Report 2483

nps archaeology

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at St Andrew's Lane, Congham, Norfolk

ENF125088

Prepared for
Mr and Mrs Taylor
c/o KWA Architects
Chalk Farm
High Street
Babraham
Cambridge
CB22 3AG

Steve Hickling MA AIfA

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www.nps.co.uk

PROJECT CHECKLIST		
Project Manager	David Whitmore	
Draft Completed	Steve Hickling	08/06/2011
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	19/07/2011
Edit Completed	Jayne Bown	06/12/2011
Signed Off	David Whitmore	07/12/2011
Revision Completed	Steve Hickling, Becky Sillwood	12/04/2012
Signed Off	Jayne Bown	14/05/2012
Issue 2		

NPS Archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150 F 01603 756190 E jayne.bown@nps.co.uk www.nau.org.uk

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Location:	St. Andrew's Lane, Congham, Norfolk
District:	King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough
Planning Ref.:	10/00507/F; 10/00504/FM
Grid Ref.:	TF 7161 2338
HER No.:	ENF125088
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Client:	Mr and Mrs Taylor
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief was conducted for Mr and Mrs Taylor ahead of and during construction of a stable block, menage area and associated roads and services. Although only a small proportion of the development area was subject to full excavation it was clear that it was unlikely that this area had been densely occupied in the past and perhaps had represented an area peripheral to a main settlement.

The topsoil and subsoil were very rich in finds ranging from prehistoric to post-medieval in date. The subsoil appeared to be agricultural in origin rather than a 'dark earth' that might be associated with settlement. There was very little if any structure to the distribution of finds within the topsoil, suggesting that this material had been imported to the site, possibly during manuring or in the introduction of soils.

Several ditches were recorded, but notably only a small number of post-holes. The fills of these features, although dark in colour, were not especially rich in cultural debris. Because of the relatively low density of features combined with the small proportion of the area excavated, no patterns could be discerned with regard to the layout or morphology of any occupation or activity.

The only real correlation between the location of finds from the excavation phase and archaeological features appears to be the increased amount of medieval brick close to the putative site of All Saints Church (NHER 3562).

It seems likely that the Saxon and medieval focus of settlement was located to the east of this development site. The medieval pottery from the site suggests that occupation ceased in the 12th-13th century and the area then became primarily used for arable agriculture. Perhaps because of its location very close to the focus of settlement, manuring resulted in a large amount of cultural material being deposited.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Following trial trench evaluation of the site an archaeological watching brief and excavation took place before and during groundworks associated with the construction of new stables and ménage at St.Andrew's Lane, Congham, covering an area of approximately 4,200m^2 (Fig. 1). The evaluation phase identified features of Early Saxon, Middle Saxon and medieval date, as well as a layer of artefact-rich subsoil across the whole area (Hickling 2010).

