



CAM ARC Report Number 955

Romano-British and early medieval buildings at the Old School, Feltwell, Norfolk

Excavation

Liz Muldowney
July 2007

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With contributions by Ian Baxter, Paul Blinkhorn, Nina Crummy, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry and Alice Lyons

Site Code: 40913FWL

Date of works: 29th August – 2nd October 2006

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PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Excavation at the Old School Feltwell, Norfolk			
Short description	The excavation was carried out between the 29th August and the 2nd October 2006. Five areas (A – E) were opened, varying in area from 12m by 8m to 30m by 10m. Archaeology was encountered in all areas, varying from moderately dense to very dense. Some areas contained relatively complex sequences of activity that suggest multiple phases of occupation. The archaeology primarily consists of ditches, pits, gullies and structural remains forming enclosures, boundaries and buildings dating between the late 2nd century AD and the 13th century AD.			
Project dates	Start	29.08.06	End	03.10.06
Previous work	Archaeological Evaluation NHER40913FWL Archaeological Solutions Report 1679	Future work		no
Associated project reference codes	Site Code 40913FWL; Finance Code XNF OSF 06; NHER 40913FWL			
Type of project	Full excavation			
Site status	none			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Vacant land previously undeveloped			
Planned development	Residential			
Monument types / period (list all that apply)	Boundary ditches – Roman and early to mid medieval; Pits – Roman and Early to mid medieval; postholes – Roman and early to mid medieval; building foundations – Roman, and early to mid medieval			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply)	Pottery - Roman, early and middle medieval; Animal bone; Coins – Roman; Steelyard weight – Roman; Nails; Pin beater – Early medieval; Quern stones – early medieval			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Norfolk	Parish	Feltwell	
HER for region	Norfolk			
Site address (including postcode)	The Old School, Feltwell, Thetford, Norfolk, IP26 4DB			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	1001.15m square			
National grid reference	TL71482 90857			
Height OD	Min OD	8.30	Max OD	10.45
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology			
Project design originator	Aileen Connor			
Director/supervisor	Liz Muldowney			
Project manager	Aileen Connor			
Sponsor or funding body	Goymour Homes			
ARCHIVES				
	Location and accession number		Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)	
Physical	CAM ARC 40913FWL		Pottery, bone. Stone, metalwork, CBM, environmental residues.	
Paper	CAM ARC 40913FWL		Context sheets, plans, sections, indices, photos	
Digital	CAM ARC 40913FWL		AutoCAD drawings, Illustrator drawings, reports, digital photographs.	
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Summary

CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council (formerly Archaeological Field Unit) undertook an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of the Old School, Feltwell in advance of residential development. The work was commissioned and funded by Goymour Homes and took place between August and October 2006.

This work followed an evaluation of the same area in October 2004 by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS). The seven trenches identified the presence of features dating to the late Roman period, comprising mainly pits and ditches as well as three undated walls.

The excavation was conducted in five areas that varied from 56.34 square metres to 337.93 square metres, these areas were defined by the area of the proposed houses and roadway. Archaeology was encountered in all areas varying from moderately dense to very dense. The archaeology comprised primarily ditches, pits, gullies and structural remains forming boundaries, enclosures and buildings.

Occupation of the site commenced in the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD and continued to the end of the Roman period. The site was disused until the early medieval period with re-occupation in the 10th century, activity continued till the 12th century before the site again reverted to agricultural use.

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1 Introduction

This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology dated 7th July 2006. The brief stated that an archaeological excavation of defined areas to replace by record archaeological features, deposits and structures which cannot be preserved *in situ*, and which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development should be carried out. A specification (CCC AFU) detailed the work that CCC AFU would undertake on behalf of Goymour Homes in order to fulfil the planning condition.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990).

The site archive is currently held by CAM ARC and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

2 Geology and Topography

The parish of Feltwell is partially located within an area of Fen termed the Wissey embayment (Silvester 1991, 1); the remainder of the parish lies in Breckland (Silvester 1991, 29). The village of Feltwell is approximately 1km to the east of the Fen edge at the head of a small valley. The subject site is located within the village on chalk and chalky drift with shallow, well-drained calcareous coarse loamy and sandy soils over chalk or chalk rubble (Doyle, O'Brien and Williams 2005). The site was at approximately 10.3m OD and was generally level across the development area. The original land surface probably sloped gradually from The Beck road upwards to the north, it had been terraced for the construction of the Old School; some levelling may have taken place when the area was used as the school playing field in the 19th or early 20th century AD.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Background Study

Existing information from historical sources and previous archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity have been collated and presented in a report by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Doyle, O'Brien and Williams 2005).

Few modern archaeological interventions had been carried out in the village of Feltwell prior to the 2004 evaluation at the Old School. Local antiquarians had been quite active in the area with prehistoric flint and pottery as well as Roman and medieval finds from in and around the village. Excavation in 1964 at Little Oulsham Drove, two kilometres to the north-west of the development area, found evidence for a stone built Roman villa and bath house (NHER5205). Footings for a second bathhouse (NHER4921) were excavated in 1962 about 100m to the north-west of the Old School site at Glebe Farm. A single decorated pin (NHER28788) represented Saxon finds from the area. Medieval activity is more widespread with a Norman church (NHER4939), a medieval cross (NHER4921) and a number of medieval buildings within the village. Two post medieval windmills were located close to the Beck (NHER16208 and 37343), the remains of several pounds are also known. There is also the remains of a 1st world war airfield about a kilometre to the south-west of the Beck, which had been reused in the 2nd world war. (Doyle, O'Brien and Williams 2005)

3.2 Aerial Photography

Aerial Photographs were consulted as part of the evaluation, they found that the 1946 aerial photograph of the site shows that the development area was being used as an orchard, this had mostly gone by the subsequent survey carried out in 1988. (Doyle, O'Brien and Williams 2005).

3.3 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching of the development area was undertaken in 2004 by Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Seven trial trenches were excavated by machine to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A mechanical excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket was used. The total length of trenches excavated was 112m providing a 5% sample of the site.

4 Methodology

4.1 Aims and Objectives

The objective of this excavation was to record any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area to reconstruct the sequence of activity on the site.

4.2 Excavation strategy

The Brief required that a series of five open areas were excavated that were constrained by the limits of the proposed house platforms and access road.

In total an area of 1001.15 sq m was opened up.

Area A	258.70 sq m
Area B	337.93 sq m
Area C	105.63 sq m
Area D	56.34 sq m
Area E	276.89 sq m

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360-degree excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

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

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

Twelve environmental samples were taken from a range of features across the site in an attempt to characterize the local environment.

The weather conditions during the excavation were for the most part favourable. However, the similarity of colour and consistency of most of the deposits and the effects of root action entailed that relationships were difficult to discern both in plan and section, which has hampered ascertaining the full sequence of activity.

5 Results

Five areas (A – E) were opened (Fig. 2), archaeology was encountered in all areas, varying from moderately dense to very dense. The densest activity was recorded in Areas A and B on the northern and western sides of the site. The archaeology primarily consists of ditches, pits, gullies and structural remains forming enclosures, boundaries and buildings.

5.1 Phasing

Three main periods of occupation have been identified:

Period 1: Romano-British (*late 2nd to 4th centuries*)

Period 2: Medieval (*10th to 13th centuries*)

Period 3: Post-medieval to modern (*18th to 20th centuries*)

Periods 1 and 2 have been subdivided into separate phases. For the Roman period (1) the dating suggests that most activity takes place in the 3rd to 4th century with the possibility of some late 2nd century activity. There is little differentiation in the relatively small pottery assemblage so the phasing has been reliant upon stratigraphy, spatial relationships and groupings based on feature types. The activity within Areas A and B indicates that there were approximately five phases of development within this time frame.

Period 1:

Phase 1.1: Earliest Romano-British activity - late 2nd to early 3rd century

Phase 1.2: Early to mid 3rd century

Phase 1.3: Mid to late 3rd century

Phase 1.4: Early to mid 4th century

Phase 1.5: Latest Romano-British activity - mid to late 4th century

Period 2

Phase 2.1: 10th century

Phase 2.2: 11th to 12th centuries

Phase 2.3: 13th century

The results are presented below by Period and then by Phase where appropriate. Within each Period or Phase the features or feature groups will be discussed in the following order: ditches, pits, postholes, other features. Fill descriptions are only included where appropriate (full cut and fill descriptions are included in Appendix 1). For ease of navigation the results are presented by Area unless otherwise stated.

Results from the Archaeological Solutions evaluation phase are only included where features were re-excavated in this phase of work. The full report on the evaluation was published by Archaeological Solutions in 2005 (Doyle, O'Brien and Williams 2005). Attempts to integrate the two data sets were not entirely satisfactory; some features observed in evaluation could not be equated with the results of the wider excavated areas. The pottery from the evaluation was originally recorded as being entirely Roman in date (Peachey in Doyle, O'Brien and Williams 2005), it has been briefly re-assessed because a number of post-Roman sherds were identified. A summary of this assessment has been included in Appendix 8 and the phasing has been altered to accommodate these changes.

5.2 Period 1 Romano British

The majority of the activity dates to the Roman period. Despite the presence of some residual Iron Age and early Romano-British pottery within the assemblage the earliest activity on the site is believed to date to the later part of the Roman period, probably the late 2nd or early 3rd century. The absence of latest redwares within the assemblage and the reduction in pottery deposition in the later 4th century AD perhaps indicate that the Roman occupation of this site had ceased before the 5th century AD (Appendix 2).

This period saw the establishment of boundaries, the creation and modification of a number of rectilinear enclosures as well as the construction of at least one large building of uncertain form. The western, southern and northern limits to the settlement were not located within the excavated area and no full enclosure plans were retrieved.

5.2.1 Phase 1.1 Late 2nd to early 3rd centuries (Fig. 3)

The earliest activity on the site was the construction of a large segmented boundary ditch at the east side of the site. This feature may have formed the boundary to the settlement throughout the Roman period. A series of ditches (Area A) and a cluster of pits (Area B) may have been contemporary with the establishment of this boundary. Some elements of the boundary ditch may well have continued in use during later phases (Fig. 3).

Ditches

2348/2379 Area A

An east to west oriented linear ditch measuring approximately 1m in width and 0.45m in depth. Two fills (2349, 2380 lower; 2350, 2381 upper) were recorded within the ditch. The lower fill (2349) contained two small fragments of burnt daub, the upper fill 2350 contained two slightly abraded sherds of burnished locally produced pottery dating from the late 2nd to the 4th century as well as a 3rd century coin (SF 1), Roman roof and flue tile fragments, a single horse bone as well as daub. Fill 2380 contained only two cattle bones, fill 2381 contained one cattle and one horse bone as well as two roof tiles one with a cat paw print (Plate 1). This ditch truncated the northern end of a clay-lined flue **2430** (also in this phase). It was in turn truncated by ditch **2382** (Phase 1.3).

2315 Area A

A west-north-west to east-south-east oriented terminating ditch located 1m to the north of ditch **2348/2379**. It measured 0.62m in width and 0.18m in depth and contained one sherd of severely abraded burnished late 2nd to 4th century pottery as well as an animal rib bone (2316), similar to that within ditch **2348/2379** and a single piece of Roman roof tile. This ditch truncated pit **2313** (also in this phase) and was truncated by gully **2260/2317** (Phase 1.5).

2373 Area A

A narrow north-west to south-east oriented linear ditch terminating close to associated similar feature **2375**, it contained a single fill (2372). This undated feature has been included here on the basis of its early stratigraphic position. It was truncated to the south by ditch **2328**.

2375 Area A

Similar to ditch **2373** this undated ditch was oriented north-east to south-west. It contained a single fill (2374) and was truncated by a large pit believed to be of later Roman date, tentatively ascribed to *phase 1.3*.

2038, 2040, 2045, 2046 and **2044** Areas B and E (Fig. 4, Sections 8 and 9)

These ditches formed the northern element of a recut segmented boundary ditch associated with ditch **2378** in Area C/E. The boundary ran north to south at the eastern side of Area B continuing to the south into Area E where it probably terminated and was truncated by later features that perpetuated its line. It is not clear whether it was a single ditch recut six times or whether some of the narrow ditches were contemporary forming a multi-ditched boundary. The ditches become narrower and shallower over time, the earliest ditch (**2038**) being 2.2m+ wide the latest (**2044**) being 1m wide. This latest ditch (**2044**) contained two sherds of slightly abraded 2nd to 4th century grey ware pottery in its lowest fill (2043). One of these sherds was from a dish that was introduced in the mid 2nd century.

2038 Fills 2047, 2049, 2037(Five Roman roof tiles and three unidentified tile fragments), 2036 (One Roman bonding tile with hobnail impressions (Plate 2); one sheep bone)

2040 Fill 2039 (two sheep long bones)

2045 Fill 2051

2046 Fills 2053, 2052

2044 Fills 2043, 2050, 2042, 2041

2378/1129 Area C and E (Fig 4, Section 78)

This ditch appears to have been associated with the earliest elements of the boundary in Areas B/E and probably formed the southern element of a segmented single boundary. It was a wide u shaped ditch measuring 4.2m in width and 0.6m in depth. It was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west and terminated to the north just within the limits of Area E. This would form a gap of approximately 3m between the two segments. The lower of its two undated fills (2377) was notable for being composed of redeposited dirty yellow chalk, the upper fill (2376) was a mid brown silty clay derived from gradual silting. This ditch was truncated by small circular pit **2321**.

1129 Fills 1144, 1145, 1147, 1148 Recorded in the evaluation as a pit (Doyle, O'Brien, Thompson and Williams 2005)

Pits

2313 Area A

A small circular undated pit containing a single fill (2314) truncated by terminating ditch **2315**. Its inclusion here is tentative.

2194, 2196, 2124, 2119 Area B

These four features represent a small intercutting pit cluster. **2194** and **2196** had been heavily truncated. The upper fill of **2194** (2192) contained one sherd of a 3rd to 4th century grooved grey ware dish as well as one piece of Roman flue tile and six unidentifiable CBM fragments. Pit **2124** was truncated by pit **2119**; both were sub-circular in plan and heavily truncated by later features. The lower fill of pit **2124** (2123) contained one sherd of burnished locally produced 3rd to 4th century pottery and one unidentifiable CBM fragment.

2194 Fills 2193, 2192 (one sherd of 3rd to 4th century pottery, one flue tile fragment, six unidentified CBM fragments)

2196 Fill 2195

2124 Fills 2123 (one sherd of 3rd to 4th century pottery), 2122
2119 Fill 2118 (one fragment of possible Roman flue tile with mortar adhered)

2139 Area B

A large sub-circular pit measuring 2.5m in diameter truncated to the north by later pits and ditches. Its single fill (2140) contained a residual Iron Age sherd as well as a sherd of late 2nd to the 4th century locally produced pottery. It also contained a single piece of Roman roof tile.

2054, 2056 and 2059 Area B

A cluster of three intercutting irregular undated pits, located just to the south of pit **2139**. Pit **2056** was truncated by ditch **2086** (*phase 1.2*), pit **2059** was truncated by a late Saxon posthole (**2062**) described in *phase 2.2*. Its relationship to the *phase 1.2* gully **2126** could not be determined.

2054 Fill 2055
2056 Fills 2057, 2058
2059 Fills 2060, 2061

2032 Area B (Fig. 4, Section 9)

This circular shallow pit measured 0.82m in diameter and 0.24m in depth. It truncated ditches **2040** and **2038** that formed part of the eastern boundary ditch sequence. Its single fill (2031) contained two sherds of pottery, a burnished Nene Valley grey ware dated to the 3rd to 4th century and a Nene Valley colour coat beaker dating to the late 2nd to 3rd century. It also contained one piece of Roman bonding tile. This pit contained twenty one sheep or goat bones the majority of which were from at least three perinatal and juvenile individuals, their survival was good suggesting they were deliberately deposited here (Baxter, Appendix 7). Bones from this assemblage are believed to have been reincorporated in the fill of *Phase 1.2* ditch **1085** which truncated it.

2035 Area B (Fig. 4, Sections 8 and 9)

A large possibly sub-rectangular pit measuring 1.84m+ in width and 0.9m in depth. It truncated ditch **2040** that formed part of the eastern boundary ditch sequence. It contained three fills (2048, 2034 and 2033), 2034 contained one sherd of burnished Nene valley grey ware pottery dated to the 3rd to 4th century and a locally produced sherd of late 2nd to 4th century date. It also contained two pieces of Roman roof tile and a flue tile; seven sheep or goat and two cattle bones.

2321 Area C (Figure 4, Section 78)

A sub-circular pit measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.8m in depth. This pit cut through the disused ditch **2378** (also in this phase). Its lower fill (2320) contained a single sherd of very abraded late 1st to 4th century grey ware pottery, its upper fill (2319) was undated.

Other features

Flue **2430** Area A (Plate 3)

A short stretch of a linear possible flue was located at the southern limit of the area; it was truncated to the north by ditch **2348/2379**. It was vertical sided with a flat base and measured 0.4m in width and 0.23m in depth. It was lined on the sides and base with baked/heat affected clay (2429) approximately 0.06m thick. A large fragment of Roman floor or bonding tile with a dog paw impression (Plate 4) had been used as a cover for the flue and had tipped into it after disuse. No datable artefacts were retrieved from the lining (2429) or from the fill (2428), however some small bones were retrieved from the samples taken from this feature, the lining contained a single mouse or vole bone and the fill contained a fish and frog or toad bone. The lining and backfill both contained charcoal, hammer scale and charred cereal grains in relatively small quantities (samples 11 and 12). The flue was also truncated by an undated posthole **2427** that could not be phased.

5.2.2 Phase 1.2 Early to mid 3rd century (Fig. 5)

This phase saw the development of a rectilinear field system maintaining the earlier eastern boundary. There is again no evidence for structures but the activity was focused in the same areas as in the previous phase. This phase produced the greatest quantity of Roman pottery by weight, with an average sherd weight three times that of the previous phase (Lyons, Appendix 2). Spelt glume bases found in the fill (2087) of ditch **2086** (sample 2) indicate crop processing taking place somewhere nearby in this period (Fosberry, Appendix 6).

Ditches

2398 Area A

A narrow undated linear ditch oriented east-north-east to west-south-west with a single fill (2399) containing one piece of roof tile with signature marks. It truncated an undated (unphased) posthole (**2396**) and was in turn truncated by ditch **2382** to the south-west and by ditch **2362** to the north-east.

Ditched enclosure

2085/2086/2148/2030/1085, 2151, 2410/2340 Areas B and E

A rectilinear enclosure system was established, maintaining the eastern boundary from *Phase 1.1*. It zigzagged across Area B running north-to south then turning west to east before continuing north to south (**2085/2086/2148/2030** Fig. 4, Sections 8, 9 and Fig. 6, Section 28). A small number of pottery sherds were retrieved from the fills of the enclosure including a residual Iron Age sherd as well as 1st to 4th, 2nd to 4th century and 3rd to 4th century wares. 2087 the fill of **2086** contained intrusive medieval pottery from a medieval boundary ditch (**2174**) cutting through it. The segment excavated in the evaluation (**1085**) contained twenty two sheep or goat bones, nineteen of which were from at least five neonate and infant animals (Phillips in Doyle, O'Brien and Williams 2005). Despite their good condition these are believed to be residual and derived from *Phase 1.1* pit **2032** which this ditch truncates. The enclosure probably continued to the south into Area E as ditch **2410/2340**, here the ditch contained unidentifiable fragments of Roman tile, an animal vertebra as well as 1st to 4th, 2nd to 3rd and 2nd to 4th century pottery and one very small, severely abraded, sherd of samian in the fill 2411; 2341. This was the only sherd of samian pottery retrieved from the site. No return of this ditch was located to the west in the adjacent Area C.

2085 Fills 2084 (One sherd of late 1st century to 4th century grey ware; one dog jaw bone), 2083

2086 Fill 2087 (Five sherds of 3rd to 4th century Nene Valley grey ware wide mouthed jar, two sherds of combed Horningsea reduced ware storage jar – 2nd to 4th century, five sherds of intrusive medieval pottery; one piece of Roman bonding tile and eight unidentified CBM fragments; one fowl, one cattle, one pig bone)

2148 Fill 2150, 2149 (One sherd of combed Horningsea reduced ware – 2nd to 4th century; two cattle and one sheep or goat bone)

2030 Fill 2029 (Two sherds of late 1st century to 4th century grey ware (mica) and two sherds of locally produced burnished and grooved 3rd to 4th century pottery. Five pieces of Roman roof tile and three unidentified CBM fragments; one sheep or goat bone)

1085 Fill 1104 (One sherd of 3rd to 4th century grey ware and one sherd of Roman shelly ware)

Ditch **2151** (Fig. 6, Section 28) was a recut of the west side of the main enclosure; its two fills (2153, 2152) contained no datable artefacts. No evidence for recutting was recorded elsewhere along its line.

2331 Area E

This north to south oriented ditch was less than a metre wide and only 0.3m deep. It ran parallel to ditch **2410/2340** 2m to its east. Although it contained no dated material

(2332) it is possible that it was contemporary with the rectilinear enclosure to the west. It might have continued to the north into Area B as part of the later sequence of the eastern boundary ditch continuing from the previous phase.

Other Features

Beam slots/gullies 2121, 2126 and 2081/2116 Area B

Three narrow shallow parallel linear features were located in the south-west corner of the Area B enclosure. The three were comparable in length at approximately 6m, in width at c. 0.36m and depth at c. 0.16m. They were set at a distance of approximately 3m from each other and were aligned with the west side of the enclosure ditch. All three terminated before the enclosure turned to the east suggesting that they respected its presence. **2121** contained three sherds of 3rd to 4th century and late 3rd to 4th century jars as well as a sheep and pig bone in single fill (2120). The sherd from a South Midland shell tempered ware medium mouthed jar is believed to be intrusive in this phase because of its late 3rd century AD+ date. It is likely that this sherd was derived from the mid to late 4th century (*Phase 1.5*) pit **2026** which truncated it and contained a similar sherd. **2081/2116** contained 21 sherds of pottery from throughout the Roman period, but predominantly the 2nd to 4th century (three sherds from 2117 fill of **2116**; eighteen sherds, twelve from one vessel, from 2082 fill of **2081**). Roman roof and bonding tile fragments were retrieved from fills 2117 and 2120. Two sheep and one fowl bone were retrieved from fill 2082. The interpretation of these features is uncertain, it is possible that they were beam slots for a structure, but it seems unlikely from their layout. They were not drainage features, and as there were only three of them they are unlikely to have been cultivation trenches. Ditch **2121** truncated pit **2124**, the relationship between **2126** and the pits in *Phase 1.1* has been inferred from its spatial association with the enclosure, no relationship could be determined in plan. All three were truncated by later ditch **2072/2141**. Their position above the earlier pits suggests continuity of use of this area but possibly with a change of function.

5.2.3 Phase 1.3 Mid to late 3rd century (Fig. 7)

This phase saw the disuse of part of, if not all of, the rectilinear enclosure system laid out in *Phase 1.2*. A new enclosure/boundary ditch was set out on approximately the same alignment, cutting through the west side of the enclosure and truncating the three beamslots/gullies. Activity continued in the south-west corner of the site in Area A but in Area B all activity was to the north of this new ditch, suggesting a slight shift in the focus of occupation to the area to the north of the excavation.

Ditches

2382, 2262 Area A

Ditch **2382** was a short truncated ditch terminating at its east-north-east end close to the possibly associated posthole **2433**. Its position suggests it may have also been associated with the adjacent similarly aligned ditch **2262**. This ditch was also west-south-west to east-north-east aligned terminating to the south-west. Neither feature contained any datable artefacts but both truncated *Phase 1.2* ditch **2398**. Ditch **2382** was truncated by a large unexcavated pit and ditch segment **2384**. Ditch **2262** was truncated to the north by east to west oriented gully **2260**.

2072/2141 Area B

The construction of this possible boundary ditch defines this phase of activity. It was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east and truncated the rectilinear enclosure

described in *Phase 1.2*. It measured approximately 0.75m in width and c. 0.3m in depth; it contained a single fill (2071 equated with 2142). Although described as a boundary ditch it is feasible that it was the southern arm of an enclosure lying to the north of the excavated area. This ditch contained the only pottery from this phase with two small sherds dating to the 2nd to 4th century and one sherd of Nene Valley colour coat dating to the late 3rd to 4th century. It also contained one roof and nine bonding tile pieces, two of which had signature marks as well as two pig bones. The alignment of this ditch is very similar to the early medieval ditch **2174/2345** (*phase 2.2*) to the south, however, it has been interpreted as Roman on the basis of its small pottery assemblage and the fact that it is truncated by three pits also interpreted as being late Roman in date. As a number of features follow a similar alignment across the periods its possible that they reference a topographic feature beyond the development area.

2147 Area B

This feature was interpreted as a highly truncated pit but its possible that it was the terminal of a narrow linear ditch running parallel to, and adjacent to, the north side of ditch **2072/2141**. It contained a single fill (2146). Although undated the coincidence of its alignment suggests it was broadly contemporary with the ditch to the south. Its function is unclear but it might have been associated with an unusual three sided small ditched feature at its west end.

2130, 2132 Area B

A small three sided rectilinear feature open on the eastern side. The southern arm merged to the east with ditch **2147**. The ditches were narrow at approximately 0.24m in width and shallow, the deepest being 0.09m. It contained a single fill 2129 equated to 2131. It might have been part of a small structure but its internal width would have only been 2m north to south and no evidence for an eastern side was recorded. It was not substantial enough to have been a stock pen and no evidence for a fence was recovered. Despite the absence of datable artefacts it is included here on the basis of its position and orientation in relation to the boundary ditch **2072/2141**.

Other features

Posthole **2433** Area A

A large circular posthole located close to the east terminal of ditch **2382**. It was designed to hold a substantial post set at a raking angle. No other similar features were recorded in the vicinity and its inclusion here is tentative as no datable artefacts were retrieved from its fills (2432, 2431). Its position suggested the possibility that it might have been associated with the terminating ditch **2382**.

Foundation **2216**, associated postholes **2218** and **2220** Area A

A small sub-square foundation trench truncating *Phase 1.2* pit **2214** had been filled with primary inwashed silt (2215) and rammed chalk (2280) to form a foundation pad. It measured 1.1m by 1.1m and was 0.45m deep. Two small sub-square postholes **2218** (fill 2217) and **2220** (fill 2219) were cut into its corners on the west side. The east side had been removed by the construction of pit **2208** (*phase 1.4*). No datable artefacts were retrieved from any of its components thus its inclusion here is tentative.

5.2.4 Phase 1.4 Early to mid 4th century (Fig. 8)

This phase contains the first evidence for the presence of a substantial structure on the site. However, only one side was recorded within the excavation area. This structure might have been contemporary with a number of large possible storage pits, many were stratigraphically late

suggesting that they were fourth century in origin rather than third century although some were not well dated to this phase.

Ditches

2384 Area A

A single short ditch segment measuring 2m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.28m in depth with a single fill (2385) was located at the south-western end of Area A. No other features were clearly associated with it. It was on the same alignment as a segmented medieval hedge ditch (**2161/2180**, **2421/2445**, **2198**, **2200** and **2425**), however this ditch had good clear edges with no evidence for root disturbance unlike all the other elements of the medieval boundary. It was stratigraphically late truncating *phase 1.3* ditch **2382**, but contained no datable artefacts. It remains possible that this was a post-Roman feature.

Pits

2265 Area A

A large sub-circular pit measuring 1.8m in diameter and 0.6m in depth. It contained two fills, lower fill 2264 contained two sherds of grey ware pottery dating between the late 1st and 4th century, upper fill 2263 contained seven sherds of grey ware pottery including three sherds of a burnished and grooved dish. The dish was datable to the 3rd to 4th century but the other sherds were more broadly dated and comparable to those in the lower fill. Immediately to the south was a sub-square pit of similar proportions that truncated *phase 1.3* ditch **2382**, which may have also been in use in this phase.

2208 and 2248 Area A

Two large sub-circular pits, **2208** had been severely disturbed by roots from the hedge (**2210**). Pit **2208** had two fills (2207, 2206), the lower fill 2207 contained three sherds of late 2nd to 4th century locally produced pottery and one sherd of highly abraded sandy oxidised ware dated to the 1st to 4th century as well as two pieces of Roman roof tile. Pit **2248** had two fills (2247, 2252) lower fill 2247 contained one sherd of locally produced late 2nd to 4th century pottery as well as a single sherd of an Oxfordshire colour coat cup datable to the late 3rd to 5th century. It also contained four pieces of Roman roof tile.

Pit Cluster Area A

2240, 2277, 2275, 2266, 2238, 2271, 2185 and 2190

A number of large intercutting pits were located at the northern end of Area A. The absence of other features suggests that there was some zoning of activity in this phase. From the merging cluster of features seven pits and shallow hollow (**2190**) were identified. It is possible that some of the earlier pits were from earlier phases, however, the cluster is phased together because they were similar to stratigraphically late pits elsewhere. Although they form a coherent zoned feature group one of the later pits had a Late Saxon/early medieval bone pin beater (SF 15, fig. 9) in its upper fill, which suggests that it had only partially filled in before the end of the Roman occupation of the site. Therefore this area could have remained in use till the latest phase of Roman occupation on the site. Their function is uncertain, unlike many of the other pits on the site, they were not undercut storage pits. It is possible that they were extraction pits, however, the upper layers of chalk through which they were cut were eroded and fragmentary, none of the excavated features cut into the solid chalk beneath. Therefore it is possible that good quality chalk for building was not being extracted but that they were for chalk rubble perhaps to make lime.

