		25	Pit Fill		(15), 11g	(1), 14g	20	Charcoal, 2g
			26				(1), 58g	7	Charcoal, 1g

Feature	Context	Segment	Sample No.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Burnt Flint	H. Bone (g)	Other
	1125		27	Cremation Vessel Fill		(56), 65g		74	Charcoal, 1g
1085	1086		19	Pit Fill			(2), 17g	117	Charcoal, 2g
									Burnt Clay (1), 9g
			20					107	Charcoal, 6g
			21					25	Charcoal, 2g
1088	1089		60	Cremation Vessel Fill		(10), 19g		1	Charcoal, 1g
	1142		61	Cremation Pit Fill		(8), 3g	(1), 5g		Charcoal, <1g
			62			(2), 2g		1	
1090	1091		63	Cremation Vessel Fill		(116), 189g	(1), 5g	447	
			64			(22), 41g			Charcoal, <1g
	1143		64	Cremation Pit Backfill			(5), 29g	42	
1092	1094		47	Cremation Vessel Fill		(38), 31g		392	
1095	1096		67	Pit Fill			(3), 3g	49	Charcoal, <1g
			68					40	
			69					59	Charcoal, <1g
			70					23	
			71					106	Charcoal, 1g
			72				(3), 6g	75	Charcoal, <1g
			73					127	Charcoal, 1g
1097	1098		50	Pit Fill			(1), 4g	73	Charcoal, 1g
			51					5	Charcoal, 1g
1101	1102		57	Pit Fill			(6), 84g	34	
			58				(4), 34g	69	Charcoal, 1g
			59				(1), 13g	28	Charcoal, 1g
1110	1112		5	Pit Fill	Iron Age?			1	
1118	1120	A	4	Ring Ditch Fill			(1), 11g	<1	Nutshell (1), <1g
	1126	D	65					2	Struck Flint (3), 6g
									Charcoal, <1g

Feature	Context	Segment	Sample No.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Burnt Flint	H. Bone (g)	Other
									Quartz (1), <1g
	1127	E	52						Struck Flint (1), 3g
	1128	B	30						Struck Flint (1), 2g
	1155	F	77					<1	Charcoal, <1g
	1169			Burnt Area within Ring Ditch			(1), 11g		Charcoal, 2g
	1206	H	87				(1), 3g	<1	Charcoal, <1g
	1218	J	93				(3), 108g		Struck Flint (1), 3g
									Charcoal, <1g
1132	1099		31	Un-urned Cremation				18	
			33					49	
			34					1	
1134	1135		39	Cremation Pit Fill			(185), 1817g	56	Charcoal, 6g
1136	1100		41	Un-urned Cremation				61	Charcoal, 1g
1137	1138		45	Cremation Pit Fill				205	
			46					38	
1139	1140		53	Pit Fill				9	
			54				(11), 46g	101	
			55				(12), 198g	61	
1146	1145		66	Grave Fill	1650-1900		(1), 4g	12	Charcoal, 3g
									Nutshell (1), 2g
1148	1149		74	Grave Fill		(2), 2g		62	Snail Shell (1), <1g
1151	1152		75	Grave Fill				4	
			76			(1), 1g		6	
1160	1161		78	Grave Fill				79	Charcoal, 1g
									CBM (1), 1g
	1165		79	Grave Fill		(2), 1g		22	

Feature	Context	Segment	Sample No.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Burnt Flint	H. Bone (g)	Other
1167	1168		81	Grave Fill		(5), 3g		6	
1189			82	Buried Soil Layer				1	Struck Flint (1), 1g
									Charcoal, 5g
1192	1193		49	Pit Fill	1580-1800			3	
1195	1196		83	Grave Fill				373	Struck Flint (1), 29g
	1204		88	Grave Fill				2	
1198	1199		85	Grave Fill				4	Charcoal, <1g
1202			86	Buried Soil Layer		(8), 9g		<1	Struck Flint (1), 8g
1207	1208		89	Pit Fill				13	CBM (2), 10g
1209	1210		90	Pit Fill					Stone Weight (1), 7g
1215	1216		92	Pit Fill					Struck Flint (2), 8g
1221	1222		94	Pit Fill				1	
U/S								10	
								53	
								332	

APPENDIX 6 SPECIALISTS REPORTS

The flint

By Martin Tingle

Introduction

The assemblage is composed of 518 pieces weighing 7715g, although if unworked flint and burnt but unworked flint is excluded, the worked flint assemblage totals 69 pieces weighing 528g. While three pieces were recovered from the topsoil, the remaining finds were recovered from linear ditches, a ring ditch and pit fills, including those containing cremations. There is a substantial component of burnt but unworked flint, often associated with the cremations.

Raw materials

Although much of the flint is without surviving dorsal cortex, the remaining pieces suggest that the flint probably derives from secondary deposits such as river gravels, or a clay-with-flints drift geology.

Composition and technology

Find	No.	Weight (g)
Broken Flake	3	9
Primary Flake	4	40
Secondary Flake	14	96
Tertiary Flake	13	111
Uncorticated Flake	31	105
Retouched Flake	1	25
Core Fragment	3	142
<i>Total worked</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>528</i>
Burnt Flint	302	4932
Natural	68	1727
<i>Total</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>7715</i>

Table 7: *The composition of the flint assemblage*

The worked flint assemblage is small and composed principally of tertiary and uncorticated flakes. This, together with the low number of small core fragments, suggests that flint working was not taking place in situ. The flint working produces predominantly squat flakes and there is some evidence for poor flint working in the form of many stepped terminations and cones of percussion (a single flake in F1118 Segment C L1131 exhibits three). There is only one retouched piece.

Distribution

The worked flint derived from 32 contexts with the greatest concentration being eight pieces collected from the surface of the natural L1002, within Ring Ditch F1118.

Dating

There are no diagnostic pieces in the assemblage, but the assemblage has many of the features that have been said to characterise flint working in the middle to late Bronze Age and possibly even the Iron Age (Humphrey 2003).

Conclusion

This is a small and dispersed assemblage, which although of uncertain date bears many of the hallmarks of later prehistoric flintworking.

Bibliography

Andrefsky, W. 1998. *Lithics. Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. Cambridge University Press

Humphrey, J. 2003 'The utilisation and technology of flint in the British Iron Age' in Humphrey, J. (ed.) *Re-researching the Iron Age*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph no. 11

The pottery

By Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 1351 sherds, weighing 13.118kg, from 27 contexts. The bulk of the assemblage, 1329 sherds weighing 12.924kg, is Bronze Age and nearly all are from cremation vessels; 16 or 17 vessels are represented from this period. The remaining 22 sherds are from later periods. The pottery is in poor condition partly because of plough damage, which caused its fragmentation into small fragile pieces, although there are some larger pieces still surviving. However, observation and recording of the pottery as the vessels were excavated from their earth blocks has provided a good indication of their forms.

The earliest pottery from the site is six small, abraded sherds from Ditches F1003 L1005 and F1006 L1007, and probably not part of the main cremation cemetery. These contain grog temper, sparse white shell and rare inclusions of rounded quartz and coarse flint. A sherd from L1005 has decoration comprising a horizontal line of fingernail decoration bounded by a broken incised horizontal line. This is indicative of Beaker decoration and is similar to the decoration on examples from Great Clacton, Essex and Bawdsey, Suffolk. The four sherds from L1007 are similar in character to those from L1005 and two contain fingernail decoration suggesting that they are also Beaker. Beaker pottery is generally associated with pit or cist burials under barrows, or with flat graves as accessory vessels, but can also be found in domestic settings. It dates between 2500 and 1600 BC.

The bulk of the assemblage comprises vessels used to contain cremated human remains buried in a series of pits. Twelve features, F1048, F1050, F1052, F1054, F1060, F1071, F1080, F1083, F1088, F1090, F1092 and F1103 contained remains of cremation vessels. Quantity and preservation varied from 43 sherds weighing 76g (from F1048) to 122 sherds weighing 2.390kg (from F1071). Fabrics contain varying

amounts of grog, sometimes with some sand, while the vessels from F1088 and F1090 also contained flint temper. Most fabrics additionally have irregular-shaped voids, possibly from burnt vegetal matter. The vessels vary in size but are characterised as barrel or sub-biconical urns with simple rounded, or occasionally flat, inturned rims; bases are flat. Plough damage has destroyed the uppermost parts of the pots, with the lowest end surviving deeper in the earth. The vessels from F1050, F1052, F1054, F1071 and F1090 contained bases, but no rims, indicating that they had been interred upright. The vessels from F1048, F1060, F1080, F1083 and F1092 contained rims, indicating they had been buried inverted. F1088 contained both rim and base, possibly suggesting it had been buried a little deeper than the rest, while F1090 contained two bases indicating a pot or part of one had been buried inside another, although virtually nothing is now left of the inner vessel.

Three vessels are decorated with finger-impressed cordons: Vessel 1184 from F1090 had a horizontal cordon around its girth in the top third of the pot, with further cordons leading from it up towards the missing rim. Vessel 1186 from F1083 contained fingertip decoration across the widest point of the girth, with a horseshoe-shaped finger decorated cordon presumably imitating a handle, between it and the rim; the rim also has finger tip decoration. Vessel 1182 from F1088 contained a finger-decorated cordon just below the rim and finger decoration to the rim. Vessel 1188 from F1080 also had a horizontal line of fingertip decoration 3cm below the rim. The forms and decoration of the cremation vessels indicate that they are Deverel-Rimbury wares named after two barrow type-sites in Wiltshire (Internet Source 1). This ware is found in both cremation cemeteries and on domestic sites and appears to ultimately derive from early Bronze Age Food Vessels and Collared Urns. Deverel-Rimbury wares broadly date to between 1600 and 1100/1000 BC (Gibson 2002, 104; Internet Sources 1 and 2).

In addition, two small pot scatters were present. Pot scatter L1201 comprised 15 grog-tempered sherds weighing 40g and of the same character as the other cremation vessels. Pot scatter F1087 was associated with cremated bone and probably also belongs to this group, although these Bronze Age sherds (21; 32g) were of slightly different character to the others, being sand-tempered and having parallel horizontal incised decoration at least six rows deep.

