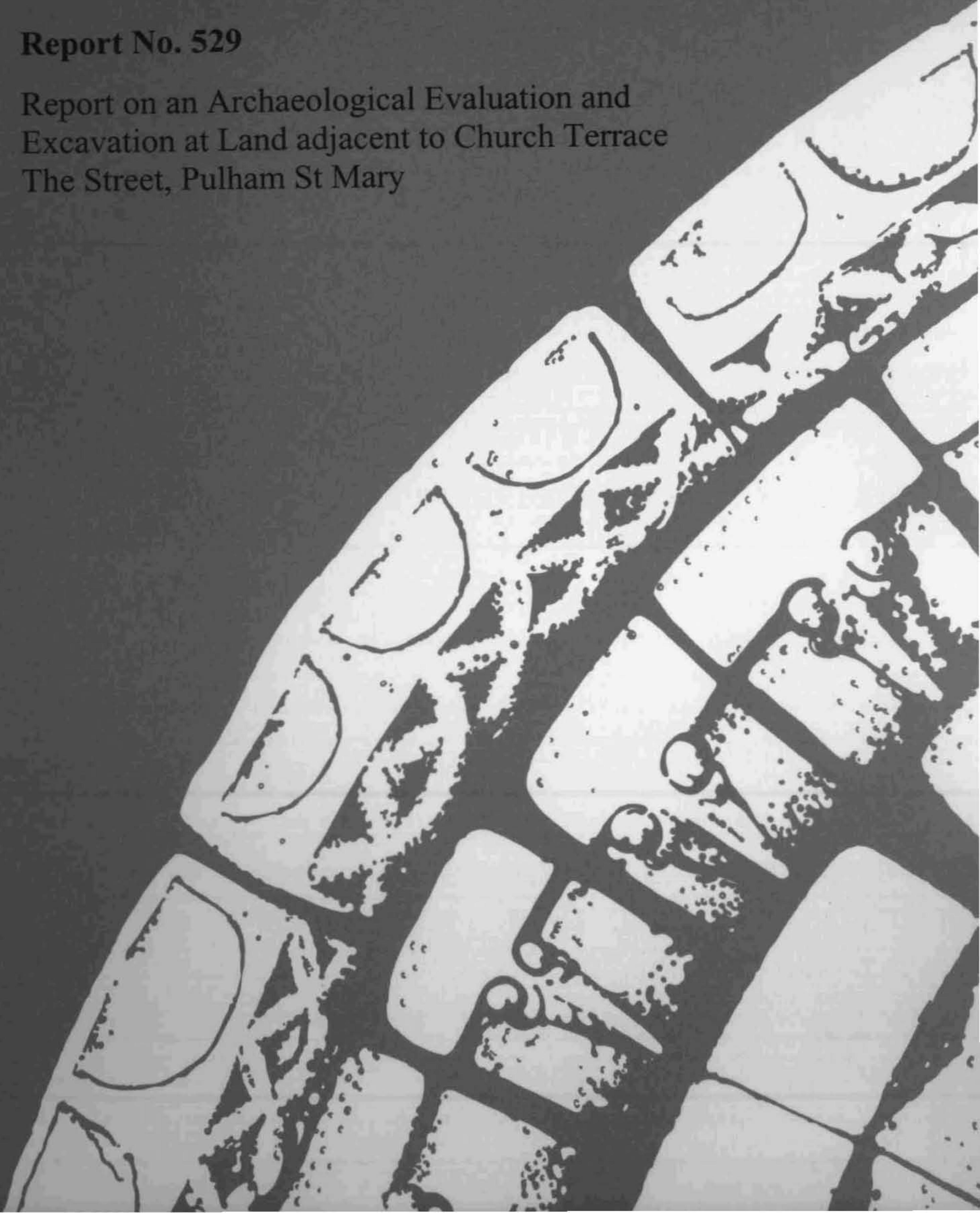


NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 529

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation and
Excavation at Land adjacent to Church Terrace
The Street, Pulham St Mary



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Sarah Bates

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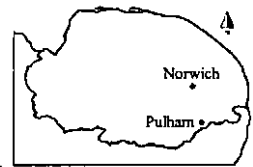
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Local Authority No.076759

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Location: Land adj. to Church Terrace, The Street, Pulham St Mary
Grid Ref: TM 2117 8522
SMR No: 22927
Date of work: 4th to 8th September, 2000



Summary

Evaluation trenching of the area of a proposed new house at Pulham St Mary led to the discovery of two ditches and a pit of respective Romano-British and early medieval date. Full excavation of the area of the proposed house enabled further investigation of these features. A small oven or hearth of Roman date and a large linear pit or re-cut to one of the ditches were also excavated. Finds recovered from the fills of the re-cut ditch consisted mainly of pottery originating from the Wattisfield kiln industry in the north Suffolk area. However, amphora, Samian, colour-coated ware and possibly mortaria, imported from the continent, were also present. The range of pottery types, as well as brick and tile (including flue tile), and a few pieces of glass, all of Roman date, suggest that a fairly high-status Romano-British settlement dating to the late 2nd and early-mid 3rd centuries AD existed nearby. Part of a copper alloy needle and three coins of Roman date were also found

Quantities of pottery (mainly sherds from cooking vessels, but also including fragments from at least two drinking flasks), and animal bone (including butchery waste and a horncore prepared for horn-working) were found in the early medieval pit. The amount of pottery recovered suggests that the pit was used for the communal disposal of domestic rubbish.

1.0 Introduction

Archaeological work was undertaken on a plot of land adjacent to Church Terrace, Pulham St Mary in advance of the proposed building of a house there (Fig. 1). Evaluation of the area was carried out in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 7/08/00/DG), supplemented by a Project Design prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: MS/Eval/August 2000). The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990) and to enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

As a result of the evaluation, further excavation of the site was required by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology prior to the development proceeding (letter from David Gurney, NLA to Tim Hardesty, the developer of the site, 5th September 2000). The further excavation work followed immediately that of the evaluation.

The site archive is currently held by Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The site is on chalky boulder clay at a height of just under 33m OD. It is approximately 100m to the north of a tributary of the Waveney River. The land slopes down gently to the south towards the river.

At the time of the present work the site was under rough grass. It was learnt from a past tenant that the field had been cropped with deep ploughing, to aid drainage, occurring at intervals. A temporary benchmark was transferred from an OS benchmark of 38.15m on the disused school building at the junction of Norwich Road and Station Road, approximately 100m to the west.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site of the proposed development is in an area of potential archaeological interest as it is immediately opposite the Parish church of St Mary the Virgin and in an area where sites and artefacts have previously been identified or found. The church has an early, possibly Norman, tower encased in the late 15th century with 13th-century chancel and aisle tower. A search of the County Sites and Monuments Record shows that finds from the area of the site itself (SMR Site 2297), include a Bronze Age spear tip and sword hilt fragment, pottery, building material, a quernstone fragment and several coins of Roman date, medieval pottery and a large lead hooked tag with relief decorated plate of post-medieval date. Just to the south of this site, and recorded under another SMR number another Roman coin, a lead pot mend of Roman date, a 9th-century bronze strap end, a medieval bronze seal matrix and a Roman or Early Saxon glass bead have been found. Immediately to the west of Site 22927, further finds include a bronze stud from a belt or harness, a 15th- to 16th-century book clasp, a Nuremberg jetton, three 1st to 2nd-century pottery sherds and a 2nd-century coin. The nature of the Roman finds from the area, which include roofing tile, flue tile and coins, suggests that a settlement or building of some status existed in the area.

To the north of the site, human skeletons and pottery, including urns, of Early Saxon date were found when graves were dug in the New Burial Ground north-east of the church. Pottery, tile, two iron harness fittings and coins of Roman date as well as pottery, coins and other metal finds, of mostly medieval and post-medieval date have been found to the north of and in the area of the church.

4.0 Methodology

The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that a trench should be excavated across the site of the proposed house. As a result of the evaluation it was required that the whole area of the proposed house should be stripped by machine down to the level of undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological features and any archaeological remains investigated and recorded. The excavation of foundation trenches for a proposed garage just to the south-east of the main excavation area was also monitored by the attendant archaeologists.

Machine-excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket).

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Due to the lack of suitable deposits, no environmental samples were taken.

Site conditions were reasonable; weather was mostly dry with some periods of rain and access was good. The clayey nature of the soil at the site somewhat slowed progress due to the hardness of the deposits and the stickiness of the material when wet.

5.0 Results

(Contexts are summarised by type in Appendix 1.)

5.1 Evaluation and excavation

5.1.1 Introduction

The results of both the evaluation and the excavation are described and discussed below as one intervention since both phases of the work were, in effect, carried out successively. The area of the evaluation trench is shown in Fig. 1. It was 15m by 1.60m and ran along the long axis of the proposed building on the approximate line of its main north wall. Subsequent excavation was carried out within an enlarged trench, measuring 15m by 10m and corresponding to the entire footprint of the proposed building. This had narrow projections to the north and south, along the line of a proposed drain and drive-way.

The topsoil [2], which was a dark grey brown clay loam with occasional flints and small flecks of chalk, was removed from the area by machine. It was 0.40 to 0.50m in depth. Immediately beneath it the natural subsoil was revealed, cut by archaeological features. The natural subsoil [3] consisted of a creamy orange brown chalk flecked clay with patches of darker orange brown slightly sandy clay.

5.1.2 Romano-British

5.1.2.1 Linear features

A series of linear features ran north-to-south across the site (Fig. 2). These included a single small ditch [14] towards the west end of the site. Two segments [4] and [12] were excavated from it. They showed it to be up to 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat bottom; quite narrow in the southernmost excavated segment. The ditch contained a dark brown silty clay with sparse flecks of chalk and charcoal and occasional flints, the latter being more common towards the top of segment [12]. The ditch contained three sherds of Roman pottery as well animal bone, including butchered pieces, and oyster concentrated in segment [12] probably representing a dump of domestic refuse there. A coin of 4th century date was also found in ditch segment [12] (SF 13).

Close to the east edge of the excavated area a series of linear features ran on the same alignment as ditch [14]. The earliest of these was ditch [49] which extended beyond the

north and east sides of the excavated area. Two segments [25] and [39] were excavated in this ditch. However, segment [25] was largely truncated by later features; only its lower southernmost end survived (Fig. 3a). A large number of finds recorded during excavation as from its fill [26] were subsequently seen to have been contained within fills of the large pit (excavated segment [48] (see below)). The surviving part of ditch segment 25 was flat-bottomed and contained a primary fill of orangey brown silty clay [47] and an upper fill [46] which included redeposited natural orange clay and grey brown silt clay. To the south, segment [39] was also flat-bottomed and had quite steeply sloping sides. Its eastern side extended outside the trench. Its fills were very similar to those from segment [25]. From its lower fill a couple of sherds of Roman pottery, a piece of animal bone and three struck flints were found

Cutting ditch segment [25] and extending to the north on the same alignment for a length of approximately 4.50m was a large linear feature which could be a pit or may be an isolated length of re-cut to the earlier ditch. Two quadrants were excavated from the feature (Fig. 3a and b). Segment [48], to the south-west, was that which was initially thought to be part of ditch [25] (thus, the many finds from it have been recorded as from ditch fill [26]). However, the feature was seen in section to have a quite gently sloping south end. An opposing quadrant [42] was excavated to the north-east. This showed the edge of the feature to dive downwards almost vertically. Due to the depth of the excavated segment and for health and safety reasons, the bottom of the feature was not reached.

