

**LAND AT FOSTERS END DROVE,
BLACKBOROUGH END,
EAST WINCH,
NORFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
INTERIM REPORT**



HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
REPORT NO. 1278

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EAST WINCH, NORFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERIM REPORT

Site Code: 37413.WHE
Civil Parish: East Winch
NGR: TF 6840 1520

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SUMMARY

In February 2003, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at Fosters End Drove, Blackborough End, East Winch, near Kings Lynn, Norfolk (NGR: TF 6840 1520).

The archaeological investigation was undertaken in advance of proposed mineral extraction. It revealed at three phases of occupation dating mainly to the 2nd-4th century and a number of post-medieval and modern features. The majority of Roman features were located in the SW half of the site and related to settlement and industrial activity.

The principal Romano British structures comprised a large aisled timber building, a kiln (F1170), a well (F1139), and part of an apsidal-ended building (F1213). A series of enclosure ditches on a NE-SW alignment were recorded

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2003, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) carried out a strip, map and sample archaeological excavation at Fosters End Drove, Blackborough End, East Winch, near Kings Lynn, Norfolk (NGR: TF 6840 1520; Figs. 1 - 2). The assessment was commissioned by Middleton Aggregates Limited in advance of proposed mineral extraction. The works were undertaken as part of a planning requirement by the local planning authority (based on advice from Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA)). It is proposed to undertake a phased programme of sand extraction. This report encompasses the Phase I area of the proposed extraction programme.

1.2 The archaeological excavation was conducted in accordance with a brief prepared by NLA (dated 14/06/02) and a specification compiled by HAT (dated 1/7/02). The work complied with the NLA *County Standards for Fieldwork in Norfolk* (1998), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (revised 1999) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 1999).

1.3 The principal objectives of the work were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development. Specific objectives were:

- To investigate and record surviving archaeological remains within the assessment area, in accordance with the requirements of the brief
- To secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research
- To provide for appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results
- To secure the long-term conservation and storage of the project archive in appropriate conditions

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located on the northern side of Fosters End Drove, c. 1.8km east of the village of Blackborough, c. 1.5km south-west of the village of East Winch and c. 2km south-east of the village of Middleton (Fig. 1). It comprises former agricultural land and is accessed from the south via a bridleway (Fosters End Drove) that links Blackborough and East Winch (Fig. 2). The site forms Phase I of the area of proposed extraction at the extensive Middleton Aggregates Quarry. The latter bounds the site to the west and north. To the south and east lie arable fields, giving way to the valley of the river Nar.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated on the edge of the Nar Valley on a gentle slope that runs down to the river Nar to the south, at c. 20m AOD. The area in the immediate vicinity has been quarried, creating a landscape with numerous artificial lakes and open workings surrounded by large arable fields.

3.2 The drift geology map shows that the site is located in an area of Cretaceous Carstone, Snettisham and Tealby Clays, Sandringham Sands and Spilsby Sandstone, with one small area of Gault (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1971). The soils are well-drained, sandy, often ferruginous and of the Newport 2 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Terrace deposits of the river Nar are common.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The earliest evidence for human activity in Norfolk has been gathered from dispersed sites. Finds suggest that the Nar valley has been settled and exploited since the early prehistoric period. The long Palaeolithic sequences of the previous interstadials are represented by occasional discoveries of worked flint such as the handaxes found to the south and north-west of the assessment site (SMR 3434, SMR 15299).

4.2 Mesolithic communities, which date from *c.* 6500 BC, were exclusively itinerant and the majority of finds of the period occur as scattered flint tools discarded during seasonal hunting. There are no Mesolithic remains in the study area but isolated flints dating to this period have been found lower down the valley (Silvester 1988, 169).

4.3 It is only with the appearance of more settled Neolithic communities after *c.* 4500 BC that archaeological sites have been recognised, though these can be ephemeral (Ashwin 1996). The presence of isolated Neolithic flint axes, arrowheads, scrapers and other tools to the west (SMR 17311, SMR 32859), south (SMR 12279, SMR 30811) and north (SMR 3408) as well as a quern stone to the west (SMR 3422), found during quarrying and agricultural activity, attests to the occupation of the area during this time.

4.4 There is a marked increase in the exploitation of landscape, especially marginal environments, during the Bronze Age (*c.* 2000 BC – 700 BC). Regional evidence can, however, be dominated by metalwork rather than settlements and field systems (Lawson 1980). In the study area, the known surviving remains of this period consist only of a quern stone and flint implements found to the west of the site (SMR 3422, SMR 32859).

4.5 The Iron Age (*c.* 800 BC – 50 AD) is still a relatively poorly understood and under-represented period of prehistory at a national level, and evidence in Norfolk is sparse (Davies 1996). Any remains represent a considerable contribution to local knowledge. There is evidence for an intensively exploited landscape by the later Iron Age. Roman sources write of the presence of a tribal grouping known as the Icenii occupying northern East Anglia, though apart from their last known tribal rulers they remain poorly known and are thought to have been culturally isolated. The same sources suggest that the Icenii were divided into smaller groups, but little can be deduced about settlement patterns and occupation from the evidence. Evidence from the study area is dominated by the excavation of an ironworking site comprising pottery, pits, a torc, *briqu tage*, extensive plant remains and a furnace to the west (SMR 12559).

4.6 Occupation of the study area is known from additional residual prehistoric flintwork to the west (SMR 28129) and east (SMR 30987) in later contexts, as well as a prehistoric quern stone amongst Neolithic and Bronze Age examples to the west (SMR 3422). There is also a prehistoric 'pot boiler' site (SMR 32859) found at the multi-period site of Mill Drove Pit to the west that complements the extensive selection of these remains in the Nar valley dating from the Neolithic to the Roman periods (Silvester 1988, 169-170).

4.7 During the Roman period, the landscape, social environment and infrastructure developed considerably, and material culture becomes more visible in the archaeological record with the use of coinage, pottery and the construction of buildings in masonry and other durable materials. Several military forts were constructed in the area as part of the conquest and subjugation of the tribe, particularly

after the rebellion of Boudicca (AD 60), together with a network of military and civilian roads. However, the Fenland Survey Project on the Nar valley revealed only one domestic site at Setchy near the mouth of the river, but demonstrated that the area had been the focus for industrial activity (Silvester 1988). Evidence for this comes from the excavation of a kiln to the west at Blackborough End (Gurney 1990) forming part of a small regional group from the early to mid-2nd century onwards that comprised Brampton, Shouldham, Pentney, Witton and Hevingham (Swan 1984, 121). To the south-west of Blackborough, recent excavations have revealed extensive features related to salt production dating to the late 3rd and early 4th centuries (Crowson *et al.* 2000, 205-211). Together with the remains of Roman iron smelting across the valley on Wormegay island (Silvester 1988, 172), it appears that the local natural resources of Gault clay, iron ore, salt and possibly peat were being exploited (Crowson *et al.* 2000).

4.8 Roman remains in the vicinity of the site include isolated finds of quern stones to the south (SMR 3432, SMR 17372) and jewellery to the west and north (SMR 28129, SMR 31095), the latter being in an apparently later context. In addition, there have been finds of a scabbard chape to the east (SMR 29323) and a coin (SMR 3427) to the west. The domination of the archaeological record by metal objects may be related to the extensive practice of metal detecting in the region, though the archaeological context of such finds is often unclear.

4.9 The post-Roman and early Anglo-Saxon development of East Anglia remains somewhat poorly understood, even though the area lay in the primary zone of colonisation by new settlers. With the exception of metal objects in apparently later contexts, there are no early Anglo-Saxon remains in the immediate area, other than SMR 28459, which records the discovery of early and middle Saxon pottery with later Saxon and mediaeval metalwork to the south east, in the somewhat vague context of an area of 'dark soil'.

4.10 After the mid-7th century, an economic and settlement transformation took place with the re-emergence of activity on navigable rivers or coastal areas. These trading centres or *emporium* have been identified at Ipswich and latterly Norwich, though other important centres of pottery production at Thetford and elsewhere suggest that the picture is more complex. The few of sites which have been excavated around the country as a whole suggest a gradual re-emergence of nucleated settlement between the 7th and 10th centuries. Closer to the study area, there is little indication of late Saxon occupation other than certain architectural features of the church at East Winch (SMR 3418).

4.11 The earliest surviving verified documentary source for the area is the Domesday Book, compiled in 1086, which reveals both the presence of estates in the landscape and the cultural and tenurial idiosyncrasies of Norfolk. It portrays a densely populated, affluent and cultivated landscape surrounding various regional centres. The typical medieval organisation of the landscape into open and communally tilled fields, which may accompany the development of nucleated settlement may not necessarily have prevailed everywhere though there is evidence for a medieval field system to the north-west (SMR 3406). The presence of two moated sites to the south and west

(SMR 1062, SMR 35477), the former being part of Crancourt Manor, as well as the additions to East Winch Church (SMR 3418), testify to the relative prosperity of the study area. Many medieval finds have been discovered during metal detecting and agricultural as well as archaeological activities, including pottery to the west and north-east (SMR 3401, SMR 12559), coin weights to the north and north-east (SMR 23392, SMR 29324), a key to the north (SMR 34353) and a brooch to the west (SMR 29323). In addition, as noted above, two significant collections of Saxon and medieval metal dress, furniture, book and horse fittings (SMR 28129, SMR 28459) have been uncovered by metal detectorists to the north-west and south-east of the study area. The latter is located close to the south-east part of the site.

4.12 Post-medieval and modern remains are sparse and consist mainly of structures such as Crancourt Manor (SMR 1062), Hall Farm House (SMR 33840), East Winch Church (SMR 3418) and a barn (SMR 11978) to the north east. The site of a former brickworks is recorded to the north-east (SMR 15049). More fragmentary remains of pottery and various domestic objects have been found to the north-east (SMR 12559) and to the west in advance of mineral extraction (SMR 30987, SMR 32859). Remnants of the campaign to defend the eastern coast of Britain during World War II are recorded in the study area with a pillbox to the north-east (SMR 32380), a Royal Observer Corps site to the west (SMR 21969) and the site of a crashed aircraft to the north (SMR 14452).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Following a programme of metal detecting of the surface of the site, topsoil and undifferentiated overburden on Phase I of the proposed extraction area were excavated by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision. Thereafter, all further excavation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand, recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. In addition, the spoil heaps and the stripped surface were systematically scanned by metal detector.

5.2 A programme of environmental sampling was also carried out, based on the advice of Dr Peter Murphy, Regional Scientific Advisor for English Heritage.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 3-12)

6.1 The archaeological features were sealed by between 0.40 and 0.65m of overburden, comprising topsoil (L1001) and a former agricultural ploughsoil/subsoil (L1002). The archaeological features cut the natural sand and carstone deposits (L1000). The latter comprised mid yellow brown to light yellow brown sand with occasional flint gravel and bands of harder carstone.

6.2 High levels of residuality and the presence of locally produced pottery with a wide date range made it difficult to phase this site. The general absence of stratigraphic relationships meant that most features were phased on the basis of alignment or spatial

grouping. Four principal phases of activity were recorded on the site, with sub-phases with the first and third Roman phases (see Table 1 below). Features were phased on the basis of stratigraphic, spatial and ceramic evidence, with dating evidence consistently placing the majority of features in the Roman period (2nd – 4th centuries AD). Phase 3 dated to the post-medieval to modern period (AD1750-present) (Fig. 13).

Phase	Principal features	Date
1a	Possible droveway	late 2 nd – 3 rd century AD
1b	Ditches at right angles to droveway	2 nd – 4 th century AD
1c	Aisled timber building and fence-line	3 rd century AD
2	Apsidal-ended building Kiln Stone-lined well	? 3 rd – 4 th century AD 3 rd – 4 th century AD
3a	Large pits	3 rd – 4 th century AD
3b	Pits containing metalworking debris	late-3 rd – 4 th century AD
3c	Irregular ditches	3 rd – 4 th century AD
4	Possible Parliamentary enclosures	mid-18 th century +

Table 1 Archaeological phases

6.3 Roman

Most features were located in the southern part of the site and dated to the Roman period.

A series of Roman field ditches/enclosures lay on a NE/SW alignment (Figs. 3 & 13; Phase 1). These consistently contained Roman pottery within their fills and enclosed all Roman structures. They included two possible droveway ditches, F1019 and F1033, with ditches F1229 and F1198 offset at right angles to the western and eastern ends of this boundary. The only structure in Phase 1 was an aisled timber building (Fig. 4) and associated fence-line. This was orientated along the same axis as the field system.

In Phase 2, a kiln (F1170, Figs. 4 & 12), a well (F1137, Fig. 11), and an apsidal-ended masonry building (F1213, Fig. 4) were constructed. The masonry building F1213 truncated Ditch F1198 and therefore post-dates the original field system. The apsidal-ended building was only partially exposed due to the limits of the excavation.

In Phase 3, there is evidence for the disuse or re-working of the Phase 2 structures, probably in the late 3rd – 4th century. A number of pits contained either building/kiln materials or metalworking debris. Ditch F1238, together with Gully F1244, formed the southern part of a field system.

The northern half of the site was comparatively devoid of archaeological remains, with few clearly datable features and no Roman finds.

Phase 1a Late 2nd – 3rd century AD

Phase 1a was characterised by two parallel ditches, which may have formed a droveway following the contour.

Ditch F1019, the northern side of the possible droveway, had vertical sides giving way to a flat base (width 2m; depth 0.40m). It was traced for a distance of over 100m on a NE/SW axis. Its fill was a mid grey brown silty sand (L1020) which contained Roman pottery (693g; mid to late 2nd to 3rd/4th century AD), tile (3778g), daub (112g), animal bone (75g) and two iron nails (34g). This ditch formed the northern limit of the Roman field system and was cut by later Ditch F1003, which adhered to a separate NW/SE alignment (Figs. 3, 5 & 13).

Ditch F1033 lay parallel to Ditch F1019, c. 18m to the south. It was also truncated by later Ditch F1003 (Figs 3 & 5). Ditch F1033, the southern side of the possible droveway, had gently sloping concave sides breaking into a rounded base (width 1.30m; depth 0.20m). It was traced for over 80m. Its fill was dark grey brown silty sand (L1034) and it contained Roman pottery (4382g; late 2nd-3rd century), animal bone (63g) and slag (16g). Ditch F1033 was truncated by Phase 1b co-axial Ditch F1198.

Feature	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1019 L1020	Ditch	L 100m+; W 2.00m; D 0.40m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Pottery (mid 2 nd -4 th C; 693g) Tile (3778g) Daub (112g) Animal Bone (75g) 2 Iron Nails (34g)
F1033 L1034	Ditch	L 80m+; W 1.30m; D 0.20m	Dark grey brown silty sand	Pottery (late 2 nd -3 rd C; 4022g) Animal Bone (63g) Slag (16g)

Table 2 Description of Phase 1a features

Phase 1b 3rd – 4th century AD

In Phase 1b, two parallel ditches were constructed at right angles to the Phase 1a possible droveway. It is likely that the southern droveway ditch, F1033, was no longer in use at this time (Figs. 3 & 13).

On the eastern edge of the site, Ditch F1198 was traced for over 17m and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east (Figs. 3 & 5). Ditch F1198 had concave sides with a flat base (width 1.50m; 0.30m) and its fill was mid grey brown silty sand (L1199). It contained Roman pottery (8g; 2nd to 4th century), brick (22g), and daub (10g). The northern terminus of Ditch F1198 truncated Phase 1a Ditch F1033 (Figs. 3 & 5), indicating that F1033 had silted up or been backfilled when Ditch F1198 was constructed. However, Ditch F1198 did run at right angles to F1033, and its terminus

occurred where it met F1033, which suggests that the position of Ditch F1033 was still known or that it still functioned as a land boundary or drainage feature. Ditch F1198 was truncated by Phase 2 Structure F1213 and Phase 3a pits F1184 and F1208.

Ditch F1229 lay almost parallel to Ditch F1198, at right angles to both ditches F1019 and F1033, and was also cut by F1003 (Figs. 3 & 5). Ditch F1229 formed the SE boundary of this field system. It was traced for 35m before ending in a rounded terminus to the SE (width 1.70m; depth 0.40m). It contained a mid grey brown silty sand (L1230) which yielded Roman pottery (185g; 3rd to early 4th century), tile (124g), fired clay (24g), animal bone (9g), slag (391g) and an iron object (15g).

Ditch F1229 was cut by later Phase 4 Ditch F1003 and later Roman Phase 3b pits F1254 and F1256. Although any intersection between Ditch F1229 and possible droveway Ditch F1033 was obscured by post-medieval/modern Phase 4 Ditch F1003, Ditch F1229 appeared to continue beyond F1033 to the west. If Ditch F1229 did run into the possible droveway formed between Phase 1a ditches F1019 and F1033, it is likely that the droveway would no longer be in use, as Ditch F1229 would have represented an obstacle to traffic. Ditch F1229 was not quite parallel to Ditch F1198 or perpendicular to the Phase 1a possible droveway. Unfortunately, poorly preserved and residual pottery evidence has hampered more precise phasing of these features.

Feature	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1198 L1199	Ditch	L 17m+; W 1.50m; D 0.30m	Mid grey brown Silty sand	Pottery (2 nd -4 th C; 8g) Daub/Kiln lining (10g) Brick (22g)
F1229 L1230	Ditch	L 35m; W 1.70m; D 0.40m	Mid grey brown Silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 185g) Tile (124g) Fired Clay (24g) Animal Bone (9g) Slag (391g) Fe Object (15g)

Table 3 Description of Phase 1b features

Phase 1c 3rd century AD

Phase 1c is characterised by a number of substantial post holes, which appeared to form an aisled building and an associated 'L'-shaped fence-line (Fig. 4). This building lay on the same axis as Phase 1a possible droveway ditches F1019 and F1033 and Phase 1b perpendicular Ditch F1198 (Figs. 3 & 13).

Aisled Building

The interpretation of the aisled building is tentative (Figs. 4 & 14). Large quantities of pottery appeared to be residual and several post holes had been re-cut, suggesting that the building had undergone alteration or refurbishment. The southern portion of the building appeared to have been partially truncated by later activity, preventing a full view of the building plan.

The building appears to have comprised two parallel inner rows of posts flanked by outer aisle-posts. The SE aisle posts also formed part of an 'L' shaped fence-line that extended S, then E of the building. Generally, the inner rows of posts appear to have held the largest posts, their post-pipes indicating a timber post diameter of c. 0.30 to 0.40m, while the fence-line and aisle rows held less substantial posts in shallower settings, with remaining post-pipes ranging between c. 0.25 and 0.40m in diameter.

Analysis of the construction of these post holes indicates four main types of post hole (based on sections, Figs. 6-10), although some these may have been distorted by later truncation (shallow possible post holes F1037, F1068, F1077, F1066, F1085, F1168 and F1089). These do not appear to display a consistent pattern, but substantial post-pipes or post-indentations were visible in the post holes of the parallel inner rows (F1035, F1055, F1113, F1070 and F1157) and the southern wing of the 'L' shaped fence-line (F1186, F1189, F1196 and F1200). Cylindrical post holes were concentrated in the outer aisle post-holes and the 'L' shaped fence-line (western posts F1049, F1051, F1041, F1043, F1053, F1091, F1093, F1047, F1280, F1061, F1095, F1097, F1103, F1062, F1166 and F1128; eastern posts F1107, F1045, F1079, F1081, F1073, F1083, F1064; fence-line F1290, F1191, F1194 and F1202). The presence of post-pipes and the lack of disturbance of the edges of the cylindrical post holes suggest that many of these posts rotted *in situ*, indicating that the 3rd – 4th century pottery in their fills dates back to their date of construction rather than their date of disuse.

Feature/ context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1041 L1042	Post Hole	L 1.10m; W 0.90m; D 0.55m	Light grey brown sandy silt	Pottery (late 2 nd -4 th C; 8g) Daub (268g)
F1035 L1036	Post Hole	L 1.40m; W 1.40m; D 0.7m	Dark grey brown silty sand	None
F1053 L1054	Pit	L 1.00m; 0.60m; D 0.30m	Mid brown grey sand	None
F1058 L1059	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 0.85m; D 0.55m	Reddish brown / black sandy silt	Animal Bone (74g) Daub (3g)
F1113 L1114	Post Hole	L 1.50m; W 1.50m; D 0.98m	Mid orange brown silty sand	Pottery (Mid 2 nd -Early 3 rd C; 103g) Daub (118g) Animal bone (<1g) FeNail (12g)
F1099 L1100	Pit	L 1.16m; W 0.95m; D 0.40m	Mid brown silty sand	None
F1101 L1102	Post Hole	L 0.35m; W 0.35m; D 0.40m	Brown black silty sand	Fe Nail (20g)

Table 4 Dimensions and fills of inner posts (NW side), listed from N to S

Feature/ context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1107 L1108	Post Hole	L 1.60m; W 1.60m; D 1.10m	Dark grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 262g) Tile (298g) Daub (171g) Animal Bone (19g)
F1070 L1071 L1072	Post Hole	L 2.20m; W 1.50m; D 0.90m	Mid brown silty sand Mid brown black silty sand	Pottery (3 rd - Mid 4 th C; 141g) Daub (14g) Fe Nail (6g) Pottery (Early 2 nd - Early 3 rd C; 58g)
F1075 L1076	Post Hole	L 0.35m; W 0.35m; D 0.35m	Brown black silty sand	Pottery (Late 2 nd -Late 3 rd C; 32g) Building materials (105g) Animal Bone (1g) Fe Nail (7g)
F1085 L1086	Post Hole	L 1.55m; W 1.45m; D 0.52m	Grey reddish brown sandy silt	None
F1089 L1090	Pit/ Post Hole	L 2.20m; W 1.00m; D 0.30m	Light grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd - Early 4 th C; 95g) Daub (82g) Animal Bone (25g) Fe Nail (5g)

Table 5 Dimensions and fills of inner posts (SE side), listed from N to S

The post holes of the inner rows generally lay about 3m apart, from post hole centre to centre. The two rows lay about 6m apart. There is some evidence for repair or re-setting of posts, particularly on the western side of the building, where post hole F1055 cut post hole F1053, post hole F1113 cut F1117 and F1115 and post hole F1095 cut

F1101. Post hole F1073 appeared to prop up or support F1070 (see Fig. 14; Table 11 below).

It is not clear where the building ended, or where the entranceway was positioned. At the northern end of the building, pit/post hole F1037 may have been the linking central end storey post between post holes F1041 and F1077. However, its morphology is unlike that of the other posts – it appears to be shallow and disturbed (Fig. 5). One possible end storey post hole, F1157, was found at the southern end of the building. This appeared to be cut by an elongated pit, beam-slot or drip-gully, F1155, but relationships were unclear at the time of recording. If F1157 pre-dated F1155, it may have been the southern partner of northern end storey post hole F1037.