Pit F1110 contained ten sand-tempered sherds, several with micaceous surfaces also showing grass impressions, although there is no grass apparent within the fabric. Forms comprise a burnished shoulder sherd and a simple flattened rim. Surfaces can be brown or oxidised orange, or mottled black and brown. These are probably Iron Age in date, although it is difficult to narrow the date. A small sand-tempered sherd weighing less than 1g from F1118 is possibly late Iron Age and a residual Roman Grey Ware sherd came from F1146. Features F1021, F1030, F1118, F1146, F1153 and F1192 all contained post-medieval pottery.

In addition to the above, a further 497 tiny crumbly fragments weighing 521g were recovered from the soil samples. The fabrics suggest these are all Bronze Age, with the exception of a small sherd of post-medieval Staffordshire Slip Ware from Grave F1151 L1152 (Sample 76). L1091 (fill of Cremation Pit F1090) Sample 63 contained a sherd with an applied cordon and Sample 64 (F1090 L1143) contained a flat rim.

Bibliography

Clarke, D.L 1970 *Beaker Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland Volumes 1 and 2*. Cambridge University Press

Gibson, A. 2002 *Prehistoric Pottery in Britain and Ireland*. Tempus

Gibson, A. and Woods, A. 1997 *Prehistoric Pottery for the Archaeologist*. Leicester University Press

Internet sources

1) http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deverl-Rimbury_culture

2) http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=228

Fabrics

- F1. Prehistoric grog tempered ware, can have sparse quartz and rare flint and calcareous. Beaker? (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age)
- F1a. Prehistoric grog tempered ware with sand, voids from burnt vegetal material and rare very coarse angular quartz, flint or rounded chalk (Middle Bronze Age)
- F1b. Prehistoric flint tempered with grog, sand and voids. (Middle Bronze Age)
- F2. Sand with voids and large angular grog, can have occasional very coarse angular quartz, (Middle Bronze Age)
- F2a. Prehistoric grog tempered, little sand, also can have large voids (Middle Bronze Age)
- F3. Sand tempered fabric, probably late prehistoric (Iron Age?)
- F4. Sand tempered with sub-rounded to rounded quartz (Middle Bronze Age)
- F5. Sand tempered with poorly sorted sub-angular to rounded quartz and mica (Iron Age)
- F6. Sand tempered with sparse to rare very coarse flint and quartz and rare large rounded grog (Middle Bronze Age)
- SGW. Sandy Grey Ware (Roman)
- TGE. Tin Glazed Earthenware (1570-1800)
- GRE. Glazed Red Earthenware (1580-1900)

Feature	Context	Type	Quantity	Date	Comment
1003	1005	Ditch	2 x 5g F1	2,500-1,500 BC	Small sherds but little abrasion. Beaker type decoration (F-nail and horizontal broken line)
1006	1007	Ditch	4 x 17g F1	2,500-1,500 BC	Small moderately abraded sherd. 2 x finger nail decoration, Beaker decoration? 1x uneven flattened rim
1030	1031	Pit	1 x 7g GRE 1 x 2g TGE	1690-1800	GRE moderate condition. TGE glaze flaking off, pale blue with dark blue deco.
1021	1045	Ditch	1 x 48g GRE	1650-1900	Abraded
1048	1049	Cremation fill 1123	43 x 76g F2a	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Very poor condition. Inturned simple rim
1050	1051	Crem V	49 x 751g F2	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Base ; flat 2.3 cm thick
1052	1053 1178	Cremation vessel 1122	12 x 20g F2 122 x 870g F2	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Base
1054	1056	Crem V1180	85 x 559g F2	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Almost complete fragmented Base
1057	1058	Fill of Crem V1228	129 x 1698g F2a	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Flat Base
1060	1062	Crem V 1174	91 x 566g F2a	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Inturned Rim slightly bevelled inside. Dark grey, oxidised external surface
1071	1072	11 Crem V 1176	122 x 2390g F2a	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Base
1080	1082	Crem V 1188	47 x 348g F2	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Rim ; flattened rim pinched and folded inwards. Rim approx 16cm diameter Line of finger decoration 3cm below rim
1083	1084	Crem V 1186	180 x 883g F1a	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Upright flattened rim with fingertip decoration. Line of finger deco across shoulder and horseshoe shaped finger decorated cordon 'handle' immediately below rim .

1133	1087	Pit	23 x 31g F4	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Very poor condition, 2 sherds have horizontal incised groove decoration at least five lines deep. Probably D-R, could be earlier e.g. Grooved Ware?
1088	1089	Crem V 1182	120 x 1491g F6	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Rim and Base. A finger decorated cordon just below the rim and finger decoration to the rim
1090	1092	Crem V1184	203 x 2304g 1b	2000-1000 BC (prob. 1500-1100)	Inverted. Two pots, one inside the other (two bases were evident). Outer vessel with horizontal cordon
1092	1094	Crem V 1171	179 x 2464g F2a	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Rim Simple upright/slightly in-turned c.30 cm diameter
1103	1104	Cremation pit fill	32 x 76g F2a	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Very poor condition, includes base sherds
1110	1112	Pit	10 x 112g F5	Iron Age? (possible it could be early to Mid Saxon, but Iron Age more likely)	F5; Three vessels represented. 1 x 74g burnished external surface, round-shouldered or globular vessel. Grass marks on inner surface but none visible in fabric. 1x flattened, O-T simple rim. 1x orange surfaces with mica
1118	1213	Ring Ditch	1 x <1g F3	Iron Age?	
	1214		1 x 3g GRE	1580-1800	
1146	1145	Grave fill	1 x 6g GRE 1 x 1g TGE 1 x 16g SGW	1650-1900	
1153	1154	Animal grave	1 x 4g TRE	1400-1600/1700	1x2g mortar? (white fabric)
1192	1193	Pit	1 x 1g GRE	1580-1800	Abraded
1201		Pot scatter	15 x 3 9g F2a	2000-1000 BC (prob 1500-1100)	Very poor condition. Includes flattened rim with finger nail decoration
1219	1220	Pit	1 x 7g	Late med/post-med	B-Mat?
Surface Finds			2 x 33g GRE	1650-1900	Abraded
Pottery from Soil Samples					
1054	1056	[8]	16 x 4g F2a?	Middle Bronze Age	
	1059	[3]	38 x 33g F1b		

1060	1062	[10]	22 x 14g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	
	1066	[22]	1 x 1g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	
	1072	[28]	7 x 7g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	Piece of ironstone?
	1075	[29]	42 x 31g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	
	1082	[16]	4 x 2g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	
	1084	[25]	17 x 11g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	
	1089	[60]	11 x 19g F2a/6	Middle Bronze Age	Flat base sherd
	1091	[63]	117 x 189g F1b	Middle Bronze Age	Sherd with fragment of applied cordon
	1091	[64]	22 x 40g F1b	Middle Bronze Age	Flat simple rim
	1094	[47]	41 x 31g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	
	1122	[14]	52 x 39g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	
	1123	[18]	1 x 1g F2a	Middle Bronze Age	Simple slightly outturned rim
	1124	[23]	33 x 28g F2	Middle Bronze Age	Little or no sand
	1125	[27]	60 x 60g F1a 3 x 4g F7	Middle Bronze Age	F7 possibly fired clay
	1142	[61]	6 x 1g F6?	Middle Bronze Age?	
	1142	[62]	2 x 1g F2a?	Middle Bronze Age	
	1152	[76]	1 x 1g ST/S	1680-1800	
	1202	[86]	4 x 8g F2a?	Middle Bronze Age	
1078	1079	[36]			<i>Bone?</i>
	SK1148	[74]			<i>Bone?</i>
	SK 1164			<i>Saxon?</i>	<i>Charcoal and a nail</i>
	1168	[81]			<i>Ironstone?</i>

Table 8: Pottery catalogue

The Ceramic Building Material Report

Andrew Peachey

Excavations produced twenty-two fragments (4088g) of CBM from stratified features, with a further two fragments (51g) unstratified. The CBM is entirely derived from post-medieval brick in two fabrics and is substantially abraded. The CBM fabrics were defined at x20 magnification:

Fabric 1: A hard oxidised red (10R-2.5YR 4/8-5/8) fabric with inclusions of moderately sorted common quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm), sparse visible mica (<0.25mm), sparse flint and oxidised clay pellets (2-10mm).

Fabric 2: A hard oxidised light reddish-brown (2.5YR-5YR 6/4) fabric with inclusions of common quartz (<0.25mm), sparse flint and calcareous inclusions (<2mm), sparse red clay streaks/pellets (5-15mm).

Fragments of Fabric 1 brick with dimensions of ?x 130 x 55mm are present in Ditches F1003 L1004 and F1006 L1020. Despite its abraded condition the brick appears to have had relatively smooth faces and base with regular slightly rounded arrises. These characteristics indicate that the brick was probably manufactured in the 17th-18th century. Small miscellaneous fragments probably derived from this form are also present in Pits F1030 L1031, F1207 L1208, F1223 L1224, Grave F1146 L1145 (intrusive) and as unstratified finds. In total Fabric 1 fragments account for 17 fragments (2925g) of the stratified CBM.

Fragments of Fabric 2 brick with a thickness of 45mm are present in Ditches F1008 L1019 and F1030 L1031, with smaller miscellaneous fragments present in Ditch F1003 L1014. Though abraded the brick has characteristic, roughly executed, sunken margins and was probably produced in the 16th-17th centuries. In total Fabric 2 fragments account for five fragments (1163g) of the stratified CBM.

Human Bone Interim Statement

By Carina Phillips

The human bone assemblage consists of a probable nine inhumations and four instances of disarticulated unburnt human bone were excavated, in addition to 28 features containing burnt bone. 15 of these have been described as cremations (urned and un-urned), 2 are from a layer of burnt material, one is from the buried soil layer and the remainder were recovered from pits (see concordance for details).