The lowest excavated fill [43] was a dark grey brown silt sand clay with common flecks of charcoal and some patches of orange clay, representing lumps of the natural subsoil slumped from its sides. Large numbers of finds were recovered from this deposit. They included pottery and fragments of building material and glass of Roman date and animal bone. The deposit was interpreted as material that had been deliberately dumped into the feature; tip lines were discernible by the inclination of shells and fragments of tile within the deposit. Above this, deposit [35] was a soft mid brown silt sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and sparse flecks of chalk and brick/tile. It is thought that this also represented a deliberate dump of material into the feature; a slight greenish hue and the soft clay-free nature of the fill (very unlike most of the soils excavated at the site) suggested that the deposit may have included organic material. Any finds from this deposit were included with those from the upper fill [34] of the feature. This was a dark grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional to common flecks of chalk and charcoal and sparse small stones.

Cutting across the top of feature [42]/[48] along its west side was a narrow ditch or gully [50] which extended beyond the east side of the trench and terminated to the north in the area of feature [42]/[48] (Fig. 2). Two segments were excavated from it. To the south, segment [37], was 0.55m wide and 0.31m deep, to the north, close to its terminus, segment [27] was more slight (0.30m by 0.12m) (Fig. 3b). The feature contained a dark brown sandy silt with occasional small flints and flecks of charcoal and chalk.

5.1.2.2 Hearth/Oven

In the centre of the site, a small burnt feature was excavated (Fig. 2). It consisted of a flat-bottomed circular pit [9] up to 1.20m in diameter with a narrow linear gully [16] running off from it to its south. The feature appeared to have been quite heavily truncated and was only 0.14m in depth. The 'floor' of the feature consisted of the natural clay into which the pit had been cut, it was burnt to a hard consistency and was a pinkish red in colour to a thickness of 60mm (Fig. 4a). On the upper surface of the burnt clay was a patchy thin

deposit (less than 20mm thick) of grey 'chalky' clay. It is possible that this could represent a deposit or residue of some kind but is perhaps more likely simply to be the result of the high temperature 'firing' of the natural clay. Above this surface, the fill of the pit was a grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and patches of redeposited natural clay and sparse small stones and flecks of chalk. This is interpreted as an accumulation of material in the disused feature. A few sherds of Roman pottery and some butchered animal bone was found within it. The small gully-like feature running from the pit (Fig. 4b) is thought most likely to be related to its use despite there being no sign of burning within it. The circular feature is interpreted as a small oven of some sort and the gully as a possible vent to it.

5.1.3 Medieval

5.1.3.1 Pit

A large pit [18] was excavated in the north-west corner of the site. It was partially investigated in the area of the evaluation trench but full exposure, when the area of excavation was extended, enabled its half-sectioning (Fig 5). The pit was circular with very steeply sloping sides. Its bottom was not reached at a depth of 1.25m but augering revealed probable natural clay at a further depth of 0.20m. This, and the fact that the sides of the pit sloped inwards slightly towards the bottom of its excavated part suggests that the pit had an almost flat base.

In the lower part of the pit two deposits of compacted orange brown sandy clay with grey brown sandy silt patches [24] and [22] were separated by a deposit of greyish brown sandy silt [23]. The two former layers represented redeposited natural clay with silt mixed within it while the latter was probably the earliest deliberate deposit of material into the feature. Above these, deposit [21] was a mid brown and orange brown sandy clay silt. All these lower fills of the pit included occasional small flints and flecks of chalk and charcoal. The latter also included a number of artefacts (animal bone and pottery of Romano-British and medieval date) suggesting that it contained deliberately dumped material including some residual artefacts.

In the top of the pit, deposit [20] was a very dark grey brown sandy silt and, overlaying that, deposit [19] a dark brown sandy clay silt. Both of these contained frequent flecks of charcoal, common small lumps of burnt clay and flecks of chalk and occasional small flints. The deposits represented burnt debris deliberately dumped into the pit. Finds from the uppermost fill included animal bone, a few residual pieces of Roman pottery and large quantities of early medieval pottery.

5.1.4 Post-medieval

One other feature was excavated. This was a very large cut [29] at the north end of the northern extension to the excavated area. It extended beyond the edges of the trench and its bottom was not reached in a slot excavated into its south edge. Post-medieval pottery was found in its lowest excavated fill. The feature was thought possibly to represent a clay extraction pit or a pond.

5.2 *Watching brief on excavation of foundation trenches for garage building*

While the archaeologists were on site, the topsoil was stripped from the area of the proposed garage building and its foundation trenches were excavated by the builders.

Topsoil was not removed to its full depth, however, and no archaeological deposits or features were observed. The foundation trenches were approximately 0.5m in width and were dug by machine, to a depth of about 1.5m. A very large pit or disturbance of some kind was seen; it extended five metres southward and 2.2m eastwards from the north-west corner of the proposed garage building and extended beyond that corner of the trench to the north and west. The fill of the pit consisted of a brown silty clay with chalk flecks. No finds were recovered from, or observed in the sections of, the feature.

6.0 The Finds

6.1 Pottery

6.1.1 The Roman Pottery (Appendix 3)

6.1.1.1 Summary

This is a small group of Roman pottery (some residual) the majority of which originates from stratified deposits and has been securely recorded. Most of the pottery originates from the Wattisfield kiln industry in the north Suffolk area although amphora, Samian, colour-coated ware and possibly even mortaria have also been imported from the continent. The level of preservation is good and the range of fabrics and forms present in an assemblage of this size is remarkable. This is a small but high status Romano-British pottery assemblage that largely dates to between the late 2nd and early-mid 3rd centuries AD.

6.1.1.2 Methodology

The pottery was analysed using the pottery recording procedure described in the NAU Pottery Recording Manual and following guidelines recommended by the Study Group for Roman Pottery. All sherds were assigned a fabric type, following macroscopic examination and the use of a (x20 power) hand lens. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Each diagnostic sherd was assigned a form type and where possible the diameter and percentage of the rims were recorded. The presence of decoration, abrasion, sooting and limescaling were also noted. All percentages, unless otherwise stated, are of weight. The pottery and archive are stored by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

6.1.1.3 Introduction

A total of 467 sherds, weighing 5.296kg, of Romano-British pottery was recovered from seven cut features and two layers of topsoil. The material recovered from the topsoil and post-Roman pits [18] and [29] is residual, with the majority (94.88%) of the Roman pottery recovered from *in situ* deposits. Most of the Roman features that can be closely dated are associated with the mid-late Roman period (late 2nd century to early/mid 3rd century) with the exception of ditch [14], which can be dated to the later Roman period (late 3rd century to 4th century).

6.1.1.4 The Fabrics and Forms Found (Appendices 4 and 5)

Most of the Roman pottery, just under 80% of the entire Roman assemblage, consists of the utilitarian micaceous reduced wares produced in the Wattisfield kiln industry in north

Suffolk (79.51%). Twenty individual vessel types were recognised, including narrow-mouthed jars (2.1.0 and 2.1.2), beakers (3.1 and 3.12), medium-mouthed jars (4, 4.1, 4.5, 4.5.1, 4.5.3, 4.13 and 4.13.1), wide-mouthed jars (5.3 and 5.4), bowls (6.3 and 6.15), dishes (6.19, 6.19 and 6.21), platters (6.22) and lids (8.1). Although most vessels showed same signs of wear (levels of abrasion were low), other evidence of use was slight with soot marks and limescaling uncommon. The evidence suggests that this pottery was not primarily used in the kitchen but as tablewares and for small-scale storage of dry goods. The type of vessels found support this theory with straight-sided dishes (6.18) being the most common vessel type retrieved (eleven individual examples) and medium-mouthed jars (black burnished ware copies type 4.13) also fairly common (five examples retrieved).

| Feature type | Cut | Deposit | Date of deposit | Date of Feature | Period |
|-------------------|-------|---------|---|-------------------------------------|----------|
| topsoil | - | 2 | (Late 2nd century) Post-medieval | - | Modern |
| topsoil | - | 6 | (Late 3rd to 4th centuries) Post-Roman | - | Modern |
| pit | 18 | 19 | (Mid to late 2nd century) Post-medieval | Medieval | Medieval |
| pit | 18 | 21 | (Mid 2nd to 4th centuries) Post-Roman | Medieval | Medieval |
| pit | 29 | 32 | (Late 2nd century+) Post-Roman | Post-Roman | Modern |
| ?oven | 9 | 10 | Late 2nd to 3rd centuries | Late 2nd to 3rd centuries | Roman |
| pit/?ditch re-cut | 42/48 | 8 | Late 2nd century | Late 2nd to early/mid 3rd centuries | Roman |
| pit/?ditch re-cut | 42 | 34 | Late 2nd century+ | Late 2nd to early/mid 3rd centuries | Roman |
| pit/?ditch re-cut | 42 | 43 | (Prehistoric) Late 2nd to early/mid 3rd centuries | Late 2nd to early/mid 3rd centuries | Roman |
| ditch [14] | 4 | 5 | Late 3rd to 4th centuries | Late 3rd to 4th centuries | Roman |
| ditch [14] | 12 | 13 | Late 1st to 4th centuries | Late 3rd to 4th centuries | Roman |
| ditch [49] | 25 | 26 | Late 2nd century+ | Late 2nd century+ | Roman |
| ditch [49] | 39 | 41 | Late 1st to 4th centuries | Late 2nd century+ | Roman |
| ditch [50] | 37 | 38 | Mid 2nd century+ | Mid 2nd century+ | Roman |

Table 1. Date of features that contain Romano-British pottery

Sixteen other fabric types were identified. However, compared to the micaceous reduced ware they were seen only in small quantities. Unsourced oxidised ware was the second most common coarse ware found. Some of this material was probably also produced at the Wattisfield kilns, although other production sites cannot be ruled out. A cupped rim flagon (type 1.9) was the only vessel type identified. Visible clay relict grey ware, again produced in the Wattisfield kilns, was the third most common coarse ware found, no vessel types were recognised but one vessel base (from deposit [34]) has been modified for use as a spindle whorl. Significant amounts of Nar Valley and Nene Valley reduced ware pottery were also retrieved, although no forms were recognised.

| Fabric | Qty | Wt (g) | Vessel Type | % of wt |
|---|------------|-------------|---|---------------|
| Micaceous reduced ware | 384 | 4211 | 2.1.0, 2.1.2, 3.1, 3.12, 4, 4.1, 4.5, 4.5.1, 4.5.3, 4.13, 4.13.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.3, 6.15, 6.18, 6.19, 6.21, 6.22, 8.1. | 79.51 |
| Amphora | 2 | 301 | Dr20 | 5.68 |
| Un sourced oxidised ware | 30 | 223 | 1.9 | 3.98 |
| Un sourced oxidised ware mortaria (?import) | 1 | 127 | 7 | 2.40 |
| Samian | 9 | 115 | Dr18/31, Dr18/31R, Dr31, Dr33, Dr37, Dr68. | 2.17 |
| Visible clay relict grey ware | 8 | 83 | Vessel base reused as a spindle whorl | 1.58 |
| Nar Valley reduced ware | 11 | 63 | | 1.19 |
| Nene Valley colour coat | 6 | 41 | 3.6.1, 3.6.2. | 0.77 |
| Nene Valley white ware mortaria | 1 | 30 | 7.9.1 | 0.57 |
| ?Hadham red ware | 2 | 26 | 4.5.2 | 0.49 |
| Shell tempered ware | 4 | 25 | 4 | 0.47 |
| Sandy grey ware | 3 | 23 | | 0.43 |
| Black burnished ware 2 | 1 | 10 | | 0.19 |
| Black burnished ware 1 | 1 | 8 | | 0.15 |
| ?Iron Age/early Roman | 2 | 6 | | 0.11 |
| Lyon colour coat | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.04 |
| Un sourced colour coat | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.04 |
| Total | 467 | 5296 | | 100.00 |

Table 2. Roman Pottery by Fabric and Type quantified in descending order of percentage of weight

The specialist wares retrieved included two fragments of the globular Dr 20 olive oil amphora from southern Spain and an unsourced white ware mortarium which could also possibly have been imported as the fabric is very similar to Italian and French amphora fabrics. Samian was found in relatively high amounts for such a small assemblage, six vessel types were identified, most originating from central Gaul and dating from the mid 2nd century AD. However, an unusual beaker form was also retrieved in the Samian fabric, Dr 68, which can be dated to the Antonine period (138-192 AD). The fine wares identified as originating from the Nene Valley (a specialist production centre near what is now Peterborough) constituted two bag-shaped beakers (one a plain type 3.6.1 and one with a corniced rim type 3.6.2). A reeded-rim mortarium (type 7.9.1) was also recognised as originating from this source; both the beakers and the mortarium date to the later 2nd century AD. A small fragment of colour-coated beaker is thought to have originated from Lyon in France and another unsourced beaker fragment was retrieved.