Pit **2240** contained 11 sherds of Romano-British pottery including one sherd of severely abraded 3rd to 4th century Lower Nene Valley shell tempered ware pottery suggesting a possible 4th century date. Pit **2266** contained five sherds of Romano-British pottery including one sherd of highly abraded late 3rd to 4th century local

reduced ware pottery. Pit **2238** contained six sherds of similarly dated pottery. Pit **2185** contained two sherds of later Romano-British pottery, its upper fill contained a late Saxon/early medieval bone pin beater (SF 15, fig. 9) suggesting that it was still open when this period of occupation on the site ended.

2240 Fill 2244 (one piece of Roman roof tile; one sheep or goat bone), 2243 (two sherds 1st to 3rd century Lower Nene Valley shell tempered ware, one with a possible graffito and three sherds of black surfaced red ware pottery dated to the early to mid 2nd century which was part of a misfired jar; one piece of Roman roof tile; one sheep or goat bone), 2242 (one sherd of very abraded 3rd to 4th century Nene Valley colour coat pottery; two pieces of Roman roof tile), 2241 (four sherds of 3rd to 4th century grey ware and one sherd of very abraded 1st to 4th century white ware; six pieces of Roman roof tile; one fish bone)

2277 Fill 2278 (one piece of Roman roof tile)

2275 Fill 2276

2266 Fill 2267, 2268 (one sherd of burnished grey ware pottery with cross hatched decoration dated to the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century and one locally produced, heavily abraded, flanged dish dated to the late 3rd to 4th century; a Roman flue and roof tile; small quantities of cereal grains (sample 7)), 2279, 2269 (three sherds of very abraded late 1st to 4th century grey ware; a Roman bonding and roof tile; one cattle bone), 2270

2238 Fill 2507, 2508, 2239 (three sherds of locally produced late 2nd to 4th century pottery and seven sherds of late 1st to 4th century AD grey wares including a jar and grooved dish; three pieces of Roman roof tile and a bonding tile; one cattle bone)

2271 Fill 2272, 2273, 2274

2185 Fill 2186 (large quantities of cereal grain comprising wheat, barley, oats and weed seeds as well as small quantities of charcoal (sample 6); one toad/frog bone), 2187, 2205, 2188 (one sherd of burnished Horningsea reduced ware pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th century; two pieces of Roman roof tile; one pig and one cow bone), 2189 (one sherd of a Nene Valley grey ware wide mouthed jar dated to the 3rd to the 4th century; two pieces of Roman flue tile with mortar attached; two cattle and one horse bone), 2167 (four pieces of Roman roof tile; one cattle bone; late Saxon/early medieval bone pin beater SF15 (Fig. 9))

2190 Fill 2191

Pit cluster Area B

2095, 2099, 2097, 2105 and 2103

A cluster of at least five small pits was recorded in the north-west corner of Area B; its full extent was not established. None of the features were distinct with all fills merging. The latest pit in the sequence (**2103**) contained a single sherd of locally produced mid 2nd to 4th century pottery, it was the only datable artefact retrieved from any of the features. Their inclusion here is naturally tentative.

2095 Fill 2096

2099 Fill 2100 (one unidentified Roman tile fragment)

2097 Fill 2098

2105 Fills 2108, 2107, 2106 (small quantities of cereal grains and a pea (sample 4))

2103 Fill 2104 (one sherd of mid 2nd to 4th century pottery)

2075 Area B

A large circular undercut pit measuring 3m in diameter and 0.7m in depth with a single fill (2092). This undated pit truncated *phase 1.3* ditch **2072** and was in turn truncated by *phase 1.5* posthole **2157** and foundation trench **2154**. Despite the absence of datable material, its stratigraphic position and similarity to other undercut pits suggests that it was part of this phase of occupation.

2143/2128, 2109 Area B

Two large sub-rectangular pits both of which truncated *Phase 1.3* ditch **2141**. Pit **2109** had steeply undercut sides similar to pit **2075** and might have been initially a storage pit. It contained five fills (2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114) and was sealed by a slumped layer (2115) that contained 11th century pottery. Like pit **2185** with the pin beater (SF 15) in its upper fill it may not have entirely filled in by the time occupation ceased in the later fourth century. Pit **2109** (Fig. 6, Section 19) contained fifteen sherds of pottery the majority dating to the mid 2nd to 4th century from its lower fill. Pit **2143** contained a severely abraded sherd of residual Iron Age pottery as well as three sherds dated to the late 1st to 4th century, one mid 2nd to 4th century sherd and a late 2nd century Nene Valley colour coat sherd.

2143 Fills 2144 (two sherds of a late 1st to 4th century grey ware jar; two pieces of Roman roof tile), 2145 (one sherd of locally produced mid 2nd to 4th century pottery with a hole drilled into its base, one sherd of

1st to 4th century grey ware and one sherd of rouletted Nene Valley colour coat pottery with white painted decoration; CBM fragments)

2128 Fill 2127

2109 Fill 2110, 2111 (seven sherds of Horningsea reduced ware jars - mid 2nd to 4th century, one sherd of Nene Valley grey ware burnished dish - mid 2nd to 4th century, seven sherds of 1st to 4th century grey wares; three pieces of Roman roof tile), 2112, 2113, 2114

2234 Area D

A circular pit measuring 1m in diameter and 0.65m in depth with four fills (2232, 2231, 2230, 2229). Fill 2231 contained a single sherd of 4th century Hadham reduced ware pottery. Fill 2229 contained one piece of Roman roof tile as well as one cattle bone.

2473, 2412 and 2414 Area E

A number of pits were recorded in this area including a cluster of intercutting unexcavated pits similar in appearance to the cluster at the northern end of Area A that may have been a continuation of this activity. Three further pits were recorded across the rest of the area:

Sub-circular pit **2473** (Fig. 6, Section 107) had steep, slightly undercut sides and may have been similar to pits **2075** and **2109** in Area B. It contained a sherd of severely abraded late 1st to 3rd century pottery, a sherd of 2nd to 4th century pottery as well as one combed Roman flue tile and three unidentified CBM fragments in its upper fill (2471). Its lower fill (2472) contained one sherd of an Oxfordshire white colour coat bowl dated to the late 3rd to early 5th century and one piece of Roman roof tile. Pit **2412** was probably rectangular in plan, and 0.35m deep. Its single fill (2413) contained three sherds of locally produced, highly abraded, late 2nd to 4th century pottery as well as one Roman flue tile, a pig bone and five unidentified CBM fragments. Circular pit **2414** probably truncated pit **2412**, it contained two similarly abraded Romano-British sherds in its single fill (2415).

Other Features

Building 1 Area B (Fig. 10; Plates 5 and 6)

This structure consisted of three chalk foundations comprising two sub-square foundation pads and a short linear foundation course. These three features might have formed part of a single eastern side to a building that lay mostly beyond the limit of excavation. Sub-square foundation trench **2018** measured 1.12m by 1.05m and was 0.51m deep at its deepest. The underlying ditch fill had been removed and replaced with packed chalk (2017) to form a stable footing. This same method had been applied to the adjacent linear foundation **2028/2066** which measured 4m in length by 0.9m in width and between 0.65 and 0.7m in depth. It was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west and was packed with chalk fill 2027/2065. The second sub-square foundation pad (**2020**) was located 5m to the north-east of the linear foundation. It was similar to trench **2018** but smaller measuring 0.78m by 0.55m by 0.1m in depth, filled with chalk packing 2019. This feature was cut into natural chalk unlike the other two, which explains the significant difference in their depths. Other footings for this structure might have been set on to the solid chalk and therefore have left no trace. The size of the footings cut into the earlier ditches suggests that they could have supported a substantial superstructure.

5.2.5 Phase 1.5 Mid to late fourth century (Fig. 11)

The latest Romano-British activity consists of a small number of late ditches and pits. None of which contained diagnostically late 4th century assemblages but all of which were stratigraphically late in the

sequence. A short stretch of mortared flint wall was also contemporary with this activity.

Ditches

2258, 2310 and 2260/2317 Area A

Three narrow linear intercutting ditches on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. These features replaced the earlier ditch **2262** (*Phase 1.3*) that ran on a similar alignment. All three were insubstantial and measured between 0.45m and 0.65m in width and were on average 0.23m deep. The earliest of the three was ditch **2258** that contained a single sherd of Romano-British grey ware pottery and a Roman roof tile in its single fill 2257, **2310** (fill 2311) truncated **2258** and was undated. The latest ditch **2260/2317** contained a very abraded sherd of pottery in fill 2259 that was either Romano-British or Saxo-medieval. Fill 2318 was equivalent to 2259 and contained one unidentified CBM fragment.

2022/2101 Area B

This narrow shallow ditch measured 0.25m in width and 0.14m in depth and contained a single fill (2102 equivalent to 2021). It was on a similar alignment to the three ditches to the south-west in Area A. Although undated this feature truncated the *Phase 1.4* chalk filled foundation **2020**.

Pits

2024 and 2026 Area B

The relationship between these two intercutting sub-circular pits could not be discerned in plan or section. Pit **2026** truncated the *Phase 1.4* linear foundation pad **2028**, its single fill (2025) contained one sherd of late 3rd to 4th century South Midlands shell tempered ware pottery and a single sherd of unabraded 3rd to 4th century Colchester black burnished ware 2 pottery. A single cattle bone and a sheep or goat bone were also retrieved. Pit **2024** contained two sherds of highly abraded burnished and combed locally produced late 2nd to 4th century pottery and a single sherd of late 3rd to 4th century Nene Valley colour coat pottery, as well as one sheep or goat maxilla, four Roman roof tiles and one bonding tile in its single fill (2023).

Other features

Wall 2078, Posthole **2157**

A short stretch of mortared flint wall (2078) on the same orientation as ditch **2022/2101** to the north. It survived to a height of one course in patches for a distance of 2m. It was bedded on the natural chalk, except where it crossed the large *Phase 1.4* storage pit **2075**. Here a foundation trench (**2154**) was cut and a rough rubble and mortar foundation (2155) was inserted and the trench backfilled (2093), layer 2073 accumulated over the wall after its disuse. This deposit contained seventeen sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery including 4 Nene Valley colour coat sherds as well as four sherds of Nene Valley grey ware and other more locally produced wares. Fragments of jars, a dish and a Castor box were identified. This disuse deposit also contained twenty nine pieces of Roman roof tile, four bonding tiles and a small animal bone assemblage comprising two pig, two sheep or goat, one horse and one cattle bones. The construction of this wall was distinct from the foundations dug for Building 1 and as such these features are not thought to be contemporary. One sherd of 3rd to 4th century Nene Valley grey ware pottery and three sherds from a miniature Nene Valley oxidized ware mortaria of the same date were retrieved from the foundation course (2155).

A small rectangular vertical sided flat based posthole **2157** (fill 2156) was located immediately to the north of the wall foundation also cutting through pit **2075**. It was

probably associated with the wall. Too little of the wall was exposed to interpret its original function.

5.3 Period 2 (Late Saxon) Medieval

Following the decline of settlement in the fourth century, there was a hiatus in its use lasting approximately six hundred years. In the 10th century the site was occupied again, and a small settlement was established. This occupation was limited in scale with no evidence for its continuation beyond the 12th century at the latest. From the 13th century the site reverted to agricultural land with a small number of ditched and hedged field boundaries probably dating from the 13th century dividing the fields.

5.3.1 Phase 2.1 Late Saxon (10th Century) (Fig. 12)

The use of the area in the 10th century was small scale comprising three pits and probably represented marginal activity within the village. All three have been identified as being 10th century in date; however, the pottery assemblages are small for pits **2172** and **2342**.

Pits

2172 Area A

This was an undercut storage pit, sub-circular in plan with steep to vertical sides and flat bases. It contained a single recorded fill (2171) and was truncated by *Phase 2.2* ditch **2170**. Its inclusion in this phase is tentative, in form it was similar to some of the early to mid 4th century pits in *Phase 1.4*, but it contained a single sherd of St Neots ware pottery identified as 10th century in date. It also contained one unidentified Roman CBM fragment.

2305 Area A

A large circular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 2.05m in diameter and 0.82m in depth. Its single fill (2304) contained a comparatively large pottery assemblage comprising thirteen sherds of Thetford ware pottery, six sherds of Stamford ware pottery, one Lincoln kiln-type ware, one St Neots ware sherd and a hand made residual early to mid Saxon sherd. It also contained residual Roman tile comprising four roof tiles, one bonding tile and seventeen unidentified CBM fragments, two cattle and one sheep or goat bones. It also contained moderate quantities of cereal grains and charcoal fragments (sample 8). A fish and toad/frog bones were also retrieved from the sample.

2342 Area E

A small shallow sub-rectangular pit measuring 1.4m+ in length, 1.25m in width and 0.2m deep. Its single fill (2343) contained one sherd of Thetford ware and one sherd of Lincoln kiln-type ware pottery.

5.3.2 Phase 2.2 Early Medieval (11th to 12th Century) (Fig. 13)

This period saw an expansion in the use of the area with the construction of at least three buildings as well as a number of ditches and pits. It might indicate that in this period the boundaries of the village had shifted. Two of the structures identified were sunken

featured buildings. No parallels have been found for structures of this type in this period on rural sites.

Ditches

2202, 2204/2328/1008 Area A

East to west oriented linear ditch **2202** measuring approximately 2m in width and between 0.18 and 0.4m in depth. It was recut as ditch **2204/2328/1008** on the same alignment. This ditch truncated both pit **2330** (also in this phase) and ditch **2373** (*Phase 1.1*). This feature is tentatively included in this phase because it was later than pit **2330**, which contained early medieval pottery.

2202 Fill 2201

2204 Fill 2203 (One sherd of residual Roman grey ware pottery, one Roman roof tile and four unidentified CBM fragments)

2238 Fills 2506, 2327

1008 Fills 1013, 1014 (four sherds identified as possibly 3rd to 4th century)

2170 Area A

An east to west oriented ditch located 5m to the north of ditch **2202, 2204/2328/1008**. It was similar in proportion to it and also truncated an undercut storage pit (*Phase 2.1 - 2172*). It had two fills (2169 and 2168) upper fill 2168 contained a highly abraded sherd of a 2nd to the 4th century burnished grey ware jar as well as three Roman roof tiles and a bonding tile. The finds from this ditch are believed to be residual because it was stratigraphically later than the 10th century pit, however, the small pottery assemblages make this a tentative inclusion.

Ditch **2174/2345** Areas B and E

A west-south-west to east-north-east oriented narrow linear ditch. It contained a single fill (2173 equated to 2344). Two sherds of medieval Grimston ware pottery were retrieved from its western terminal **2345**. The medieval pottery from **2174** was assigned to the underlying Roman ditch **2086** (fill 2087) because the later feature was not recognised during excavation. The 12th century assemblage comprised one sherd of residual early to mid Saxon hand made pottery; two St Neots ware sherds, one early medieval sandy ware sherd, and one Scarborough ware sherd. Its eastern limit could not be traced as it merged with the underlying ditch.

2285 Area D (Fig. 6, Section 55)

This ditch measured 1.4m in width and 0.5m in depth. It was oriented north to south and was parallel with the west side of Building 2, 2m to the east. It had two fills (2284 and 2283) lower fill 2284 contained one Thetford ware sherd, upper fill 2283 contained one Thetford ware and one St Neots ware sherds dating to the 11th century. It also contained a fragment of undated copper alloy strip (SF3), a coin dated to 260-8 AD (SF2) as well as one unidentified CBM fragment.

Hedge **2389/1062** and **2387** Area E

A north-north-west to south-south-east oriented segmented, undated, hedge ditch. A very wide shallow feature terminating to the north close to the western end of ditch **2174/2345**.

2389 Fill 2388

1062 Fills 1063, 1064

2387 Fill 2386

Ditches **2409/1003** and **2405** Area E

Ditches **2409/1003** and **2405** were oriented north to south and formed a segmented boundary to the east of sunken featured building 3. They were parallel with hedge ditch **2389/1062** and **2387** and perpendicular to boundary ditch **2174/2345**. Ditch **2409** contained single undated fill 2408, ditch **2405** contained single undated fill

2404. Fill 1004 within ditch **1003** contained four sherds of 3rd to 4th century grey ware pottery as well two sherds of 10th to 12th century Thetford ware pottery.

Pits

2330 Area A

An undercut storage pit similar to pit **2172** (*Phase 2.1*) 4m to the north. It was sub-circular in plan with steep to vertical sides and a flat base. It had two fills (2505 and 2329) upper fill 2329 contained two sherds of St Neots ware and two sherds of early medieval sandy ware pottery dated to the 12th century. It also contained five pieces of Roman roof tile and two cattle bones. It was truncated by ditch **2328** (also in this phase).

2162 Area A

A large circular pit measuring 1.52m in diameter and 0.82m in depth, it had six fills (2175, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2176 and 2166). The upper fill contained two sherds of mid Roman pottery but the lower fills had 10th and 11th century wares indicating that it was a medieval feature with some residual Roman material present. It truncated an unexcavated pit in the cluster at the northern end of the area (*Phase 1.4*).

Fill 2175, 2163 (one sherd 10th century Thetford ware pottery and one sherd of locally produced 2nd to 4th century pottery; one Roman roof tile), 2164 (one sherd Thetford ware and one sherd Stamford ware pottery 11th century; one horse bone), 2165 (two sherds Thetford ware pottery 10th century; **two** Roman roof tiles), 2176, 2166 (four sherds of 2nd to 3rd century grey ware pottery; four Roman roof tiles; one horse bone)

2298, 2302 Area A

Two intercutting pits truncating *Phase 1.5* ditch **2260/2317**. Pit **2298** was probably circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had three fills (2299, 2300 and 2301) upper fill 2301 contained one sherd of Thetford ware and one sherd of St Neots ware pottery dated to the 11th century. The later pit **2302** was also probably circular with near vertical sides and a flat base; it had a single undated fill (2303).

2371/1010 Area A

A small sub-circular undated pit, its fill (2371) merged with that of the adjacent possibly contemporary ditch **2328**. This pit may have equated to pit **1010** recorded during the evaluation; however, it was not possible to fully incorporate the trench recording with the excavated area. This pit was recorded as having seven undated fills (1015, 1016, 1018, 1021, 1017, 1019, 1020) though it may be possible that the upper four fills were part of an unrecorded recut.

2333 Area E

A large sub-rectangular pit measuring 3.5m in length, 2.5m in width and 0.8m deep. It had six fills (2335, 2334, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339) all but the upper fill contained datable material comprising both Roman and early medieval pottery. It also contained an iron nail (SF 22) and a split boar's tusk (SF 24). Although there was a higher percentage of Roman pottery the presence of the 10th century sherds in the basal fill suggests that this was a medieval feature with residual Roman wares probably derived from the eastern boundary (*Phase 1.1*) that was truncated by the pit.

Fills 2335 (three Roman pottery sherds; two 10th century Thetford ware sherds), 2334 (two Roman sherds), 2336 (three mid to late Roman sherds), 2337 (one Roman sherd; one Roman flue tile), 2338 (eight mid to late Roman sherds; three Roman roof tile fragments; one sheep or goat jaw; two Thetford ware and one Stamford ware sherds – 11th century), 2339

2403 Area E

A sub-triangular pit **2403** truncating the terminal of ditch **2405** (also in this phase). One sherd of heavily abraded Horningsea reduced ware combed storage jar dated to the 2nd to 4th century was retrieved from its fill 2402. One Roman flue and roof tile as well as twelve unidentified CBM fragments were also retrieved. A small animal

bone assemblage consisting of one pig jaw and three cattle bones was recorded. All finds are believed to be residual and it is included here as being later the ditch terminal **2405**, dated to the 11th to 12th century on the basis of its spatial association to ditch terminal **2409/2403**. Its inclusion here is tentative.

Other features

Posthole cluster Area A

2359, 2369, 2401, 2309, 2307, 2365, 2357/2353, 2326, 2250, 2355 (Fig. 14, Plate 7)

This cluster of postholes and a short gully did not form a coherent structure but was located close to the west baulk of Area A and may have been associated with a structure beyond the limit of excavation. There were six postholes and a short gully; two of the postholes had evidence for replacement or modification. Its inclusion in this phase is tentative because it had no dating evidence associated with it but the quantity of reused Roman tile as packing material and the absence of Roman post built structures suggests that it may have been early medieval in date.

Posthole **2359** was square with vertical sides and a flat base, it measured 0.48m in length, 0.46m wide and 0.39m deep. Its single fill (2358) was undated.

Posthole **2369** was truncated almost to its base, square with vertical sides and a flat base, it measured 0.14m in length, 0.14m wide and 0.04m deep. Its single fill (2368) was undated.

Posthole **2309** was sub-circular with moderately steep sides and a concave base, it measured 0.47m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep. Its single fill (2308) was undated.

Posthole **2326** was sub-circular with moderately steep sides and a concave base, it measured 0.54m in length, 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep. Its single fill (2325) was undated.

Posthole **2401** was sub-circular with near vertical sides and a flat base, it measured 0.40m in length, 0.39m wide and 0.28m deep. Its single fill (2400) was undated.

Posthole **2250** was sub-circular with moderately steep sides and a concave base, it measured 0.46m in length, 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep. Its single fill (2249) contained one unidentified CBM fragment.

Gully **2307** was east to west oriented with steep sides and a concave base; it measured 0.8m+ in length, 0.48m in width and 0.18m in depth. Its single fill (2306) contained two unidentified CBM fragments. This feature may have been associated with the surrounding postholes, it merged with pit **2305** (*Phase 2.1*) therefore its inclusion here is tentative.

Posthole **2359** was modified, a narrow sub-circular plank slot **2365** was cut into it and a large piece of Roman bonding tile was inserted into the base as a post pad. A plank was inserted and the hole packed (2364) with a mixture of soil and Roman tile fragments. It subsequently rotted *in situ* leaving a rectangular vertical sided postpipe **2367**; its fill (2366) contained a single piece of Roman roof tile.

Postholes **2369** and **2401** were replaced by posthole **2357/2353**. It was sub-rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base; it measured 0.55m in length, 0.41m in width and 0.36m deep. Its single fill (2356 equated to 2352) contained Roman tile fragments. The post had been levered out of the hole from its eastern side with a small hole **2355** created to get underneath the post. Its fill (2354) was undated.

Layer 2251 Area A

This layer of mid orangey brown sandy silt was sited over the posthole cluster; it was described as being a layer within a slight worn hollow. It contained one unidentified CBM fragment.

Posthole cluster Area B

2137, 2135 and 2062

Three small square/sub-rectangular postholes of uncertain function.

Posthole **2137** was square with steep sides and a flattish base, it measured 0.25m in length, 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep. Its single fill (2138) was undated.

Posthole **2135** was sub-rectangular with steep sides and a flattish base, it measured 0.43m in length, 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep. Its single fill (2136) was undated.

Posthole **2062** (Plate 8) was sub-rectangular with vertical sides and a concave base, it measured 0.46m in length, 0.38m wide and 0.20m deep. It had two fills (2063, 2064) upper fill 2064 contained the rim and handle from a Thetford ware rouletted pitcher or storage jar (Fig. 9) and a sherd of early medieval sandy ware dated to the 12th century as well as one piece of Roman roof tile.

Layer 2115 Area B

This deposit accumulated in the partially silted up pit **2109** just to the north-east of the posthole cluster. It contained five sherds of 2nd to 4th century Roman grey wares and four sherds of Horningsea reduced ware; twenty two Thetford ware sherds, and four St Neots ware sherds dated to the 11th century; three Roman roof tile pieces and twelve unidentified CBM fragments; a small animal bone assemblage comprising one cattle, one pig, one pike and two mouse/vole bones; an iron nail (SF14) was also retrieved.

Building 2 Area D (Fig. 15, Plate 9)

2228/2254 Sunken featured building, 2233 Trampled layer

A rectangular shallow pit with rounded corners formed the construction cut for the building. It measured 6m+ in length, 3.5m in width and between 0.26m and 0.43m in depth. Its east side truncated a large 4th century pit (**2234 Phase 1.4**). A rammed chalk floor layer (2227/2253) was laid down over the pit to form a level surface with the natural chalk on the west side. A small hearth (2226) was set on this floor surface; it comprised an ashy deposit with heat reddening of the underlying chalk floor. No charcoal was found within the deposit, but small quantities of cereal grains were present (sample 10). No evidence for postholes was recorded but the structure was badly disturbed by modern intrusions and therefore not fully excavated. Its use may have continued to the end of the 12th century perhaps into the 13th century.

Layer 2233 was light yellowish brown clayey silt mixed with chalk fragments, it was an amorphous spread contained within a hollow immediately to the east of the building merging with it. This undated deposit was likely to have been a trampled deposit associated with the use of the building.

Building 3 Area E (Fig. 16, Plate 10)

Sunken featured building **2451/1071**, entrance hollow **2463**, Postholes **2460**, **2449** and **2461**, Pit **2458**

This structure was smaller than Building 2 at approximately 3m by 2m. It was rectangular and steep sided with a flat base, two deep postholes (**2449** and **2461**) centrally placed in its short east and west sides, both raked slightly towards the centre of the structure and were presumably supports for a ridge-pole. A sub-rectangular hollow **2463** on its southern side with an associated posthole **2460** and small pit **2458** are believed to be contemporary with it and might form an entranceway. No evidence for a hearth or floor surface was present.

SFB **2451** fill 2450 contained five sherds of abraded residual Romano-British pottery; eight sherds of Thetford ware and one sherd of St Neots ware and one sherd of early medieval sandy ware pottery dated to the twelve century; one Roman bonding, one flue and fourteen roof tiles as well as fifteen unidentified CBM fragments; six cattle and two sheep bones; the tip of an iron scythe or sickle blade (SF26) was also recovered (Fig 9).

SFB **1071** fill 1072 was recorded in the evaluation as a pit, no datable artefacts were recovered.

Entrance hollow **2463** fill 2464 - undated

Posthole **2449** fill 2448 contained a single sherd of pottery that was either Romano-British or medieval in date as well as a Roman roof tile.

Posthole **2461** fill 2462 - undated.

Posthole **2460** fill 2459 (two Roman roof tiles) – undated

Pit **2458** fills 2456 (one Roman bonding tile piece), 2457 – undated

Building 4 Area E (Fig. 17, Plate 11)

Beamslots **2468/2470**, **2474/2480**, Postholes **2476**, **2482**, **2484**, **2486** and **2478**, Floor **2497**

This structure was rectilinear and measured 5m by 4m+. It was composed of two beamslots and five postholes. Its northern and western sides survived as vertical sided flat based beamslots (**2468/2470** northern side, **2474/2480** western side). Four postholes were located on the external side of the western beamslot and were believed to be external supports. Two were excavated **2476** and **2478**. Its southern side was composed of two large sub-square postholes **2482** and **2484**. A small sub-rectangular posthole **2486** immediately to the south of these features might have been associated with its construction. A sunken possible floor **2497** was recorded within the building about 1m in from the wall trenches. It was a shallow depression with a very smooth chalk base. Building 4 contained no datable artefacts and is therefore a tentative inclusion in this phase.

Beam slots **2468** fill 2467; **2470** fill 2469; **2474** fill 2475; **2480** fill 2481
Postholes **2476** fill 2477; **2478** fill 2479; **2482** fill 2483; **2484** fill 2485
Floor **2497** fill 2498

?Hedged boundary/Beamslot Area E

2495/2502 Trench, **2493** and **2500** Postholes

An irregular narrow shallow linear trench to the north of and parallel with Building 4. This feature had two postholes **2493** and **2500** cut into its northern side and was similar to the beamslot **2474/2480** although slightly less regular in construction. It is possible that it was either a hedged boundary associated with the adjacent building or that it was also a beamslot associated with Building 4. This feature was also undated.

Hedge/beam slot **2495** fill 2496; **2502** fill 2501
Postholes **2493** fill 2494; **2500** fill 2499

5.3.3 Phase 2.3 Medieval (13th century) (Fig. 18)

Occupation probably ceased at the end of the 12th or early 13th century with the disuse of building 2 this might reflect a retraction or shift in the medieval settlement at Feltwell. This area probably reverted to agricultural land and during the 13th centuries three north-north-west to south-south-east hedged field boundaries were laid out approximately 7m apart.

Other features

Building 2 Area D

Three disuse deposits were recorded in the construction cut of this sunken featured building (Fig 15). The lower two deposits (2225 and 2224) were inwashed material accumulated on the base and against the west edge of the structure lapping over the floor surface and sealing the hearth deposit (2226). The final fill (2223 equated to 2237) had a higher percentage of unsorted chalk and flint as well as residual Roman tile (twenty five roof tiles, four bonding tiles and fifteen unidentified CBM fragments) inclusions throughout suggesting that it was deliberately backfilled. This upper deposit also contained six sherds of residual Roman pottery as well as a 13th century assemblage comprising one Thetford ware sherd, one Pottery Hanworth sherd, and one Ely ware sherd. One sheep and a cattle bone was also collected. Small quantities of cereal grains were retrieved from sample 9 from this context.

Hedge **2161/2180**, **2421/2445**, **2198**, **2200** and **2425** Area A

A north-north-west to south-south-east oriented segmented undated hedge trench at the west side of Area A, 7m from short hedge ditch **2210**.