Although the southern end of the building appeared to be defined by the elongated pit, beam-slot or drip-gully F1155, this feature had no parallels elsewhere in the building. It is unlikely that it was a drip gully, as this would imply a mansard-style roof, for which there were no internal supporting post-holes. It is possible that it held a sill-beam supporting vertical aisle roof-supports, particularly as land was slightly lower at the SW end of the structure and this would have levelled up the SW end. Post hole F1157 may have held an aisle roof-support socketed in the ground outside the possible sill-beam.

Feature/context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1155 L1156	Gully	L 7.00m; W 1.00m; D 0.15m	Grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Late 2 nd -3 rd C; 134g) Fe Nails (2; 8g) Slag (50g)

Post hole F1157 may have belonged to the row of outer aisle posts, and been the southern partner of F1068 (Fig. 14). In this scenario, F1166 would have been the end post-cum-corner post of the southern end of the interior rows, supporting the roof with corner post F1089 (see below). If this were the case, any entranceway would probably have been located in this area, possibly on the corner of the building between F1166 and F1101, or in the southern gable, between F1166 and F1089. Both of these positions are sheltered from the local prevailing easterly wind.

Feature/context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1037 L1038	Post Hole	L 0.88m; W 0.88m; D 0.15m	Dark grey brown silty sand	None
F1157 L1158	Post Hole	L 0.25m; 0.70m; D 0.50m	Grey brown silty sand	Fe Nail (9g)
F1166 L1167	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 0.85m; D 0.60m	Light grey brown silty sand	None

Table 6 Dimensions and fills of possible inner central end storey posts

Each row of inner posts was flanked by a row of outer aisle posts. Like the inner posts, these were located c. 3m apart. The aisle rows lay parallel to and c. 2m apart from the inner posts.

A shorter post-built fence, wall or outshoot may have continued off the NW aisle wall of the building. This may have extended from posthole F1051 to F1049 and F1039, enclosing a rectangular area and possibly linking up to aisle end storey post F1068 (Fig. 14).

Feature/ context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1039 L1040	Pit	L 1.0m; W 1.0m; D 0.65m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Mid 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C; 104g) Daub (20g) Animal Bone (3g)
F1049 L1050	Pit	L 0.95; W 0.95m; D 0.60m	Brown grey sandy gravel	Pottery (Mid 3 rd - 4 th C; 14g) Tile (3020g) Daub (36g) Mortar (55g) Animal Bone (12g) Fe Nail (22g)
F1051 L1052	Pit	L 0.7m; W 0.7m; D 0.37m	Brown grey sandy silt	Pottery (Mid 2 nd - Early 3 rd C; 123g) Daub (219g) Tile (36g) SF2; Cu Alloy Spoon (4g)
F1043 L1044	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 1.10m; D 0.45m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Tile (1 Fragment 432g) Daub (40g)
F1091 L1092	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 1.00m; D 0.60m	Light grey brown silty sand	SF1: Cu alloy Pin with Glass Head (4g)
F1047 L1048	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 1.00m; D 0.60m	Grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Mid 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C; 404g) Animal Bone (86g)
F1060 L1061	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 1.00m; D 0.45m	Grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Late 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C; 281g) Animal Bone (7g)
F1062 L1063	Post Hole	L 0.80m; W 0.83m; D 0.55m	Orange grey brown silty sand	None
F1128 L1129	Pit/ Post Hole	L1.00m; W 1.40m; D 0.50m	Mid orange brown silty sand	None
F1128 L1132	Pit/ Post Hole	L1.00m; W 1.40m; D 0.50m	Dark brown silty sand	None

Table 7 Dimensions and fills of outer aisle posts (NW side), listed from N to S

The NW and SE aisles may have been linked by northern central end aisle storey post F1068. However, this post hole was fairly shallow in comparison to the others. Post hole F1068, in common with post holes F1037 and F1077 and F1066, F1085 and F1168, appeared to have been truncated. Although some of these post holes were shallower than the others, they also displayed a U-shaped profile, and did not have the clean break to the surface of the cylindrical post holes. These two groups of three post holes lay close together and may have been truncated by ploughing, as the site is known to have been ploughed prior to excavation. Evidence for any matching southern

end aisle storey post may have been truncated by the series of pits beyond the southern end of the structure.

Feature/ context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1068 L1069	Pit/ Post Hole	L 1.35m; W 1.25m; D 0.32m	Mid brown grey silty sand	None

Table 8 Dimensions and fill of possible northern central end aisle storey post

The SE aisle posts were easier to distinguish than the NW posts. These were all substantial post holes, with the exception of smaller post holes F1077, F1081, F1066 and F1083. These were in the same line as the post hole row. Post holes F1081 and F1066 were adjacent to larger post holes and may have held props or replacement posts (see Table 11 below).

Feature/ context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1077 L1078	Post Hole	L 0.90m; W 0.70m; D 0.30m	Mid brown grey silty sand	Pottery (2 nd -4 th C; 13g)
F1045 L1046	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 1.00m; D 0.75m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Daub/ Fired Clay (1043g) Fe Nail (39g)
F1079 L1080	Pit/Post Hole	L 0.90m; W 1.30m; D 0.43m	Mid brown grey silty sand	Pottery (Late 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C; 27g)
F1109 L1110	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 0.75m; D 0.30m	Dark grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 48g)
F1064 L1065	Post Hole	L 0.88m; W 0.88m; D 0.40m	Grey brown silty sand	None
F1168 L1169	Post Hole	L 0.65m; W 0.65m; D 0.15m	Orange brown silty sand	None
F1288 L1299	Post Hole	L 1.0m; W 0.95m; D 0.67m	Dark brown sandy silt	Pottery (Mid 3 rd -4 th C; 39g) Tile (93g) Daub (6g) Animal bone (20g)

Table 9 Dimensions and fills of outer aisle posts (SE side), listed from N to S

These SE outer aisle posts continued south of the building, forming part of an 'L' shaped fence-line (Figs. 4 & 14). The post holes of this fence-line were substantial, and like both the internal and aisle posts, lay c. 3m apart. These continued beyond the SW corner of the building for 14m before turning at right angles (NW/SE) and extending a further 21m. The depth and construction of these post holes was similar to that of the aisled building (Table 10), suggesting a construction of considerable height, possibly a wall enclosing a yard or garden along the southern edge of the aisled building.

Feature/ context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Findings
F1130 L1131	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 0.70m; D 0.45m	Mid brown grey	Pottery (Mid 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C; 132g)
F 1290 L1291	Post Hole	L 1.0m; W 0.7m; D 0.45m	Mid brown grey silty sand	None
F1223 L1224	Post Hole	L 0.66m; W 0.66m; D 0.43m	Mid brown sandy silt	None
F1221 L1222	Post Hole	L 1.10m; W 1.10m; D 0.46m	Mid brown sandy silt	None
F1186 L1187	Post Hole	L 1.60m; W 1.60m; D 0.45m	Light brown sandy silt	Pottery (Late 2 nd - 3 rd C; 800g)
F1189 L1190	Post Hole	L 0.70m; W 0.70m; D 0.33m	Light yellow brown sandy silt	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 13g)
F1191 L1192	Post Hole	L 0.50m; W 0.50m; D 0.29m	Light brown sandy silt	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 9g)
F1194 L1195	Post Hole	L 0.70m; W 0.70m; D 0.60m	Mid brown silty sand	Pottery (2 nd -4 th C; 10g) Tile (456g) Animal Bone (94g)
F1196 L1197	Post Hole	L 0.45m; W 0.45m; D 0.50m	Mid brown grey silty sand	Pottery (Roman 7g) Daub 9g
F1200 L1201	Post Hole	L 1.0m; W 1.25m; D 1.0m	Dark grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Roman 10g) Fired Clay (2g)
F1193 L1204	Pit	L 1.90m; W 1.10m; D 0.36m	Light pink brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; Animal Bone (216g)
F1202 L1203	Pit	L 1.80m; W 1.35m; D 0.30m	Dark grey brown silty sand	None

Table 10 Dimensions and fills of fence-line post holes, listed from N to SE

Other post holes were recorded within the interior of the building. A number of pits (F1055, F1058, F1103, F1097, F1095 and F1166) were revealed within the building, particularly on the western side. Stratigraphic evidence indicates that these post-date the principal interior row of posts, as post hole F1055 cuts row post hole F1053. Interior post hole F1280 cut row post hole F1113 and interior post holes F1103, F1097 and F1095 (Fig. 7) cut row post hole F1099/F1101. These may represent holes for supporting prop posts or the refurbishment of timber posts. Further sockets for possible replacement posts or props were also noted in the aisle rows (see Table 11 below). Post hole F1280 yielded a fragment of lava quern (815g), which appeared to match up with heavily degraded quern fragments from well fill L1268 (see below).

Interior post hole F1166 (Figs. 8 & 14) appeared to belong to this string of supporting post holes which post-date the construction of the interior row of post holes of the building, as it lay on the same alignment. However, it may have been a linking central end storey post between interior corner post hole F1089 and the SW corner of the structure (see above). This would suggest an entrance either between post holes F1101 and F1166 or on the gable end, between post holes F1166 and corner post F1089 (see above). In either case, this would appear to indicate a somewhat asymmetrical building.

Feature/ context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
Internal posts or props				
F1055 L1056 L1057	Post Hole	L 1.20m; W 0.60m; D 0.65m	Reddish brown grey silty sand Black sandy silt	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 14g) Tile (91g) Animal Bone (47g) Fe Nail (18g)
F1280 L1281	Pit	L 1.00m; W 0.90m; D 0.65m	Dark brown silty sand	Pottery (Roman; 28g) Oyster Shell (22g) Lava Quern Fragment (815g)
F1095 L1096	Post Hole	L 1.20m; W 0.90m; D 0.63m	Dark brown sandy silt	Pottery (3 rd - 4 th C; 187g) Tile (130g) Animal bone (11g) Glass vessel frag (handle, 14g) Oyster shell (3g)
F1097 L1098	Post Hole	L 1.10 m; W 0.65m; D 0.63m	Dark black silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 35g) Animal Bone (31g) Slag (3g)
F1103 L1104	Pit	L 1.10m; W 1.10m; D 0.30m	Brown black silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 36g) Animal Bone (3g) Fe Nail (7g)
F1073 L1074	Post Hole	L 0.35m; W 0.35m; D 0.35m	Brown black silty sand	None
Aisle posts or props				
F1093 L1094	Post Hole/ Pit	L 1.00m; W 1.00m; D 0.45m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Tile (12g)
F1081 L1082	Post Hole	L 0.70m; W 0.70m; D 0.55m	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 56g)
F1066 L1067	Post Hole	L 0.60m; W 0.40m; D 0.22m	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Pottery (mid 2 nd - mid-3 rd C; 11g)
F1083 L1084	Post Hole	L 0.45m; W 0.45m; D 0.45m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 51g)

Table 11 Dimensions and fills of internal post holes or props, listed from N to S

Two relatively small pits or post holes, F1115 and F1117, lay between the inner and outer aisle post holes and were truncated by NW interior post hole F1113. Their structural function is unclear. They may have contained earlier posts or pre-date the construction of the building.

Feature	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1115 L1116	Pit	L 0.85m; W 0.60m; D 0.25m	Dark grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Late 2 nd -Late 3 rd C; 10g)
F1117 L1118	Pit	L 0.55m; W 0.67m; D 0.20m	Dark brown black silty sand	None

Table 12 Dimensions and fills of post holes F1115 and F1116

Phase 2

Phase 2 was characterised by the construction of a well, an apsidal-ended masonry building and a kiln. These features are dated to the 3rd-4th century AD. The order of their construction is unclear, and they may have been contemporary with the aisled timber building and fence-line, which contained pottery of this date. These buildings may have been succeeded by large pits (Phase 3a) and a series of smaller pits, mostly located in the southern part of the site, which frequently contained slag (Phase 3b). These pits may have been contemporary, containing pottery dated to the mid-3rd to 4th century. The lack of stratigraphic relationships makes it difficult to refine sequences within this phase, but it is clear that the masonry building and pits post-date the Phase 1b ditches (Figs. 4 & 14).

Stone-lined Well (3rd – 4th century AD)

Feature F1137 was an exceptionally well-preserved stone-lined well, adjacent to the north-western corner of the aisled building (Figs. 3, 4 & 11). Three distinct phases of construction could be determined.

In the first phase of well construction, the well shaft and lining were built. Well-pit F1137 had initially been excavated to a depth of 3m, the conjectured level of the contemporary water table. A circular dry stone shaft with a diameter of 0.65m had then been constructed in the centre of this pit with locally quarried carstone (F1139). This was supported with backfilled natural drift (L1264 and L1261), refilling the pit up to the level of the dry stone coursing.

The second phase was a continuation of the same construction technique, building the dry stone shaft up a further 0.6m, before backfilling the construction pit with L1263 and L1262. This was the weakest point in the structure, with a definite narrowing of the shaft to a diameter of 0.55m, due in part to the collapse of the surrounding pit.

The final phase of well construction built the coursing up a further 1.10m to approximate ground level, before back filling with L1138. The shaft itself was filled with 8 different layers: L1265, L1266, L1267, L1268, L1269, L1142, L1141, and L1140. The basal layers contained material generally dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, with later fabrics present in the layers above. The contexts comprising the well are tabulated below.

The masonry-lined well shaft contained 8 fills (Fig. 11). The lowest three contexts, L1265, L1266 and L1267 were peaty or gleyed clayey deposits, possibly derived from material leached through the stone lining or used to line and seal the well. The next two deposits, L1268 and L1269 were sandy fills containing domestic debris, including fragments of heavily degraded lava stone quern (2899g), which appeared to match a quern fragment from aisled building replacement post/prop hole F1280 (see above). The uppermost contexts, L1142, L1141 and L1140, were brown silty loams, which may have been derived from contemporary topsoils and used to backfill the well when it fell out of use. The water table was never reached, as the Nar valley has been subject to land reclamation and drainage in the 20th century (Silvester 1988, 172).

Although the well had no stratigraphic relationship with any other features, it been placed in Phase 2 due to its spatial location and stone building materials. It was situated c. 1.2m from F1077, the putative NE corner post of the aisled building (see above). It would be unusual to construct such a large, deep well, albeit stone-lined, in sandy soil adjacent to a functioning structure due to the risk of collapse. However, if the quern fragments from aisled building replacement post/prop hole F1280 and well fill L1268 are indeed part of the same item, it is possible they were discarded simultaneously and the refurbishment of the aisled building was contemporary with the early silting of the well. This would suggest that the well was in place at the same time as the aisled building was being used.

The materials used to construct the well, carstone and flint, are the same as the apsidal-ended building (see below), which was constructed after Phase 1b. These locally available materials were not used the aisled timber building, which did not yield any stone post packing or padstones.

Feature	Context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Findings
Well masonry					
F1137	M1261	Well foundation	L 2.00m; W 1.20m; D 0.60m	Flint cobbles	None
F1137	M1139	Well lining	L 0.65m; W 0.65m; D 3.00m	Carstone	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 389g)
Well construction pit fills					
F1137	L1264	Well pit	L 3.10m; W 3.10m; D 1.80m	Mid orange yellow sand	None
F1137	L1263	Well pit	L 2.00m; W 2.00m; D 0.40m	Light brown orange silty sand	None
F1137	L1262	Well pit	L 2.60m; W 2.60m; D 0.40m	Mid orange yellow sand	None
F1137	L1138	Well pit	L 3.50m; W 3.20m; D 1.00m	Light grey brown sandy silt	Pottery (2 nd -4 th C; 53g) Tile (16g) Daub (40g)
F1137	F1138	Well pit	L 3.50m; W 3.20m; D 3.00m	Light grey brown sandy silt	Pottery (2 nd -4 th C; 53g) Tile (16g) Daub (40g) Burnt Flint (4g)
Well fills					
F1137	L1265	Well shaft (base)	L 0.65m; W 0.60m D 0.10m	Dark brown black peaty clay sand	None
F1137	L1266	Well shaft (base)	L 0.65m; W 0.60m; D 0.36m	Light orange grey silty sandy clay	Pottery (Mid-Late 2 nd C; 316g) Daub (10g)
F1137	L1267	Well shaft (base)	L 0.65m; W 0.60m; D 0.10m	Light blue grey silty sandy clay	Pottery (Mid 2 nd -Early 3 rd C; 584g)
F1137	L1268	Well shaft (fill)	L 0.65m; W 0.60m; D 0.40m	Light grey yellow silty sand	Pottery (Mid 2 nd -Early 3 rd C; 766g) Daub (30g) Animal bone (10g) Slag (401g) Lava Ouern Fragments (2899g)
F1137	L1269	Well shaft (fill)	L 0.65m; W 0.60m; D 0.60m	Mid grey yellow silty sand	Pottery (Mid-Late 2 nd C; 417g) Animal Bone (40g) Slag (208g)
F1137	L1142	Well shaft (backfill)	L 0.54m; W 0.52m; D 0.50m	Mid grey brown silty loam	Pottery (Late 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C; 126g) Animal Bone (3g)
F1137	L1141	Well shaft (backfill)	L 0.54m; W 0.52m; D 0.43m	Dark grey brown silty loam	Pottery (2 nd -4 th C; 12g) Animal Bone (21g)
F1137	L1140	Well shaft (backfill)	L 0.54m; W 0.52m; D 0.48m	Mid grey brown silty loam	Pottery (Late 2 nd -Mid 3 rd C; 1023g)

Table 13 Dimensions, composition and contents of well contexts

Apsidal-Ended Building (undated)

Feature F1213 was the partially exposed corner of an apsidal-ended structure (length 6.00m+; width 5.90m+; depth 0.30m) to the north of both the aisled building and the well (Figs. 4 & 14). A shallow concave foundation trench had been dug to a depth 0.30m and width of 0.60m (Fig. 9). This was filled with carstone and well-rounded flint cobbles. As the building continued towards the north, a clay raft was exposed underlying the cobbled area, extending beyond the limits of excavation. This was not observed in the apsidal end itself, which could indicate at least two separate phases of building, with an extension to the original rectangular structure.

The partial exposure of this structure made it difficult to determine a firm relationship to other features. Although it appeared to follow the NW-SE axis of the aisled building and Phase 1b ditches, Structure F1213 truncated Phase 1b ditch F1198, so the building has been assigned to a later phase than the initial Phase 1b features.

Further phases of excavation work may reveal the eastern portion of this building, clarifying its phasing and spatial arrangement.

Kiln (3rd – early 4th century AD)

Feature F1170 was a kiln, uncovered 1.75m from the southern edge of Structure F1213 and on the same NW-SE axis (Figs. 4, 12 & 14). The position of the apsidal-ended structure was a significant factor in the location of the kiln, providing shelter from the prevailing wind. A long sunken pit had been dug into the natural sand and then lined with straw-tempered clay (length 4.1m; width 1.5m; depth 0.7m).

The shape of the kiln was broadly defined by a narrow stoke hole and flue at the north-eastern end, opening out into a central firing chamber (Fig. 12). A central kiln support, F1175, was observed in this area, suspended above four plinths, F1183 (length 0.17m; width 0.10m). This chamber narrowed towards the back before opening into a secondary chamber towards the rear. This shape could represent twin, opposable flues or stoking pits at both the northeast and southwest ends. This was difficult to define due to collapse of the kiln from above, and the shape could alternatively be the result of the reuse and realignment of an original kiln.

Feature	Context	Type	Fill	Dimensions	Find
F1170	F1170	Kiln Cut		L 4.10m; W 1.50m; D 0.70m	None
F1170	L1171	Kiln Lining	Greyish black red burnt clay	L 4.10m; W 1.50m; D 0.01m	Kiln Lining;
F1170	L1172	Kiln	Mid grey brown silty sand	L 4.10m; W 1.50m; D 0.35m	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 3671g) Kiln Lining (3122g) Slag (305g) Burnt Flint (15g)
F1170	L1173	Kiln	Dark grey brown fine silty sand	L 4.10m; W 1.50m; D 0.07m	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 1996g) Kiln Lining (5202g) Animal Bone (11g) Burnt Flint (117g)
F1170	L1174	Kiln	Dark blackish brown Fine silty sand	L 0.60m; W 0.60m; D 0.40m	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 916g) Kiln Lining (1241g) Tile (20g) Animal Bone (60g) Burnt Flint (35g)
F1170	L1175	Kiln support	Mid orange brown	L 0.55m; W 0.85m; D 0.20m	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 365g) Kiln Lining (841g)
F1170	L1176	Kiln	Brown grey black sandy silt	L 0.55m; W 0.85m; D 0.09m	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 1570g) Kiln Lining (1648g)
F1170	L1177	Kiln	Black silt	L 0.45m; W 0.55m; D 0.15m	Pottery (Late 2 nd - Late 3 rd C; 627g) Kiln Lining (253g)
F1170	L1178	Kiln	Dark grey black silty sand	L 0.45m; W 0.30m; D 0.10m	Pottery (Late 2 nd -Early 4 th C; 3372g) Kiln Lining (1392g)
F1170	L1179	Kiln	Mid grey brown silty sand	L 0.20m; W 0.20m; D 0.30m	Pottery (Early 3 rd - Early 4 th C; 1253g) Kiln Lining 4083g)
F1170	L1180	Kiln	Dark brown black sandy silt	L 0.45m; W 0.30m; D 0.20m	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 207g) Kiln Lining (531g)
F1170	L1181	Kiln	Dark brown black silty sand	L 0.35m; W 0.15m; D 0.19m	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 632g) Kiln Lining (2607g)
F1170	L1182	Kiln	Mid grey brown sandy silt	L 0.35m; W 0.15m; D 0.20m	Pottery (3 rd - Early 4 th C; 66g) Kiln Lining (1951g)
F1170	L1183	Kiln plinths	Light grey fired clay	L 0.17m; W 0.10m	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 1274g) Kiln Lining/ furniture (2182g) Ceramic Kiln supports (4)
F1170	L1205	Kiln	Light grey black sandy silt	L 0.35m; W 0.35m; D 0.02m	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 476g) Kiln Lining (2613g) Burnt Flint (59g)
F1170	L1206	Kiln	Blackish grey sand	L 0.25m; W 0.25m; D 0.03m	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 40g) Kiln Lining (488g)
F1170	L1207	Kiln	Dark brown black sandy silt	L 0.20m; W 0.15m; D 0.05m	Pottery (Early 3 rd - Early 4 th C; 255g) Kiln Lining (1841g)

Table 14 Dimensions, composition and contents of kiln contexts

Phase 3

Phase 3 represents a change of use of the site and finds evidence suggests the destruction or alteration of Phase 2 features. Two large pits had fills that contained kiln or building materials (Phase 3a), numerous smaller pits contained metalworking debris (Phase 3b) and further field boundaries or drainage ditches were constructed, echoing the lines of earlier linear features, but were less regular in plan and cut Phase 3a features (Phase 3c).

Phase 3a Large pits (3rd – early 4th century)

Features in Phase 3a were pits, which contained large quantities of building materials or kiln lining, which may have been derived from the Phase 2 masonry building and kiln.