6.1.1.5 Conclusion

Although the assemblage is relatively small, considering the number of features excavated, the range of material found is exceptional. The condition of the pottery is good indicating that the material must have been buried soon after being broken. Since then levels of post-

deposition abrasion have been low. The source of supply of ceramics reflected within the assemblage shows trade on a local level (the Wattisfield kilns), on a regional level (the Nene and Nar Valleys) as well as on an international level with pottery arriving from Spain and France quite routinely. The pottery has largely been utilised as table wares during the mid to late part of the Roman period. The type and range of vessels suggest the nearby presence of a settlement of some status.

6.1.2 The Post-Roman pottery (Appendix 6)

6.1.2.1 Introduction

A total of 840 sherds (weighing 4092g) of pottery of Post-Roman date was recovered from the site. The vast majority of the assemblage consisted of medieval pottery of one fabric type, dating to the early medieval period. Both the quantity of this material, and the forms represented are unusual.

6.1.2.2 Methodology

The pottery was recorded on *pro-forma* sheets by context and on an EXCEL spreadsheet by fabric type and form, with letter codes currently used by the NAU. The ceramics were quantified by the number of sherds present in each context, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as decoration and condition were noted and an overall date range for the pottery in each context indicated. The fabric codes have been mainly based on those established by Jennings (1981).

6.1.2.3 Middle Saxon

A single sherd of pottery from a baggy cooking vessel or jar was recovered from [6], which is likely to be of Middle Saxon date. The sherd is hand-made and thick-walled with an unevenly made rim. The fabric is sandy with some organic material and calcareous inclusions.

6.1.2.4 Medieval

A large proportion of the assemblage (4042g), was early medieval in date. Most of the pottery was recovered from one context [19], the upper fill of a large pit [18]. The fill also contained flecks of charcoal and burnt clay, although the pottery itself was unaffected by burning. The vessels consisted of many fragments of early medieval ware cooking vessels/jars, and jars with inturned rims known as ginger jars. Some of these were decorated with applied thumbled strips. In addition one of the cooking vessels or jars had a small perforation which had been added after the pot had been fired, presumably for suspension. Another body sherd, probably from a ginger jar which had been decorated with an applied thumbled strip had also been perforated from the outside. A further feature of interest was the presence of five sherds which are likely to have come from the upper parts of at least two costrels or drinking flasks. Three joining fragments show the mouth of a vessel which has the remains of a strap handle coming out of the neck. There is evidence of sooting around the rim, which is curious if it is a drinking vessel. Such forms are not usually associated with early medieval wares, although they are known to have been made in Thetford-type ware, with two strap handles coming off the shoulder and neck of the vessel (Dallas, p 157). A very large quantity (725 sherds) of body sherds in early medieval ware is present. Some of these show indications of usage in the form of sooting and

internal residues. Three sherds which have an appearance closer to conventional Thetford-type wares were identified, although it is possible that they are also actually early medieval ware variants. A further sherd catalogued as a miscellaneous fabric may also belong to the early medieval ware tradition.

6.1.3 Post-medieval

Two additional sherds of post-medieval date were recovered from a feature which may have been a clay pit or pond. They were of late 18th- to 19th-century date and very abraded.

6.1.4 Discussion

The large quantity of early medieval ware recovered from context [19] is of interest, since the history and development of this fabric is still obscure, and further study of this pottery is required. The fabric appears to emerge out of the Thetford-type ware tradition, although usually hand-made rather than wheel-thrown. The ginger jar form, for example, is known to have been produced in both fabrics, although the Thetford-type vessels tend to be reduced in firing, and have more complex rim forms (Jennings, 1981, p23). Although costrels were produced in Thetford-type ware as well as the more exotic Stamford ware (Kilmurray, p290-291), they have not hitherto been associated with early medieval ware.

The actual size of the group is also intriguing, since so many vessels are present, in the form of cooking vessels and ginger jars. It seems that this group of cooking wares is more than that deposited by a single household or individual, as there are possibly over 40 different rim sherds of ginger jars present. The pottery has obviously been used as there is evidence of this both on the exterior of the sherds and on deposits on the inside. There are no indications that any of the pottery represents failed or waster sherds from a nearby production site.

6.2 Glass (Appendix 7)

6.2.1 Methodology

The glass was analysed using the procedure described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit *Finds Manual* . All fragments were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Each piece was described and where possible dated. This data was then input onto an Excel spread sheet for analysis.

6.2.2 Results

Eleven pieces of glass (weighing 70g) were recovered from the site. Most of the material was blue-green vessel and window glass of Romano-British date (a single piece of post-Roman material was identified). The glass is in good condition. However the absence of diagnostic fragments makes close dating impossible. Some of the glass retrieved (from pit/ditch recut [42]) shows evidence of grozing (the chipping or snapping off pieces of glass from the uneven broken edges of a vessel fragment to reshape it for secondary use as a blade). This evidence for re-use emphasises the value of glass, even when broken, as it was often re-cycled either as a modified object or melted down and incorporated into new glass artefacts (Price and Cottam 1998, 5 and 9). Glass was a common household ware in Roman Britain but the amount retrieved from so few contexts at this site is quite unusual.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

The site produced a total of 92 (14090g) fragments of ceramic building material from most contexts. The assemblage is predominantly Romano-British in date consisting of examples of *imbrices* (720g), *tegulae* (1816g), brick(8842g), box flue tile (252g) and ridge tile (1088g) forms. Two post-medieval pantile fragments (108g, context [2]) were recovered. A large quantity of unidentified fragments were also collected (1264g) and although these are of mainly Romano-British date fabric one could possibly be post-medieval (136g, context [19]).

6.4 Opus Signinum

One piece of opus signinum, a hard, red-coloured, cement, was recovered (22g, context [43]).

6.5 Fired Clay

Forty five pieces of fired clay were retrieved (2564g, contexts [11], [19], [26], [34] and [43]). Although the majority of the assemblage is unrecognisable shapes contexts [34] and [43] produced three fragments with an unusual form, function unknown.

6.6 Metal Working Debris

Context [5] produced one piece (2g) of metal working slag.

6.7 Stone

Contexts [26] and [43] yielded two fragments (3114g) of shelly limestone, neither of which is worked.

6.8 Flint (Appendix 8)

A total of 23 pieces of struck flint was recovered from the site. Three fragments of burnt flint weighing a total of 150g were also found and they have been discarded.

Most of the flint is dark grey in colour although there are a few paler slightly brownish-coloured pieces. Cortex, where present, mostly consists of a thin grey layer although there are one or two pieces with thicker coarse off-white cortex.

Most of the assemblage consists of irregular flakes, often struck by hard hammer, a small number of which appear to be slightly retouched or utilised. However, most of the flint is quite heavily edge-damaged and it is often difficult to be certain as to whether 'retouch' is real or due to post-depositional damage. Similarly, two fragments from topsoil context [6] were probably used as multi-platform cores but are very heavily battered. Another fragment, also probably used as a core, and a tested piece were found in topsoil context [2].

A single small scraper was found in fill [41] of a Romano-British ditch [39]. It is ovate with retouch around its distal end and right edge. A small blade found in the topsoil [2] has slight retouch along its distal edge forming a pointed implement. A possible piercer, a small flake with probable retouch along both edges at its distal point, was found in the large Romano-British pit or ditch re-cut [48].

The assemblage is small and all of the flint from the site was found residually in features of Roman date or in the topsoil. The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during

the prehistoric period but there are no clearly diagnostic pieces. The irregular nature of most of the material suggests that a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date is most likely.

6.9 *Small Finds (Appendix 9)*

Artefacts of copper alloy, iron, lead, bone, glass, lava and stone were recovered. The copper alloy group consists of three coins (see below) and one incomplete sewing needle (SF14 context [34], part of the eye and the tip are missing. The iron includes six nails (SF5 context [26], SF15 context [34] and SF16 context [43]) and two unidentified artefacts (SF3 context [21] and SF5 context [26]). Context [2] produced one flat sheet fragment with what could be letters scratched into one surface (SF10) and a rolled strip (SF11). A bone strip with two rivet holes (SF1 context [19]) was collected and could possibly be part of a scale handle. Eleven shards of blue-green plain vessel glass were recovered (SF4 context [21], SF7 context [32], SF's 17 and 18 context [34] and SF19 context [43]) (see above and Appendix 7). Context [19] produced two pieces of grey vesicular lava quern stone (SF2) one has very faint grinding surface remaining and a fragment of sandstone whetstone (SF8) was retrieved from context [34].

6.10 *The coins*

Three copper alloy coins of Roman date were recovered from the site. They are an Antoninianus of Allectus AD 293-296 (topsoil [2], SF 9) with a London mint mark and two 4th-century coins which await further identification (SF12, context [19] and SF13, context [13]).

6.11 *Faunal remains (Appendix 10)*

6.11.1 Summary

A total of 2.976kg of faunal remains were retrieved from the site. All of the bone was hand-collected and most of it was derived from pit and ditch fills with Roman or early-medieval pottery. The majority of the remains from both periods represented butchering and food waste. Evidence of horn-working, of medieval date, was also recovered.

6.11.2 Methodology

All of the bone was scanned for basic information. Remains were identified, species and elements present being noted. The bone was also examined for butchering evidence and the type of butchering (such as chops or knife cuts) were recorded. A note was also made of any pathological specimens and canid gnawing. Measurements were taken of bones when appropriate (following English Heritage/Ancient Monuments laboratory guidelines) and counts and weights were taken for each context. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and is summarised in Appendix 10.

6.11.3 Results

The assemblage contained butchered evidence of the main domestic species of mammal and remains of domestic fowl and possibly goose. Wild species were represented by Roe deer, Fallow deer and fox. Very few fish remains were recovered.

6.11.3.1 Romano-British

Bones of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, deer and fox were recovered from a variety of Romano-British deposits including pit and ditch fills. A chopped Roe deer tibia was recovered from the fill of the hearth/oven. Further evidence of deer, a Fallow molar, was found in context [38]. Most bone was the remains of butchering and food waste, the only species that showed no butchering evidence was the fox.

With both the cattle and sheep/goat there were very mature animals indicating a variety of uses such as supplying milk, wool, breeding and, in the case of cattle, work animals, before eventually being culled for meat. The presence of a very young lamb further suggests local or on-site breeding during this period. The remains of pig included at least two mature individuals with worn third molars, which may be indicative of animals kept for breeding.