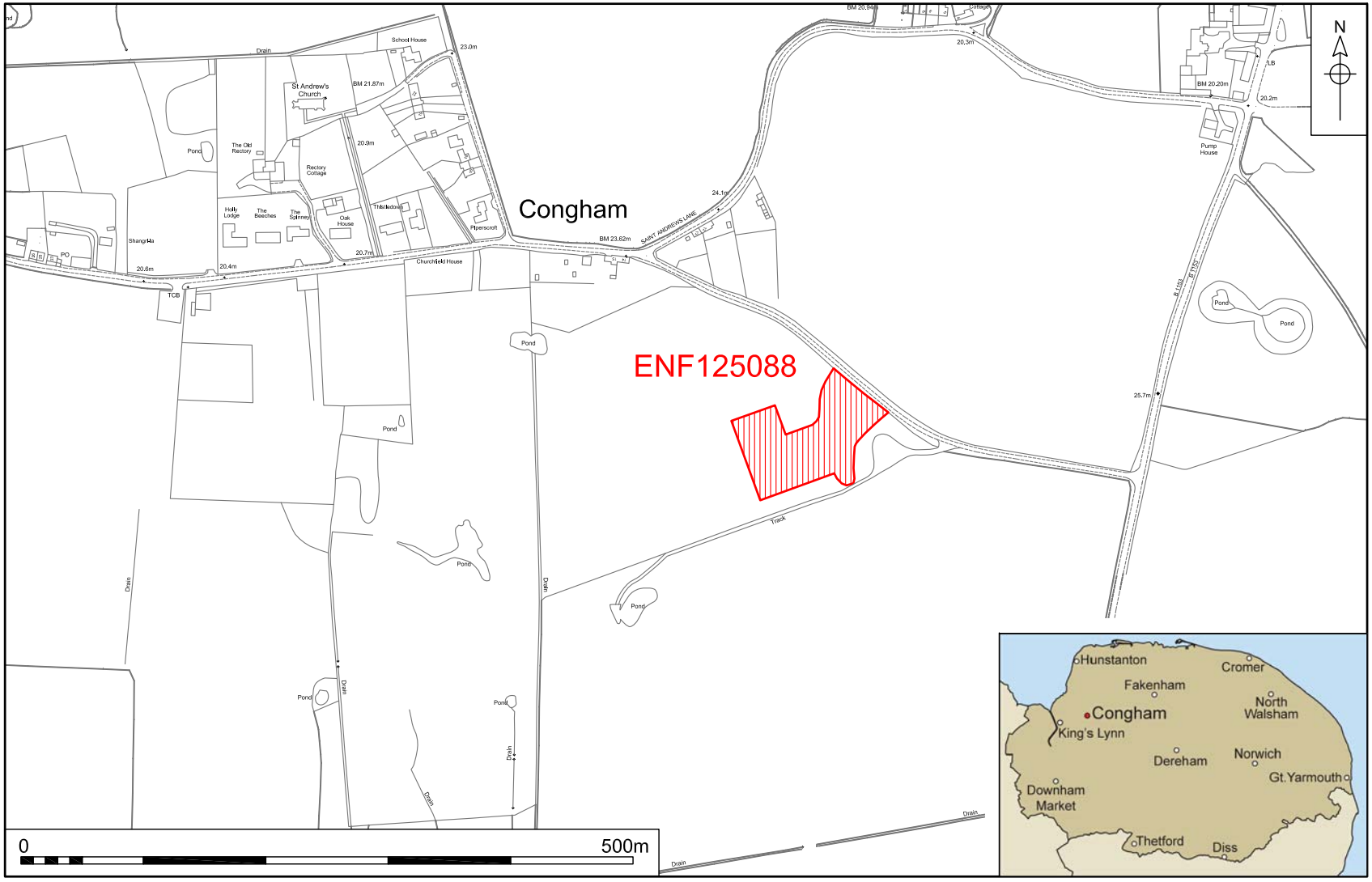

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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk (Ref. 10/00504/F and 10/00507/F) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. CNF42746). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NPS/NP/BAU2483). This work was commissioned by KWA Architects on behalf of their clients Mr and Mrs Taylor who funded the work.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

A thick layer (0.7-1.0m) of topsoil and subsoil overlay glacial and fluvial sands, gravels and silts (BGS 1991) which in turn were lying above Cretaceous Gault and Woburn Sands (BGS 1985).

The site lay on gently undulating ground at a height of *c.*23-25m OD, draining westwards to the Babingley River. It was located between the modern village of Congham to the north-west and the line of the Icknield Way (modern B1153) to the east (Fig. 1).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and cartographic sources have been consulted in the preparation of this part of the report and because of the sheer number of NHER records for the area, only those closest to the development site are presented below.

Prehistoric

In the field to the south of the development area, a Palaeolithic flint axe was found in 1978 (NHER 13058).

Roman

A Roman villa was excavated to the west of the village in the 1960s and there is evidence of an extensive settlement along the line of the Icknield Way to the east.

Metal detecting within the development area has produced Roman finds, including a steelyard terminal (NHER 11743).

Anglo-Saxon

A large number of Early Saxon brooch fragments and pottery found within and to the east of the development site suggests the presence of a large Early Saxon cemetery nearby.

A Middle and Late Saxon settlement lies along the route of the Icknield Way to the east of the development site. The development site is situated on the western edge of this, together with the site of the now vanished All Saints' church.

Most of the development area contains cropmarks indicative of house platforms. Metal detecting has produced a range of finds suggestive of a Middle Saxon settlement site which is part of a larger Roman to Late Saxon settlement pattern and Early Saxon cemetery complex (NHER 11743).

In a garden 200m north-west of the present development a number of Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds have been found (NHER 16778).

An amateur excavation took place in 1977 after a large amount of Late Saxon pottery was found in a garden 300m north-west of the present development. Only two undated ditches were present, but there was a large amount of Late Saxon pottery, kiln wasters and kiln fabric as well as sherds of Middle and Early Saxon pottery (NHER 15502).

Late Saxon pottery has been found on the eastern portion of the development area (NHER 3562).

Medieval

In the medieval period the area of settlement seems to have contracted to cover only part of the modern village.

Excavations at the eastern end of the development area found twenty burials along with Late Saxon and early medieval pottery. Subsequent fieldwalking has found flint building material and stained glass fragments. This probably represents the site of All Saints' church (NHER 3562).

Adjacent to the north of the development site, a small stretch of medieval walling built into a garden wall may be a fragment of St Mary's church (NHER 19347), reportedly excavated and erroneously located by R. R. Clarke.

An evaluation 150m north-west of the development site in 2001 uncovered a medieval drainage ditch and medieval pottery (NHER 40115).

An amateur excavation took place in 1977 after a large amount of Late Saxon pottery was found in a garden 300m north-west of the present development. Only two undated ditches were present, but there was a large amount of iron slag including bloomery waste which is medieval or later in date (NHER 15502).

Archaeological evaluation at the site in 2010

During April 2010 an evaluation of the proposed development comprising six trial trenches took place (Hickling 2010).

Ditches of Early Saxon, Middle Saxon and medieval date were found which reflected the alignment of the Icknield Way located to the west (i.e. they were orientated north-south or perpendicular to this). This alignment is still visible in the modern landscape and may have possibly developed from a very early (prehistoric) field system.

A notable element present in all the trenches was a layer of subsoil. In the eastern part of the development area the subsoil layer was full of domestic and industrial waste material consisting of animal bone, pottery (mainly Late Saxon and early medieval), lava quernstone fragments and iron slag. This concentration suggested occupation was focussed on the eastern part of the site in the Late Saxon and early medieval periods, a theory enhanced by the amount of similar material that has been found previously in fields to the east.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this excavation was to recover information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the former activity on the site.

Given the prevalence of finds within the topsoil and subsoil and the relatively shallow nature of the proposed development (stable and ménage), the Brief required that the development area be excavated by mechanical excavator to formation level under full archaeological supervision and control with metal detecting and visual collection of finds. Watching brief monitoring was undertaken on all other groundworks.

Plate 1. General view of stripped area

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360˚ excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed and taken to another development site in the village of Congham.