Two large pits were uncovered immediately to the north of structure F1213. Pit F1184 had steep undercutting sides to a depth of 1.2m and a flat base (Figs. 4, 8 & 14). This feature truncated Phase 1b Ditch F1198, and may have been associated with the apsidal-ended building. However, the recovery of kiln lining from its fill suggests that it post-dated the use-life of the kiln (Phase 2).

Feature	Context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1184	L1185	Pit	L 4.5m; W 2.5m; D 1.20m	Dark pinkish grey brown	Pottery (Late 2 nd -4 th C; 377g) Kiln Lining (1796g) Tile (1647g) Animal bone (57g) SF3: Cu Alloy Coin (<1g) Slag (48g)

Table 15 Dimensions and fill of Pit F1184

Feature F1208 was much more substantial (length 3.5m+: width 3.5m+: depth 1.85m) but was only partially revealed in plan due to the limit of excavation. This could represent a large pit or well, depending on how far the feature extends to the northeast. The multiple fills (see Table 16 below & Fig. 9) are consistent with the interpretation of F1208 as a well, but it could transpire to be a large solution hole - a natural geological feature used as a pit.

The upper fills, L1209, L1210 and L1211 were deliberate backfills, containing a large quantity of Roman building materials including tile, brick and plaster. This overlay a layer of backfilled natural (L1212), beneath which L1216, L1217, L 1218, L1219 and L1220 were deposited in successive layers of dark followed by light brown silty sand. The fact that F1208 contained significant quantities of Roman building materials in its final backfills suggests that it was deliberately backfilled to level it up, after the alteration or demolition of nearby Roman buildings, possibly the adjacent apsidal-ended structure.

Feature	Context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1208	L1209	Pit/ Well	L 3.5m+; W 3.5m+; D 0.35m	Light grey brown sandy silt	Pottery (Mid-2 nd -Early 4 th C; 383g) Mortar (2764g) Tile (18045g) Animal Bone (1g) Slag (78g)
F1208	L1210	Pit/ Well	L 2.5m; W 2.5m; D 0.5m	Dark grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C: 217g) Tile (8496g) Mortar (73g) Animal bone (324g) Slag (468g)
F1208	L1211	Pit/ Well	L 1.5m; W 1.5m; D 0.3m	Mid grey brown silty sand	None
F1208	L1212	Pit/ Well	L 3.5m+; W 3.5m+; D 0.25m	Mid orange yellow sand	None
F1208	L1216	Pit/ Well	L 3.5m+; W 3.5m+; D 0.36m	Light orange grey brown	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 11g) Tile (67g) Animal Bone (860g)
F1208	L1217	Pit/ Well	L 3.5m+; W 3.5m+; D 0.2m	Dark grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd - Early 4 th C; 490g) Tile (3567g) Fired Clay (5g) Animal Bone (196g) Slag (196g) Lava Quern Frag. (71g) Oyster Shell (25g)
F1208	L1218	Pit/ Well	L 3.5m+; W 3.5m+; D 0.2m	Light orange brown sand	None
F1208	L1219	Pit/ Well	L 3.5m+; 3.5m+; D 0.10m	Dark grey brown sandy silt	Pottery (3 rd - Early 4 th C; 196g) Animal Bone (666g)
F1208	L1220	Pit/ Well	L3.5m+; 3.5m+; D 0.10m	Orange grey sand	None

Table 16 Dimensions and fills of Pit F1208

Phase 3b Pits Containing Metalworking Waste (late 3rd – 4th century)

Phase 3b is characterised by a number of pits located in the southern portion of the site (Figs. 3 & 13), many of which contained slag. These pits may have been contemporary with the Phase 2b pits. Some contained building or kiln materials, again possibly derived from the destruction or alteration of the Phase 2a buildings. Some of these pits cut Phase 1b Ditch F1229, and were cut by Phase 4 Ditch F1003.

In the SW of the site a number of shallow pits were grouped together and contained frequent inclusions of slag, charcoal and Roman pottery (Figs. 3, 9 & 13: from N to S, F1254, F1256, F1233, F1235, F1259, F1270, F1274, F1272, F1276, F1282, F1284, F1286, F1246, F1225, F1227, F1231, F1249 and F1240. Two isolated pits, F1087 and F1242 (Fig. 3), contained similar material and may belong to this group (see Table 17 below). Despite this indirect evidence for metalworking, no direct evidence could be found for production on site. It is likely that this type of activity would have taken place some distance from the main settlement. Land to the west of the site has been extensively quarried in recent times, and it is possible that the industrial element of the settlement may have continued into this area.

Feature	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1254 L1255	Pit	L 1.10m; W 0.80m; D 0.25m	Mid grey yellow silty sand	None
F1256 L1257	Pit	L 2.50m; W 0.12m; D 0.35m	Dark grey yellow silty sand	Pottery (Mid 3 rd -4 th C; 55g) Tile (1733g) Animal Bone (3g) Slag (71g)
F1233 L1234	Post Hole	L 0.65m; W 0.65m; D 0.20m	Mid orange brown silty sand	None
F1235 L1236	Pit	L 1.00m; W 1.00m; D 0.05m	Black charcoal	Pottery (2 nd -4 th C; 3g)
F1235 L1237	Pit	L 1.80m; W 1.60m; D 0.40m	Dark brown orange silty sand	Pottery (Late 3 rd -4 th C; 87g) Fired Clay (39g) Slag (208g)
F1259 L1260	Post Hole	L 0.70m; W 0.70m; D 0.40m	Dark grey yellow silty sand	Pottery (Mid/Late 4 th -5 th C 1496g) Tile (74g) Slag (76g)
F1270 L1271	Post Hole	L 0.50m; W 0.50m; D 0.33m	Dark grey orange silty sand	Pottery (Late 3 rd -4 th C; 160g) Slag (146g)
F1274 L1275	Post Hole	L 0.40m; W 0.40m; D 0.30	Mid orange brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 44g) Animal Bone (20g) Slag (58g)
F1272 L1273	Pit	L 2.20m; W 0.60m; D 0.45m	Dark grey orange silty sand	Pottery (4 th -5 th C; 1217g) Tile (840g) Animal Bone (293g) Slag (9682g) Lava Quern Fragment (35g) Ceramic Spindle Whorl (36g)
F1276 L1277	Gully	L 2.30m; W 0.40m; D 1.70m	Mid orange grey silty sand	Pottery (4 th C+; 262g) Slag (618g)
F1246 L1247	Pit	L 3.50m; W 3.00m; D 0.20m	Brownish black silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C+ Residual LIA; 109g) Fired Clay (150g) Animal Bone (52g) Slag (566g)
F1246 L1248	Pit	L 1.60m; W 1.10m; D 0.04m	Grey green clay	Fired Clay (1838g) Fe Nails (2; 64g) Slag (536g)
F1225 L1226	Pit	L 2.50m; W 1.30m; D 0.58m	Mid-dark grey yellow	Pottery (Mid-3 rd -4 th C; 181g) Animal Bone (72g) Slag (41g)
F1227 L1228	Pit	L 1.90m; W 1.40m; D 0.15m	Blackish red yellow silty sand	Slag (641g)

F1231 L1232	Pit	L 1.82m; W 1.77m; D 0.30m	Brownish black silty sand	Pottery (Roman; 30g) Slag (298g)
F1249 L1250	Pit	L 3.00m; W 2.50m; D 0.15m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 130g)
F1240 L1241	Pit	L 2.50m; W 2.50m; D 0.90m	Mid brown grey silty sand	Pottery (Mid 3 rd -4 th C; 339g)
F1240 L1258	Pit	L 2.50m; W 2.50m; D 0.90m	Light grey brown sand	None
F1087 L1088	Pit	L 2.60m; W 2.60m; D 0.42m	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 1737g) Daub (65g) Animal Bone (185g) Fe Nail (5g) Slag (787g) Glass Fragment (2g)
F1242 L1243	Pit	L 1.70m; W 1.70m; D 0.30m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Mid/Late 3 rd - 4 th C.; 127g) Animal Bone (11g) Slag (204g)

Table 17 Dimensions and fills of pits containing metalworking waste, listed from N to S

Phase 3c 3rd - 4th century AD

Phase 3c is characterised by three parallel ditches and a gully which cross the southern portion of the site on a SW/NE axis (Fig. 3; Table 18). Although these ditches are roughly parallel, they are much less regular in plan than the parallel ditches of Phases 1a and b. They also contained pottery that was consistently later than that from ditches belonging to the earlier phases, as well as small quantities of slag, possibly derived from metalworking Phase 3b. Like the Phase 1a possible driveway ditches, these ditches follow the contour (Figs. 3 & 13).

Ditch F1238 was traced for over 60m along the southern boundary of the site, aligned NE/SW (Figs. 3, 9 & 13). It had gently sloping concave sides, giving way to a rounded base (width 1.6m; depth 0.4m). Its fill was a mid grey brown silty sand (L1239) containing Roman pottery (207g; 3rd - 4th century AD), tile fragments (526g) and slag (31g). The ditch was less regular in plan than Phase 1a parallel ditches F1019 and F1033. It was cut by parallel Gully F1244 (Fig. 9).

Adjacent to and south of this ditch, Gully F1244 ran along the same axis for a distance of 40m, slightly cutting the fill of Ditch F1238 towards the south. It had a shallow concave sides and a rounded base (width 0.7m; depth 0.3m) and was filled with light grey brown silty sand (L1245) which contained Roman pottery sherds (47g; 3rd - 4th century) and tile fragments (220g). It followed the slightly irregular line of Ditch F1238 (Figs. 3, 9, 10 & 13) and cut earlier undated pit F1292.

In the SW corner of the site, the short, roughly parallel lengths of Ditches F1278 and F1251 were truncated by later Phase 4 Ditch F1003 (Figs. 3, 5 & 10). Like Ditch F1238 and Gully F1244, they were less regular in plan than the Phase 1a parallel ditches. Ditch F1278 had gently sloping concave sides (width 1.40m; depth 0.40m) and

extended for over 18m. Its fill comprised mid grey brown silty sand (L1279) containing Roman pottery (105g; 3rd - 4th century AD) and slag (149g). Ditch F1251 was traced for 15m and had steep concave sides giving way to a rounded base (Fig. 10). It contained two fills. The upper fill (L1252) was mid grey brown silty sand (width 1.40m; depth 0.45m). The basal fill, L1253, was light grey brown sand (width 0.70m; depth 0.30m). Both contexts contained Roman pottery (3rd - 4th century AD).

Feature	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1238 L1239	Ditch	L 60m; W 1.60m; D 0.40m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 207g) Tile (526g) Slag (31g)
F1244 L1245	Gully	L 40m; W 0.70m; D 0.30m	Light grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 47g) Tile (220g)
F1251 L1253	Ditch	L 15m; W 1.90m; 0.30m	Light grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 28g)
F1278 L1279	Ditch	L 18m; W 1.40m; D 0.40m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 105g) Slag (149g)

Table 18 Dimensions and fills of Phase 3c features

6.4 Post-medieval/Modern (Fig. 3)

Phase 4 AD 1750-present

Ditch F1003 was aligned on the same axis as the present bridleway and hedgerow (Fig. 3, 5 & 13) and traversed the site on a N/S alignment. It cut all the dated Roman ditches, but did not contain any clearly dateable finds. In the northern end of the site, later Ditch F1005, aligned at right angles to F1003, contained post-medieval pottery and glass. This was cut by F1003 (Figs. 3 & 5), which is interpreted as a probable parliamentary enclosure ditch. A number of discrete, shallow pits containing post-medieval material were found in this area (Table 19 below).

Feature	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1011 L1012	Pit	L 1.0m; W 0.10m; D 0.12m	Grey brown silty sand	Animal bone (1g) Fe nail (5g)
F1003 L1004	Ditch	L 120m+; W 1.85m; D 0.48m	Light pinkish brown silty sand	Pottery (65g) Tile (150g) Slag (711g)
F1005 L1006	Ditch	L 40m+; W 1.2m; D 0.45m	Grey pink silty sand	Animal bone (124g) Brick/tile (790g) Glass (280g)

Table 19 Dimensions and fills of discrete pits of probable and certain post-medieval date

6.5 Unphased

A number of discrete pits were revealed close to the Phase 1 possible droveway (Figs. 3 & 5). Pits F1015, F1017, F1021, F1029, F1031 and F1163 yielded no finds. Pit F1031 cut Phase 1a Ditch F1019, and therefore dates to a later phase (Fig. 3). Several

discrete pits, F1011, F1013, F1007, F1009, F1025 and F1023, were found in the area enclosed by post-medieval ditches F1005 and F1003.

Feature	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
F1007 L1008	Pit	L 1.5m; W 1.7m; D 0.14m	Light grey brown silty sand	None
F1009 L1010	Pit	L 1.1m; W 0.8m; D 0.12m	Light grey brown silty sand	None
F1013 L1014	Post Hole	L 0.5m; W 0.5m; D 0.10m	Black silty sand	None
F1015 L1016	Pit	L 1.20m; W 1.10m; D 0.18m	Mid grey brown silty sand	None
F1017 L1018	Pit	L 0.80m; W 0.80m; D 0.17m	Grey brown silty sand	None
F1021 L1022	Pit	L 1.20m; W 0.50m; D 0.20m	Grey brown silty sand	None
F1023 L1024	Pit	L 0.7m; W 0.4m; D 0.12m	Mid black brown silty sand	None
F1025 L1026	Post Hole	L 0.3m; W 0.3m; D 0.25m	Dark grey brown sandy silt	None
F1029 L1030	Pit	L 1.80m; W 0.60m; D 0.30m	Grey brown silty sand	None
F1031 L1032	Pit	L 1.75m; W 2.0m; D 0.97m	Light grey brown silty sand	None
F1163 L1164	Pit	L 1.20m; W 2.20m; D 0.28m	Light brown grey silty sand	None

Table 20 Undated discrete pits

A number of shallow pits were situated south of the Phase 1c aisled timber building. Large Pit F1135 was seen to truncate F1133, but both are unrelated to F1152, which was found to truncate F1150 which cut smaller pit F1148 (Fig. 7 & 8). A series of smaller pits, F1126, F1144, F1146, F1148, F1133, F1161 and F1159 were also uncovered. These could represent rubbish pits associated with the aisled building, or could have been used for sand extraction for the kiln (see below). These pits have no direct stratigraphic relationship with the building, but pits F1159 and F1161 (Figs. 8 & 14) appear to cross through the outer southern aisle and pits F1135 and F1133 lie very close to the postulated southern aisle. These spatial relationships suggest that the pits were cut either before the construction of the building, or after its decay and disappearance.

Most of these pits contained residual 2nd – 3rd century pottery and less abraded 3rd – 4th century pottery. Pit F1148 contained 3rd – 4th century pottery, and was cut by later pit F1150, which contained 2nd-3rd century pottery, which suggests either that both pits date to the 3rd century, or that there are high levels of residuality (see Appendix 2). One pit contained pottery dated to the 4th – 5th century, the latest pottery recovered from the site. This pottery, in addition to the presence of building materials suggests that these pits post-date the disuse or alteration of Phase 2 buildings and may date to Phase 3.

Feature	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Findings
F1126 L1127	Pit	L 1.20m; W 1.00m; D 0.65m	Mid brown grey silty sand	Pottery (Late 3 rd -4 th C; 88g) Fe Nail (16g)
F1146 F1147	Pit	L 1.0m; W 0.85m; D 0.30m	Grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Late 2 nd -c.300AD; 27g)
F1144 F1147	Pit	L 1.0m; W 1.10m; D 0.37m	Pink grey silty sand	None
F1148 L1149	Pit	L 1.30m; W 0.95m; D 0.15m	Dark grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -Early 4 th C; 8g) Daub 1g
F1150 L1151	Pit	L 2.30m; W 1.25m; D 0.80m	Orange pink brown silty sand	Pottery (Late 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C; 248g)
F1152 L1153 L1154	Pit	L 4.0m; W 3.75m; D 0.86m	Mid orange brown silty sand Dark orange brown silty sand	Pottery (Mid 2 nd - Early 3 rd C; 182) Daub (7g) Animal Bone (83g) Fe Nail (10g)
F1135 L1136	Pit	L 2.0m; W 2.5m; D 0.30m	Dark brown silty sand	Pottery (Mid 2 nd -4 th C; 114g) Animal Bone (25g)
F1133 L1134	Pit	L 2.85m; W 2.85m; D 0.62m	Mid brown black silty sand	Pottery (Mid 2 nd - 3 rd C; 624g); (3 rd -4 th C; 110g) Tile (767g) Animal bone (147g) Oyster Shell (22g) Fe Nail (11g)
F1161 L1162	Post Hole	L 2.00m; W 1.00m; D 0.40m	Light grey brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 8g) Animal Bone (9g)
F1159 L1160	Post Hole	L 1.00m; W 0.70m; D 0.45m	Mid grey brown silty sand	Pottery (Early/Mid 4 th -5 th C; 131g) Tile (261g) Animal Bone (85g) Fe Nails (2; 6g)

Table 21 Dimensions and fills of large pits to the S and SW of the building, listed from W to E

A row of four Roman stake holes was present within the NE part of the aisled timber building (F1123, F1121, F1119 and F1111; Table 22 below). A further row of slightly larger stake/post holes lay on a similar NNE/SSW axis in the south of the site in the area of slag-rich pits (F1282, F1284 and F1286). Both of these short rows of stakes or posts lay on a similar alignment, and may be the remains of windbreaks, possibly associated with metalworking and blocking the prevailing easterly wind.

Feature/ context	Type	Dimensions	Fill	Finds
Easterly group				
F1123 L1124	Stake Hole	L 0.20m; W 0.40m; D 0.13m	Reddish pink brown silty sand	None
F1121 L1122	Stake Hole	L 0.25m; W 0.20m; D 0.20m	Reddish pink brown silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 25g)
F1119 L1120	Stake Hole	L 0.25m; W 0.20m; D 0.12m	Mid red brown silty sand	None
F1111 L1112	Stake Hole	L 0.20m; W 0.30m; D 0.14m	Dark grey brown silty sand	None
Westerly group				
F1282 L1283	Post Hole	L 0.28m; W 0.25m; D 0.28m	Dark grey orange silty sand	Pottery (Roman 10g) Hone Stone (169g)
F1284 L1285	Post Hole	L 0.30m; W 0.25m; D 0.32m	Dark grey orange silty sand	Pottery (3 rd -4 th C; 55g) Tile (42g) Struck Flint Flake (7g)
F1286 L1287	Post Hole	L 0.28m; W 0.25m; D 0.28m	Dark grey orange silty sand	None

Table 22 Dimensions and fills of short stake/post lines, listed from N to S

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not thought that any factors hindered the identification of archaeological features or finds during the evaluation or monitoring and recording.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavation revealed significant Roman-British occupation across the southern part of the Phase I extraction area. Sparse dated archaeological features were present in the northern part of the site.

8.2 Elements of Romano-British occupation, with enclosures, a possible droveway, a substantial aisled timber building, a partially-revealed apsidal-ended masonry building, a kiln, a deep well and pits containing metalworking waste were recorded.

8.3 Three main phases of Roman occupation are apparent, with ceramic evidence suggesting occupation from the mid 2nd to 4th century AD. The majority of pottery came from the local Nar Valley industry, some of which were produced in the kiln recorded on the site, in addition to finewares from further afield. Quantities of animal bone consistent with a rural landholding were recovered, in addition to evidence of metal-working in the vicinity of the site. The presence of building materials suggests that tile-roofed masonry structures were present in the area.

8.4 The Fosters End Drove bridleway may have Roman origins; the alignment of some of the enclosures/field systems and the aisled building respect this. Occupation

was more limited in the northern part of excavation Stage 1, though clearly continued into the area of proposed Stage 5 area and probably also continued into the area of previous extraction to the south west.

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Appendix 1 Sites and Monuments Record Information

Entries within close proximity of the site only are shown, though discoveries further afield are mentioned for context and clarity.

SMR No.	Grid Reference	Description
<i>Prehistoric Sites (To first century BC)</i>		
3408	TF 7000 1515	Neolithic lithic implements, mainly scrapers
3422	TF 6710 1491	Bronze Age, Neolithic and Prehistoric quern stones
3434	TF 6829 1421	Palaeolithic handaxe
12279	TF 686 149	Neolithic flaked axehead and polished axehead
12559	TF 678 150	Iron Age ironworking site with furnace, pit, pot, plant remains, briquetage and a torc. Lithic implement also found.
15299	TF 6978 1609	Palaeolithic handaxe
17311	TF 6782 1570	Neolithic polished axehead and scraper
28129	TF 6910 1569	Prehistoric lithic implement
30811	TF 6949 1468	Neolithic leaf arrowhead
30987	TF 675 154	Lithic implements
32859	TF 6700 1505	Prehistoric pot boiler, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint implements at Mill Drove Pit
<i>Roman Sites (1st to 5th century AD)</i>		
3427	TF 672 143	Coin
3432	TF 675 144	Top stones of two puddingstone querns
17372	TF 691 162	Puddingstone quern
28129	TF 6910 1569	Roman brooch, bracelet and unidentified object
29323	TF 6717 1575	Bronze scabbard chape for sword
31095	TF 6970 1667	Brooch 1 st /early 2 nd century
<i>Anglo-Saxon and later medieval (5th to 16th century)</i>		
1062	TF 691 154	Medieval moat and documentary evidence of Crancourt Manor
3401	TF 6932 1628	Medieval twisted green glaze jug handle
3406	TF 698 163	Medieval field system
3418	TF 6910 1626	Late Saxon and Medieval parts of East Winch Church
12559	TF 678 150	Medieval pot with Iron Age metalworking site
23392	TF 6767 1628	Medieval Coin weight found SW of Jackdaw Plantation
28129	TF 6910 1569	Late Saxon harness, Medieval book fitting, two strap fittings, unidentified object, purse, coin, buckle and box, post medieval pot and book fitting found with building material
28459	TF 6872 1521	Early Saxon pot, Middle Saxon pot and pin, Late Saxon brooch, Medieval vessel, two strap fittings, scabbard, dress component, buckle, furniture fitting, locking key, harness and brooch found with building material. 16 th /18 th metalwork and coins also found but not recorded
29323	TF 6717 1575	Brooch 13 th century in bronze
29324	TF 6700 1593	Early 14 th century seal matrix and coin weight
34353	TF 687 155	Locking key found metal detecting dated c. 14 th – 15 th century
35477	TF 6977 1496	Medieval moat
<i>Post-medieval Sites (16th century to present)</i>		
1062	TF 691 154	Moat and building of Crancourt Manor
3418	TF 6910 1626	House and Restoration in 1780s of East Winch Church

11978	TF 693 163	Barn with associated Medieval tiles, bricks and architectural fragments
12559	TF 678 150	Pot found with Iron Age metalworking site
14452	TF 696 168	Aircraft – WW2 crashed 5 May 1944 on practice flight
15049	TF 689 151	Brickworks
21969	TF 6733 1598	Royal Observer Corps Site on the south side A47
30987	TF 675 154	Pot and metal working debris
32380	TF 6986 1594	Pillbox – WW II
32859	TF 6700 1505	Pot, brick, roof tile, punch, harness, spoon, seal and clay smoking pipe at Mill Drove Pit
33840	TF 6935 1623	Hall Farm House, 17 th with later additions
<i>Undated or negative evidence</i>		
37396	TF 672 144	Field walking land off Mill Drove

Appendix 2 The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Introduction

A total of 1527 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 39, 282g were recovered. The average sherd weight is 24.8g (not including amphorae or mortaria). The assemblage has a total estimated vessel equivalence (r.eve) of 20.13 and while it was only possible to reconstruct one vessel, it was possible to examine the form and decoration of the locally produced coarse wares, and make comparisons with published examples with the fine wares. 3.6% of the assemblage from Fosters End Drove, by sherd count, consisted of fine ware, both imported and Romano-British, while the remainder of the assemblage is dominated by products of the Nar Valley industry.

