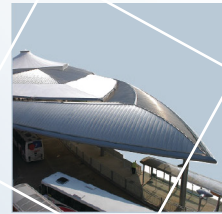


**Report 1720**

## **An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Priory Road, Great Cressingham, Norfolk**

HER 37409

Prepared for  
Traditional Norfolk Properties Limited



Steve Hickling

January 2009

BAU1720

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Location: Priory Road, Great Cressingham  
District: Breckland  
Grid Ref.: TF 8524 0183  
HER No.: 37409  
Client: Traditional Norfolk Properties Ltd  
Dates of Fieldwork: Evaluation – 28 Oct–1 Nov 2002  
Excavation and Watching Brief – 4 Dec 2007–17 Sept 2008

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## **Summary**

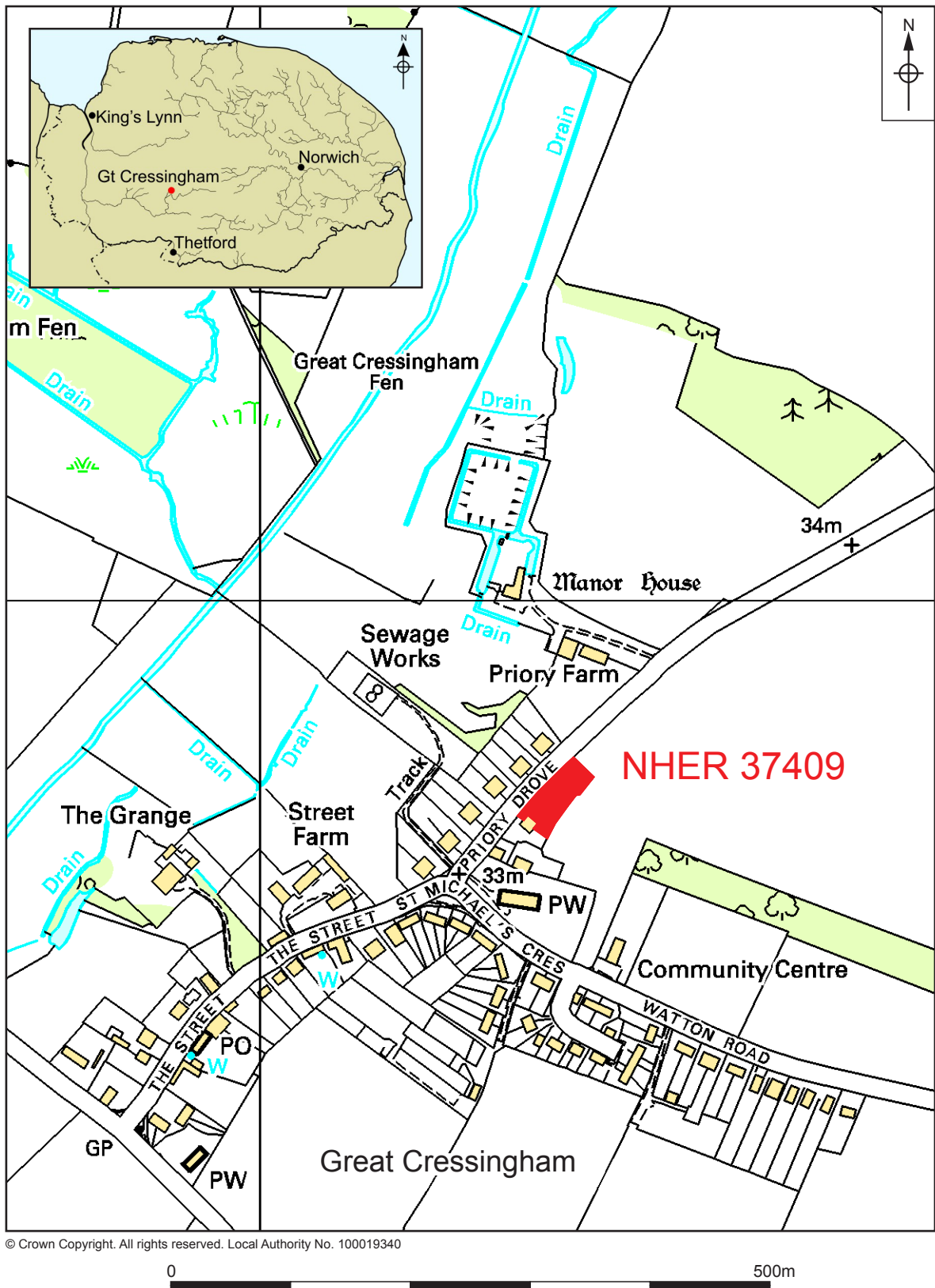
*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief conducted at Priory Road, Great Cressingham, between October 2002 and September 2008. One large Roman boundary ditch and three small Roman pits, one containing a significant assemblage of late Roman pottery, were found, together with a large amount of Roman material residual in later features. Three small Saxo-Norman ditches and three small Saxo-Norman pits were found, together with an amount of Saxo-Norman material residual in later features. A number of probably 13th-century quarry pits were found in the south-western portion of the site. These were probably for the extraction of chalk used in the construction of the adjacent parish church.*

*During the Roman period the site was probably adjacent to a farmstead within an enclosed field system, elements of which survive in the modern landscape. The farmstead was probably in the area of the parish church and was of high status with masonry walls, tiled roof and hypocaust. During the Saxo-Norman period this field system continued to be utilised, although again the excavated area appears to have been in a peripheral location. During the 13th century the site was quarried and the Roman field system was replaced by a new open field system, probably in order to support an expanding population.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

NAU Archaeology was commissioned by Steve Medler of JS Design Services Ltd on behalf of his client, Traditional Norfolk Properties Ltd. to undertake an archaeological excavation in advance of the construction of four new detached houses and a watching brief during groundworks at Priory Drove, Great Cressingham, Norfolk (Fig. 1). This phase of work followed on from an earlier evaluation of the site also undertaken by NAU Archaeology (then the Norfolk Archaeology Unit) in 2002. Four areas were excavated within the footprints of the houses, each measuring c.9.5m x 7.5m (71.25m<sup>2</sup>), within a development area of 0.13 hectares.

This archaeological programme was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Breckland District Council and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: AH 10/02/2003). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref: BAU1720/DW). The work was designed to mitigate damage to 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).



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5,000



The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

## **2.0 Geology and Topography**

The site lies on Cretaceous Upper Chalk at a height of c.33m OD (Funnell 2005). Upon excavation, it was found that the surface of the chalk was cut by irregular stripes of sand (Fig. 2).

The site lies on the northern edge of the village, 100m north of the parish church, on land gently sloping upwards towards the south-east (Fig. 1). The parish church lies on the western end of a low ridge overlooking a crossing point of the River Wissey.

## **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **3.1 Roman**

Iron Age and Roman pottery has been found during extensive fieldwalking in the parish (NHER 21438, 24629, 24630, 24632, 24669, 24671, 31629, 31839, 31848, 31850 and 32084). Roman tiles (NHER 24669) and Roman coins (NHER 29079 and 31297) have been found in the south of the parish. There is thought to have been a Roman settlement close to the boarder with Little Cressingham, suggested by fieldwalking. The Peddars Way Roman Road (NHER1289) lies to the north-east. This is thought to have been an early Roman military road. The fabric of the parish church of St Michael, 100m south of the present development, dates from c.1300, but incorporates reused Roman brick and tile (Plate 3; NHER 4720).

### **3.2 Anglo-Saxon**

There is no evidence for Early Saxon activity within the parish and only one fragment of Middle Saxon pottery has been found (NHER 24670), yet Domesday Book records Great Cressingham as a substantial manor with mills, fisheries and a church. Late Saxon pottery has been found associated with a probable medieval hall house situated about 400m to the south-west of the present site, but still within the core of the present village (NHER 19654), and further Late Saxon pottery has been found on the south and western edges of the village (NHER 24671 and 32084). It seems likely that the Late Saxon village lay in the same area as the modern village. In 1988 a Late Saxon spearhead was found adjacent to Manor House (NHER 4688).

### **3.3 Medieval**

The present development area is situated between the parish church (NHER 4720) and the moated Manor House (NHER 4687), both of which are medieval. The earliest datable architecture within St Michael's church is 14th century, but the building was extensively altered during the 15th century (NHER 4720). Domesday Book indicates that there may have been a church on the site in the Late Saxon period, although this may refer to the site of St George's chapel to the south of the village (NHER 4713).

Domesday Book records that most of Great Cressingham was in the hands of the Bishop of Thetford, before passing to Norwich Cathedral, which held it until the Dissolution. Manor House was once known as Priory Farm and was thought to have been the site of a monastic grange. However, it is now thought to have been the site of the 15th-century Risley's Manor. In the mid-16th century it was rebuilt as a substantial courtyard house with polygonal towers and rich decoration, part of which still survives (NHER 4687). The medieval component of the site is a double moated enclosure.

Manor House is surrounded by earthworks of house platforms, holloways, tofts and fishponds which are probably the remains of part of the village (NHER 4688 and 31848). Further medieval settlement earthworks survive on the western bank of the River Wissey (NHER 31839, including a small moat), a further moated site adjacent to this (NHER 31851) and another house platform and tofts on the eastern bank of the river (NHER 31852). A probable medieval hall-house with post-medieval alterations is situated c.400m to the south-west of the present development site (NHER 19654).

### **3.4 Cartographic evidence**

Although the existing houses in the vicinity of the present site are modern, both Faden's (1797) and Bryant's (1826) maps show buildings in the area. Some buildings are also depicted on the opposite side of the road, indicating that the area was occupied prior to the construction of the mid-20th-century houses which now stand there. The undated tithe map of c.1840 and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1880) are both more detailed than Faden's or Bryant's maps. They show tofts/small enclosures on both sides of Priory Drove, but no buildings in the development area. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site divided into three small enclosures.

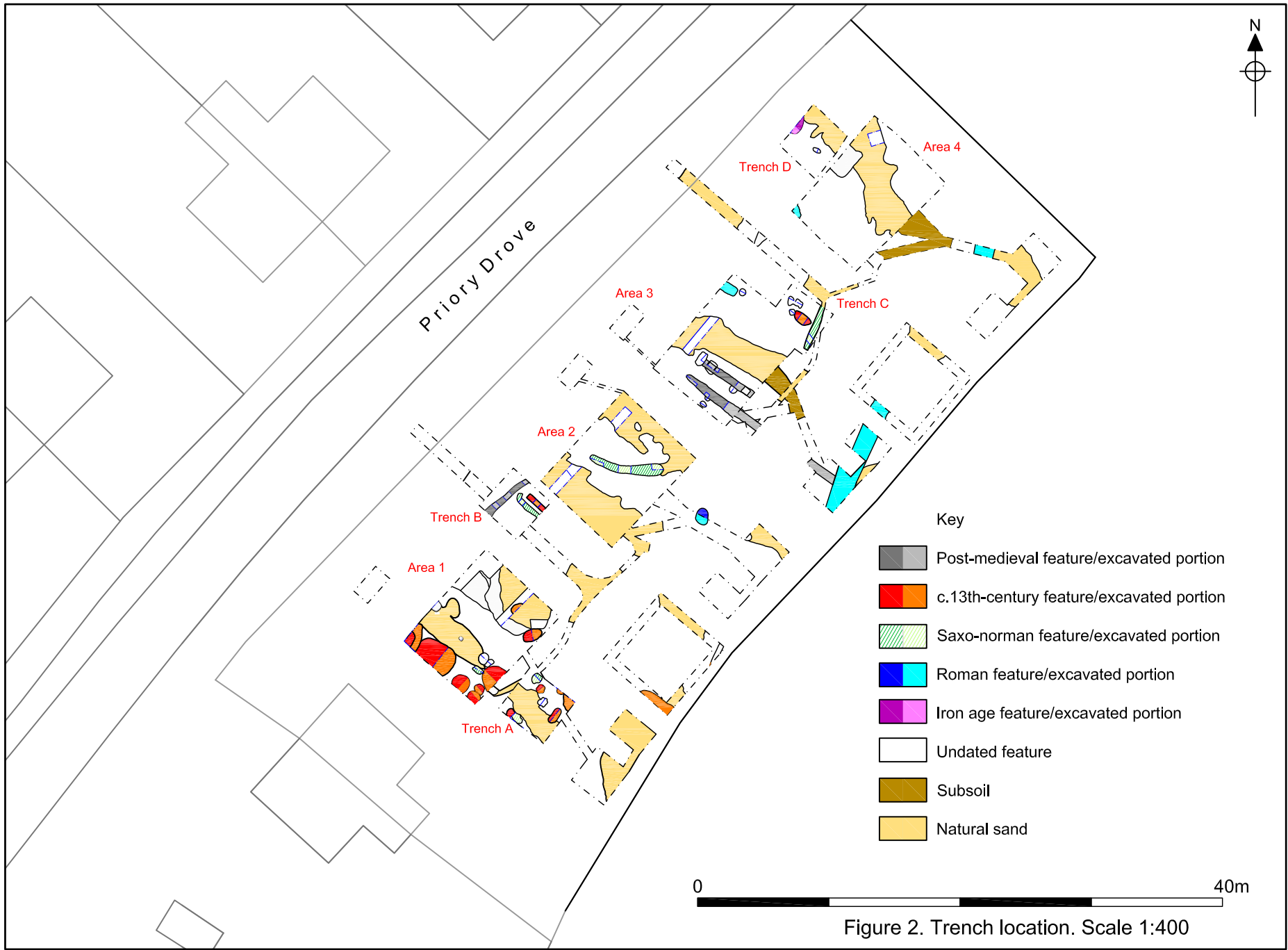
### **3.5 Recent archaeological work**

The evaluation of the present development site (Bates 2002) produced archaeological features and finds in all four of the excavated trenches (Fig. 2). These included pits, linear features and at least one post-hole. Most of the excavated features dated from the medieval period. Iron Age, Roman and Late Saxon pottery was also recovered from excavated deposits, as well as struck and shattered flint, and animal bone, including butchery waste. The findings from this project are incorporated into this report.









## **4.0 Methodology**

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

The Brief required that the area of excavation be limited to the footprints of the houses to be built and that service trenches and other, more minor groundworks be monitored under archaeological supervision and control (Hutcheson 2003).



Key

-  Post-medieval feature/excavated portion
-  c.13th-century feature/excavated portion
-  Saxo-norman feature/excavated portion
-  Roman feature/excavated portion
-  Iron age feature/excavated portion
-  Undated feature
-  Subsoil
-  Natural sand

0 40m

Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:400

Machine excavation was carried out with a 5-tonne mini-digger-type hydraulic 360° excavator (excavation) and a JCB-type wheeled excavator (evaluation) equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. 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 NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. No environmental samples were taken.

A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 36.84m on the south-eastern corner of St Michael's church. Although a non-permanent peg was used as a temporary benchmark on site, a level (33.77m OD) was taken on the concrete at the north corner of the north-easternmost of the semi-detached houses immediately to the south-west of the site.

The site was rough grassland with occasional scrub. This had to be cleared before machining could begin. The weather conditions included rain and frost and were generally very cold. Due to the time of the year light conditions could be very poor especially at the start and at the end of the working day.

## **5.0 Results**

The results of the evaluation, excavation and watching brief are discussed together. The complete site plan can be seen in Fig. 2, while separate phase plans are presented in Figs 3, 4 and 5. All section drawings are included in Appendix 10.

### **5.1 Area 1 (including Trench A)**

This area consists of the south-eastern house plot (Area 1), the adjacent evaluation trench (Trench A) and the associated groundworks.

A 0.3m-deep topsoil of very dark brown silty sand (100) containing occasional chalk, charcoal and CBM flecks, and flint gravel overlay a 0.45m-deep subsoil of dark brown silty sand (101) with occasional CBM, redeposited chalk, charcoal and flint gravel.

Twenty-two features were present in this area, all of which were pits.

Pit [16] was small and oval with well-defined steeply sloping sides (Fig. 5). Its fill (17) was a dark greyish-brown silty sand containing late 12th–14th-century pottery.

Pit [24] had quite steeply sloping sides and extended beyond the edges of the excavation area, but its base began to slope up at the south-eastern edge which may indicate that the side of the pit did not extend far in that direction (Fig. 5). In the bottom of the pit was a thick layer of densely packed flints (25) which ranged in size from <50–150mm. Some of the flints were slightly broken, but generally unabraded, cortical nodules, others were more fragmented. The relatively consistent nature of the flint and its density in the pit suggested that it had been deliberately dumped there and, due to its shattered but un-weathered condition and in the light of the flint found in pit [38] to the west, it is thought to represent the discard of material unsuitable for use as building material. On top of the flints was a deposit of grey-brown silt sand (05) with occasional small flints and sparse flecks

of charcoal and chalk and, above that, was a layer of fragmented chalk (49) which also appeared to be a fill of the pit. Pottery from deposit (05) was of 13th–14th-century date, but also included a few Saxo-Norman and Roman sherds.

Cutting the north-western side of pit [24] was a smaller pit [23] (Fig. 5). It contained a greyish-brown silty sand (22). Seven sherds of pottery dating from the 11th–14th centuries were found in the pit.

Pit [40] had irregular, but quite steeply sloping sides and contained a mixed fill of dark greyish-brown silty sand (13) and some chalk flecked more clayey material (Fig. 4). It contained pottery, mostly of 11th–14th-century date, but including two sherds each of Romano-British and Late Saxon pottery, a large piece of millstone grit (SF 3) and a few pieces of butchered animal bone.

Three other small probable pits [41], [42] and [43] were excavated in the northern part of Trench A (Figs 4 and 5). Pits [41] and [42] contained grey-brown silt sands (fills (15) and (44) respectively). The former dated from the 11th–14th centuries with a little residual Roman material. No datable material was recovered from pit [42]. Pit [43] contained an orange-brown sandy fill (14) dated by one sherd of late 12th–14th-century pottery.