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

One soil micromorphology sample was taken to establish the nature of the subsoil encountered.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

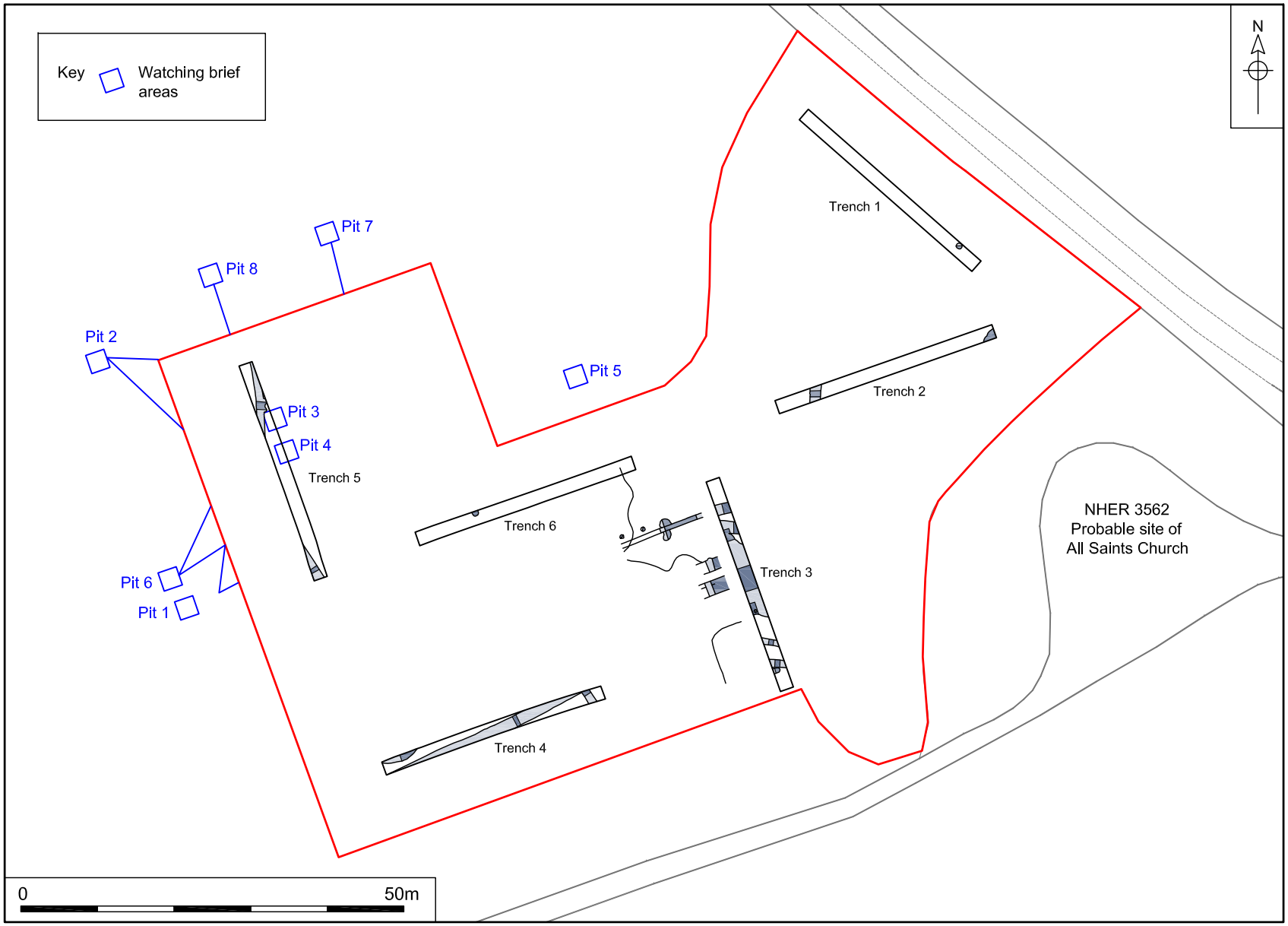

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Figure 2. Location of evaluation trenches, stripped area and watching brief. Scale 1:750