The pottery can be broadly dated to the late 2nd century to the mid/late 3rd century and from the mid/late 3rd century to the 4th century. The main phases of land division and occupation on the site are associated with the earlier period (Phases 1 & 2), while the later period is mainly associated the disuse or alteration of earlier structures and possible metalworking activity (Phase 3). Notable earlier features that have large groups of pottery associated with them include a well and a kiln, both from the earlier phases.

Methodology

The pottery was examined using a x20 microscope, and recorded on *pro forma*. The fabric codes employed are based on the national system (Tomber and Dore 1998). If a fabric did not conform to this system it was designated a code on the same basis reflecting its inclusions, and/or fired state (reduced/oxidised). Form matches refer to Brancaster (Hinchliffe and Sparey Green 1985), Orton Hall Farm (Mackreth 1996), Caister-on-Sea (Darling and Gurney 1993), Chelmsford (Going 1987), and Brampton (Knowles 1977). Samian ware forms refer to the series published by Webster (1996).

Fabric List

Samian Ware	LEZ SA2 RHZ SA TRI SA	Lezoux Samian Ware Rheinzabern Samian Ware Trier Samian Ware
Fine Ware	LNV CC GRC CC COL CC2 OXF RS CNG BS RHL CC	Lower Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware. Great Casterton Colour Coated Ware. Colchester Colour Coated Ware, Type 2 (Late) Oxford Red Slipped Ware Central Gaulish Black Slipped Ware. Lower Rhineland Colour Coated Ware (Late)
White and Buff Ware	LNV WH BRM WH COL WH. UNS BU LNV CW	Lower Nene Valley White Ware Brampton White Ware Colchester White Ware Unspecified Buff Ware Lower Nene Valley Self-Coloured Ware
Coarse Wares	NAR CR NAR OX BB2 WAT RE. ALH RE HAD RE1 HAD RE2 HAD OX GRS BSW ROB SH UNS OX	Nar Valley Coarse Reduced Ware Nar Valley Oxidised Ware Unsources Black Burnished War, Type 2 Wattisfield Reduced Ware Alice Holt Reduced Ware Hadham Reduced Ware 1 Hadham (Burnished) Reduced Ware 2 Hadham Oxidised Ware Unsources Sandy Grey Wares Black Surfaced or Romanising Grey Wares Romano-British Shell Tempered Ware Unsources Oxidised Wares
Other Fabrics	BAT AM2	Baetican (Late) Amphorae

Ceramic Catalogue

Context number	Ceramic listing	Comments	Date
1004 Seg. L	1 x UNS OX2 (8g) 3 x GRS1 (7g)	Non-diagnostic	Roman
1004 Seg. M	1 x NAR CR (16g) 1 x COL CC2 (35g)	COL CC2 is the base of a beaker [Total b.eve: 1.0]	Late 2 nd - Late 3 rd C.
1019 Seg. D	6 x NAR OX (98g) 5 x NAR CR (49g) 8 x BSW2 (72g) 3 x BSW3 (68g) 3 x WAT RE (37g) 2 x GRS2 (6g)	5 sherds of NAR OX join to give a base and lower body profile of a jar (b.eve 0.45), 1 body sherd has a band of rouletting. BSW2 has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.06), comparable to Brancaster 100.6. WAT RE has 2 sherds that join to give the profile of a dish (b.eve 0.40). [Total r.eve: 0.06, b.eve: 0.85]	Late 2 nd - 3 rd C.
1020 Seg. B	1 x NAR CR (21g) 1 x LNV CC (3g)	NAR CR has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.07), Brancaster 99.6. [Total r.eve: 0.07]	Late 2 nd - Early 4 th C.
1020 Seg. C	2 x GRS3 (47g) 3 x NAR OX (83g) 5 x WAT RE (13g) 2 x GRS2 (17g) 2 x BSW2 (19g) 2 x BRM WH (66g)	GRS3 has the rim and body of a narrow necked jar (r.eve 0.10) with multiple cordons on the girth, giving it a corrugated effect. NAR OX has the rim of a dish (r.eve 0.07), Chelmsford 4.2. BRM WH has the base and body (with handle stump) of a flagon, although the 2 sherds do not join (Brampton, Knowles, 1977, fig. 5.2). [Total r.eve: 0.27]	Mid 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C.
1020 Seg. F	1 x WAT RE (61g) 2 x NAR CR (13g)	WAT RE has pedestal base (b.eve 0.80) of a beaker, Chelmsford 40.1. [Total b.eve 0.80]	3 rd - 4 th C.
1034 Seg. A	1 x BB2 (38g)	Rim sherd of bowl (r.eve 0.10) similar to Veralamium 2418 and imitation BB1 forms at Exeter (fig. 25.1). It is a shallow convex sided bowl with a slightly drooping flange. [Total r.eve: 0.10]	Probably the first quarter of the 3 rd C. but could be Late 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C.
1034 Seg. C	10 x BSW3 (219g) 33 x NAR CR (2161g) 22 x GRS3 (1018g) 1 x LNV WH (86g)	BSW3 has a jar (r.eve 0.10) with an ovoid profile, everted rim and chamfered base. It is decorated with a burnished cordon above a burnished wavy line, and conforms with forms 325/326 at Orton Hall Farm. NAR CR sherds are all from storage jars, including a large base: diameter 11cm (b. eve 0.60). One body sherd is decorated with rustication. GRS3 has a nearly complete jar (r.eve 0.95, b.eve 1.0) with a burnished cordon and zone on the neck and an everted rim, fitting the form series 137-141 at Orton Hall Farm, and 114 at Brancaster. GRS3 also has the rims of 2 jars (r.eve 0.33 and 0.10) Caister 108 and Brancaster 105, also a base (b.eve 0.60) with a footring. LNV WH has soot on the exterior surface, and is not from a mortaria [Total r.eve: 1.48, b.eve: 2.20]	Late 2 nd - Late 3 rd C.

1039	2 x COL CC2 (16g) 3 x WAT RE (69g) 2 x BSW1 (14g) 1 x GRS1 (5g)	COL CC2 is part of a H21 (Chelmsford), cornice rimmed, bag shaped beaker (r.eve 0.12), decorated with a zone of rouletting. WAT RE has the rim of a dish (r.eve 0.23), Chelmsford B2. BSW1 has a rim sherd (r.eve 0.05). [Total r.eve: 0.40]	Mid 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C.
1042	1 x NAR CR (8g)	Non-diagnostic	Late 2 nd – 4 th C.
1048	1 x BSW3 (37g) 1 x GRS2 (6g) 1 x BAT AM2 (362g)	Traces of rustication on BSW3, and a dark/mid grey slip on GRS2. BAT AM2 is a Dressel 20 handle with a makers stamp: possibly similar to fig 117.9 at Verulamium, dating to 140-160AD.	Mid 2 nd – Early 3 rd C.
1050	1 x RHL CC (6g) 1 x GRS3 (8g)	Thin blue/grey slip with wipe marks.	Mid/Late 3 rd – 4 th C.
1052	8 x BSW1 (86g) 1 x NAR OX (17g) 1 x LNV CW (14g) 1 x COL CC2 (6g)	BSW1 has the base of a jar (b.eve 0.12). LNV CW has a body sherd with a handle stump of a jug or flagon. COL CC2 has the rim of a beaker (r.eve 0.08), Chelmsford H34, and Howe, Perrin, and Mackreth (1981) Type 41. [Total r.eve: 0.08, b.eve: 0.12]	Mid 2 nd – Early 3 rd C.
1056	2 x NAR CR (14g)	Non-diagnostic	Late 2 nd – 4 th C.
1061	2 x BB2 (54g) 2 x NAR OX (96g) 3 x BSW1 (22g) 3 x NAR CR (91g) 1 x WAT RE (3g)	BB2 has the rim of a dish (r.eve 0.12), Chelmsford B4, Brancaster 137.1. BSW1 is decorated with 2 parallel grooves. Both sides of WAT RE are burnished. [Total r.eve 0.12]	c.180/90 AD – Mid 3 rd C.
1067	1 x RHZ SA (6g) 1 x WAT RE (5g)	RHZ SA is a rim sherd of a 'Lud Tx' cup (r.eve 0.05) [Total r.eve: 0.05]	c. 160AD – Early 3 rd C.
1071	3 x BB2 (19g) 2 x NAR OX (113g) 1 x GRS2 (2g) 1 x BSW1 (7g)	Base in NAR OX (b.eve 0.30) [Total b.eve: 0.30]	3 rd – Early 4 th C.
1072	1 x LEZ SA2 (1g) 2 x WAT RE (19g) 1 x BSW1 (4g) 2 x BSW3 (26g) 1 x BRM WH (8g)	WAT RE has the rim (r.eve 0.06) of an undesignated vessel	Early 2 nd – Early 3 rd C.
1076	1 x NAR CR (30g) 1 x COL CC2 (2g)	Rim of jar in NAR CR (r.eve 0.15) Brancaster type 100 [Total r.eve 0.15]	Late 2 nd – late 3 rd C.
1078	1 x BSW3 (13g)	Grooved cordon on body sherd	2 nd – 4 th C.
1080	2 x RHZ SA (27g)	The body and flange of a Dr38 bowl	Late 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C.
1082	1 x NAR CR (56g)	Non-diagnostic	Late 2 nd – 4 th C.
1084	1 x BSW2 (2g) 2 x NAR CR (49g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.

1088	28 x BSW3 (350g) 3 x COL WH (158g) 1 x UNS BU (15g) 1 x UNS OX1 (7g) 1 x LNV CC (5g) 17 x NAR CR (253g) 3 x WAT RE (173g) 5 x GRS3 (128g) 17 x NAR OX (693g)	BSW has the rim of a Brancaster 100.16 jar (r.eve 0.30), a Bran. 114 bowl jar (r.eve 0.08), and the rim of a dish (r.eve 0.10). One body sherd is decorated with a cordon containing lines of stabbed decoration, and another is faceted with a zone of rouletting running through the upper half of the facet and on the normal surface. COL WH as a handle from a flagon, and UNS BU the rim of a Che. 10 flagon (r.eve 0.22), this splayed, flat-topped rim does not appear to be associated with the COL WH handle. LNV CC is decorated with exterior rouletting. NAR CR has the rim and base of a jar (r.eve 0.10, b.eve 0.20). WAT RE has the profile of a Bran. 139 shallow dish with a rolled rim (r.eve 0.10). GRS3 has the rim of a Bran 114 bowl jar (r.eve 0.14). [Total r.eve: 1.04, b.eve: 0.20]	3 rd – Late 3 rd C.
1090	2 x BB2 (50g) 1 x GRS1 (3g) 1 x NAR CR (42g)	BB2 has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.05), Brancaster 105. [Total r.eve: 0.05]	3 rd – early 4 th C.
1096	2 x NAR CR (85g) 4 s BSW3 (102g)	NAR CR consists of a Brancaster 100, necked jar with everted rim (r.eve 0.11), and a body sherd decorated with rustication, probably from the same vessel. A rim in BSW3 is also from a Brancaster 100 jar (r.eve 0.10). [Total r.eve: 0.21]	3 rd – 4 th C.
1098	2 x BSW1 (23g) 1 x NAR CR	A rim sherd of an everted rim jar is present in BSW1 [Total r.eve: 0.20]	3 rd – 4 th C.
1104	1 x NAR CR (36g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.
1106	2 x NAR OX (66g) 1 x NAR CR (4g) 1 x BSW1 (175g)	Base in BSW1 (b.eve 0.30). NAR CR has an internal slip/burnish [Total b.eve: 0.30]	3 rd – 4 th C.
1108	1 x BSW1 (75g) 2 x NAR OX (187g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.
1110	1 x UNS OX2 (5g) 1 x GRS3 (43g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.
1114	1 x LNV CC (3g) 5 x GRS3 (97g) 1 x GRS1 (3g)	Rim of jar in GRS3 (r.eve 0.10), Brancaster 100, with rim and external burnish [Total r.eve: 0.10]	Mid 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C.
1116	1 x BSW1 (4g) 1 x BSW3 (6g)	Rouletting on BSW1. BSW3 has a burnished exterior	Late 2 nd – Late 3 rd C.
1122	1 x HAD OX (25g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.
1127	1 x BB2 (25g) 1 x NAR OX (45g) 1 x ROB SH (18g)	BB2 has a narrow, pointed cordon as decoration	Late 3 rd – 4 th C.
1131	7 x BB2 (117g) 1 x WAT RE (15g)	BB2 contains 1 base (b.eve 0.23) that appears to have been worked for use as a board/plate. 1 body sherd of BB2 (4g) is probably from Mucking, Essex and is distinctively different in terms of fabric. WAT RE has rim of dish, that has been burnished (too small for r.eve). [Total b.eve: 0.23]	Mid 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C.

1134	3 x BB2 (110g)	The rim of a B4 dish (r.eve 0.16), a deep dish with flaring sides and an inturned, delineated rim. Although this is well preserved the style has a wide date range. [Total r.eve: 0.16]	3 rd – 4 th C.
1134 Seg. A	10 x BSW3 (104g) 2 x BB2 (11g) 3 x GRS2 (13g) 1 x ROB SH (26g) 1 x LEZ SA (8g) 3 x HAD RE2 (124g) 6 x NAR CR (210g)	BSW 3 has rim of jar (r.eve 0.20) Brancaster 114.13, and from a different vessel with a zone of 5 rows of rouletting. GRS2 has rouletting on one sherd, and rustication on another. HAD RE2 has the profile of a dish (r.eve 0.16) Chelmsford type B2, and similar to Verulamium 1064 (Early – Mid 3 rd C.). NAR CR has 2 bases (b.eve 1.25). ROB SH is extremely abraded in comparison to the other sherds, but is probably the neck of a jar. [Total r.eve: 0.36, b.eve: 1.25]	Mid 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C.
1134 Seg. B	1 x BB2 (8g) 1 x WAT RE (38g) 2 x BSW3 (26g) 3 x NAR OX (56g)	2 Jar rims in BSW3 (r.eve 0.12 and 0.07), both Brancaster 100. WAT RE is decorated with a burnished horizontal line around the body, and BB2 with a cordon with a groove on either side. [Total r.eve: 0.19]	Late 2 nd – 3 rd C.
1136	1 x WAT RE (25g) 6 x BSW3 (89g)	Rim of dish in WAT RE (r.eve 0.08), Chelmsford B4.2, with external black slip. BSW3 contains body sherds probably from a beaker decorated with a zone comprising at least 5 rows of rouletting. [Total r.eve: 0.08]	Late 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C
1138	1 x GRS1 (13g) 1 x WAT RE (6g) 1 x GRS2 (10g) 2 x BSW3 (11g) 1 x NAR OX (13g)	The rim of a jar (r.eve 0.05) is present in GRS1. WAT RE is decorated with 2 inscribed, parallel lines. [Total r.eve: 0.05]	Late 2 nd – 4 th C.
1139	5 x NAR OX (337g) 1 x BRM WH (52g)	NAR OX has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.14), separate body sherds are decorated with narrow comb marks. BRM WH is decorated with a zone of wavy lines.	3 rd C.
1140	3 x BAT AM2 (699g) 2 x BRM WH (175g) 1 x RHZ SA (21g) 3 x NAR OX (116g) 1 x BSW3 (12g)	Handle of BAT AM2. BRM WH is a mortaria fabric, although only body sherds are present. RHZ SA is a DR 31R dish (r.eve 0.10). [Total r.eve: 0.10]	Late 2 nd – Mid 3 rd .
1141	1 x WAT RE (12g)	High quality exterior burnish.	2 nd – 4 th C.
1142	1 x TRI SA (13g) 3 x NAR OX (72g) 3 x BSW1 (42g)	BSW1 has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.22)	Late 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C.
1149	1 x BRM WH (24g) 1 x LNV CC (3g) 2 x BSW3 (8g)	Beaker rim in LNV CC (r.eve 0.10). BSW3 is the rim sherd of a dish (r.eve 0.05), Chelmsford B5.2.1. [Total r.eve: 0.15]	3 rd C.
1151	1 x GRS2 (33g) 1 x BSW2 (8g) 1 x BRM WH (13g) 1 x RHZ SA (17g) 1 x LNV CC (11g) 1 x LNV WH (47g) 3 x NAR CR (114g)	Body sherd of BRM WH is decorated with 2 inscribed wavy lines. RHZ SA is DR 38A, a hemispherical bowl (r.eve 0.08). LNV CC is a body sherd with a cordon and rouletting that probably belonged to a pentice-moulded beaker (fig. 5.56, Howe et al, 1981). LNV WH is a mortaria fabric. [Total r.eve: 0.08]	Late 2 nd – Late 4 th C.

1154	2 x ALH RE (32g) 8 x BSW3 (119g) 2 x BRM WH (99g) 1 x WAT RE (8g) 2 x NAR OX (28g) 1 x GRS1 (8g) 3 x NAR CR (189g) 3 x BB2 (38g) 1 x LNV CC (2g) 1 x GRS3 (5g) 2 x UNS OX2 (5g)	ALH RE is the rim of a bowl (r.eve 0.07), very similar to Verulamium 2577 (c. AD140-200). BSW3 contains the rim of a small jar (r.eve 0.12). 1 body sherd of BSW3 is decorated with 2 parallel grooves with a diagonal comb mark above it, and another with 2 rows of rouletting. 1 body sherd of BRM WH has a cordon decorated on, above, and below with wavy lines. This may be the same vessel as in F1050 L1151. A strap handle in BRM WH is also present and may be related indicating a decorated flagon or jug. NAR CR has the rim of a narrow mouthed jar with an everted rim and fingertip frilling on the rim (r.eve 0.10) Brancaster 85.6. WAT RE has patches of external black slip, and GRS1 has external burnishing. UNS OX2 has traces of rustication. [Total r.eve: 0.29]	Late 2 nd – 3 rd C.
1156	2 x BSW3 (44g) 6 x BSW2 (90g)	BSW3 has the rim of a necked bowl (r.eve 0.08), Brancaster 114. BSW2 has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.10) Brancaster 100, with burnishing on the rim and exterior, [Total r.eve: 0.18]	Late 2 nd – 3 rd C.
1160	4 x BSW3 (19g) 2 x NAR CR (73g) 2 x GRS1 (20g) 1 x NAR OX (1g) 1 x OXF RS (18g)	Rustication on body sherd of BSW3. OXF RS is the rim of a dish (r.eve 0.10). [Total r.eve: 0.10]	Mid 4 th C+
1162	1 x GRS3 (8g)	Body sherd of jar shoulder with a cordon.	3 rd – 4 th C.
1172	65 x NAR CR (1830g) 4 x GRS3 (94g) 8 x BSW2 (160g) 8 x BSW3 (212g) 31 x NAR OX (900g) 1 x LNV WH (13g) 4 x HAD OX (123g) 15 x GRS5 (187g) 3 x GRS2 (33g) 7 x UNS OX2 (119g)	NAR CR has 3 rim sherds, probably from necked jars (r.eve 0.06, 0.05, 0.10). 10 Body sherds are decorated with repeated, oblique slashes made with a narrow comb or stick between 2 grooves. 1 sherd is decorated with chevrons (constructed with two dashes) above/below a wavy line; another decorated with chevrons on a raised cordon above/ below a wavy line on the body. GRS3 contains a bowl (r.eve 0.08) Chelmsford type C1. NAR OX contains the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.15), it is exactly the same type of vessel as in F1177 – see below for detail. NAR OX also has body sherds decorated with narrow comb marks, one with vertical strokes below a groove, and another with opposing oblique strokes above and below a groove forming a disjointed chevron effect. HAD OX has wavy line decoration, plus non-diagnostic rims in GRS5 and 2 (r.eve 0.05, 0.07) and bases in BSW2 and 3 (b.eve 0.4, 1.0). BSW 3 also exhibits narrow comb marks. [Total r.eve: 0.56, b.eve: 1.4]	Early 3 rd – Early 4 th C.

1173	25 x NAR OX (1079g) 14 x GRS5 (276g) 12 x GRS2 (275g) 4 x GRS4 (193g) 11 x NAR CR (173g)	NAR OX contains a jar (r.eve 0.15, b.eve 0.20) Chelmsford type G17, decorated with a zone of slashing on the shoulder cordon, above a wavy line. There is also a fragment of NAR OX with burnished latticing on that belongs to the same vessel as in F1172 and F1177, see below for description. GRS2 exhibits a splayed jar rim (r.eve 0.10) and body sherds with strokes of vertical combed decoration. The rim and decoration are from the same vessel but do not join. GRS5 contains 2 rim sherds (r.eve 0.10 and 0.05), the former from a Chelmsford type G9 jar. [Total r.eve: 0.40, b.eve: 0.50]	3 rd - 4 th C.
1174	17 x NAR CR (428g) 11 x GRS5 (145g) 6 x NAR OX (226g) 7 x UNS OX (108g) 1 x GRS4 (25g) 2 x BSW2 (19g) 1 x BSW3 (10g) 1 x GRS1 (11g)	NAR CR is decorated with a wavy line above/below a zone of narrow comb marks/slashing. The 2 are separated by a groove. UNSOX2 contains the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.08) Brancaster type 101, the exterior of this vessel is burnished. A body sherd of UNS OX2 exhibits narrow strokes of comb decoration above/below a groove, and a base (b.eve 0.10) has a small circle impressed onto the interior surface. Due to the small nature of the fragment it cannot be concluded whether this may or may not have been intentional decoration. A jar rim is also present in GRS1 (r.eve 0.05). [Total r.eve: 0.13, b.eve: 0.10]	3 rd - 4 th C.
1175	3 x NAR CR (182g) 6 x NAR OX (161g) 1 x BSW3 (9g) 1 s GRS1 (13g)	NAR CR decorated body sherds belong to the same vessel (Brancaster type 101) as those found in L1181. NAR OX body sherd is decorated with a large oblique slash above a wavy line, a fragment of base from this vessel is also present (b.eve 0.15) and shows marks from being wheel thrown, although other body sherds do not. (Total b.eve: 0.15)	3 rd - Early 4 th C.
1176	24 x NAR CR (1392g) 5 x UNS OX2 (56g) 4 x GRS1 (101g) 3 x BSW1 (21g)	19 sherds of NAR CR are from a Brancaster type 100 jar (r.eve 0.10); the best surviving fragments belong to the base (b.eve 0.20). Another NAR CR vessel has a rough black slip on the exterior and wipe marks on the interior; 5 sherds are from this vessel. [Total r.eve: 0.10, b.eve: 0.20]	3 rd - 4 th C.
1177	5 x NAR CR (422g) 2 x GRS4 (59g) 2 x NAR OX (135g) 1 x GRS5 (11g)	NAR CR contains the base and rim (b.eve and r.eve: 0.13) of a jar, but the two do not join. The shoulder is decorated with a slashed cordon. NAR OX contains the rim of an everted rim (almost flat topped), necked jar (r.eve 0.15) similar to type G10 at Chelmsford with a burnished lattice on the shoulder cordon. It is part of the same vessel as in L1172. The decorative style is similar to Upper Nene Valley products found at Milton Keynes (Marney 1989, fig. 41.22). GRS4 contains a fragment of base (b.eve 0.20) [Total r.eve: 0.28, b.eve: 0.33]	Late 2 nd - Late 3 rd C.