6.11.3.2 Medieval

Butchered elements from cattle, sheep/goat and pig were also recovered from the fills of early medieval pit [18]. The remains included a goat horncore, which has been chopped and cut in preparation for horn-working. There are numerous remains from domestic fowl from context [19]. Both male and female fowl were present which indicates that they were bred locally. A very small quantity of fish bone was also recovered from the same context.

6.12 Shell

Oyster shell weighing 394g was recovered from various contexts.

7.0 Conclusions

No features of prehistoric date existed in the area of the excavation. However, struck flints recovered from the topsoil and from the fills of some excavated Roman ditches attest to activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period.

Two main ditches ran across the site on the same alignment, the easternmost of them cut by a large linear pit and a small gully. All of these features were dated to the Roman period by the pottery found within them. The two ditches were about ten metres apart and probably formed field or other land plot boundaries. The large pit may have been a deliberate re-cut for use as a rubbish pit; quantities of pottery, animal bone and other finds were recovered from its fills. Dumps of domestic waste were also seen, on a smaller scale in the form of concentrations of animal bone and oyster shell, in the westernmost excavated ditch.

Although no structural evidence for an actual building was revealed in the area of the excavation, the nature of the finds from the excavated features suggest that a settlement of some status existed nearby during the Roman period. Fragments of brick and roof tile and pieces of box flue tile from a hypercaust or under-floor heating system as well as fragments of window glass all suggest a building of some importance. Furthermore, the recovery of a wide range of pottery types, including material imported from the continent, also suggests the relative wealth of the local inhabitants. The excavated evidence supports that from previous finds recovered in the area (see 3.0). It seems likely that the area of the excavation may fall within part of a field system related to a house or farm. Such a settlement might be described as a *villa* as although popularly thought of as very grand country houses of the rich, the term can also be used for more simple farmsteads. The small 'oven' in the central part of the trench may have been situated in an outbuilding of some kind. The excavated

feature was heavily truncated and postholes or other features relating to a relatively insubstantial building may well have been lost to truncation.

A single pit of medieval date was excavated. It had clearly been used for the disposal of waste, possibly on a communal scale. It included evidence for horn-working. The relatively large amount of early medieval ware from the pit is of interest as the development of this pottery type is not fully understood. No other features of this date were excavated.

The excavation exposed relatively few archaeological features, but these were nevertheless of considerable interest and significance.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

| Context | Category | Description/interpretation | Period |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 2 | Deposit | topsoil in area of excavation | Modern |
| 3 | Deposit | natural clay subsoil | |
| 4 | Cut | segment in ditch [14] | Romano-British |
| 5 | Deposit | fill of ditch [4] | Romano-British |
| 6 | Deposit | topsoil in area of garage | Modern |
| 7 | n/a | not used | |
| 8 | Deposit | unexcavated fill of pit [42]/[48] | Romano-British |
| 9 | Cut | ?oven | Romano-British |
| 10 | Deposit | fill of [9] | Romano-British |
| 11 | Deposit | fill of [9] | Romano-British |
| 12 | Cut | segment in ditch [14] | Romano-British |
| 13 | Deposit | fill of ditch [12] | Romano-British |
| 14 | Master | ditch | Romano-British |
| 15 | Deposit | spread of loose flints | |
| 16 | Cut | ?part of oven | Romano-British |
| 17 | Deposit | fill of [16] | Romano-British |
| 18 | Cut | pit | Medieval |
| 19 | Deposit | fill of [18] | Medieval |
| 20 | Deposit | fill of [18] | Medieval |
| 21 | Deposit | fill of [18] | Medieval |
| 22 | Deposit | fill of [18] | Medieval |
| 23 | Deposit | fill of [18] | Medieval |
| 24 | Deposit | fill of [18] | Medieval |
| 25 | Cut | segment in ditch [49] | Romano-British |
| 26 | Deposit | fill of [25] | Romano-British |
| 27 | Cut | segment in ditch [50] | Romano-British |
| 28 | Deposit | fill of ditch [27] | Romano-British |
| 29 | Cut | pit | Post-medieval |
| 30 | Deposit | fill of pit [29] | Post-medieval |
| 31 | Deposit | fill of pit [29] | Post-medieval |
| 32 | Deposit | topsoil within pit [29] | Modern |
| 33 | Cut | segment in ditch [49] | Romano-British |
| 34 | Deposit | fill of pit [42] | Romano-British |
| 35 | Deposit | fill of pit [42] | Romano-British |
| 36 | Deposit | fill of ditch [25] | Romano-British |
| 37 | Cut | Segment in ditch [50] | Romano-British |
| 38 | Deposit | fill of ditch [37] | Romano-British |
| 39 | Cut | Segment in ditch [49] | Romano-British |
| 40 | Deposit | fill of ditch [39] | Romano-British |
| 41 | Deposit | fill of ditch [39] | Romano-British |
| 42 | Cut | pit (opposing quadrant to [48]) | Romano-British |
| 43 | Deposit | fill of pit [42] | Romano-British |
| 44 | Deposit | fill of pit [48] | Romano-British |

| Context | Category | Description/interpretation | Period |
|---------|----------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 45 | Deposit | fill of pit [48] | Romano-British |
| 46 | Deposit | fill of ditch [25] | Romano-British |
| 47 | Deposit | fill of ditch [25] | Romano-British |
| 48 | Cut | pit (opposing quadrant to [42]) | Romano-British |
| 49 | Master | ditch | Romano-British |
| 50 | Master | ditch | Romano-British |

Appendix 2: Finds by context (see also relevant appendices below)

| Ctxt | Material | Description | Qty | Wt (g) | Spot date (century) |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-----|--------|--------------------------|
| 2 | Pottery | | | | Roman and early medieval |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 2 | 14 | Roman |
| | | Imbrex fragment | 1 | 62 | Roman |
| | | Pan tile fragments | 2 | 108 | Post-medieval |
| | Cu alloy | Coin SF9 | 1 | | Roman |
| | Lead | Artefact SF10 | 1 | | |
| | | Strip SF11 | 1 | | |
| | Flint | Struck | | | |
| | Animal bone | | | 8 | |
| | 5 | Pottery | | | |
| CBM | | Unidentified fragments | 8 | 148 | Roman |
| | | Imbrex fragment | 1 | 108 | Roman |
| MWD | | Slag fragment | 1 | 2 | |
| Flint | | Struck | | | |
| Animal bone | | | | 50 | |
| Shell | | Oyster | | 2 | |
| 6 | Pottery | | | | Roman and later |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 3 | 56 | Roman |
| | Flint | Struck | | | |
| | Animal bone | | | 8 | |
| 8 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 3 | 116 | Roman |
| | | Brick fragments | 2 | 818 | Roman |
| | | Imbrex fragment | 1 | 250 | Roman |
| | Flint | Struck | | | |
| | Animal bone | | | 162 | |
| | Shell | Oyster | | 38 | |
| 10 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 4 | 94 | ?Roman |
| | | Tegula fragment | 1 | 346 | Roman |
| | Animal bone | | | 180 | |
| 11 | Fired clay | Fragments Sample <1> | 7 | 612 | |
| 13 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 6 | 116 | Roman |

| Ctxt | Material | Description | Qty | Wt (g) | Spot date (century) |
|------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------|---------------------------|
| | | Imbrex fragment | 1 | 58 | Roman |
| | | Tegula fragment | 1 | 138 | Roman |
| | Cu alloy | ?Coin SF13 | 1 | | Roman |
| | Flint | Struck | | | |
| | Animal bone | | | 304 | |
| | Shell | Oyster | | 158 | |
| 19 | Pottery | | | | Roman and early medieval |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 3 | 106 | Roman |
| | | Unidentified fragment | 1 | 136 | ?Post-medieval |
| | | Brick fragment | 1 | 244 | ?Roman |
| | | Brick fragment | 1 | 522 | ?Undated |
| | | Imbrex fragments | 3 | 128 | Roman |
| | | Tegula fragments | 3 | 242 | Roman |
| | Fired clay | Fragments | 18 | 636 | |
| | Cu alloy | Coin SF12 | 1 | | Roman |
| | Bone | Artefact SF1 | 1 | | |
| | Lava | Quern fragments SF2 | 2 | | |
| | Animal bone | | | 364 | |
| | Fish bone | | | <2 | |
| | Shell | Oyster | | 30 | |
| 21 | Pottery | | | | Roman and ?early medieval |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 2 | 116 | |
| | | Tegula fragment | 1 | 106 | Roman |
| | | Box flue tile fragment | 1 | 252 | Roman |
| | Iron | Artefact SF3 | 1 | | |
| | Animal bone | | | 142 | |
| | Shell | Oyster | | 16 | |
| 26 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | CBM | Brick fragments | 2 | 2888 | Roman |
| | | Unidentified fragment | 1 | 32 | Roman |
| | | Ridge tile adjoining fragments | 4 | 1088 | Roman |
| | Fired clay | Fragments | 6 | 186 | |
| | Glass | Vessel fragments SF4 | 3 | | Roman |
| | Iron | Nail SF5 | 1 | | |
| | Stone | Shelly Limestone fragment | 1 | 2500 | |
| | Animal bone | | | 788 | |
| | Shell | Oyster | | 32 | |
| 28 | CBM | ?Tegula fragments | 3 | 76 | Roman |
| | Flint | Struck | | | |
| | Animal bone | | | 4 | |
| 31 | Pottery | | | | Post-medieval/modern |
| | Iron | Artefact SF6 | 1 | | |
| 32 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | CBM | Imbrex fragment | 1 | 60 | Roman |
| | | Tegula fragments | 4 | 430 | Roman |
| | Glass | Vessel fragment SF7 | 1 | | Post-Roman |
| | Animal bone | | | 90 | |

| Ctxt | Material | Description | Qty | Wt (g) | Spot date (century) |
|------|---------------|--|-----|--------|---------------------|
| 34 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 6 | 266 | Roman |
| | | Brick fragments (one with impressions) | 9 | 3546 | Roman |
| | Fired clay | Fragments of an unusual shape | 3 | 144 | |
| | | Fragments | 6 | 600 | |
| | Cu alloy | Needle SF14 | 1 | | |
| | Iron | Nails SF15 | 3 | | |
| | Glass | Vessel fragment SF17 | 1 | | Roman |
| | | Vessel fragment SF18 | 1 | | |
| | Stone | Whetstone fragment SF8 | 1 | | |
| | Flint | Burnt | | 34 | |
| | Animal bone | | | 150 | |
| | Shell | Oyster | | 60 | |
| 36 | Pottery | | | | Prehistoric |
| 38 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | CBM | Unidentified fragments | 4 | 64 | Roman |
| | Animal bone | | | 466 | |
| 41 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | Flint | Struck | | | |
| | | Burnt | | 52 | |
| | Animal bone | | | 26 | |
| | Shell | Oyster | | 58 | |
| 43 | Pottery | | | | Roman |
| | CBM | Brick fragments | 3 | 824 | Roman |
| | | Imbrex fragment | 1 | 54 | Roman |
| | | Tegula fragments | 2 | 478 | Roman |
| | Opus Signinum | Fragment | 1 | 22 | Roman |
| | Fired clay | Fragment of an unusual shape | 1 | 148 | |
| | | Fragments | 4 | 238 | |
| | Iron | Nails SF16 | 2 | | |
| | Glass | Vessel fragments SF19 | 5 | | Roman |
| | Stone | Limestone fragment | 1 | 614 | |
| | Animal bone | | | 368 | |