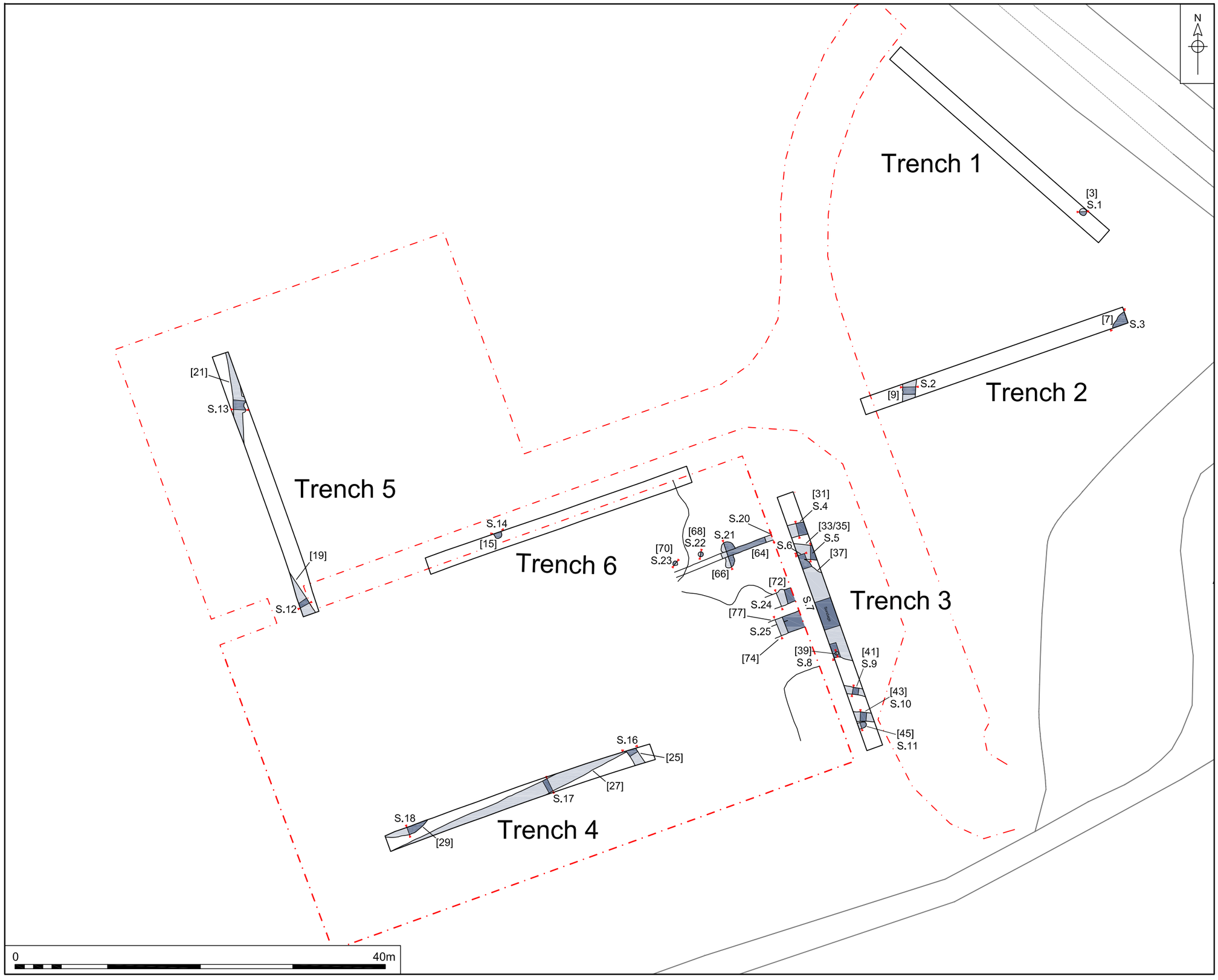

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Figure 3. Plan of all features. Scale 1:400

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The archaeological remains were planned using a total station theodolite with surveying stations established by the NPS Land Survey Team.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

Structure of the report: the results from the evaluation are presented, followed by the excavation and then the watching brief (the excavation and watching brief findings are separated into their discrete areas e.g. ménage, stable yard, roadways.

5.0 RESULTS

(Figs 3, 4 and 5)

5.1 Evaluation

5.1.1 Ménage area

Trench 3

Trench 3 contained five ditches, one possible pond and a post-hole. These features were sealed by a layer of subsoil 0.6m deep and a layer of topsoil 0.3m deep.

Ditch [31] was west-south-west to east-north-east aligned and was 1m wide and 0.45m deep with a flat base and steep sides. Its fill [32] was a mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks with no finds.

Ditch [33/35] was east to west aligned, 1.52m wide and 0.38m deep with a flat base and gently sloping sides. Its fill [34/36] was a mid greyish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel and charcoal flecks and a sherd of Middle Saxon pottery.

Possible pond [37] may have been a number of intercutting ditches with similar fills. Its fill [38] was a waterlogged mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and two fragments of building stone.

Post-hole [39] was sealed by [37] and was circular in plan, 0.6m in diameter and 0.23m deep with a concave base and steep sides. Its fill [40] was a mid greyish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel and a sherd of Early Saxon pottery.

Ditch [41] was east to west aligned, 1.35m wide and 0.12m deep with a flat base and gently sloping sides. Its fill [42] was a yellowy greyish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel.

Ditch [43] was east to west aligned and was 1.4m wide and 0.12m deep with a concave base and gently sloping sides. Its fill [44] was a yellowy greyish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel.

Ditch terminus [45] was west-southwest to east-northeast aligned and was 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a flat base and gently sloping sides. Its fill [46] was a yellowy greyish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel and no finds.

Trench 4

Trench 4 contained two ditches and a possible pit.

Ditch [25] was cut by ditch [27], was aligned south-south-east to north-north-west and was 1m wide and 0.5m deep with a concave base and steep sides. Its fill [26] was a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel, rare charcoal and a sherd of Late Saxon pottery.

Ditch [27] was aligned north-east to south-west and was 1.47m wide and 0.24m deep with a concave base and a steeper south-eastern side. Its fill [28] was a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel. It contained a large fragment of building stone.

Pit [29] was heavily truncated by the edge of excavation. Its fill [30] was a dark brown silty sand with rare flint gravel and charcoal.

Trench 6

Trench 6 contained one pit. Pit [15] was oval, 0.8m wide and 0.06m deep with a flat base and gently sloping sides. Its fill [16] was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel, a sherd of Early Saxon and a sherd of medieval pottery.

5.1.2 Stable Yard Evaluation

Trench 5

The only evaluation trench in this area was Trench 5, which produced two ditches. Ditch [19] was aligned south-south-east to north-north-west and was 0.59m deep. Its fill [20] was a dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal. It produced two sherds of possibly prehistoric pottery and Middle Saxon copper alloy tweezers (GPS 143).

Ditch [21] was north to south aligned and was 1.03m wide (on average) and 0.36m deep with a steeper western side. Its fill [22] was a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and charcoal flecks. It contained a sherd of Early Saxon pottery.

These two ditches were sealed by the topsoil [17] which was 0.35m deep and the subsoil [18] which was 0.4m deep. No finds were recovered from the subsoil, but the topsoil contained a Post-Medieval button (SF 3).