Undated pit [45], most of which remained unexcavated, but which was seen in plan and in section contained two fills: a dark grey-brown silt sand (46) and a pale yellowish-grey clay with flecks of chalk (50) (Fig. 2).

Pit [102] was not fully excavated due to its depth (in excess of 0.8m) and its position in the corner of the excavated area (Fig. 5; Appendix 10, Sects 1 and 2). Its sides were almost vertical. It had two fills: (103) was a dump of large flint nodules, possibly waste material from quarrying chalk, and (104) was a backfill of dark brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules and rare chalk and charcoal flecks, dated by pottery to the late 12th–mid-13th century, but with a large proportion of residual Saxo-Norman pottery and a smaller proportion of Roman pottery.

Pit [106] was a small, subcircular, 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 5; Appendix 10, Sect. 5). Its fill (105) was a mid-greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional chalk lumps containing two sherds of late 12th–14th-century pottery.

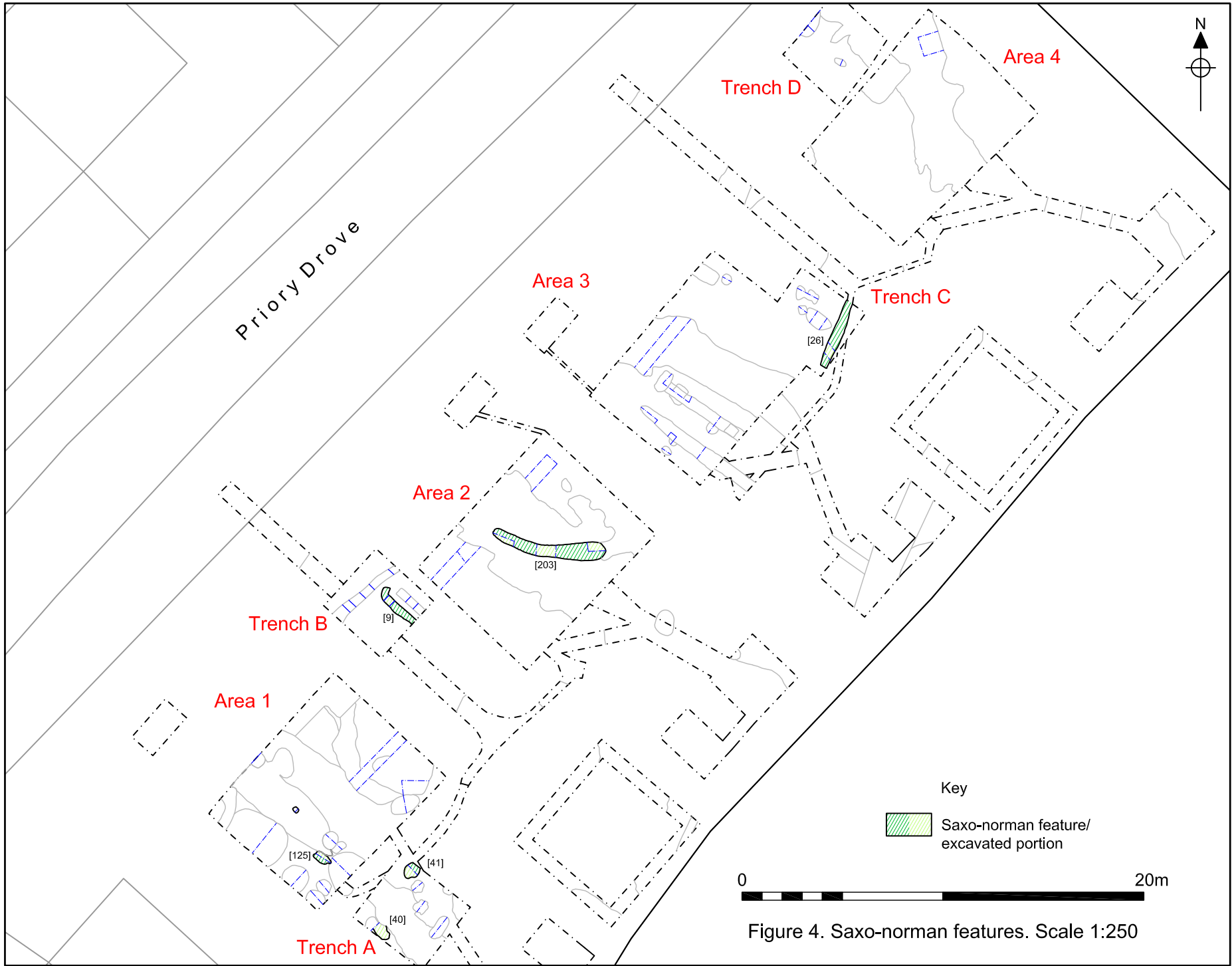
Pit [106] was cut by pit [108], which was 0.35m deep, although its extent could not be defined because of its location in the corner of the stripped area (Fig. 5; Appendix 10, Sect. 6). Its fill (107) was a mid-brown clay with frequent large flints and one sherd of medieval pottery.

Pit [110] was circular, 1.3m in diameter and 0.5m deep (Fig. 5; Appendix 10, Sect. 7). Its fill (109) was a mid-greyish-brown silty clay with moderate large flints and pottery dating from the late 12th–14th centuries.

Pit [111] was large, oval, 1.65m long and 0.79m deep (Fig. 5; Appendix 10, Sect. 3). Its fill (112) was a mid-greyish-brown silty sand with a layer of large flints towards the base and a large amount of pottery, probably deposited in the 13th century, but including a large proportion of residual Saxo-Norman sherds, a smaller amount of residual Roman pottery and a 3rd-century Roman coin (SF8).



Figure 3. Roman features. Scale 1:250



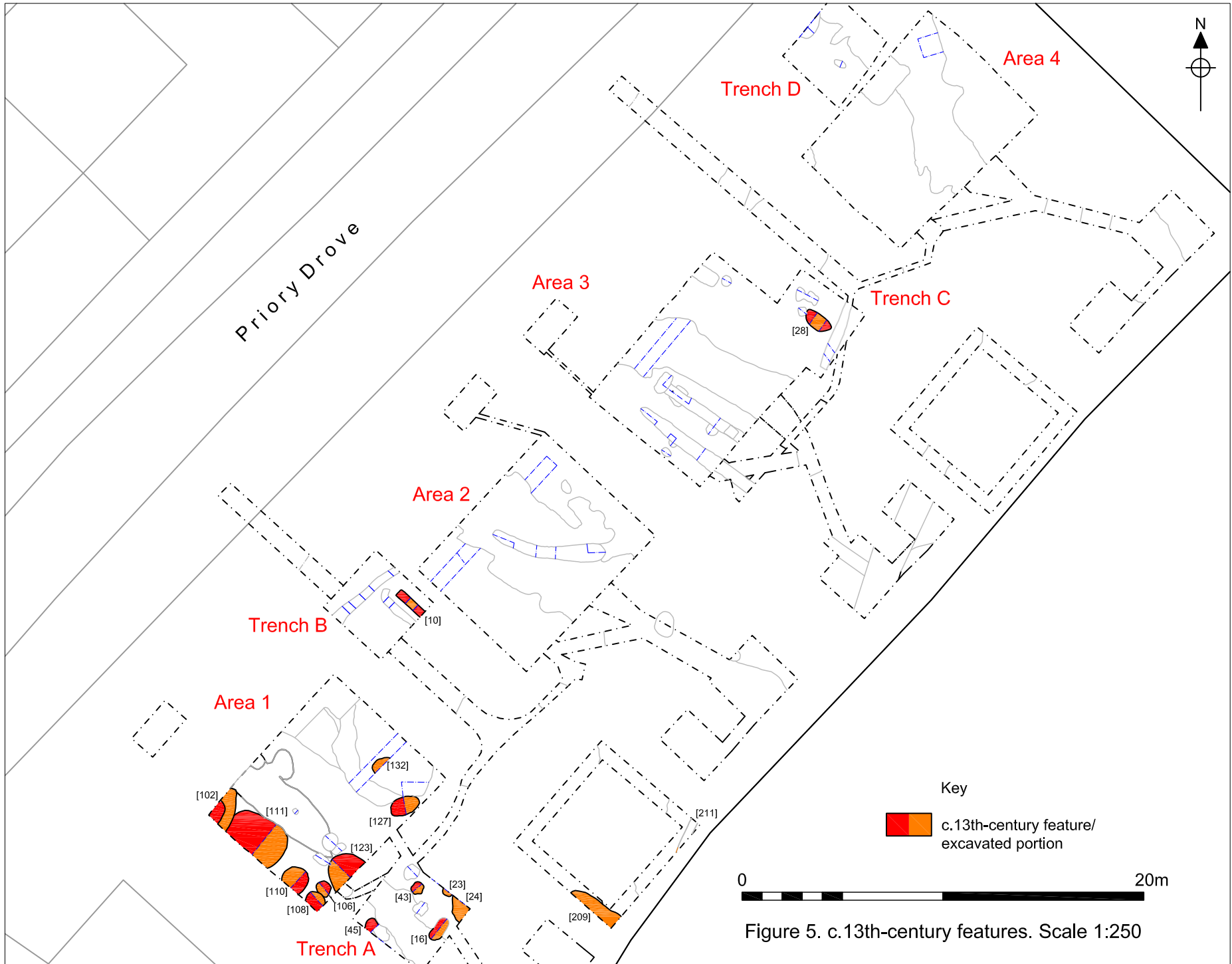


Figure 5. c.13th-century features. Scale 1:250



Pits [115] and [117] were both small, undated pits, [117] cutting [115] (Fig. 2; Appendix 10, Sect. 4). Pit [115] was oval, 0.77m long, 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. Its fill (116) was a dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and a late 4th-century Roman coin (SF10). Pit [117] was circular, 0.45m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Its fill (118) was a mid-brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks.

Undated post-hole [119] was squarish, 0.3m long and wide, and 0.1m deep (Fig. 2; Appendix 10, Sect. 8). Its fill (120) was a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small chalk lumps and no dating evidence.

Pit [123] was a large quarry pit, 1.9m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig. 5; Appendix 10, Sect. 9). Its length was not ascertained due to its proximity to the edge of excavation. Its fill (124) was a mid-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks and lumps and occasional charcoal flecks and flint nodules. It dated from the 13th century, again with a large proportion of residual Saxo-Norman pottery and a smaller proportion of residual Roman material.

Pit [123] cut pit [125]. Pit [125] was a small, oval quarry pit, 0.9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 4; Appendix 10, Sect. 10). Its fill (126) was a mid-brown silty sand with frequent lumps of degraded chalk, rare charcoal flecks and one sherd of pottery dating from the 11th–12th centuries.

Pit [127] was oval, 1.3m long, 0.85m wide and only 0.08m deep (Fig. 5; Appendix 10, Sect. 11). Its fill (126) was a mid-greenish-brown clayey sand with occasional flecks of chalk and pottery dating from the 12th–14th centuries.

Undated pit [130] was circular, 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep with two fills (Fig. 2; Appendix 10, Sect. 12). The base fill (129) was a mid-orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks. The upper fill (131) was a mid-orangey-grey silty clay. Neither fill contained any cultural finds and they were both very similar to the natural sand.

Pit [132] was circular, 1.3m wide and 0.72m deep with almost vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 5; Appendix 10, Sect. 13). Its fill (133) was a dark brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional charcoal flecks and large flint nodules, dated by one sherd of pottery to the late 12th–14th centuries. Also present was one residual sherd of Roman pottery. The presence of flint nodules in the fill suggests it was a quarry pit.

Pit [209] was recorded in the foundation trench of one of the garages (Fig. 5). It was at least 3m wide and 1m deep. Its fill (210) was a dark brown silty sand with rare flints and chalk flecks, but with a layer of large flints towards the top of the fill. It was dated by one sherd of pottery to the late 12th–14th centuries, but also contained a residual sherd of Roman pottery.

## **5.2 Area 2 (including Trench B)**

This area consists of a house plot (Area 2), the adjacent evaluation trench (Trench B) and the associated groundworks. The 0.3m-deep topsoil was a very dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk, charcoal flecks, CBM and flint gravel (200). Below this was a 0.1m-deep subsoil of dark brown silty sand with occasional CBM, chalk, charcoal and flint (201). Seven features were present in this area.



Plate 1. The excavation areas facing north-east (Area 1 in the foreground)



Plate 2. Pit [307] under excavation



Plate 3. Chancel wall of the parish church showing reused Roman masonry and undated limestone blocks

Ditch [07] was roughly parallel to Priory Drove and may be the same feature as that found during the watching brief in a service trench between Areas 3 and 4 ([218]) (Fig. 2). It was 0.15m deep and its fill (08) was a mid-greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk and one fragment of post-medieval pottery.

Ditches [09] was Saxo-Norman and [10] was 13th century (Figs 4 and 5). These were both small shallow features, perpendicular to Priory Drove. The fills of both these features ((03) and (11) respectively) were a greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional flint gravel and chalk flecks.

Ditch [203] was curved, aligned north-west to east, 4.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig. 4; Appendix 10, Sects 27–9). Its fill (204) was a mid-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, 11th–12th century pottery, a small amount of residual Roman pottery and a fragment of slag. This feature could only be seen on the chalk natural in the centre of the area, but it may have continued into the area of sand natural at its eastern end.

Pit [230] was oval, 1m wide, c.1.4m long and 0.45m deep, with a fill (231) of dark brown silty sand with no inclusions and one fragment of Roman pottery (Fig. 2).

Undated ditch [211] was c.0.4m wide and 0.15m deep with a fill (212) of dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel (Fig. 3). Although it is undated, its position and alignment suggest that it may be the same feature as [222], [207] and [226], that is a major Late Roman boundary ditch.

One undated pit was observed during the watching brief to the rear of Area 2. Pit [220] was a small, shallow, circular pit containing a large amount of animal bone, but no datable finds.

### **5.3 Area 3 (including Trench C)**

This area consists of a house plot (Area 3), the adjoining evaluation trench (Trench C) and the associated groundworks. The 0.33m-deep topsoil was a dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk fragments (300). Below this was subsoil (301) a mid-brown silty sand with occasional chalk fragments, 0.1m in depth.

There were 15 features in this area. The earliest were ditch [222/207] and pit [307]. Pit [307] was 0.16m deep, 0.75m wide, but its length was truncated by the edge of excavation (Plate 2; Fig. 3; Appendix 10, Sect. 19). Its fill (308) was a mid-brown sandy silt with rare charcoal and chalk flecks containing a large amount of Late Roman pottery and some Roman CBM.

Ditch [222/207] was recorded during the watching brief at the rear of Area 3 in both the soakaway and the garage foundation (Fig. 3). It was 1.2m wide and 0.67m deep, aligned north-east–south-west, but not on exactly the same alignment as Priory Drove. Its fill (223/208) was a very dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint gravel, containing Late Roman pottery and CBM. It was probably the same major boundary feature as ditches [226] and [211].

Features [28] and [26] were medieval (Figs 4 and 5). Ditch [26] was aligned north-east–south-west, 0.19m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (27) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare flecks of chalk. It contained medieval pottery, but also contained residual Roman sherds. Pit [28] was small and oval. Its fill (29) was a dark brown silty sand with occasional flecks of chalk. It contained medieval sherds, but also contained residual Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Ditches [304/224/228] and [314/303] were a pair of small, parallel ditches perpendicular to Priory Drove, dated to the post-medieval period (Fig. 2; Appendix 10, Sects 17–18, 20, 26). Ditch [314/303] was 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep with a mid-brownish-grey silty clay fill (313/302) containing post-medieval pottery and glass, as well as residual Roman material.

Ditch [304/224/228] was 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep, but increasing in depth to the south-east. Its fill (305/225/229) was a mid-brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel, containing post-medieval pottery with residual prehistoric, Roman and medieval material. Its relationship with ditch [222] at its south-eastern end was indistinct.

Associated with ditch [304/224/228] was undated post-hole [322] which was cut by the ditch (Fig. 2). It was circular, 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Its fill (321) was a mid-greyish-brown silty clay with no datable finds. Although undated, it was thought to be part of a property boundary acting as a predecessor to ditch [304/224/228]. The post-holes associated with ditch [314/303] may have served a similar purpose. These consisted of post-holes [310], [312] and [316]. Post-hole [310] was cut by ditch [314/303] and was circular, 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Its fill (309) was a mid-brownish-grey silty clay with moderate chalk lumps but no datable finds. Post-hole [312] was square, 0.6m long and wide, and 0.5m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was cut by ditch [314/303] and its fill (311) was a mid-brownish-grey silty clay with frequent chalk lumps and one fragment of post-medieval brick. Post-hole [316] was also cut by ditch [314/303]. Its was square, 0.6m wide and long, and 0.3m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (315) was a mid-greyish-brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks but no datable finds.

Features [58], [60], [62], [317] and [320] remained undated and were not associated with other, datable features. Pit [58] was a possible post-hole. Its fill (57) was a greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flecks of chalk and rare flecks of charcoal. Pits [60] and [62] were small pits with steep sides and concave bases. Their fills ((59) and (61) respectively) were orangey-brown sandy silt. Pit [317] was oval, 0.63m long, 0.42m wide and 0.28m deep. Its fill (318) was a dark brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks, occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal. Pit [320] was circular, 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Its fill (319) was a mid-greyish-brown silty clay.

#### **5.4 Area 4 (including Trench D)**

This area consists of the north-western house plot (Area 4), the adjacent evaluation trench (Trench D) and the associated groundworks. The 0.33m-deep topsoil was a dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks (400). This contained three Roman coins: SF 14 (mid-3rd century), SF 15 (mid–late 4th century) and SF 16 (late 3rd century). Below this was a 0.17m-deep mid-brown silty sand subsoil with occasional chalk flecks (401). This layer contained a Charles I farthing (SF 17) dating from 1638–43. Five features were present in this area.