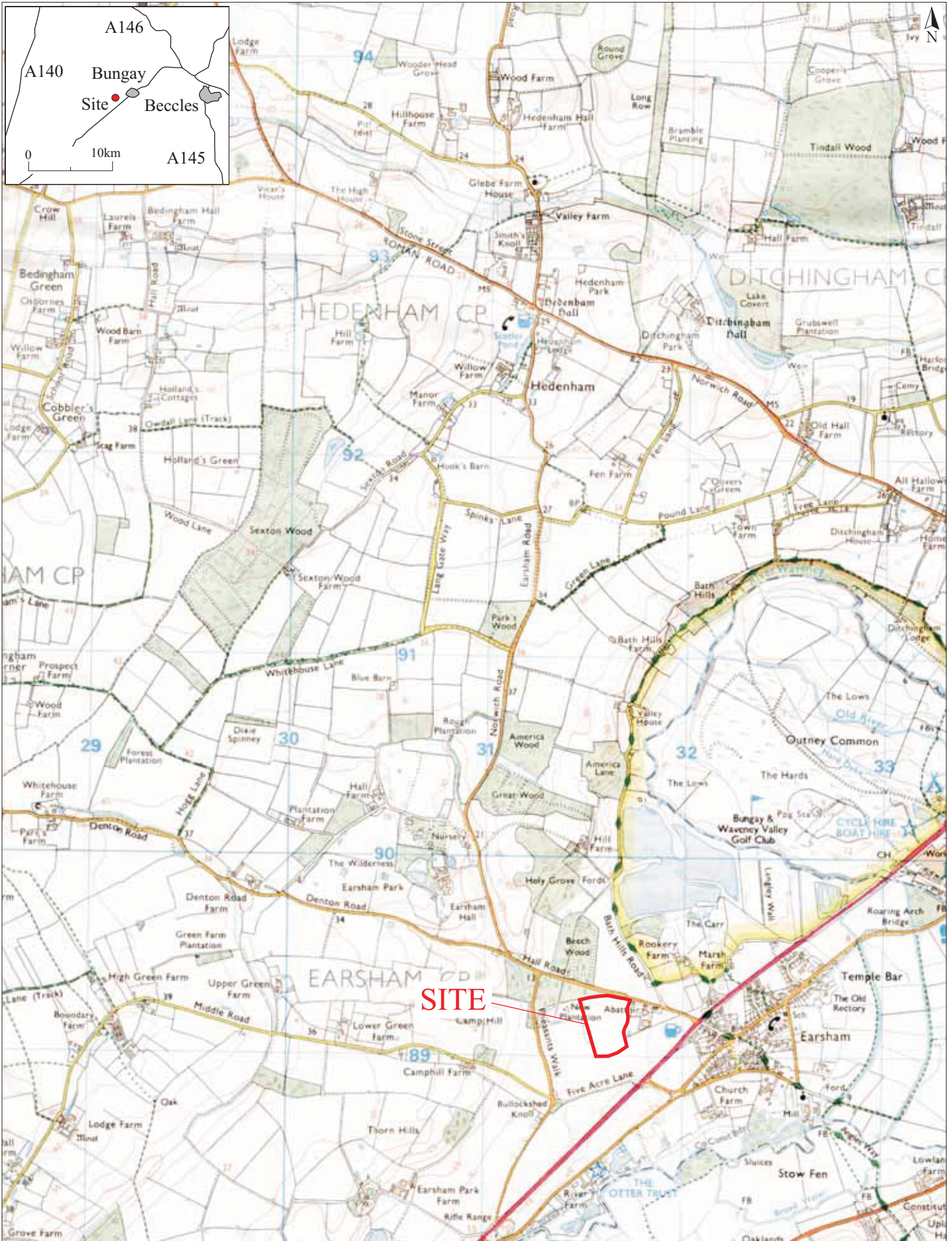
Ten skeleton numbers were assigned to eight graves in the excavation, due to the double burial of SK1203 and SK1194 in Grave F1395 and the possible double burial of SK1159 and SK1164 in grave F1160. The bones assigned to SK1159 and SK1164 were highly eroded and fragmented. Comparison of the bones from these assigned skeletons indicates that there are no duplicated bones. Both the bones from these skeletons are from adults. There are no extreme differences in size visually although metric comparisons are not possible due to erosion and incompleteness. It is therefore possible the bones from these skeletons are from the same individual.

An initial scan of all the inhumations indicates that all are poorly preserved and a

majority are less than 50% complete. All (probable) nine inhumations appear to consist of adult remains, the only immature bone recovered is from F1195 (SK 1194). However this is possibly intrusive due to the fusion of the other long bones of SK 1194. Due to fragmentation, incompleteness and erosion closer age estimations and stature estimations will not be possible. Sex estimates will only be possible for the only substantially complete skeleton in the assemblage, SK1150. Small amounts of unburnt disarticulated bone were recovered from F1003 (L1004), F1118 (L1120) F1189 and F1207 (L1208).

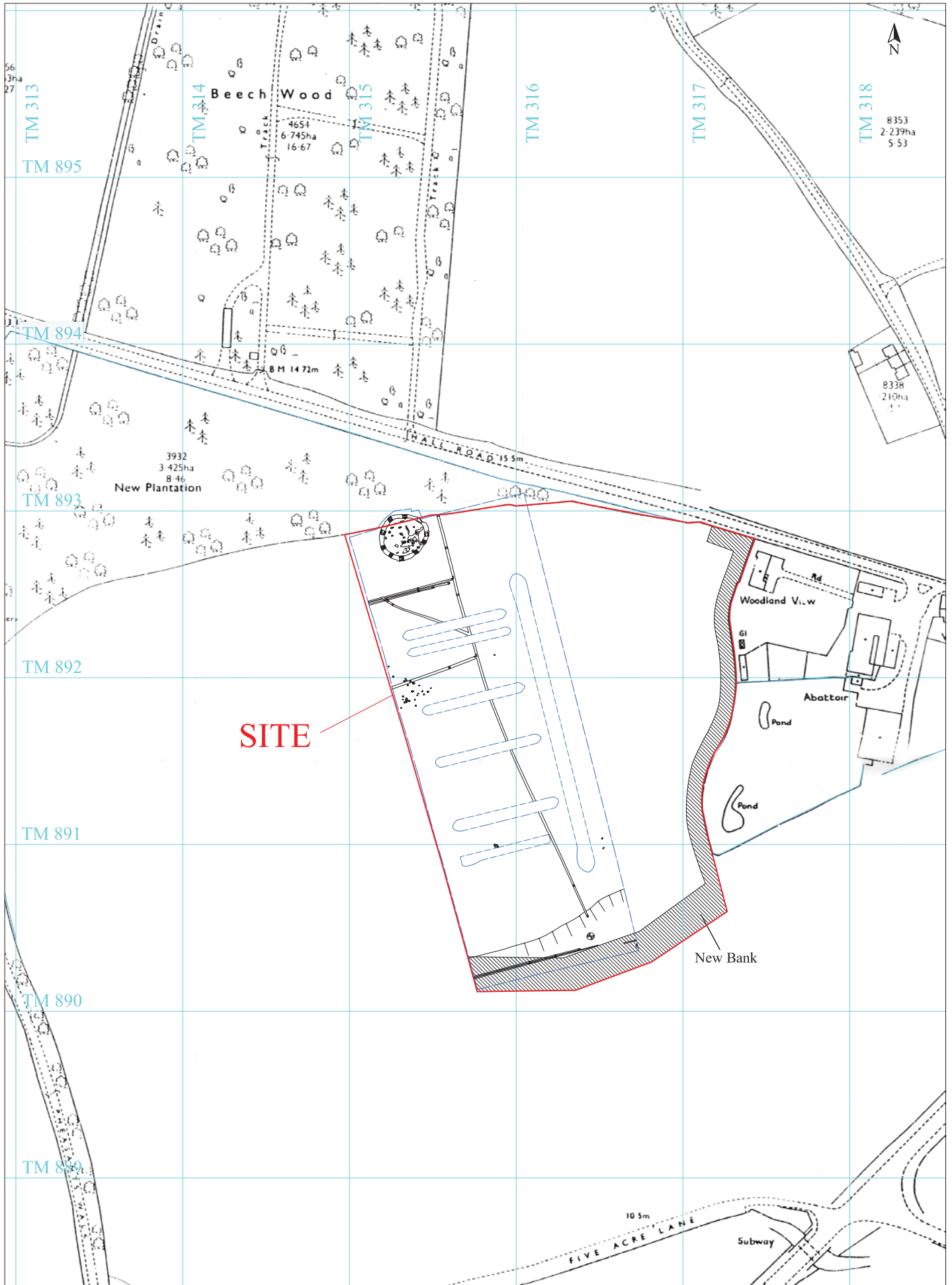
The 28 features containing burnt human bone ranged 0.2- 1277g in weight. F1054 and F1063 were notably large cremations, weighing 785g and 1277g respectively. A large amount of the cremated bone was not processed efficiently enough for a clear assessment of colour/condition to be made in this initial scan. Most of the burnt bone appears to consist of ivoryed bone; however this will need to be confirmed once the cremations have been further processed for the recording stage. The colour of the bone will provide an indication of the temperature the body was subjected to in cremation. The presence of soil in with the burnt human bone during this scan will also have affected the weights given in the concordance. It is noted that the burnt human bone appears to consist of both adult and immature individuals. Burnt animal bone was also observed in the scan, this will be confirmed in further investigation.

L1020, L1028 and L1031 were all originally thought to contain human bone; analysis of these indicates they are all animal bones. F1088 (L1142, sample 62) and L1118 (L1126, L1155 and L1206, samples 65, 77, 87) were recorded as recording human bone; analysis indicates that no bone of any type was recovered from these samples.