Key: CBM – Ceramic building Material

MWD – Metal working debris

Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Catalogue

| Ctxt | Fabric | Desc | Form | Type | Qty | Wt (g) | Diam | EVE | Decoration |
|------|--------------|------|------|----------|-----|--------|------|-----|---------------------------|
| 2 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.21 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 8 | all over burnish |
| 2 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.5.1 | 1 | 15 | 20 | 8 | external burnish |
| 2 | MRW | U | | | 4 | 25 | | | |
| 2 | SGW | R | MJAR | 4.5 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 5 | |
| 2 | SAM | U | | | 1 | 6 | | | |
| 2 | NVCC | D | | | 1 | 1 | | | rouletted |
| 2 | MOW | U | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 5 | STW | U | | | 1 | 7 | | | |
| 5 | NVCC | B | | Pedestal | 1 | 13 | | | |
| 6 | STW | R | MJAR | 4 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 5 | |
| 6 | MRW | U | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 6 | MOW | H | | | 1 | 40 | | | |
| 8 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 34 | 24 | 10 | narrow burnished and |
| 8 | MRW | R | WJAR | 5.4 | 1 | 24 | | | exterior burnish |
| 8 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.1 | 1 | 24 | 20 | 24 | exterior burnish |
| 8 | MRW | U | | | 23 | 231 | | | |
| 8 | MRW | D | | | 2 | 13 | | | single horizontal grooves |
| 8 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 8 | | | burnished vertical lines |
| 8 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 19 | | | narrow burnished bands |
| 8 | MRW | B | | FLAT | 3 | 113 | | | |
| 8 | Nene VWWM | R | MORT | 7.9.1 | 1 | 30 | 26 | 8 | |
| 8 | AMP | U | AMP | Dr20 | 1 | 192 | | | |
| 8 | NVCC | R | BEAK | 3.6.2 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 10 | |
| 8 | MOW | R | FLAG | 1.9 | 1 | 32 | 5 | 75 | |
| 10 | MRW | B | | flat | 1 | 131 | | | |
| 10 | MRW | U | | | 1 | 4 | | | |
| 10 | NVCC | U | | | 1 | 15 | | | |
| 13 | MRW | U | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| 19 | MRW | U | | | 5 | 30 | | | |
| 19 | SGW | D | | | 1 | 7 | | | folded |
| 19 | SAM | U | BEAK | Dr68 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| 21 | MRW | R | WJAR | 5.3 | 2 | 35 | 18 | 14 | external burnish |
| 21 | MRW | U | | | 2 | 22 | | | |
| 21 | NarVRW | U | | | 2 | 15 | | | |
| 26 | MRW | U | | | 26 | 176 | | | |
| 26 | MRW | D | | | 2 | 8 | | | barbotine dot |
| 26 | MRW | D | | | 4 | 28 | | | single groove |
| 26 | MRW | D | | | 5 | 166 | | | burnished vertical lines |
| 26 | MRW | B | | flat | 5 | 40 | | | |
| 26 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.13 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 7 | burnished vertical lines |
| 26 | MRW | R | NJAR | 2.1.0 | 1 | 17 | 10 | 17 | exterior burnish |
| 26 | MRW | R | WJAR | 5.4 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 17 | exterior burnish |
| 26 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 16 | 22 | 7 | exterior burnish |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Desc | Form | Type | Qty | Wt (g) | Diam | EVE | Decoration |
|------|--------|------|------|--------|-----|--------|------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 26 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.1 | 1 | 15 | 20 | 11 | exterior burnish |
| 26 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| 26 | MOW | U | | | 4 | 16 | | | |
| 32 | MRW | U | | | 3 | 13 | | | |
| 32 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 2 | | | barbotine dot |
| 32 | SGW | B | | flat | 1 | 13 | | | |
| 32 | MOW | U | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| 32 | MicaOW | U | | | 1 | 12 | | | |
| 32 | NVCC | R | BEAK | 3.6.1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 7 | |
| 34 | MRW | U | | | 61 | 355 | | | |
| 34 | MRW | D | | | 19 | 119 | | | burnished cross-hatch |
| 34 | MRW | D | | | 28 | 211 | | | exterior burnish |
| 34 | MRW | D | | | 6 | 32 | | | single groove |
| 34 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 12 | | | numerous burnished horizontal lines |
| 34 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 4 | | | barbotine dots |
| 34 | MRW | D | | | 2 | 43 | | | stabbed cordon on shoulder |
| 34 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 85 | 18 | 28 | |
| 34 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.13 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 17 | |
| 34 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 38 | 16 | 11 | burnished cross-hatch |
| 34 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 9 | |
| 34 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 7 | burnished cross-hatch |
| 34 | MRW | R | NJAR | 2.1.2 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 11 | |
| 34 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.13 | 1 | 4 | | | exterior burnish |
| 34 | MRW | R | PLAT | 6.22 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 5 | all over burnish |
| 34 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.19 | 1 | 12 | 28 | 5 | burnished line |
| 34 | MRW | R | NJAR | 2.1.0 | 1 | 16 | 20 | 8 | burnished exterior |
| 34 | MRW | R | BEAK | 3.12 | 1 | 14 | 18 | 5 | burnished exterior |
| 34 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.1 | 1 | 23 | 12 | 15 | burnished horizontal lines |
| 34 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.5 | 1 | 32 | 12 | 23 | burnished rim and neck |
| 34 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.5.1 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 6 | burnished exterior |
| 34 | MRW | R | BOWL | 6.15 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 11 | burnished interior |
| 34 | MRW | R | BOWL | 6.15 | 1 | 4 | | | burnished interior |
| 34 | MOW | U | | | 10 | 49 | | | |
| 34 | MOWM | R | MORT | 7 | 1 | 127 | 24 | 7 | |
| 34 | MRW | B | | flat | 4 | 68 | | | |
| 34 | MRW | B | | flat | 1 | 31 | | | |
| 34 | BB2 | D | | | 1 | 10 | | | burnished vertical lines |
| 34 | MRW | U | | | 1 | 30 | | | |
| 34 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 16 | | | burnished horizontal lines |
| 34 | MRW | U | | | 1 | 17 | | | |
| 34 | NVRW | UB | | | 9 | 48 | | | |
| 34 | VGW | U | | | 6 | 41 | | | |
| 34 | VGW | B | | flat | 1 | 17 | | | |
| 34 | VGW | B | | flat | 1 | 25 | | | |
| 34 | SAM | R | DISH | 18/31R | 1 | 6 | | | |
| 34 | SAM | D | BOWL | Dr37 | 1 | 9 | | | |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Desc | Form | Type | Qty | Wt (g) | Diam | EVE | Decoration |
|------|-----------|------|------|------------------|-----|--------|------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 34 | SAM | B | CUP | Dr33 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| 34 | SAM | B | | footring | 1 | 5 | | | |
| 34 | ?HAD | R | MJAR | 4.5.2 | 2 | 26 | 14 | 32 | |
| 34 | NVCC | U | | | 1 | 4 | | | |
| 34 | ?LYONS | D | | | 1 | 2 | | | roughcast (sand) |
| 34 | MCC | D | | | 1 | 2 | | | roughcast (clay pellets) |
| 38 | STW | U | | | 2 | 12 | | | |
| 38 | MRW | U | | | 4 | 57 | | | |
| 38 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.5.1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 4 | |
| 38 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 5 | |
| 38 | MOW | U | | | 1 | 6 | | | |
| 38 | MRW | U | | | 1 | 6 | | | |
| 38 | BB1 | U | | | 1 | 8 | | | |
| 38 | ?Iron Age | | | | 2 | 6 | | | |
| 43 | MRW | U | | | 66 | 768 | | | |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 13 | 91 | | | burnished vertical lines |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 6 | 55 | | | burnished cross-hatch |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 5 | 56 | | | single groove |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 5 | | | stabbed cordon |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 14 | | | wiped |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 29 | | | incised diagonal cordon |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 2 | 46 | | | burnished diagonal |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 3 | 24 | | | narrow burnished horizontal bands |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 2 | 8 | | | exterior burnish |
| 43 | MRW | B | | flat | 5 | 95 | | | |
| 43 | MRW | B | | flat | 3 | 32 | | | burnished cross-hatch |
| 43 | MRW | U | | | 2 | 32 | | | |
| 43 | MRW | D | | | 1 | 11 | | | burnished exterior |
| 43 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.3 | 3 | 35 | 16 | 16 | twin incised line band |
| 43 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.13 | 1 | 50 | 14 | 24 | burnished cross-hatch |
| 43 | MRW | R | LID | 8.1 | 1 | 11 | | | |
| 43 | MRW | R | WJAR | 5.4 | 1 | 60 | 20 | 25 | exterior burnish |
| 43 | MRW | R | BEAK | 3.1 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 14 | exterior burnish |
| 43 | MRW | R | LID | 8.1 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 9 | |
| 43 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 45 | 16 | 15 | burnished diagonal line |
| 43 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 26 | 20 | 8 | exterior burnished cross-hatch |
| 43 | MRW | R | DISH | 6.18 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 6 | exterior burnished cross-hatch |
| 43 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.1 | 1 | 18 | 14 | 18 | burnished band on neck |
| 43 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.13.1 | 1 | 14 | 18 | 11 | burnished exterior |
| 43 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.5.3 | 1 | 32 | 12 | 19 | burnished exterior |
| 43 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.13 | 1 | 11 | 18 | 8 | narrow burnished lines on neck |
| 43 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4.5.1 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| 43 | MRW | R | MJAR | 4 | 2 | 12 | | | |
| 43 | MOW | UB | | shallow footring | 8 | 43 | | | |
| 43 | AMP | U | AMP | Dr20 | 1 | 109 | | | |
| 43 | MOW | D | | | 2 | 21 | | | exterior burnish |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Desc | Form | Type | Qty | Wt (g) | Diam | EVE | Decoration |
|------|--------|------|------|---------|-----|--------|------|-----|------------|
| 43 | SAM | R | DISH | Dr31 | 1 | 29 | 18 | 12 | |
| 43 | SAM | U | | | 1 | 4 | | | |
| 43 | SAM | B | DISH | Dr18/31 | 1 | 47 | | | |
| 41 | MRW | U | | | 1 | 32 | | | |
| 41 | MRW | U | | | 1 | 4 | | | |

Appendix 4: Roman Pottery Fabric Descriptions

In alphabetical order.

Amphora

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.82-113

Black burnished ware 1

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.127-129

Black burnished ware 2

Description: Tomber and Dore 1988 p.131-135

Hadham oxidised red ware

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.151

Lyon colour coat

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.59

Micaceous reduced ware

Description: Gurney 1995, 102

Nene Valley colour coat

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p. 118

Nene Valley white ware

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.119

Nar Valley reduced ware

Description: Andrews 1985, 89-90

Samian

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.25-41

Sandy grey ware

Description: Andrews 1985, 92

Shell tempered ware

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998 p.212

Unsorted colour coat

This fabric number is a general identifier for all colour-coated fine wares not defined elsewhere

Unsorted oxidised ware

Description: Andrews 1985 p. 94-95 (OW2)

Visible clay relict grey ware

This is a quite hard light grey (10YR 7/2) wheel thrown fabric with a smooth powdery texture and an irregular fracture. It contains common coarse grog inclusions and abundant mica that is probably a natural contaminant of the clay. Thin Slice analysis has revealed that this fabric is chemically identical to fabric 27, the only difference a visual one.