Ditch [226] was probably a continuation of ditch [207/211/222] and contained a quantity of Late Roman pottery and CBM (Fig. 3). Pit [409] was 0.35m deep with a flat base. Its exact dimensions were unknown because it was truncated by the edge of excavation (Fig. 3; Appendix 10, Sect. 16). Its fill (410) was a mid-brown

sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks and flint gravel and contained seven sherds of Roman pottery.

Pit [52] extended beyond the edge of the trench, however its fill (51) was a dark greyish-brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and two fragments of Iron Age pottery. This was the only prehistoric feature present.

Two features were undated, a small pit in the centre of Trench D [54] and a large, square pit in Area 4 [404]. Pit [54] was small and oval and may have been a post-hole (Bates 2002, 6). Its fill (53) contained no datable finds. Pit [404] was obscured by the edge of excavation, but appeared to be square, 2.7m wide and 0.71m deep, and cut through the subsoil layer (401), suggesting it is modern. It had a number of fills, (405), (406) and (407) being shallow layers dumped in from the south-west, while the major fill (408) was probably a backfill. Fill (405) was a dark brown silty sand with decomposed chalk and occasional flint gravel. Fill (406) was a dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel. Fill (407) was a dark brown silty sand with decomposed chalk and occasional flint gravel. None of these fills contained any finds.

## 6.0 The Finds

### 6.1 Pottery

#### 6.1.1 Prehistoric pottery

Five sherds weighing 9g were recovered from three contexts. All appear to be residual finds. The sherds are all undecorated body sherds. The assemblage can be tentatively dated to the Iron Age on the basis of the fabric, which contains distinctive burnt flint and quartz-sand temper. This pottery is listed in Appendix 3.

#### 6.1.2 Roman pottery

##### 6.1.2.1 Evaluation

A total of 45 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 678g was recovered from the site (Table 1). This is a small assemblage of residual Romano-British pottery. The majority of the pottery constitutes utilitarian jars and storage jars made from unsourced, but locally produced, sandy grey ware fabrics frequently decorated by areas of burnishing. Also found was a single sherd from a Nene Valley colour coat 'castor' box and a fragment of a Nene Valley white ware collared mortarium. No other fine wares or specialist products were identified. This pottery dates from between the late 1st and late 3rd centuries AD. The pottery is catalogued and described in Appendices 3). A small number of additional undiagnostic sherds may also be Romano-British date, but are not included here.

Fabric	Forms	Quantity	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
SGW	1.9, 2.1, 4.5, 4.5.1, 5.2, 6.19	33	367	54.13
SOW	4.14	4	221	32.60
NVWWM	7.9.2	1	60	8.85
MGW	-	6	26	3.83
NVCC	6.2.2	1	4	0.59
Total		45	678	100.00

Table 1. Romano-British pottery fabrics and forms in descending order of percentage of weight.

### 6.1.2.2 Excavation and Watching Brief

by Andrew Peachey

Excavations produced a total of 125 sherds (3,908g) of Romano-British pottery that are only slightly abraded and fragmented, and in a good state of preservation. The bulk of the pottery is in stratified late Roman (late 3rd–4th century AD) deposits (Table 2), and includes a notable concentration (54 sherds, 2,235g) in Pit [307], fill (308).

Deposit type/date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Subsoil/Topsoil	22	911
Medieval	21	156
Post-Medieval	4	111
Roman	78	2730
Total	125	3908

Table 2. Quantification of Romano-British pottery in stratified/non-stratified deposits.

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned a code according to the system developed for National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Samian forms reference Webster (1996). All data were entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

#### *Fabric Codes*

NAR RE1: Nar valley reduced ware 1 (Andrews 1985, 89: RW1; Gurney 1986, 77: RW1). Grey-brown to burnt-orange in colour with a granular fracture. Known to have been produced at East Winch (Peachey forthcoming: fabric NAR RE1) but probably produced at other centres in the Nar Valley including Pentney and Shouldham.

NAR RE2: Nar Valley Reduced ware 2 (Andrews 1985, 89: RW1, Gurney 1986, 77: RW2). This fabric had black surfaces, a dark grey core and slightly contrasting (lighter) grey margins. Inclusions comprise common, poorly sorted quartz (0.1–0.75mm), occasional flint and dark grey/black argillaceous material (both 0.5–5mm). Like NAR RE1 this fabric has a noticeably granular fracture. Almost certainly a product of one of the Nar Valley kilns although kilns at Witton and Hevingham cannot be eliminated as potential sources.

NAR OX: Nar Valley oxidised ware (Andrews 1985, 90: OW1; Gurney 1986, 76: OW3)

NAR OX (M): Nar Valley oxidised ware (mortaria) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 171)

GRS1: Sandy grey ware (Lentowicz 1999, 47: RW2)

OXF RS (M): Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (mortaria) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 177)

OXF WH (M): Oxfordshire white ware (mortaria) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 174)

LNV CC: Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118)

HAD OX: Hadham oxidised ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151)

ROB SH: Romano-British (late) shell-tempered ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212)

WAT RE: Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184)

The only concentration of sherds in the assemblage, in Pit [307] (308), is dominated by sherds of Nar Valley wares (principally NAR RE1 and NAR RE2, but also NAR OX and NAR OX (M)) with a single sherd of GRS1 from a different local source also present. Given Great Cressingham's proximity to the Nar Valley it is not surprising that fabrics from this industry dominate both this group and the Roman pottery assemblage as a whole. The bulk of the pottery group in Pit [307] is accounted for by substantial portions, albeit fragmented, of two comparable jars in NAR RE1. Both jars have everted bead rims and oblique rusticated decoration on the bodies (one of the vessels also has an 'X' carved onto the bottom of the base). This type of jar is one of the characteristic products of the Nar Valley industry and is known to have been produced in this fabric at the kilns at East Winch (Peachey forthcoming: vessel type G7). On this industrial site this jar type is most common in deposits relating to the closure of the site in the late 3rd/early 4th century AD, but could potentially have been produced by potters in the Nar Valley pottery between the late 2nd and 4th centuries AD. These jars are common in assemblages of this date in north-west Norfolk such as those from Brancaster, Gayton Thorpe and Spong Hill, but have also been recorded slightly further south at Feltwell (Gurney 1986, 29: vessel 11), indicating Great Cressingham is very much within their natural distribution pattern.

Further Nar Valley vessels in the Pit [307] group include dishes and bowls in NAR RE2 as well as non-diagnostic body sherds from a NAR OX storage jar and NAR OX (M) mortaria with heavily worn black-slag trituration grits. The NAR RE2 dishes and bowls include variants that have been extensively recorded in the region. A small bead and flange rim dish was previously recorded at Brancaster and Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Andrews 1985: type 145.6; Gurney 1986, 79: vessel 102), while a plain rim dish with grooved decoration has been previously recorded at Brancaster, Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Ashill and Thetford (Andrews 1985: type 152; Gurney 1986, 81: vessel 145; Gregory 1977, 26: vessel 45; 81; Lentowicz 1999, 57: vessel 30). A bowl with a stubby everted rim has also been paralleled at Brancaster and Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Andrews 1985: type 119; Gurney 1986, 80: vessels 128–9). The combination of these vessels strongly suggests a date in the late 3rd/early 4th centuries AD although a date range extending further into the 4th century AD cannot be discounted. The final vessel in the Pit [307] group and the only vessel not produced in the Nar Valley is a highly burnished bowl with an everted bead rim and grooved shoulder in GRS1. Although not in a micaceous fabric the form type is more typical of assemblages in the south of Norfolk (i.e. Lentowicz 1999, 58: vessel 42) but may still be regarded as a relatively locally produced vessel.

The remaining stratified Romano-British sherds include a comparable range of fabrics and, where present, forms to the group in Pit [307]. Ditch [226] (227) and Pit [409] (410) are all notable for containing similar bead and flange rim dishes and plain rim dishes with grooved decoration in either NAR RE1 or NAR RE2 with parallels principally at Brancaster and Hockwold-cum-Wilton but also at Ashill and Thetford. A slight addition to the range of pottery in these features is the presence of occasional sherds of WAT RE in Ditch [222] (223) and Pit [230] (231) and a

single sherd of ROB SH in Ditch [226] (227). The sparse remaining stratified Romano-British sherds are strongly indicative of a late Roman date in the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD, probably contemporary with those in Pit [307]. This late Roman date is also very apparent in the residual sherds in post-medieval contexts, the subsoil and topsoil. The sherds from these groups are also dominated by Nar Valley products with sparse GRS1 sherds and occasional sherds in LNV CC, HAD OX, OXF RS (M), OXF WS (M) and ROB SH that are typical of pottery from the region after the late 3rd century AD. The pottery from the subsoil/topsoil only contains one small concentration in Subsoil (301), almost certainly including sherds from the Pit [307] group, whilst the residual pottery is limited to relatively isolated sherds.

### **6.1.3 Post-Roman Pottery: Evaluation**

A total of 119 fragments of Post-Roman pottery weighing 851g was recovered from the evaluation trenches. The majority of the pottery is medieval, but some Late Saxon and post-medieval sherds were also present. The Post-Roman pottery is listed in Appendix 3. The pottery consists mainly of small sherds, many of which are abraded. Several contexts contained small quantities of residual Roman pottery with the later material and two fragments of prehistoric date were also present.

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 condition and decoration were noted, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was recorded on pro forma by context using letter codes based on fabric and form. The codes used are based mainly on those identified by Jennings (1981) and supplemented by additional ones used by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit (S. Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

#### **6.1.3.1 Late Saxon**

A small quantity of pottery dating from the 10th and 11th centuries was identified. It consists of three fragments of Thetford-type ware weighing 0.28kg. A single jar fragment and a body sherd with an applied thumbled strip was recorded from pit fill [29]. A further six body sherds of grey coarsewares have been provisionally identified as Thetford-type, but it is possible that they are medieval. They were all recovered from contexts which contained true medieval wares, and may therefore be residual.

In addition two fragments of shell-tempered wares which span the Late Saxon/Early Medieval period were found. The first is an abraded shell-tempered fragment from a vessel with a sagging base retrieved from pit fill (22), it is likely to be a St Neots-type ware variant, dated 850–1150. A second fragment from the upper fill (6) of linear feature [12] is made in a fine fabric containing frequent shelly inclusions which is similar to Lincolnshire Fine Shelled ware of 11th–13th-century date. This fabric and another shelly fabric (Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Shelly) have been provisionally identified as originating from the site of South Wootton to the north-west of Great Cressingham (Anderson in the unpublished client report for 19715 WTS).



### 6.1.3.2 *Medieval*

87.5% (by weight) of the Post-Roman pottery from the site is medieval. Most of this pottery comprises fragments of coarsewares, although some glazed wares are present. The group consists mainly of body sherds which makes closer dating of the wares impossible, although there are a few rims. Some fragments show indications of use such as sooting or internal residues.

A wide range of medieval coarsewares were identified. Fragments of handmade wares are the most predominant and both reduced and oxidised examples are present. A few of these sherds are typical of the Early Medieval ware fabric of 11th–12th-century date which is found on sites in Norwich. However, there are many other sandy fragments likely to have been made in other rural production centres, which were probably closer sources of supply. These sherds have been described by made jars and cooking vessels were superseded in Norwich from c.11th century onwards by wheel-thrown vessels made in a finer fabric (LMU) with separately made rims which were then attached to the body. In rural areas of East Anglia however it seems that the hand-made tradition continued well beyond the 12th century.

A small quantity of Grimston unglazed ware is present along with a few fragments of the finer grey coarseware known as Local medieval unglazed ware (LMU) which dates from the 11th–14th centuries. Although no actual kilns have been recorded so far, waster sherds of the latter fabric type have been found around Woodbastwick and Potter Heigham to the north-east of Norwich (Jennings 1981, 41). In addition a small quantity of pottery made in a finer sandy ware which is similar to LMU was differentiated as a variant by the term LMU-V.

Several fragments of another medieval coarseware were identified in pit fill (5). Five sherds, likely to be from a single vessel, of a soft fabric containing calcitic inclusions which are probably chalk with sand, were identified. This fabric has been recorded on other sites in West Norfolk, such as King's Lynn (Clark and Carter 1977), Barton Bendish (Little, forthcoming) and Castle Acre Priory (Dallas 1980, 258). It has been previously attributed to the Grimston production centres and therefore given the name of Grimston software (Clark and Carter 1977, 186–9). It is now considered that the petrological inclusions are not at all similar to any of the other Grimston ware products, and that it is much more likely that this pottery originates from the west of the county. A source in the Cambridgeshire area has been suggested (Little 1994, 86).

In addition to the coarsewares described above, small quantities of medieval glazed wares are also present in the assemblage. Glazed Grimston ware jugs are the most common element and include those with plain lead glaze dating to the 12th–14th century as well as highly decorated jugs with applied strips with iron oxide slip of 13th–14th-century date. Small quantities of other jugs are also present, notably in contexts (5) and (39). A small sherd of a reduced calcitic vessel with oxidised external margins in pit fill (5) has a splash of a lead glaze and is a glazed version of the fabric described above and likely to have also been made in Cambridgeshire. Similar glazed jugs have been recorded on other sites in West Norfolk and also at Redcastle Furze, Thetford, where the fabric has been described as Cambridgeshire type (Little 1995, 108).

A further fragment of non-local glazed ware was present in pit fill (39) together with several sherds of highly decorated Grimston ware. The fragment is made of a hard sandy reduced fabric, covered with a dull olive lead glaze. Comparison with reference material suggests that it may be a product of the Toynton pottery industry in Lincolnshire, dating to the late 13th to 15th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 259).

#### *6.1.3.3 Post-medieval*

Two fragments of post-medieval date were recovered from the excavations. They consist of a Nottinghamshire type English stoneware of 18th-century date and a fragment of Glazed red earthenware with a wide date range of 16th–18th century.

#### *6.1.3.4 Undiagnostic material*

Fourteen sherds of pottery were undiagnostic. A few of them are likely to be Romano-British, but all were recovered from deposits which contained material of medieval date and are therefore residual.

#### *6.1.3.5 Conclusions*

The pottery from the evaluation trenching at Priory Drove, Great Cressingham is predominantly medieval in date and consists of a wide range of medieval coarsewares which were mainly locally produced as well as some glazed wares. In addition it is interesting to note that some glazed and unglazed fabrics are present which originated from production sites in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. This type of assemblage is usually associated with sites located further to the west in Norfolk although they have been recorded from other sites in central Norfolk such as Redcastle Furze, Thetford (Little 1995). It is worthy of note that no wares were imported from continental Europe either for the medieval or post-medieval periods. This may reflect the location of the site which enabled it to benefit instead from the import of regional wares from counties to the west.

### **6.1.4 Post-Roman Pottery: Excavation and Watching Brief**

by Sue Anderson

A total of 135 sherds of pottery weighing 2,090g was collected from eighteen contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's East Anglian post-Roman fabric series. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and Late Saxon forms on Anderson (2004). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access 2002 database.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	14	88	0.06	14
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	4	173	0.21	3
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	3	24	0.07	3
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	37	202	0.40	36
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	6	49		6
Total Late Saxon and early medieval			64	536	0.74	62
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	12	90		8
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	25	606		15
Barton Bendish glazed ware	BBGW	4.13	1	30		1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	2	24		2
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	1	12		1
Total medieval			41	762		27
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	5	74		3
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	7	122	0.17	6
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	3	132	0.07	1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	13	441	0.63	8
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	1	20		1
Porcelain	PORC	8.30	1	3		1
Total post-medieval to modern			30	792	0.87	20
<i>Total</i>			<i>135</i>	<i>2,090</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>109</i>

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric.

#### 6.1.4.1 Late Saxon and early medieval

Fourteen sherds were identified as Thetford-type ware, but most were body sherds and it is possible that a few of them could be Roman greywares. One rim was present, from a large 'AC' jar (type 6 rim). Three sherds of St Neot's Ware were also recovered, including a medium jar rim (type 4?).

Sherds of at least one, and possibly two, bead-rimmed bowls in Grimston Thetford-type ware were collected from (104) and (112). The form is comparable with Little's type BI (Little 1994, fig. 66, no. 32). One body sherd was also collected, and there six body/base sherds of Grimston coarsewares.

Early medieval wares were relatively common at this site. Five simple everted jar rims were present, two of them decorated with thumbing at the edges of the rims. The jars varied in size from very small (130mm diameter) to large (280mm diameter). The vessels were in the medium sandy black fabric, occasionally with oxidised surfaces, which is typical of Thetford and Norwich. However, whilst in the urban areas this pottery type appears to have been superseded by wheel-made wares in the later 12th century, in rural areas handmade wares continued to be produced into the 13th century and some of these vessels may be contemporary with the medieval wares described below.

#### 6.1.4.2 *Medieval*

Glazed wares were more common than coarsewares in this group, which may be accounted for by some of the early medieval wares being contemporary. The twelve sherds of LMU were all body fragments and not closely dateable.

Grimston-type wares were represented by body sherds, handles and bases only, but these were probably all parts of jugs. Two handles were both very wide strap forms. One body sherd was decorated with brown slip painted lines under the green glaze. One base sherd had internal green glaze and was identified as late Grimston-type ware (GRIL).

Other glazed wares in the group comprised two body sherds of Hedingham-type ware from Essex and a fragment of a gritty greyware glazed sherd which is probably from the production site at Barton Bendish (Rogerson 1987). This sherd was decorated with a painted brown slip lattice under a light green glaze.

#### 6.1.4.3 *Post-medieval and modern*

Post-medieval wares comprised body and base sherds of GRE.

The modern assemblage included refined whiteware plates decorated with transfer printing and spongeware, an industrial slipware bowl, a small refined whiteware paste pot, stoneware preserve jars, a yellow ware mixing bowl, and unidentified forms in Nottingham-type stoneware and porcelain.