2161 fill 2160 (one Roman roof tile and three unidentified CBM fragments), **2180** fill 2179, **2421** fill 2420, **2445** fill 2444, **2198** fill 2197 (two sherds of very abraded late 3rd to 4th century pottery), **2200** fill 2199, **2425** fill 2424

Hedge **2210**, Posthole **2212** Area A

A short stretch of hedge trench associated with a posthole 7m to the east of hedge **2161/2180** etc.

Hedge **2210** fill 2209 (two sherds of 13th century medieval Grimston ware), posthole **2212** fill 2211 (one sherd of 12th century medieval Grimston ware)

Hedge **2347** Area E

A north-north-west to south-south-east oriented undated hedge trench (fill 2346), 7m to the east of hedge **2210**.

5.4 Period 3 Post-Medieval to Modern (Fig. 19)

The latest activity on the site is represented by a rectangular possible agricultural structure and five pits. The majority of the features probably predate the construction of the School building in the 19th century (present on the 1st edition OS map), however the large unexcavated pit in Area E contained modern rubbish including steel fragments and was probably 20th century in date.

Building 5 Area B (Plate 12)

2003, **2005** and **2007** Foundations

A rectangular building continuing to the north beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 7m+ in length and 6.5m in width externally. Its three recorded walls survived to foundation course only (2004/1136, 2006/1135, 2008/1137). All were composed of roughly squared chalk blocks mortared together. One fragment of Romano-British tile was retrieved from the southern foundation. On the south and west sides the foundations (**2003** and **2005**) were shallow (0.24m deep) and cut into the top of the subsoil (2001). Only 0.04m of topsoil sealed these foundations. On the east side the foundation trench (**2007**) had been dug deeper over the course of the Romano-British boundary ditch sequence in *Phase 1.1* where the ground sloped into the hollow above the old ditch line. Here the foundations were 0.35m deep and sealed by 0.40m of topsoil.

Pits Area B and E

2068 and **2088** Area A

There were four post-medieval/modern pits in this area, two of which were excavated. The unexcavated features were small sub-rectangular intercutting pits with 18th or 19th century glass bottles in their fill. The two excavated pits were also sub-rectangular in plan, **2068** was associated with a stakehole **2070** in its base. Pit **2068** contained post-medieval pottery and modern metal work, pit **2088** was undated but truncated 12th century ditch **2345/2174**.

Pit **2068** fill 2067 contained one sherd of 15th century+ red earthenware as well as a residual Romano-British sherd. It also contained a modern wire nail (SF 10) and a piece of modern iron sheet (SF 11). Small quantities of cereal grains; medium quantities of hammerscale and fish bones were retrieved from the context (sample 1)

Stakehole **2070** fill 2069

Pit **2088** fills 2089 (one unidentified CBM fragment), 2090, 2091

Unexcavated pit Area E

A large irregular unexcavated pit measuring 6m by 4m in area. The upper fill contained large fragments of steel and twisted wire suggesting that it was backfilled

in the 20th century. It may have been associated with the reuse of the school building as a factory in the later half of the 20th century.

5.5 Unphased Features (Fig. 20)

Forty features could not be assigned to phases; these comprised one stakehole, five ditches, fifteen pits and nineteen postholes (two with visible postpipes). Details of these contexts are contained in table 3 in Appendix 1.

6 Discussion

The excavation at the Old School, Feltwell produced evidence for two main periods of activity; the mid to late Roman period and then the late Saxon/early medieval period. This represented domestic and agricultural use of the area and has been subdivided into five and three activity phases respectively. Small amounts of later medieval and post-medieval to modern activity was also recovered. The findings are discussed below by period and phase.

6.1 The Romano-British Period (late 2nd to late 4th century)

Despite the presence of some residual Iron Age and early Romano-British pottery within the assemblage the earliest activity on the site was believed to date to the later part of the Roman period, probably the late 2nd or early 3rd century. The absence of latest redwares within the assemblage and the reduction in pottery deposition in the later 4th century perhaps indicate that the Roman occupation of this site had ceased before the 5th century (Lyons, Appendix 2).

This period saw the establishment of boundaries, the creation and modification of a number of rectilinear enclosures as well as the construction of at least one large building of uncertain form. No full enclosure or building plans were retrieved. The nature and density of the activity suggests that this area was peripheral to a domestic/agricultural settlement beyond the development area. The greatest density of Roman features were on the northern and western sides of the area suggesting that the settlement may have continued in that direction. A 3rd to 4th century bath house and putative villa was located 200m to the north-west at Glebe Farm (NHER 4921) and may have been the focus of this settlement. This bath house was excavated in 1964 by a local amateur archaeologist and the results remain unpublished, however, the description held in the Historic Environment Record states that the building had been heavily robbed with much of the tile missing.

The Roman pottery assemblage as a whole consisted primarily of a small range of utilitarian wares, many of which were locally produced.

Some later Roman fine wares were present but in very small quantities, suggesting that this was part of a relatively low status agricultural settlement (Lyons, Appendix 2).

The animal bone assemblage from the Roman phases was equally small; half of all the bone from Phase 1.1 came from a single pit (**2032**). Because it was a small assemblage it is not possible to extrapolate any meaningful conclusions about the agricultural practices or food supply within the settlement. However, it does appear to be a small domestic assemblage with no real evidence for specialization probably reflecting the peripheral status of the site in this period.

6.1.1 Phase 1.1 (late 2nd to early 3rd century)

This phase comprised a large segmented recut boundary ditch at the east side of the development area as well as a number of smaller ditches, pits and a flue channel. The northern part of the boundary ditch was recut six times indicating that it was a significant boundary maintained throughout this phase, however, the southern segment was a single phase wide ditch with no evidence for recutting. This might indicate that the northern element had a longer use, being retained after ditch **2378/1129** had silted up. The limited excavation areas entail that a full picture of the activity in this phase was not retrieved but the features recorded suggest that they were peripheral to an agricultural settlement possibly within a larger bounded enclosure. It was not possible to determine the original function of the majority of the pits, however, shallow circular pit **2032** truncating part of the earlier eastern boundary ditch contained a number of neonate and juvenile sheep or goat bones from three or more individuals. The quantity of the bones and their good survival suggests that they had been deliberately deposited, and its possible that the pit was dug for their disposal.

The clay lined possible flue **2430** is the most intriguing feature from this phase. Its full extent was not exposed within the excavation area and its purpose is unclear but it may have been associated with an oven, kiln or possibly a heated room immediately to the south of the excavated area. The absence of pot wasters on the site would probably discount pottery making and there is no real evidence to support this being part of a heated building. The high incidence of tile fragments within features from all phases on the site might point towards this being part of a tile kiln. The analysis of the ceramic building material suggested that this assemblage was probably local in origin using a single clay source and produced by the settlement it was used by (Lyons, Appendix 4). The nearby bath house at Glebe Farm and its associated dwelling would have required a considerable number of tiles, and it is possible that if this were part of a tile kiln then this land was part of that settlement.

6.1.2 Phase 1.2 (early to mid 3rd century)

The early to mid 3rd century saw significant development of this area with the construction of a rectilinear field system offset from/maintaining the earlier eastern boundary, perhaps representing either expansion of the core settlement or shifting land use around it. This phase produced the greatest quantity of Roman pottery by weight, with an average sherd weight three times that of the previous phase (Lyons, Appendix 2), which would seem to support this theory.

Environmental evidence for spelt glume bases within enclosure ditch **2086** in Area B indicate crop processing taking place somewhere nearby in this period although not immediately within the development area (Fosberry, Appendix 6).

6.1.3 Phase 1.3 (mid to late 3rd century)

This phase saw the disuse of part of, if not all of, the earlier 3rd century rectilinear enclosure system. It was replaced by a new enclosure/boundary ditch set out on approximately the same east to west alignment, cutting through the west side of the enclosure. Activity continued in the south-west corner of the site and to the north of this new ditch. These changes suggest a further shift with the focus of occupation moving to the area to the north of the excavation. The features to the south of this new boundary/enclosure within the limit of excavation were probably peripheral to it (short ditch segments, a single large posthole, pits and a foundation pad). The chalk filled pit **2216** with associated postholes **2218** and **2220** might have been part of a foundation pad for a building but no other associated features were recorded within the excavated areas and therefore no function can be ascribed.

6.1.4 Phase 1.4 (early to mid 4th century)

This phase comprises predominantly large pits and structural remains, which contrasts with the earlier phases when boundary ditches, enclosures and small pits dominated the assemblage. Again this was probably a reflection of changes within the settlement core, however, as this lay beyond the development area it is not possible discuss these modifications within their wider context.

The large pits were present across the site, three (**2075**, **2109** and **2473**) had undercut sides creating a high volume pit with a comparatively small opening. Their form might indicate that they were storage pits designed to keep as much of the elements out as possible. As they were cut into the chalk they would have remained fairly dry and would have been suitable for storing grain or other foodstuffs.

The intercutting pit cluster at the northern end of Area A might be evidence of activity zoning, none were identified as being undercut but most were truncated. It is possible that these pits were originally constructed as quarries in the chalk, however all the excavated examples were cut through the upper silty eroded chalk deposits and stopped when solid chalk was encountered. Therefore they were certainly not exploiting the good quality building material. The eroded chalk may have been used for lime or for creating floors and other surfaces, but the pits may well have also been used for storage. Pit **2185** contained moderate amounts of partially processed grain, which might support this theory, but the other pits (where sampled) did not contain similar environmental assemblages. At least two of the pits (**2109** and **2185**) were only partly filled in at the end of the Roman period and late Saxon artefacts, including pottery and a bone pin beater (SF15), accumulated in them when the area was reused in the 10th to 12th century.

The foundations of Building 1 in Area B (**2018**, **2020**, **2028/2066**) were substantial but formed no clear ground plan and provided no indications as to its function within the landscape.

The pottery assemblage from this phase, although not as substantial as that from *Phase 1.2*, had the greatest range of fabric types (Appendix 2), which would seem to support the interpretation that in the first half of the 4th century the status of this area was changing. It might have been a reflection of the changing role of this area within the settlement or the settlement as a whole may have had increased access to goods.

6.1.5 Phase 1.5 (mid to late 4th century)

The later half of the 4th century saw a significant reduction in activity within the area mirrored in its small pottery assemblage. It is not possible to determine whether this was a result of a shift of focus within the settlement or whether the whole settlement was in decline.

A short stretch of wall, three parallel small ditches and two pits were ascribed to this phase, which was similar in appearance to the mid to late 3rd century use of the area (*Phase 1.3*). These features represent the final Roman use of this area.

6.2 The (late Saxon) Medieval Period (10th to 13th century)

Following the decline of settlement in the fourth century, there was a hiatus in its use lasting approximately six hundred years. In the 10th century the site was used again, and in the 11th or 12th century a small settlement was established. This occupation within the development area was limited in scale with no evidence for its continuation beyond the 12th century at the latest. From the 13th

century the site reverted to agricultural land with a small number of ditched and hedged field boundaries probably dating from the 13th century dividing the fields.

All the animal bone came from the late Saxon phases, predominantly Phase 2.2 none was recovered from the 13th century onwards Phase 2.3. As with the Roman material the Saxon bone represented a very small domestic assemblage, it was not possible to determine any zoning of activity or specialization within the settlement.

6.2.1 Phase 2.1 (10th century)

The use of the area in the 10th century was small scale comprising three pits and probably represented marginal activity within the village. All three have been identified as being 10th century in date; however, the pottery assemblages from pits **2172** and **2342** are small, containing one and two sherds respectively.

6.2.2 Phase 2.2 (11th to 12th century)

This phase saw an expansion in the use of the area with the construction of at least three buildings (Buildings 2, 3 and 4) as well as a number of ditches and pits. The first written reference to the settlement at Feltwell was made c.1030 in the Ely Charter (Dennis, 2005). In the late 11th century Feltwell was mentioned in the Domesday Book as having been under the authority of Ely Abbey before being made over to William de Warenne. The extent and exact location of the settlement in this period is unknown, but it would seem that at this point the development area was within the settled area.

Two of the structures identified (Buildings 2 and 3) were sunken featured buildings. No parallels have been found for structures of this type in this period on rural sites. Sunken featured structures are known to occur in late Saxon towns but these are deep cellared buildings designed to increase useable space in crowded conditions (Tipper 2004). Two further structures have been identified as probable sunken featured buildings that were more comparable in form to the examples seen here. These were at Steyning and Goring-by-Sea in Sussex. However, these buildings have been dated to the 13th or 14th century and the 13th century respectively (Tipper 2004) and were also not located in rural contexts.

The inclusion of the beam slot and post building (Building 4) in this phase is tentative because there was no ceramic dating and no significant stratigraphy. However, this building is similar to Building A from Brandon Road, Thetford that was dated to the 11th century (Dallas 1993, 23-4).

6.2.3 Phase 2.3 (13th century)

Occupation within the development area probably ceased at the end of the 12 or early 13th century with the disuse of building 2, and might reflect a retraction or shift in the medieval settlement at Feltwell. This area probably reverted to agricultural land and during the 13th centuries three north-north-west to south-south-east hedged field boundaries were laid out approximately 7m apart.

6.3 The Post-Medieval to Modern Period

The latest activity on the site is represented by a rectangular possible agricultural structure (Building 5) and five pits. The foundations for the building were cut from above the subsoil; the eastern wall trench was dug deeper than the west and south wall. This coincided with a dip in the land surface over the *Phase 1.2* Roman boundary ditch sequence. The topsoil layer sealing this wall and ditch was considerably deeper than over the remainder of the area. This indicates that the levelling of the site took place after the demolition of this structure. The building was probably 18th or 19th century in date and was presumably demolished before the construction of the school and the levelling of the field behind it. The structure was not recorded on the 1815 enclosure map (predating the school), nor on the 1st edition OS map for the parish, compiled after the school was built.

Four of the pits probably predate the construction of the School building in the 19th century, however the large unexcavated pit in Area E contained modern rubbish including steel fragments and was probably 20th century in date

7 Conclusions

The evidence recovered for the Roman period within the development area adds considerably to the understanding of Feltwell within its landscape. The boundaries and enclosures support the interpretation that there was an agricultural settlement in the vicinity and the substantial structural remains and large quantity of tile present indicate that at least one large building was nearby and possibly also a tile kiln. In all likelihood this agricultural settlement was associated with the putative villa and the bath house at Glebe Farm. The 3rd to 4th century date range for the activity within the development area corresponds with that of the Glebe Farm bath house and the assemblage was comparable with that from the better attested 4th century villa at Oulsham Drove 2km to the north-west (Gurney 1986, 1-14). Although small in scale this picture of a developing agricultural settlement adds

to the understanding of the organization of the late Romano-British countryside in Norfolk.

The excavations provided no further significant information about the immediate post-Roman period, although the two residual sherds of early to mid Saxon pottery in later Saxon/early medieval contexts might indicate that earlier Saxon settlement was present in the vicinity.

In the 11th and 12th century this area was included within the late Saxon/Norman village of Feltwell with three small buildings present. The two sunken featured buildings perhaps represent the most significant outcome of the excavation because they are unparalleled within their context and raise questions about settlement and building types in the late Saxon period.

The similarity of Building 4 to Building A from Brandon Road, Thetford (Dallas 1993) suggests that the occupation was probably contemporary and perhaps similar in status.

The later medieval activity was restricted to field boundaries with settlement within the village shifting away from this area. The modern use of the site was predominantly restricted to rubbish disposal and probably postdates the use of the area as a school playing field in the 19th and early 20th century.

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Appendix 1: Context Information

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Width (M)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Profile	Side	Base
1.1	A	2313	cut	pit	structure	0.5	0.6	0.22	-	circular	U	steep	flat
		2315	cut	ditch		1.5	0.62	0.18	-	curvilinear	wide U	gradual	concave
		2348	cut	ditch		0.85	1.28	0.48	e/w	linear	U	steep	concave
		2373	cut	ditch		0	0.56	0.23	ne/sw	linear	U	steep	?
		2375	cut	ditch	use	0	0.4	0.06	e/w	linear	flat based U	steep	concave
		2379	cut	ditch		0.9	0.8	0.42	e/w	linear	U	steep	concave
		2430	cut	oven?		0.6	0.4	0.23	n/s	linear	U	steep	flat
	B	2032	cut	pit	storage	1	0.82	0.24	-	sub-circular	-	?	concave
		2035	cut	ditch	boundary	1	2	0.98	n/s	linear	U	vertical	flat
		2038	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.66	0.62	n/s	linear	wide U	steep	flat
		2040	cut	pit	storage	1	0.78	0.57	-	amorphous	U	steep	concave
		2042	cut	ditch	boundary	0			n/s	linear	irregular V	stepped	flat
		2044	cut	ditch	boundary	1			n/s	linear	U	steep	irregular
		2045	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.68	0.54	n/s	linear	U	vertical	flat
		2046	cut	ditch	boundary		0.72	0.82	-	amorphous	U	steep	flat
		2054	cut	pit		0.4	0.4	0.4	nnw/sse	linear	U	vertical	irregular
		2056	cut	pit		0.5	1.15	0.74	sw/ne	curvilinear	U	steep	concave
		2059	cut	pit		0			ne/sw	curvilinear	U	steep	concave
		2119	cut	ditch	boundary	0.4	0.89	0.19	n/s	linear	wide U	gradual	concave
		2124	cut	pit		1	0.96	0.5	n/s	sub-circular	wide U	steep	concave
		2139	cut	pit	storage	1	2.5	0.16	-	sub-circular	U	steep	flat
		2194	cut	pit		0			n/s ?	circular	U	e steep, w vertical	concave
		2196	cut	pit		0		0.16	-	circular	?	mod	?
	C	2321	cut	pit		0	0.8	0.8	U	sub-circular		vertical	flat
		2378	cut	ditch		0.9	4.2	0.6	nw/se	linear	wide based U	e mod/straight, w steep/straight	flat
	1.2	A											

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Width (M)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Profile	Side	Base	
	B	2398	cut	ditch		0.5	0.57	0.18	ene/wsw	linear	wide U	steep	flat	
		2030	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.84	0.24	ne/s	curvilinear	wide U	e side steep, w side gradual	concave	
		2081	cut	ditch		0.8	0.42	0.14	nne/ssw	linear	U	steep	concave	
		2085	cut	ditch	enclosure	0	1.05	0.58	n/s then e/w	linear	wide U	vertical then steep	concave	
		2086	cut	ditch	boundary	1	2.14	0.53	e/w	linear	wide V	straight	concave	
		2116	cut	ditch		0				linear		same as 2081		
		2121	cut	ditch	enclosure	0			n/s	linear	U	mod	concave	
		2126	cut	ditch		1.03	0.3	0.18	n/s	linear	U	steep	concave	
		2148	cut	ditch	boundary	4	0.58	0.4	n/s	linear	-		sloping e/w	
	2151	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.8	0.52	n/s	linear	complex	steep	concave		
	E	2331	cut	ditch	drainage	8	0.8	0.3	n/s	linear	U	steep	irregular	
		2340	cut	ditch	drainage	3.5	0.6	0.35	n/s		U	nr vertical	flat - concave	
		2410	cut	ditch	drainage	0				see 2340				
	1.3	A	2216	cut	foundation trench		0			-	sub-circular	complex U	convex	irregular
			2218	cut	posthole	structural	0							
2220			cut	posthole		0			-	sub-circular	U	vertical	concave	
2262			cut	ditch	hedge ditch	0	0.4	0.16	e/w	linear	U	steep	flat	
2382			cut	ditch		0.9	0.5	0.22	e/w	linear	U	steep	flat	
2433			cut	posthole	structure	0.8	0.75	0.65	-	sub-circular	U	nr vertical	concave	
B		2072	cut	ditch	boundary	25	0.9	0.25	e/w	linear	flat U	sloping, 45 degrees	flat	
		2130	cut	ditch	structural	0.55	0.23	0.09		linear	U	shallow	concave	
		2132	cut	ditch	structural	0.38	0.25	0.06	e/w	linear	U	shallow	concave	
		2141	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.44	0.36	wsw/ene	linear	V ?	steep	-	
2147	cut	pit		0.25	0.3	0.14	?	sub-circular	?	steep	flat			
1.4	A	2185	cut	pit	storage	0	2.75	0.9	nw/se	sub-circular	U	vertical	flat	
		2190	cut	Natural		0								
		2208	cut	Natural		0			-	rectangular	U	concave, 45 degrees	irregular	
		2238	cut	pit	quarry	0.6	0.35	0.68				nr vertical	unknown	
		2240	cut	pit	quarry	0	3	0.7	w/e	sub-circular	complex	w steep, e stepped	flat	
		2248	cut	pit	quarrying	8	2.02	0.62	e/w?		irregular U	irregular	irregular	
		2265	cut	pit	quarrying	0	1.8	0.6	-	circular	U	steep	concave	

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Width (M)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Profile	Side	Base		
		2266	cut	pit		3	1.8	0.55	-	circular	U	steep	concave		
		2271	cut	pit	quarry	0.7	1	0.61	-	circular	-	steep, 50degrees	flat		
		2275	cut	pit			0.95	0.35	0.42	-	-	-	nr vertical	flattish	
		2277	cut	pit			0			unknown	sub-circular	unknown	unknown	unknown	
		2384	cut	ditch			0	0.48	0.28	ne/sw	linear	U	steep	concave	
	B	2018	cut	pit		foundation	1.12	1.05	0.51	-	rectangular	half U	vertical, west side gradual	flat	
		2020	cut	pit			0.55	0.78	0.1	sw/ne	sub-circular	v.wide U	gradual	concave	
		2028	cut		foundation trench	structural	1.6	0.7	0.7	n/s	rectangular	U	w side vertical, e side gradual/steep	concave	
		2066	cut		foundation trench	structural	1.2	0.94	0.65	n/s	rectangular	flat U	e+w sides vertical, s side steep	flat	
		2075	cut		pit	storage	0	3	0.7	-	circular	U	n sloping, w undercut	flattish	
		2095	cut		pit	storage	0.7	0.55	0.55	-	amorphous		vertical	concave	
		2097	cut		pit?		0			-	sub-circular	flat based V	steep 50degrees	flattish	
		2099	cut		pit		0.55	0.55	0.4	-	amorphous	U	nr vertical, stepped to N	concave	
		2103	cut		pit?		0.2	0.18	0.4	-	amorphous	-	steep 60 degrees	unknown	
		2105	cut		pit		1	0.45	0.5	e/w ?	amorphous	?	nr vertical	?	
		2109	cut		pit	storage	0			n/s	sub-circular	irregular	steep	flattish	
		2128	cut		ditch		0.25	0.44	0.24	e/w	linear	?	steep	?	
		2143	cut		pit	storage	0			-	sub-circular	wide U	gradual	concave	
	D	2234	cut		pit	quarrying	1	6.2	0.65	-	amorphous	?	variable	flattish	
	E	2412	cut		pit		1.5	1	0.35	n/s	rectangular		concave		
		2414	cut		pit		0			-	circular	-	steep	unknown	
		2473	cut		pit	storage	1.5	1.2	0.8	-	sub-circular	U	vertical	flat	
	1.5	A	2258	cut		ditch	hedge ditch	0	0.45	0.12	e/w	linear	flat based U	nr vertical	irregular
			2260	cut		ditch	hedge ditch	0	0.65	0.35	e/w	linear	complex	steep to gradual	convex
			2310	cut		ditch	boundary	1	0.16	0.15	e/w	linear	U	steep	concave
2317			cut		ditch		1	0.45	0.13	e/w	linear	wide U	steep	flattish	
B		2022	cut		ditch	boundary	0.25	0.14	0.14	ene/wsw	linear	unseen	gradual	unseen	
		2024	cut		pit		1.58	1.51	0.38	-	sub-circular	wide U	steep	concave	
		2026	cut		pit		0			n/a	sub-circular	wide U	steep	concave	
		2101	cut		pit?		1.45	0.5	0.13	e/w	sub-circular	flat based V	nr vertical	flattish	
		2154	cut		foundation trench	structural	1.5	0.5	0.7	e/w	rectangular	-	vertical	flattish	

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Width (M)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Profile	Side	Base
2.1	A	2157	cut	posthole	structural	0.3	0.26	0.23		rectangular		vertical	flattish
		2172	cut	pit	storage	0			n/s	sub-circular	flat based U	nr vertical	flattish
		2305	cut	pit	quarry	0	2.05	0.82	-	sub-circular	flat based U	nr vertical	flat
	E	2342	cut	pit		1.4	1.25	0.2	sw/ne	sub-rectangular	flat based U	steep	flat
2.2	A	2162	cut	pit	construction	0	1.58	0.82	-	circular	U	steep	flat
		2170	cut	ditch	boundary	0			e/w	linear	U	n vertical, s straight	flat
		2202	cut	ditch	boundary	0			e/w	linear	U	steep	concave
		2204	cut	ditch	boundary	8	1	0.5	e/w	linear	U	steep	concave
		2212	cut	posthole		0			-	rectangular	irregular	vertical	irregular
		2250	cut	posthole	structure	0.46	0.45	0.2	-	sub-circular	U?	s+e steep, n moderate	-
		2298	cut	pit		0			-	circular	U	steep	flat
		2302	cut	pit		0	0.69	0.44	-	circular	U	nr vertical	flat
		2307	cut	pit?	structural	0.8	0.48	0.18	e/w	linear	flat based U	steep	concave
		2309	cut	posthole	structural	0.47	0.35	0.15	-	sub-circular	U	mod	concave
		2326	cut	posthole	structural	0.54	0.52	0.12	-	sub-circular	wide U	mod	concave
		2328	cut	ditch	use	0	1	0.4	e/w	linear	wide U	steep	concave
		2330	cut	pit	storage	0		0.7	-	sub-circular	U	concave	flat
		2353	cut	posthole	structural	0.75	0.41	0.36	n/a	sub-circular	U	vertical	flat
		2355	cut	posthole	disuse	0.33	0.25	0.15	-	rectangular	irregular	n steep, other gradual	irregular
		2357	cut	posthole	structure	0	0.24	0.3	n/a	sub-circular	U	vertical	flat
		2359	cut	pit	structure	0.48	0.46	0.39	-	square	flat based U	vertical	flat
		2365	cut	post pipe	construction	0.2	0.2	0.25	-	sub-circular	U ?	vertical	concave
		2367	cut	posthole	structure	0.3	0.14	0.15	-	rectangular	flat based U	vertical	flat
		2369	cut	post pipe	structure	0.14	0.14	0.4	-	square	flat based U	vertical	flat
	2371	cut	pit	use	0		0.26	-	sub-circular	U	gradual	concave	
	2401	cut	posthole		0.4	0.39	0.28	-	sub-circular	U	nr vertical	flat	
	B	2062	cut	posthole	disuse	0.46	0.38	0.2	-	sub-rectangular	U	vertical	concave
2135		cut	posthole	structural	0	0.4	0.18	-	sub-rectangular	flat U	steep	flattish	
2137		cut	posthole	structural	0	0.25	0.08	-	square	flat U	steep	flattish	

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Width (M)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Profile	Side	Base
		2174	cut	ditch		0			ene/wsw	linear	wide U	mod	concave
	D	2228	cut	sunken featured building	sfb	1	3.4	0.43	-		-flat based V	steep, 60 dregrees	flat
		2254	cut	sunken featured building	use - sfb	2.9	1.4	0.26					
		2285	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.95	0.9	0.5	n/s	linear	V	mod. 40 degrees	tapered
	E	2333	cut	ditch	boundary	3.5	2.5	0.8				nr vertical	flat
		2345	cut	ditch	boundary	1.4	0.9	0.34	e/w	linear	flat based V	mod 40 degrees	flat
		2387	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.3	0.15	n/s	linear	flat based V	gentle	flat
		2389	cut	ditch	boundary	1.5	1.1	0.36	n/s	linear	flat based V	gradual	irregular
		2403	cut	pit		1.3	1.1	0.47	-	sub-circular	flat based U	nr vertical	flat
		2405	cut	ditch	enclosure				n/s	linear	?	?	?
		2409	cut	ditch	enclosure		0.8	0.25	n/s	linear	U	concave	concave
		2449	cut	posthole	structural	0.3	0.2	0.46	-	sub-circular	flat based U	vertical	flat
		2451	cut	sunken featured building	structure	3.2	2.2	0.22	-	sub-rectangular	flat based U	steep	flat
		2458	cut	posthole		0	0.6	0.2	-	square	flat based U	vertical	flat
		2460	cut	posthole	structural	0.4	0.35	0.23	-	sub-circular	U	nr vertical	flat
		2461	cut	posthole	structural	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	sub-rectangular	flat based U	vertical	flat
		2463	cut	foundation trench	structural	1.5	1.4	0.1	-	sub-rectangular	flat based U	gradual	flattish
		2468	cut	beam slot	structural	0.7	0.37	0.2	e/w	linear	flat based U	vertical	flat
		2470	cut	beam slot	structural	0.75	0.39	0.16	e/w	linear	flat based U	-	flat
		2474	cut	beam slot		0.96	0.34	0.12	n/s	linear	U	steep	concave
		2476	cut	posthole	structural	0.2	0.15	0.16	nw/se	sub-rectangular	U	steep	flat
		2478	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.18	0.04	-	circular	flat based U	grasual	flat
		2480	cut	beam slot	structural	0.9	0.3	0.05	n/s	linear	wide U	gradual	flattish
		2482	cut	posthole	structural	0.6	0.5	0.08	-	sub-circular	V	20 degrees	flat
		2484	cut	posthole	structural	0.45	0.4	0.16	-	sub-circular	V	mod 30 degrees	concave
		2486	cut	posthole	structural	0.5	0.3		-	sub-rectangular	U	steep, 80 degrees	flat