Appendix 5: Roman Pottery Vessel Types

- 1.9 Cupped rim flagon. PKM: 4125/22. WS: 202.
- 2.1.0 Narrow-mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel. Scole: 63, 114, 183. WS: 222. BUG: 175, 176. Homersfield: (e), (f). PKM: 0113/197 0174/51 4093/8 4106/34, 43, 51, 74.
- 2.1.2 Narrow-mouthed jar with an out turned rim with pointed lower rim. WSF: 003, 004 (unpublished).
- 3 Any miscellaneous beaker.
- 3.1.0 Beaker with tall straight neck and rounded body. IKL: 28. NV: 50, 54-57. Scole: 110. PKM: 4108/14, 15 4164/58, 65 0249/31. BRANCASTER: 105. Burgh Castle: 142. BUG: 217.
- 3.6.1 Bag-shaped beaker, plain rim.
- 3.6.2 Bag-shaped beaker, cornice rim. NV: 46.
- 3.12 Beaker/jar with Cavetto Rim high shouldered, small base, indented body. Often decorated with burnished line decoration in dents. Scole: 135, 144, 151. IKL: 13.

- 4 Miscellaneous medium-mouthed jars.
- 4.1 Medium-mouthed jar with high shouldered profile. Scale: 1, 2, 19, 22, 44, 107. WS: 209. PKM: 0993/32 4067/33 4040/15 4031/7.
- 4.5.0 Medium-mouthed jar, short neck and globular body. PKM: 4040/37 4093/6 4105/74 0714/1 0719/2 0993/00 4067/42. Scale: 43, 93, 115, 202.
- 4.5.1 Medium-mouthed jar with a short neck, rolled rim and globular body. WSF: 003, 004 (unpublished). Scale 1993.
- 4.5.2 Medium-mouthed jar with a short neck, squared rim and globular body. WSF: 004, 007 (unpublished). RKS: 017 (unpublished). Scale 1993.
- 4.5.3 Medium-mouthed jar with a short neck, undercut rim and globular body. WSF: 003, 004, 007 (unpublished). Scale 1993.
- 4.13.0 Medium-mouthed jar, rounded body, and simple everted rim. PKM: 40006/15 4099/1 4050/8. Scale: 5. BUG: 250, 251.
- 4.13.1 Medium-mouthed jar, rounded body and everted but poorly defined rim. Scale: Illustration Number...
- 5.3 Wide-mouthed rounded jar with a reverse 'S' profile. PKM: 4034/7 0113/201-205 4067/40. Scale: 39, 46, 94.
- 5.4. Wide-mouthed rounded jar, reverse 'S' profile, one or two grooves mid body. PKM: 4044/26 4006/11 4125/40 0113/199, 200 4087/11, 18 0165/16 0972/12 0180/32. Scale: 6, 40, 62, 66, 73, 92, 122. WS: 211, 212, 213.
- 6.3.0 Carinated bowl - flattish out-turned rim. PKM: 128/61 0113/142, 222 0978/7 4165/10 0971/16 0972/7. Scale: 16, 69, 72. WS: 282.
- 6.15.0 Bowl with curving sides and out-turned rim, flanged and unflanged, footring base.
- 6.18.0 Straight sided dish, flat based, and thickened everted 'triangular' rim. PKM: 0180/35, 42 0163/56 0113/146, 149, 258, 259 4164/62, 63 0972/8-10. Scale: 123, 129, 148, 175, 222.
- 6.19.0 Dish with straight sides that may be upright or angled, with a plain rim that may have an external groove just below it.
- 6.21.0 Open dish with an internal angle, incurving rim, and flat or foot ring base.
- 6.22 Platters. BUG: GB1-9. PKM: 0718/12. PKM: 0267/86.
- 7 Miscellaneous mortaria
- 7.9.1 Mortarium with slightly angled reeded rim, (usually with three grooves), the bead is substantial and often square in section. NV: 102. RC: 500. COS: 728.
- 8.1 Lid - standard type to fit cooking/storage pot intumed or out-turned, can have terminal grip. PKM: 4106/22-24 0113/152, 235 0180/37 0267/54, 55.

Abbreviations

| | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|---------------------|
| BUG | Burgh | RKS | Rickingham Superior |
| IKL | Icklingham | WS | West Stow |
| NV | Nene Valley | WSF | Wattisfield |
| PKM | Pakenham | | |

Samian

- Dr18/31. A shallow bowl, with a very slightly curved wall (the division between the wall and the floor is apparent), while the floor rises noticeably in the centre.
- Dr18/31R. Similar to 18/31 although the division between the wall and floor has become very slight.
- Dr31. A shallow bowl with a curved wall and beaded rim (the division between wall and floors apparent).
- Dr33. A conical cup with a footring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall.
- Dr37. A deep bowl with slightly curved sides. The wall of the vessel is usually divided into two (approximately) equal zones, where the lower half is decorated.
- Dr38. A hemispherical bowl with a plain hooked flange below the mid-way point on the wall. The rim can be beaded or plain.
- Dr68. A beaker or decorated jar. The decorated zone is in the lower half and below it is a plain band and splayed footstand.

Amphora

- Dressel 20. Large globular form, with two handles and thickened, rounded or angular rim, concave internally.

Appendix 6: Post-Roman Pottery Catalogue and Fabric codes

| Ctxt | Ceramic | | Form | Sherd No | Weight (Gms) | Overall Date Range | Comments |
|------|---------|--------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|---|
| | Period | Fabric | | | | | |
| 2 | M | EMW | GING | 1 | 15 | | Patchily oxidised |
| 2 | M | EMW? | GING | 1 | 15 | | Reduced plain rim, poss THET? |
| 2 | M | EMW | BODY | 2 | 30 | | RPOT PRES |
| 2 | M | EMWSS | BODY | 1 | 1 | 11th-12th C | Less than 1 gramme |
| 6 | MS? | MISC | CP/JAR | 1 | 17 | | Baggy hand-made vessel, prob Msaxon |
| 19 | M | EMW | CP/JAR | 1 | 33 | RPOT PRES | Finger-tipped dec, flared rim |
| 19 | M | EMW | CP/JAR | 1 | 48 | | Upright flared, w organic inclusions |
| 19 | M | EMW | CP/JAR | 1 | 68 | PREP PRES | Perforation in shoulder after pot fired, flared rim |
| 19 | M | EMW | CP/JAR | 1 | 40 | | |
| 19 | M | EMW | CP/JAR | 1 | 27 | | Small rudimentary rim |
| 19 | M | EMW | CP/JAR | 18 | 216 | | |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 2 | 50 | | 2 joining |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 7 | 181 | | |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 5 | 120 | | 5 joining, plain rim sherds |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 2 | 48 | | |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 2 | 32 | | |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 30 | 332 | | All rim sherds from ginger jars |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 3 | 32 | | All 1 vessel? |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 1 | 16 | | Shallow stabbing |
| 19 | M | EMW | COST | 5 | 108 | | ?Handled costrel fragments, 3 joining frags |
| 19 | M | EMW | BODY | 1 | 14 | | Perforated from outside |
| 19 | M | EMW | BODY | 6 | 180 | | ?Sherds from ginger jars? |
| 19 | LS? | THET? | BODY | 3 | 18 | | Greywares, one with buff exterior |
| 19 | M | EMW | BODY | 725 | 2338 | | |
| 19 | M | MISC | BODY | 1 | 13 | | Hand-made with flint |
| 19 | M | EMW | GING | 4 | 22 | | |
| 19 | M | EMW | CP/JAR | 3 | 12 | 11th-12th C | |
| 21 | M | EMW | GING | 1 | 12 | | Sandy w some shell/mica, ?organic |
| 21 | M | EMW | GING | 1 | 12 | RPOT PRES | |
| 21 | M | EMW | BODY | 5 | 24 | 11th-12th C | |
| 31 | PM | CREA? | BODY | 2 | 15 | 1740-1880 | Very abraded, 2 joining, base of bowl/dish |
| 32 | M | EMW | BODY | 2 | 3 | 11th-12th C | RPOT PRESENT |
| | | | Total | 840 | 4092 | | |

EMW Early medieval ware 11th to 12th century
 THET Thetford-type ware 10th to 11th century
 EMWSS Early medieval ware sparse shelly 11th to 12th century
 CREA Creamware 1740-1880

Appendix 7: Glass, quantified, described and dated

| Ctxt | Feature | Cut | Count | Wt (g) | Colour | Description | Date |
|-------|--------------------|-----|-------|--------|--------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 26 | Ditch | 25 | 3 | 15 | blue-green | Vessel fragments, possibly from a square bottle, almost 5mm thick (some bubbles present). | Late 1st to late 2nd centuries |
| 32 | Pit | 29 | 1 | 1 | green-yellow | Thin walled, 1.25mm, from the neck of a vessel. Hardly any bubbles,? Post-Roman. | Post-Roman |
| 34 | Pit/ ?ditch re-cut | 42 | 1 | 6 | blue-green | Vessel fragment, possibly from a square bottle base, 5mm thick (some bubbles present). | Late 1st to late 2nd ces |
| 34 | Pit/?ditch re-cut | 42 | 1 | 10 | blue-green | Vessel fragment, tubular base from a bowl or bottle. | Late 1st to 4th c |
| 43 | Pit/?ditch re-cut | 42 | 2 | 7 | blue-green | Window glass | Late 1st to 4th c |
| 43 | Pit/?ditch re-cut | 42 | 3 | 31 | blue-green | Vessel fragments, possibly from a square bottle, 5mm thick (some bubbles present). There is evidence for grozing for reuse as a blade. | Late 1st to 4th c |
| Total | | | 11 | 70 | | | |

Appendix 8: Summary list of the flint

| Ctxt | Description | No. |
|------|------------------------------------|-----|
| 2 | ?Core | 2 |
| | Secondary flake (?retouched) | 2 |
| | Tertiary flake fragment (utilised) | 1 |
| | Blade | 1 |
| | Blade (utilised) | 1 |
| 5 | Tertiary flake fragment (utilised) | 1 |
| 6 | Core | 2 |
| | Secondary flake | 2 |
| | Secondary flake(retouched) | 1 |
| | Blade fragment | 1 |
| 13 | Secondary flake | 1 |
| 26 | Secondary flake | 2 |
| | Tertiary flake fragment | 1 |
| | ?Piercer | 1 |
| 28 | Secondary flake | 1 |
| 34 | Burnt fragment | 2 |
| 41 | Secondary flake/fragment | 2 |
| | Scraper | 1 |
| | Burnt fragment | 1 |

Appendix 9: Small finds

| SF No. | Ctxt No. | Material | Description | Qty | Comments |
|--------|----------|----------|-------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 19 | Bone | Artefact | 1 | |
| 2 | 19 | Lava | Quern | 2 | Fragments |
| 3 | 21 | Iron | Artefact | 1 | |
| 4 | 26 | Glass | Vessel | 3 | Fragments |
| 5 | 26 | Iron | Nail | 1 | |
| 6 | 31 | Iron | Artefact | 1 | |
| 7 | 32 | Glass | Vessel | 1 | Fragment |
| 8 | 34 | Stone | Whetstone | 1 | Fragment |
| 9 | 2 | Cu alloy | Coin | 1 | Antoninianus of Allectus (AD 293-296) |
| 10 | 2 | Lead | Artefact | 1 | |
| 11 | 2 | Lead | Strip | 1 | |
| 12 | 19 | Cu alloy | Coin | 1 | 4th century |
| 13 | 13 | Cu alloy | ?Coin | 1 | 4th century |
| 14 | 34 | Cu alloy | Needle | 1 | Roman |
| 15 | 34 | Iron | Nails | 3 | |
| 16 | 43 | Iron | Nails | 2 | |
| 17 | 34 | Glass | Vessel | 1 | Fragment |
| 18 | 34 | Glass | Vessel | 1 | Fragment |
| 19 | 43 | Glass | Vessel | 5 | Fragments |