1178	85 x NAR CR (3114g) 1 x GRS5 (82g) 5 x GRS2 (56g) 5 x NAR OX (120g)	A near complete NAR CR jar (r.eve 1.0, b.eve 0.8) is present. The form of the jar is similar to G23.3 at Chelmsford. It has a zone of burnished lattice decoration around the neck and 2 grooves around the shoulder. Other NAR CR body sherds are decorated with a wavy line above/below a zone of slashing. The two zones are separated by a groove.	3 rd - 4 th C.
1179	1 x LNV CC (5g) 1 x GRS1 (6g) 11 x NAR OX (405g) 20 x GRS4 (339g) 7 x GRS5 (296g) 3 x UNS OX2 (58g) 8 x NAR CR (144g)	LNV CC has white over slip decoration that would have formed part of a scroll design. NAR OX is the rim of a necked jar (r.eve 0.30) with a neck cordon of burnished latticing and a groove on the shoulder. It is exactly the same form as the jar in L1172/L1177 but a separate vessel. A C2 shallow bowl (r.eve 0.10) is also present in NAR OX, as is a body sherd of a jar with a zone of burnishing, above a zone of narrow comb strokes on the shoulder. Jar bases are present in GRS4 and GRS5 (b.eve 0.30 and 0.10, as is one non-diagnostic rim in GRS4 (r.eve 0.10). Body sherds of NAR CR are decorated with vertical slashing. [Total r.eve: 0.50, b.eve: 0.40]	Early 3 rd - Early 4 th C.
1180	2 x NAR OX (139g) 2 x GRS4 (68g)	1 body sherd of NAR OX has a zone of oblique slashing above/below a zone of inscribed wavy lines.	3 rd - Early 4 th C.
1181	6 x NAR OX (260g) 12 x NAR CR (313g) 4 x GRS4 (59g)	NAR CR has a jar (r.eve 0.03, b.eve 0.07) Brancaster type 101, decorated with a burnished cordon beneath the rim, above a zone of narrow vertical comb marks/slashes, above a wavy line. The Brancaster example is almost identical, except it lacks the zone of comb marks. 4 sherds join to make the rim and body, but they do not join with the base. It is also similar to G10.2.1 at Chelmsford (dating up to the late 2 nd C.) NAR OX has a Brancaster type 100 jar (r.eve 0.13) decorated with a burnished zone beneath the rim, above a zone of oblique, narrow comb marks. GRS4 has an indeterminate vessel rim (r.eve 0.11) that has been misfired leaving it with a laminate fracture. Other body sherds in this fabric have burnished/burnished lattice zones of decoration. [Total r.eve: 0.27, b.eve: 0.07]	3 rd - Early 4 th C.
1182	1 x NAR OX (28g) 2 x NAR CR (38g)	NAR OX is the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.08). The interior, top of the rim and, where present, the neck were burnished. NAR CR has one body sherd that was decorated with a zone of burnishing and a zone of vertical narrow comb marks/slashes. This is part of the same vessel found in L1181 and L1175. [Total r.eve: 0.08]	3 rd - Early 4 th C.

1183	9 x NAR CR (811g) 4 x NAR OX (134g) 5 x GRS3 (259g)	NAR CR and GRS3 both have necked jars that are similar in form to the Brancaster 100/101 types but do not match any given forms. NAR CR (r.eve 0.55, b.eve 0.40) is narrow, necked with a cordon at the base of the neck, and a more globular profile. The base shows marks from being wheel thrown, and a slight foot ring. GRS3 (r.eve 0.15, b.eve 0.12) has a neck with a steeper profile. In both cases no decoration survives although the cordons and forms suggest that they would have been decorated, and in both cases the rim/body sherds do not join with the base. [Total r.eve: 0.70, b.eve: 0.52]	3 rd – Early 4 th C.
1185	1 x LNV CC (79g)	A flanged bowl (r.eve 0.17). The form matches Brancaster 69, fig. 7.79 (Howe, Perrin, and Mackreth, 1981), and figs.64. 288/289 (Perrin, 1999). Almost certainly produced at Stibbington in the Lower Nene Valley. [Total r.eve: 0.17]	Later 3 rd – 4 th C.
1185 Seg. A	4 x NAR CR (108g) 1 x GRS2 (17g)	NAR CR has a base (b.eve 0.85), and a body sherd – decorated with a zone of oblique rustication (and the trace of a second identical zone beneath it). These are from the same vessel, probably a jar. GRS2 has the rim (r.eve 0.05), probably from a jar that fits into the Brancaster type 100 series. [Total r.eve: 0.05, b.eve: 0.85]	3 rd – 4 th C.
1185 Seb. B	2 x BB2 (25g) 1 x BSW3 (5g) 3 x GRS2 (57g)	BB2 is decorated with horizontal grooves.	Late 2 nd – 3 rd /Early 4 th C.
1185 Seg. C	1 x NAR OX (57g) 2 x GRS2 (21g)	NAR OX has a 'panel' of stabbed dot decoration. This may extend all the way round the vessel and not be a panel, but it is not possible to tell from this one sherd. The fabric is typical of NAR OX but the decoration is not; it may be that this is an earlier vessel than others and the potter is copying another style, or it may just be less common.	(Mid?) 3 rd C.
1187	1 x LEZ SA2 (53g) 10 x NAR OX (599g) 1 x GRS3 (12g) 5 x NAR CR (133g) 1 x GRS4 (3g)	LEZ SA2 is the base and footring of a Dr31R dish (b.eve 0.15), with rouletting on the interior of the base. NAR OX is a storage jar (r.eve 0.22) of Brancaster type 99.1. Separate body sherds from this vessel have grooves and 2 rows of oblique slashes in opposite directions, or a row of slashed chevrons and a groove. However none of the rim or body fragments join to give a further impression of the scheme of decoration. (Total r.eve: 0.22, b.eve 0.15)	Late 2 nd – 3 rd C.
1190	1 x LNV CC (1g) 1 x GRS4 (12g)	GRS4 has the folded rim of a Chelmsford B2.1 dish (r.eve 0.06).	Late 2 nd – Late 3 rd C.
1192	1 x NAR OX (9g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.
1195	1 x WAT RE (10g)	Non-diagnostic	2 nd – 4 th C.
1197	1 x GRS1 (7g)	Partial external black burnish survives	2 nd – 4 th C.
1199	1 x BSW2 (7g) 1 x BSW1 (1g)	BSW2 is decorated with a burnished lattice	2 nd – 4 th C.
1200	1 x UNS OX1 (10g)	Decorated with a burnished wavy line	2 nd – 4 th C.
1204	1 x NAR CR (37g)	Base (b.eve 0.20) cannot be assigned a vessel	3 rd – 4 th C.

1205	4 x GRS3 (20g) 6 x NAR OX (98g) 1 x GRS4 (36g) 7 x UNS OX2 (191g) 2 x NAR CR (53g) 1 x BSW1 (4g)	NAR OX has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.06) Brancaster 100, v. similar to 100.18. The exterior of the rim and a cordon at the top of the body, have been burnished, and beneath them there is a zone of vertical slashes/narrow comb marks. Another body sherd is decorated with 2 rows of short, oblique slash marks tilted in opposing directions. UNS OX2 has the rim of a necked jar (r.eve 0.05) with a cordon containing a burnished lattice on the neck. [Total r.eve: 0.11]	3 rd – Early 4 th C.
1206	1 x NAR OX (40g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.
1207	2 x GRS1 (13g) 1 x BSW1 (16g) 2 x NAR CR (123g) 2 x NAR OX (118g) 1 x BSW3 (5g)	2 fragments of NAR OX are the neck and body of a jar, with a shoulder cordon decorated with a burnished lattice. It is from the same type of vessel as in (1172), (1177), and (1179).	3 rd – Early 4 th C.
1209 Seg. A	1 x BSW3 (43g) 4 x NAR CR (51g) 1 x GRS1 (16g) 1 x BSW1 (9g) 1 x TRI SA (6g)	BSW3 has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.43). It is the same vessel as in (1209B) and (1217A).	Late 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C.
1209 Seg. B	6 x BSW3 (192g) 2 x NAR CR (34g) 1 x GRS1 (6g)	BSW3 has the rim and body of a Brancaster 100 jar (r.eve 0.11). It is the same vessel as in (1209A) and (1217A)	3 rd – Early 4 th C.
1210	2 x BSW3 (48g) 5 x NAR CR (135g)	NAR CR has a body sherd with oblique rustication around the body of the vessel, and a groove at the base of the neck. BSW3 has the rim of a Brancaster 150.3 dish (r.eve 0.07)	3 rd – early 4 th C.
1210 Seg. B	3 x NAR CR (34g)	NAR CR is the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.10)	3 rd – 4 th C.
1214	1 x BSW1 (5g)	BSW1 is rim of jar (r.eve 0.05)	Roman
1216 Seg. A	1 x NAR CR (11g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.
1217 Seg. A	1 x BSW3 (92g) 5 x NAR CR (253g) 1 x LNV WH (145g) 2 x BSW1 (15g)	BSW3 is a body sherd from the jar also present in L1209 Segs. A & B. NAR CR is a body sherd decorated with a cordon containing oblique slashing set above a wavy line on the body of the vessel. BSW1 has the everted rim of a jar (r.eve 0.05), and LNV WH a base, probably belonging to a mortaria (b.eve 0.30). [Total r.eve: 0.05, b.eve: 0.30]	3 rd – Early 4 th C.
1219 Seg. A	1 x GRS2 (11g) 6 x NAR CR (131g) 1 x BSW3 (20g) 2 x NAR OX (34g)	NAR CR has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.11). The exterior of GRS2 has been burnished.	3 rd – Early 4 th C.
1226	3 x NAR CR (80g) 2 x BSW1 (66g) 2 x ROB SH (18g) 1 x WAT RE (11g) 1 x UNS OX1 (6g)	NAR CR has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.07), decorated with a wavy line. BSW1 has the rim of a jar with a burnished exterior, and ROB SH also has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.08) [Total r.eve; 0.15]	Mid 3 rd – 4 th C.
1230 Seg. A	3 x BSW1 (47g) 1 x NAR CR (21g)	BSW1 has the rims of dishes Brancaster type 153.3 (r.eve 0.07) and Che. 5.2 (r.eve 0.07). NAR CR has been decorated with a wavy line. [Total r.eve 0.14]	3 rd – Early 4 th C.

1230 Seg. B	2 x BSW3 (8g)	Rim sherd (r.eve 0.05) cannot be assigned a vessel	Roman.
1230 Seg. L	3 x WAT RE (82g) 1 x UNS OX (2g) 2 x NAR CR (25g)	NAR CR has the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.06), and WAT RE a base (b.eve 0.22) of an undefined vessel. [Total r.eve 0.06, b.eve 0.22]	3 rd - Early 4 th C.
1232	2 x BSW2 (30g)	Base (b.eve 0.12)	Roman
1236	1 x BSW3 (3g)	Non-diagnostic	
1237	4 x BSW2 (39g) 2 x UNS OX2 (8g) 3 x GRS5 (25g) 1 x ROB SH (3g) 2 x OXF RS (12g)	BSW2 has the rim of a Brancaster 100.15 jar (r.eve 0.12), decorated with at least 3 burnished hoops around the body, and a Brancaster 150/151 shallow dish. OXF RS has a small body sherd with 2 rows of finger impressions to decorate it. [Total r.eve: 0.12]	Late 3 rd - 4 th C.
1239 Seg. B	1 x NAR OX (78g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd - 4 th C.
1239 Seg. D	3 x NAR CR (129g)	All sherds are from a Brancaster 100 jar (r.eve 0.14), decorated with rustication.	3 rd - Early 4 th C.
1241	1 x BRM WH (77g) 1 x NAR CR (128g) 1 x GRS2 (8g) 1 x BSW1 (15g) 2 x WAT RE (111g)	WAT RE is a v.fine fabric. The vessel is a shallow dish (r.eve 0.11). The form is similar to 379 and 418 at Orton Hall farm, and close to C2 at Chelmsford. It may be a copy of Samian form Dr31, 31R with a slightly drooping rim. BRM WH is from a mortaria, and GRS2 is from a bowl (r.eve 0.06) [Total r.eve: 0.17]	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C.
1243	1 x NAR CR (44g) 3 x ROB SH (83g)	NAR CR has the rims of 2 jars (r.eve 0.05, 0.06). ROB SH has the undecut rim of a jar (r.eve 0.12) [Total r.eve 0.23]	Mid/Late 3 rd - 4 th C.
1245 Seg. A	1 x NAR CR (17g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd - 4 th C.
1245 Seg. E	1 x GRS1 (9g) 2 x BSW3 (12g) 1 x NAR OX (9g)	GRS1 is a Brancaster 150/151 dish (r.eve 0.05)	3 rd - Early 4 th C.
1247 Seg. A	4 x BSW2 (56g)	Rim too small for further diagnosis	Roman.
1247 Seg. B	1 x NAR OX (17g) 5 x UNS BW (92g)	UNS BW is Late Iron Age fabric; 2 handmade jars are present (r.eve 0.08, 0.11) [Total r.eve: 0.19]	3 rd C? with residual LIA.
1250	5 x NAR CR (130g)	Bands of rilling on 1 body sherd	3 rd - 4 th C.
1252 Seg. A	1 x GRS1 (8g)	Non-diagnostic	Roman.
1252 Seg. B	1 x NAR CR (18g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd - 4 th C.
1253	2 x GRS3 (28g)	GRS3 is the rim of a Bran. 101.2 jar (r.eve 0.07)	3 rd - 4 th C.
1257	1 x ROB SH (20g) 3 x BSW2 (17g) 1 x BSW1 (12g) 1 x UNS OX2 (6g)	ROB SH is the rim of a jar (r.eve 0.05) [Total r.eve: 0.05]	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C.

1260	55 x BSW (873g) 2 x LNV CC (26g) 8 x NAR CR (162g) 7 x HAD OX (62g) 1 x OXF RS (5g) 34 x ROB SH (273g)	BSW3 has the rim and body of a C8 (Chelmsford) bowl (r.eve 0.12), imitating Samian form Dr38. It is part of the same vessel as is in (1273). BSW3 also has a faceted bowl/jar (r.eve 0.13) with burnished leaf decoration. It is very similar to figs 144.243/244 at Caister, Norfolk. Also present are the rims of 3 jars with everted rims (r.eve 0.30, 0.10, 0.40), as well as body sherds decorated with rouletting, and a beaded band between grooves separately. NAR CR has a splayed rim from a jar (r.eve 0.07). HAD OX has the rim and handle stump from a flagon (r.eve 0.30). OXF RS is a small sherd, prob. from a base, that has been decorated with a rosette stamp, very similar to fig.97.414 at Orton Hall Farm. ROB SH has the highly vesiculated rims of 2 jars (r.eve 0.20, 0.08) and a dish (r.eve 0.07). [Total r.eve:1.77]	Mid - Late 4 th C.
1266	2 x LEZ SA2 (61g) 1 x GRS1 (167g) 1 x GRS2 (44g) 2 x GRC CC (23g) 1 x CNG BS (21g)	LEZ SA2 is the footring, base, and body of a DR38 hemispherical bowl with a drooping flange. GRS1 is a large body sherd from a jar with horizontal lines of stabbed decoration. GRC CC and CNG BS are both bases of beakers (b.eve 1.0 and 1.0) [Total b.eve: 2.0]	Mid - Late 2 nd C.
1267	27 x BRM WH (529g) 1 x GRS1 (55g)	BRM WH has body sherds decorated with wavy lines. At least 6 sherds join with the base (b.eve 1.0). GRS1 is the rim and body of a Brancaster 100 jar (r.eve 0.13) decorated with at least 3 horizontal lines of stabbed decoration. It is part of the same vessel as in L1266. [Total r.eve:0.13, b.eve 1.0]	Mid 2 nd - Early 3 rd C.
1268	2 x LEZ SA2 (78g) 5 x BRM WH (396g) 1 x LNV WH (20g) 1 x WAT RE (40g) 4 x GRS2 (206g) 2 x BSW1 (53g)	LEZ SA2 has the rim and base of a Dr37b hemispherical, decorated bowl (r.eve: 0.08, b.eve 0.13). The ovolo probably belongs to Cinnamus, but the panelled decoration below is not clear. 1 sherd of BRM WH belongs to the base of a mortaria (b.eve 0.40), another is decorated with wavy lines. The rim and necks of 2 tall, narrow necked flagons are present in LNV WH (r.eve 1.0) and WAT RE (r.eve 1.0). LNV WH is a very fine fabric and may actually be an import. GRS2 is a Brancaster 114.8 bowl jar (r.eve 0.20). [Total r.eve: 2.28, b.eve: 0.53]	Mid 2 nd - Early 3 rd C.
1269	53 x BSW1 (353g) 1 x LEZ SA2 (56g) 1 x HAD RE1 (45g) 1 x WAT RE (54g) 1 x GRS4 (45g) 2 x GRS1 (46g) 2 x NAR OX (59g)	LEZ SA2 is the rim of a Dr 31R bowl (r.eve 0.07). HAD RE1 is the rim of a Brancaster type 101 jar (r.eve 0.11), and WAT RE the rim of a Brancaster type 134.1 dish (r.eve 0.13). [Total r.eve: 0.31]	Mid - Late 2 nd C.
1271	1 x LNV CC (100g) 1 x ROB SH (24g) 1 x NAR CR (16g) 1 x HAD OX (20g)	LNV CC is the rim of a bow with a flange and bead rim (r.eve 0.35) Brancaster type 69.1, type 260 (Perrin, 1999), it is probably a Stubbington product. ROB SH is a slightly undercut rim (r.eve0.08), form unclear. [Total r.eve: 0.43]	Late 3 rd -4 th C.

1273	6 x BSW3 (332g) 39 x ROB SH (358g) 1 x LEZ SA2 (23g) 8 x NAR CR (202g) 1 x UNS OX2 (34g) 2 x HAD OX (39g) 4 x LNV CC (172g) 4 x GRS1 (50g) 1 x CNG BS (7g)	BSW3 has the rim of a C8 (Chelmsford) bowl with flange (r.eve 0.10). It is part of the same vessel as the rim in L1260. Also present in BSW3 is the profile of a dish with a slightly inturned, delineated rim (r.eve 0.25, b.eve 1.0). ROB SH has the rims of 3 jars (r.eve 0.07, 0.05, 0.13) all with varying everted rims, and 1 flat base (b.eve 0.35). LNV CC has the rim and body of a bowl (r.eve 0.11) Brancaster type 64.1 and Chelmsford 8.1.1: an imitation of the Samian form Dr38. A LNV CC base has also been reused as a spindle whorl. GRS 1 has the rim of a bowl jar (r.eve 0.13) that has had its rim and external surface burnished. [Total r.eve: 0.84, b.eve: 1.35]	Mid/Late 3 rd C. – c.AD400.
1275	1 x LNV CC (39g) 1 x GRS (5g)	LNV CC has a base with a footing. [Total b.eve: 0.15]	3 rd – 4 th C.
1277 Seg. A	1 x BRM WH (160g) 1 x OXF RS (4g) 2 x LNV CC (74g) 3 x ROB SH (19g) 1 x BSW1 (5g)	BRM WH is the rim (r.eve 0.40) of a 2 handled flagon with a 'D' shaped rim. It is similar to J8 (Chelmsford) and E7 (Ivy Chimneys, Witham) but not a match. [Total r.eve: 0.40]	4 th C. +
1277 Seg. B	1 x BSW3 (19g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C.
1278 Seg. B	3 x GRS3 (57g) 1 x NAR CR (31g)	GRS3 is a base. [Total b.eve: 0.15]	3 rd – 4 th C.
1279 Seg. A	1 x LNV CC (3g) 1 x WAT RE (4g) 2 x BSW1 (10g) 1 x ROB SH (10g)	LNV CC is the rim of a H20 (Chelmsford), bag shaped beaker with a cornice rim (r.eve 0.12). WAT RE has a rim sherd from a jar (r.eve 0.09). [Total r.eve: 0.21]	Mid 3 rd – 4 th C.
1281	1 x GRS1 (28g)	Non-diagnostic	Roman
1283	1 x BSW1 (10g)	Decorated with 2 burnished bands	Roman
1285	2 x BSW3 (41g) 2 x NAR OX (14g)	Non-diagnostic	3 rd – 4 th C
1289	1 x GRS5 (14g) 1 x LNV CC (7g) 1 x NAR OX (18g)	LNV CC has a line of rouletted decoration, and NAR OX is decorated with a row of chevrons (formed by rough rouletting or by neat stabbing)	Mid 3 rd – 4 th C.

Total No. of Sherds: 1527.

Total Weight: 39, 282g (including Amphora: 1061g, and Mortaria: 713g)

Total r.eve: 20.13

Total b.eve: 19.69

Discussion

The majority of the pottery was produced by the Nar Valley pottery industry. The Nar Valley kilns were principally in production in the 3rd century (Gurney 1998; Hinchliffe and Sparey Green 1985), with known examples at Pentney, Shouldham, and Middleton.

The majority of pottery dates from the late 2nd century to 3rd century AD. A date 200-275 AD is most likely, but it must be noted that Nar Valley products continue to be found with 4th century and later pottery. The features assigned to the earlier phase were principally dated by the Samian sherds, and by the association of 'Icenian' style decoration on the coarse ware with material from Brancaster (Hinchliffe and Sparey Green 1985) and Blackborough End (Gurney 1998).