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Width (M)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Profile	Side	Base		
		2493	cut	posthole	structural	0.4	0.33	0.26	-	sub-circular	U	steep	concave		
		2495	cut	ditch		2	0.3	0.1	ene/wsw	linear	U/irregular	gradual	irregular		
		2497	cut	floor?	structural	1.5	1.2	0.12	nnw/sse	sub-rectangular	flat based U	steep	flat		
		2500	cut	posthole	boundary	0.35	0.34	0.2	-	circular	U	steep	concave		
		2502	cut	ditch	boundary	0.65	0.45	0.14	e/w	linear	irregular	mod	irregular		
		2.3	A	2161	cut	ditch	boundary	0.93	0.63	0.19	nw/se	linear	U	shallow	concave
		2180	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.6	0.44	0.06	n/s	linear	wide U	gradual	concave		
		2198	cut	ditch	hedge	3.6	0.7	0.08	n/s	linear	irregular	irregular	irregular		
2200	cut	ditch	hedge	0.8	0.7	0.1	n/s	linear	irregular	irregular	irregular				
2210	cut	ditch	boundary	0			n/s	linear	U	concave	irregular				
2421	cut	posthole	boundary	0.48	0.4	0.14	-	linear	U	mod	concave				
2425	cut	ditch		0.6	0.5	0.12	s/n	linear	V	irregular	irregular				
2445	cut	ditch	boundary	0	0.46	0.14	n/s	curvilinear	U	mod	flat				
	E	2347	cut	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.75	0.14	n/s	linear	irregular	irregular	irregular		
3	B	2003	cut	Foundation trench	structure	7	0.5		n/s	linear	-	-	-		
2005		cut	Foundation trench	structural	6.5	0.5		e/w	same as 2003						
2007		cut	Foundation trench	structural	4	0.5			same as 2003						
2068		cut	pit	structural	0.45	0.48	0.18	n/s	rectangular	flat U	w+s sides steep, e sidevertical	unknown			
2070		cut	stake hole	structural	0.09	0.08	0.15	-	rectangular	unknown	vertical	unknown			
2088		cut	pit	structural	0	1.4	0.63		rectangular	U	nr vertical	concave			
	D	2297	cut	posthole	structure	0	36	14	-	sub-circular	U	ssteep, 65 degrees	concave		
	E	2466	cut	ditch		0									
unphased	A	2159	cut	ditch	boundary	0.9	1.2	0.27	ne/sw	linear	round based V	shallow	concave		
2178		cut	posthole	structural	0.55	0.35	0.27	-	sub-circular	U	vertical	concave			
2182		cut	posthole	structural	0.6	0.51	0.3	-	sub-circular	U	nr vertical	concave			
2184		cut	post pipe	structural	0			-	circular	V	vertical	concave			
2214		cut	pit	storage	0	0.65	0.15	-	circular		concave	wide U			
2245		cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.24	0.17	n/s	amorphous	unknown	steep	flat			
2287	cut	pit		0.6	0.6	0.17	E/W	sub-rectangular	U	STRAIGHT, STEEP	FLAT				

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Width (M)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Profile	Side	Base
		2289	cut	pit		0.7	0.5	0.09	-	sub-rectangular	wide V	straight, steep	flat
		2291	cut	pit		0.25	0.35		-	sub-circular	wide V	straight, steep	flat
		2293	cut	pit	use	0	0.8	0.16	-	circular	flat based U	steep	concave
		2324	cut	pit		0	0.64	0.29	unknown	sub-circular	U	mod?	concave
		2396	cut	posthole		0	0.22	0.14	-	circular	U	vertical	flattish
		2419	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.65	0.59	0.29	nw/se	linear	U	steep	flat
		2423	cut	posthole	structure	0.45	0.16	0.09	-	rectangular	-	mod	unknown
		2427	cut	posthole	structure	0.25	0.25	0.34					
		2434	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.19	0.22	U	square		vertical	flat
		2436	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.32	0.15		sub-circular	U	vertical	flat
		2438	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.37	0.22	-	circular	U	vertical	concave
		2440	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.28	0.21	-	sub-circular	U	steep	concave
	B	2010	cut	Posthole		0			-	sub-circular	U	steep 75degrees	concave
		2012	cut	pit?	use	0.72	0.7	0.14	-	sub-rectangular	irregular V	steep	uneven
		2016	cut	stake hole	structure	0.25	0.24	0.13	-	sub-circular	U	steep, 65 degrees	concave
		2079	cut	pit	storage	1	0.86	0.3	n/s	sub-circular	U	steep	concave
		2134	cut	posthole		0.27	0.3	0.14		circular	U	steep	concave
		2222	cut	pit		1.13	0.75	0.2	ne/sw	circular	irregular	mod	irregular
	C	2447	cut	pit		0		0.35	-	sub-rectangular	wide U	steep	flattish
	D	2236	cut	ditch	enclosure	0			sw/ne	linear	flat based V	moderate, 40degrees	flat
		2256	cut	pit	structure	0.5	0.45	0.18	-	sub-circular	flat based V	steep, 80 degrees	flat
		2282	cut	posthole	structural	0.7	0.75	0.35	-	sub-circular	U	steep, 70 degrees	concave
		2295	cut	posthole	structure	0	44	18	-	sub-circular	V	steep	tapered
	E	2361	cut	post pipe	structure	0.55	0.29	0.37	-	sub-rectangular	U	vertical	concave
		2363	cut	posthole	structure	0.85	0.5	0.4	-	sub-rectangular	U	nr vertical	flat
		2391	cut	posthole	structure	0.75	0.4	0.39	-	sub-circular	V	steep, 80 degrees	tapered
		2393	cut	posthole	structure	0.45	0.4	0.21	-	sub-circular	flat based V	variable	flat

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Width (M)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Profile	Side	Base
		2395	cut	posthole	structure	0.6	0.5	0.26	-	sub-rectangular	U	steep, 80 degrees	flat
		2407	cut	pit		0	0.8	0.3	-	sub-circular	complex	e steep, w shallow	concave
		2416	cut	ditch		0	0.35	0.13	n/s	linear	U	gradual	concave
		2442	cut	pit?		1	0.95	0.18	ne/sw	sub-rectangular	V	shallow	tapered
		2452	cut	pit		0				sub rectangular	flat based U	steep	flat
		2489	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.42	0.16	-	circular	flat based U	steep	flattish
		2491	cut	posthole	structural	0	0.33	0.16	-	circular	U	gradual	concave
		2504	cut	pit	eroded hollow	0.65	1.9	0.1	-	sub-circular	-	shallow	irregular

Table 1: Cut descriptions by Phase and Area

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component
1.1	A	2314	fill	pit	2313		mid yellow brown	friable	sandy silt	Mod crushed chalk fragments
		2316	fill	ditch	2315		mid greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	rare chalk, occ large flint
		2349	fill	ditch	2348		mid yellowish brown	friable	sandy silt	freq chalk, peagrit
		2350	fill	ditch	2348		mid greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	freq chalk, freq peagrit
		2372	fill	ditch	2373	use	mid brown	rare chalk	silty	friable
		2374	fill	ditch	2375	disuse	dark greyish brown	loose	silty clay	rare chalk
		2380	fill	ditch	2379		pale brownish yellow	compact	sandy silt	freq flint and chalk
		2381	fill	ditch	2379		mid yellowish brown	friable	sandy silt	mod chalk towards base
		2428	fill	oven?	2430	disuse	dark brownish grey	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2429	fill	oven?	2430	use	mid orangey red	compact	clay	
	B	2031	fill	pit	2032	storage	dark greyish brown	loose	silt	freq small chalk frags
		2033	fill	ditch	2035	boundary	mid greyish brown	loose	silt	freq chalk
		2034	fill	ditch	2035	boundary	mid orangey brown	1mx1.8mx0.52m	freq redeposited chalk	loose
		2036	fill	ditch	2038	boundary	dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2037	fill	ditch	2038	boundary	mid orangy brown	compact	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2039	fill	pit	2040	storage	dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2041	fill	ditch	2042	boundary	pale brownish orange	compact	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2043	fill	ditch	2044	boundary	as 2036			
		2047	fill	ditch	2038	boundary	pale orangey brown	compact	silty sand	freq chalk
		2048	fill	ditch	2035	boundary	pale orangey brown	compact	sandy silt	-
		2049	fill	ditch	2038	boundary	same as 2036			
		2050	fill	ditch	2044	boundary	same as 2037			
		2051	fill	ditch	2045	boundary	dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	rare chalk
		2052	fill	ditch	2046	boundary	same as 2037			
		2053	fill	ditch	2046	boundary	same as 2039			
		2055	fill	pit	2054	disuse	greyish white, yellowish brown	friable	sandy silt, chalk	freq chalk
		2057	fill	pit	2056	disuse	pale yellowish brown	loose	silty sand	rare chalk frags
2058	fill	pit	2056		mid greyish brown	loose	silty sand	occ chalk frags		
2060	fill	pit	2059	disuse	pale yellowish brown	loose	silty sand	occ small chalk frags		
2061	fill	pit	2059		mid yellowish brown	loose	silty sand	occ small chalk frags		

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component
1.4		2217	fill	posthole	2218		same as 2122			
		2219	fill	posthole	2220		pale brown	compacted	silty clay	rare flint
		2261	fill	ditch	2262		mid yellowish brown	-	silty sand	occ chalk
		2280	fill	foundation trench	2216	structural	pale brown	soft	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2383	fill	ditch	2382		mid reddish brown	friable	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2431	fill	posthole	2433		midorangey brown	compact	silty sand	freq chalk
		2432	fill	posthole	2433		dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	mod chalk
	B	2071	fill	ditch	2072	boundary	pale olive brown	compacted	silty clay	occ small chalk and flint
		2129	fill	ditch	2130	disuse	pale greyish brown	friable	silty clay	occ chalk frags
		2131	fill	ditch	2132	disuse	same as 2129			
		2142	fill	ditch	2141	storage	mid greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	rare chalk and flint
		2146	fill	pit	2147	disuse	mid greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	rare chalk frags
	A	2167	fill	pit	2185	disuse	dark greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	occ stone and chalk frags, charcoal lenses towards base
		2186	fill	pit	2185	disuse	pale grey	soft	silty clay	freq chalk
		2187	fill	pit	2185	disuse	pale yellowish brown	firm	chalk	-
		2188	fill	pit	2185	disuse	dark greyish brown	-	sandy clay	chalk
		2189	fill	pit	2185	disuse	mid grey	firm	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2191	fill	Natural	2190					
		2205	fill	pit	2185	disuse	mid greyish brown - pale yellowish brown		sand	
2206		fill	Natural	2208		dark greyish brown	compacted	silty sand	occ flints, occ chalk	
2207		fill	Natural	2208		pale-mid bown	loose	silty clay	occ chalk	
2239		fill	pit	2238	disuse	mid grey brown to yellowish brown	-	sandy clay	chalk	
2241		fill	pit	2240	disuse	dark greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	rare flint and chalk	
2242		fill	pit	2240	disuse	mid grey	firm	sandy clay	occ chalk and charcoal	
2243	fill	pit	2240	disuse	dark greyish brown	firm	sandy clay	-		
2244	fill	pit	2240	disuse	mid orangey yellow	compact	sandy silty clay	chalk		
2247	fill	pit	2248	disuse	pale orangey brown	soft	silty sand	occ natural		
2252	fill	pit	2248	disuse	mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	mod natural		
2263	fill	pit	2265		mid yellowish brown	loose	silty sand	mod chalk		
2264	fill	pit	2265		pale yellowish brown	compact	chalky silty	chalk		

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component
		2267	fill	pit	2266	quarry	pale yellowish brown	firm	sandy silt	chalk
		2268	fill	pit	2266		pale yellowish brown	firm	sandy clay	chalk
		2269	fill	pit	2266	disuse	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy clay	occ chalk
		2270	fill	pit	2266	disuse	pale greyish brown	firm	sandy clay	-
		2272	fill	pit	2271	disuse		firm		
		2273	fill	pit	2271	disuse	mid orangey grey	firm	chalk	
		2274	fill	pit	2271	disuse	mid grey	firm	sandy clay	occ chalk
		2276	fill	pit	2275	disuse	mid grey	firm	sandy clay	occ chalk
		2278	fill	pit	2277	disuse	dark greyish brown	firm	sandy clay	occ chalk
		2279	fill	pit	2266	disuse	pale yellowish brown	firm	sandy clay	chalk
		2385	fill	ditch	2384		mid greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2507	fill	pit	2238		mid greyish brown		silty clay	freq chalk flecks
		2508	fill	pit	2238		mid greyish brown		silty clay	occ chalk
	B	2017	fill	pit	2018		brownish white	hard	chalky silt	freq crushed chalk,occ flint nodules, rare charcoal to base
		2019	fill	pit	2020	foundation	brownish white	compact	silty chalk	freq small and med chalk frags
		2027	fill	foundation trench	2028	foundation	brownish white	compact	silty chalk	freq chalk rubble
		2065	fill	foundation trench	2066	structural	as 2027	hard		
		2092	fill	pit	2075	storage	dark greyish brown	compact	sandy silt	occ small chalk and flint pebbles
		2096	fill	pit	2095	disuse	mid greyish brown	firm	clay	sand
		2098	fill	pit?	2097	disuse	mid brown	loose	sandy clay	occ chalk
		2100	fill	pit	2099	disuse	mid brown	firm	sandy clay	
		2104	fill	pit?	2103	disuse	mid yellowish brown + mid brown	loose	silty clayey sand	
		2106	fill	pit	2105	disuse	mid brown	firm	sandy clay	
		2107	fill	pit	2105	post pad				small chalk frags
		2108	fill	pit	2105	disuse	mid yellowish brown to mid brown		clayey sand	
		2110	fill	pit	2109	disuse	mid yellowish brown	friable	sandy silt	mod smallchalk and frags
		2111	fill	pit	2109	disuse	mid yellowish brown	friable	sandy silt	freq small chalk fras rare flint frags
		2112	fill	pit	2109	disuse	mid greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	chalk pea grit
		2113	fill	pit	2109	disuse	mid greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	chalk pea grit
		2114	fill	pit	2109	disuse	dark greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	rare chalk pea grit

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component	
1.5	D	2127	fill	ditch	2128	disuse	mid greyish brown	friable	clayey silt	rare peagrit and small chalk	
		2144	fill	pit	2143	storage	mid greyish brown	loose to friable	sandy silt	occ chalk, flink pebbles	
		2145	fill	pit	2143	storage	dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk, flink pebbles	
		2229	fill	pit	2234	disuse	dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk	
		2230	fill	pit	2234	diuse	pale greyish brown	loose	sandy silt and chalk	freq chalk	
		2231	fill	pit	2234	disuse	pale greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	freq chalk	
		2232	fill	pit	2234	disuse	same as 2230				
	E	2413	fill	pit	2412			mid brown		sandy clay	occ chalk
		2415	fill	pit	2414			mid greyish brown		sandy clay	freq chalk
		2471	fill	pit	2473			dark greyish brown		sandy silt	freq chalk
		2472	fill	pit	2473			mid greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	freq chalk
	A	A	2257	fill	ditch	2258		mid yellowish brown	-	silty sand	occ chalk
			2259	fill	ditch	2260		pale greyish brown	loose	silty sand	-
			2311	fill	ditch	2310		dark greyish brown	-	sandy silt	occ chalk
			2318	fill	ditch	2317		dark greyish brown	-	sandy silt	rare chalk
		B	2021	fill	ditch	2022	disuse	yellowish brown	firm	sandy silt	occ pebbles
2023			fill	pit	2024	disuse	orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	occ.small pebbles, rare flint to base	
2025			fill	pit	2026	disuse	orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	freq med flint, occ flint nodules to base, occ chalk	
2073			fill	pit	2154		dark greyish brown	friable	silty clay	occ angular flints	
2078			layer	foundation trench	2154	structural	dark grey brown	firm	silty clay	subangular flints	
2093			fill	pit	2154	storage	pale greyish brown	compact	silty clay	occ chlk and flint pebbles	
E	2102	fill	pit?	2101	disuse	mid brown	firm	silty clay			
	2155	fill	foundation trench	2154	structural	pale yellowish brown	firm	chalk			
2156	fill	posthole	2157	structural	dark greyish brown	firm	silty clay	occ chalk			
2.1	A	2171	fill	pit	2172	disuse	mid greyish brown	firm	silty loam	-	
		2304	fill	pit	2305		dark orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	occ resep. Natural, occ pebbles	
	E	2343	fill	pit	2342		dark greyish brown	-	sandy clay	freq chalk	
2.2	A	2163	fill	pit	2162	disuse	brownish orange	firm	sandy chalk	occ brown silt lenses	
		2164	fill	pit	2162	disuse	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	occ chalk, mod charcoal lenses	
		2165	fill	pit	2162	disuse	dark yellowish brown	soft	sandy silt	mod chalk	
		2166	fill	pit	2162	disuse	mid yellowish brown	firm	sandy silt	occ chalk	
		2168	fill	ditch	2170	disuse	dark yellowish brown	firm	silty loam	occ chalk	

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component
		2169	fill	ditch	2170	disuse	yellow and dark greyish brown	firm	silty loam	
		2175	fill	pit	2162		dark orangey brown	soft	silt	mod chalk
		2176	fill	pit	2162	disuse	dark orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	mod chalk
		2201	fill	ditch	2202	boundary	yellowish brown	loose	clayey silt	mod chalk
		2203	fill	ditch	2204	boundary	mid yellowish brown	firm	clayey sand	occ chalk, occ stones
		2211	fill	posthole	2212		dark grey brown	soft	silty clay	occ flint, occ chalk
		2249	fill	posthole	2250	disuse	mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	mod natural
		2251	layer	occupation layer	0	trample	mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	mod natural
		2299	fill	pit	2298		mid yellowish brown	-	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2300	fill	pit	2298		pale greyish yellow	-	sandy silt	mod chalk, freq pea grit
		2301	fill	pit	2298		mid greyish brown	-	sandy silt	occ chalk, freq pea grit
		2303	fill	pit	2302		dark greyish brown	-	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2306	fill	pit?	2307		mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	occ re-dep. Natural, mod flint
		2308	fill	posthole	2309		mid greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	freq re-dep. natural, mod flint
		2325	fill	posthole	2326		mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	mod chalk
		2327	fill	ditch	2328		dark greyish brown	friable	silt	occ chalk
		2329	fill	pit	2330		dark greyish brown	friable	silt	freq chalk
		2352	fill	posthole	2353		pale yellowish brown	firm	sandy silt	mod flint, occ chalk
		2354	fill	posthole	2355		dark orangey brown	firm	silt	occ flint , mod chalk
		2356	fill	posthole	2357		mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	freq flint
		2358	fill	pit	2359		mid orangey brown	soft	sandy silt	occ pebbles and chalk
		2364	fill	post pipe	2365		pale orangey brown		silty sand	freq sand, mod pebbles
		2366	fill	posthole	2367		dark brown dark brown	firm	silt	occ pebbles
		2368	fill	post pipe	2369		pale yellowish brown	loose	silty sand	mod pebbles
		2370	fill	pit	2371	rubbish	dark greyish brown	loose	silt	rare chalk
		2400	fill	posthole	2401		pale yellowish brown	firm	sandy clay	occ pebbles, freq chalk
		2505	fill	pit	2330		mid yellowish brown		silty clay	freq chalk
		2506	fill	ditch	2328		unrecorded			
	B	2063	fill	posthole	2062	disuse	mid greyish brown	friable	silty sand	mod chalk frags
		2064	fill	posthole	2062	structural	mid greyish brown	loose	silty sand	rare chalk flecks
		2115	fill	pit	2109	disuse	dark greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	chalk pea grit
		2136	fill	posthole	2135	disuse	pale greyish brown	friable	silty sand	occ chalk flecks

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component
		2138	fill	posthole	2137	structural	mid yellowish brown	friable	silty sand	occ chalk flecks
		2173	fill	ditch	2174	disuse	dark orangey brown	soft	sandy silt	occ chalk
	D	2226	fill	sunken featured building	2228		dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ charcoal
		2227	fill	sunken featured building	2228	sfb floor	pale greyish brown	compact	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2233	fill	pit	2234	occupation	pale yellowish brown	compact	chalk	silty lenses
		2253	fill	sunken featured building	2254		same as 2227			
		2283	fill	ditch	2285	disuse	dark greyish brown	compact	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2284	fill	ditch	2285	disuse	mid greyish brown	compact	sandy silt	freq chalk
	E	2334	fill	ditch	2333		mid brown	-	clayey sand	-
		2335	fill	ditch	2333		mid brown	-	clayey sand	-
		2336	fill	ditch	2333		mid greyish brown	-	sandy clay	gravel
		2337	fill	ditch	2333		mid brown	firm	clay	occ chalk
		2338	fill	ditch	2333		mid greyish brown	-	sandy clay	chalk towards upper horizon
		2339	fill	ditch	2333		mid brown		sandy clay	rare flint, occ chalk
		2344	fill	ditch	2345		mid greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	rare chalk
		2386	fill	ditch	2387		dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2388	fill	ditch	2389		dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2402	fill	pit	2403		dark brown	friable	silty sand	freq chalk
		2448	fill	posthole	2449		as 2459			
		2450	fill	sunken featured building	2451		brown	soft	clayey slit	
		2456	fill	posthole	2458		mid brownish grey	friable	silty clay	freq gravel
		2457	fill	posthole	2458		mid yellowish, pinkish brown		chalky clay	
		2459	fill	posthole	2460		mid yellowish brown	friable	silty clay	freq chalk
		2462	fill	posthole	2461		same as 2459			
		2464	fill	foundation trench	2463		brown		clayey silt	soft
		2467	fill	beam slot	2468		same as 2469			
		2469	fill	beam slot	2470		dark brown	firm	sandy silt	mod chalk
		2475	fill	beam slot	2474		mid orangey brown		clayey silt	mod chalk
		2477	fill	posthole	2476		mid orangey brown		clayey silt	mod chalk

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component
		2479	fill	posthole	2478		same as 2475			
		2481	fill	beam slot	2480		same as 2475			
		2483	fill	posthole	2482		mid brownish grey	friable	sandy silt	mod chalk
		2485	fill	posthole	2484		same as 2485			
		2487	fill	posthole	2486		mid greyish brown	friable	clayey silt	rare chalk
		2494	fill	posthole	2493		dark greyish brown		sandy silt	
		2496	fill	ditch	2495		mid brown		sandy clay	freq chalk
		2498	fill	floor?	2497		mid greyish brown		clay	chalk frags
		2499	fill	posthole	2500		dark brown	firm	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2501	fill	ditch	2502		mid orangish brown	loose	chalky silt	freq chalk
2.3	A	2160	fill	ditch	2161	disuse	mid greyish brown	friable	clayey slit	occ chalk, rare pea grit
		2179	fill	ditch	2180	disuse	mid yellowish brown	soft	sandy silt	mod chalk
		2197	fill	ditch	2198	hedge	mid yellowish brown	loose	clayey sand	occ chalk
		2199	fill	ditch	2200	hedge	mid yellowish brown	loose	clayey sand	occ chalk
		2209	fill	ditch	2210	boundary	pale brown	occ chalk	silty clay	occ flint
		2420	fill	posthole	2421		mid orangey brown	soft		mod redeposited natural
		2424	fill	ditch	2425		dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2444	fill	ditch	2445		dark orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	mod chalk
	D	2223	fill	sunken featured building	2228	disuse	dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	freq chalk + flint
		2224	fill	sunken featured building	2228	disuse	pale grey	mod	sandy silt	freq chalk
2225		fill	sunken featured building	2228	disuse	dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	freq chalk	
2237		fill	sunken featured building	2254	disuse - sfb	same as 2223				
E	2346	fill	ditch	2347		dark brownish grey	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk	
3	All	2000	layer	Topsoil	0	agriculture	dark greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	mod small chalk frags, mod charcoal flecks
		2001	layer	Subsoil	0	agriculture	mid yellow brown	friable	sandy silt	mod chalk frags
	B	2004	fill	Foundation trench	2003	structure	chalk, rare flint frags	?	0.30mx0.15m largest flint	rough hewn
		2006	fill	Foundation trench	2005	structural	same as 2004			
		2008	fill	Foundation trench	2007	structural	same as 2004			
		2067	fill	pit	2068	disuse	dark greyish brown	loose	silt	occ pebbles, occ chalk frags

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component	
unphased		2069	fill	stake hole	2070	disuse	very dark brown	loose	silt	occ pebbles	
		2089	fill	pit	2088	refuse	mid greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk, frags	
		2090	fill	pit	2088	refuse	pale orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	freq chalk pebbles	
		2091	fill	pit	2088	refuse	dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	rare chalk pebbles	
		D	2296	fill	posthole	2297		dark brownish grey	-	sandy silt	rare chalk
		E	2465	fill	ditch	2466					
		A	2158	fill	ditch	2159	disuse	mid greyish brown	friable	clayey slit	freq chalk, occ pea grit
			2177	fill	posthole	2178	disuse	dark orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	mod chalk
			2181	fill	posthole	2182	use	mid greyish brown	firm	sandy silt	mod chalk
			2183	fill	post pipe	2184	disuse	dark orangey brown	firm	silty sand	occ silt lenses
			2213	fill	pit	2214	storage	dark greyish brown	compacted	silty clay	occ flint
			2246	fill	ditch	2245	disuse	dark greyish brown	firm	silty sand	
			2286	fill	pit	2287	2286	mid brown	mod	clayey silt	freq chalk
			2288	fill	pit	2289		same as 2286			
			2290	fill	pit	2291	disuse	see 2286			
			2292	fill	pit	2293	disuse	dark brown	loose	silt	occ chalk
			2323	fill	pit	2324		mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	mod chalk
			2397	fill	posthole	2396		pale greyish brown	friable	sandy silt	occ chalk
			2418	fill	ditch	2419		mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	rare redeposited natural
			2422	fill	posthole	2423		mid orangey brown	firm	sandy silt	occ pebbles
			2426	fill	posthole	2427		mid greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
			2435	fill	posthole	2434		mid yellowish brown		sandy silt	freq chalk
			2437	fill	posthole	2436		mid yellowish brown		sandy silt	freq chalk
			2439	fill	posthole	2438		mid greyish brown		sandy silt	mod chalk, occ charcoal
			2441	fill	posthole	2440		mid yellowy brown		sandy silt	mod chalk, mod peagrit, occ charcoal
		All	2002	layer	Natural	0		patchy white, yellow, pink	friable	chalk, eroded chalk, silt	occ flint frags
	B	2009	fill	Posthole	2010	disuse	mid brownish grey	loose	sandy silt	occ small angular chalk	
		2011	fill	pit?	2012	disuse	mid greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	mod chalk	
		2015	fill	stake hole	2016	structural	mid grey brown	loose	sandy silt	moderate chalk fragments	
		2080	fill	pit	2079	storage	dark brownish grey	loose	sandy silt	rare chalk flecks	
		2133	fill	posthole	2134	disuse	mid greyish brown	friable	sandy clayey silt	occ chalk and pea grit	
		2221	fill	pit	2222	disuse	pale brown	firm	sandy silt	occ chalk	

Phase	Area	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Function	Colour	Compaction	Fine component	Coarse component
	C	2446	fill	pit	2447		dark greyish brown	compact	silt	freq chalk + pea grit
	D	2235	fill	ditch	2236	disuse	dark brownish grey	loose	sandy sily	freq chalk and charcoal
		2255	fill	pit	2256	disuse	mid orangey brown	loose	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2281	fill	posthole	2282	disuse	mid greyish brown	compact	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2294	fill	posthole	2295		mid greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2312	fill	pit	2256	packing	mid yellowish grey	compact	sandy silt	freq chalk
	E	2351	layer	natural	0	roots	mid orangey grey	loose	sandy silt	freq chalk
		2360	fill	post pipe	2361		mid brownish grey	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2362	fill	posthole	2363		mid orangey brown	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2390	fill	posthole	2391		mid orangey brown	loose	silty sand	rare chalk
		2392	fill	posthole	2393		dark brownish grey	loose	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2394	fill	posthole	2395		mid greyish brown	compact	sandy silt	occ chalk
		2406	fill	pit	2407		dark brown	friable	silt	freq chalk
		2417	fill	ditch	2416		dark grey		sandy clay	-
		2443	fill	pit?	2442		mid brown		sandy clay	
		2453	fill	pit	2452		mid reddish grey	friable	sandy silt	moderate small chalk fragments; rare large chalk fragments
		2490	fill	posthole	2489		mid brown		sandy clay	freq chalk
		2492	fill	posthole	2491		dark grey		sandy clay	
		2503	fill	pit	2504		dark brown		sandy silt	mod chalk
		2074	void	void						
		2488	void	void						
		2013	void	void						
		2014	void	void						
		2076	void	void						
		2077	void	void						
		2094	void	void						
		2322	void	void						
		2454	void	void						
		2455	void	void						