#### 6.1.4.4 *Pottery by Context*

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 4. Whilst the subsoil and topsoil generally contained pottery of late medieval to modern date, all pits and one ditch fill containing post-Roman pottery could be dated to the medieval phase of site use. Most contained some residual material of Late Saxon (and sometimes earlier) date.

The assemblage provides limited evidence for Late Saxon activity on the site, although all pottery of this period was redeposited in later features.

Medieval pottery included fragments from nearby Barton Bendish (or perhaps another unlocated production site in the vicinity), as well as Grimston to the north-west and Hedingham to the south. The early medieval wares were typical of the region, although Thetford and its hinterland seems the most likely source for these. LMU, which is thought to have been produced largely to the north-east of Norwich, around Potter Heigham, was less common than EMW in this assemblage, suggesting that some pottery may have been reaching the site via the city, but that most of it was probably locally produced.

Later pottery was largely recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers and reflects the range of domestic wares in use during the 18th–19th-centuries. It was probably deposited via casual disposal of household waste through manuring or middening.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabrics	Spotdate
101	101	Subsoil	THET, EMW, LMU, GRIM	13th–14th c.
102	104	Pit	THET, THETG, EMW, LMU, GRCW, HFW1, GRIM	L.12th–M.13th c.
106	105	Pit	GRIM	L.12th–14th c.
108	107	Pit	BBGW	13th–14th c.?
110	109	Pit	LMU, GRIM	L.12th–14th c.
111	112	Pit	THET, STNE, THETG, EMW, LMU, GRCW, GRIM	13th c.
123	124	Pit	THET, EMW, GRIM	13th c.
125	126	Pit	EMW	11th–13th c.
127	128	Pit	HFW1, GRIM	L.12th–M.13th c.
132	133	Pit	GRIM	L.12th–14th c.
201	201	Subsoil	EMW, GRE	16th–18th c.
203	204	Ditch	THET, EMW	11th–12th c.
209	210	Pit	GRIM	L.12th–14th c.
235	235	Topsoil	ESW, REFW, YELW	17th–19th c.
301	301	Subsoil	GRE, ESWN	L.17th–L.18th c.
303	302	Ditch	REFW	L.18th–20th c.
304	305	Ditch	THET, GRIM, PORC	18th–20th c.
401	401	Subsoil	THET, GRIM, GRIL	14th c.?

Table 4. Pottery types present by feature.

## 6.2 Ceramic Building Material

### 6.2.1 Evaluation

Thirty-two fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, weighing a total of 2,904g, were recovered from the site (Appendix 4).

#### 6.2.1.1 Roman

The Roman material consists of fragments of *tegula* (weighing a total of 2,311g, (01), (29) and (39)), *imbrex* (137g, (01) and (39)), possible box flue tile (62g, (39)), possible floor tile (145g, (56)) and undiagnostic pieces (227g, (27), (29) and (39)).

#### 6.2.1.2 Medieval

Two pieces of brick were found (29g, (01) and (15)).

#### 6.2.1.3 Post-medieval

Two pieces of brick were recovered (13g, (06) and (17)).

### 6.2.2 Excavation and Watching Brief

by Sue Anderson

Ninety-six fragments of CBM weighing 14,905g were collected from fifteen contexts. Table 5 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Period	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Flanged tegula	FLT	11	3903
	Imbrex	IMB	11	1209
	Box flue tile	BOX	3	224
	Roman tile	RBT	44	6860
Late/post-medieval	Early brick?	EB?	1	13
	Late brick	LB	18	2372
	Pantile	PAN	4	154
	Plain roof tile	RT	1	39
	Quarry floor tile	QFT	2	76
Uncertain	Unidentified	UN	1	55
Total			96	14905

Table 5. CBM by form.

The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. Roman forms were identified with the aid of Brodribb (1987). The presence of burning, combing, finger marks and other surface treatments was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured and for flanged tegulae, the form of flange was noted and its width and external height were measured. Later forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements; other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990). The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Data were input into MS Access and a catalogue is available in archive.

General fabrics were assigned based on coarseness of the matrix and main inclusions, although this was difficult for small fragments. Twenty-two basic fabric groups were identified as follows:

fs	fine sandy, very dense matrix, very hard fired.
ms	medium sandy with few other inclusions, hard buff-orange.
fsc/msc	fine/medium sandy with calcareous inclusions, orange or buff.
fscp/mscp	fine/medium sandy with red clay pellets, fairly soft, pale orange, sometimes poorly mixed with white clay streaks.
fscq/mscq	fine/medium sandy with moderate coarse quartz up to 2mm and occasional larger rounded quartz pebbles.
fsf/msf	fine/medium sandy with moderate to common flint, hard, buff to orange.
fsfe/msfe	fine/medium sandy with ferrous inclusions, usually deep red.
fsg/msg	fine/medium sandy with red grog.
fsm	fine sand and mica, soft, orange.
fsv	fine sandy with common small voids.
fsx	fine sandy poorly mixed white and red clays.
est	estuarine clays containing sparse calcareous material, mixed yellow, pink and purple.
wfs	white-firing fine sandy fabric.
wfg/wsg	white-firing fine/medium sandy fabric containing red or white grog.
wfx	white-firing fine sandy with poorly mixed red clay streaks.

In general, most fabrics contained a background scatter of the inclusions which occur commonly in local Roman and later ceramics, notably small ferrous particles, mica, small flint fragments and quartz pebbles, chalk, occasional burnt-out organic materials, grog and clay pellets.

#### 6.2.2.1 Roman

Sixty-nine fragments were identified as Roman. Of these, eleven were flanged *tegulae*, eleven were *imbrices*, three were box flue tiles and forty-four were of uncertain form. Table 6 shows the distribution by fabric. The majority of fragments had few inclusions other than fine to medium sand, but clay pellets were also relatively common.

Fabric	box	flt	imb	rbt
fs	2	2	4	6
ms		5	3	13
fsc		2		2
msc			1	
fscp				2
mscp			3	6
fscq		1		
fsf				1
msf				3
fsfe		1		
msfe	1			1
fsg				1
msg				6
fsv				2
fsx				1

Table 6. Roman tiles by fabric (count).

The flanged *tegulae* varied in thickness between 19–26mm; flange heights ranged between 40–48mm and flange widths between 23–38mm. Four flange types were present in the group: type 1 (flat top, diagonal inner side) was represented by two examples; type 2 (sloping top, concave inner side) had three examples; type 3 (rectangular section) was represented by two tiles; and type 5 (convex top, vertical inner side) was also present on two tiles. Two flanges were of uncertain type. One tile had a lower cutaway and one had an upper one, both simple types. One tile in (308) had a curving fingermark ‘signature’. The undersides of two tiles were reduced or burnt, suggesting that they may have been reused in hearths.

One tile in (223) had the footprints of a cloven hoofed animal, possibly a pig, in the upper surface. This is an unusual print to find, the most common types generally being dogs, cats and occasionally humans. It may indicate that the tiler was located close to woodland or a farm.

Nine *imbrices* were represented by the eleven fragments. They varied in thickness between 12–24mm. Three fragments of a tile in (109) showed a deformity due to a deep dog pawprint on one edge.

Three fragments of box flue tile were collected from (107) and (109). Two pieces were measurable and were 17mm thick. One piece was deeply combed vertically

and diagonally with an eight-toothed comb, and another had shallow combing using a broad comb with at least five teeth.

Other Roman tile (RBT) was not identifiable to specific types. The forty-four pieces represented a maximum of forty tiles. Thicknesses of otherwise unidentifiable tiles may provide a clue to the original function. Table 7 shows the numbers of measurable tiles in ranges of thicknesses, and suggestions of types. However, the quantities form an approximately normal distribution, and those in the mid-range in particular could belong to several types.

Thickness	No	Possible type
10–14mm	2	Imbrex or box flue
15–19mm	4	Imbrex, box flue or flanged tegula
20–24mm	9	Flanged tegula
25–29mm	2	Flanged tegula?
30–34mm	2	Floor/wall brick
35–39mm	1	Floor/wall brick
40–44mm	–	Floor/wall brick
45–49mm	2	Floor/wall brick

Table 7. Thicknesses of RBT and possible types.

Three fragments of a large tile of uncertain type were collected from (301); this was the thickest tile in the assemblage at 47mm, and it measured at least 230mm in length, suggesting that it was one of the larger types of wall brick such as a *pedalis*, *lydion* or *bipedalis*. Pink mortar was present on the upper surface close to the edge. A fragment 24mm thick and pierced with a peghole was found in (205); it may be from a flanged tegula. One piece from (301) had curving finger marks on the upper surface; this type of ‘signature’ was most commonly used on flanged tegulae. Possible combing along the edge of a very abraded fragment from (112) may indicate that this was a box-flue tile.

At least nine fragments of Roman tile, 13% of the total assemblage of this date, showed evidence of burning, usually in the form of partial or complete reduction and/or sooting. Others showed partial reduction of one or both surfaces, but it was uncertain whether this was simply a result of firing. Most of the burnt tiles were of uncertain type, but they included at least two flanged tegulae.

#### 6.2.2.2 Post-Roman

Table 8 shows the quantities of post-Roman CBM by fabric and form.

One flake from (201) was identified as possibly early brick due to the purplish tinge and fine matrix of the fabric, but it may be a later brick or tile.

Fragments of late brick included several large fragments from (301) which were under-fired and heavily abraded. Some of these may be of ‘Tudor’ date. However, one fragment appeared to have a frog in the surface, which would place it in the 19th century or later. Other fragments were generally small and heavily abraded, and most were in friable red fabrics. Two white-firing fragments may be floor bricks/tiles and two further pieces were identified as quarry floor tiles.

Pieces of roof tile and pantile were not common in this group. Most were in fine fabrics of probable post-medieval or modern date.



Fabric	eb	lb	qft	rt	pan
est	1				
fs					1
fsm				1	1
fsx		2			
ms					1
mscp		2			
mscq					1
msf		8			
msfe		4			
wfg			1		
wfs			1		
wfx		1			
wsg		1			

Table 8. Post-Roman CBM by fabric (count).

### 6.2.2.3 Unidentified

One flake from (201) in fabric 'fsx' was possibly from a Roman tile or a post-medieval floor tile.

### 6.2.2.4 Distribution of Ceramic Building Materials

The distribution of this assemblage by feature is shown in Table 9.

Identifier	Feature	Rom	Rom?	med?	pmed	pmed?	un
Pit	102	4	1				
Pit	108	2					
Pit	110	12	1				
Pit	111	4			1		
Pit	123	1					
Pit	132	2					
Ditch	207	1					
Ditch	222	1					
Ditch	226	3					
Pit	307	4					
Post-hole?	312				1		
Total in features		34	2		2		
Topsoil	205	2					
Subsoil	201	13		1	5		1
Subsoil	301	17			16	2	
Subsoil	401	1					

Table 9. Distribution of CBM by feature and date (count).

Approximately half of the Roman tile assemblage was recovered from pits and ditches, the majority of which contained Medieval pottery. The other half was redeposited in subsoil and topsoil, where it was frequently collected in association

with post-medieval material. One later fragment may be intrusive in pit (111), although post-hole (312) is presumably of later date.

#### *6.2.2.5 Discussion*

The Roman assemblage includes roofing material, a few fragments from a hypocaust system and almost certainly some wall brick fragments. This suggests at least one fairly substantial Roman building stood in the vicinity. The assemblage is fairly small but a broad range of fabrics is present, suggesting more than one supplier for the structure and therefore probably more than one phase of building. The majority of pits containing this material were of Medieval date, but some produced Saxo-Norman pottery too. It is possible that some of the Roman tile was re-used during this period of activity and was redeposited along with the Late Saxon sherds.

The post-Roman assemblage is small and most of it was recovered from topsoil. A few fragments of brick are similar to under-fired examples recovered from a Tudor brick kiln in Suffolk and it may be that a post-medieval brick kiln was located nearby. However, the quantity is small and the bricks were found with material which was certainly of more recent date. It is likely that most of this group was redeposited during farming activity.

### **6.3 Fired clay**

#### **6.3.1 Evaluation**

Seven fragments of fired clay and daub were found (48g, [5] and [39]).

### **6.4 Small Finds and Other Metalwork**

#### **6.4.1 Evaluation**

Small find numbers were allocated to a Roman copper-alloy coin (SF 2, (6)), an unidentified iron artefact (SF 1, (5)), two pieces of millstone grit grinding stone, (SF 3, (13) and SF 5, (29)) and one fragment of lavastone quern (SF 4, (22)).

#### **6.4.2 Excavation (excluding coins)**

by Julia Huddle

A total of 15 small finds was recovered on site from 10 contexts (Appendix 5). Eight are coins and are discussed below. A single stratified object was found alongside pottery dated to the post-medieval period in pit [111]; the remaining artefacts are from subsoil, topsoil or natural deposits. All diagnostic finds are post-medieval, although one or two of the undiagnostic finds may originally have come from Roman contexts.

Only one small find is from the Evaluation (SF 1, context 5), an iron sheet fragment and is undiagnostic. Part of a buckle plate (SF 9) from the fill of pit [111] is probably post-medieval. A lead pot-mend was metal-detected from the topsoil (SF6), another is from topsoil context 100; these roughly circular discs with characteristic U-shaped profile are customarily found on both Roman and medieval sites. A bone-handled knife (SF7) with 'pistol-grip' shaped handle is post-medieval; this type of knife was customarily dated to the 18th century, although earlier examples have been more recently found, for example at Winchester and Norwich Castle (Riddler forthcoming). An openwork multifoil pendant (SF 11) is

similar to bridle-bosses illustrated in *History Beneath Our Feet* (Reed 1995, 149) and dated to the 17th century. Part of an iron buckle (SF 12) from topsoil is similar to, but smaller than, those discussed from Romano-British contexts (Manning 1985, 147), although it could equally be post-medieval. A roughly discoidal lead object (SF13), perhaps a damaged /incomplete weight, also from context (201), is undiagnostic.

The rest of the metalwork comprises undiagnostic, late post-medieval or modern material (Appendix 7) and is consistent with material found on many metal detected rural sites in Norfolk.

### **6.4.3 The Coins**

by Andy Barnett

During the excavation eight coins were recovered by metal-detector (Appendix 6). Seven are Roman and one is post-medieval.

#### *6.4.3.1 The Roman Coins*

The seven Roman coins comprise a 2nd-century Sestertius (SF18), two 3rd-century radiates (SF8 and SF16), a 4th-century AE3 (SF2) and three 4th-century AE4s (SF10, SF14 and SF15).

SF8 and SF10 were found in pits [111] and [115] in Area 1. SF14 and SF15 and SF16 came from the topsoil of Area 4 and SF2 in Trench A and SF18 in Area 4 were recovered from periglacial sand stripes and could be either intrusive finds or sitting in the subsoil/natural horizon.

Pits [111] and [115] are dated to the c.13th century and it is likely that SF8 and SF10 were back-filled into these pits long after they were lost.

SF14 is a contemporary forgery. The portrait has been executed rather crudely and the flan is too thin for a regular coin of this period. SF16 may be an irregular issue radiate because the flan appears to be too small to take the dies.

#### *6.4.3.2 The Post-Medieval Coin*

This Royal Farthing (SF17) is in very good condition and was recovered from the sub-soil of Area 4.

#### *6.4.3.3 Summary*

There is a predominance of Roman coinage from the site showing Roman activity within the locality from c.mid-2nd century until the end of the 4th century. All of the Roman coins are in a bad state of preservation and the X-rays were rather inconclusive which has limited their identification to general dates. The Royal Farthing is of no great surprise as these are very common finds throughout the county. All of the coins appear to be stray losses.

## **6.5 Glass**

A single fragment of post-medieval window glass was recovered [29].

## 6.6 Flint

### 6.6.1 Evaluation

A total of 46 pieces of struck or, probably, deliberately shattered flint was recovered from the site. The flint is mid- to dark grey with some paler coloured patches. Cortex, where present is usually off-white in colour and fairly thick.

The flint is summarised in Table 10 and listed in Appendix 8.

Type	Quantity
Multi platform flake core	2
Struck fragment	2
Flake	25
Blade	2
Blade-like flake	3
Spall	5
Chip	1
Shatter	3
Scraper	1
Retouched flake	1
Utilised fragment	1
Total	46

Table 10. The flint.

Two pieces are classified as cores. These are a small chunky fragment from the topsoil (04) and an irregular cortical fragment from pit fill (39). The latter piece was found along-side several other irregular shattered fragments (discussed below) but it has a more glossy patinated surface and might be a residual piece of prehistoric date.

Most of the assemblage consisted of unmodified flakes many of which are small and squat in nature and are likely to be of later Neolithic to Iron Age date. Two small blades are present, both of them are neatly made and have abraded platforms showing that some degree of careful preparation went into their production and that they probably date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic period. However they were residual in the contexts in which they were found; one was from the topsoil (04) and the other was from pit [32].

One piece, recovered from pit fill (29) has been classified as a scraper. It has been formed by the abrupt retouch of the distal edge of a small flake. Also present, in the upper fill (06) of linear feature [12], is a cortical flake with slight retouch on one edge. The only other, possibly, modified piece is one of the smaller shatter fragments from context (39). One point may have been utilised. However as this piece was found along-side other shattered material, it is thought possible that the damage to its point might be accidental.

Several shattered fragments of flint were found in the fill (39) of pit [38] in Trench A. Most of it was not obviously struck but did appear to have been deliberately shattered and was not weathered. About half of the material was retained and is included in the present catalogue. Most of the flint from the pit was <100m in size although some pieces were larger. Although one or two pieces (see above) may

have been of prehistoric date the similar nature and frequency of the material suggested that it may have been deliberately dumped into the pit at the same time. Possibly the flint was debris from the knapping of building material during the Medieval period.

It is worth noting here that large amounts of similar shattered flint was found in the lower part of another medieval pit [24] in the same trench (none of that flint was retained).