Only 11 features were securely dated to the later phases of activity

- Phase 2b Pits F1208 and F1184
- Phase 2c Pits with slag. F1225, F1235, F1240, F1254, F1259, F1272, F1270, and Pit/Gully F1276
- Phase 2c Pit with slag in the SE sector, F1242

These features could only be differentiated by the presence of finewares imported from Oxford and identifiable products from the Lower Nene Valley. The latter include bowls with a flange and a bead rim in LNV CC (from aisled building corner posthole, F1288 L1289). The finewares are also copied in the locally produced BSW products (from Pits F1272 L1273, F1259 L1260). Also indicative of a later date is the increasing presence of shell tempered ware in contexts dating from the late 3rd century, 4th century or later. This trend has been illustrated at Brancaster with the differences between the 1977 and 1974 excavations (Hinchliffe and Sparey Green 1985).

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East Winch, Norfolk

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Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Building material	Animal Bone	Other
1003	1004	L	Ditch Fill	Roman	15g	Tile, 150g		Slag, 711g
"	"	M	Ditch Fill	Late 2 nd - 3 rd C	51g	?Tile, 9g		Slag, 3200g
1005	1006	E	Ditch Fill				124g	
"	"	F	"			Brick/Tile (1 frag), 790g		Glass frags (Wine bottle), 280g
1011	1012		Posthole Fill				1g	Fe Nail, 5g
1019	1020	B	Ditch Fill	Late 2 nd - 3 rd C	24g		57g	Fe Nail, 15g
"	"	C	"	Mid 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C	265g	Tile, 3778g	18g	
"	"	D	"	Late 2 nd - 3 rd C	330g	Daub, 112g		
"	"	F	"	3 rd - 4 th C	74g			Fe Nail, 19g
1033	1034	A	Ditch Fill	Late 2 nd - 3 rd C	38g		37g	Slag (1 frag), 16g
"	"	C	Ditch Fill	Late 2 nd - 3 rd C	3984g		26g	
1039	1040		Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C	104g	Daub, 20g	3g	
1041	1042		Pit Fill	Late 2 nd - 4 th C	8g	Daub, 268g		
1043	1044		Pit Fill			Tile (1 frag), 432g ?Daub, 40g		
1045	1046		Pit Fill			Daub/Fired Clay, 1043g		Fe Nail, 39g
1047	1048		Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C	404g		86g	
1049	1050		Pit Fill	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C	14g	Tile, 3020g Daub, 36g Mortar, 55g	12g	Fe Nail, 22g
1051	1052		Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd - Early 3 rd C	123g	Daub, 219g Tile, 36g		SF 2: Cu Alloy Spoon, 4g
1055	1056		Pit Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	14g	Tile, 91g	47g	Fe Nail, 18g
1058	1059		Pit Fill			Daub, 3g	74g	
1060	1061		Posthole Fill	Late 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C	281g		7g	
1066	1067		Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd - Early/Mid 3 rd C	11g			
1070	1071		Pit Fill	3 rd - Mid 4 th C	141g	Daub, 14g		Fe Nail, 6g
1070	1072		Pit Fill	Early 2 nd - Early 3 rd C	58g			
1075	1076		Pit Fill	Late 2 nd - Late 3 rd C	32g	CBM, 105g	1g	Fe Nail, 7g
1077	1078		Pit Fill	2 nd - 4 th C	13g			
1079	1080		Pit Fill	Late 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C	27g			
1081	1082		Pit Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	56g			

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Building material	Animal Bone	Other
1083	1084		Posthole Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	51g			
1087	1088		Pit Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	1737g	Daub, 65g	185g	Fe Nail, 5g Slag, 787g Glass Fragment, 2g
1089	1090		Pit Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	95g	Daub, 82g	25g	Fe Nail, 5g
1091	1092		Pit Fill					SF 1: Cu Alloy Pin with Glass Head, 4g
1093	1094		Pit Fill			Tile, 12g		
1095	1096		Pit Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	187g	Tile, 130g	11g	Glass vessel frag (handle), 14g Oyster Shell, 36g
1097	1098		Pit Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	35g		31g	Slag, 3g
1101	1102		Posthole Fill					Fe Nail, 20g
1103	1104		Pit Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	36g		3g	Fe Nail, 7g
1105	1106		Posthole Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	245g			
1107	1108		Pit Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	262g	Tile, 298g ?Daub, 171g	19g	
1109	1110		Pit Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	48g			
1113	1114		Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd – Early 3 rd C	103g	Daub, 118g	<1g	Fe Nail, 12g
1115	1116		Pit Fill	Late 2 nd – Late 3 rd C	10g			
1121	1122		Stakehole Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	25g			
1126	1127		Pit Fill	Late 3 rd – 4 th C	88g			Fe Nail, 16g
1130	1131		Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C	132g			
1133	1134		Pit Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	110g	Tile, 484g	42g	
"	"	A	Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C	496g	?Tile, 273g	105g	Fe Nail, 11g Oyster Shell, 22g
"	"	B	Pit Fill	Late 2 nd – 3 rd C	128g		7g	Oyster Shell, 31g
1135	1136		Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd – 4 th C	114g		25g	16g
1137	1138		Pit Fill	2 nd – 4 th C	53g	Tile, 16g Daub, 40g		B. Flint, 4g
"	1139		Well Lining	3 rd – 4 th C	389g			
"	1140		Fill of Well	Late 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C	1023g		2g	
"	1141		Fill of Well	2 nd – 4 th C	12g		21g	
"	1142		Fill of Well	Late 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C	126g		3g	
"	1266		Fill of Well	Mid – Late 2 nd C	316g	Daub, 10g		
"	1267		Layer in Well	Mid 2 nd – Early 3 rd C	584g			

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Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Building material	Animal Bone	Other
"	1268		Fill of Well	Mid 2 nd – Early 3 rd C	766g	Daub, 30g	10g	Slag, 401g Lava Quern Fragments, 2899g
"	1269		Fill of Well	Mid – Late 2 nd C	417g		40g	Slag, 208g
1146	1147		Pit Fill	Late 2 nd – c. 300 AD	27g			
1148	1149		Pit Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	8g	Daub, 1g		
1150	1151		Pit Fill	Late 2 nd – Mid 3 rd C	248g			
1152	1154		Pit Fill	Mid 2 nd – Early 3 rd C	182g	Daub, 7g	83g	Fe Nail, 10g
1155	1156		Gully Fill	Late 2 nd – 3 rd C	134g			Fe Nails (2), 8g ?Slag, 50g
1157	1158		Posthole Fill					Fe Nail, 9g
1159	1160		Posthole Fill	Early/Mid 4 th – 5 th C	131g	Tile, 261g	85g	Fe Nails (2), 6g
1161	1162		Posthole Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	8g		9g	
1170	1172		Kiln Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	3671g	Kiln Lining, 3122g		Slag, 305g Burnt Flint, 15g
"	1173		Kiln Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	1996g	Kiln Lining, 5202g	11g	Burnt Flint, 117g
"	1174		Kiln Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	916g	Kiln Lining, 1241g Tile, 20g	60g	Burnt Flint, 35g
"	1175		Kiln Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	365g	Kiln Lining, 841g		
"	1176		Kiln Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	1570g	Kiln Lining, 1648g		
"	1177		Kiln Fill	Late 2 nd – Late 3 rd C	627g	Kiln Lining, 253g		
"	1178		Kiln Fill	Late 2 nd – Early 4 th C	3372g	Kiln Lining, 1392g		
"	1179		Kiln Fill	Early 3 rd – Early 4 th C	1253g	Kiln Lining, 4083g		
"	1180		Kiln Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	207g	Kiln Lining, 531g		
"	1181		Kiln Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	632g	Kiln Lining, 2607g		
"	1182		Kiln Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	66g	Kiln Lining, 1951g		
"	1183		Kiln Support Shelf	3 rd – Early 4 th C	1274g	Kiln Lining/ Furniture, 2182g Ceramic Kiln Supports (4)		
"	1204		Kiln Fill	3 rd – 4 th C	37g		216g	
"	1205		Kiln Fill	- 3 rd – Early 4 th C	476g	Kiln Lining, 2613g		?Burnt Flint, 59g
"	1206		Kiln Fill	- 3 rd – Early 4 th C	40g	Kiln Lining, 488g		
"	1207		Kiln Fill	Early 3 rd – Early 4 th C	255g	Kiln Lining, 1841g		
1184	1185		Pit Fill	Late 3 rd – 4 th C	79g	Kiln Lining, 1796g		SF 3: Cu Alloy Coin, <1g
"	"	A	Pit Fill	3 rd – Early 4 th C	125g			
"	"	B	Pit Fill	3 rd C	212g	Tile, 490g	57g	

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Building material	Animal Bone	Other
"	"	C	Pit Fill	Late 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C	78g	Tile, 1157g		Slag, 48g
1186	1187		Posthole Fill	Late 2 nd - 3 rd C	800g			
1189	1190		Posthole Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	13g			
1191	1192		Posthole Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	9g			
1194	1195		Posthole Fill	2 nd - 4 th C	10g	Tile, 456g	94g	
1196	1197		Posthole Fill	Roman	7g	Daub, 9g		
1198	1199		Ditch Fill	2 nd - 4 th C	8g	Daub/?Kiln Lining, 10g Brick, 22g		
1200	1201		Posthole Fill	Roman	10g	Fired Clay, 2g		
1208	1209		Pit/Well Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	26g	Mortar, 2475g		
"	"	A	Pit/Well Fill	Mid 2 nd - Mid 3 rd C	125g	Tile, 9463g	1g	Slag, 78g
"	"	B	Pit/Well Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	232g	Tile, 8582g Mortar, 289g		
"	1210		Pit/Well Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	183g	Tile, 6762g Mortar, 73g	324g	Slag, 468g
"	1210	B	Pit/Well Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	34g	Tile, 1734g		
"	1216	A	Pit/Well Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	11g	Tile, 67g	860g	
"	1217		Pit/Well Fill			Fired Clay, 5g		
"	"	A	Pit/Well Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	490g	Tile, 3567g	196g	Slag, 196g Lava Quern Frag, 71g Oyster Shell, 25g
"	1219	A	Pit/Well Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	196g		666g	
1213	1214		Cobbles	Roman	5g			
1225	1226		Pit Fill	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C	181g		72g	Slag, 41g
1227	1228		Pit Fill					Slag, 641g
1229	1230	A	Ditch Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	68g	Tile, 124g	9g	Slag, 73g
"	"	B	Ditch Fill	Roman	8g			Slag, 245g Fe Object, 15g
"	"	L	Ditch Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	109g	Fired Clay, 24g		Slag, 73g
1231	1232		Pit Fill	Roman	30g			Slag, 298g
1235	1236		Layer in Pit	2 nd - 4 th C	3g			
"	1237		Pit Fill	Late 3 rd - 4 th C	87g	Fired Clay, 39g		Slag, 208g
1238	1239	B	Ditch Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	78g			
"	"	D	Ditch Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	129g	Tile, 526g		Slag, 31g

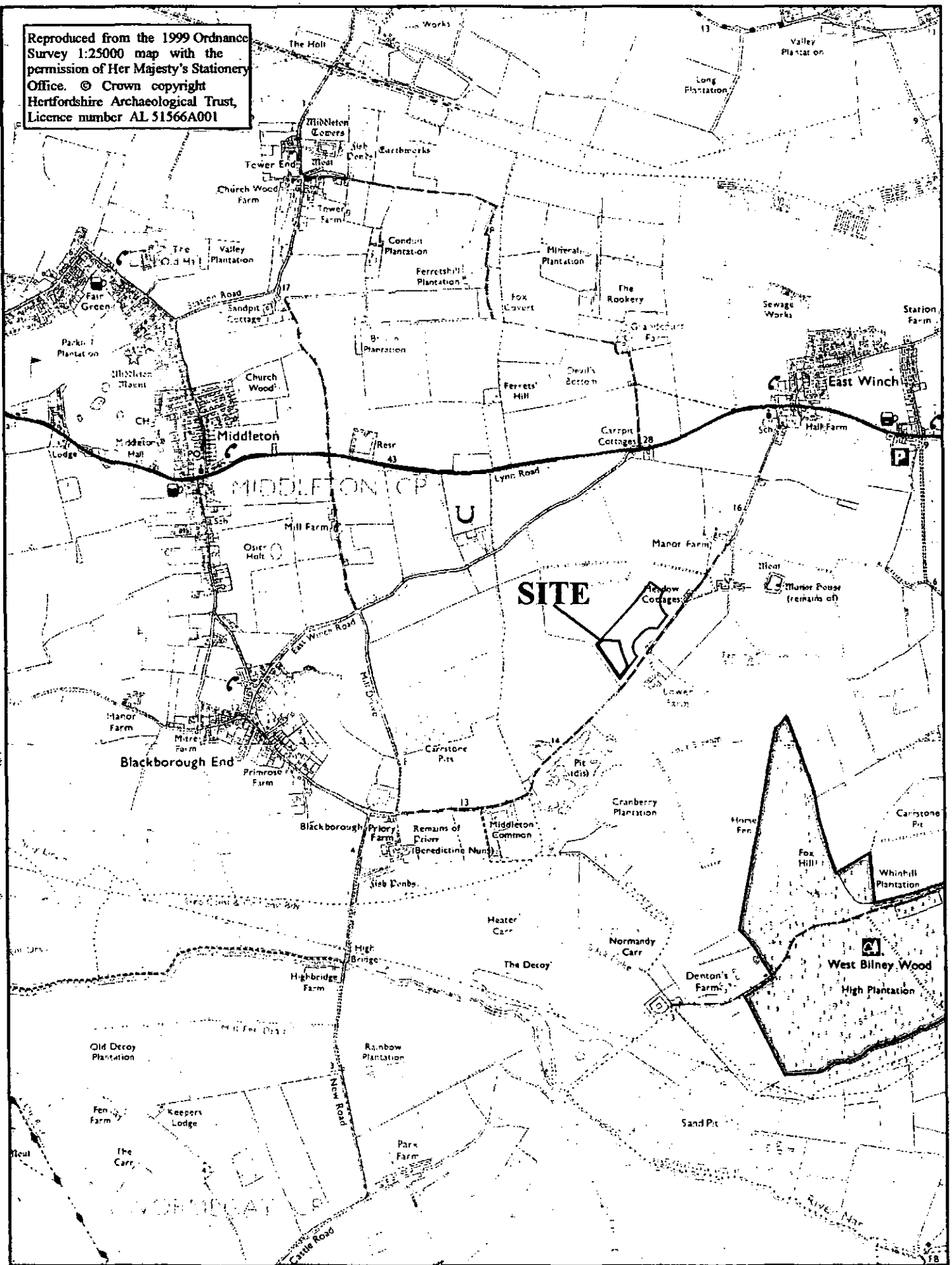
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East Winch, Norfolk

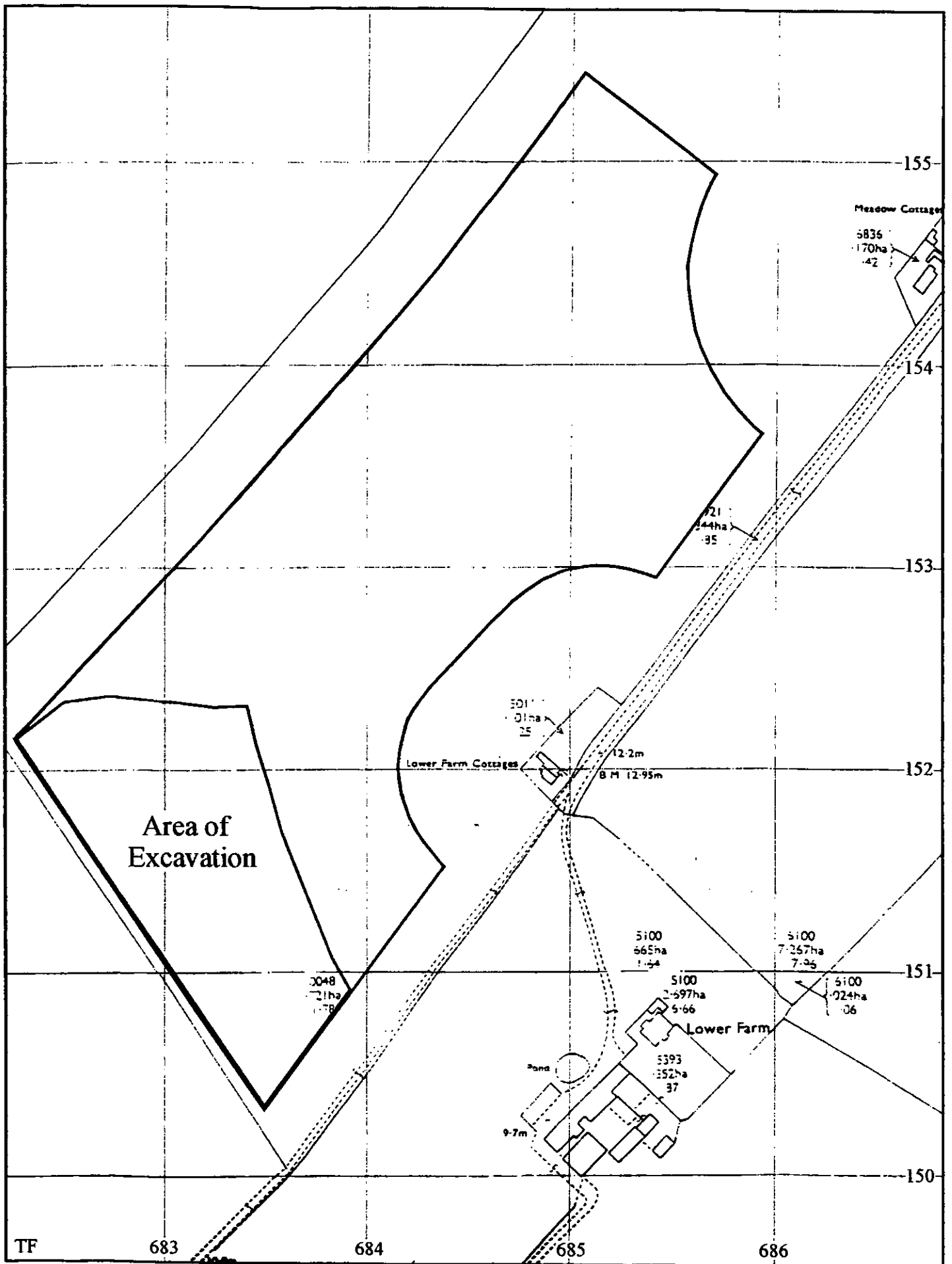
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Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Building material	Animal Bone	Other
1240	1241		Pit Fill	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C	339g			
1242	1243		Pit Fill	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C	127g		11g	Slag, 204g
1244	1245	A	Gully Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	17g	Tile, 220g		
"	"	E	Gully Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C	30g			
1246	1247		Pit Fill			Fired Clay, 150g	52g	Slag, 566g
"	"	A	Pit Fill	Roman	56g			
"	"	B	Pit Fill	3 rd - Early 4 th C (+ residual LIA)	109g			
"	1248		Pit Fill			Fired Clay, 1838g		Fe Nails (2), 64g Slag, 536g
1249	1250		Pit Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	130g			
1251	1252	A	Ditch Fill	Roman	8g			
"	"	B	Ditch Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	18g			
"	1253		Ditch Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	28g			
1256	1257		Pit Fill	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C	55g	Tile, 1733g	3g	Slag, 71g
1259	1260		Posthole Fill	Mid/Late 4 th - 5 th C	1496g	Tile, 74g		Slag, 76g
1270	1271		Posthole Fill	Late 3 rd - 4 th C	160g			Slag, 146g
1272	1273		Pit Fill	4 th - 5 th C	1217g	Tile, 840g	293g	Slag, 9682g Lava Quern Fragment, 35g ✓ Ceramic Spindle Whorl, 36g <i>Whelstone ?</i>
1274	1275		Posthole Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	44g		20g	Slag, 58g
1276	1277	A	Gully Fill	4 th C +	262g			Slag, 618g
"	"	B	Gully Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	19g			
1278	1279	A	Ditch Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	17g			Slag, 10g
"	"	B	Ditch Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	88g			Slag, 139g
1280	1281		Pit Fill	Roman	28g			Oyster Shell, 22g Lava Quern Fragment, 815g
1282	1283		Posthole Fill	Roman	10g			Hone Stone, 169g
1284	1285		Posthole Fill	3 rd - 4 th C	55g	Tile, 42g		Struck Flint flake, 7g
1288	1289		Posthole Fill	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C	39g	Tile, 93g Daub, 6g	20g	