Table 2: Deposit descriptions by Phase and Area

Phase	Context	Within	Area	Feature Type	Category	Function	Spot date	Stratigraphy	Comments
Unphased	2002		All	Natural	layer				
	2009	2010	B	Posthole	fill				
	2010		B	Posthole	cut			Later than <i>Phase 1.1</i> ditch 2038	
	2011	2012	B	pit?	fill				
	2012		B	pit?	cut				Isolated
	2015	2016	B	stakehole	fill	structural			
	2016		B	stakehole	cut	structure		Later than <i>Phase 1.1</i> ditch 2038	
	2079		B	pit	cut	storage			Date too broad to phase
	2080	2079	B	pit	fill	storage	?RB/MED		
	2133	2134	B	posthole	fill				
	2134		B	posthole	cut				Earlier than <i>Phase 1.2</i> gully 2126
	2158	2159	A	ditch	fill				
	2159		A	ditch	cut	boundary			Earlier than <i>Phase 2.3</i> ditch 2161
	2177	2178	A	posthole	fill				
	2178		A	posthole	cut	structural			Isolated
	2181	2182	A	posthole	fill				
	2182		A	posthole	cut	structural			Isolated
	2183	2184	A	postpipe	fill				
	2184		A	postpipe	cut	structural			Isolated
	2213	2214	A	pit	Fill				
	2214		A	pit	cut				Earlier than <i>Phase 1.3</i> foundation 2216
	2221	2222	B	pit	fill			?RB/MED	
	2222		B	pit	cut				Date too broad to phase
	2235	2236	D	ditch	fill			C1-C3	
	2235	2236	D	ditch	fill			C3-C4	
	2236		D	ditch	cut	enclosure			Date too broad to phase
	2245		A	ditch	cut	boundary			Earlier than <i>Phase 1.4</i> pit 2240
	2246	2245	A	ditch	fill				
	2255	2256	D	pit	fill				
	2256			pit	cut	structure			Isolated
	2281	2282	D	posthole	fill				
	2282		D	posthole	cut	structural			Isolated
	2286	2287	A	pit	fill				
	2287		A	pit	cut				Isolated
	2288	2289	A	pit	fill				
	2289		A	pit	cut				Isolated
	2290	2291	A	pit	fill				
	2291		A	pit	cut				Isolated
	2292	2293	A	pit	fill				
	2293		A	pit	cut				Isolated
2294	2295	D	posthole	fill					
2295		D	posthole	cut	structure			Isolated	
2312	2256	D	pit	fill	packing				
2323	2324	A	pit	fill					

Phase	Context	Within	Area	Feature Type	Category	Function	Spot date	Stratigraphy	Comments
	2324		A	pit	cut			Later than <i>Phase 1.4</i> pit 2248; Earlier than <i>Phase 2.2</i> layer 2251	Could be latest Roman or early medieval
	2351		E	natural	layer	roots			Natural deposit
	2360	2361	E	post pipe	fill				
	2361		E	post pipe	cut	structure			Isolated
	2362	2363	E	posthole	fill				
	2363		E	posthole	cut	structure			Isolated
	2390	2391	E	posthole	fill				
	2391		E	posthole	cut	structure		Earlier than <i>Phase 2.2</i> hedge 2389	
	2392	2393	E	posthole	fill				
	2393		E	posthole	cut	structure			Isolated
	2394	2395	E	posthole	fill				
	2395		E	posthole	cut	structure			Isolated
	2396		A	posthole	cut			Earlier than <i>Phase 1.2</i> ditch 2398	
	2397	2396	A	posthole	fill				
	2406	2407	E	pit	fill				
	2407		E	pit	cut				Isolated
	2416		E	ditch	cut				Isolated
	2417	2416	E	ditch	fill				
	2418	2419	A	ditch	fill				
	2419		A	ditch	cut	enclosure			Relationship to 228 and 2423 not visible
	2422	2423	A	posthole	fill				
	2423		A	posthole	cut	structure			Relationship to 228 and 2419 not visible
	2426	2427	A	posthole	fill				
	2427		A	posthole	cut	structure		Later than <i>Phase 1.1</i> flue 2430; Earlier than <i>Phase 2.3</i> hedge 2425	
	2434		A	posthole	cut	structural			Isolated
	2435	2434	A	posthole	fill				
	2436		A	posthole	cut	structural			Isolated
	2437	2436	A	posthole	fill				
	2438		A	posthole	cut	structural			Isolated
	2439	2438	A	posthole	fill				
	2440		A	posthole	cut	structural			Isolated
	2441	2440	A	posthole	fill				
	2442		E	pit?	cut				Isolated
	2443	2442	E	pit?	fill				
	2446	2447	C	pit	fill				
	2447		C	it	cut				Isolated
	2452		E	pit	cut			Earlier than <i>Phase 1.4</i> pit 2403	
	2453	2452	E	pit	fill				
	2489		E	posthole	cut	structural			Isolated
	2490	2489	E	posthole	fill				
	2491		E	posthole	cut	structural		Later than <i>Phase 1.2</i> ditch 2331	
	2492	2491	E	posthole	fill				

Phase	Context	Within	Area	Feature Type	Category	Function	Spot date	Stratigraphy	Comments
	2503	2504	E	pit	fill				
	2504		E	pit	cut	eroded hollow		Earlier than <i>Phase 2.2</i> beamslot 2468	

Table 3: Unphased contexts

Appendix 2 The Romano-British Pottery (to be updated)

by Alice Lyons

Summary

This is a small stratified assemblage of Romano-British pottery, mainly consisting of utilitarian coarse wares produced or traded from within the surrounding region. Where the pottery can be dated it indicates a range between the late 2nd and early-to-mid 4th centuries AD.

Feltwell is located on the south-west Norfolk Fen-edge in a rich historic landscape. Previously a 3rd- to 4th-century bath house has been found at Glebe Farm, Feltwell c. 200m west of this excavation, just to the north of St. Nicholas's Church (Gurney 1986, 9; Gregory 1982, 369, fig 9). While a 4th-century villa and bath house have been excavated at Oulton Drive in Feltwell (Gurney 1986, 1-48) 2km to the north-west.

The pottery from the Glebe Farm bath house is unpublished; however it is possible to establish that this assemblage contains a similar range of fabrics to those discovered from the Oulton Drive villa (Gurney 1986, 40-41).

Introduction

A total of 226 sherds of Romano-British pottery (weighing 3.775kg), with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 2.86 vessels was recovered during this excavation. This material has an average sherd weight of c. 17g; the pottery is only slightly abraded, allowing evidence for wear and use (sooty residues) to survive. The pottery was found in small quantities from numerous features including thirty pits, twenty ditches, four gullies and two sunken featured buildings.

This material is in addition to the 78 sherds (0.976kg) of stratified Romano-British pottery recovered during the evaluation (Peachey 2004). This small assemblage included a similar range of fabrics and forms including West Norfolk reduced and oxidised wares, also Hadham products consistent with a later Roman date.

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 1994; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared.

The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types

present. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

The Romano-British pottery recovered during the evaluation phase of this project has been reviewed, but the quantified totals have not included in this report as it was not always possible to directly compare context data and phasing. This material has been reported on separately (Peachey 2004).

None of this pottery has been selected for illustration as it could all be paralleled in published works, primarily '*Settlement, Religion and Industry on the Norfolk Fen-Edge*', East Anglian Archaeology 31 (Gurney 1986).

The Pottery

Twenty-five individual fabrics were identified, some found as single sherds only. These are briefly described below, with published references where available.

The Fabrics (listed in alphabetical order)

Black surfaced red ware (3 sherds, weighing 0.032kg, 0.00% EVE)

This is a broad fabric group that constitutes misfired local coarse wares, which has resulted in a red fabric and black surface.

No vessel types identified.

Buff ware (2 sherds, weighing 0.010kg, 0.08 EVE)

This is an unsourced fabric with a distinctive buff colour and micaceous inclusions (Gurney 1995, 102).

Vessel type: jar (4.5)

Colchester black burnished ware 2 (1 sherd, weighing 0.002, 0.00 EVE)

This is typically a dark grey fabric with a burnished surface (Tomber and Dore 1998, 131).

No vessel types identified.

Fine grey ware (or London-type ware)

This is a dark brownish grey fabric with a soapy feel (Tomber and Dore 1998, 185).

No vessel types identified.

Hadham redware (1 sherd, weighing 0.006kg, 0.00 EVE)

This fabric is red-brown with a lustrous burnished surface (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151).

No vessel types identified.

Horningsea reduced ware (31 sherds, weighing 1.329kg, 0.23 EVE)

This fabric is brown-grey with pale grey surfaces (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116).

Vessel types: Storage jars: 4.17

Lower Nene Valley shell tempered ware (3 sherds, 0.201kg, 0.06 EVE)

A coarse shell tempered fabric (Perrin 1999, 117-118).

Vessel types: Storage jars: 4.15

Nene Valley colour coat (13 sherds, weighing 0.159kg, 0.37 EVE)

Pale fabrics with a range of dark colour coats (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118).

Vessel types: Beakers 3.1 and 3.6, Bowl 6.2.1.

Nene Valley grey ware (15 sherds, weighing 0.159kg, 0.31 EVE)

A white or light grey fabric with dark grey surfaces (Perrin 1999, 78).

Vessel types: Jars 4.1 and 5, dish 6.18.

Nene Valley oxidised ware (4 sherds, weighing 0.127kg, 0.00 EVE)

A grey-white fabric used to produce mortaria; these vessels usually have iron slag trituration grits (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119).

Vessel types: Mortaria: 7.9.1, 7.9.3.

Oxfordshire red (1 sherds, weighing 0.002kg, 0.05 EVE) and white (1 sherds, weighing 0.016kg, 0.06EVE) colour coats

These are red or orange fabrics with either a red/brown or white slip (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176).

Vessel types: Bowl 6.

Samian (1 sherd, weighing 0.001kg, 0.00 EVE)

This fabric has a distinctive red fabric with a glossy red slip. This example originates from the Lezoux factory in Central Gaul (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32).

No vessel types identified.

Sandy grey ware (73 sherds, weighing 0.724kg, 1.06 EVE)

A hard, fairly rough fabric, which colour varies from grey to dark grey to sometime greyish brown (Lyons 2004, 34).

Vessel types: Jars 4.5, 4.5.2, 4.8, 4.13 and 5. Dishes 6.18 and 6.19. Lid 8.1.

Sandy grey ware with calciferous limestone inclusions (1 sherd, weighing 0.028kg, 0.00 EVE).

Similar to Sandy grey ware but containing sparse to moderate amounts of calciferous material (Cooper 1989, 60).

No vessel types identified.

Sandy grey ware with micaceous inclusions (8 sherds, weighing 0.062kg, 0.21 EVE)

This is a grey fabric with silver abundant mica as a natural component (Gurney 1995, 102).

Vessel types: Jars, 4, 4.5.2 and 5.

Sandy oxidised ware (4 sherds, weighing 0.089kg, 0.00 EVE)

This is a cream to yellow/orange fabric (Andrews 1985, 90 (OW1)).

No vessel types identified.

Sandy oxidised ware with micaceous inclusions (1 sherd weighing 0.002, 0.00% EVE).

This is a cream to yellow orange/fabric with abundant silver mica as a natural component (Darling and Gurney 1993, 162 (OX16)).

No vessel types identified.

South Midland shell tempered ware

This is a red-brown shell gritted fabric, often fumed to produce a dark external surface (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115).

Vessel types: Jars 4.5.3 and 4.13. Lid 8.1.

Un sourced colour coat (1 sherd, weighing 0.002kg, 0.00% EVE)

This fabric number is a general identifier for all unsourced colour coated fine wares.

No vessel types identified.

Very sandy grey ware (2 sherds, weighing 0.011kg, 0.00 EVE)

Similar to Sandy grey ware but containing abundant quantities of sand.

No vessel types identified.

West Norfolk oxidised ware (3 sherds, weighing 0.211kg, 0.00% EVE)

Cream grey fabric with a grey or red core (Tomber and Dore 1998, 171) used to produce mortaria usually with iron slag trituration grits.

No vessel types identified.

West Norfolk reduced ware (49 sherds, weighing 0.511kg, 0.09% EVE)

A hard rough fabric, very dark grey throughout, with a moderate amount of quartz and the odd fragment of flint (Andrews 1985, 89-90 (RW1); Gurney 1990, 89; Lyons 2004, 34).

Vessel types: Jar 4.5. Dishes 6.17 and 6.19.

White ware (1 sherd, weighing 0.003kg, 0.00% EVE)

A white pipe clay fabric.

No vessel types identified.

The Forms

- 2 Narrow mouthed jars of miscellaneous or indeterminate form.
- 3.1 Beaker with tall straight neck and rounded body (Gurney 1986, 77, fig. 48, no 92).
- 3.6 A 'bag-shaped' beaker (Gurney 1986, 122, fig. 78, no 431).
- 4 Medium mouthed jars of miscellaneous or indeterminate form.
- 4.1 Medium mouthed jar with high-shouldered profile (Gurney 1986, 119, fig. 75, 370).
- 4.5 Medium mouthed jar, short neck and globular body (Gurney 1986, 119, fig 75, no 366).
- 4.5.2 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, squared rim and globular body (Gurney 1986, 80, fig 50, no 128).
- 4.5.3 Medium mouthed jar, short under-cut neck and globular body (Gurney 1986, 79, fig 49, nos 115 and 116).
- 4.8 Medium mouthed jar, everted rim- hollowed or with projection underneath, globular body (Gurney 1986, 79, fig 49, no 111).
- 4.13 Medium mouthed jar, rounded body, and everted rim (Gurney 1986, 77, fig 48, nos 81 and 90).
- 4.15 Large high shouldered storage jar (Gurney 1986, 119, fig 75, no 374).
- 4.17 Classic Horningsea type storage jar with an out-sized out-turned rim (Perrin 1996 114-115, fig 68, nos. 383, 384 & 385).
- 5 Wide mouthed jars of miscellaneous or indeterminate form.
- 6 Any open form (bowl, cup, dish, platter) of miscellaneous or indeterminate form.
- 6.2.1 Castor box lid (Gurney 1986, 80, fig 50, no 120).
- 6.17 Flanged rim dishes; straight sided, flat base (Gurney 1986, 80, fig 50, nos 39 and 40).
- 6.18 Straight-sided dish, flat based, and thickened everted 'triangular' rim (Gurney 1986, 81, fig 51, no 150).
- 6.19 Dish with straight sides that may be upright or angled, with a plain rim that may have an external groove just below it (Gurney 1986, 81, fig 51, nos 143, 144 and 145).
- 7.9.1 Nene Valley mortarium with slightly angled reeded rim, (usually with three grooves), the bead is substantial and often square in section (Hartley 1986, 115, fig. 72, no 273).
- 7.9.3 Nene Valley mortarium with a high bead and well rounded flange (Hartley 1986, 115, fig 72, 269).
- 8.1 Lid - standard type to fit cooking/storage pot in turned or out-turned, can have terminal grip (Gurney 1986, 81, fig 51, nos 151 and 152).

Pottery by Period

The majority of the pottery recovered during this project was found within Roman deposits (72.68% by weight). A significant amount, however, was residual in Late Saxon to Early medieval (and later) features (Table 4).

Period	Phase	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Romano-British	1.1	13	0.125	3.31
	1.2	44	1.298	34.38
	1.3	3	0.045	1.19
	1.4	73	0.860	22.78
	1.5	28	0.416	11.02
Late Saxon to Early Medieval	2.1	0	0	0
	2.2	48	0.727	19.26
Later Medieval	2.3	2	0.006	0.16
Post-medieval to Modern	3	4	0.068	1.80
Unphased	Unphased	11	0.230	6.10

Period	Phase	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Total		226	3.775	100

Table 4. The Romano-British Pottery by Period.

The non-residual pottery from each Roman period is discussed separately below.

Phase 1.1: ?Late 2nd-to-early 3rd centuries

The earliest activity on the site was the construction of a large segmented recut boundary ditch at the east side of the site. This feature formed the boundary to the settlement throughout the Roman period. Two clusters of ditches and pits in Areas A and B may have been contemporary with the establishment of this boundary. Some elements of the boundary ditch may well have continued in use during later phases.

Only thirteen sherds, weighing 0.125kg (0.32% EVE) of Romano-British pottery was recovered from this phase. The pottery has a small average sherd size (c. 10g) and is significantly abraded.

The majority of this small phase group are made up from locally produced utilitarian coarse ware sherds. Six body sherds of West Norfolk reduced ware (6 sherds; 69g), form the biggest fabric group. Several of these sherds have burnishing surviving on their external surfaces. Sandy grey ware was also relatively well represented (3 sherds; 39g; 0.13% EVE) and found in two long-lived straight-sided dish forms (types 6.18 and 6.19) which were introduced in the mid-2nd century. A single Sandy grey ware body sherd with micaceous inclusions (4g) was also found.

Two Nene Valley fabrics were identified. Two body sherds of the Nene Valley grey ware (10g) fabric were retrieved; this fabric is known to have begun production in the mid 2nd century (Perrin 1996, 78). While a single fragment from a Nene valley colour coated straight-necked beaker (type 3.6) consistent with a late 2nd to early 3rd century date was also found.

Phase 1.2: ?Early-to-mid 3rd century

This phase saw the development of a rectilinear field system maintaining the alignment of the earlier eastern boundary. There is again no evidence for structures but the activity was focused in the same areas as in the previous phase.

More Romano-British pottery (by weight) was recovered from this phase than any other. A total of 44 sherds, weighing 1.298kg (0.22% EVE) were recovered, constituting 34.38% of the entire Romano-British ceramic assemblage. This material has an average sherd weight of 29.5g.

As with the previous phase the majority of this group consists of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares. Although the only tiny fragment of samian recovered from the site was found within this phase. This undiagnostic body sherd (1g) originates from the Lezoux factory of

Central Gaul; it was probably produced in the 2nd century and is therefore residual.

The most common fabric by weight is Horningsea reduced ware (16 sherds; 811g). Although no specific vessel types were identified for this fabric, all the sherds are thick storage jar fragments, some of which are decorated with combed arcs and one with a broad herringbone design. This vessel type was widely traded into Norfolk during the 3rd century AD, but fen-edge sites may have an earlier supply (see below). A single Sandy oxidised ware storage jar sherd (83g) was also found.

West Norfolk reduced ware body sherds are again quite well represented (8 sherds; 117g), several pieces are decorated with burnished and grooved designs. West Norfolk oxidised ware body sherds were also found within this phase (3 pieces; 211g), one of which was also burnished.

The Sandy grey ware fabric was recorded as undiagnostic body sherds (4 sherds; 19g; 0.00% EVE), one of which is grooved, while another retained an external sooty residue. Other undiagnostic Sandy grey ware body sherds (3 sherds; 13g) and a burnished Buff ware (1 sherd; 3g), both with micaceous inclusions, were also found.

Again two Nene Valley products were identified. Five pieces of a Nene Valley grey ware (31g; 0.06% EVE) wide mouthed jar (type 5) were found. Also a single fragment (1g; 0.10% EVE) from a colour coated beaker with a tall straight neck and globular body (type 3.1). Both fabrics and forms are consistent with a 3rd century date.

A single piece of a South Midland shell tempered ware medium mouthed jar (8g; 0.06% EVE) with an undercut rim (type 4.5.3) was found. This vessel typically dates from the later part of the 3rd and into the 4th century and is therefore intrusive within this phase.

Phase 1.3: ?Mid-to-late 3rd century

This phase saw the disuse of part of, if not all of, the rectilinear enclosure system laid out in *Phase 1.2*. A new enclosure/boundary ditch was set out on approximately the same east to west alignment, cutting through the west side of the enclosure and truncating the three beam slots/gullies. Activity continues in the south-west corner of the site and to the north of this new ditch. Suggesting a slight shift in the focus of occupation to the area to the north of the excavation.

Only three sherds, weighing 0.045kg (0.00 EVE), of Romano-British pottery were recovered from deposits assigned to this phase.

Single undiagnostic body sherds of West Norfolk reduced ware (3g) and Sandy grey ware (9g) were retrieved. Also found was a Nene Valley colour coat fragment (33g), from a vessel base that could be dated to the later part of the 3rd century.

Phase 1.4: ?Early-to-mid 4th century

This phase contains the first evidence for the presence of a substantial structure on the site. However, only the ?west side of the structure was recorded within the excavation area. This structure might have been contemporary with a number of large ?storage pits. All similar pits have been grouped here; however, many were stratigraphically late suggesting that they were fourth century in origin rather than third century.

Although Phase 1.2 contained the largest quantity of Roman pottery, this phase has the widest range of fabrics – suggesting supply to the settlement at this time was at its zenith. A total of 73 sherds, weighing 0.860kg (1.07 EVE) were recorded, with an average sherd weight of c. 12g.

Sandy grey ware was the most common fabric type (31 sherds; 259g; 0.47% EVE) identified within this phase. Several jar miscellaneous types were found (types 2 or 4 and 5), also a medium mouthed jar with a square out-turned rim (type 4.5 2), a lid (type 8.1) and two straight-sided dishes (type 6.19). Although generally plain, several sherds were burnished and one had cross-hatched decoration. Two fragments had internal lime marks and one an external soot residue, suggesting at least some of these vessels had been used to heat water over an open flame.

A significant number of West Norfolk reduced ware fragments were also found (14 pieces; 137g), although mostly as undiagnostic body sherds. A single flanged dish (type 6.17) fragment was identified, however, typical of the later 3rd and 4th centuries.

Other grey ware fabrics were found in small quantities including single body sherds of Sandy grey ware with calciferous inclusions (28g) and Sandy grey ware with abundant sand (10g). Two pieces of Sandy grey ware with micaceous inclusions (34g) were found, one of which was identified as a medium mouthed jar with a square out-turned rim (type 4.5.2). A misfired coarse ware fabric, Black surfaced red ware (3 sherds; 32g), was also found as undiagnostic body sherds only.

A small quantity of oxidised sherds was also found in this phase consisting of undiagnostic body sherds of Sandy oxidised ware (2 sherds; 3g) and a single White ware fragment (3g).

As in the previous phase Horningsea reduced ware fragments were well represented (9 pieces; 240g; 0.18% EVE). Storage jars and a medium mouthed jar (type 4.17) were identified; several of these fragments were combed.

Three Nene Valley products were identified. Two body sherds of Lower Nene Valley Shell tempered ware (41g) were found. Two sherds of Nene Valley grey ware (42g; 0.14% EVE) were recorded in the form of a wide mouthed jar (type 5) and a straight-sided dish with a triangular rim (type 6.18). Also found were two tiny body fragments of Nene Valley colour coated material (7g), one of which was rouletted and decorated with white paint (typical of the later Roman period).

Wares diagnostic of the later Roman period were found exclusively within this phase. A single body sherd of Hadham red ware (6g) was found. Also an Oxfordshire colour coat (2g; 0.05% EVE) in the form of a cup (type 6) and an Oxfordshire redware with a white slip in the form of a bowl (type 6).

Phase 1.5: ?Mid-to-late 4th century

The latest Romano-British activity consists of a small number of late ditches and pits. None of which contained diagnostically late 4th century assemblages but all of which were stratigraphically late in the sequence. A short stretch of mortared flint wall was also contemporary with this activity.

A total of twenty-eight sherds, weighing 0.416kg (0.40% EVE) of Romano-British pottery were recovered from within this phase.

It is worthy of note that the quantity of pottery recovered is declining during this phase, moreover the majority of this phase group is not diagnostically of the latest Roman date. This suggests the pottery was not being freshly deposited in this area at this time and may indicate that the community who deposited this pottery was in decline during the later part of the 4th century, or that activity had relocated to another area.

West Norfolk reduced wares form the largest fabric group (10 sherds; 143g; 0.05% EVE). Most were undiagnostic body sherds; however a single straight-sided dish (type 6.19) was recorded. Several of these sherds had sooty residues on their external surface and one example was decorated with a combination of burnishing and combing. Other coarse wares including Sandy grey ware (1 sherd; 3g) and Sandy grey ware with abundant sand (1 sherd; 1g) were also found.

A single sherd of Buff ware with micaceous inclusions (7g; 0.08% EVE) was found in the form of a medium mouthed jar with a rolled rim (type 4.5). Also recovered was a Black Burnished ware 2 fragment (2g) that had possibly arrived from Colchester and is not a common find on the Fen-edge.

Three Nene Valley products were recovered. Nene Valley grey ware was relatively well represented (5 sherds; 56g; 0.11% EVE), recognised in the form of a medium mouthed jar with high shoulders (type 4.1) and undiagnostic body sherds. A reeded rim mortarium (type 7.9.1) was recorded in the Nene Valley oxidised ware fabric (3 sherds; 109g). Also found was a Nene Valley colour coat castor box lid (type 6.2.1) and undiagnostic body sherds one of which was rouletted.

A single sherd (17g; 0.08% EVE) from a later Roman South Midland shell tempered ware lid (type 8.1) was recorded which were traded into this region from the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire from the later part of the 3rd century and through out the 4th century.

Source of Supply

The majority of the pottery by weight (although not by fragment count or EVE) is made up by the Horningsea reduced ware storage jar fragments and one example of a smaller jar. These distinctive wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991) were produced between the late 1st and mid 4th century AD (Gibson and Lucas 2002, 115). Horningsea is located in East Cambridgeshire and distributed its wares around the Fen basin and northern East Anglia. This ware reached Norfolk in significant quantities during the 3rd century (Gurney 1995, 107) but almost certainly reached Fen-edge communities at an earlier date (Lyons 2007) and has also been found in a West Norfolk settlement in early Roman deposits (Lyons 2000, 217).

The second most common fabric by weight, and the most prolific when quantified by sherd count and EVE, are the unsourced (but probably locally produced) utilitarian Sandy grey wares (Lyons 2004, 34). These were found in a variety of medium mouthed jars, straight-sided dishes (with and without) triangular rims and a lid. These forms generally imitate Black Burnished ware 2 (Tyers 1996, 186-187) forms. Indeed a single sherd of Black Burnished ware 2, produced in Colchester (Tomber and Dore, 131) was recovered, distinctive due to the fine fabric and high quality burnish.

A few sherds of a grey ware with a red surface were also recorded. It is likely these fragments had not been fired correctly and therefore have not travelled far from their source of production.

In addition, a small quantity of Sandy grey ware sherds with micaceous inclusions that were probably produced in the north Suffolk kilns situated in and around Wattisfield (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184) was found. These were identified in the form of medium mouthed jars.

Also found in significant quantities was the West Norfolk reduced ware known to have been produced in the Nar Valley (Gurney 1990; Peachey forthcoming) and Snettisham (Lyons 2004, 34) from the later part of the 2nd century into the 4th century (Gurney 1986, 41). Medium mouthed jars, and straight-sided dishes (including flanged) were recorded in this fabric.

A few pieces of the late Roman South Midland shell tempered ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115); produced in the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire were also recorded. These wares did not reach this region until the later part of the 3rd and into the 4th century.

Fine wares are sparse with only one 2nd century Central Gaulish Samian (Lezoux) plain body sherd found. The rarity of samian probably reflects the later Roman date of this assemblage (after the date that samian ceased to be imported in the early-to-mid 3rd century), rather

than the status or function of the settlement associated with the pottery assemblage.

It is also worthy of note that no amphora (specialist vessels that were traded into Roman Britain from the late Iron Age to 4th and early 5th centuries AD, although supply diminished during the 3rd century (Tyers 1996, 85-104)) was recovered during this project.

Colour coated wares from the Nene Valley are more numerous and include (late 2nd to 3rd century) fragments from a funnel necked and bag-shaped beaker, also a castor box lid. Later (4th century) Nene Valley colour coated body sherds (probably from straight-sided dishes) were also found but not assigned to type as no diagnostic sherds were retrieved. Other Nene Valley products found include grey ware medium and wide mouthed jars, also straight-sided dishes with a triangular rim. While two Nene Valley white ware mortarium (both the bead and flange, also the reeded rim variety) were also found. The Nene Valley formed a massive industrial complex that thrived between the late 2nd and 4th centuries AD, whose wares are common in eastern England (Tyers 1996, 175).

It is worthy of note that although a flange fragment from a 4th-century Mancetter-Hartshill white ware mortarium (Tomber and Dore 1998, 198) was found in the evaluation no further material of that type was recovered during the excavation.

Late Roman fine redwares imported into this region in the 4th century were found in small quantities. These consist of a single sherd of Hadham redware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151) from Hertfordshire (in addition four Hadham sherds were identified during the evaluation), also Oxfordshire fabrics including a colour coated fragment and a redware with a white (*ibid*, 177) slip.

Discussion

This assemblage is notable for containing little samian, no amphora and a limited supply of specialist goods (some mortaria was recovered). Nene Valley products are well represented, however their fine ware vessel types are scarce, with the more utilitarian grey wares and later colour-coated material better represented. The majority of pottery found consists of locally produced coarse wares, particularly West Norfolk reduced ware and the Horningsea storage jar fragments (traded from East Cambridgeshire).

The limited range of products may reflect the agrarian nature of the mid-to-late Romano-British community who deposited them. While the fact that the amount of pottery deposited diminished in the later 4th century, suggests that either the community who deposited this pottery was in decline at this time, or else the focus of activity moved to another area.

The pottery discussed here was recovered from the rich archaeological landscape of the Roman Fen-edge (Gregory 1982; Gurney 1986, 147-148) in West Norfolk. The area around Feltwell was well connected in Roman times as it lay close to the Fen Causeway (Wallis 2002, 1, fig 1) which was the main east-west route across northern East Anglia. The excavated area also lay close to the projected route of the north-south Roman Road (Akeman Street) which is thought to have been located just to the west of Denver (Lyons 2004, fig 1). This area may even have been part of a Fenland imperial estate, established on new land created by the falling water table (Gurney 1986, 147; Lyons 2004, 58-59).