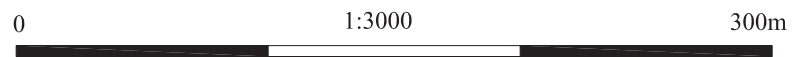
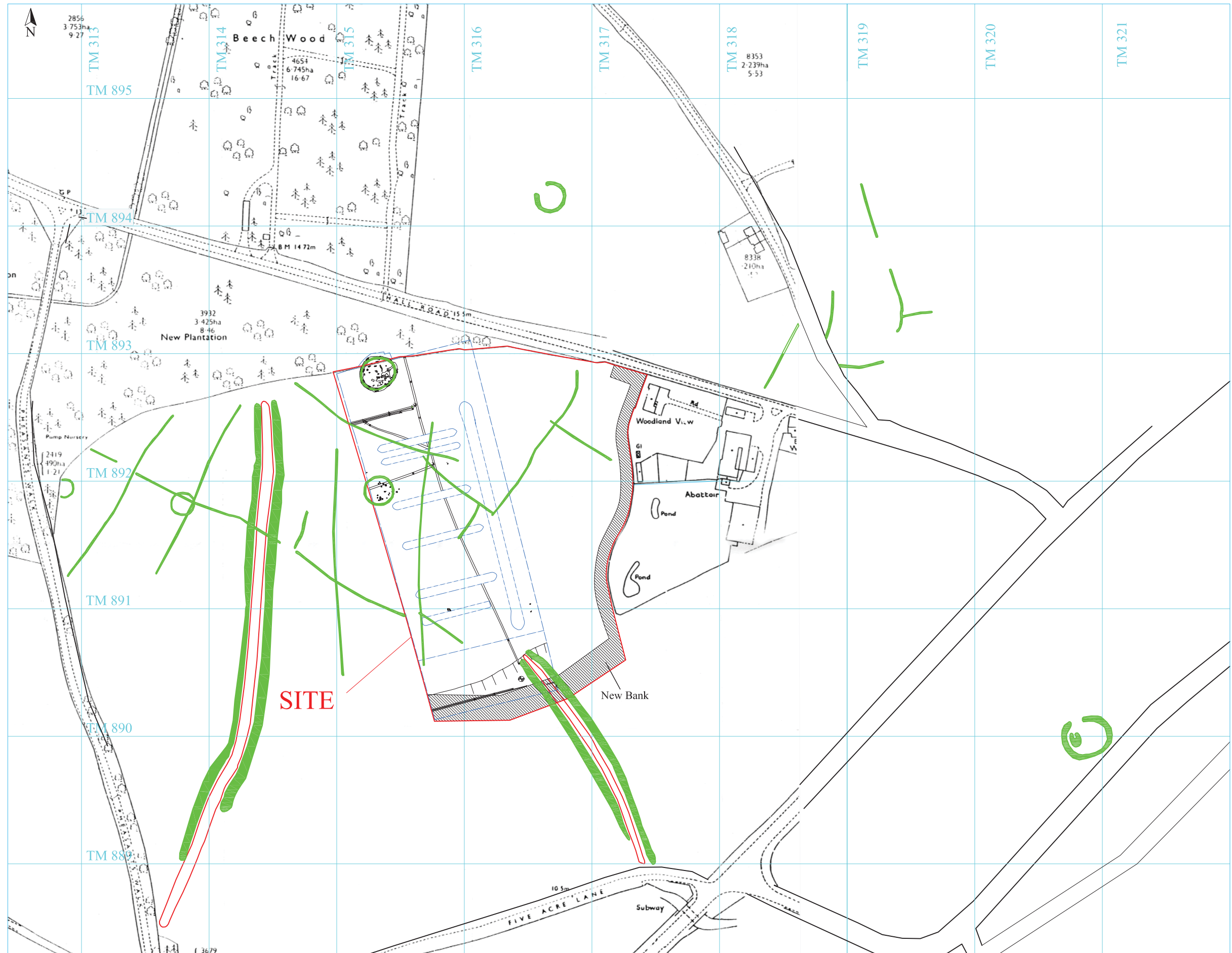
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000

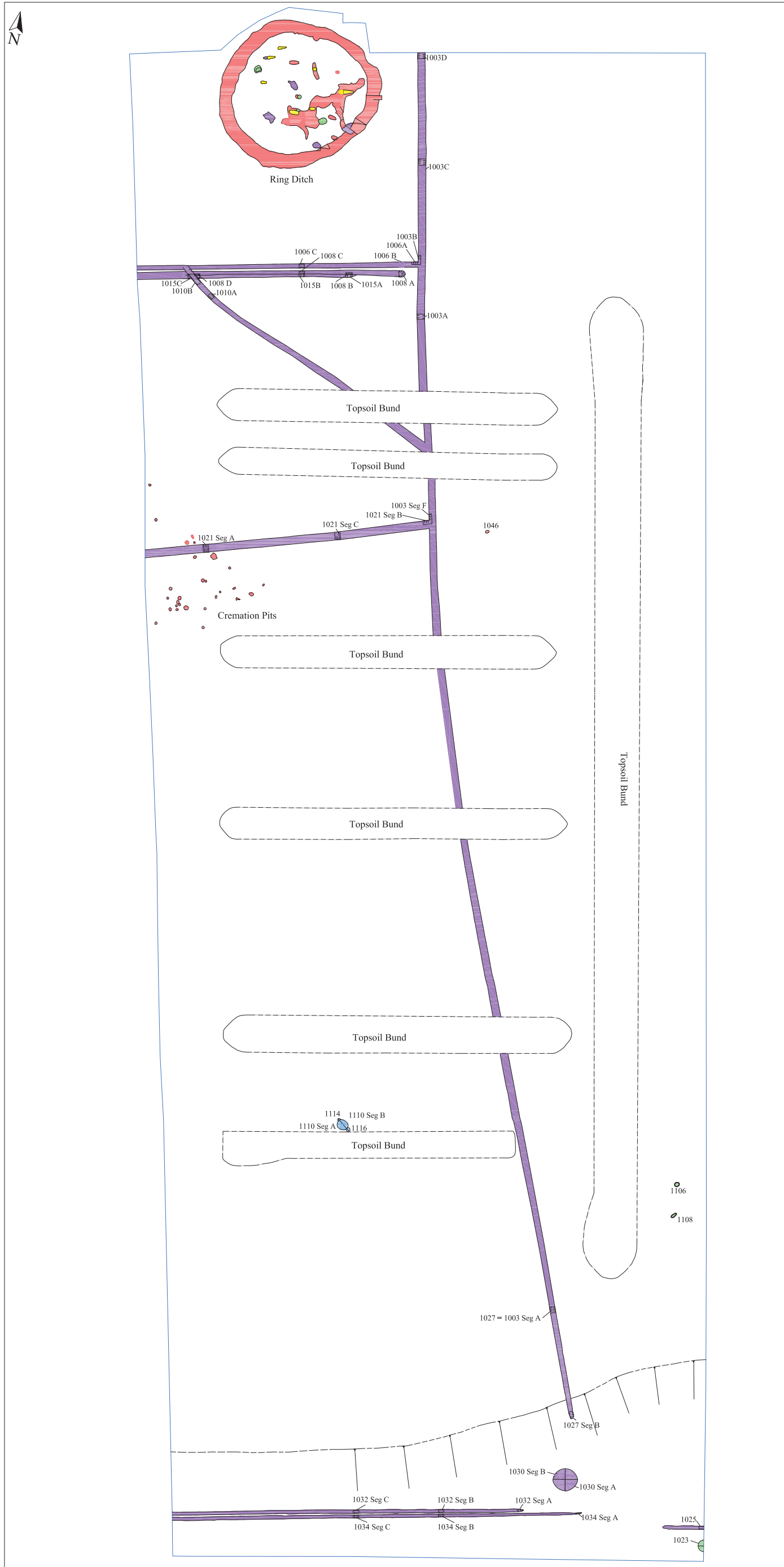


Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:3000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 3 Cropmarks
 Scale 1:3000

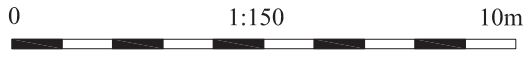
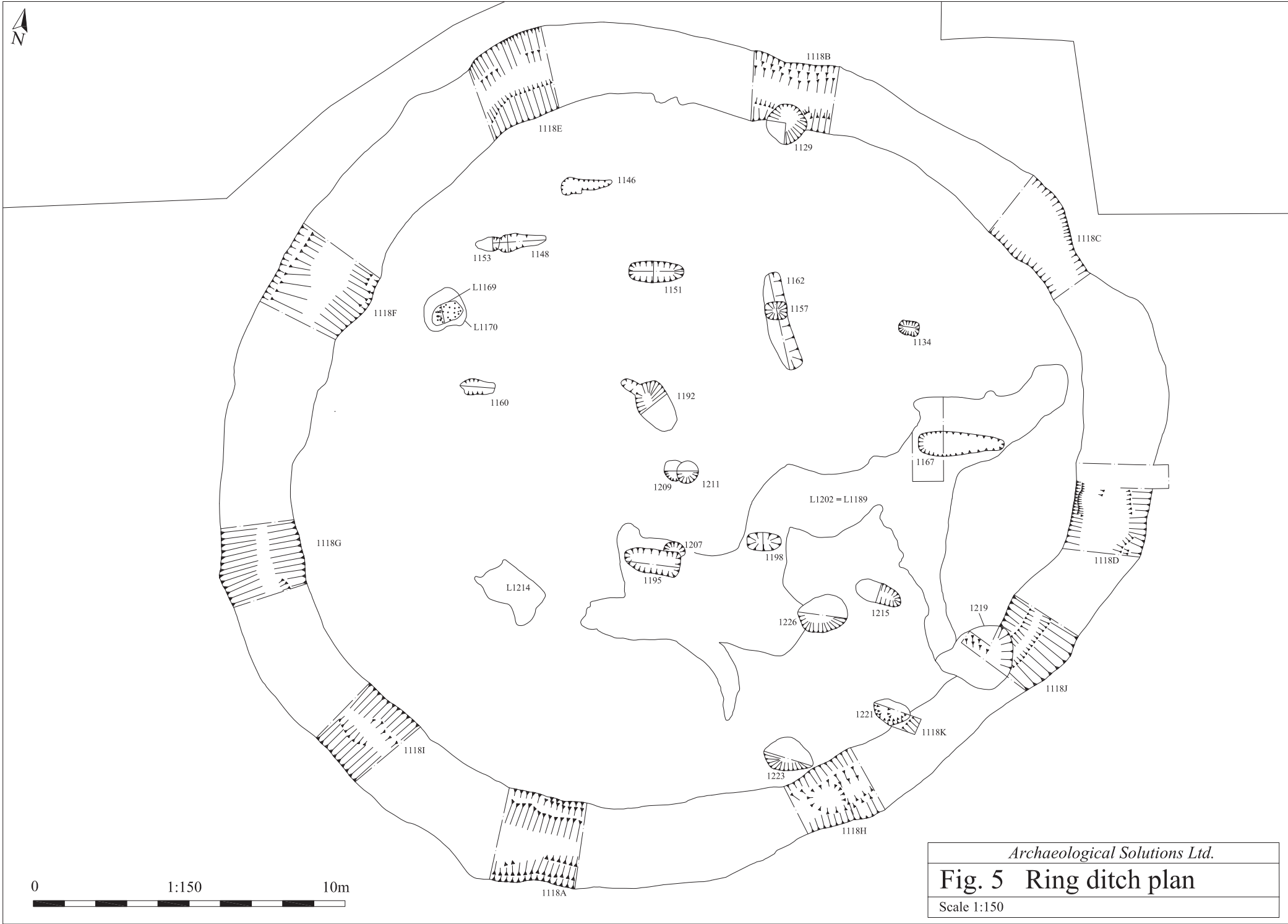