The struck flint from the site is almost certainly intrusive in most of the excavated contexts. It represents activity in the vicinity during the Prehistoric period and dates to more than one period. It is possible that the deposits of shattered fragments found in two features in Trench A may be knapping debris of Medieval date.

### **6.6.2 Excavation and Watching brief**

by Sarah Bates

A total of 29 pieces of struck flint was recovered from the site. Two fragments of burnt flint, weighing a total of 126g, were also found. They have been discarded. The flint is summarised in Table 11 and listed by context in Appendix 8.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Number</b>
single platform flake core	1
multi-platform flake core	1
struck fragment	3
flake	16
scraper	1
retouched flake	4
utilised blade/knife	1
utilised flake	1
building fragment	1
Total	29
burnt fragment	2

Table 11. Summary of the flint.

Two cores are present. They are a quite squat single-platform flake core and a multi-platform flake core both from context (112).

Sixteen flakes are present. Most of them are quite small pieces and, predominantly, they are squat in shape with several having pronounced bulbs of percussion and/or wide platforms. One flake has a cortical platform. Although there are a few quite neat flakes and one larger piece is blade-like in form, the flakes are generally squat and irregular in nature and characteristic of a hard hammer industry typical of the later Prehistoric period (Later Neolithic or later).

One piece has been classified as a scraper although it is irregular in form (201). It is a thick cortical fragment with crude retouch and utilisation of one cortical edge.

Four retouched flakes, a utilised flake and a utilised blade are also present. All have their edges modified. Of note is a relatively large blade (202) which tapers to its distal end. It has cortex along its right side and its left side has been used,

probably as a knife. The blade was struck by hard hammer. A small notch in its right/cortical side was probably caused accidentally.

One fragment of a probable flake has mortar adhering to some of its surfaces and might be debris from building flint (206).

The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. The presence of the cores suggests that flint-knapping occurred at the site. There are, however, no clearly diagnostic or closely datable pieces. Blade-type pieces are usually seen as indicative of earlier assemblages (earlier Neolithic or Mesolithic) but the fact that the utilised blade/knife is hard hammer struck and cortical (both criteria more characteristic of later flint-working) suggests that it might be a chance removal from a core that was utilised due to its suitable shape and that the piece may not have been deliberately produced. A single fragment that has mortar adhering to it may be debris from building material and date to the historic period.

## **6.7 Faunal Remains**

### **6.7.1 Evaluation**

A total of 1,062g of faunal remains was recovered from the site evaluation. All of the bone was hand-collected, no environmental samples were examined. The material is summarised in Appendix 9.

All of the bone was scanned to determine species and ages of animals present. Bones were examined for any butchering marks such as chops or cuts, a record was also made of any other modification such as gnawing. Weights and counts were taken for each context; counts for each identifiable species were also noted. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a summary of the information is listed in Appendix 9.

#### *6.7.1.1 Trench A*

This trench produced the least bone, totalling just 54g. The only identifiable species is sheep/goat in the form of a chopped and gnawed metatarsal from pit fill (38). Other remains were only recorded as butchered large mammal bone.

#### *6.7.1.2 Trench B*

A total of 108g of faunal remains was retrieved from Trench B. Ditches [07] and [10] produced pieces of butchered cattle; a chopped and cut sheep/goat metatarsal was also recovered from ditch [07]. Canid gnawing was evident on remains from ditch [10].

#### *6.7.1.3 Trench C*

Most of the bone in this assemblage came from Trench C, which produced 836g of faunal remains. Several bones from butchered adult and juvenile cattle were identified. One cattle bone from pit [28] showed some burning; some unidentifiable bone from pit [28] also exhibited canid gnawing.

#### *6.7.1.4 Trench D*

A total of 64g of bone was recovered from Trench D. None was identifiable to species.

#### 6.7.1.5 Conclusions

Bone from all of the trenches was in fairly good condition with several whole or reasonably complete elements present, particularly in Trench C.

The majority, if not all, of the remains in this assemblage derive from primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The cut sheep/goat metatarsal in Trench B also suggests disposal of waste from skinning. The presence of juvenile remains of cattle in Trench C suggest local breeding and possibly the culling of young cattle to exploit the mothers for their milk supply. The canid gnawing evident on bone from three of the trenches (A, B and C) is indicative of rubbish that has been left exposed for sometime and open to scavenger activity before being buried.

#### 6.7.2 Excavation and Watching Brief

by Julie Curl

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context that was examined in more detail. No measurements of bones were recorded as this is a small and fragmentary assemblage that could not provide sufficient data for meaningful analysis. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and analysis.

A total of 3,019g of faunal remains, consisting of 295 pieces, was recovered from excavations at Great Cressingham. The assemblage is in good condition, although fragmentary from butchering. Topsoil and subsoil produced bone with slight burning. Gnawing was also noted in these fills, as well as in two medieval pit fills, (104) and (124); in the later the bone was heavily gnawed. The gnawed bone in the pit fills is likely to represent food and butchering waste given to domestic dogs and discarded with general household rubbish.

Remains were produced from 19 contexts. Most remains were from pit fills, ditch fills and subsoil; some bone was found in a possible post-hole fill and in topsoil. The date of the faunal material ranged from Roman though to post-medieval, with many remains being residual.

The main domestic mammals were the most frequently recorded, with cattle, sheep/goat and pig found throughout the assemblage and with most of these bones butchered.

In terms of the number of pieces identified to a particular species, then equid was the most commonly counted, however, this figure was distorted by the remains of a skull which was highly fragmented, in terms of 'countable' elements (Davis 1996) the equid is represented by one scapula. An equid scapula was found in pit fill (109) which exhibits knife cuts that show this animal had been used for meat.

The ditch fill (302) yielded what was probably the complete skull of a small horse, now in numerous small fragments. The wear on the molars indicate an elderly horse of approximately twenty-years or more. The teeth show heavy calculus deposits and periodontal disease is evident in the jawbone.

Remains of a pig were recorded from the pit fill (221), which included a scapula, humerus, vertebrae, ribs and jaw fragments; none of these remains are butchered, which would suggest a complete burial, perhaps of a sick animal. The tooth wear and bone fusion suggest a pig of around eight to ten months old and should have been a prime animal for meat.

A proximal radius from a red deer was found in the ?post-hole fill (315), this bone had been butchered, attesting to this animals use for food.

Previous excavations at this site in 2002 produced a less varied assemblage, which was largely dominated by the butchered remains of cattle with some sheep/goat. The remains from these later excavations are more varied in terms of the number of species and their uses, although still a small assemblage. The most recent excavations produced bone that is still largely consisting of butchering and food waste.

The bulk of the pig remains in this assemblage are from one pit fill (221) and are likely to be the remains of a diseased animal or natural death of a pig that was buried whole and unbutchered. The deer demonstrates some hunting for meat.

The equid remains are interesting as there is skinning on one scapula, suggesting use for meat, although human consumption of horse is not that common. The butchering of horses (and dogs) has been recorded on a much larger scale at Witney Palace, Oxfordshire (Wilson and Edwards 1993), where there was a particularly large assemblage of horse and dog remains that were probably butchered for their meat and skins and the meat was thought to help feed hunting dogs; it is possible that hunting dogs would have been kept at the Manor House.

The gnawing on the bone is likely to be from meat/butchering waste given to domestic dogs, particularly the heavily gnawed bone in the pit fill with other meat waste.

## **6.8 Shell**

A total of 97g of oyster shell was recovered from contexts (14), (29), (201), (227) and (308) which were of both Roman and medieval date.

## **7.0 Discussion and Conclusion**

### **7.1 Prehistoric and Roman**

Only one Iron Age pit [52] was present, of unknown function.

There were only three definitely Roman features present, ditch [207/222/226] and pits [307] and [409], all dating to the late 3rd–4th century. A further pit [230] may also have been of the same date. None of these features is evidence for significant occupation within the study area, but combined with the amount of Roman pottery, building materials and coins found in residual contexts it is suggestive of significant late Roman occupation in the immediate vicinity. The building materials assemblage includes brick, floor tile, roof tile and box flue tile, suggesting the presence of a high status building very close to the study area. The evidence of reused Roman masonry within the earliest surviving fabric of the church and the presence of Saxo-Norman pottery within the same contexts as the



Roman building materials suggests that this possible Roman building was being dismantled for materials perhaps as early as the 11th–12th centuries.

Extensive fieldwalking in 1986–7 and 1996 around the village has found a large amount of Roman pottery, as well Late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and small amounts of prehistoric pottery (NHER 24632, 24671, 24695, 31850 and 32084). This may possibly be a result of the manuring of fields in the Roman period, associated with a possible high status farm or villa in the area of the present study area or the parish church.

## **7.2 Field-systems**

The Roman boundary ditch [207/222/226] is on a different alignment to that of Priory Road. Priory Road is almost exactly south-west to north-east, while ditch [207/222/226] is a few degrees more north–south. This suggests that Priory Road is a later feature. Sharing the same alignment as ditch [207/222/226] are the boundaries of the churchyard, the moats and buildings at Manor House and a lot of the boundaries around the village core. This suggests that this alignment may be associated with an enclosed field-system of Roman or earlier date. It may only survive within the immediate environs of the village because outside the village core it was swept away by the imposition of an open-field system in the medieval period. A similar process can be seen at Eltisley in south-west Cambridgeshire (Hickling and Mortimer 2004) where an excavation in 2003 produced evidence for a possibly Iron Age field-system surviving in use until the 12th–13th century, when it was replaced by open-field agriculture. However, the small fields and tofts around the village remained enclosed and were never incorporated into the open-fields and so fossilised the alignments of the earlier field-system. At present there is no evidence for when open-fields were introduced at Great Cressingham, but by analogy with other areas at the edges of the midland open-field core (see Hickling 2007; Hickling and Mortimer 2004) this can be up to the end of the 13th–early 14th-century population explosion. The building (or probably rebuilding) of the church in the 13th century may be associated with this development.

## **7.3 Medieval**

The medieval archaeology within the study area is the major element of archaeological resource. There are a few features which can possibly be dated to the 11th–12th centuries. These consist of three small ditches, one of which is on the same alignment as the Roman boundary, and several small pits at the south-western end of the study area. There is also a significant amount of residual Saxo-Norman material present in later medieval features. This suggests that there was 11th–12th-century occupation within the study area or in its immediate vicinity, which may have been respecting boundaries on the same alignment as the Roman field-system.

The main phase of medieval activity appears to have been in the 13th century when several large quarry pits were dug, probably for the extraction of chalk. All the quarry pits had significant amounts of unused flint nodules in their backfills, suggesting that building flint was not being quarried (perhaps at this period there was enough masonry from the possible Roman building and perhaps earlier phases church building available). The chalk quarrying may be associated with the earliest phase of building surviving in the fabric of the church, namely the 13th-

century chancel. This part of the church has a large proportion of reused Roman brick and tile, especially in its lower courses, as well as a number of limestone fragments, which may either have come from the same Roman source, or from an earlier phase of the church.

Documentary records suggest that the nave, aisles and possibly tower were rebuilt in the mid-15th century. The nave and aisles contain very little reused Roman masonry, while the tower contains none, which suggests that the density of reused Roman masonry in the walls is directly proportional to the age of the walls, i.e. early walls will have more Roman material than later walls.

## **7.4 Conclusions**

During the Roman period the site was probably located adjacent to a farmstead situated within an enclosed field system, elements of which survive in the modern landscape. The farmstead was probably in the area of the parish church and was of high status with masonry walls, tile roof and hypocaust heating system. During the Saxo-Norman period this field-system survived in use with the Roman farmstead replaced by a village in the same general area. Again the site appears to have been on the periphery of this. Possibly during the 13th century the site was used as a quarry for the construction of the parish church and the Roman field-system was replaced by an open-field system, probably in order to feed an expanding population.

This excavation and watching brief appear to have taken place on the periphery of a significant Roman site. The large amount of Roman coins, pottery and CBM (including roof tile, brick and hypocaust tile) suggests a high-status site. Previous fieldwalking in the parish has produced evidence of extensive spreads of Roman material indicative of arable manuring and the presence of a Roman farmstead. It is possible that this farmstead lies beneath, or close by, the present parish church, which occupies a position on high ground overlooking a crossing point of the River Wissey. The church contains a significant proportion of Roman masonry (especially in its earliest elements) possibly reused from the remains of the Roman farmstead. A large Roman boundary ditch recorded during the watching brief phase of fieldwork, was found to be on a different alignment to the modern Priory Road. However, older elements in the surrounding landscape (including the churchyard walls, the moat of Manor House and many crofts and tofts surrounding the modern village) conform to this Roman alignment. This suggests that there was a Roman field-system that survived in use well into the medieval period before, possibly, being subsumed into an open-field system.

There was evidence for limited Saxo-Norman activity. There were a few cut features, but a large amount of residual Saxo-Norman pottery in later features. Again this suggests significant Saxo-Norman activity immediately adjacent to the site.

The major element of the archaeological resource was c.13th century in date and consisted of large chalk quarrying pits. This was possibly associated with the construction of elements of the nearby parish church, the earliest elements of which probably date from the 13th century.

## **Acknowledgements**

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## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Period
1		Finds from machining	1700–1800
2	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown sandy loam	Roman
3	Fill of [9]	Greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional small flints and flecks of chalk	11th–14th c.
4	Topsoil		11th–14th c.
5	Fill of [24]	Greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flints and rare flecks of charcoal and chalk	13th–14th c.
6	Fill of [12]	Natural sand	Late 12th–14th c.
7	Ditch	0.15m deep wit gently sloping sides	
8	Fill of [7]	Mid-greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	16th–18th c.
9	Ditch	0.06m deep	
10	Ditch	0.16m deep	
11	Fill of [10]	Greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional small flints and flecks of chalk	Late 12th–14th c.
12	Natural	Periglacial sand stripe	
13	Fill of [40]	Dark greyish-brown silty sand with patches of chalk flecked clay	11th–14th c.
14	Fill of [43]	Orangey-brown sand	Late 12th–14th c.
15	Fill of [41]	Greyish-brown silty sand	11th–14th c.
16	Pit		
17	Fill of [16]		Late 12th–14th c.
18	Natural	Same as [12]	11th–14th c.
19	Fill of [18]		
20		Finds from cleaning south-facing section	Roman
21		Finds from cleaning trench	11th–14th c.
22	Fill of [23]	Greyish-brown silty sand	11th–14th c.
23	Pit	Small	
24	Pit		
25	Fill of [24]	Densely packed flint nodules	
26	Ditch	0.19m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base	
27	Fill of [26]	Mid- to dark greyish-brown silt with rare flecks of chalk	11th–14th c.
28	Pit	Oval with steeply sloping sides and a concave base	
29	Fill of [28]	Mid- to dark brown silty sand with occasional flecks of chalk	Med11th–14th c.
30	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown	
31	Subsoil	Orangey-brown silty sand	
32	Pit	Shallow oval pit	
33	Fill of [32]	Mid- to dark greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional small flints and rare flecks of chalk and charcoal	11th–14th c.
34	Natural	Same as [12]	

Context	Category	Description	Period
35	Fill of [34]	Same as (6)	11th–14th c.
36	Natural	Same as [12]	
37	Fill of [36]	Same as (6)	11th–12th c.
38	pit	Same as 32	
39	Fill of [38]	Same as (33)	13th–14th c.
40	Pit	Small and oval	
41	Pit		
42	Pit		
43	Pit		
44	Fill of [42]	Greyish-brown silty sand	
45	Pit		
46	Fill of [45]	Dark greyish-brown silty sand	Med?
47	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy loam	
48	Subsoil	Orangey-brown silt	
49	Fill of [24]	Fragmented chalk	
50	Fill of [45]	Pale yellowish-grey clay with flecks of chalk	
51	Fill of [52]	Dark greyish-brown silty sand with rare flecks of charcoal	Iron Age
52	Pit		
53	Fill of [54]		
54	?post-hole		
55	Natural	Periglacial sand stripe	
56	Fill of [55]	Mottled yellowish-brown sand and greyish brown sandy silt	11th–14th c.
57	Fill of [58]	Greyish-brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal flecks	Prehistoric?
58	Post-hole		
59	Fill of [60]	Orangey-brown sandy silt	
60	?posthole	Steep sides and a concave base	
61	Fill of [62]	Orangey-brown sandy silt	
62	?posthole	Steep sides and a concave base	
63	Subsoil	Orangey-brown	
64	Fill of [55]	Stony mid- to dark brown sand	
65	Layer	Mid- to light orangey-brown clayey silt with occasional flints and moderate flecks of chalk	
66	Fill of [52]	Thin layer of pale yellow clayey silt	
67	Natural	Orangey-brown sand with flints	
100	Topsoil	Dark brown/black silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, flint gravel and CBM	
101	Subsoil	Dark brown silty sand with occasional CBM, redeposited chalk, charcoal and flint gravel	13th–14th c.
102	Pit	Oval, truncated by limit of excavation so not fully exposed	
103	Fill of [102]	Dark brown silty sand with frequent flint nodules	
104	Fill of [102]	Dark brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules and rare chalk and charcoal flecks	Late 12th–mid 13th c.
105	Fill of [106]	Mid greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional chalk	Late 12th–14th c.