5.1.3 Roadway Evaluation

Two evaluation trenches were investigated in this area:

One post-hole was encountered in Trench 1. Post-hole [3] was circular, 0.71m in diameter and 0.19m deep with a flat base. Its fill [4] was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel and one sherd of possibly prehistoric pottery.

This was sealed by a layer of finds-rich subsoil [2] which was 0.7m thick and yielded Middle and Late Saxon and medieval pottery and iron slag; the topsoil [1] was 0.3m deep.

Trench 2 produced a pit and a ditch. Pit [7] was heavily truncated by the edge of excavation, but was 0.54m deep with a concave base and sides of variable steepness. Its fill (8) was a dark greyish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel and was dated as modern by a fragment of modern brick. It also contained residual Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery.

Ditch [9] was aligned north to south with a flat, but stepped base and a steeper western side. Its primary fill [12] was a pale yellowish grey sand with rare flint gravel and charcoal. Its middle fill [11] was a mid grey silty sand with rare flint gravel, while its upper fill [10] was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and two sherds of medieval pottery.

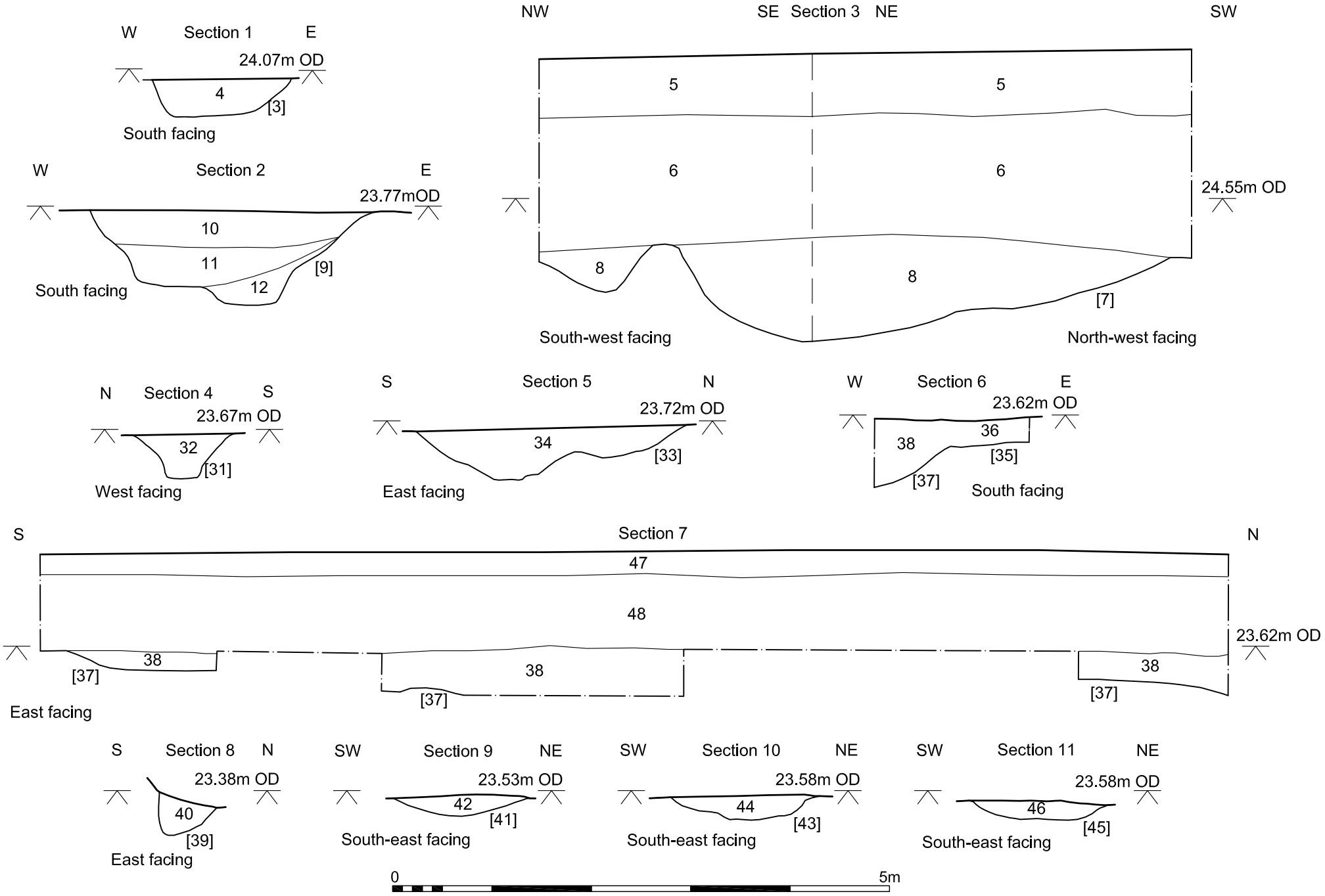

Figure 4. Sections 1 - 11. Scale 1:50

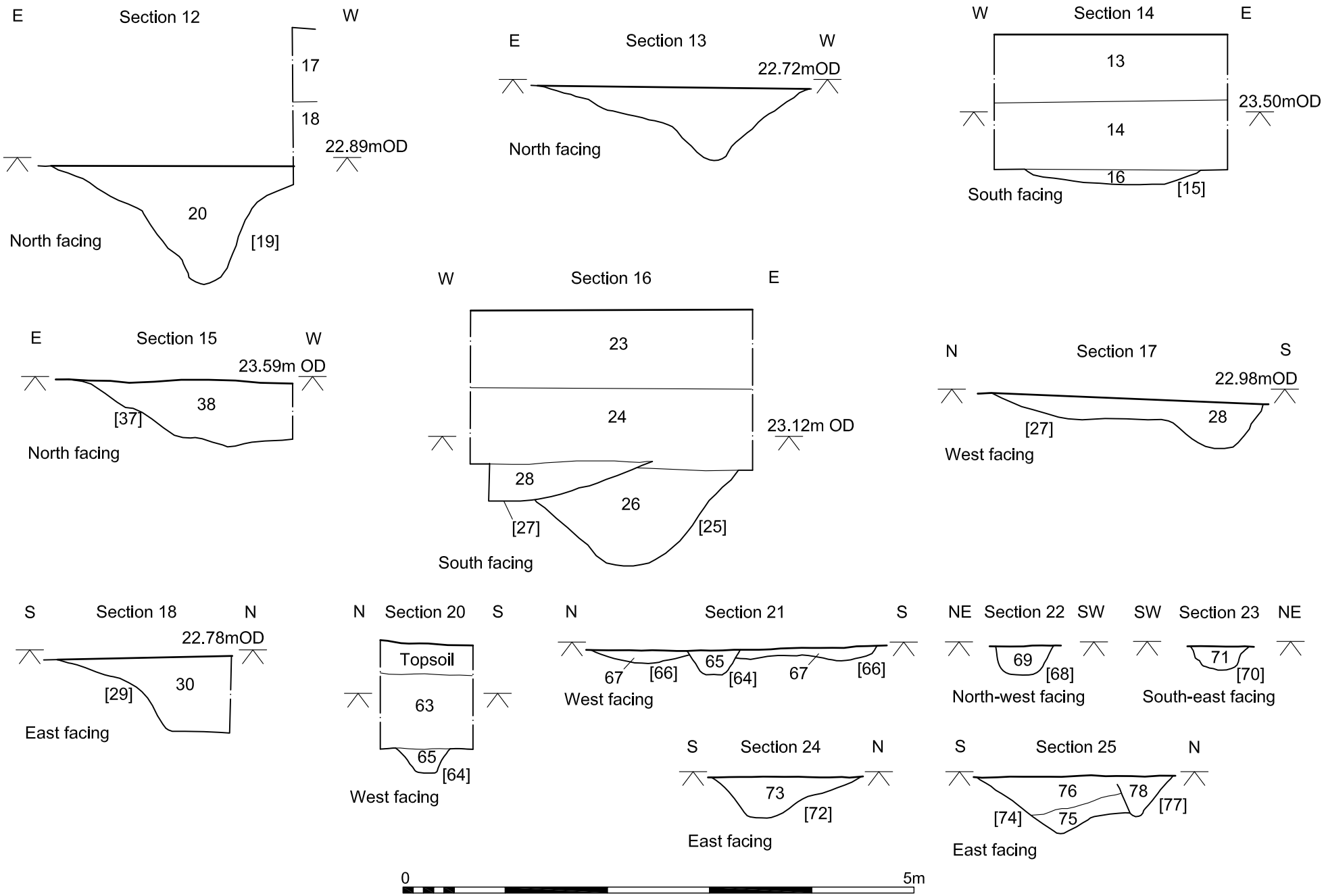

Figure 5. Sections 12 - 18 and 20 - 25. Scale 1:50

These features were sealed by subsoil [6] which was 0.7m deep and contained Late Saxon and medieval pottery and lava quernstone fragments. The topsoil was 0.3m deep.

5.2 Excavation

The excavation phase consisted of systematic stripping of topsoil under archaeological supervision from the areas of the stable yard, the ménage and the roadway and locating in three dimensions any finds recovered from the visual inspection and metal detecting of exposed surfaces. The stable yard area was stripped to a depth of 0.225m below ground level (bgl), the ménage area to 0.3m bgl and the roadway area to 0.2m bgl.