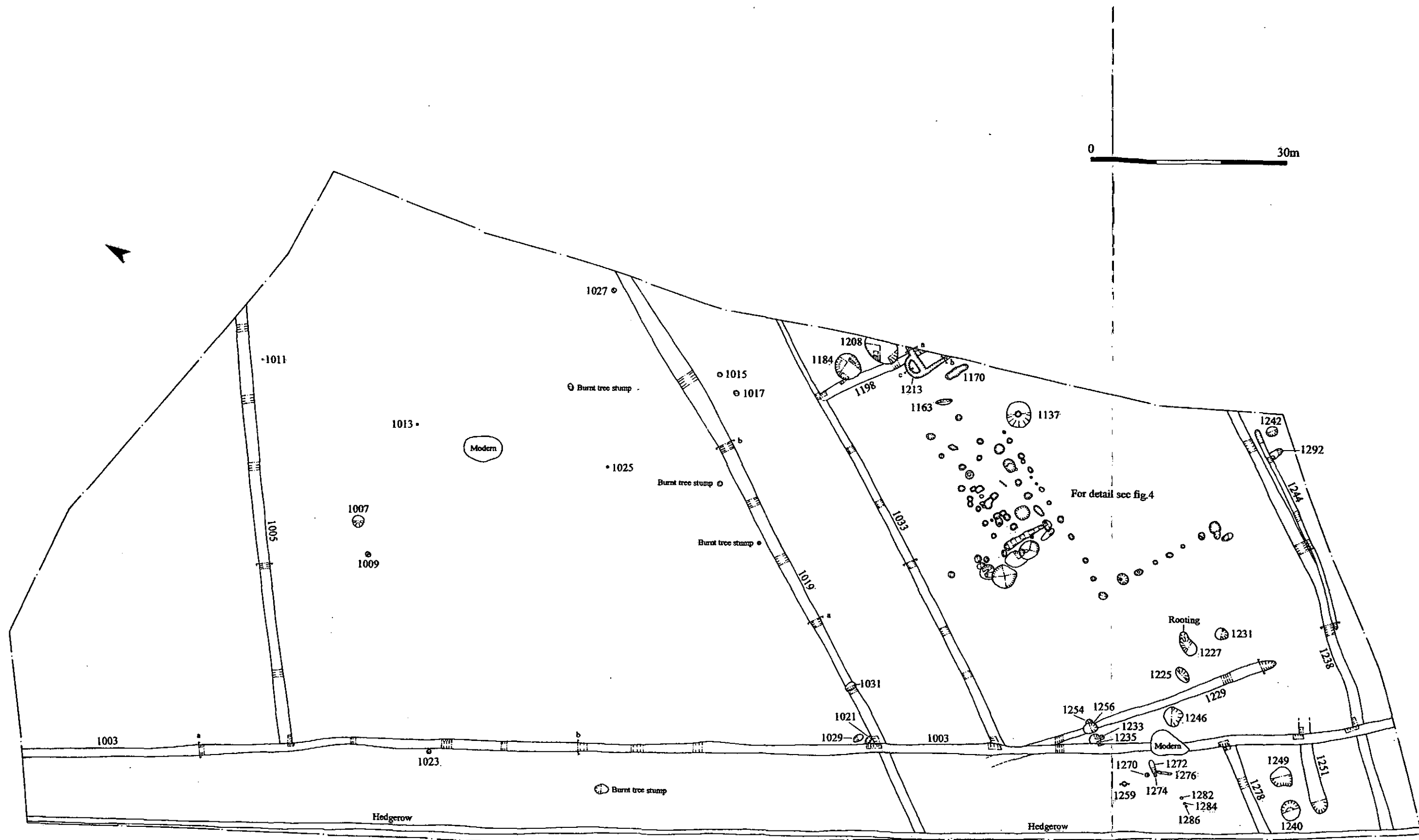
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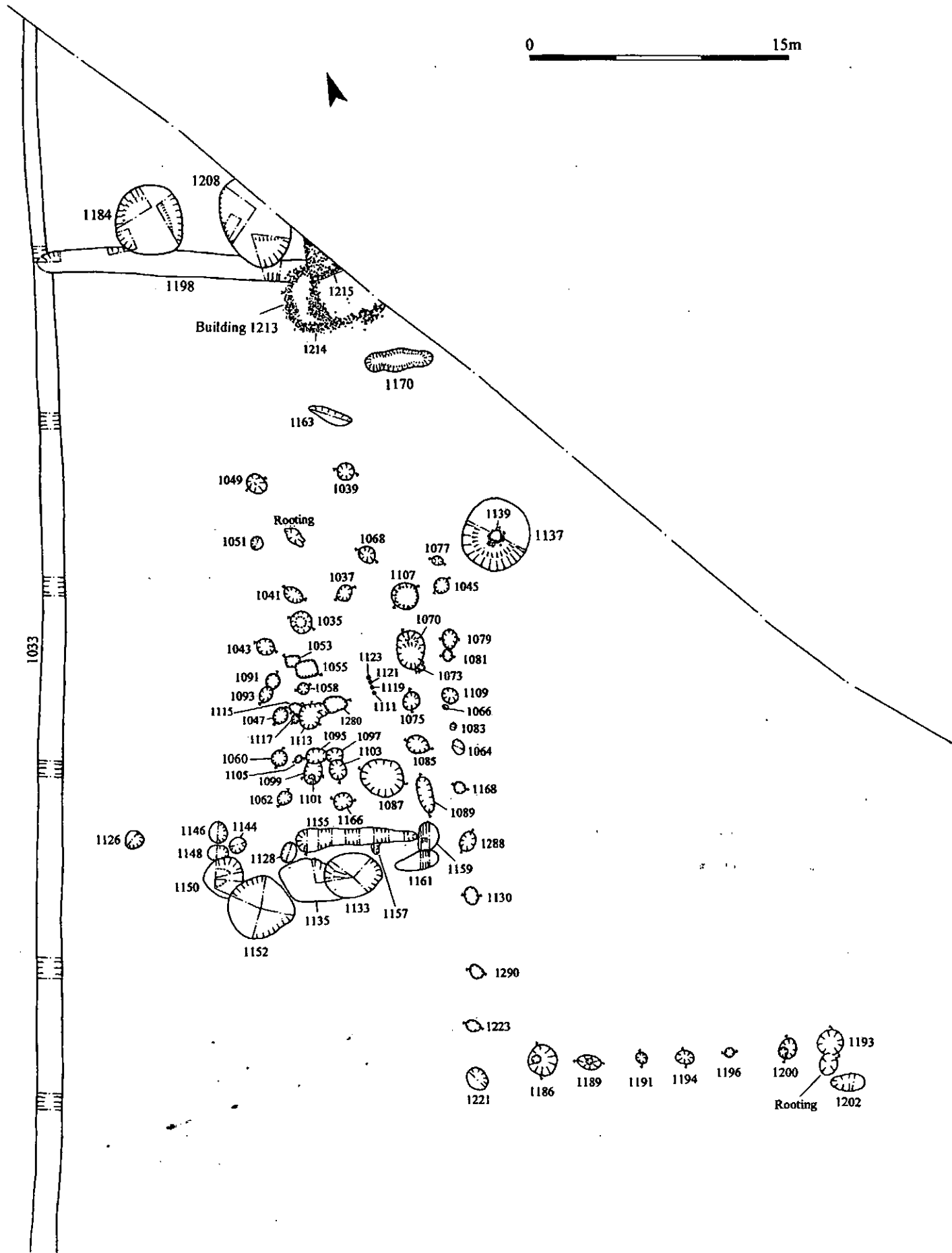
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
Fig.1 Site Location
 Scale: 1:25000



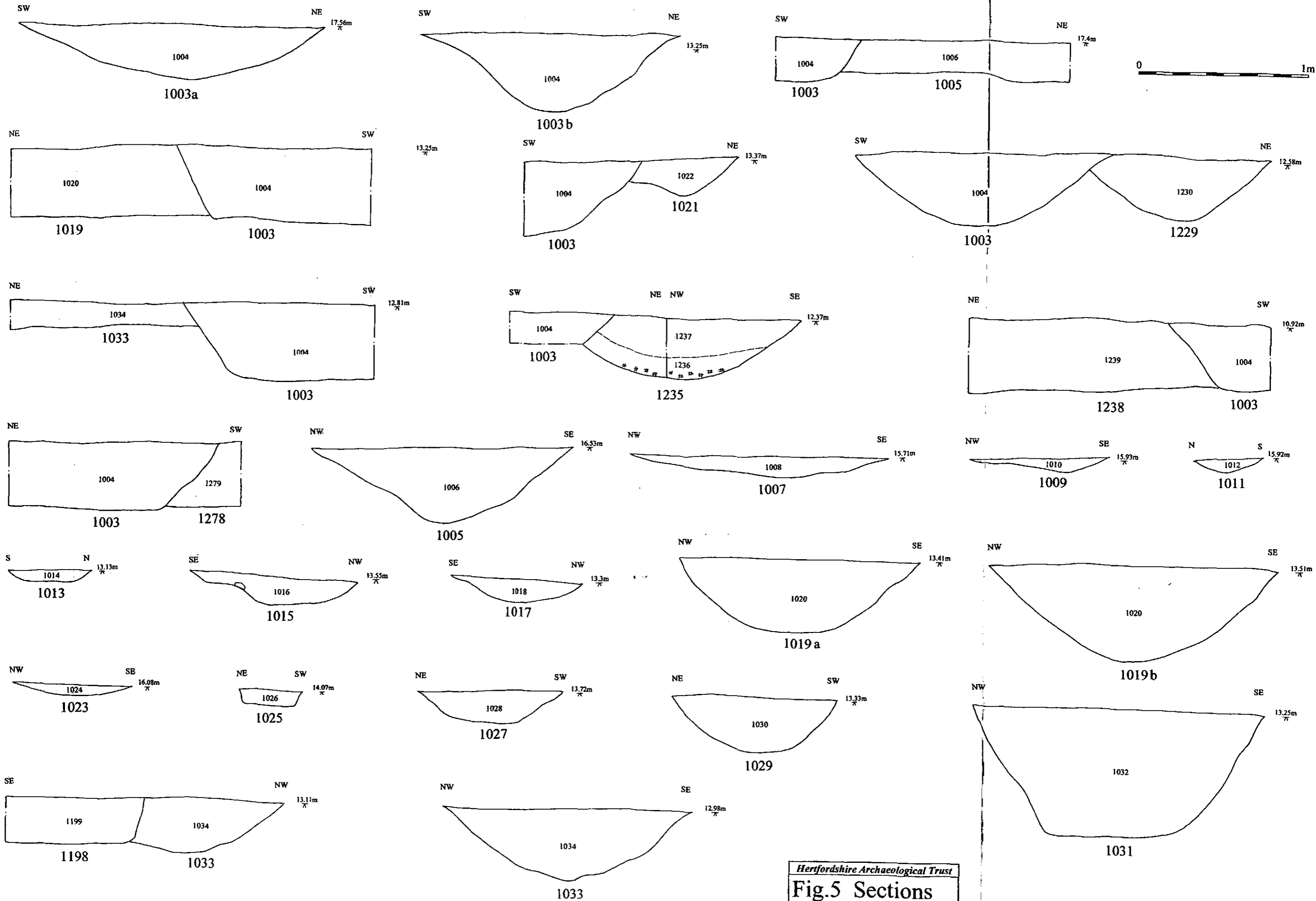
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
Fig.2 Detailed Site Location
 Scale: 1:2500



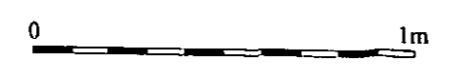
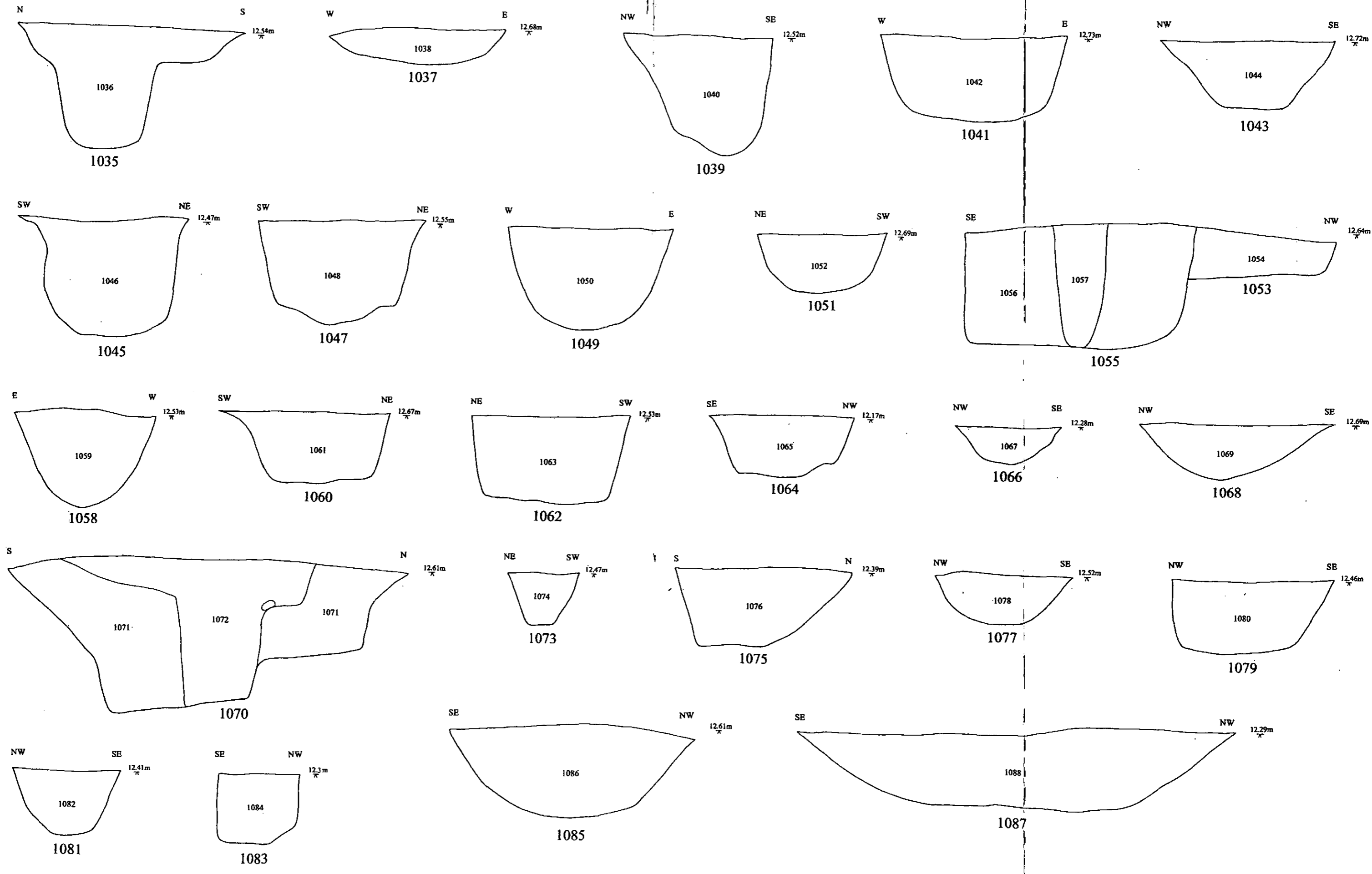
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
Fig.3 Site Plan
 Scale: 1:300 (1:600 at A3)



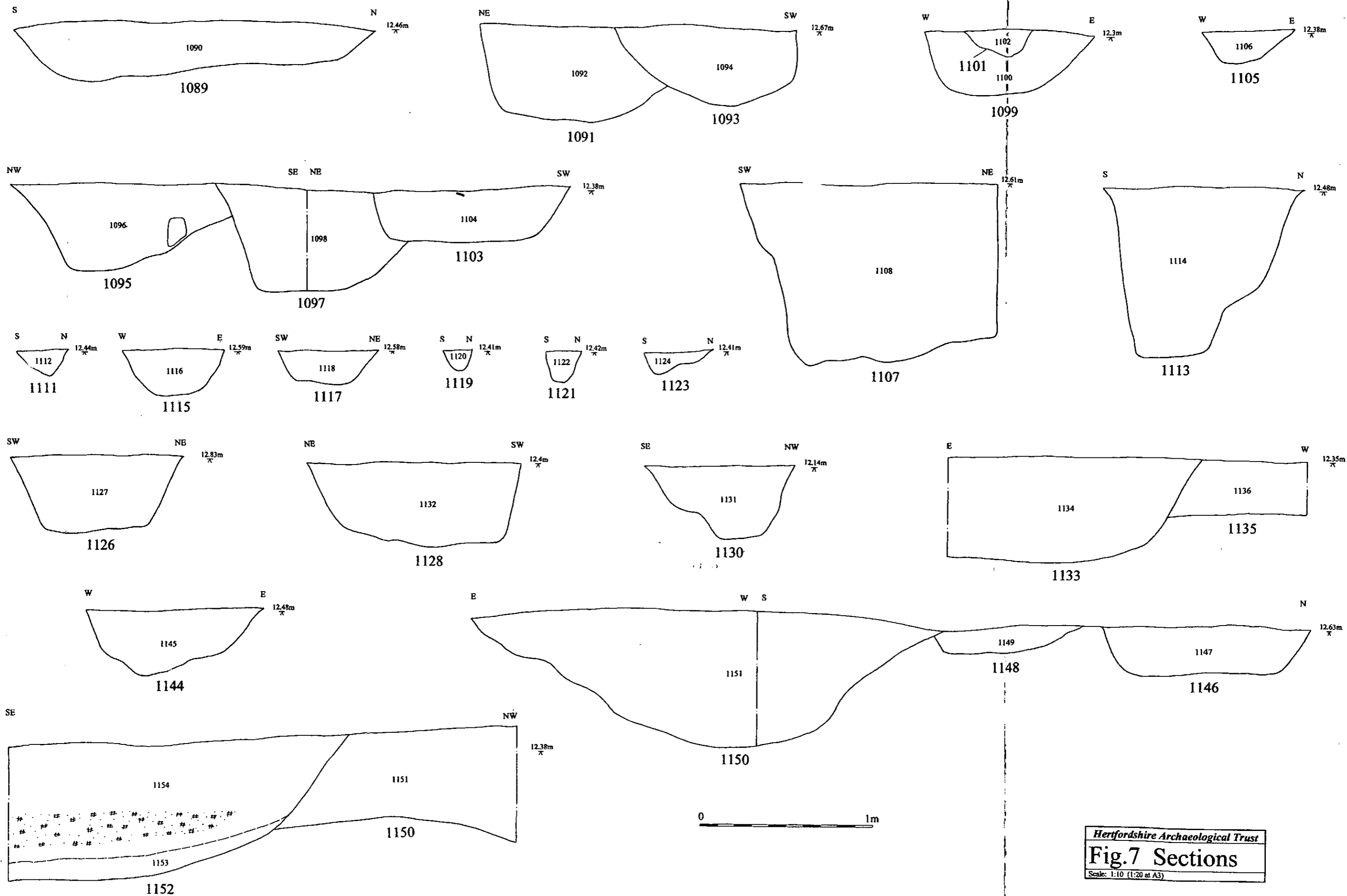
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
Fig.4 Detail of Aisled Building
 Scale: 1:150 (1:300 at A4)



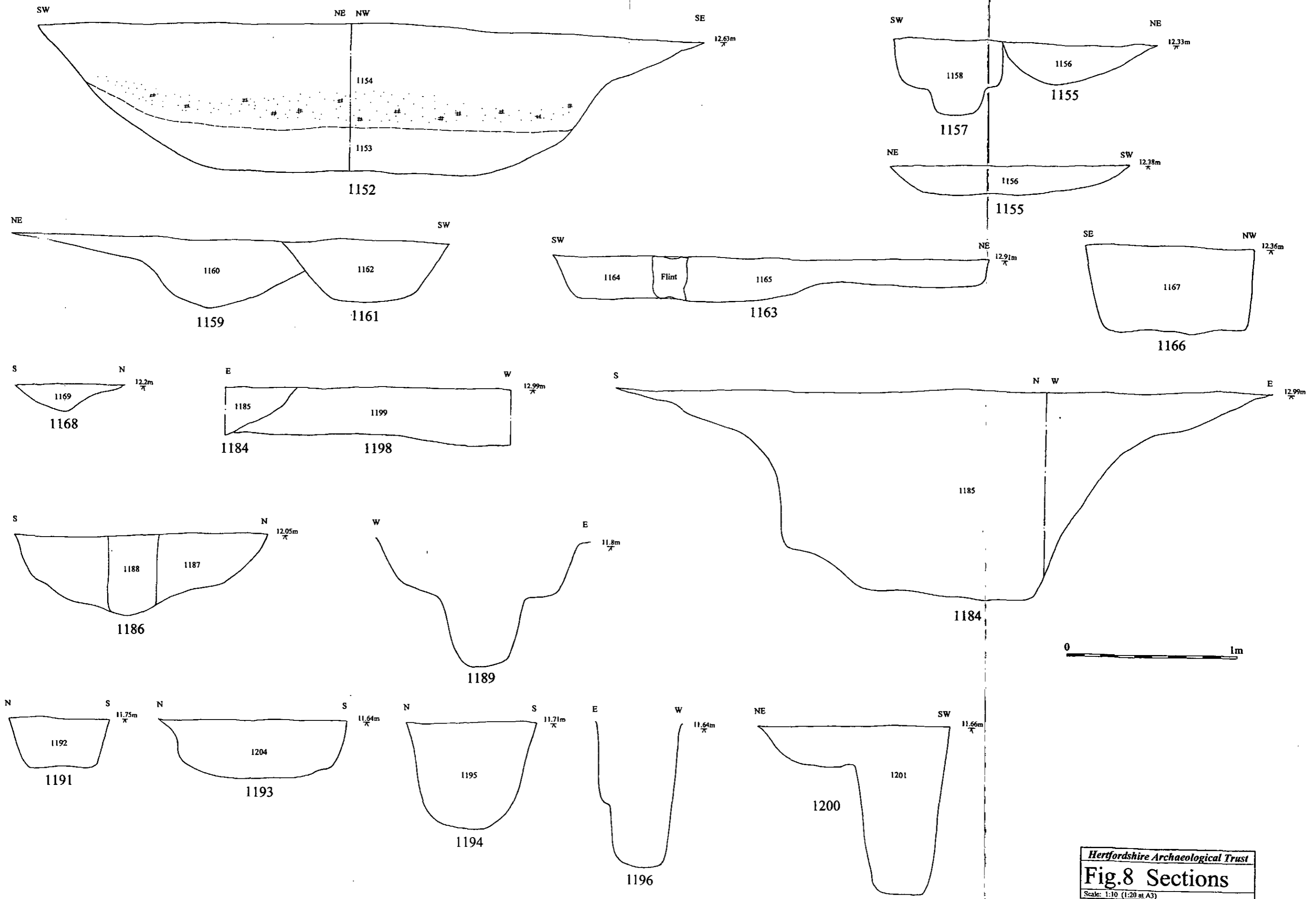
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
Fig.5 Sections
 Scale: 1:10 (1:20 at A3)



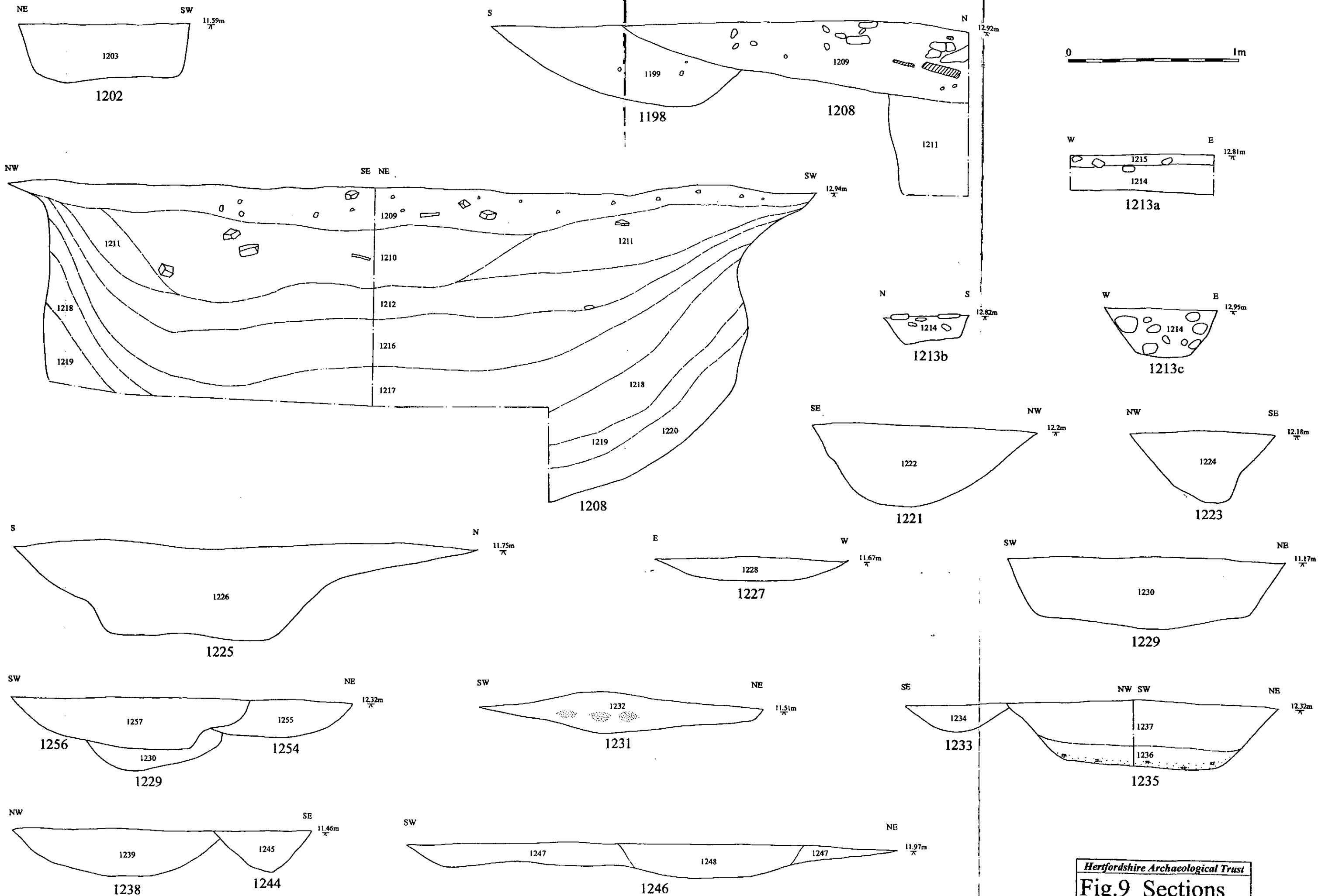
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
Fig.6 Sections
 Scale: 1:10 (1:20 at A3)