Key

- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Undated

0 1:800 50m

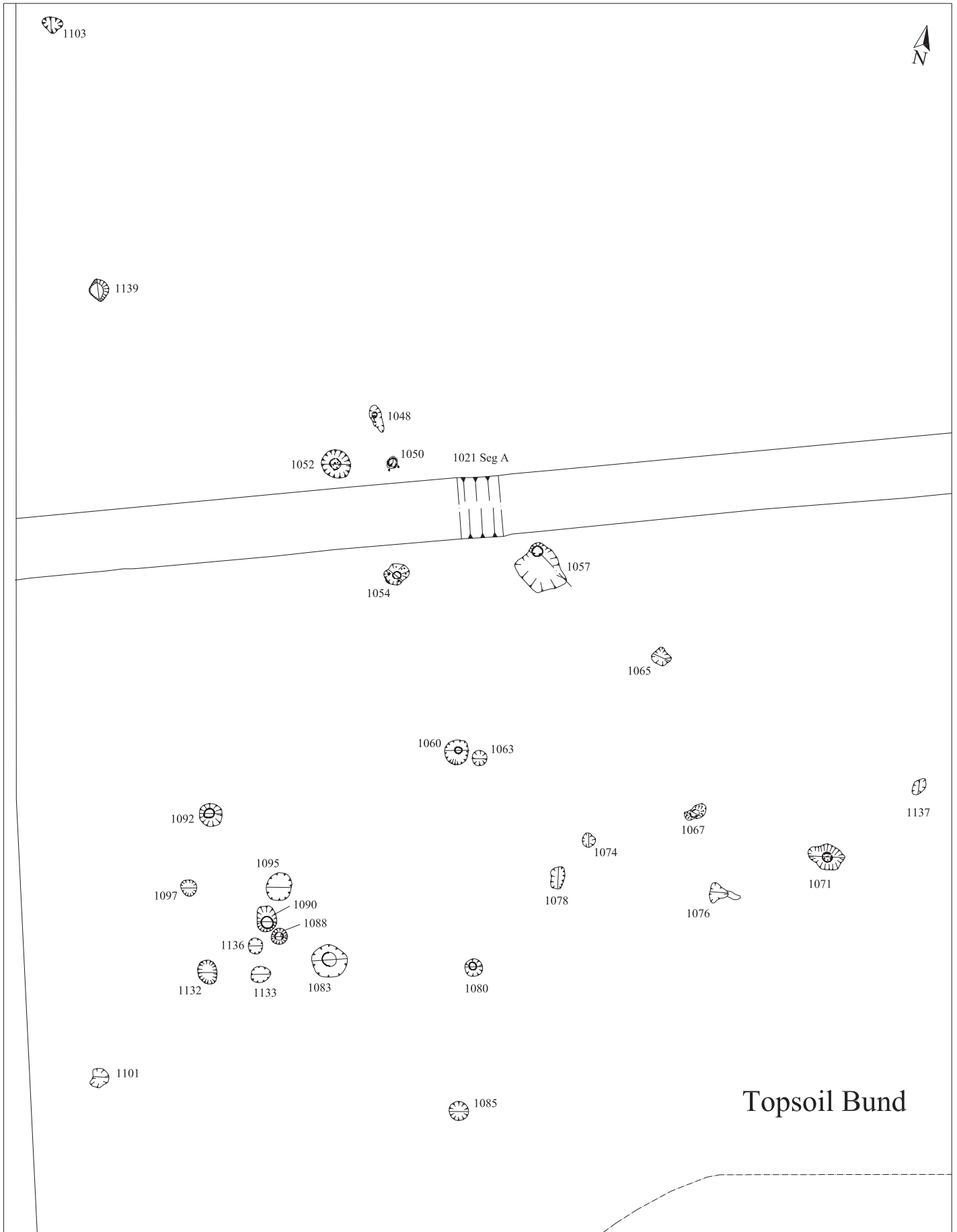
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 4 Phase plan
 Scale 1:800



Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

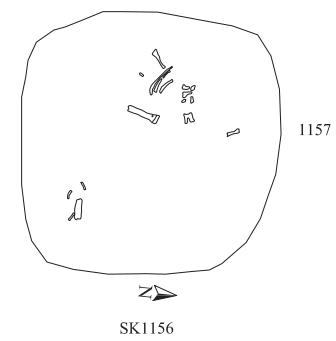
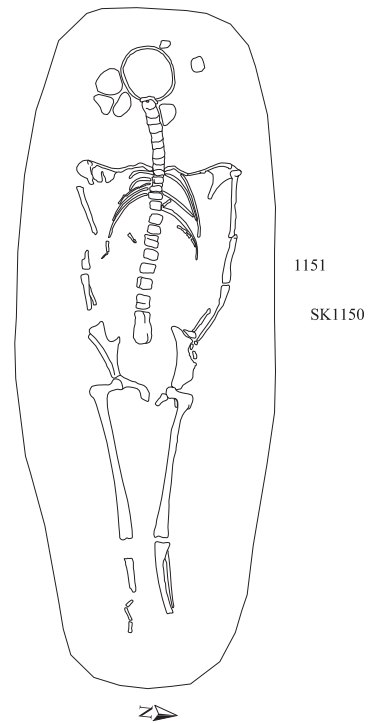
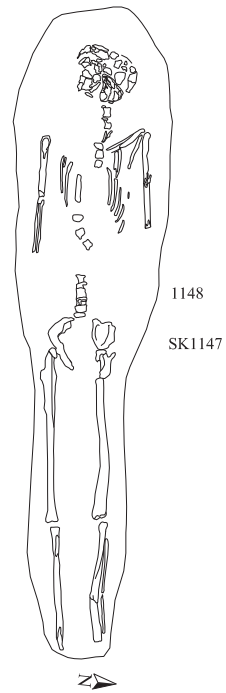
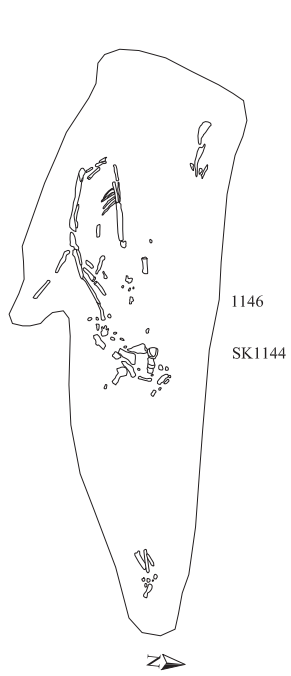
Fig. 5 Ring ditch plan

Scale 1:150

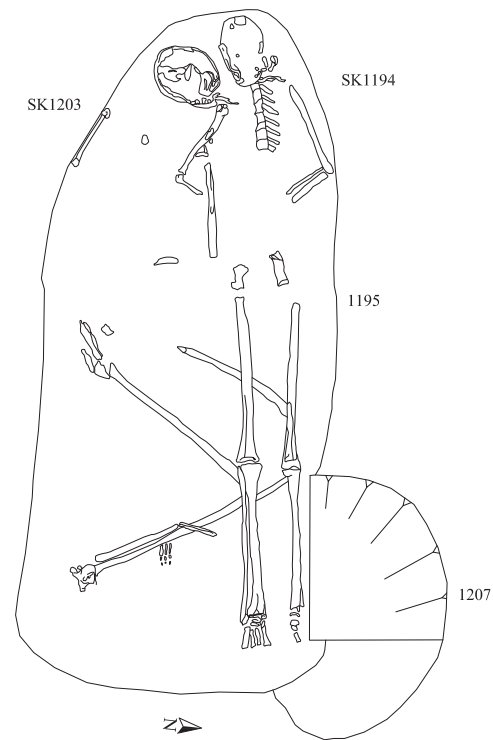
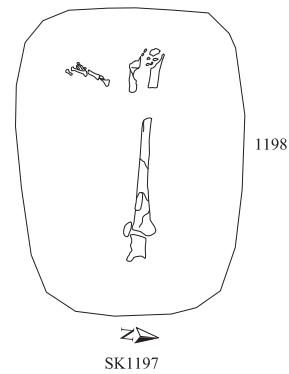
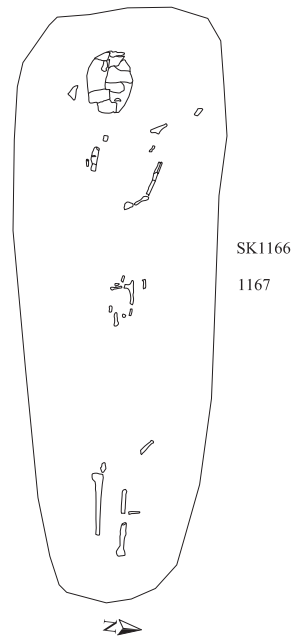
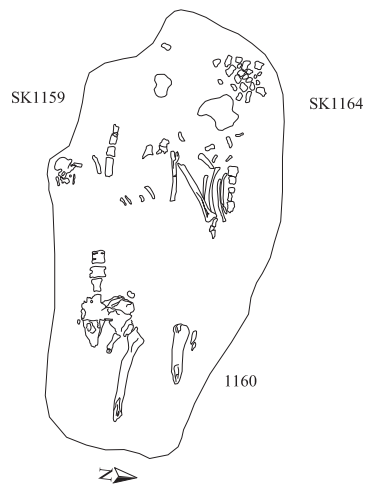