After the finds had been identified and dated, their distribution was examined to see if there was any association with buried archaeological features or concentrations which may suggest the presence of unknown buried archaeology (Figs 6-8).

The distribution of lava fragments, prehistoric finds (worked flint and prehistoric pottery), Roman finds (brick, pot and metal), Middle Saxon finds (pot and metal finds), medieval finds (pot and metal) and iron nails (undatable) was considered to be evenly spread across the site. However possible concentrations were identified for iron slag, Early Saxon finds, Late Saxon finds and medieval brick.

The iron slag was a comparatively rare find, but a small assemblage was found in the subsoil of Trench 1 and it was subsequently recovered from all over the site in small amounts. The excavation phase produced a possible concentration in the north-western corner of the stable yard Area (Fig. 8). If this does represent an actual concentration and location of an area of metal working, then together with the evaluation finds in Trench 1 there are two possible locations for metal working.

Early Saxon

Early Saxon material was present across both the ménage and stable yard areas, but not the roadway area (Figs 6 and 7) and both the ménage and stable yard areas contained an increased density of material towards the northern edge of the site. Features of possible Early Saxon date had been identified in evaluation Trenches 3 and 5 (Trench 5 being the more certain). This pattern suggests that there may be Early Saxon occupation in the northern part of the stable yard area, below the stripped level of the site or perhaps not far to the north of it.

Late Saxon

Late Saxon material was found across all three areas, with a possible concentration in the centre of the ménage area (Figs 6 and 7). There was one feature in evaluation Trench 4 which was dated to the Late Saxon period which was located close to the concentration of material found in the excavation phase.