Context	Category	Description	Period
		lumps	
106	Pit	Sub-circular, 0.6m in diameter and 0.15m deep	
107	Fill of [108]	Mid-brownish-grey silty clay with frequent large flints	13th–14th c?
108	Pit	Circular, truncated by limit of excavation. 0.35m deep	
109	Fill of [110]	Mid-greyish-brown silty clay with moderate large flints	Late 12th–14th c.
110	Pit	Circular, truncated by limit of excavation. 1.3m in diameter, 0.5m deep	
111	Pit	Oval, 0.79m deep, truncated by limit of excavation	
112	Fill of [111]	Mid-grey/brown silty sand with a lens of flint nodules	13th c.
115	Pit	Sub-circular, 0.77m long, 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep	
116	Fill of [115]	Dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal and patches of degraded chalk	
117	Posthole?	Sub-circular, 0.45m in diameter and 0.15m deep	
118	Fill of [117]	Mid-brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	
119	Posthole	Squarish, 0.3m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep	
120	Fill of [119]	Dark grey sandy silt with occasional chalk lumps	
121	Fill of [110]	Mid-brownish-grey silty clay	
122	Fill of [110]	Mid-yellowish cream redeposited chalk	
123	Pit	Oval, truncated by limit of excavation, 1.9m wide and 0.55m deep	
124	Fill of [123]	Mid-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks and lumps of degraded chalk, occasional charcoal flecks and flint nodules	13th c.
125	Pit	Oval, 0.9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep	
126	Fill of [125]	Mid-brown silty sand with frequent lumps of degraded chalk and rare flecks of charcoal	11th–13th c.
127	Pit	Oval, 1.3m long, 0.85m wide and 0.08m deep	
128	Fill of [127]	Mid-greenish-brown clayey sand with occasional flecks of chalk	Late 12th–mid 13th c.
129	Fill of [130]	Mid-orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	
130	Posthole	Circular but truncated by limit of excavation. 0.3m deep	
131	Fill of [130]	Mid-orangey-grey silty clay	
132	Pit	Circular, 1.3m wide and 0.72m deep	
133	Fill of [132]	Dark brown/black silty sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional flint nodules and charcoal flecks	Late 12th–14th c.
134	Natural?	Irregular, up to 0.7m deep	
135	Fill of [134]	Pale cream degraded chalk with moderate chalk lumps and flecks	
136	Fill of [134]	Dark brown to reddish-brown sand with occasional flint nodules and rare chalk and flint gravel	
200	Top soil	Dark brownish black silty clay	

Context	Category	Description	Period
201	Subsoil	Dark brown silty sand	16th–18th c.
202	Natural	Sand filled periglacial stripe	
203	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, 4.5m long, c.0.6m wide and 0.13m deep	
204	Fill of [203]	Mid-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	11th–12th c.
205	Top soil	Dark brownish-black silty clay	
206	Subsoil	Mid-brown silty sand	
207	Ditch	Linear feature 1.36m wide and 0.48m deep	
208	Fill of [207]	Dark brown silty sand with occasional flints	Late 3rd–4th c.
209	Pit	Large pit of unknown shape, more than 2.6m long, more than 0.65m wide and at least 0.95m deep	
210	Fill of [209]	Dark brown silty sand with rare flints, rare chalk flecks and a lens of flints at the top of the fill	Late 12th–14th c.
211	Ditch	Linear feature greater than 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep	
212	Fill of [211]	Dark brown silty sand with occasional flints	
218	Ditch?	0.8m wide, 0.5m deep with flat base and steep sides	
219	Fill of [218]	Dark brownish-black silty clay	
220	Pit		
221	Fill of [220]		
222	Ditch	Same as [207]	
223	Fill of [222]	Dark brown silty sand, occasional chalk and flint gravel	Rom
224	Ditch	Same as [228] and [304]	
225	Fill of [224]	Dark brown silty sand, occasional chalk and flint gravel	
226	Ditch	Possibly same as [207] and [222]	
227	Fill of [226]	Dark brown silty sand with occasional flints	Late 3rd–4th c.
228	Ditch	Same as [224] and [304]	
229	Fill of [228]	Dark brown silty sand, occasional chalk and flint gravel	Late 3rd–4th c.
230	Pit	1m wide and 0.45m deep	
231	Fill of [230]	Dark brown silty sand	Late 3rd–4th c.
232	Tree bowl		
233	Fill of [232]	Dark brown silty sand	
235	Top soil	Watching brief 19/8/08	17th–19th c.
300	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	
301	Subsoil	Mid-brown silty sand	Late 17th–late 18th c.
302	Fill of [303]	Mid-brownish-grey silty clay	Late 18th–20th c.
303	Ditch	0.45m wide, 0.15m deep	PM
304	Ditch	0.75m wide, 0.25m deep	PM
305	Fill of [304]	Mid brown silty sand	18th–20th c.
306	Fill of [304]	Same as (305)	



Context	Category	Description	Period
307	Pit	0.75m wide	
308	Fill of [307]	Mid-brown sandy silt with rare charcoal and chalk flecks	Late 3rd–4th c.
309	Fill of [310]	Mid-brownish-grey silty clay with moderate small chalk lumps	
310	Posthole?	0.5m in diameter, 0.2m deep	
311	Fill of [312]	Mid-brownish-grey silty clay with frequent chalk lumps	
312	Posthole?	Square, 0.6m long, 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep	
313	Fill of [314]	Mid-greyish-brown silty clay	PM
314	Ditch	Same as [303]	
315	Fill of [316]	Mid-greyish-brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks	Late 3rd–4th c.
316	Posthole?	Square, 0.6m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep	
317	Posthole?	Oval, 0.63m long, 0.42m wide and 0.28m deep	
318	Fill of [317]	Dark brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks, occasional flints and rare charcoal	
319	Fill of [320]	Mid-greyish-brown silty clay	
320	Posthole?	Circular, 0.5m diameter, 0.2m deep	
321	Fill of [322]	Mid-greyish-brown silty clay	
322	Posthole?	Circular, 0.5m diameter and 0.3m deep	
400	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks	
401	Subsoil	Mid-brown silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions	14th c.
402	Natural	Periglacial sand stripe	
403			
404	Pit	Rectangular, truncated by limit of excavation. 0.71m deep and 2.7m wide	
405	Fill of [404]	Dark brown silty sand with decomposed chalk and occasional flint gravel	
406	Fill of [404]	Dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel	
407	Fill of [404]	Dark brown silty sand with decomposed chalk and occasional flint gravel	
408	Fill of [404]	Very dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel	
409	Pit		
410	Fill of [409]		Late 3rd–4th c.

### Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditch	2
	Pit	20
Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)	Pit	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Ditch	1
	Pit	3
Saxo-Norman (950 to 1150AD)	Ditch	3
	Pit	3

<b>Period</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ditch	1
	Pit	16
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ditch	3

## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Wt (g)	Period
1	Animal bone		310	
1	Ceramic building material	6	1193	Roman/Medieval
1	Pottery	2	143	Roman/Medieval
2	Flint	2		
3	Pottery	4	8	Medieval
4	Flint	6		
4	Pottery	1	7	Medieval
5	Animal bone		58	
5	Fired clay	2	11	
5	Flint	1		
5	Pottery	31	346	Roman/Medieval
5	Small find 1	1		
6	Flint	4		
6	Ceramic building material	1	9	Post-medieval
6	Pottery	7	46	Roman/Medieval
6	Small find 2	1		
8	Animal bone		49	
8	Flint	2		
8	Pottery	1	32	Post-medieval
11	Animal bone		32	
11	Flint	2		
11	Pottery	2	66	Medieval
13	Pottery	9	50	Roman/Medieval
13	Animal bone		27	
13	Small find 3	1		
14	Pottery	2	22	Medieval
14	Shell		10	
15	Animal bone		21	
15	Flint	2		
15	Ceramic building material	1	6	Medieval
15	Pottery	19	77	Medieval
17	Flint	1		
17	Ceramic building material	1	4	Post-medieval
17	Pottery	15	142	Roman/Medieval
18	Animal bone		20	
18	Pottery	13	92	Roman/Medieval
20	Pottery	1	44	Medieval
21	Pottery	6	68	Roman/Medieval
22	Pottery	7	24	Medieval
22	Small find 4	1		
27	Animal bone		9	
27	Ceramic building material	1	7	Roman
27	Pottery	2	23	Roman/Medieval

Context	Material	Quantity	Wt (g)	Period
29	Animal bone		517	
29	Flint	12		
29	Ceramic building material	14	1213	Roman
29	Pottery	31	381	Roman/Medieval
29	Small find 5	1		
29	Shell		30	
29	Window glass	1		Post-medieval
33	Flint	1		
33	Pottery	7	68	Roman/Medieval
35	Flint	1		
35	Pottery	3	11	Medieval
37	Flint	1		
37	Pottery	2	9	Medieval
39	Animal bone		13	
39	Fired clay	5	37	
39	Flint	8		
39	Ceramic building material	7	327	Roman
39	Pottery	20	117	Roman and Medieval
51	Pottery	2	6	Medieval
53	Animal bone		6	
56	Pottery	1	5	Medieval?
56	Flint	1		
56	Ceramic building material	1	145	Roman
57	Flint	1		
101	Pottery	13	128	Medieval
101	Clay Pipe	1	10	Post-medieval
101	Flint - worked	5	-	Prehistoric
101	Animal Bone	-	339	Undiagnostic
104	Pottery	18	261	Medieval
104	Ceramic Building Material	5	209	Roman/Post-medieval
104	Animal Bone	-	59	Undiagnostic
105	Pottery	2	20	Medieval
107	Pottery	1	30	Medieval
107	Ceramic Building Material	2	145	Roman
109	Pottery	9	235	Medieval
109	Ceramic Building Material	13	2409	Roman/Medieval
109	Animal Bone	-	393	Undiagnostic
112	Pottery	47	364	Roman/Medieval
112	Ceramic Building Material	5	168	Roman
112	Flint - worked	10	-	Prehistoric
112	Animal Bone	-	53	Undiagnostic
116	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
124	Pottery	16	178	Medieval
124	Ceramic Building Material	1	68	Roman
124	Metal working debris	1	4	Undiagnostic

Context	Material	Quantity	Wt (g)	Period
124	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
124	Animal Bone	-	101	Undiagnostic
126	Pottery	1	3	Medieval
126	Animal Bone	-	19	Undiagnostic
128	Pottery	2	19	Medieval
133	Pottery	3	15	?Prehistoric/Medieval
133	Ceramic Building Material	2	468	Roman/?Medieval
201	Pottery	7	154	Roman/Medieval/ Post-medieval
201	Ceramic Building Material	19	920	Roman/Post-medieval
201	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
201	Flint - burnt	1	98	Prehistoric
201	Animal Bone	-	97	Undiagnostic
201	Shell - Oyster	-	10	Undiagnostic
202	Pottery	1	27	Prehistoric
202	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
204	Pottery	9	35	Roman/Medieval
204	Metal working debris	1	230	Undiagnostic
205	Pottery	1	4	Roman
205	Ceramic Building Material	2	317	Roman
206	Pottery	1	6	Roman
206	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
208	Pottery	1	4	Roman
208	Ceramic Building Material	1	155	Roman
208	Animal Bone	-	22	Undiagnostic
210	Pottery	1	14	?Roman
210	Pottery	1	39	Medieval
221	Animal Bone	-	337	Undiagnostic
223	Pottery	5	52	Roman
223	Ceramic Building Material	1	425	Roman
225	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
227	Pottery	8	119	Roman
227	Ceramic Building Material	3	254	Roman
227	Animal Bone	-	171	Undiagnostic
227	Shell - Oyster	-	38	Undiagnostic
229	Pottery	1	5	Roman
231	Pottery	1	14	Roman
231	Glass - bottle	1	-	Post-medieval
235	Pottery	22	683	Post-medieval
235	Animal Bone	-	27	Undiagnostic
235	Glass - bottle	6	-	Post-medieval
301	Pottery	14	687	Roman/Post-medieval
301	Ceramic Building Material	36	5273	Roman/Post-medieval
301	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
301	Animal Bone	-	221	Undiagnostic
302	Pottery	2	38	Roman/Post-medieval

Context	Material	Quantity	Wt (g)	Period
302	Ceramic Building Material	36	5273	Roman/Post-medieval
302	Glass - bottle	1	-	Post-medieval
302	Animal Bone	-	779	Undiagnostic
305	Pottery	5	162	Roman/Medieval/ Post-medieval
305	Animal Bone	-	126	Undiagnostic
308	Pottery	55	2220	Roman
308	Ceramic Building Material	4	1644	Roman
308	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
308	Animal Bone	-	17	Undiagnostic
308	Shell - Oyster	-	9	Undiagnostic
311	Ceramic Building Material	1	653	?Post-medieval
315	Pottery	2	38	Roman
315	Animal Bone	-	16	Undiagnostic
400	Pottery	1	10	Roman
400	Animal Bone	-	58	Undiagnostic
401	Pottery	6	85	Medieval
401	Ceramic Building Material	1	153	Roman
401	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
401	Animal Bone	-	108	Undiagnostic
410	Pottery	7	261	Roman
410	Animal Bone	-	74	Undiagnostic

### Appendix 2b: NHER Finds Summary Table

Period	Material	Quantity
Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)	Pottery	5
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	170
	CBM	69
	Coins	6
Saxo-Norman (950 to 1150AD)	Pottery	75
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery	147
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pottery	32
	CBM	26
	Coin	1

### Appendix 3: Pottery

Fabric descriptions		
CAMB	Cambridgeshire Glazed	Medieval
EMW	Early medieval ware	Medieval
EMSH	Miscellaneous shelly	Medieval
EMWSS	Early medieval Ware Sparse Shelly	Medieval
EMWS	Early medieval ware shelly	Medieval
GRE	Glazed Red earthenware	Post-Medieval
GRIMUng	Grimston Unglazed	Medieval
GRIM	Grimston Glazed	Medieval
GRS1	Sandy grey ware	Roman
HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware	Roman
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine Shelled ware	Medieval
LMU	Local medieval unglazed ware	Medieval
LMU-V	Local medieval unglazed ware variant	Medieval
LVN CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	Roman
MCW	Medieval coarseware	Medieval
MGW	Micaceous grey ware	Roman
NAR RE1	Nar valley reduced ware 1	Roman
NAR RE2	Nar Valley Reduced ware 2	Roman
NAR OX	Nar Valley oxidised ware	Roman
NAR OX (M)	Nar Valley oxidised ware (mortaria)	Roman
NEOT	St Neots type ware	Medieval
NOTS	Nottinghamshire stoneware	Post-Medieval
NVCC	Nene Valley colour coat	Roman
NVWWM	Nene Valley white ware mortaria	Roman
OXF RS (M)	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (mortaria)	Roman
OXF WH (M)	Oxfordshire white ware (mortaria)	Roman
ROB SH:	Romano-British (late) shell-tempered ware	Roman
SGW	Sandy grey ware	Roman
SOW	Sandy oxidised ware	Roman
THET	Thetford-type ware	Medieval
TOYN	Toynton Glazed	Medieval
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware	Roman

Context	Ctxt sherd count	Ctxt sherd wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (kg)	Date
1	2	0.145	SGW	Body	1	0.118	Roman
			NOTS	Body	1	0.027	1700–1800
3	3	0.006	SGW	Dish	1	0.003	Roman
			EMW	Body	2	0.003	11th–14th C
4	1	0.007	MCW	Body	1	0.007	11th–14th C
5	30	0.330	SGW	Jar	1	0.011	Roman
			GRIM	Jug	5	0.080	Medieval
			GRIM	Jug	6	0.067	13th–14th C

Context	Ctxt sherd count	Ctxt sherd wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (kg)	Date
			EMW	Body	2	0.013	Medieval
			THET?	Body	1	0.010	?Late Saxon
			THET?	Body	1	0.002	?Late Saxon
			GRIMUng	Body	1	0.005	Medieval
			LMU	Body	1	0.003	Medieval
			MCW	Body	2	0.006	Medieval
			MCWC	Body	5	0.124	Medieval
			MISC	Body	1	0.004	Medieval
			CAMB?	Body	1	0.001	Medieval
			MISC	Body	1	0.001	?Roman
			MISC	Body	2	0.003	?Roman
6	7	0.038	NVCC	Box	1	0.004	Roman
			SGW	Flag	1	0.005	Roman
			GRIM	Body	1	0.003	L12th–14th C
			EMW	Body	1	0.004	Medieval
			EMW/LMU	Body	1	0.018	Medieval
			EMWC	Body	1	0.002	Medieval
			LSF?	Body	1	0.002	Late Saxon/ medieval
8	1	0.029	GRE	Body	1	0.029	16th–18th C
11	2	0.063	GRIM	Body	1	0.062	L12th–14th C
			EMW/LMU	Body	1	0.001	Medieval
13	9	0.046	SGW	Body	1	0.007	Roman
			SGW	Body	1	0.010	Roman
			EMW/LMU	Body	3	0.014	11th–14th C
			LMU	Body	2	0.009	Medieval
			THET?	Body	2	0.006	Late Saxon
14	2	0.018	SGW	Jar	1	0.010	Roman
			GRIM	Body	1	0.008	L12th–14th C
15	18	0.072	SGW	Flag	1	0.008	Roman
15			MGW	Body	1	0.003	Roman
15			LMU	Body	2	0.002	11th–14th C – ?11th–12th C
			GRIMUng	Body	1	0.003	Medieval
			EMWS?	Body	1	0.009	Medieval
			LMU-V	Body	2	0.020	Medieval
			MISC	Body	2	0.001	?Roman
			EMW/LMU	Body	7	0.023	Medieval
			LMU?	Body	1	0.003	Medieval
17	15	0.137	GRIM	Body	1	0.001	L12th–14th C
			MCW	Jug	1	0.048	Medieval
			MISC	Base	1	0.031	?Roman
			MISC	Rim	1	0.020	?Roman
			EMW/LMU	Jar	1	0.007	Medieval
			LMU-V	Body	8	0.027	Medieval