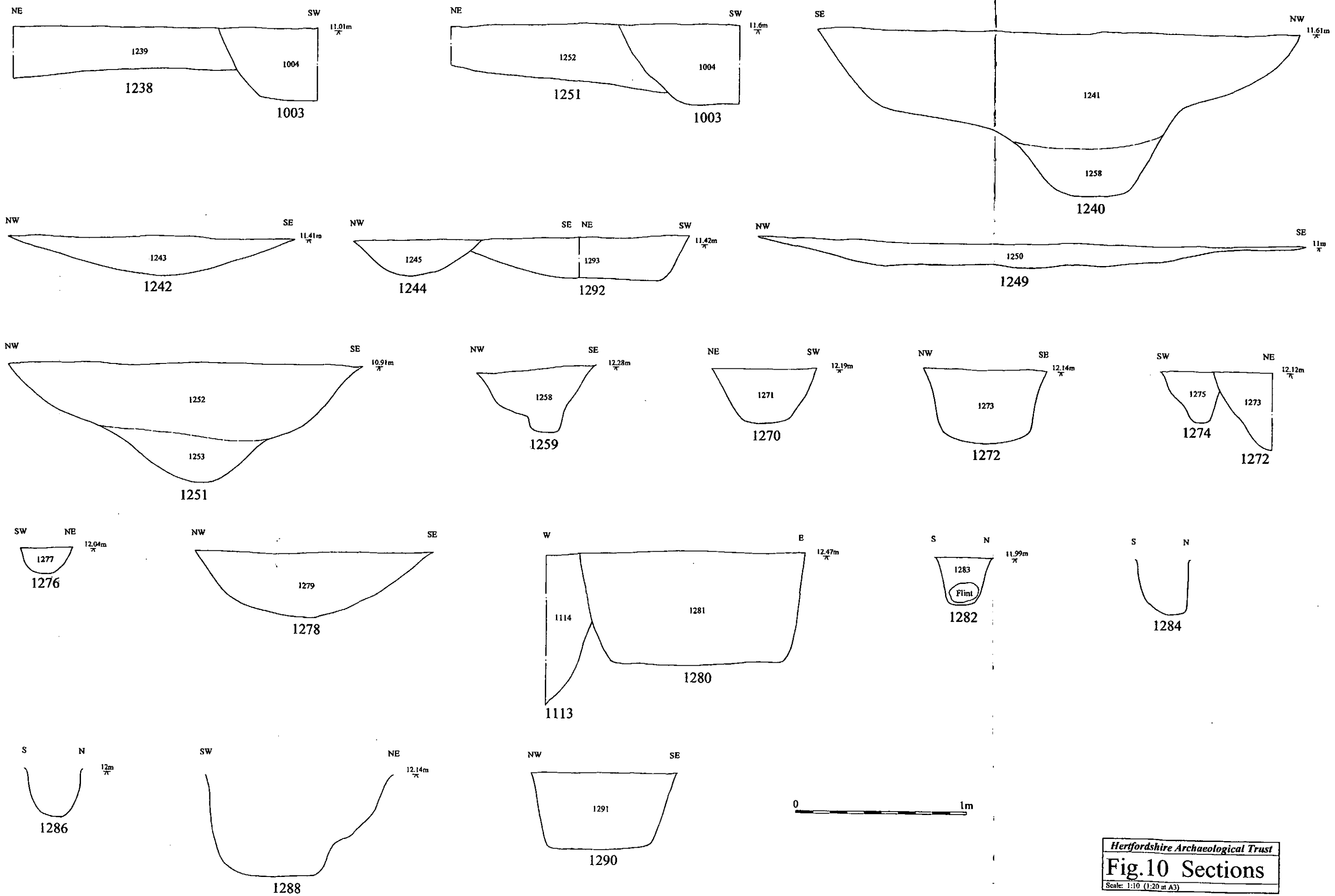
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
Fig.7 Sections
 Scale: 1:10 (1:20 at A3)



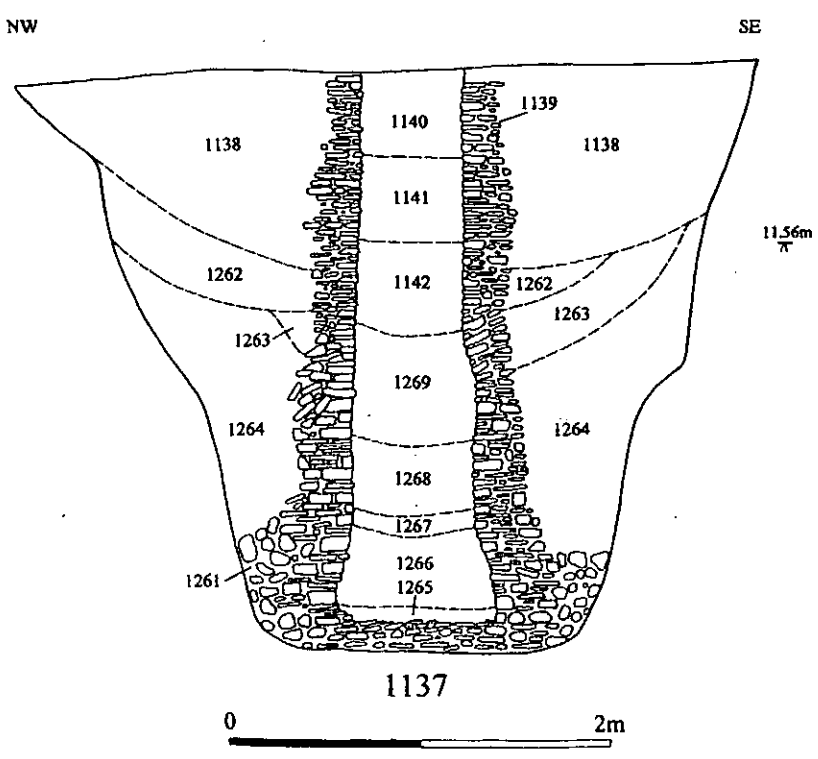
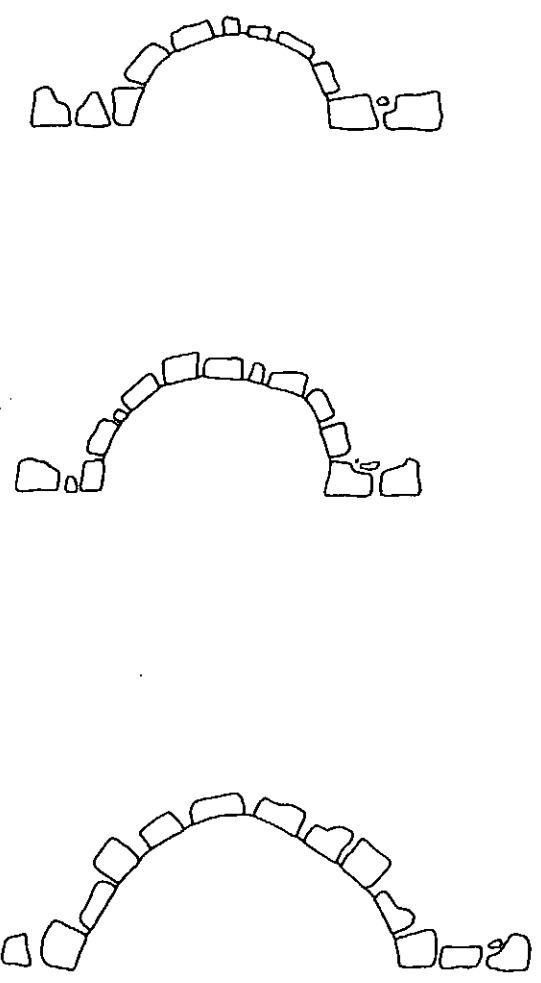
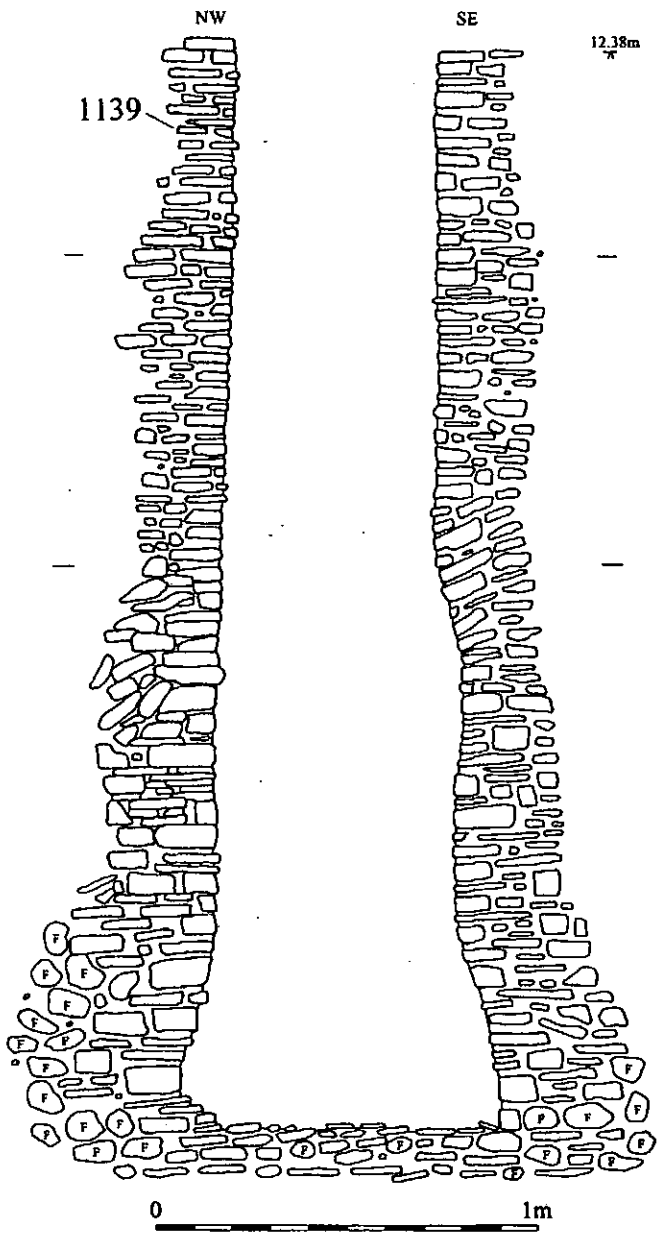
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Fig.8 Sections
 Scale: 1:10 (1:20 at A3)



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Fig.9 Sections
 Scale: 1:10 (1:20 at A3)

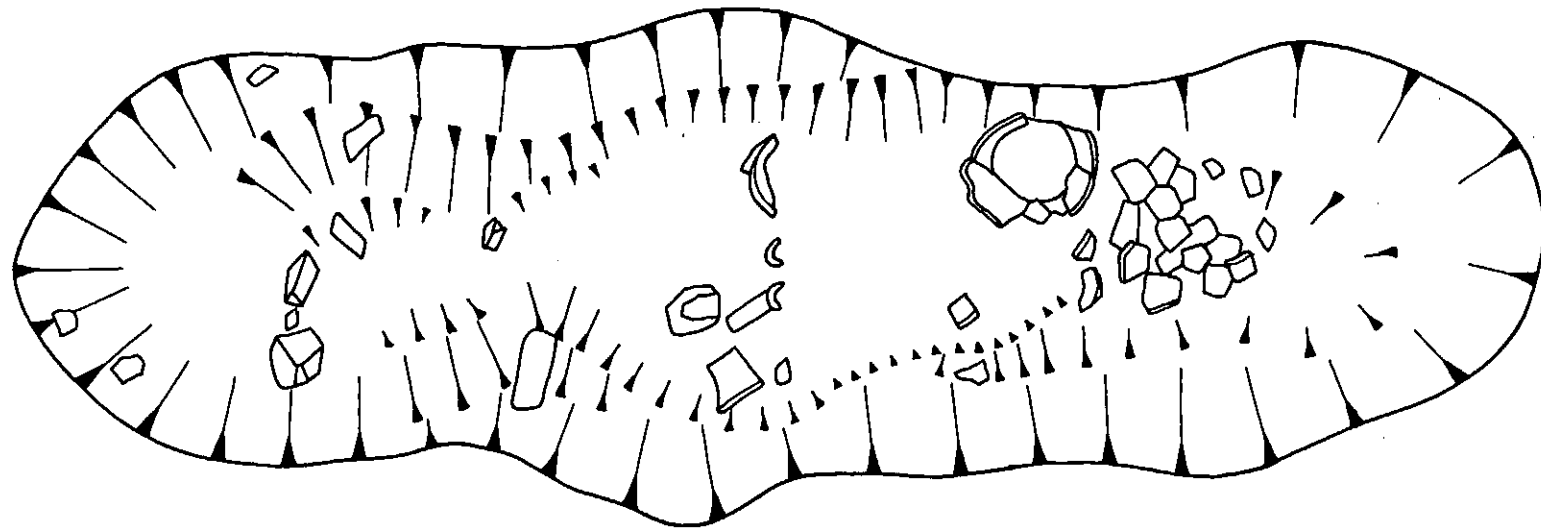


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Fig.10 Sections
 Scale: 1:10 (1:20 at A3)



ⓓ Flint

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Fig.11 Well 1137
 Scale: Section 1139 & Plans 1:10 (1:20 at A4) Section 1137 1:20 (1:40 at A4)

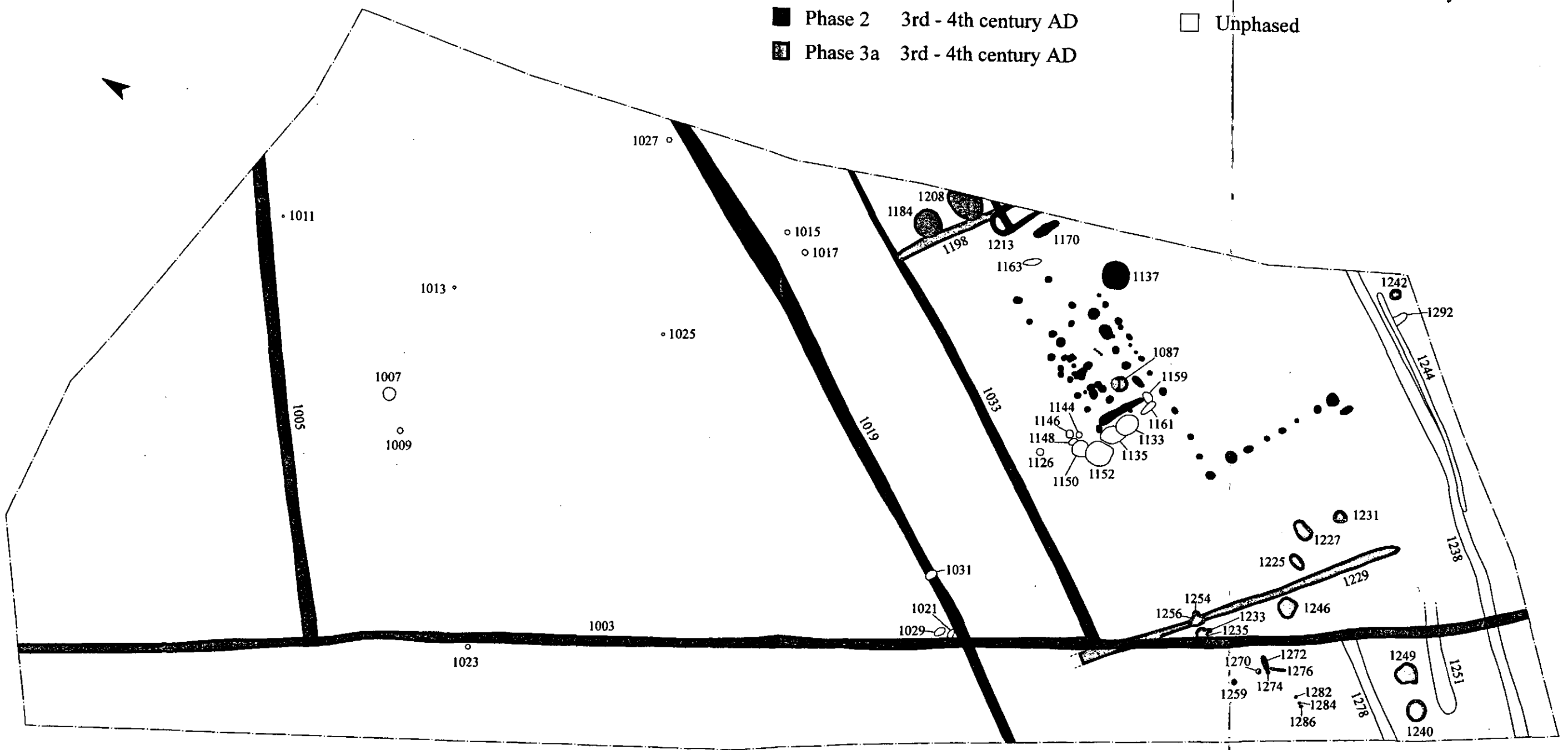


1170

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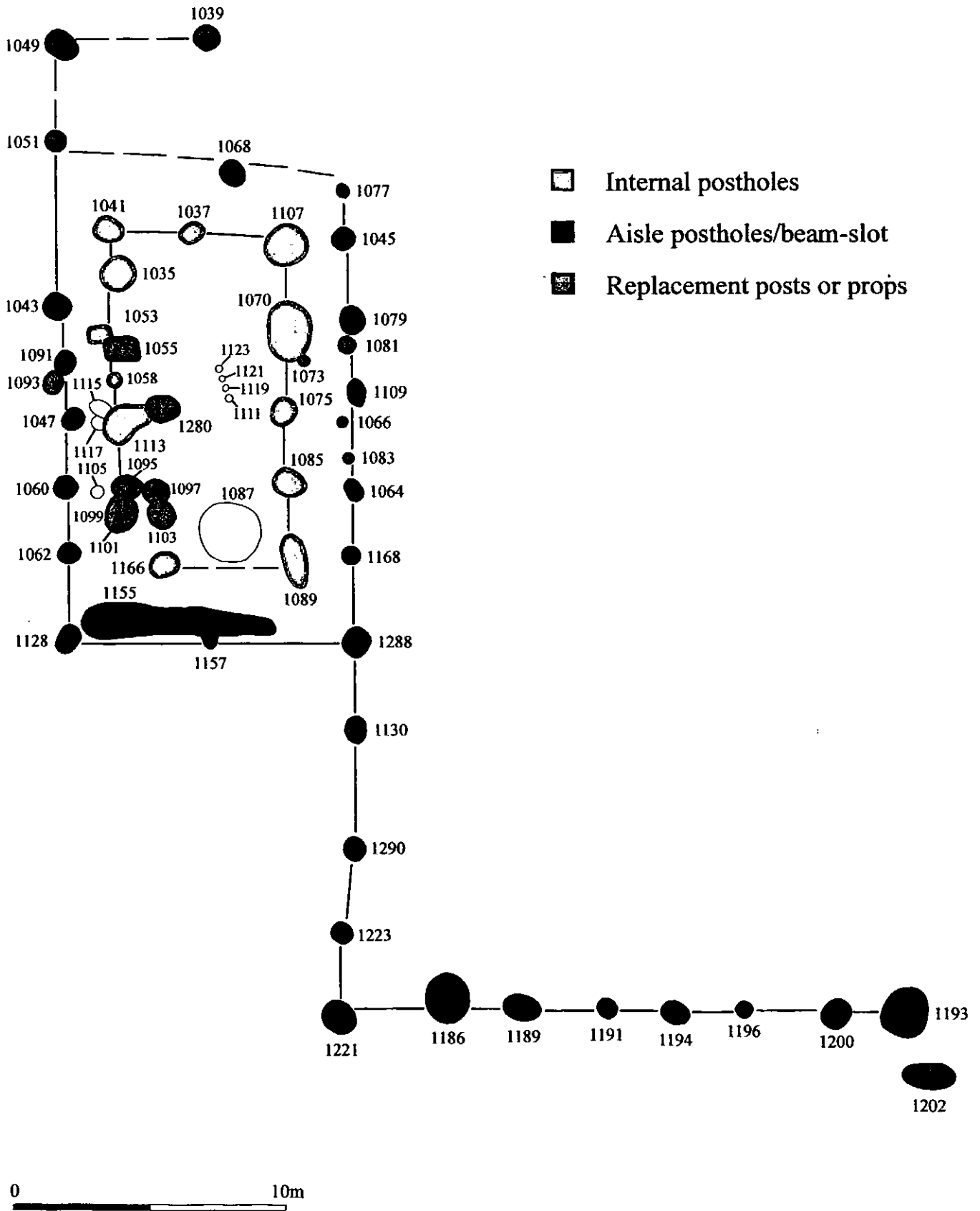
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
Fig.12 Detail of Kiln 1170
Scale: 1:10

- Phase 1a late 2nd - 3rd century AD
- ◻ Phase 1b 2nd - 4th century AD
- Phase 1c 3rd century AD
- Phase 2 3rd - 4th century AD
- ◻ Phase 3a 3rd - 4th century AD
- ◻ Phase 3b late 3rd - 4th century AD
- ◻ Phase 3c 3rd - 4th century AD
- Phase 4 mid 18th century +
- ◻ Unphased



0 30m

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Fig.13 Phase Plan
 Scale: 1:600



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Fig.14 Interpretative Plan of Aisled Building

Scale: 1:200