Moreover a 3rd- to 4th-century bath house (which must surely be part of a villa complex) has been found at Glebe Farm, Feltwell c. 200m west of this excavation, just to the north of St. Nicholas's Church (Gurney 1986, 9; Gregory 1982, 369, fig 9). While a 4th-century villa and bath house have been excavated at Oulton Drive in Feltwell (Gurney 1986, 1-48) 2km to the north-west. Unfortunately the pottery from the Glebe Farm bath house is unpublished; however it is possible to establish that this assemblage contains a similar range of fabrics to those discovered from the Oulton Drive villa (Gurney 1986, 40-41). It is tempting to think this pottery was discarded by the workers who farmed one or perhaps both of these holdings over the one hundred and fifty years represented by this ceramic assemblage.

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Appendix 3: The post-Roman Pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn

The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 99 sherds with a total weight of 1,414g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 1.22. All the pottery was of Saxo-Norman or early medieval date, apart from two probable early/middle Saxon hand-built sherds. The range of fabric types is typical of the region, and indicates that the main period of activity at the site was from the 10th to 13th centuries.

Analytical Methodology

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a Dbase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. All statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

Fabrics

The following fabric types were noted:

Early – Middle Saxon Hand-built Wares

F2: **Smooth**. Few visible inclusions apart from sparse flecks of silver mica. Occasional limestone fragment or chaff void. 2 sherds, 19g, EVE = 0.

Late Saxon and Medieval

F100: **St Neots Ware type T1(1)**, c. AD900-1100 (Denham 1985). Fabric moderate to dense finely crushed fossil shell, with varying quantities of quartz and/or ironstone. Usually

purplish-black, black or grey, with fairly fine, dense inclusions. Main forms small jars and inturned rim bowls with sagging bases. 2 sherds, 32g, EVE = 0.07.

F101: **Lincoln Kiln-type ware**, late 9th – late 10th century (Miles et al. 1989). Regional import. Wheel-thrown shelly ware, with common fine red iron ore and rare quartz grains. Full range of late Saxon vessel types. 2 sherds, 72g, EVE = 0.

F102: **Thetford-type ware**, 10th – 12th century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984) Range of reduced, wheel-thrown and hand-finished fabrics mainly comprising quartz sand up to 1mm. Produced at many centres in eastern England (eg Hurst 1976), although most of these appear to be the products of the eponymous Norfolk centre. 57 sherds, 833g, EVE = 0.64.

F200: **St. Neots Ware type T1(2)** c AD1000-1200 (Denham 1985). Wheel-thrown. Fabric as other types, although inclusions tend to be sparser, larger and more ill-sorted, usually weak to strong red, reddish-brown or black. Vessels usually jars, some with thumbled applied strips, 'Top Hat' vessels, large, upright rimmed bowls, lamps and (rarely) pitchers. 11 sherds, 188g, EVE = 0.37.

F205: **Stamford Ware**, 10th- 12th century (Kilmurry 1980). Regional import. Wheel-thrown. White, pink, buff or grey fabric, usually with sparse to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, occasional black or red ironstone up to 1mm. Often glazed with yellow, pale or sage green glaze. Jars, bowls, pitchers, cups, crucibles, candle sticks. 8 sherds, 84g, EVE = 0.

F301: **Potter Hanworth Ware** (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 255). 13th – 14th century. Sandy shelly ware. Narrow range of unglazed, simple forms, mainly jars and bowls. 1 sherd, 41g, EVE = 0.07.

F328: **Medieval Grimston ware**, 13th – 15th century (Leah 1994). Regional import. Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk. Mainly glazed jugs, plain or highly decorated, the former 13th century, the latter 14th. Face jugs a speciality, and the highly decorated vessels often have painted and applied strips and scales with iron slip. 5 sherds, 45g, EVE = 0..

F329: **Ely Ware**, mid 12th -15th century (Spoerry 2002): Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. wide distribution, including King's Lynn, where it was originally identified as 'Grimston Software'. 1 sherd, 26g, EVE = 0.

F347: **Scarborough ware, 'Phase 1' type**, 12th – 14th century (Farmer and Farmer 1982). Regional import. Sandy wheel-thrown glazed ware, mainly highly decorated jugs, although other forms occur. Small quantities of the material are found at ports all along the east coast of England and Scotland. 1 sherd, 6g, EVE = 0.

F360: **Early Medieval Sandy ware**, 11th - 15th century. ?Local ware. Hard sandy fabric. Similar wares known throughout East Anglia. Wide range of early medieval vessel forms. 5 sherds, 32g, EVE = 0.07.

F401: **Red Earthenwares**, 15th century +. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. Numerous kiln sites known, such as Fulmodeston (Wade-Martins 1983). 1 sherd, 1g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 7. All the wares types are well-known in the region, coming from a range of local and region sources. In addition, two sherds (29g) of residual Romano-British pottery were

noted, along with a single sherd (6g) of redeposited prehistoric material.

Chronology and Pottery Occurrence

Each context-specific pottery assemblage was assigned to a chronological phase, based on the presence of major wares, as shown in Table 5. The data demonstrate that there was activity at the site from the 10th – 13th centuries, with the two sherds of early/middle Saxon hand-built pottery indicating there was some early occupation. It is likely the hand-built pottery dates to sometime in the 5th – 7th centuries, as Ipswich ware, a common find on 8th and 9th century sites in the region is absent. Hand-built pottery is very rare on middle Saxon sites in the county.

A single, very small sherd of late medieval or early post-medieval Red Earthenware occurred in context 2067. It is the only pottery from the feature, and has been given a date of the 15th century.

The pottery occurrence per phase by fabric type is shown in Table 6. It is the sort of pattern which would be expected, although the small assemblage size means that the presence of the occasional large sherd means that there is some distortion.

Phase	Defining wares	No	Wt	EVE
10 th C	T1(1) St. Neots, Stamford, Thetford, LKT	31	360	0.17
11 th C	T1(2) St. Neots	35	421	0.42
12 th C	Med Sandy ware	13	356	0.28
13 th C	Scarborough, Grimston, Ely, Hanworth	9	127	0.07
	Total	88	1264	0.94

Table 5: Ceramic phasing based on the chronology of the major wares present

Phase	F100	F102	F205	F101	F200	F360	F347	F301	F328	F329	Total
10 th C	8.9%	48.1	19.2	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	360
11 th C	0	61.5	3.6	0	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	421
12 th C	0	78.4	0	0	3.7	8.4	1.7	-	-	-	356
13 th C	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	32.3	35.4	21.3	127

Table 6: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase, expressed as a percentage of the phase total, by weight in g

The Assemblages

10th century, 31 sherds, 360g, EVE = 0.17

The most common pottery type from this phase is Thetford ware (48.1%), with the rest of the assemblage made up from Lincoln Shelly ware (20%), Stamford ware (19.2%) and T1(1) St. Neots ware (8.9%). A single sherd of residual early/middle Saxon hand-built pottery (14g) was also present. The assemblage comprised mainly plain bodysherds, although a single rimsherd of an inturned-rim St. Neots ware bowl was present. A single large bodysherd from a Thetford ware storage jar or pitcher with thumbled applied strip decoration was present, as were two sherds with rouletting, both from small jars. Most of the Stamford ware assemblage consisted of bodysherds from an unglazed jar with rouletted shoulders, a typical 10th century product of the industry.

11th century, 35 sherds, 421g, EVE = 0.42

Thetford ware was once again the dominant fabric, making up 61.5% of the assemblage. The rest of the material consisted of T1(2) St. Neots ware (34.9%) and Stamford ware (3.6%). The Thetford ware assemblage comprised two jar rims, and a large base sherd, along with two bodysherds with applied strip decoration, again probably from storage jars or pitchers. The T1(2) St. Neots ware was all plain bodysherds apart from one small jar rim and two fairly large sherds from the rims of inturned bowls. The rest of the group was made up of plain bodysherds, apart from a single Stamford ware base-sherd, from an unglazed vessel.

12th century, 13 sherds, 356g, EVE = 0.28

Thetford ware continued to be the commonest fabric type during this phase (78.4%), although the data is doubtless skewed by the presence of a large rimsherd (279g) from a rouletted pitcher or storage jar (Fig. FW1). The rest was made up of T1(2) St. Neots ware (3.7%), Early Medieval Sandy ware (8.45%), including a small rimsherd, and the single sherd of glazed Scarborough ware. Single residual sherds of early/middle Saxon hand-built ware, prehistoric and Romano-British pottery were also noted. All were plain bodysherds, other than those noted.

Illustration

Fig. 9: Context 2064, Thetford ware. Rim and handle from a rouletted pitcher or storage jar. Uniform light grey fabric.

13th century, 9 sherds, 127g, EVE = 0.07

This assemblage is quite small, and indicates that the site was probably abandoned around this time. It comprises a few glazed bodysherds and single residual Romano-British and Thetford ware sherds, along with a Potter Hanworth jar rim.

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Context	F2		F100		F101		F102		F205		F200		F360		F301		F328		F329		F347		F401		D	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
64							1	279					1	4											1	
67																								1	1	1
87	1	5									2	6	1	16								1	6			1
15							22	149			4	11													1	
63							1	61																		10
64							1	4	1	12																1
65							2	14																		10
71			1	30																						10
09																	2	18								1
11																	1	18								1
23							1	3							1	41			1	26						1
83							1	4			1	55														1
84							1	6																		10
01							1	94			1	81														1
04	1	14	1	2	1	62	13	78	6	69																10
29											2	7	2	10												1
35							2	4																		10
38							2	8	1	3																1
43					1	10	1	10																		10
44																	2	9								1
50							8	119			1	28	1	2												1
Total	2	19	2	32	2	72	57	833	8	84	11	188	5	32	1	41	5	45	1	26	1	6	1	1		

Table 7: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Appendix 4: The Ceramic Building Material

by Alice Lyons

Introduction

A total of 468 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 35.898kg, were recovered. All the CBM is Romano-British and consists of bonding tile, tegula, imbrices and flue-tile fragments (Table 8). These fragments were severely abraded with an average sherd weight of c. 77g. Small amounts of daub were also recovered.

CBM type	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Bonding tile	36	11.537	32.14
Tegula	90	10.003	27.87
Roof tile (probably tegula)	52	4.767	13.28
Imbrex	45	4.406	12.27
Undiagnostic fragments	228	3.648	10.16
Flue tile	14	1.180	3.29
Daub	3	0.357	0.99
TOTAL	468	35.898	100.00

Table 8: The CBM listed in descending order of weight

None of the CBM was found *in situ* and no complete examples were found. Many (c. 34% by weight) fragments were residual in Saxon or post-medieval contexts (Table 9).

Period	Phase	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
1. Romano-British	1.1	35	6.786	18.90
	1.2	38	2.925	8.15
	1.3	20	0.797	2.22
	1.4	103	5.963	16.61
	1.5	51	3.631	10.11
2. Saxon/Early medieval	2.1	23	1.219	3.40
	2.2	113	7.387	20.58
	2.3	46	3.474	9.68
3. Post Medieval to Modern	3.0	5	0.024	0.07
Unphased	Unphased	34	3.692	10.28
	Total	468	35.898	100

Table 9. The CBM by Phase

Methodology

The CBM was counted and weighed, by form and fabric type and any complete dimensions measured (mm). Levels of abrasion, any evidence of re-use or burning were also recorded. This follows guide lines laid down by Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). The terminology used follows Brodrigg (1987). A full description of the tile types found can be found in the archive.

The Fabrics, only two broad fabric types were recorded.

Fabric 1

The majority (462 pieces; weighing 33,795kg; 94%) of the tile was a hard, red sandy fabric with an occasionally reduced core. This fabric includes sparse large flint pebbles (up to 5mm). All tile types were found in this fabric.

Fabric 2

A small amount (six pieces; weighing 2,103kg; 6%) of a slightly softer, pale yellow to cream fabric, moderately sandy and oxidised evenly throughout was also found. This fabric also includes sparse large flint pebbles (up to 5mm). Bonding tile and tegula were identified in this fabric.

Discussion

This is an abraded, fragmentary and (in some cases) residual assemblage. The presence of this material, however, indicates that a substantial building (or buildings) with bonded walls, a tiled roof and hypocaust existed in the vicinity. It is likely that this CBM originated from a villa located near by within Feltwell (Gurney 1986, 1-48).

Furthermore, the presence of domestic animal prints (cat and dog) and human hobnail prints (Plates X, Y and Z) together with the absence of any military stamps or other markings, suggests that these tiles were produced near to a farm house or other settlement. It is possible they were produced on a villa estate to meet its building requirements as and when they were needed. Similar tile recovered from the Oulton Drive bath-house in Feltwell (Gurney 1986, 41-42) also had human and animal prints preserved in the tile surfaces including a lamb or kid and cattle suggesting those tiles were made near a farm yard. Local production (using one clay source) also explains the uniformity of fabric.

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Appendix 5: The coins and the bone, metal and stone objects

by Nina Crummy

Introduction

The assemblage is small, with objects ranging in date from Roman to modern. They are catalogued below by Area and context, rather than function, material or date.

Discussion

Items of any antiquity from Area A are a 3rd century Roman coin, a Late Saxon or early medieval single-pointed pin-beater, and a fragment of Mayen lava from a rotary handquern that seems to have been reused as a hand-held pestle for grinding small quantities of grain, nuts or spices, or as a smoothing or polishing stone. The pin-beater was used in weaving to adjust the warp threads and push down the weft threads between throws. These tools are frequently found on Late Saxon settlement sites, and their appearance in the late 9th or 10th century coincides with the introduction of the two-beam vertical loom, whereas the earlier double-ended pin-beaters had been used on the warp-weighted loom since the Roman period (Wild 1970, 66; Walton Rogers 1997, 1755-6).

Area B produced a single Roman coin, again probably 3rd century in date, and Area D another, dated to AD 260-8. This seeming consistency in date for the coins need not necessarily imply that Roman activity on the site was confined or concentrated in the 3rd century, as the debased and often barbarous nature of the mid to late 3rd century coinage meant that the period was one of high coin loss generally.

The sunken-featured building in Area E contained the tip of an iron scythe or sickle blade. Probably broken off during use, this fragment may have been saved for recycling as iron was a precious commodity and not lightly discarded, but, having the cutting edge on the inside of the curve, it may alternatively have been used as a makeshift razor. Also from Area E is a fragment of a boar's tusk that may have been deliberately split along its length while being adapted for use, although no definite signs of working are visible. An unstratified lead weight from Area E may be of Roman date, but again this is not certain.

SF 4. (2001). Area A. Subsoil; metal-detected. Oval iron ring, perhaps originally circular but now distorted; probably a modern machine part. Maximum diameter 51 mm, width 24 mm.

SF 25. (2001). Area A. Subsoil. Fragment of Mayen lava from a rotary quernstone. The surfaces are all irregular, but one is flat and may be original or smoothed by reuse. It is possible that the fragment was used as a grinding, smoothing or polishing

stone. It fits neatly in the palm so that the flat side faces outwards. Maximum dimensions 68 by 59 by 43 mm.

Fig. 000, XX. SF 15. (2167). Area A. Fill of pit 2266. Bone single-pointed pin-beater, used in weaving. The section is more or less plano-convex for most of the object's length, but at the blunt end the thickness is reduced (more so on the underside than the top) so that it tapers to an angled edge. The point is sharp and elongated. The whole object is highly polished from use, particularly at the blunt end, a characteristic of these tools. Length 126 mm, maximum width 13 mm.

SF 1. (2350). Area A. Fill of ditch 2348. Illegible copper-alloy radiate *antoninianus*, reverse ?standing female figure. 3rd century. Diameter 18 mm.

SF 18. (99999). Area A. Unstratified; metal-detected. Iron nail with narrow convex head. Length 97 mm.

SF 19. (99999). Area A. Unstratified; metal-detected. Natural stone pebble.

SF 21. (99999). Area A. Unstratified; metal-detected. Slightly tapering iron strip fragment. Length 26 mm, maximum width 22 mm.

SF 10. (2067). Area B. Fill of post-medieval pit? Iron shank, probably a modern wire nail. Length 65 mm.

SF 11. (2067). Area B. Fill of post-medieval pit? Thin iron sheet fragment, probably modern. Maximum dimensions 44 by 36 mm.

SF 14. (2115). Area B. Upper fill of pit 2109. Iron nail with round flat head. Length 56 mm (incomplete).

SF 20. Area B. (99999). Unstratified; metal-detected. Fragment of an illegible copper-alloy coin, possibly a radiate *antoninianus* of the 3rd century. Diameter 17 mm.

SF 17. Area B. Unstratified. (99999). Metal-detected. Lead dribble. 24 by 16 by 4 mm.

SF 23. (2000). Area D. Topsoil. Fragment of Mayen lava from a rotary quernstone. One surface may be original, but the surfaces are all irregular. Maximum dimensions 107 by 38 by 46 mm.

SF 16. (2281). Area D. Fill of posthole 2282. Six tiny fragments of copper-alloy sheet. Largest 8 by 5 mm.

SF 2. (2283). Area D. Fill of ditch 2285. Gallienus, *antoninianus*, reverse *Fortuna Redux*. AD 260-8. Diameter 17 mm.

SF 3. (2283). Area D. Fill of ditch 2285. Damaged fragment of a copper-alloy strip or piece of sheet, with three small detached pieces. One original edge survives, and there are two parallel convex mouldings set 12.5 mm in from it. Length 67 mm, width 22 mm.

SF 8. (99999). Area D. Unstratified. 1) Plain copper-alloy strip fragment. Length 93 mm, width 17 mm. 2) Narrow plain copper-alloy strip, tapering to each end; probably an offcut. Length 134.5 mm, maximum width 6 mm. Late post-medieval to modern.

SF 22. (2337). Area E. Fill of ditch 2333. Iron nail with round flat head. Length 48 mm.

SF 24. (2338). Area E. Fill of ditch 2333. Fragment of a boar's tusk, possibly deliberately split lengthwise. Length 52 mm, width 18 mm.

Fig. 000, XX. SF 26. (2450). Area E. Fill of SFB 2451. The tip of an iron scythe or sickle blade, with the cutting edge on the inside of the curve. Length 155 mm, maximum width 39 mm.

SF 5. (99999). Subsoil, unstratified. Small fragment of thin perforated copper-alloy sheet, showing six rows of machine-made perforations; modern. Maximum dimensions 17 by 16 mm.

SF 9. (99999). Area E. Unstratified. Small biconical lead weight with a length of copper-alloy wire fixed through it to provide a suspension loop; possibly from a Roman steelyard. Total length 40 mm, length of weight 17 mm, maximum diameter (uneven) 20.5 mm.

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- | | | |
|------------------|------|---|
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| Wild, J. P | 1970 | <i>Textile manufacture in the northern Roman provinces (Cambridge)</i> |

Appendix 6: The Environmental Results

by Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methods

Samples for environmental processing were taken from across the excavated area and 12 were submitted for an initial appraisal. Of these, only one (Sample 6) produced a significant density of material. The plant remains were dominated by the grains of crop plants, namely cereals (barley, wheat and oats) along with a few legumes.

Up to 20 litres of each sample was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts is noted in Table 10.

Results

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains are present in varying densities in most of the samples. Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) predominates along with barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a few oats (*Avena sativa*). Preservation is by charring and is generally poor as most of the cereals are abraded and/or fragmented. Charcoal fragments are present in some of the samples in varying quantities.

Sample 6 (context 2186) is the only sample to produce significant quantities on plant remains. Cereals predominate but several weed seed species are present including *Lithospermum arvense* (Gromwell) seeds and *Rumex* sp. (dock).

Both Samples 4 (context 2067) and 6 contained single specimens of pea (*Pisum sativum*).

Other materials

Fishbones were recovered from many samples along with fragments of animal bone and pottery sherds.

Industrial activity

Evidence of industrial activity is found in Samples 1,4,9,10,11 and 12 in the form of hammerscale.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Hscal	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Magnetic residues	Metal
1	2067	2068	pit	20	+	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	++	+	fe nail and pins
2	2087	2086	ditch	20	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
3	2106	2105	pit	20	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2115	2109	pit	20	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	+	hob nail
5	2117	2178	post hole	10	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
6	2186	2185	pit	10	+++	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
7	2268	2266	pit	20	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0
8	2304	2305	quarry pit	10	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	0	0	0
9	2223	2228	sfb	10	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	fe nails
10	2226	2228	sfb	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0
11	2428	2430	flue	10	+	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	0	+	0
12	2429	2430	flue	10	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0

Table 10: Environmental Sample Results

Key to Table

+ = 1 – 10 specimens ++ = 10 – 100 specimens +++ = 100+ specimens

Conclusions

In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Cereal grains predominate presumably due to spillage either when the grains were dried/parched prior to storage/processing or during cooking. The paucity of plant remains in most of the samples suggests that they were not deliberately dumped as food refuse but probably represent debris blowing around the site. The presence of spelt glume bases in Sample 2 indicates some cereal processing on site, but apparently not in close proximity to the features sampled. Chaff could have been wind blown from a considerable distance although glume bases are less likely to be wind blown than the lighter chaff elements but may have been transported from elsewhere on clothing, shoes etc.

Sample 6 produced the most significant assemblage consisting predominantly of wheat grains along with barley, oats and weed seeds that would have been associated with such crops. The wheat can be tentatively identified as Spelt based on the morphological appearance of the grains. Associated weed seeds such as gromwell that are of a similar size to cereal grains are often seen in batches of grain that has been semi-cleaned prior to final cleaning when such seeds would be picked out by hand.

A mixture of spelt wheat and barley is typical of the Saxon period however all of the samples contained intrusive root material accompanied by a modern seeds and clearly intrusive entomological remains. It is therefore possible that movement of plant remains has taken place including contamination from other contexts.

Other dietary elements include the fishbone, marine molluscs and animal bone

Industrial activity in the form of hammerscale is present in small quantities in several of the samples. Flake hammerscale is the most common form and indicates smithing activity. The flakes can travel a significant distance from the hearth and the small quantities in these features cannot identify smithy structures.

In conclusion, the samples showed only a low diversity of plant remains.

Appendix 7: The Faunal Remains

by Ian Baxter

Introduction

A total of 109 “countable” (see below) animal bone fragments were recovered by hand-collection from the site (Table 11) and a further 37 fragments retrieved from the sifted sample residues (Table 12), making 146 fragments in all. These totals include bones from several partial skeletons. Animal bones were recovered from ditches, pits, post holes and the infill of structures. Bone preservation ranges from good to fair but most fragments were well preserved. Animal bones were recovered from features dating from the following periods:

1) Romano-British

late 2nd to early 3rd century AD

1.2 early to mid 3rd century AD

1.3 mid to late 3rd century AD

1.4 early to mid 4th century AD

1.5 mid to late 4th century AD

2) Medieval

2.1 10th century AD

2.2 11th to 12th century AD

3) Post-medieval and modern

The assemblages from the sub-phases are too small to warrant separate treatment and are considered below as Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval/modern. The material from the evaluation carried out by Archaeological Solutions, primarily from Roman contexts, was briefly reported by Carina Phillips (Phillips 2004).

Methods

The few samples taken add little to the information derived from hand-collection regarding the relative abundance of the domestic species at the site. However, they do provide some information concerning the smaller wild species and the environmental conditions.

The mammal bones were recorded on an Access database following a modified version of the method described by Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). In brief, all teeth (lower and upper) and a restricted suite of parts of the skeleton was recorded and used in

counts. These are: skull (zygomaticus), horncores (with a complete transverse section), antlers, atlas, axis, sacrum, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, the larger carpals, distal metacarpal, innominate (ischial part of the acetabulum), distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneum (sustenaculum), astragalus (lateral side), the larger tarsals, distal metatarsal, proximal parts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd phalanges. Only the main pig metapodials (3 and 4) and phalanges were recorded. At least 50% of a given part had to be present for it to be counted. The presence of large (cattle/horse size) and medium (sheep/pig size) vertebrae and ribs was recorded for each context, although these were not counted.

For birds the following were always recorded (when present): scapula (articular end), proximal coracoid, distal humerus, proximal ulna, distal radius, proximal carpometacarpus, innominate, distal femur, distal tibiotarsus, distal tarsometatarsus. The ilium, urostyle and main long bones were recorded for amphibians. All fish fragments were recorded. "Non-countable" elements of particular interest were recorded but not included in the counts.

The separation of sheep and goat was attempted on the following elements: dP₃, dP₄, horncore, distal humerus, distal metapodials (both fused and unfused), astragalus, and calcaneum using criteria described in Boessneck (1969) and Payne (1969; 1985). All amphibian bones were identified to class level; differences in the presence or absence of teeth, ilium and urostyle were used to distinguish frog from toad (Gasc 1966). No attempt was made to distinguish between frog species (see Gleed-Owen 1998).

Wear stages were recorded for all P₄s and dP₄s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982).

Measurements are retained on the database. These in general follow von den Driesch (1976). All pig measurements follow Payne and Bull (1988). Humerus HTC and BT and tibia Bd measurements were taken for all species as suggested by Payne and Bull (1988) for pigs.

Frequency of Species

Domestic livestock are the most common faunal element at The Old School site in all periods. In the Romano-British features sheep/goat accounts for 60% of the major domesticates by number of identified fragments (NISP), cattle 27% and pig 13%. However, cattle fragments are more numerous than any other taxon in Phase 1.4 with 8 "countable" fragments out of a total of 15 (Table 11). Other taxa present at low frequency include horse, dog and domestic fowl. In the medieval features cattle are most numerous with four times as many fragments as sheep/goat in Phase 2.2. Pig and horse are also

represented. Only cattle remains are present in the hand-collected assemblage from Phase 3 but pig bones were recovered from the sample residues (Table 12). The micro-mammal, amphibian and fish bones and teeth recovered from the sample residues represent naturally occurring accidental inclusions with the exception of a single bone of marine fish in Phase 3.

Period 1. Romano-British

No cranial bones or complete longbones of cattle were recovered from the Romano-British deposits to provide information regarding the type and conformation of the cattle present at the site. The few mandibles (n = 4) found that can be aged came from immature, subadult and adult beasts (Table 13). The epiphyseal ends of most cattle bones where this part was preserved are fused. A proximal cattle metacarpal fragment found in Phase 1.1 Ditch [2379] (2380) has Stage 1 lipping at the proximal articular surface (Bartosiewicz 1997) and an exostosis developed on the posterior lateral border (Plate 13).

Sheep/goat remains are more than twice as common as those of cattle in the Romano-British deposits as a whole. All of the caprine remains that could be identified to species, 10 out of 47, belong to sheep. No goat remains were identified. Of particular interest is an assemblage of twenty-six bones from all parts of the skeleton in Phase 1.1 Pit [2032] (2031) which includes isolated elements from adult and subadult sheep together with remains belonging to at least three perinatal and juvenile animals. The good preservation of the bones of these young animals is suggestive of primary deposition. Several sheep mandibles have deposits of metallic calculus (Plate 14) the precise causes of which remain uncertain but are thought to be related to diet (K. Dobney pers. comm.). The four ageable sheep/goat mandibles recovered from the Romano-British deposits derive from animals of approximately one to two years and over four years old (Table 3). Three complete adult sheep bones found in Phase 1.1 Pit [2032] (2031) and Ditch [3035] (2034) came from individual standing 62cm, 67cm and 68cm at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975). All of the sheep pelvic bones complete enough to tell came from ewes.

A boar mandible found in Phase 1.4 Pit [2185] (2188) came from a young adult with M₃ in early wear (twc c). A horse P⁴ found in Phase 1.4 Pit [2185] (2189) came from an animal aged approximately nine years based on the comparative wear curves of Levine (1982), and a horse acetabulum from Phase 1.5 Pit [2154] (2073) has lesions in the acetabulum (Plates 15 and 16). These have rounded margins with no associated reaction on the acetabular surface and would seem to be natural foramina or congenital perforations. The mandible of a medium sized dog was found in Phase 1.2 Ditch [2085] (2083). A large chicken proximal tarsometatarsus with a spur scar found in Phase 1.2 [2086] (2087) came from a cock or capon (Plate 17).

Material from the environmental sample residues includes bones of small rodents (mouse or vole), anuran amphibians and the inferior pharyngeal of a cyprinid, probably a small dace (*Leuciscus leuciscus*) or chub (*L. cephalus*) from Phase 1.1 Oven (?) [2430] (2428). These most probably washed in after disuse of the feature.

Period 2. Medieval

Most of the medieval assemblage was recovered from the infills of Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs). The total assemblage is very small (20 “countable fragments”) and, with the exception of the accidental inclusion of small wild species in the environmental samples, consists exclusively of domestic mammals. Cattle are the most numerous taxon. Two complete metatarsals from Phase 2.2 SFB [2451] (2450) came from beasts with withers heights of 110cm and 114cm based on the multiplication factors of Matolcsi (1970). A sheep/goat mandible with metallic calculus deposits was found in Phase 2.2 Ditch [2333] (2338) (see above) and a ewe horncore from SFB [2451] (2450) has “thumbprints” which are thought to be caused by milking stress and/or malnutrition (Albarella 1995) (Plate 18). The articulating atlas and axis vertebrae of a horse were recovered from Phase 2.2 Pit [2162] (2164). Fragments recovered from the sample residues include a field vole (*Microtus agrestis*) M², frog bones, eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) and small pike (*Esox lucius*) vertebrae.

Period 3. Post-medieval/Modern

The few Period 3 fragments include two pig deciduous incisors and a small gadid, cod (*Gadus morhua*) or whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), vertebra found in a sample taken from Pit [2068] (2067).