Context	Ctxt sherd count	Ctxt sherd wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (kg)	Date
			THET?	Body	2	0.003	Late Saxon
18	11	0.059	MISC	Jar	1	0.024	?Roman
			MISC	Base	1	0.008	?Roman
			MISC	Body	1	0.004	?Roman
			EMW/LMU	Body	3	0.010	11th–14th C
			MCW	Body	4	0.012	Medieval
			MISC	Body	1	0.001	?
20	1	0.042	SGW	Body	1	0.042	Roman
21	6	0.065	burnt flint and sand	Body	1	0.001	Iron Age
			SGW	Dish	1	0.007	Roman
			SGW	Jar	1	0.045	Roman
			SGW	Body	2	0.007	Roman
			EMWS?	Body	1	0.005	11th–14th C
22	7	0.022	NEOT?	Body	1	0.005	Late Saxon /medieval
			EMW/LMU	Body	6	0.017	11th–14th C
27	2	0.018	MISC	Body	1	0.016	?Roman
			MCW	Body	1	0.002	11th–14th C
29	33	0.376	burnt flint and sand	Body	2	0.006	Iron Age
			NVWWM	Mortaria	1	0.060	Roman
			SOW	Jar	3	0.179	Roman
			MGW	Body	3	0.013	Roman
			SGW	Body	4	0.028	Roman
			SGW	Body	8	0.035	Roman
			SGW	Body	1	0.003	Roman
			SGW	Body	3	0.011	Roman
			THET	Jar	1	0.005	Late Saxon
			THET	Body	2	0.023	Late Saxon
			MCW	Body	1	0.003	11th–14th C
			EMW?	Body	1	0.004	Medieval
			MISC	Body	2	0.005	?Prehistoric
MISC	Body	1	0.001	?Roman			
33	7	0.063	MGW	Body	2	0.010	Roman
			EMW	Body	3	0.018	Medieval
			MCW	Base	1	0.031	11th–14th C
			MISC	Body	1	0.004	?Roman
35	3	0.008	SGW	Jar	1	0.005	Roman
			EMW/LMU	Body	2	0.003	11th–14th C
37	2	0.006	EMW	Body	2	0.006	11th–12th C
39	20	0.102	SOW	Jar	1	0.042	Roman
			SGW	Base	1	0.005	Roman
			SGW	Body	2	0.007	Roman
			GRIM	Body	1	0.005	13th–14th C

Context	Ctxt sherd count	Ctxt sherd wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (kg)	Date
			TOYN?	Body	1	0.005	Medieval
			EMW	?Ginger jar	1	0.002	Medieval
			EMSH	Body	1	0.002	Medieval
			MISC	Body	1		?Roman
			EMWSS	Body	1	0.002	Medieval
			MCW	Body	10	0.032	Medieval
51	2	0.002	burnt flint and sand	Body	1	0.001	Iron Age
			quartz sand	Body	1	0.001	Iron Age
56	1	0.002	MCW	Body	1	0.002	11th–14th C
101	13	0.130	THET		1	0.014	10th–11th c.
			EMW		2	0.002	11th–12th c.
			LMU		4	0.034	11th–14th c.
			LMU		3	0.029	11th–14th c.
			GRIM		1	0.020	L.12th–14th c.
			NAR RE1		2	0.031	Roman
104	18	0.261	THET		2	0.014	10th–11th c.
			THETG	Bowl	1	0.053	10th–11th c.
			THETG	Bowl	1	0.033	10th–11th c.
			THETG		1	0.007	10th–11th c.
			EMW		3	0.010	11th–12th c.
			GRCW		1	0.016	11th–M.13th c.
			LMU		1	0.005	11th–14th c.
			HF1		1	0.014	M.12th–M.13th c.
			GRIM		3	0.014	L.12th–14th c.
			GRIM		1	0.076	L.12th–14th c.
			NAR RE1		3	0.019	Roman
105	2	0.020	GRIM		2	0.020	L.12th–14th c.
107	1	0.030	BBGW		1	0.030	Med
109	10	0.235	LMU		2	0.008	11th–14th c.
			GRIM		8	0.227	L.12th–14th c.
112	47	0.364	THET		1	0.003	10th–11th c.
			THET		1	0.005	10th–11th c.
			THET	Large AC jar	1	0.011	10th–11th c.
			STNE		2	0.008	850–1150
			STNE	Medium AB jar	1	0.016	850–1150
			THETG	Bowl	1	0.080	10th–11th c.
			GRCW		5	0.033	11th–M.13th c.
			EMW		16	0.065	11th–12th c.
			EMW		1	0.008	11th–12th c.
			EMW	Jar	1	0.010	11th–12th c.

Context	Ctxt sherd count	Ctxt sherd wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (kg)	Date
			EMW	Jar	1	0.011	11th–12th c.
			EMW	Jar	2	0.035	11th–12th c.
			LMU		2	0.014	11th–14th c.
			GRIM		2	0.021	L.12th–14th c.
			NAR RE1		6	0.030	Roman
			LNV CC		2	0.004	Roman
			HAD OX		2	0.010	Roman
124	16	0.180	THET		4	0.021	10th–11th c.
			EMW		5	0.026	11th–12th c.
			EMW	Jar	1	0.007	11th–12th c.
			GRIM		1	0.036	L.12th–14th c.
			GRIM		1	0.024	L.12th–14th c.
			NAR RE1		2	0.051	Roman
			NAR RE2		1	0.008	Roman
			GRS1		1	0.007	Roman
126	1	0.003	EMW		1	0.003	11th–12th c.
128	2	0.020	HFV1		1	0.010	M.12th– M.13th c.
			GRIM		1	0.010	L.12th–14th c.
133	2	0.012	GRIM		1	0.009	L.12th–14th c.
			NAR RE1		1	0.003	Roman
201	7	0.155	EMW		1	0.011	11th–12th c.
			GRE		1	0.007	16th–18th c.
			GRS1		2	0.064	Roman
			OXF RS(M)		1	0.010	Roman
			ROB SH		2	0.063	Roman
204	7	0.027	THET		2	0.005	10th–11th c.
			EMW		2	0.006	11th–12th c.
			EMW	Jar	1	0.008	11th–12th c.
			NAR RE1		1	0.005	Roman
			GRS1		1	0.003	Roman
205	1	0.004	NAR RE1		1	0.004	Roman
206	1	0.003	NAR RE1		1	0.003	Roman
208	1	0.003	NAR RE1		1	0.003	Roman
210	2	0.054	GRIM		1	0.038	L.12th–14th c.
			NAR OX		1	0.016	Roman
223	5	0.053	NAR RE1		1	0.005	Roman
			NAR RE2		1	0.022	Roman
			GRS1		2	0.017	Roman
			WAT RE		1	0.009	Roman
227	8	0.120	NAR RE1		1	0.021	Roman
			NAR RE2		6	0.095	Roman
			ROB SH		1	0.004	Roman
229	1	0.006	GRS1		1	0.006	Roman
231	1	0.013	WAT RE		1	0.013	Roman

Context	Ctxt sherd count	Ctxt sherd wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (kg)	Date
235	22	0.679	ESW	Jar	2	0.242	17th–19th c.
			ESW		3	0.068	17th–19th c.
			ESW	Jar	2	0.037	17th–19th c.
			ESW	Jar	1	0.018	17th–19th c.
			ESW	Jar	1	0.017	17th–19th c.
			ESW	Jar	4	0.059	17th–19th c.
			REFW	Jar	1	0.041	L.18th–20th c.
			REFW	Plate?	2	0.035	L.18th–20th c.
			REFW		1	0.007	L.18th–20th c.
			REFW	Plate	1	0.011	L.18th–20th c.
			REFW	Plate	1	0.012	L.18th–20th c.
			YELW	Bowl	3	0.132	L.18th–19th c.
301	15	0.790	GRE		3	0.053	16th–18th c.
			GRE		1	0.014	16th–18th c.
			ESWN		1	0.020	L.17th–L.18th c.
			NAR RE1		2	0.092	Roman
			NAR RE2		2	0.108	Roman
			NAR OX		4	0.430	Roman
			GRS1		1	0.026	Roman
			OXF WS (M)		1	0.047	Roman
302	2	0.038	REFW	Bowl	1	0.016	L.18th–20th c.
			NAR RE2		1	0.022	Roman
305	5	0.160	THET		1	0.003	10th–11th c.
			GRIM	Jug?	1	0.071	L.12th–14th c.
			PORC		1	0.003	18th–20th c.
			NAR RE1		1	0.071	Roman
			GRS1		1	0.012	Roman
308	54	2.235	NAR RE1		36	1.063	Roman
			NAR RE2		12	0.564	Roman
			NAR OX		4	0.447	Roman
			NAR OX (M)		1	0.036	Roman
			GRS1		1	0.125	Roman
315	2	0.041	NAR RE1		2	0.041	Roman
400	1	0.011	LVN CC		1	0.011	Roman
401	6	0.086	THET		1	0.012	10th–11th c.
			GRIM		1	0.033	L.12th–14th c.
			GRIM		1	0.007	L.12th–14th c.
			GRIL		1	0.012	14th–15th c.?
			NAR RE1		1	0.015	Roman
			NAR OX		1	0.007	Roman
410	7	0.265	NAR RE2		6	0.219	Roman
			GRS1		1	0.046	Roman

#### Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Ctxt	Ttl by ctxt	Wt by ctxt (kg)	Material	Qty	Wt (kg)	Period
1	5	1.193	Brick	1	0.023	Medieval
			Imbrex	1	0.066	Roman
			Tegula	4	1.104	Roman
6	1	0.009	Brick	1	0.009	Post-Medieval
15	1	0.006	Brick	1	0.006	Medieval
17	1	0.004	Brick	1	0.004	Post-Medieval
27	1	0.007	Unidentified	1	0.007	Roman
29	14	1.079	Tegula	7	1.072	Roman
			Unidentified	7	0.161	Roman
39	7	0.372	? Box flue tile	1	0.062	Roman
			Imbrex	1	0.071	Roman
			Tegula	2	0.135	Roman
			Unidentified	3	0.059	Roman
56	1	0.145	?Floor tile	1	0.145	Roman
104	5	0.209	Roman tile	1	110	Roman
			Roman tile	1	50	Roman
			Roman tile	1	15	Roman
			Roman tile	1	18	Roman
			Roman tile	1	16	Roman?
107	2	0.145	Roman tile	1	55	Roman
			Box flue tile	1	90	Roman
109	13	2.405	Roman tile	1	261	Roman
			Roman tile	1	420	Roman
			Roman tile	1	244	Roman
			Roman tile	1	157	Roman
			Roman tile	1	29	Roman?
			Imbrex	3	396	Roman
			Imbrex	1	178	Roman
			Flanged tegula	1	298	Roman
			Flanged tegula	1	288	Roman
			Box flue tile	1	31	Roman
Box flue tile	1	103	Roman			
112	5	0.170	Roman tile	1	88	Roman
			Imbrex	1	30	Roman
			Roman tile	1	15	Roman
			Roman tile	1	11	Roman
			Quarry floor tile	1	26	Post-Medieval
124	1	0.068	Roman tile	1	68	Roman
133	2	0.467	Roman tile	1	46	Roman
			Roman tile	1	421	Roman
201	20	0.917	Imbrex	1	74	Roman
			Roman tile	1	81	Roman
			Roman tile	1	61	Roman
			Roman tile	4	151	Roman

Ctxt	Ttl by ctxt	Wt by ctxt (kg)	Material	Qty	Wt (kg)	Period
			Roman tile	3	100	Roman
			Roman tile	2	135	Roman
			Early brick	1	13	Medieval
			Pantile	1	71	Post-Medieval
			Pantile	1	28	Post-Medieval
			Late brick	3	80	Post-Medieval
			Unidentified	1	55	
			Roman tile	1	68	Roman
205	2	0.316	Roman tile	1	72	Roman
			Flanged tegula	1	244	Roman
208	1	0.155	Flanged tegula	1	155	Roman
223	1	0.425	Flanged tegula	1	425	Roman
227	3	0.254	Roman tile	1	46	Roman
			Roman tile	1	106	Roman
			Roman tile	1	102	Roman
301	32	6.279	Roman tile	3	2767	Roman
			Roman tile	1	651	Roman
			Roman tile	1	226	Roman
			Roman tile	1	68	Roman
			Roman tile	1	31	Roman
			Roman tile	1	20	Roman
			Imbrex	3	139	Roman
			Roman tile	1	63	Roman
			Roman tile	1	8	Roman
			Imbrex	1	14	Roman
			Flanged tegula	1	334	Roman
			Flanged tegula	1	402	Roman
			Flanged tegula	1	424	Roman
			Late brick?	2	48	Post-Medieval?
			Quarry floor tile	1	50	Post-Medieval
			Late brick	1	6	Post-Medieval
			Late brick	2	113	Post-Medieval
			Late brick	2	199	Post-Medieval
			Late brick	3	198	Post-Medieval
			Late brick	1	424	Post-Medieval
			Pantile	1	22	Post-Medieval
			Pantile	1	33	Post-Medieval
			Plain roof tile	1	39	Post-Medieval
308	4	1.637	Flanged tegula	1	558	Roman
			Flanged tegula	1	621	Roman
			Imbrex	1	378	Roman
			Roman tile	1	80	Roman
311	1	0.642	Late brick	1	642	Post-Medieval
401	1	0.154	Flanged tegula	1	154	Roman

## Appendix 5: Small Finds

SF	Ctxt	Context type	Material	Object name	Description	Object date
1	5		Iron	Sheet	Or plate fragment, badly corroded.	Undiagnostic
2	6		Copper alloy	Coin	See below	364–392
3	13		Stone	Millstone	Fragment	
4	22		Lava	Quern	Fragment	
5	29		Stone	Millstone	Fragment	
6	100	Top soil	Lead	Pot mend	Roughly circular disc with characteristic U-shaped profile.	Undiagnostic
7	101	Subsoil	Bone	Knife	Scale-tang handle with 'pistol-grip' handle; iron scale-tang and three rivets and part of blade. The scales are made up in two sections, the top section carved in the shape of a pistol grip. L: 74; W: 20; T:13mm	Post-medieval
8	112	Fill of pit [111]	Copper alloy	coin	See below	Roman
9	112	Fill of pit [111]	Copper alloy	buckle	Incomplete buckle-plate, with notch for (missing) pin and one of two copper alloy rivets at attachment edge.	Undiagnostic
10	116	?	Copper alloy	coin	See below	Roman
11	201	Subsoil	Copper alloy	Pendant	Openwork multifoil, six lobed and six pointed knobs, edges stamped with small circular dots. Small wire loop on one knob for suspension; iron corrosion on reverse. D: 32; T: 1 mm.	17th century
12	201	Subsoil	Iron	Buckle	D-shaped loop of oval section; pin missing. L: 23; W: 25 mm	?Roman
13	201	Subsoil	Lead	Disc	Roughly discoidal lead object, probable weight. 28g	Undiagnostic
14	400	Topsoil	Copper alloy	coin	See below	Roman
15	400	Topsoil	Copper alloy	coin	See below	Roman
16	400	Topsoil	Copper alloy	coin	See below	Roman
17	401	Subsoil	Copper alloy	coin	See below	Roman
18	402	Natural	Copper alloy	coin	See below	Roman

## Appendix 6: Coins

Small Find Number	<b>2</b>	Context Number	<b>6</b>
State	Rome		
Ruler	House of Valentinian?		
Denomination	AE3		
Date	364–392		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Pearl diademed bust right		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Victory advancing left holding wreath		
Coin Description	This is a fragment of an AE3. The portions of the coin between 12, 3 and 6 o'clock are missing. The coin coming to a point at 3 o'clock.		
Diameter	17.3mm x 15.5mm		
Weight	1.87gm		
Reference	RIC Vol IX		

Small Find Number	<b>8</b>	Context Number	<b>112</b>
State	Rome		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	Radiate		
Date	268–273		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Radiate bust right		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Figure standing right?		
Coin Description	Worn and corroded. Reverse is completely covered in corrosion deposits		
Diameter	17.8mm x 16.5mm		
Weight	2.68gm		
Reference	RIC Vol I, Pt II		



Small Find Number	<b>10</b>	Context Number	<b>116</b>
State	Rome		
Ruler	House of Valentinian		
Denomination	AE4		
Date	388–394		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Small, diademed bust right		
Reverse Legend	[...]V[...]		
Reverse	Victory advancing left		
Coin Description	Worn and corroded, Appears to be cut into a heart shape. May have been re-used as a pendent.		
Diameter	13.3mm x 13.4mm		
Weight	1.54gm		
Reference	RIC Vol IX		

Small Find Number	<b>14</b>	Context Number	<b>400</b>
State	Rome		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	AE4 Irregular issue		
Date	348-360		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper alloy		
Obverse Legend	[...] AVG		
Obverse	Diademed bust right		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Fallen horseman being speared by soldier		
Coin Description	Worn with some corrosion. Crude portrait on a thin flan		
Diameter	16mm x 15.5mm		
Weight	1.12gm		
Reference	RIC Vol VIII		

Small Find Number	<b>15</b>	Context Number	<b>400</b>
State	Rome		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	AE4		
Date	Mid-late 4th century		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Bust right?		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Illegible		
Coin Description	Worn and corroded. Even, round flan		
Diameter	15.2mm		
Weight	1.86gm		
Reference	RIC		

Small Find Number	<b>16</b>	Context Number	<b>400</b>
State	Gallic Empire?		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	Radiate		
Date	268-273		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper ally		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Radiate bust right		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Illegible		
Coin Description	Worn and corroded. Small flan. Irregular issue?		
Diameter	15mm x 13.5mm		
Weight	1.44gm		
Reference	RIC Vol V Pt II		

Small Find Number	<b>17</b>	Context Number	<b>401</b>
State	Post Medieval		
Ruler	Charles I 1625–1649		
Denomination	Rose Farthing		
Date	1638–1643		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper alloy		
Obverse Legend	CAROLV D:G MA' BRI		
Obverse	A pair of sceptres crossed through crown		
Reverse Legend	FRA : ET . HI . REX		
Reverse	Crowned rose		
Coin Description	Oval in shape with little wear.		
Diameter	14mm x 12.4mm		
Weight	1.06gm		
Reference	Everson: The Farthing Tokens of James I and Charles I. 2007		