Medieval

Medieval brick was a comparatively rare find at the site but there was a marked increase in its occurrence towards the south-eastern corner of the site. This reflects the presence of medieval brick in features in Trenches 3 and 4 and the site of All Saints Church just to the east of the site boundary.

5.3 Watching Brief

5.3.1 Ménage Watching Brief

The ménage area was restripped to a lower and uniform level to produce a flat formation level for the ménage area. This produced a strip 1m below ground level (bgl) at the eastern end and raising of the level by dumping at the western end. This meant that the natural sands and seven archaeological features were visible at the eastern end (Fig. 3).

Two post-holes were identified; post-hole [68] was circular with a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.27m with a flat base and almost vertical sides. Its fill [69] was a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks and marine shell. Three fragments of animal bone were present.

Post-hole [70] was also circular with a diameter of 0.56m and a depth of 0.24m with a flat base and almost vertical sides. Its fill [71] was a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel, rare charcoal flecks and marine shell and two large flints in the centre. Five fragments of animal bone and one prehistoric worked flint were present, but the flint may have been residual.

Ditch [64] was west-southwest to east-northeast aligned and was 0.52m wide and 0.24m deep with a flat base and a steeper southern side. Its fill [65] was a dark grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks and marine shell. Eight fragments of animal bone and one burnt flint (probably prehistoric in date) were present, but the flint may have been residual. This was probably the same ditch as [31] in Trench 3.

Pit [66] was cut by ditch [64] and was irregular in shape, 2.75m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.16m deep with an irregular base and sides. Its fill [67] was a mid grey sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks. 16 fragments of animal bone were present.

Ditch [72] was east-north-east to west-southwest aligned, 1.46m wide and 0.4m deep with a flat base and a steeper southern side. Its fill [73] was a dark grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks and marine shell. Four fragments of animal bone were present

Ditch [74] was also west-southwest to east-northeast aligned, at least 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep with a concave base. Its primary fill [75] was a dark grey sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks, but no finds. The upper fill [76] was a dark greyish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel and charcoal flecks. Three sherds of pottery dating from the Early Saxon, Middle Saxon and medieval periods were present as well as four fragments of animal bone. This feature is probably medieval in date.

Ditch [77] was a recut of ditch [74] and was 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep with a concave base and steep sides. Its fill [78] was a dark brown sand with rare flint gravel and no finds.

Ditches [72], [74] and [77] should have been present in Trench 3, but were masked by large waterlogged spread [37] which was not fully excavated. It did however contain masonry fragments, probably derived from the adjacent medieval church site.

5.3.2 Stable Yard Watching Brief

A watching brief was maintained on the eight soakaways (Pits 1-8) and service trenches associated with the stable yard (Figs 2 and 3). No features were exposed and no finds were recovered from Pits 2, 6 and 7.

The topsoil [51] in Pit 1 yielded one fragment of burnt flint, a sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and a sherd of Late Saxon Thetford ware.

The topsoil [53] in Pit 3 produced two fragments of Roman brick and four sherds of pottery (two Late Saxon, one Middle Saxon and one Early Saxon).

The topsoil [54] in Pit 4 yielded a fragment of iron slag and two sherds of Late Saxon pottery.

The topsoil in Pit 8 produced one sherd of Late Saxon pottery.

5.3.3 Roadway Watching Brief

The topsoil [55] in Pit 5 yielded no finds.