0 1:125 10m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 6 Cremations Plan
 Scale 1:125

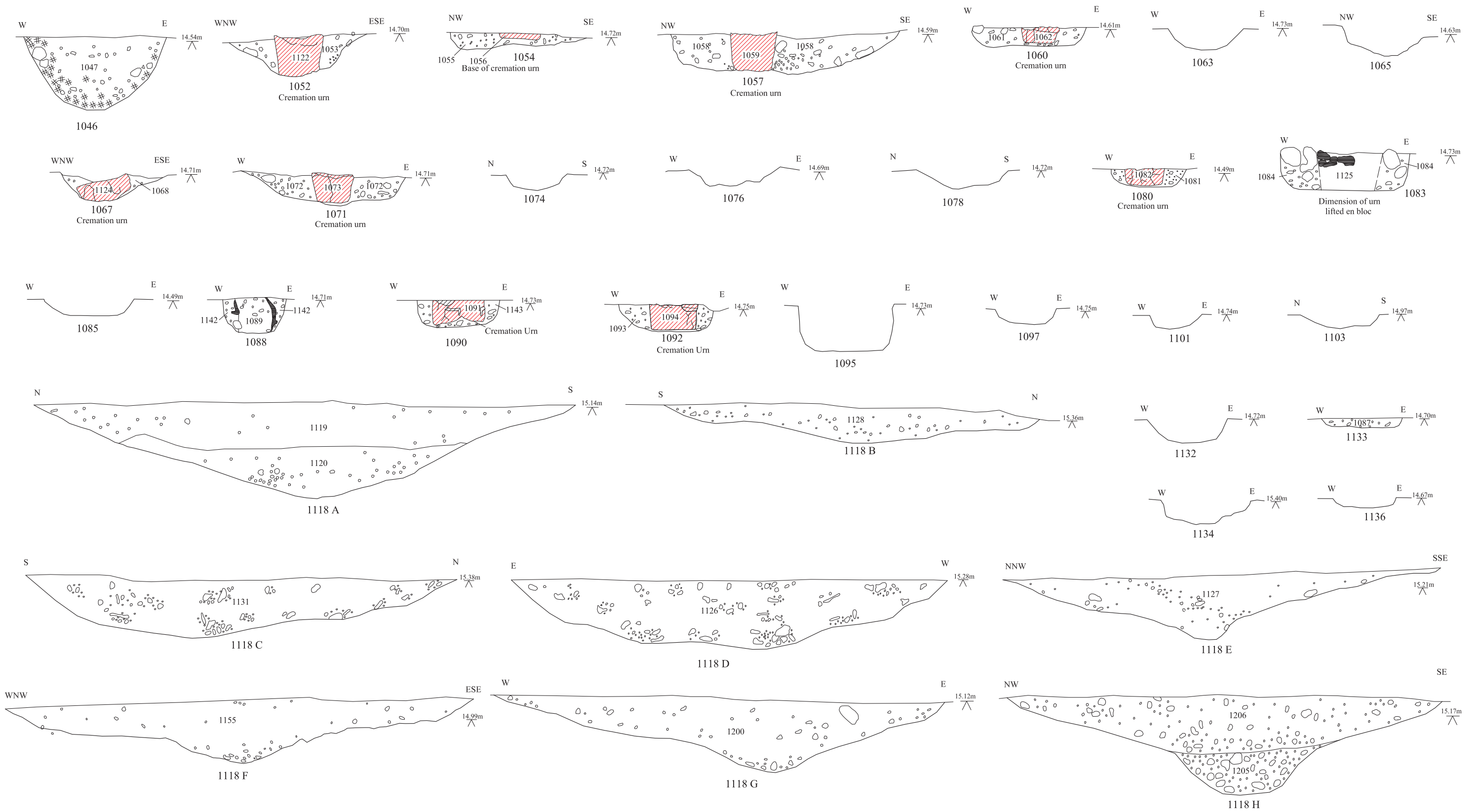


After analysis SK1159 and SK1164 were found to be one skeleton



Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 7 Skeleton plans
Scale 1:20

Phase 1



0 1:20 2m

Key

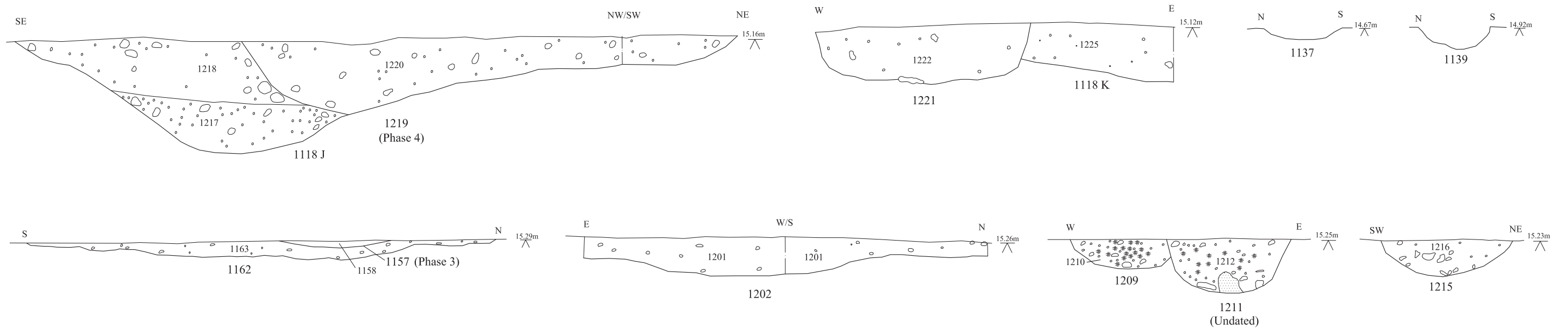
● Pot

Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

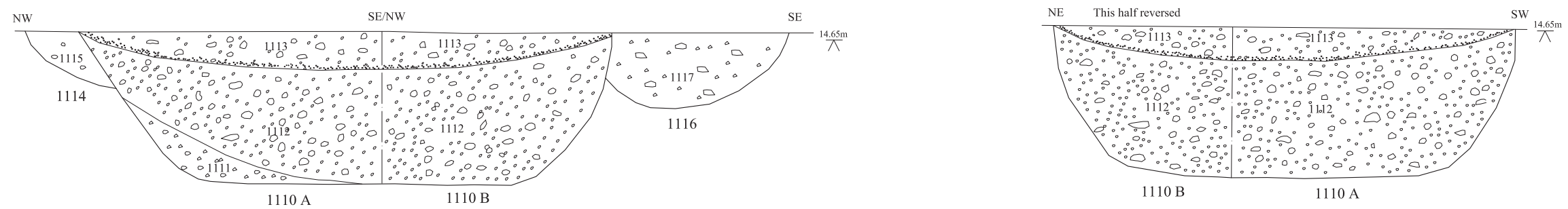
Fig. 8 Phase 1 sections

Scale 1:20

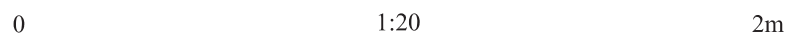
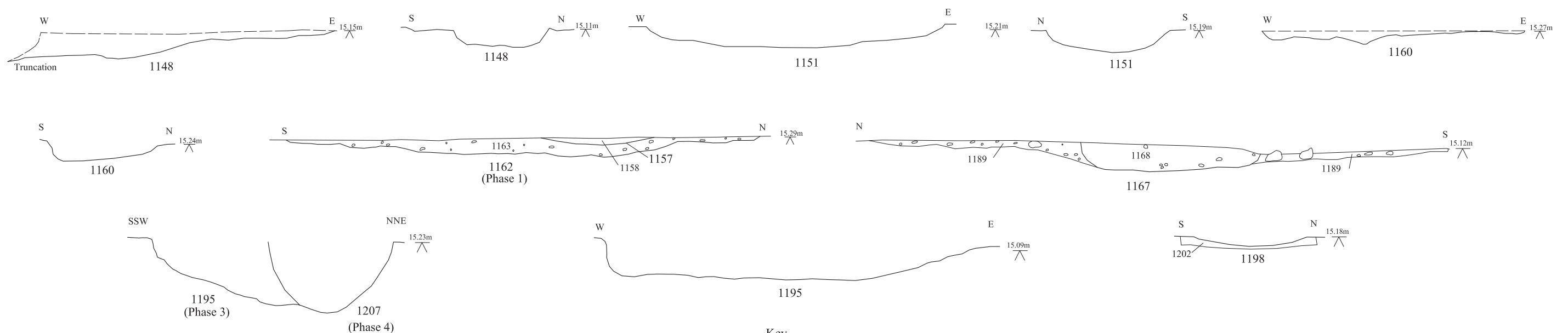
Phase 1