Undated

Undated material from the environmental sample residues of Pit [2287] (2286) and Post Hole [2178] (2177) includes two small pike (*Esox lucius*) vertebra, a cyprinid vertebra, mouse or vole and anuran amphibian fragments.

Discussion

The Romano-British assemblage from The Old School, Feltwell differs from that at Brandon Road, Thetford (Baxter 2005) primarily in the relative frequency of sheep remains. It is uncertain to what extent this truly reflects differences in husbandry as the assemblages from both sites are small. No sheep bones were found in the small assemblage from Feltwell Road, Southery (Curl 2007) where the only taxa recovered were cattle and dog. The few early Romano-British remains from the excavations at Crow Hall Park, London Road,

Downham Market (Curl Forthcoming) are highly fragmentary and not directly comparable with these later Roman assemblages, and the middle Anglo-Saxon is too early for comparison with the small medieval assemblage from Feltwell.

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Taxon	Period									Total
	1 Romano-British					2 Medieval			3 Post- medieval and modern	
	1.1 Late C2nd- early C3rd	1.2 Early-mid C3rd	1.3 Mid-late C3rd	1.4 Early-mid C4th	1.5 Mid-late C4th	2.1 C10th	2.2 C11th-12th	2.3 C13th+		
Cattle (<i>Bos f. domestic</i>)	5	3	-	8	2	2	13	-	2	35
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra f. domestic</i>)	35 ¹	5	-	2	5	1	3	-	-	51
Sheep (<i>Ovis f. domestic</i>)	(8)	(2)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(11)
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1	2	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	11
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	7
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Domestic Fowl (<i>Gallus f. domestic</i>)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fish (<i>Pisces sp.</i>)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	43	13	2	15	10	3	21	0	2	109

Table 11: Number of Identified Specimens in the hand-collected assemblage (NISP).

“Sheep/ Goat” also includes the specimens identified to species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total of the period.

¹Includes thirteen bones from at least three perinatal/juvenile partial skeletons

	Period	Total
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	1 Romano-British		2 Medieval		3 Post- medieval/moder n	Unphased	
	1.1 Late C2nd- early C3rd	1.4 Early-mid C4th	2.1 C10th	2.2 C11th-12th			
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Mouse/Vole (Murid/Microtine)	1	-	-	2	-	1	4
Field Vole (<i>Microtus agrestis</i>)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(1)
Anuran Amphibian (<i>Rana/Bufo</i> sp.)	1	1	6	-	-	1	9
Frog (<i>Rana</i> sp.)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)
Fish (<i>Pisces</i> sp.)	1	-	1	1	13	5	21
Pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(2)	(3)
Eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)
Cyprinid	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(2)
Gadid	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(1)
Total	3	1	7	4	15	7	37

Table 12: Number of Identified Specimens in the sample residues (NISP).

“Mouse/Vole”, “Anuran Amphibian” and “Fish” also includes the specimens identified to genus/species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total of the period.

Taxon/Phase		Mandibular wear stages												
		A		B		C		D		E		F		Total
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Sheep/Goat	1.1	-		-		1		1		-		-		2
Sheep/Goat	1.2	-		-		-		-		1		-		1
Sheep/Goat	2.2	-		-		-		-		1		-		1

Taxon/Phase		Mandibular wear stages										
		Juvenile		Immature		Subadult		Adult		Elderly		Total
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Cattle	1.1	-		-		-		1		-		1
Cattle	1.2	-		1		-		-		-		1
Cattle	1.4	-		1		1		-		-		2
Pig	1.4	-		-		-		1		-		1

Table 13: Mandibular wear stages (following Crabtree 1989 and O'Connor 1988). Only mandibles with two or more teeth (with recordable wear stages) in the $dP_4/P_4 - M_3$ row, isolated dP_4 or worn M_3 are considered. Percentages not calculated for less than 10 specimens.

Appendix 8: Reassessment of Evaluation Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

1 Introduction and Background

The evaluation on land to the rear of the Old School, Feltwell carried out by Archaeological Solutions in October 2004, produced a small sized Roman pottery assemblage. Subsequent re-examination of this assemblage in relation to work undertaken by CAM ARC has revealed twelve post Roman sherds weighing 0.195kg not previously recognised. The majority of these sherds had been described as Sandy grey ware (GRS) in addition a single shelly ware rim and a hand made shelly ware body sherd were identified as Romano-British (late) shell-tempered ware (ROB SH).

Upon examination it has been determined that these sherds are Late Saxon in date and that the miss identified GRS sherds are Thetford ware (THET), and the ROB SH sherds are a St Neots ware (NEOT) bowl rim and a hand made shelly fabric of NEOT type.

2 The Assemblage

Fieldwork generated a small assemblage of 78 sherds, weighing 0.975kg from twenty-seven contexts. The three contexts from which Late Saxon pottery was recovered are detailed below. The original fabric codes have been retained where Roman fabrics are also present.

Context	Fabric	Number of sherds	Weight in kg	Date	Comment
1004	THET	1	0.013	900 to	Jar rim
	THET	1	0.003	900 to	Body sherd
	GRS	1	0.028	Roman	Rim from a burnished straight sided dish
	GRS	3	0.021		Body sherds
1069	THET	1	0.046	900 to	Base sherd
	THET	1	0.04	900 to	Body sherd
1134	THET	3	0.058	900 to	Three Jar rims
	THET	1	0.006	900 to	Rouletted body sherd
	NEOT	1	0.021	900 to	Interned bowl rim
	NEOTT	2	0.004	1000 to	Jar body sherds
	EMWT	1	0.004	1000 to	Jar body sherd
	ROB SH	1	0.029	Roman	Jar base sherd
	GRS	1	0.034	Roman	Burnished beaded rim from a dish
	GRS	5	0.023	Roman	Body sherds

Context	Fabric	Number of sherds	Weight in kg	Date	Comment
	HAD OX	1	0.001	Roman	Oxidised burnished body sherd

Table 14: Post-Roman pottery identified in the evaluation assemblage

Key: HAD OX Haddon oxidised ware; EMWT Early medieval ware type

3 Conclusion

This material consists mainly of moderately abraded pottery and forms only a small part of a larger Roman assemblage dated mainly to the 3rd–4th century.

The Late Saxon assemblage is small and almost all of the material is moderately abraded, suggesting some reworking of the material after initial deposition. The assemblage has no complete vessels, no sherds worthy of illustration and full statistical analysis is not viable. Despite this it suggests Late Saxon or post conquest activity within or close to area evaluated. This was not noted during analysis and not recorded within the report.



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Figure 1: Location of excavation areas A-E with the development area outlined (grey)



Figure 2: Overall site plan



Figure 3: Phase 1.1

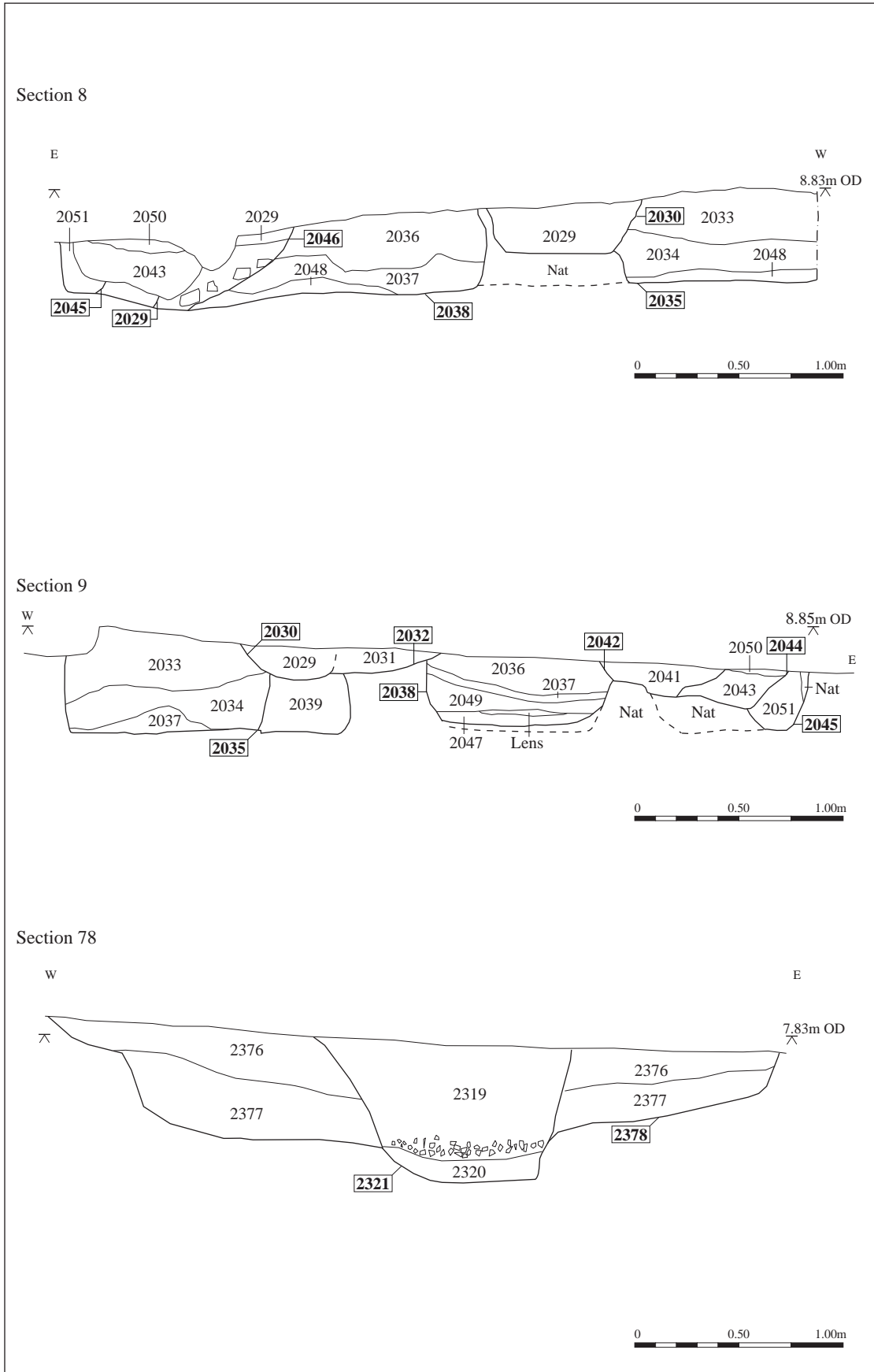


Figure 4: Section drawings (8, 9 and 78)

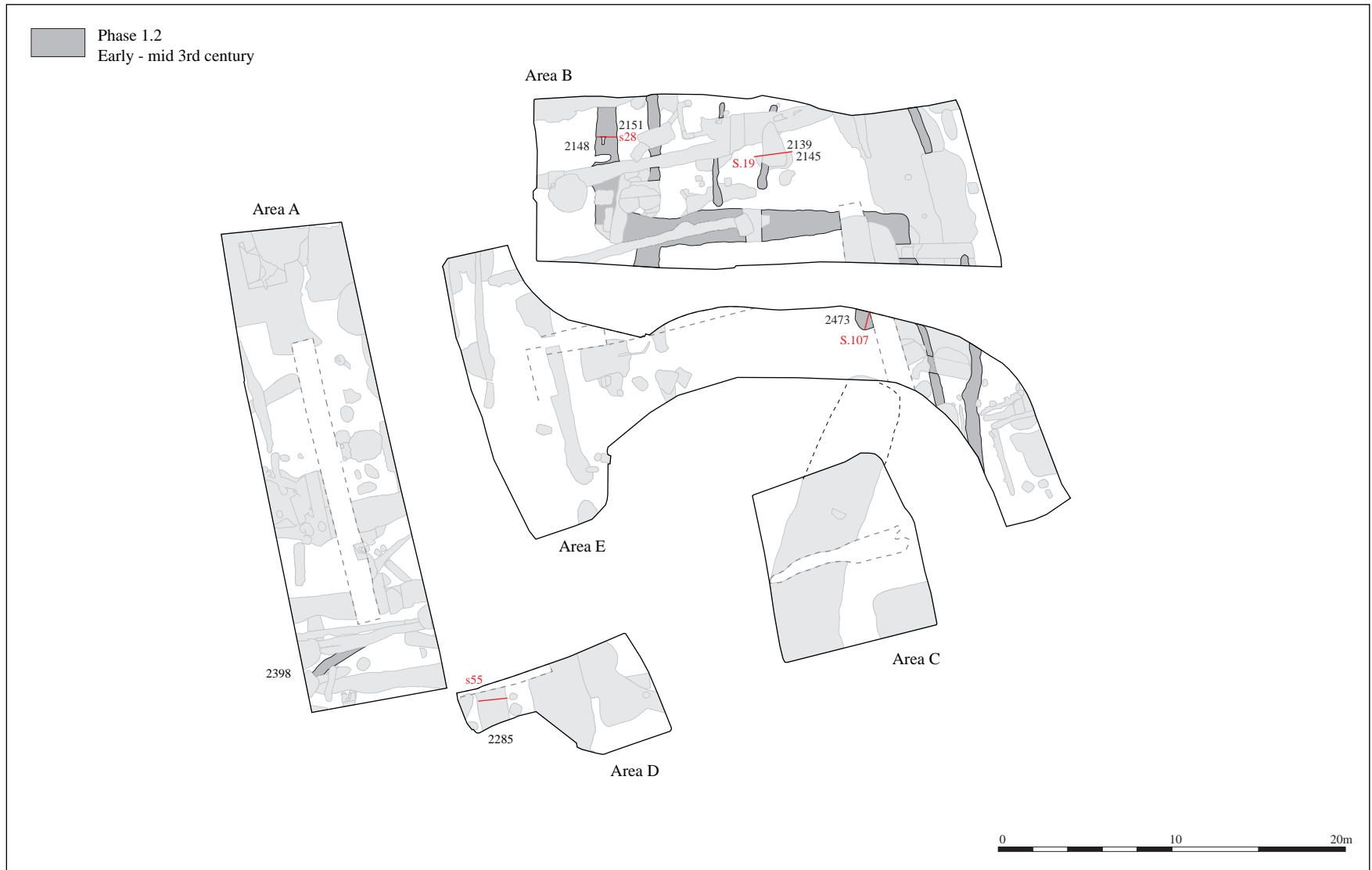


Figure 5: Phase 1.2

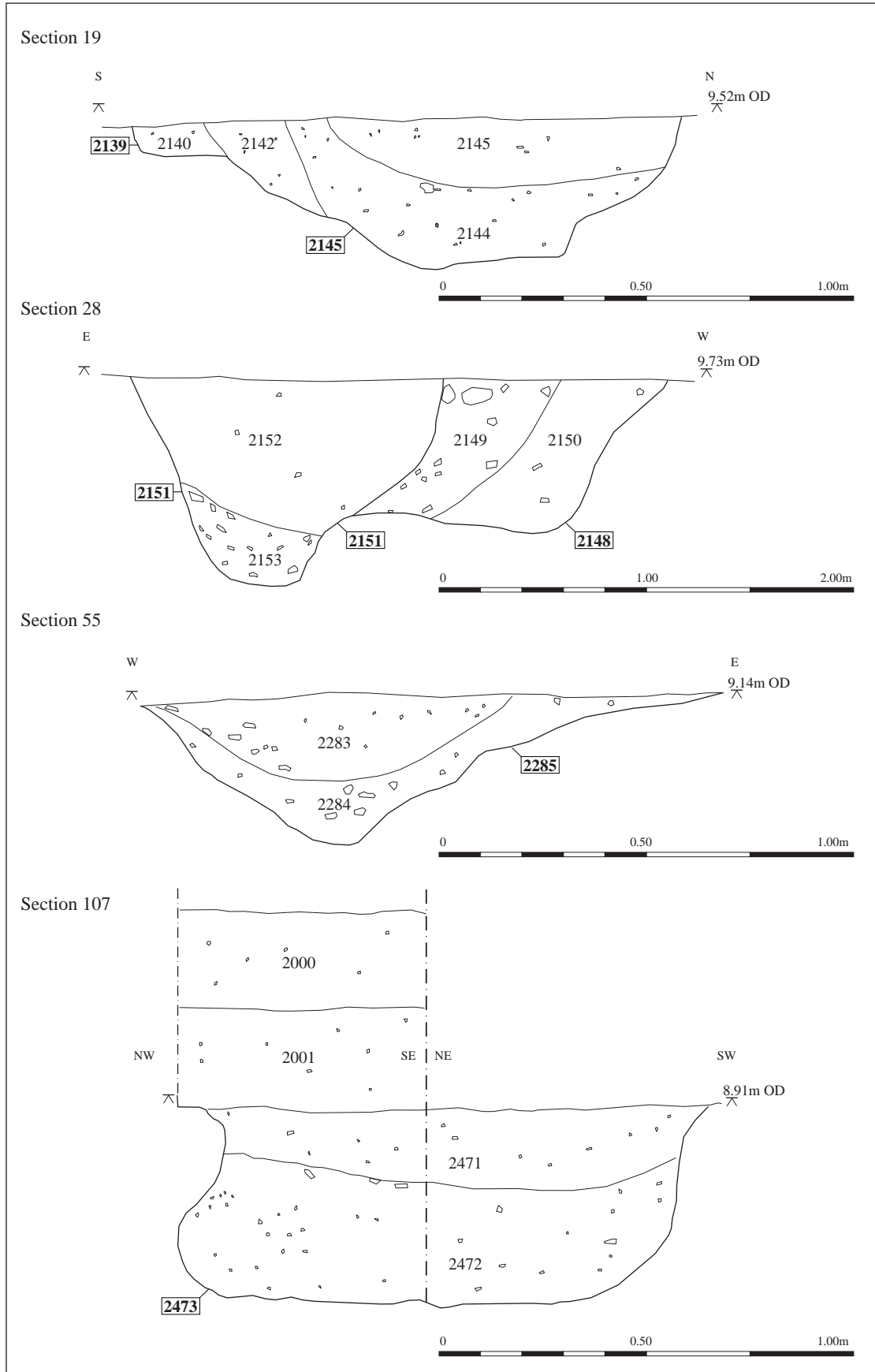


Figure 6: Section drawings (19, 28, 55 and 107)