Small Find Number	<b>18</b>	Context Number	<b>402</b>
State	Rome		
Ruler	Antoninvs Pius? 138–161		
Denomination	Sestertius		
Date	138–161		
Mint/Moneyer	Rome		
Metal	Copper alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Head right		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Figure (Britannia?) seated left		
Coin Description	Worn and corroded. Surface deposits.		
Diameter	28mm x 26.8mm		
Weight	21.28gm		
Reference	RIC Vol III		

## Appendix 7: Other Metal Objects

Ctxt	Qty	Material	Object	Description	Date
100	1	Copper alloy	Washer		Modern
100	1	Copper alloy	Strip	perforated	Undiagnostic
100	1	Copper alloy	Neck stock clasp		Post-medieval
100	1	Copper alloy	Suspension ring		Post-medieval
100	3	Lead	Waste	39g	Undiagnostic
100	1	Lead	Pot mend	Disc with U-shaped profile on edge. Lead repair patches are found on both Roman and medieval sites and were used to repair holes in ceramic vessels.	Undiagnostic
101	1	Copper alloy	Gilded button	Embossed ?livery button with dog; circular attachment loop soldered on reverse.	18th - 19th century
101	1	Copper alloy	Artefact	Conical shaped solid object fragment. ?Finial/fitting	Undiagnostic
112	1	Copper alloy	Strip	Perforated fragment	Undiagnostic
112	1	Copper alloy	Buckle	Plate fragment	Medieval+
116	1	Copper alloy	Pendant	Heart-shaped, broken at top.	Post-medieval
201	1	Copper alloy	Mount	Ring-mount with two tabs on reverse for attachment	Post-medieval
201	1	Copper alloy	Thimble	Machine-made with sides and top stamped with circular dots within a diamond-shaped grid pattern and plain double linear border.	Post-medieval
201	1	Copper alloy	Cartridge case	Squashed flat.	Post-medieval
201	1	Copper alloy	Rolled sheet fragment		Undiagnostic
201	1	Iron	Buckle	D-shaped frame, pin missing; harness buckle	Post-medieval
201	1	Iron	Railing	Decorative ironwork for railing or gate.	Late post-medieval
201	3	Iron	Fittings		Modern
201	1	Lead	Disc	Thick sub-circular disc.	Undiagnostic
301	2	Iron	Spikes		Undiagnostic
301	1	Iron	Cauldron	Rim fragment	Medieval+
301	1	Zinc	Sheet	Crumpled fragment	Modern

## Appendix 8: Flint

Context	Type	Quantity
2	Chip	1
2	Flake	1
4	Blade	1
4	Multi-platform flake core	1
4	Flake	3
4	Struck fragment	1
5	Flake	1
6	Flake	3
6	Retouched flake	1
8	Flake	2
11	Blade-like flake	1
11	Flake	1
15	Flake	1
17	Flake	1
27	Flake	1
29	Blade-like flake	2
29	Flake	6
29	Spall	4
29	Scaper	1
33	Blade	1
35	Flake	1
37	Spall	1
39	Multi-platform flake core	1
39	Flake	2
39	Shatter	3
39	Struck fragment	1
39	Utilised fragment	1
56	Flake	1
57	Flake	1
101	flake	3
101	struck fragment	1
101	utilised flake	1
112	burnt fragment	1
112	multi platform flake core	1
112	single platform flake core	1
112	flake	6
112	struck fragment	1
116	retouched flake	1
124	flake	1
201	burnt fragment	1
201	retouched flake	2
201	scraper	1
202	utilised blade/knife	1
206	building fragment	1

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
225	flake	1
301	flake	1
301	retouched flake	1
301	struck fragment	1
308	flake	3
401	flake	1

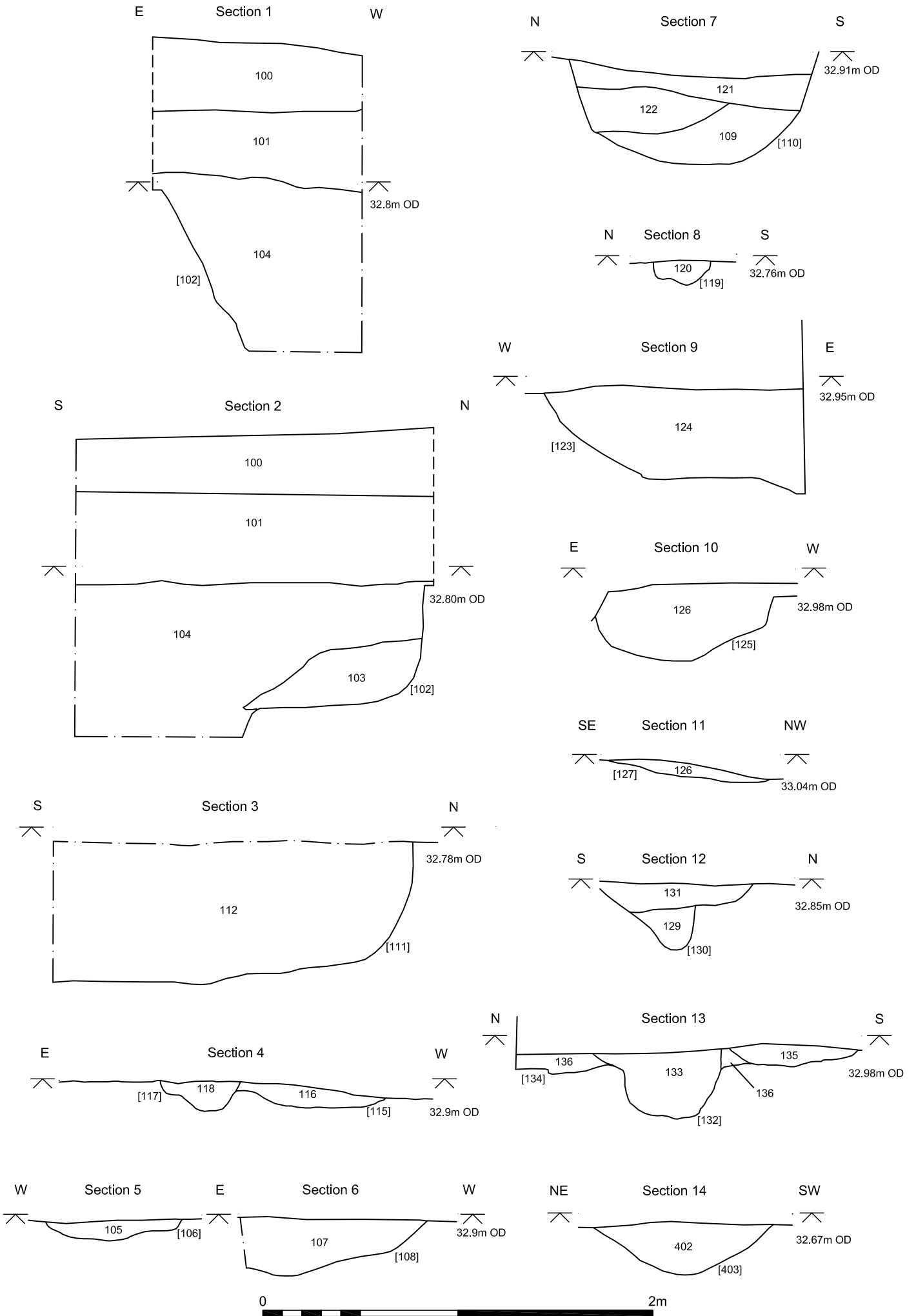
## Appendix 9: Faunal Remains

Ctxt	Ttl by ctxt	Wt by ctxt (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Comments
1	5	0.310	Cattle	3	Adult and juv. Limb bones
1			No ID	2	Large mammal frags, butchered.
5	1	0.058	No ID	1	Butchered mammal
8	3	0.049	Cattle	1	Molar
8			Sheep/ goat	1	Metatarsal, chopped and cut
8			No ID	1	Large mammal
11	1	0.032	Cattle	1	Metacarpal, chopped and gnawed (canid gnawing)
13	3	0.027	Cattle	1	Tooth
13			No ID	2	Butchered mammal
15	2	0.021	No ID	2	Large mammal
18	3	0.020	No ID	3	Butchered large mammal fragments
27	1	0.009	No ID	1	Mammal
29	34	0.517	Cattle	13	Adult and juvenile, limb and foot bones. Chopped and one burnt.
29			No ID	21	Butchered mammal, inc juvenile. Some gnawed.
39	2	0.013	Sheep/ goat	1	Chopped metatarsal, also canid gnawing present
39			No ID	1	Butchered mammal fragment
53	1	0.006	No ID	1	Large mammal fragment
101	17	0.339	cattle	6	proximal metatarsals, jaw fragment, pelvis, tooth, burning on metatarsal, gnawed metatarsal

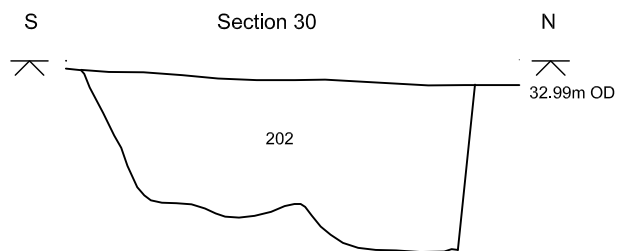
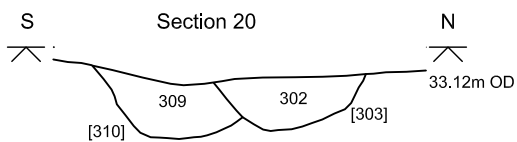
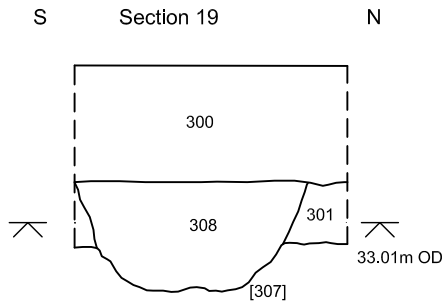
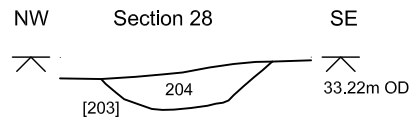
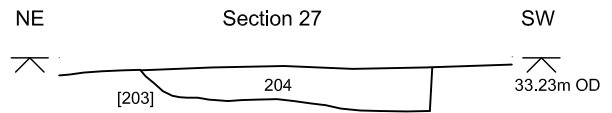
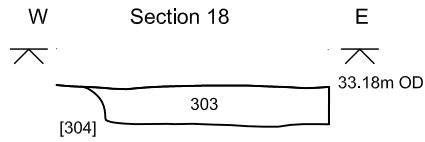
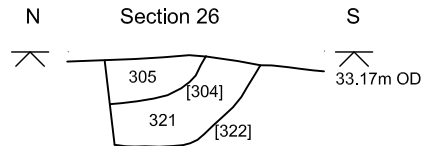
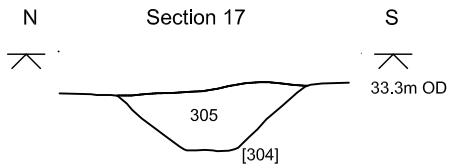
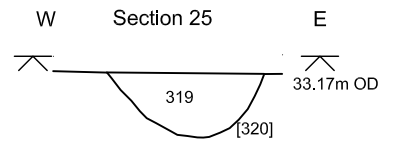
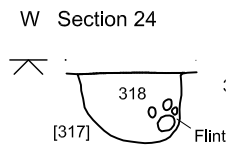
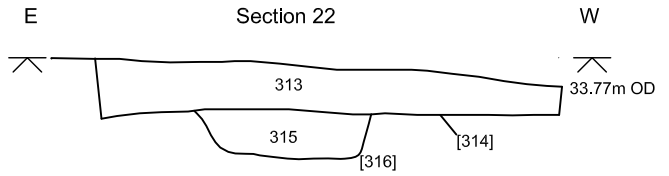
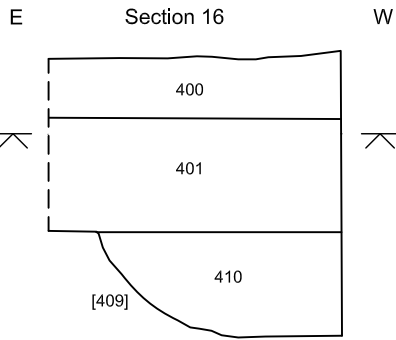
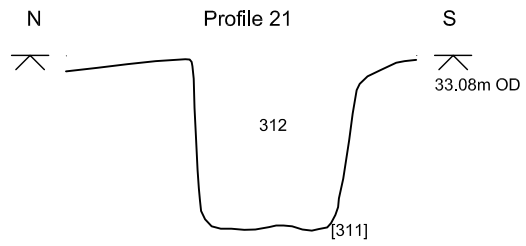
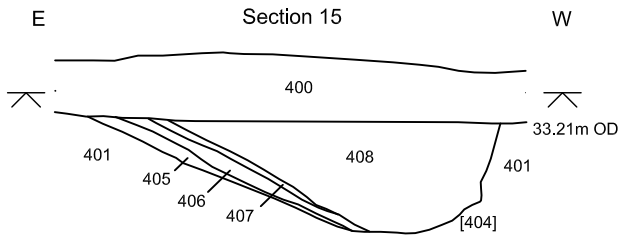
Ctxt	Ttl by ctxt	Wt by ctxt (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Comments
101			sheep/goat	1	mandible, extensive wear on Dp4, uneven wear on teeth
101			pig	2	upper jaw, humerus; slight gnawing on humerus
101			mammal	8	fragmentary
104	8	0.059	cattle	1	talus
104			sheep/goat	1	radius
104			mammal	6	fragmentary
109	20	0.395	cattle	4	scapula fragment, teeth, mandible with Dp4 in full wear - high calculus
109			pig	1	scapula fragment
109			equid	1	scapula - knife cuts
109			mammal	14	
112	15	0.053	cattle	1	radius
112			mammal	14	
124	9	0.101	cattle	2	unfused tibia, metacarpal shaft that is heavily gnawed
124			sheep/goat	2	mandible fragments, Dp4 in full wear
124			mammal	5	
126	1	0.019	mammal	1	
201	3	0.097	cattle	1	molar
201			sheep/goat	1	tibia
201			equid	1	molar
208	1	0.022	pig	1	jaw fragment
221	61	0.337	pig	61	humerus, scapula, vertebrae, jaws and other fragment, burial of pig
227	9	0.171	cattle	3	metatarsal - split lengthways, scapula, molar
227			pig	1	humerus
227			mammal	5	
235	1	0.027	cattle	1	large rib, lightly burnt at articular end
301	4	0.221	cattle	2	femur, humerus
301			mammal	2	



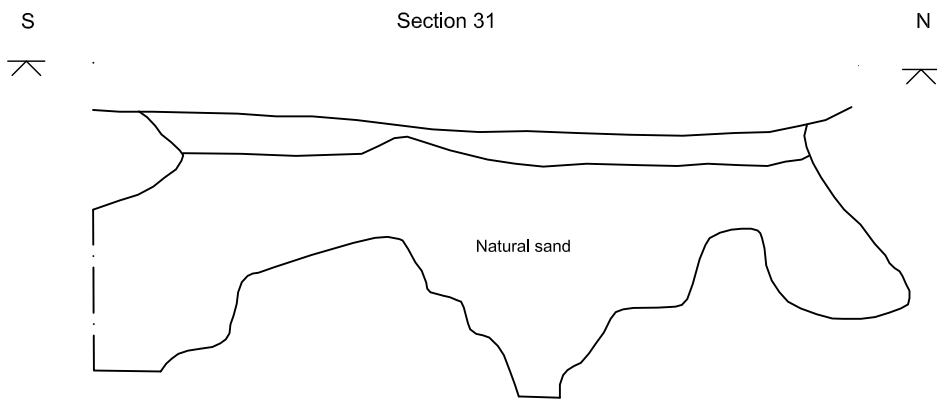
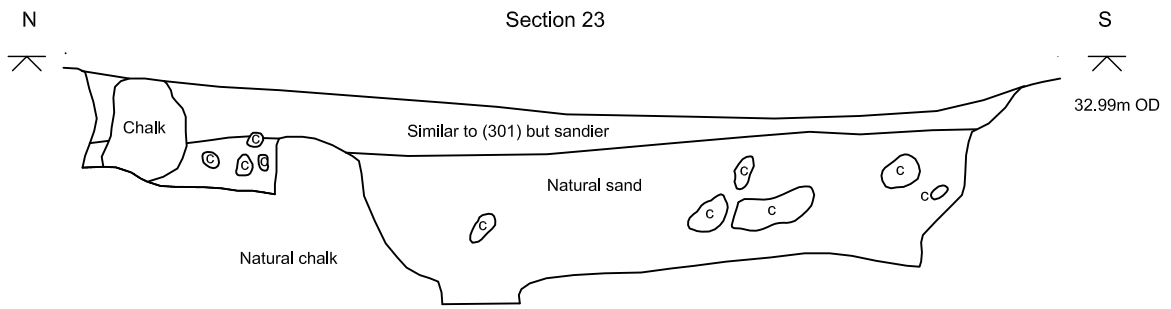
<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Ttl by ctxt</b>	<b>Wt by ctxt (kg)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Species quantity</b>	<b>Comments</b>
302	124	0.779	equid	124	skull fragments and heavily worn teeth
305	8	0.126	cattle	1	cervical vertebrae
305			pig	1	pelvis
308	2	0.017	sheep/goat	1	metatarsal
308			mammal	1	
315	1	0.016	deer	1	radius, proximal. Proximal width: 38mm - in range for red, F? YM?
400	2	0.058	cattle	1	metatarsal condyle
400			mammal	1	fragment of humerus, probably cattle
401	1	0.108	cattle	1	proximal metatarsal
410	8	0.074	sheep/goat	6	2 complete metatarsals, 1 complete metacarpal, dist mc, mandible
410			mammal	2	small fragments



Appendix 8. Sections. Scale 1:25



Appendix 8. Sections. Scale 1:25



Appendix 8. Sections. Scale 1:25