Appendix 10: Faunal Remains

| Ctxt | Qty | Wt (g) total by ctxt | Species | Sp. Qty | Count | Comments | Measurements (mm) |
|------|-----|----------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 2 | 2 | 8 | No ID | 2 | | | |
| 5 | 10 | 50 | Sheep/ Goat | 3 | | 3 x adult molars, inc worn M3 | |
| 5 | | | No ID | 7 | | 7 x large mammal | |
| 6 | 1 | 8 | No ID | 1 | | | |
| 8 | 4 | 162 | Cattle | 1 | 1 | chopped metacarpal - large male | BatF:64.3, Bfd:74.3, SD40.3 |
| 8 | | | No ID | 3 | | | |
| 10 | 9 | 180 | Deer | 1 | | Roe deer tibia - chopped | |
| 10 | | | No ID | 8 | | butchered large mammal | |
| 13 | 20 | 304 | Pig | 4 | 2 | mandible fragments - both with worn M3s (2 individuals) | |
| 13 | | | No ID | 16 | | butchered large mammal | |
| 19 | 69 | 346 | Cattle | 3 | 1.5 | molars, 1 x phalange | PH: Gl:61.1, Bd:24.4, Bp:25.3 |
| 19 | | | Sheep/ Goat | 3 | | Molar, GOAT horncore - chopped - HORNWORKING | Gl:198,BWmin24.2,BWmax40.1 |
| 19 | | | Pig | 4 | 3 | chopped mandible fragment, tusks (inc 2 large tusks) | tusks: 1 x Gl:150, 1 x Gl:116(inc) |
| 19 | | | Fowl | 7 | 7 | Tarso-metatarsus (male) incomplete, + spur broken | |
| 19 | | | Fowl | | | Ulna x 2 | Bp:6.7,Dip:10.1 Bp:8.2,Dip:12.5 |
| 19 | | | Fowl | | | carpo-metacarpus | Gl:35.6, Bp:8.9, Did:7.2 |
| 19 | | | Fowl | | | carpo-metacarpus | Gl:40.1, Bp:11.8, Did:8.5 |
| 19 | | | Fowl | | | femur | Gl:74.2, Dd:14.8, SC:8.9, Bp:14.5 |
| 19 | | | Fowl | | | humerus (juvenile) | Dd:13.6, SC:7.2 |
| 19 | | | Bird | 3 | | no species ID, probably includes goose fragment | |
| 19 | | | Fish | 3 | | <2g, no species ID | |
| 19 | | | No ID | 46 | | butchered large mammal | |
| 21 | 7 | 142 | Cattle | 1 | | horncore, shorthorn type, chopped from skull-worked? | Gl:100, Bwmin:30.0, Bwmax:37.1 |
| 21 | | | Bird | 1 | | no species ID | |
| 21 | | | No ID | 5 | | butchered large mammal | |
| 26 | 55 | 788 | Cattle | 6 | 3 | jaw(aged 8-10yrs)-periodontal disease,chopped pelvis, phalanges | PH:Gl:38.2,Bd:27.8,Bp:34.5 |
| 26 | | | Cattle | | | | PH:Gl:39.1, Bd:23.0, Bp:31.8 |
| 28 | 1 | 4 | No ID | 1 | | large mammal | |
| 34 | 15 | 150 | Cattle | 1 | 0.5 | large hoof | |
| 34 | | | Sheep/ Goat | 1 | 1 | mandible - juvenile - less than two months old | Dp4 - TWS - A |
| 34 | | | Fox | 1 | 1 | pelvis fragment | |
| 34 | | | No ID | 12 | | butchered large mammal | |
| 38 | 29 | 466 | Cattle | 2 | 1.5 | phalange and talus. Phalange: Gl:42.0, Bd:24.1, Bp:21.5 | Talus: Gl:61.1, Bd:37.1,Bp:37.5 |
| 38 | | | Sheep/ Goat | 2 | 2 | mandible (no teeth) with swelling, chopped scapula | |

| Ctxt | Qty | Wt (g) total by ctxt | Species | Sp. Qty | Count | Comments | Measurements (mm) |
|---------------|------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 38 | | | Pig | 4 | 1 | Metapodials, tibia frag. Chopped. | |
| 38 | | | Deer | 1 | | worn molar | |
| 38 | | | No ID | 20 | | butchered large mammal | |
| 41 | | | Cattle | 1 | | ufused vertebrae - chopped and gnawed? | |
| 43 | 19 | 368 | Cattle | 2 | | molar and chopped femur head | |
| 43 | | | Pig | 2 | 2 | mandible, humerus-proximal end chopped with hole into shaft-?worked | HU:Bt:30.6,HTC:19.6;Man:TW S:C-F |
| Totals | 241 | 2976g | | | 26.5 | | |

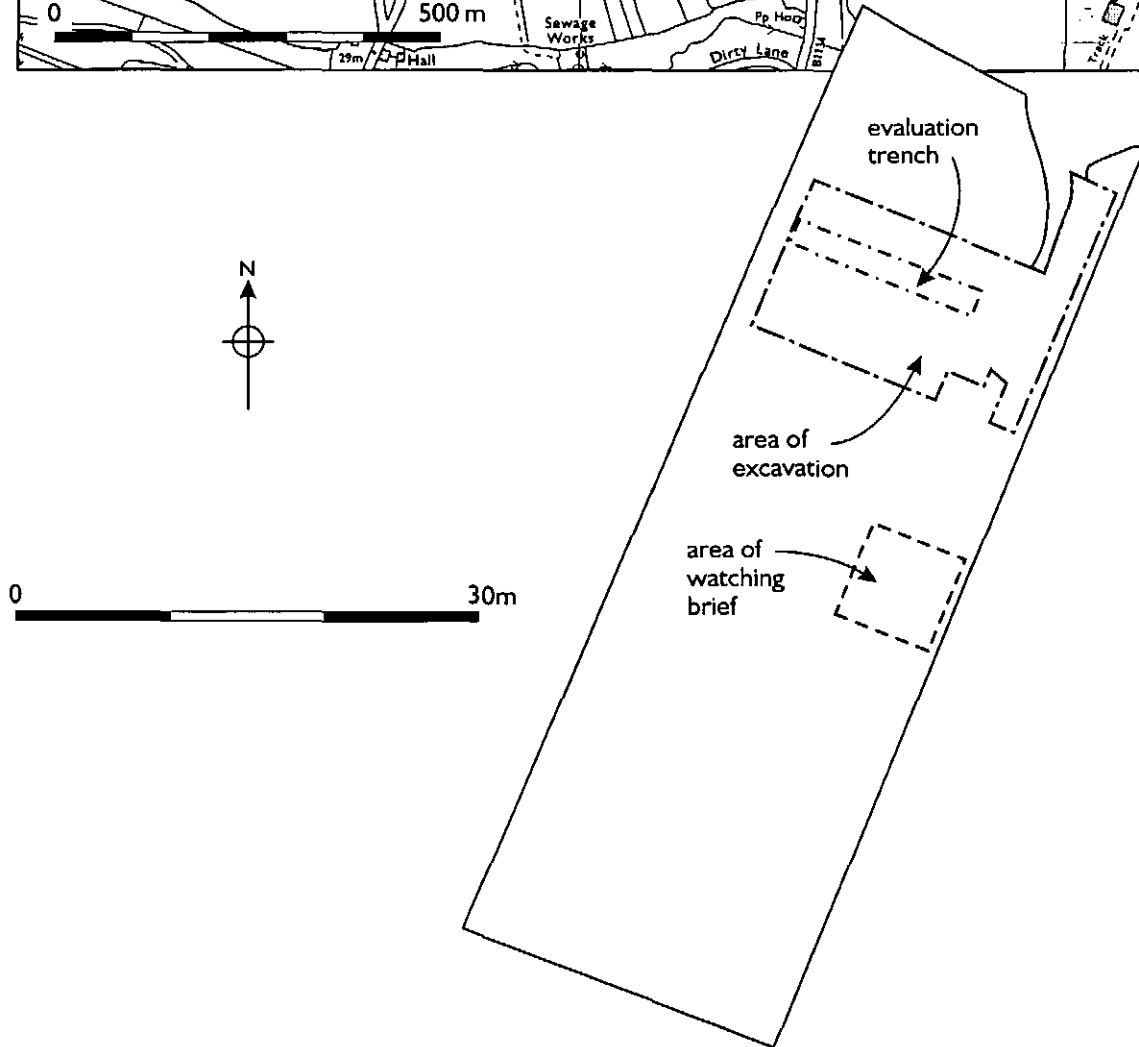
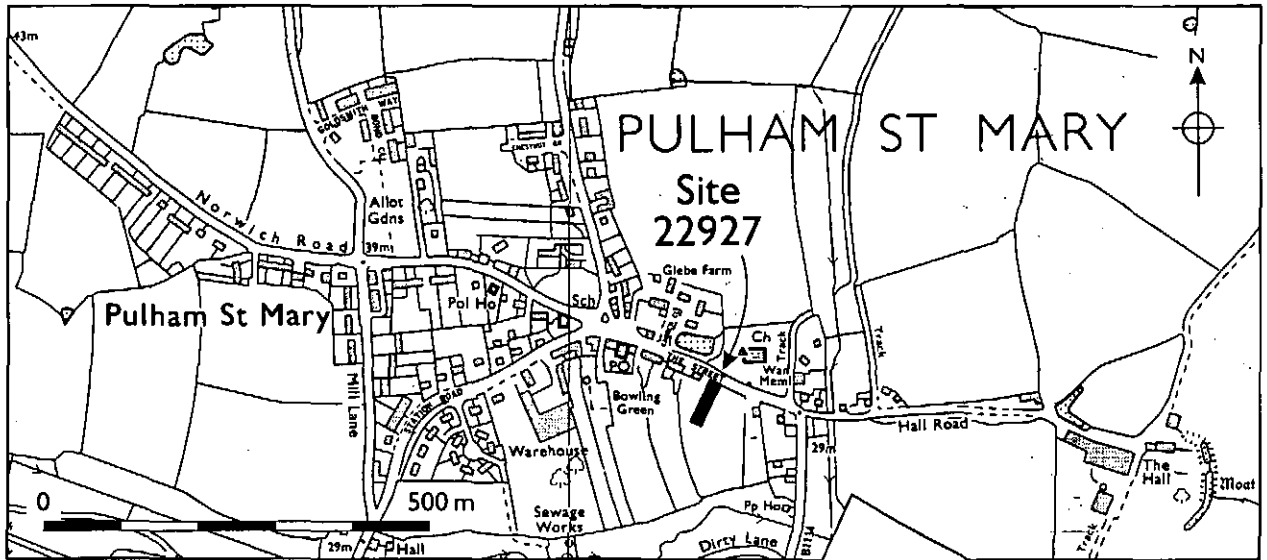