Figure 7: Phase 1.3

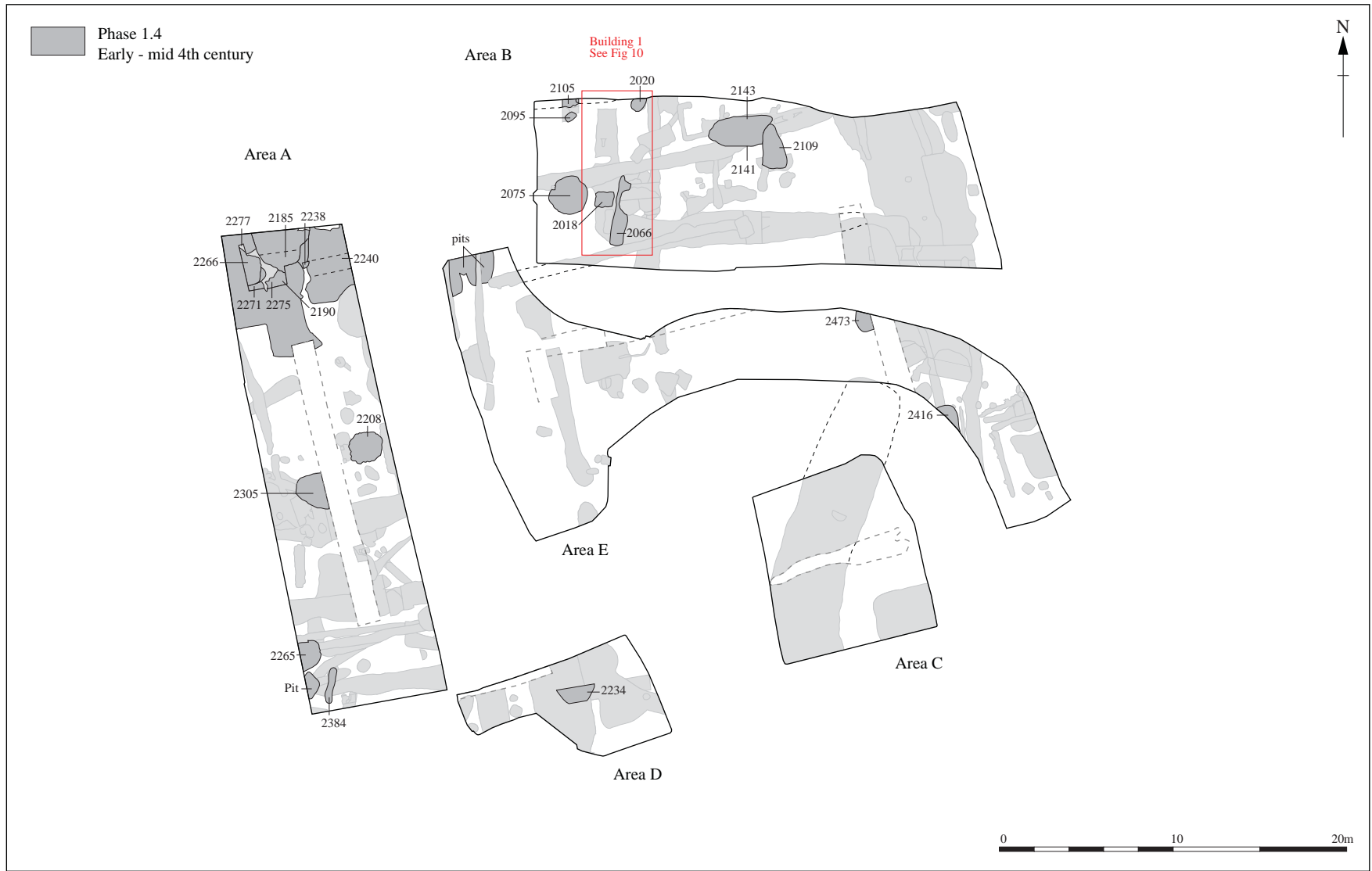


Figure 8: Phase 1.4

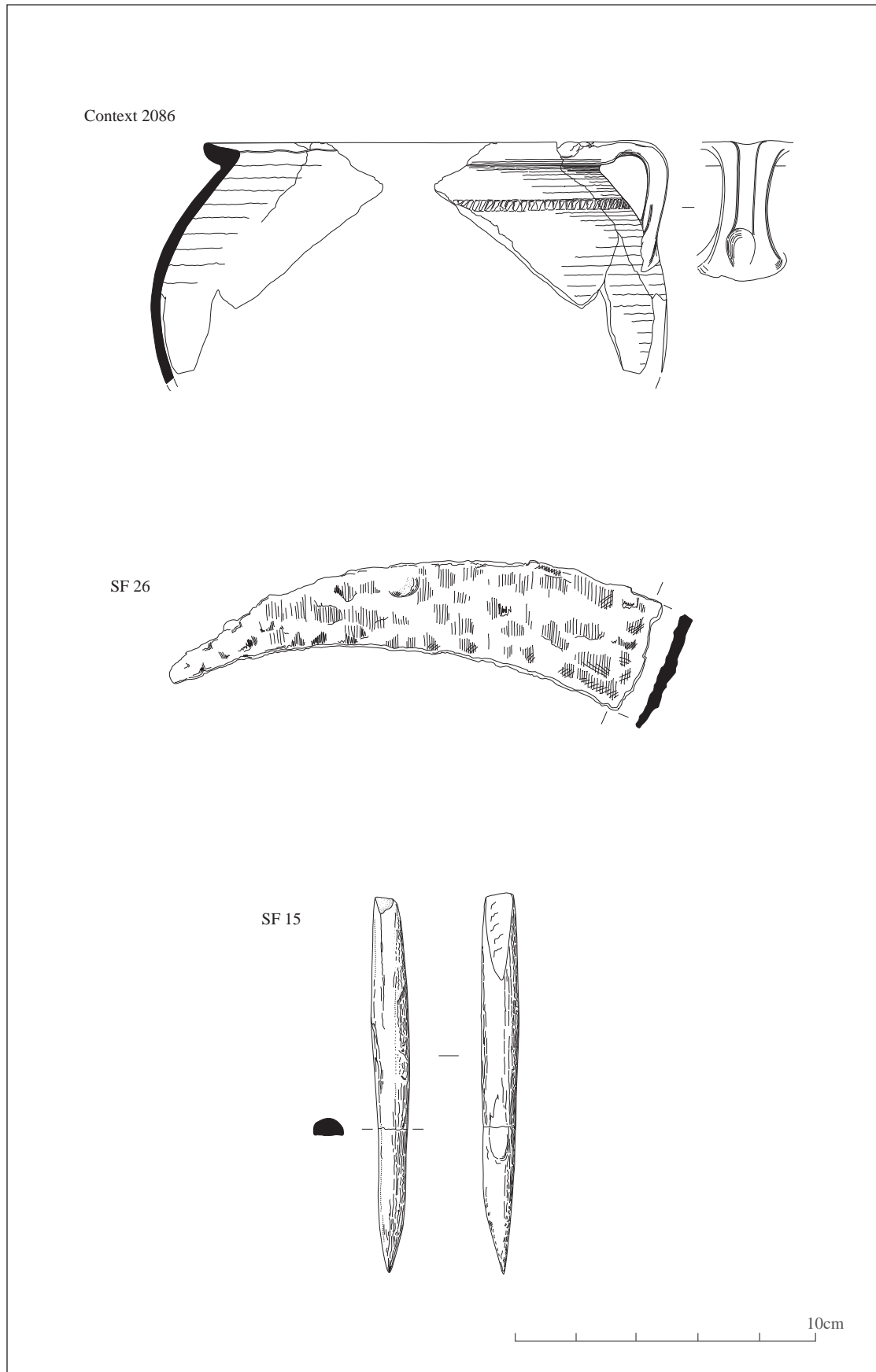


Figure 9: Small finds and pottery scale 1:2

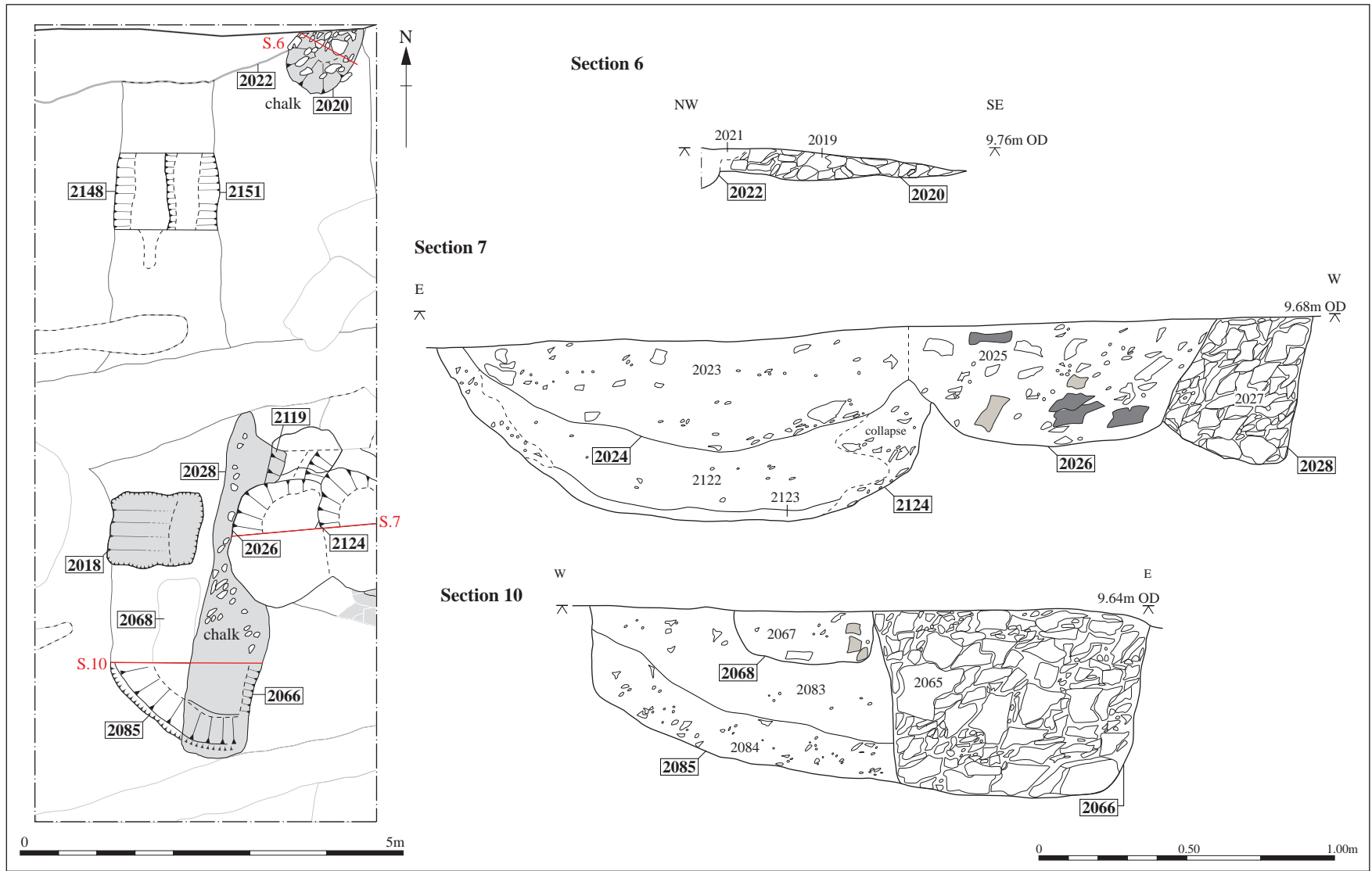


Figure 10: Building 1, plan and sections

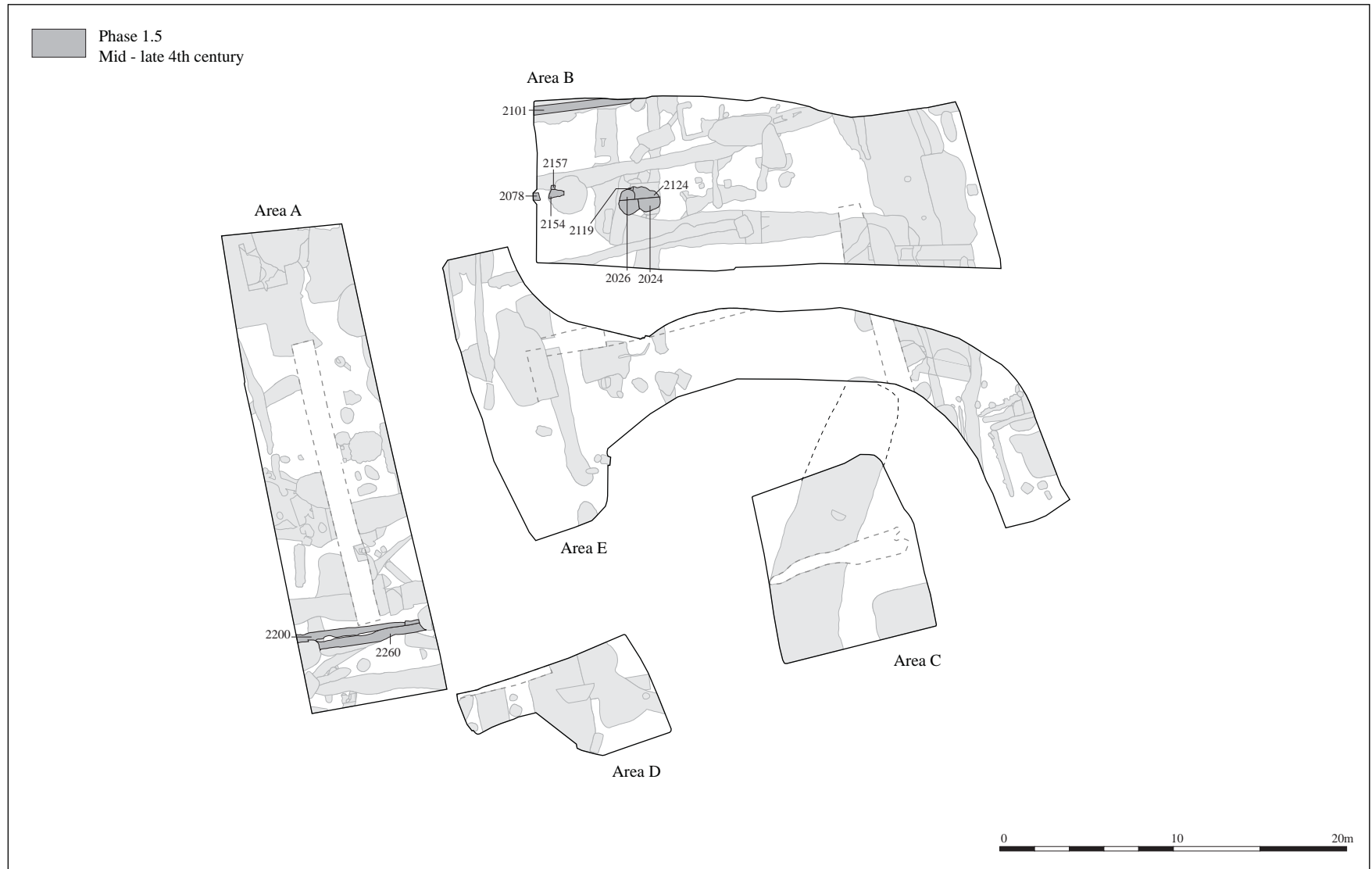


Figure 11: Phase 1.5



Figure 12: Phase 2.1



Figure 13: Phase 2.2

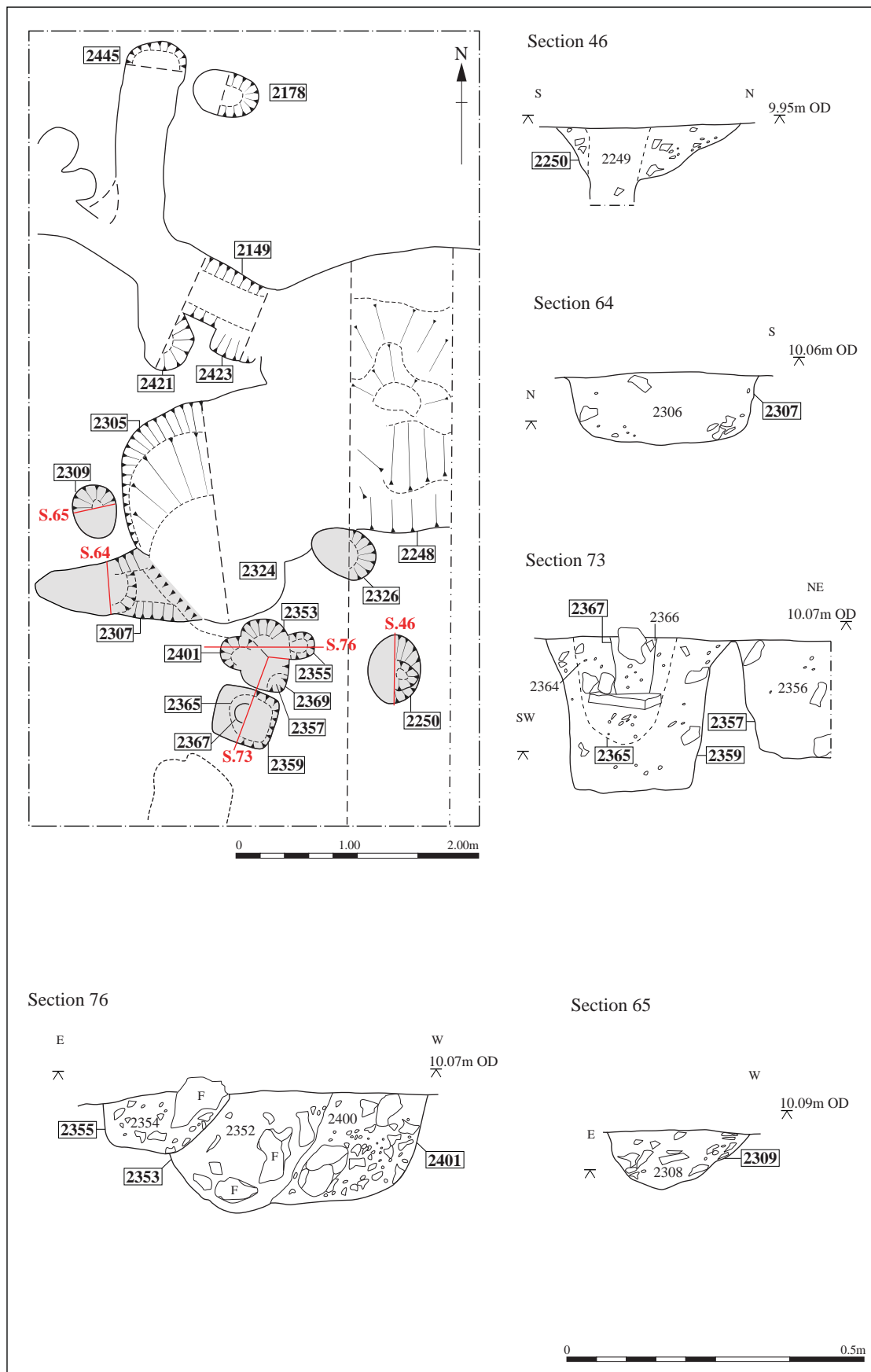


Figure 14: Area A posthole cluster - possible structure

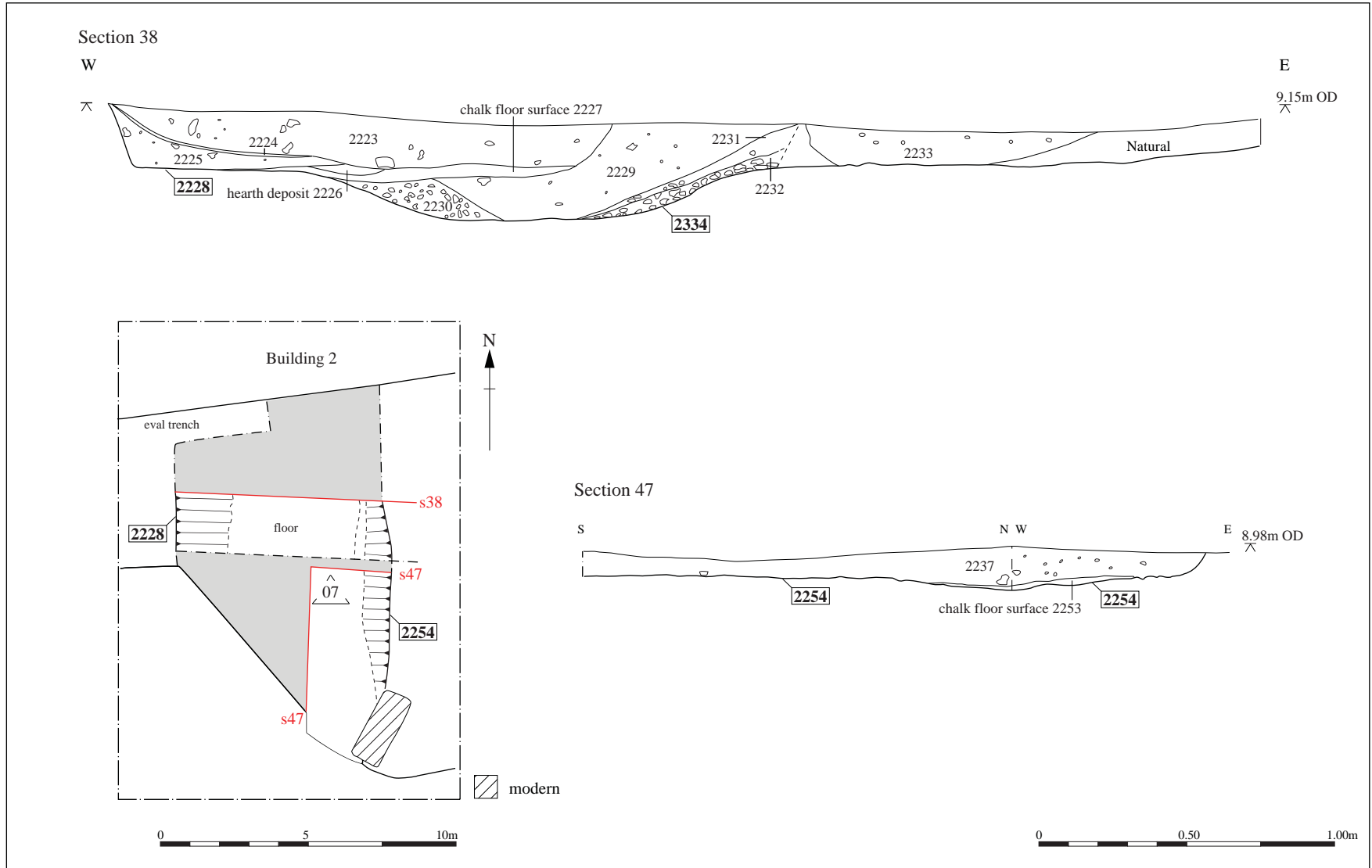


Figure 15: Building 2, plan and sections

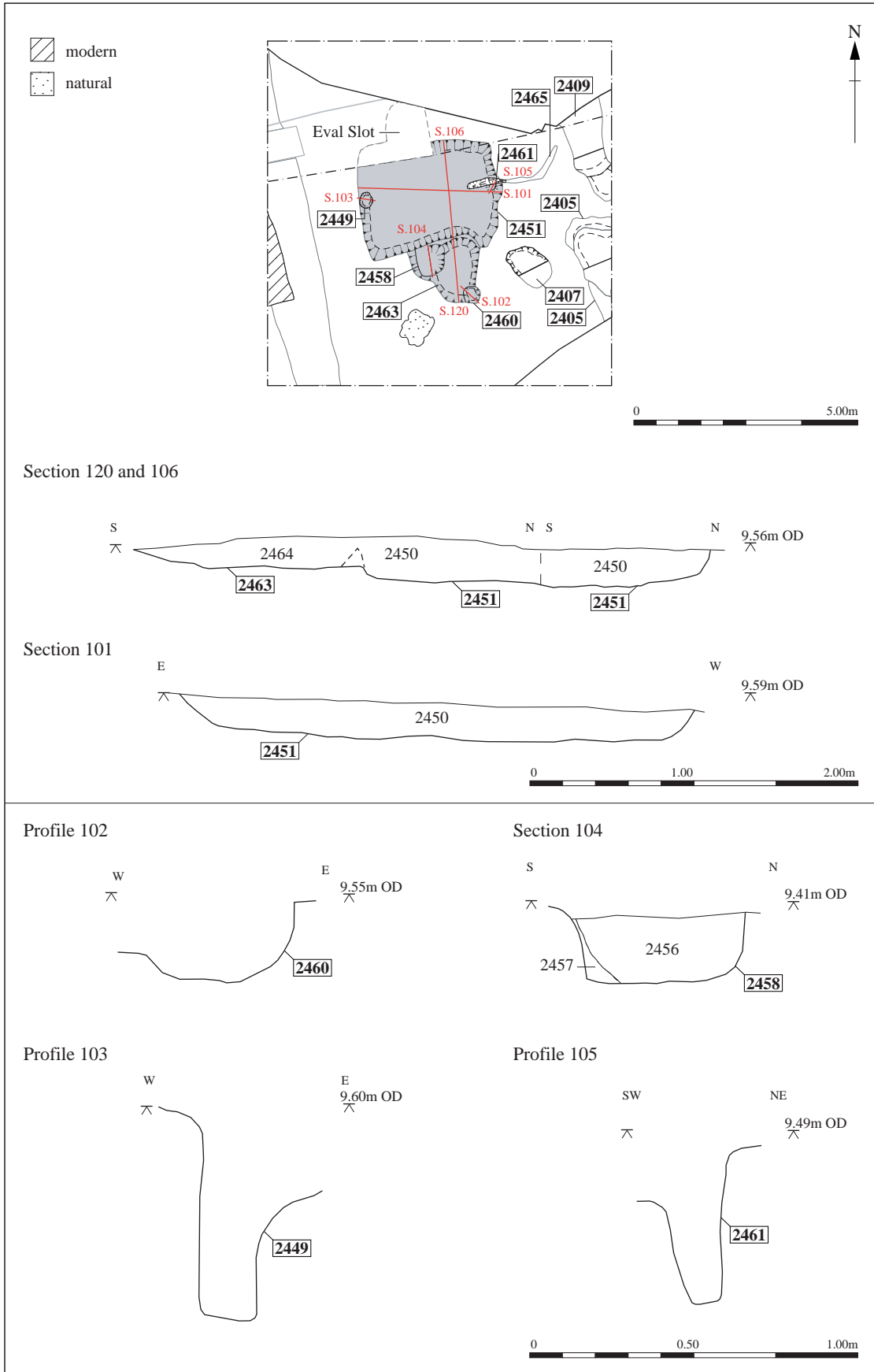


Figure 16: Building 3: plan and sections

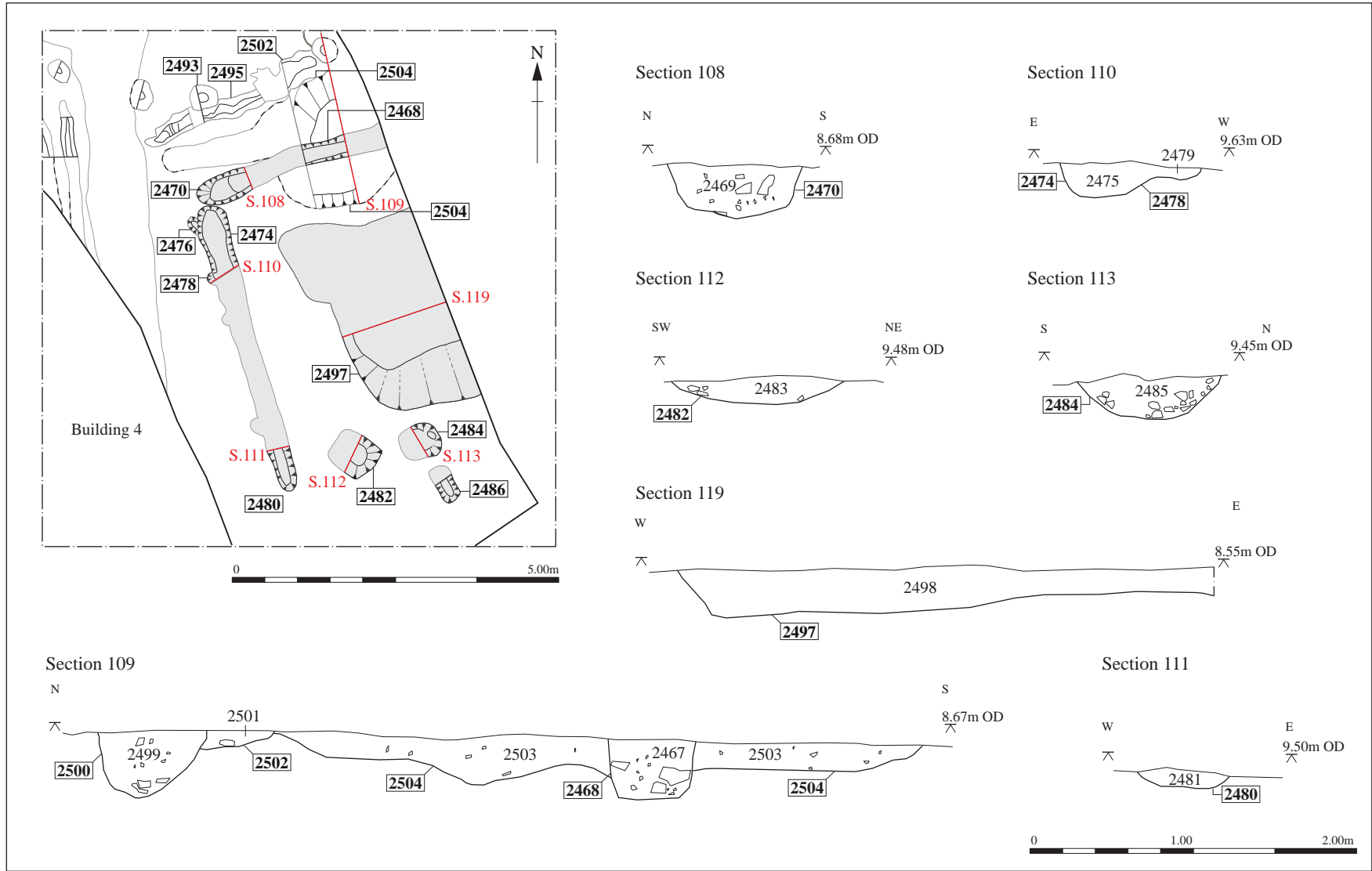


Figure 17: Building 4: plans and sections

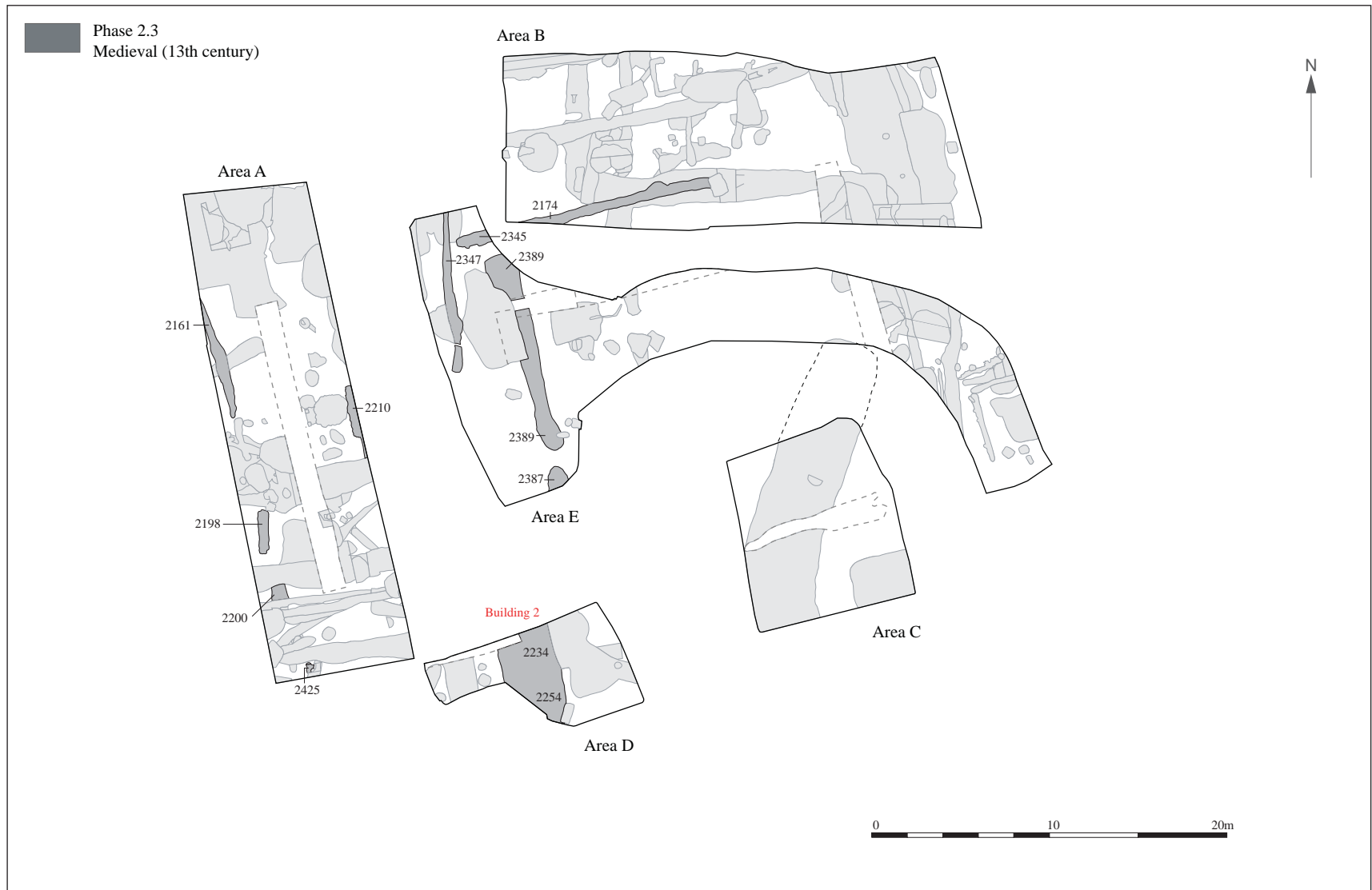


Figure 18: Phase 2.3



Figure 19: Phase 3

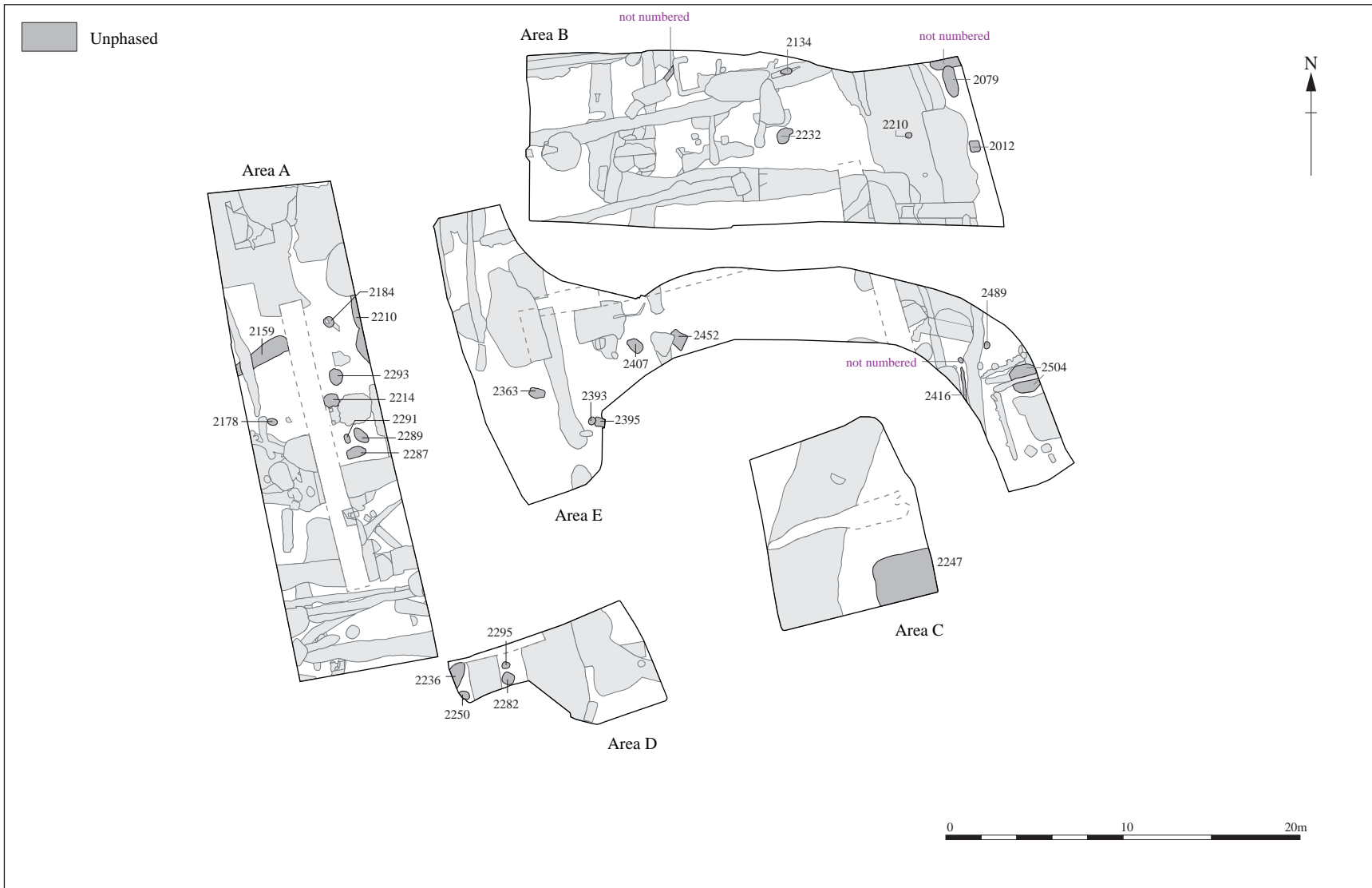


Figure 20: Unphased features



Plate 1: Bonding tile fragment with cat paw print



Plate 2: Bonding tile fragment with hobnail impressions



Plate 3: Clay lined flue channel 2430, from south



Plate 4: Bonding tile fragment with dog paw print



Plate 5: Building 1 - partially excavated footings showing truncation by pit **2026**, from north



Plate 6: Building 1 - Overall view of footings **2018**, **2020** and **2028/2066**, from south



Plate 7: Area A: posthole cluster - showing flint and tile packing including tile post pad, from north



Plate 8: Area B posthole 2062 with Thetford ware vessel visible in upper fill, from north



Plate 9: Building 2 - chalk floor 2227/2253 visible in background behind photoboard, from southeast



*Plate 10: Building 3 - entrance hollow **2463** in foreground, from south*



Plate 11: Building 4 - partially excavated showing postholes 2482, 2484 and 2486, beamslots 2468/2470 and 2474/2480 and floor 2497, from south



Plate 12: Building 5 - chalk foundations cutting through subsoil 2001, from the north



Plate 13: Phase 1.1 [2379] (2380). Cattle proximal metacarpal with Stage 1 lipping at the proximal articular surface and an exostosis developed on the posterior lateral border.



Plate 16: Detail of perforations in acetabular region of horse innominate.



Plate 14: Phase 1.1 [2032] (2031). Sheep/goat mandible with metallic calculus deposits.



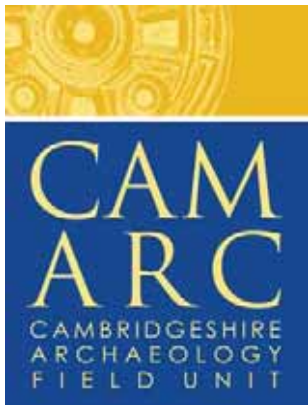
Plate 15: Phase 1.5 [2154] (2073). Horse innominate with acetabular perforations.



Plate 17: Phase 1.1 [2086] (2087). Large cock or capon tarsometatarsus.



Plate 18: Phase 2.2 [2451] (2450). Sheep horncore with "thumbprints".



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