Phase 2

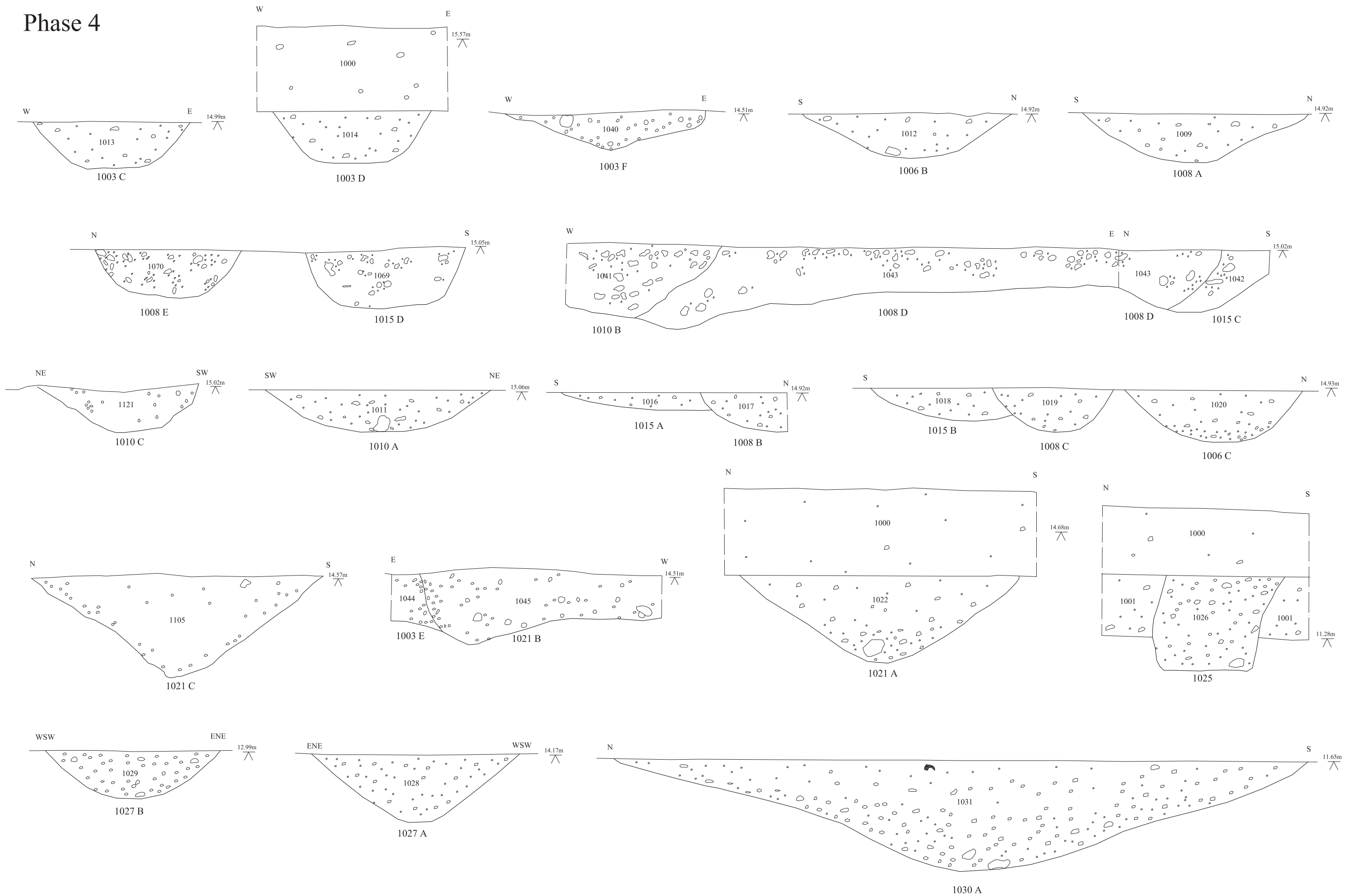


Phase 3



Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 9 Phase 1, 2 & 3 sections
 Scale 1:20

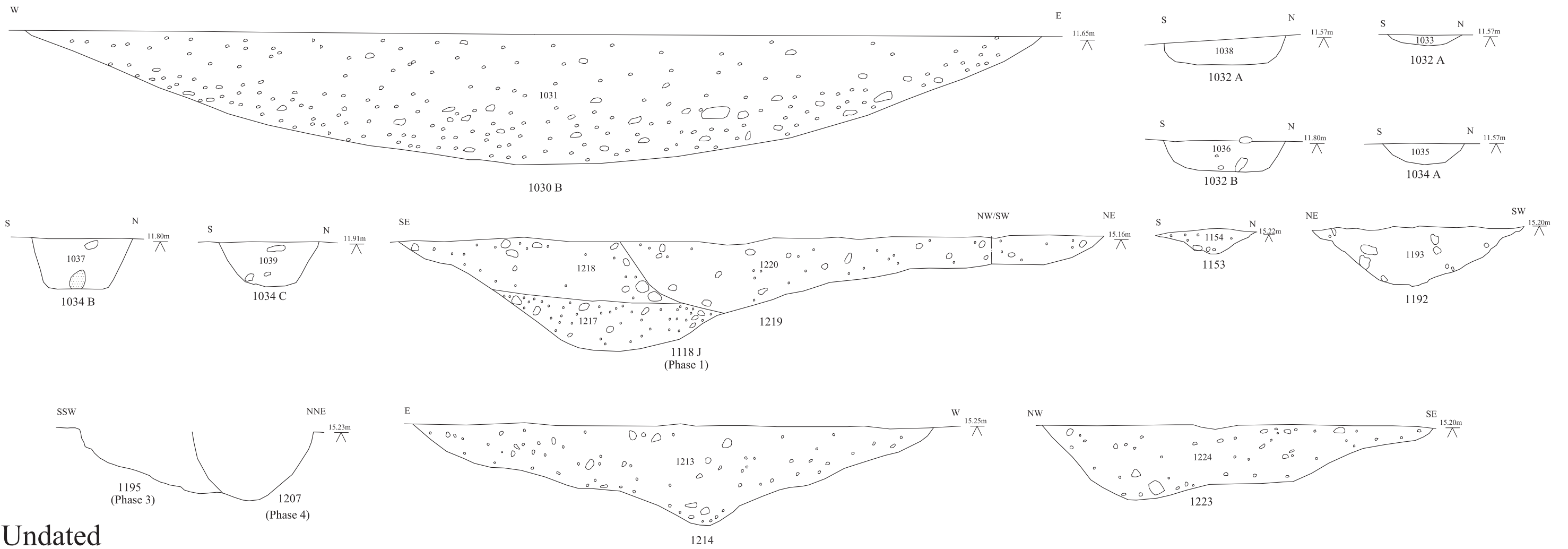
Phase 4



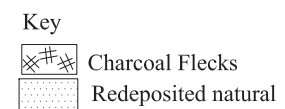
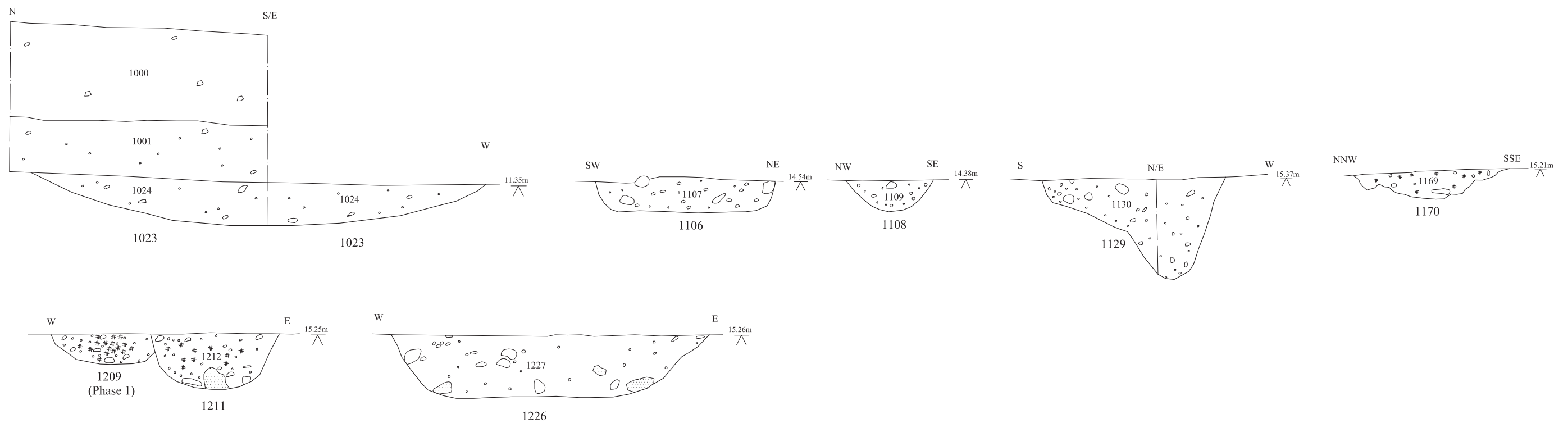
Key
 Bone

Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 10 Phase 4 sections
 Scale 1:20