Fig. 1 Site location. Scale 1:10000 Trench location, scale 1:500

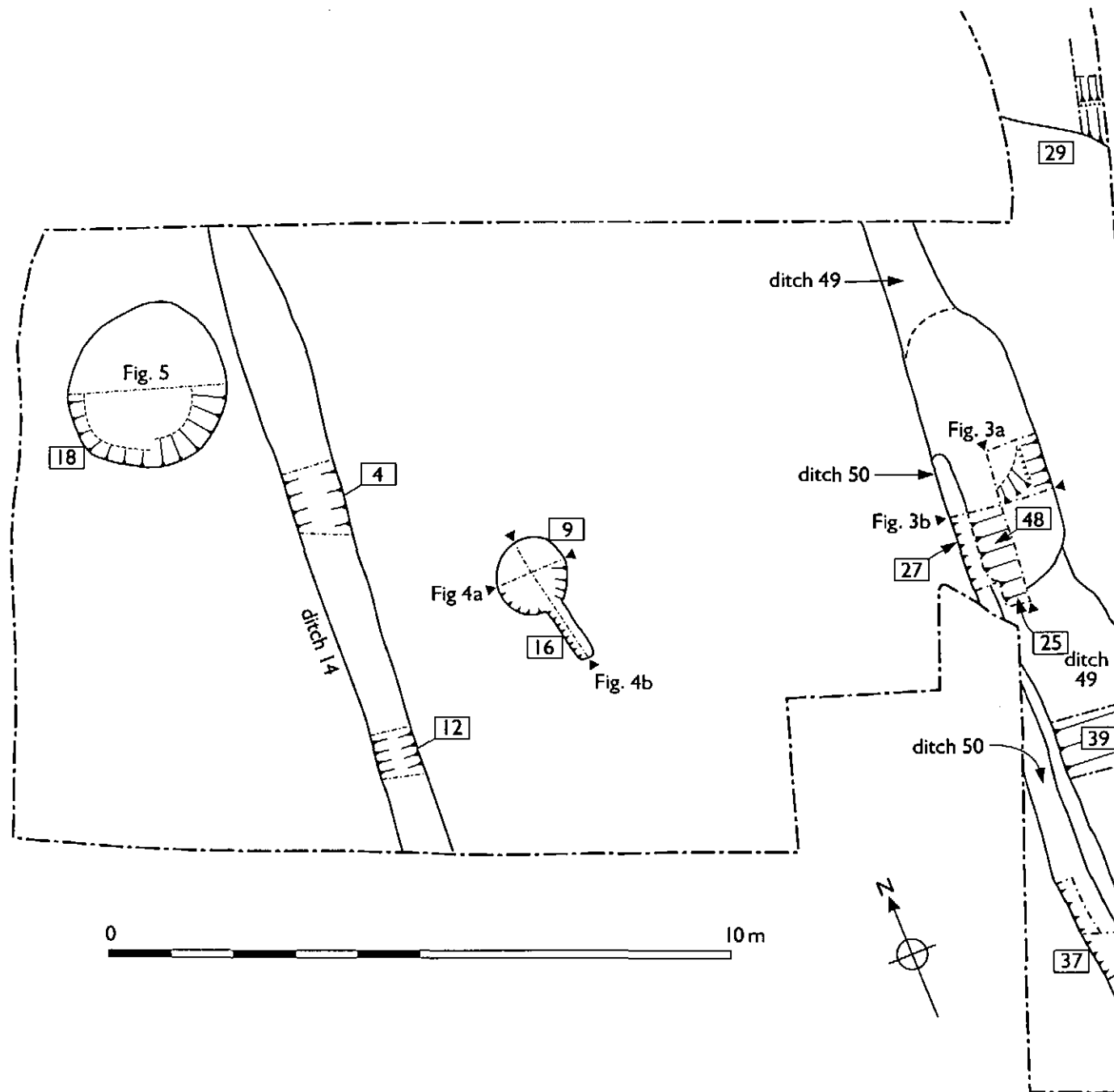


Fig. 2 Plan of excavated area. Scale 1:100

Fig. 3a

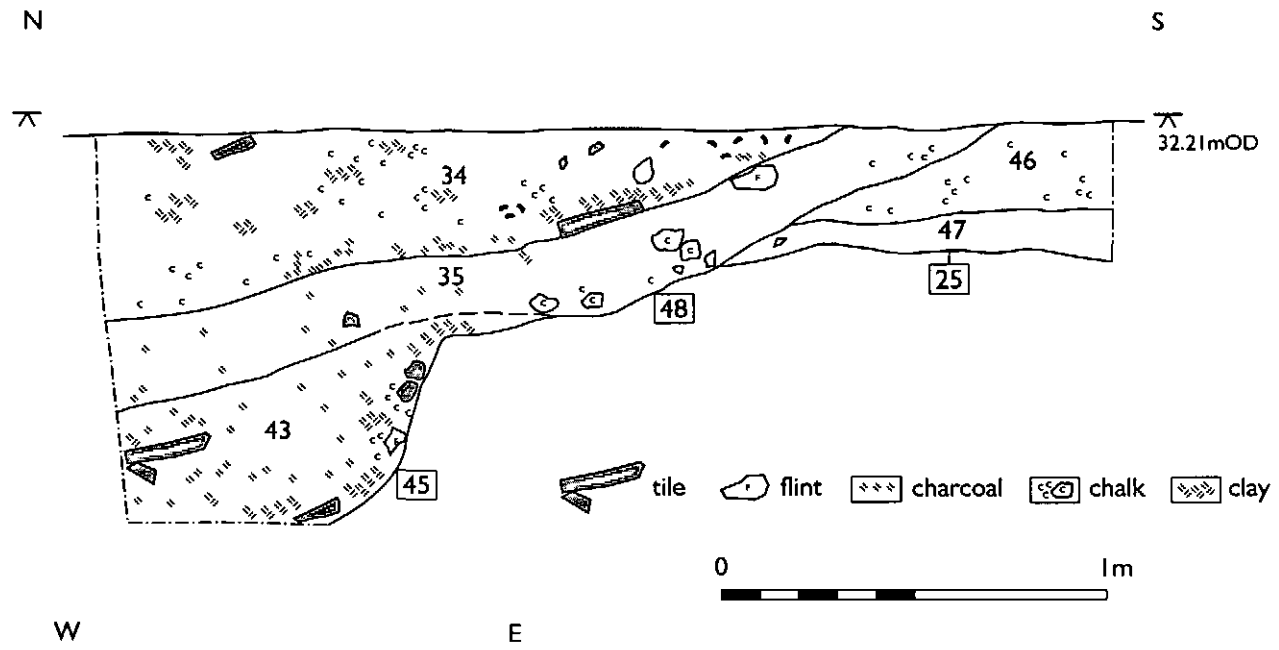


Fig. 3b

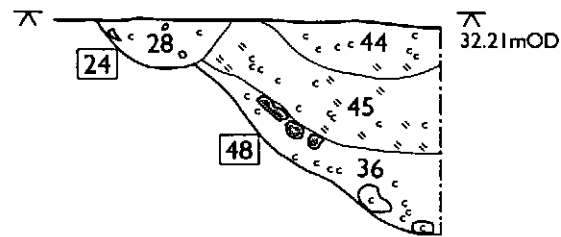


Fig. 3 Sections across linear features. Scale 1:20

Fig. 4a

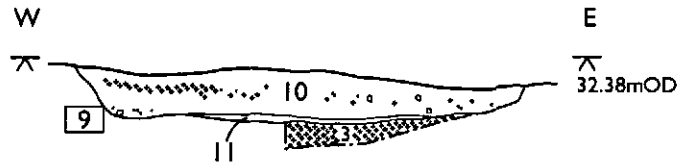
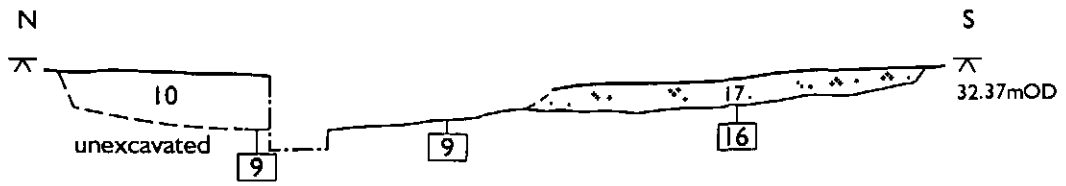


Fig. 4b



☐ charcoal ☐ chalk ☐ clay



Fig. 4 Sections across 'oven' [9]/[16]. Scale 1:20

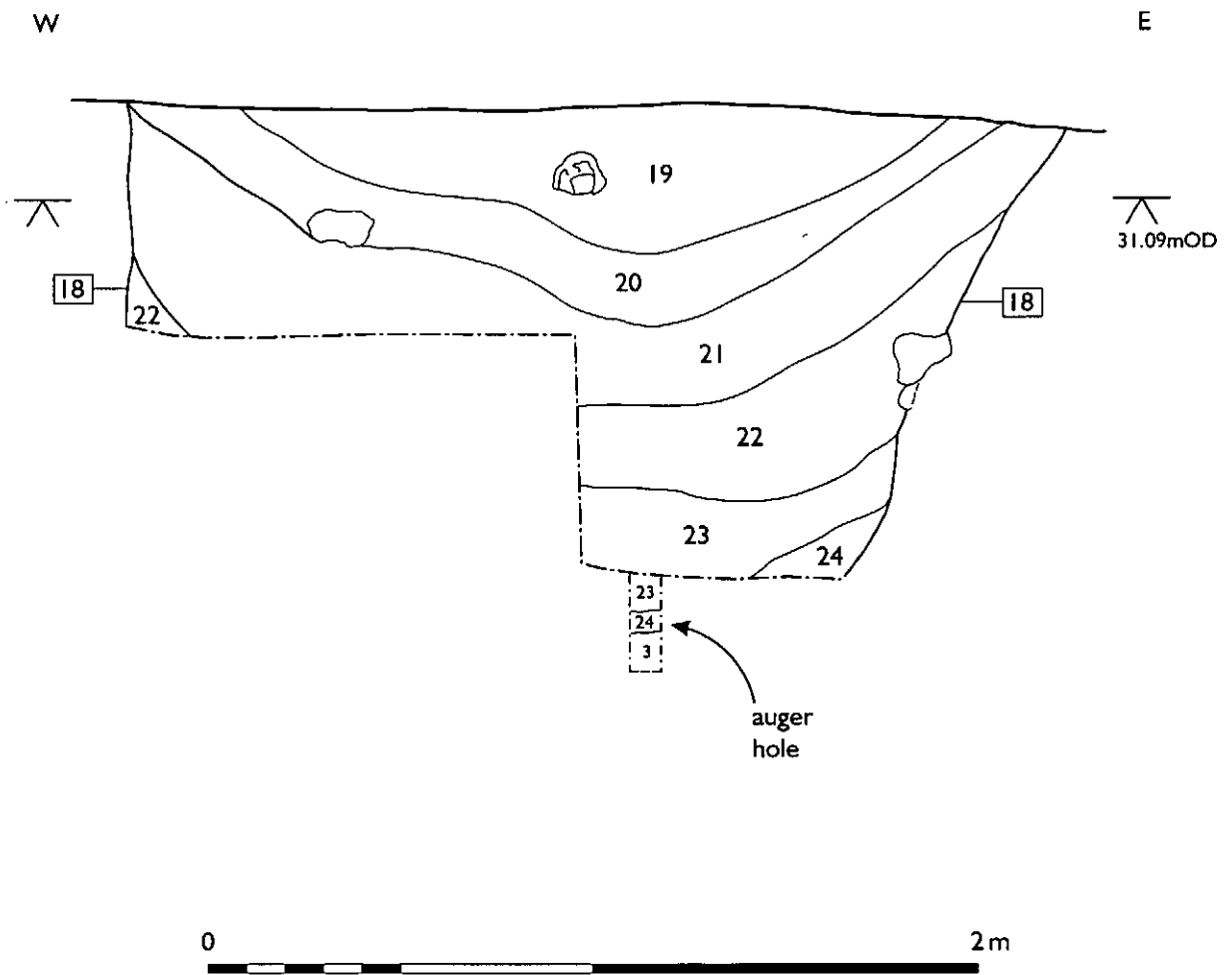


Fig. 5 South facing section across pit [18]. Scale 1:20