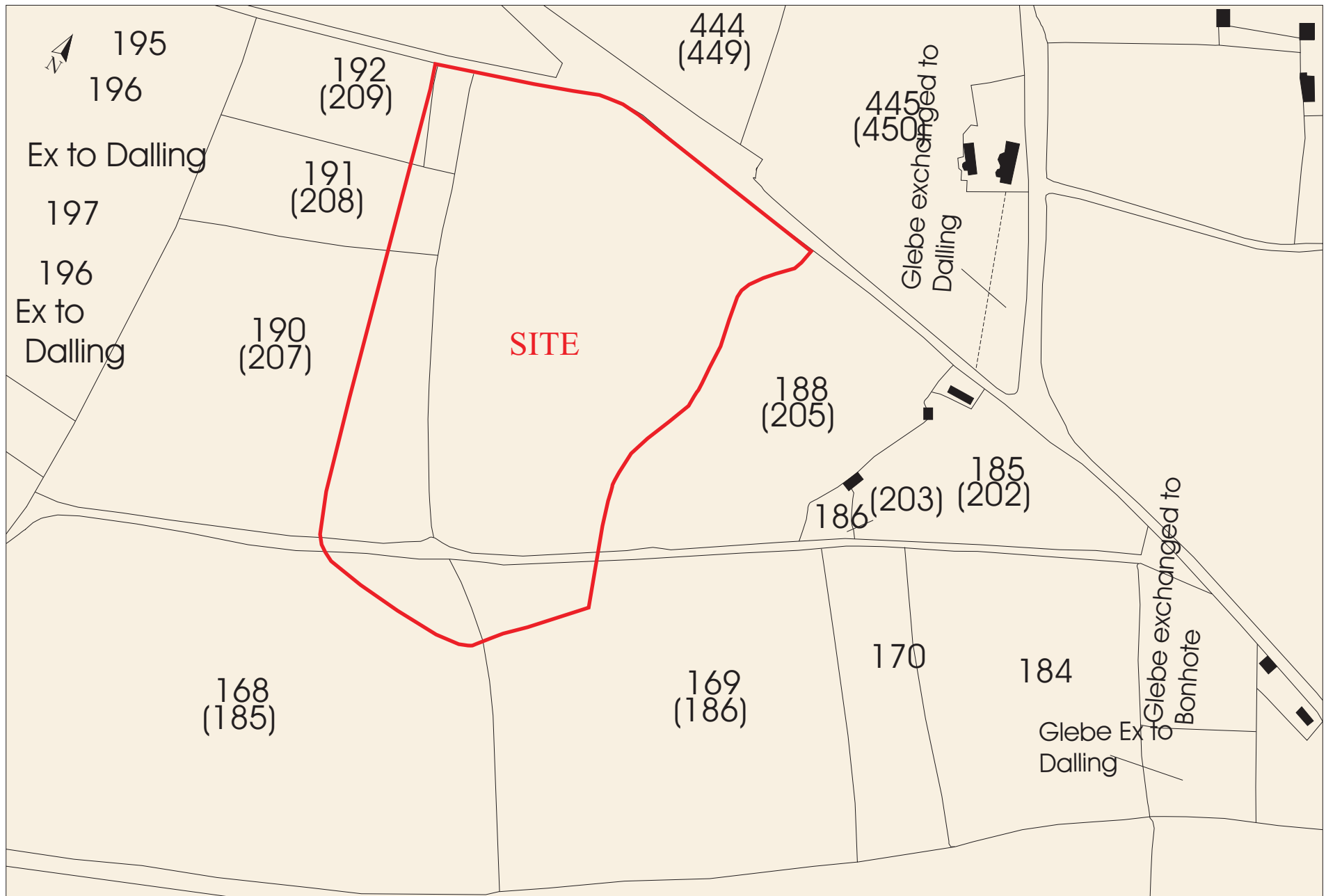
Phase 4



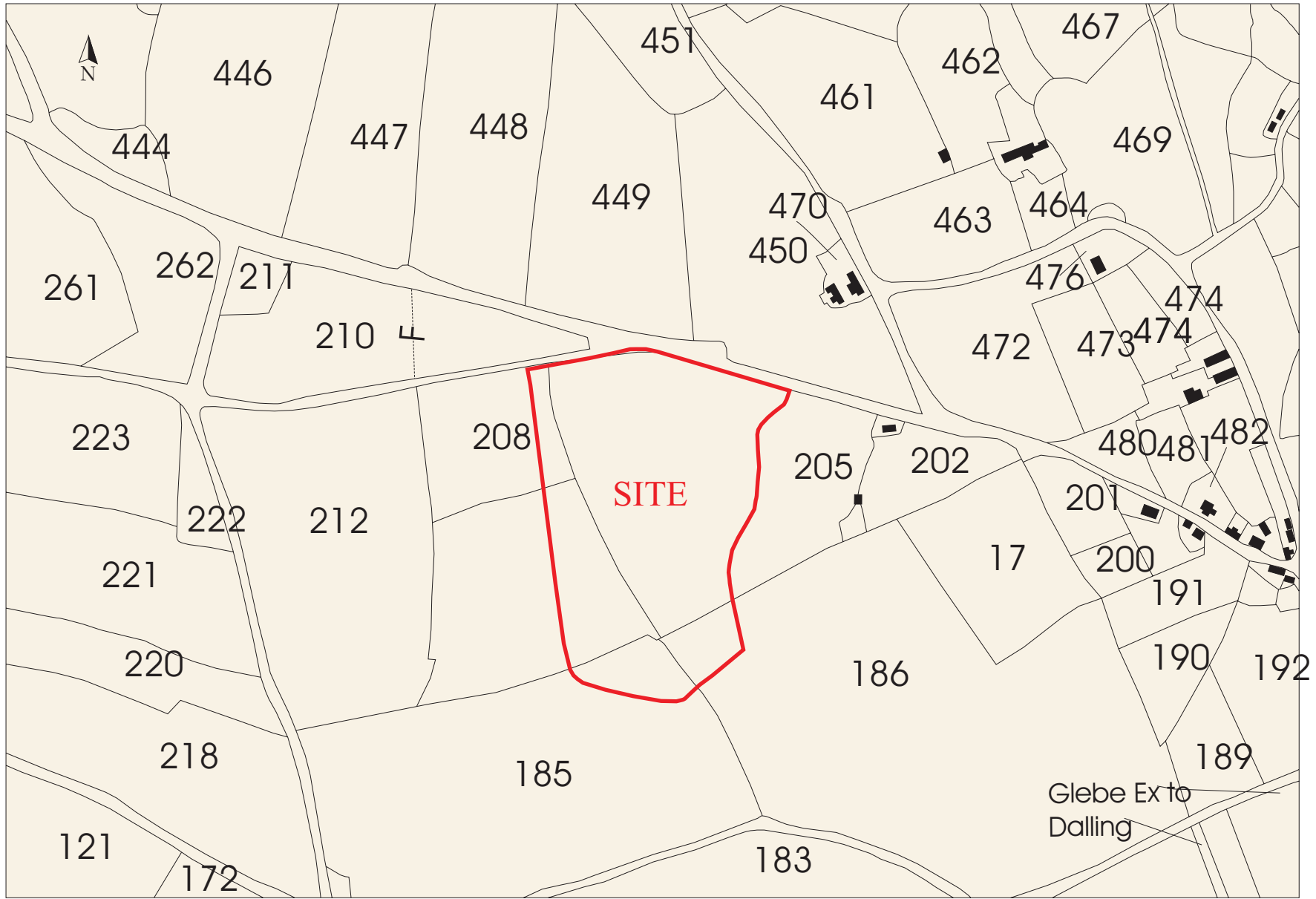
Undated



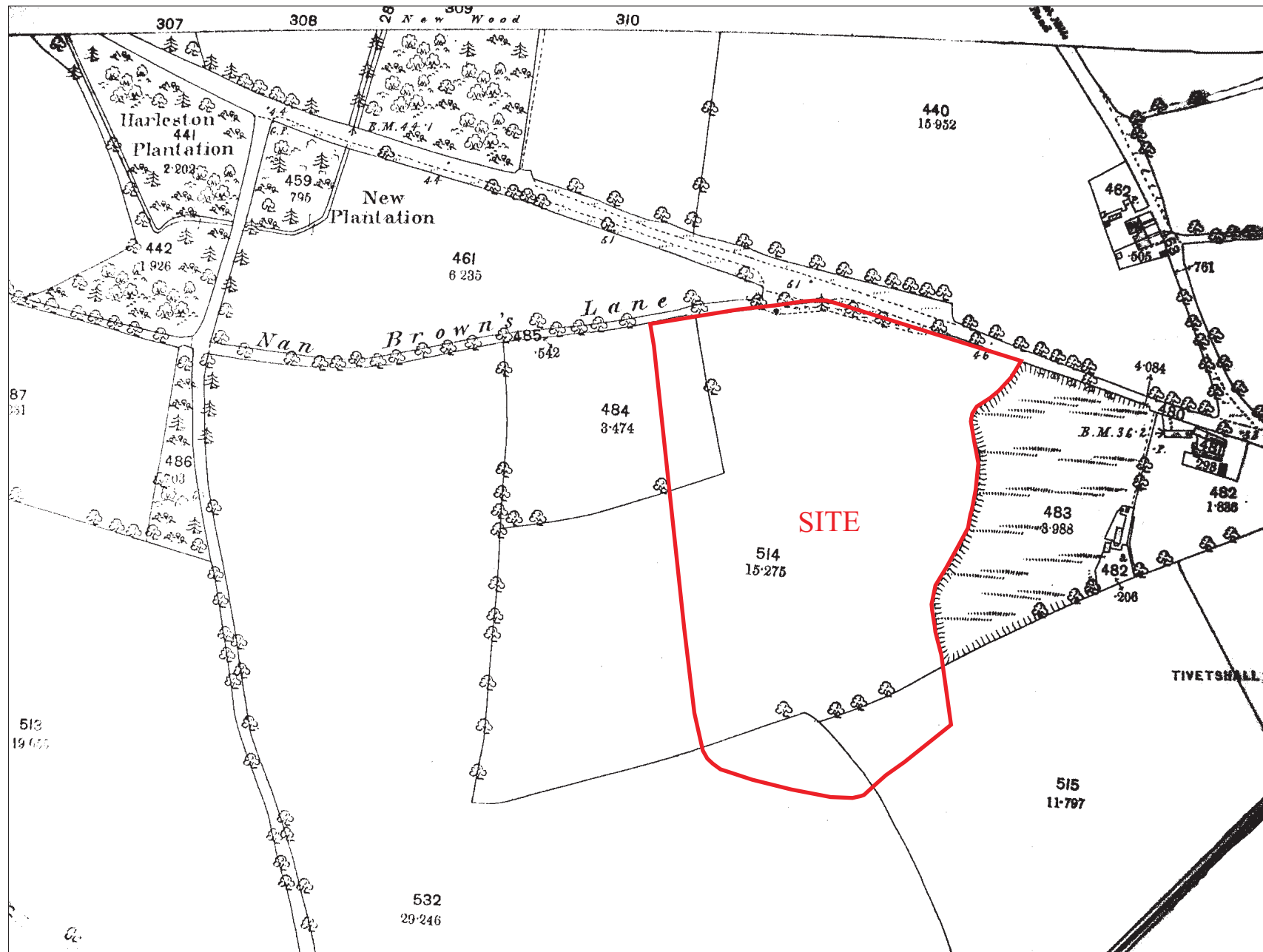
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 11 Phase 4 & undated sections
 Scale 1:20



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 1816 enclosure map
 Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 1840 tithe map
 Scale: 5 chains to 1 inch



Reproduced from the 1885 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 The 1885 OS map
 Not to scale