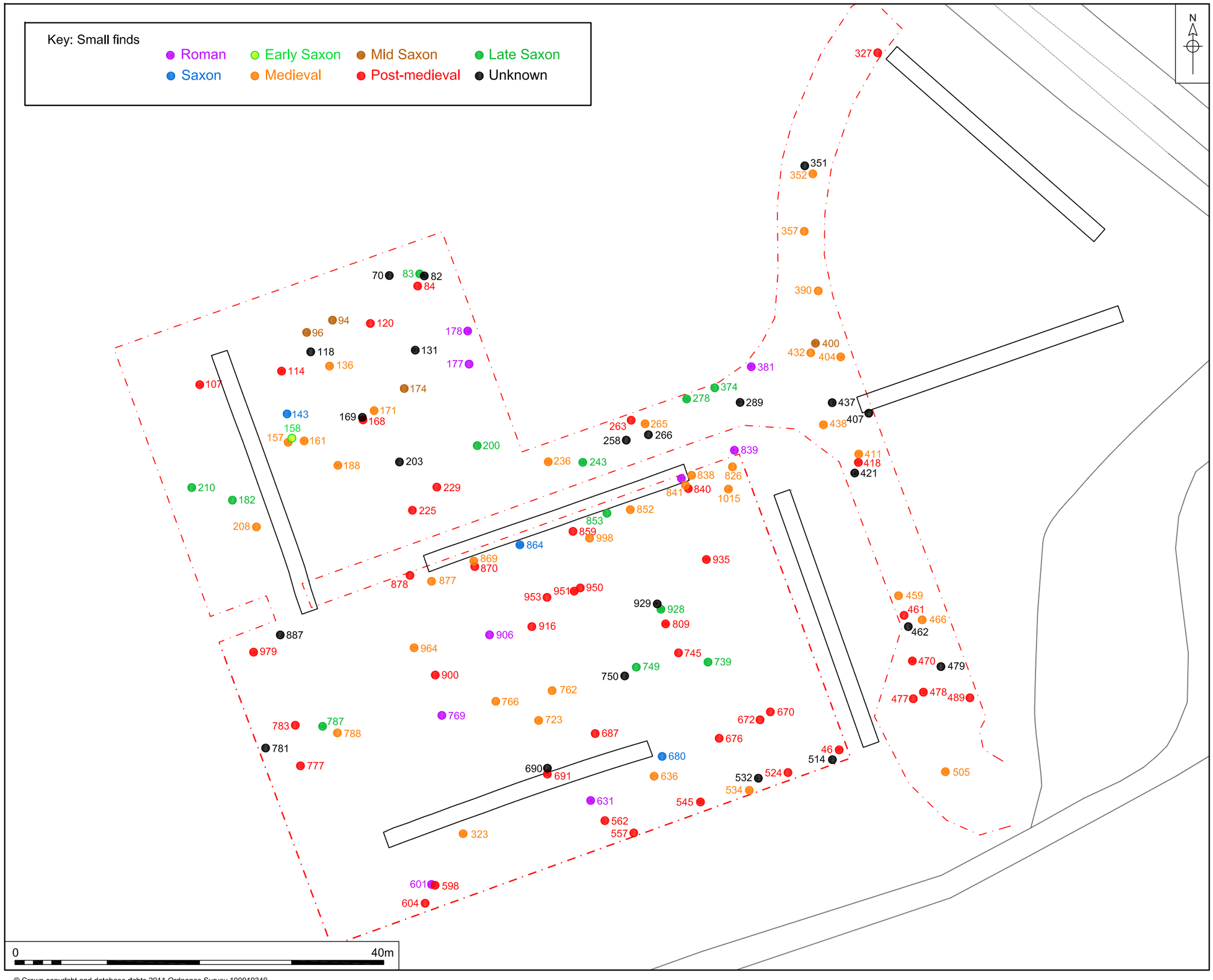

Figure 6. Small Finds by period. Scale 1:400

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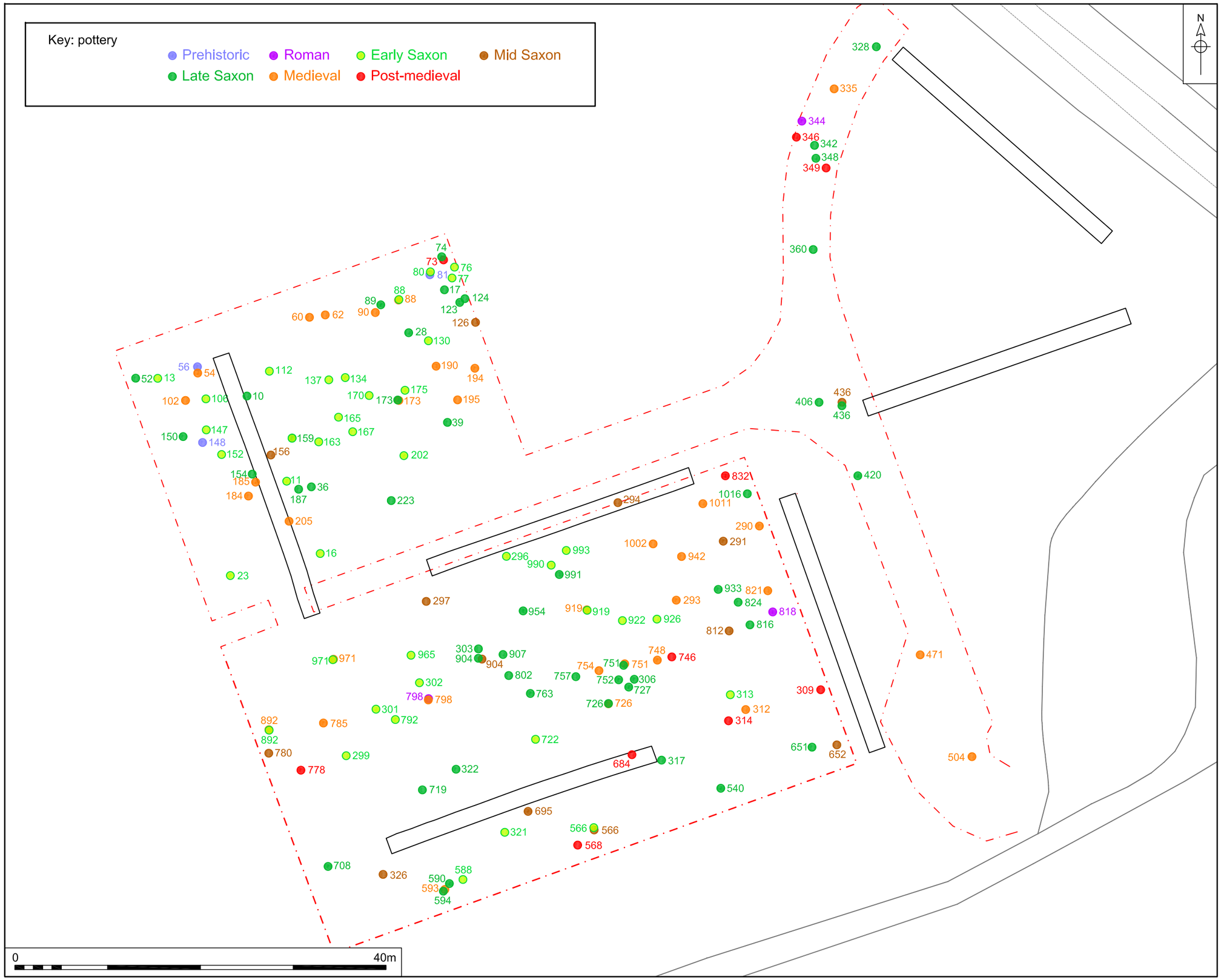

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Figure 7. Pottery by period. Scale 1:400

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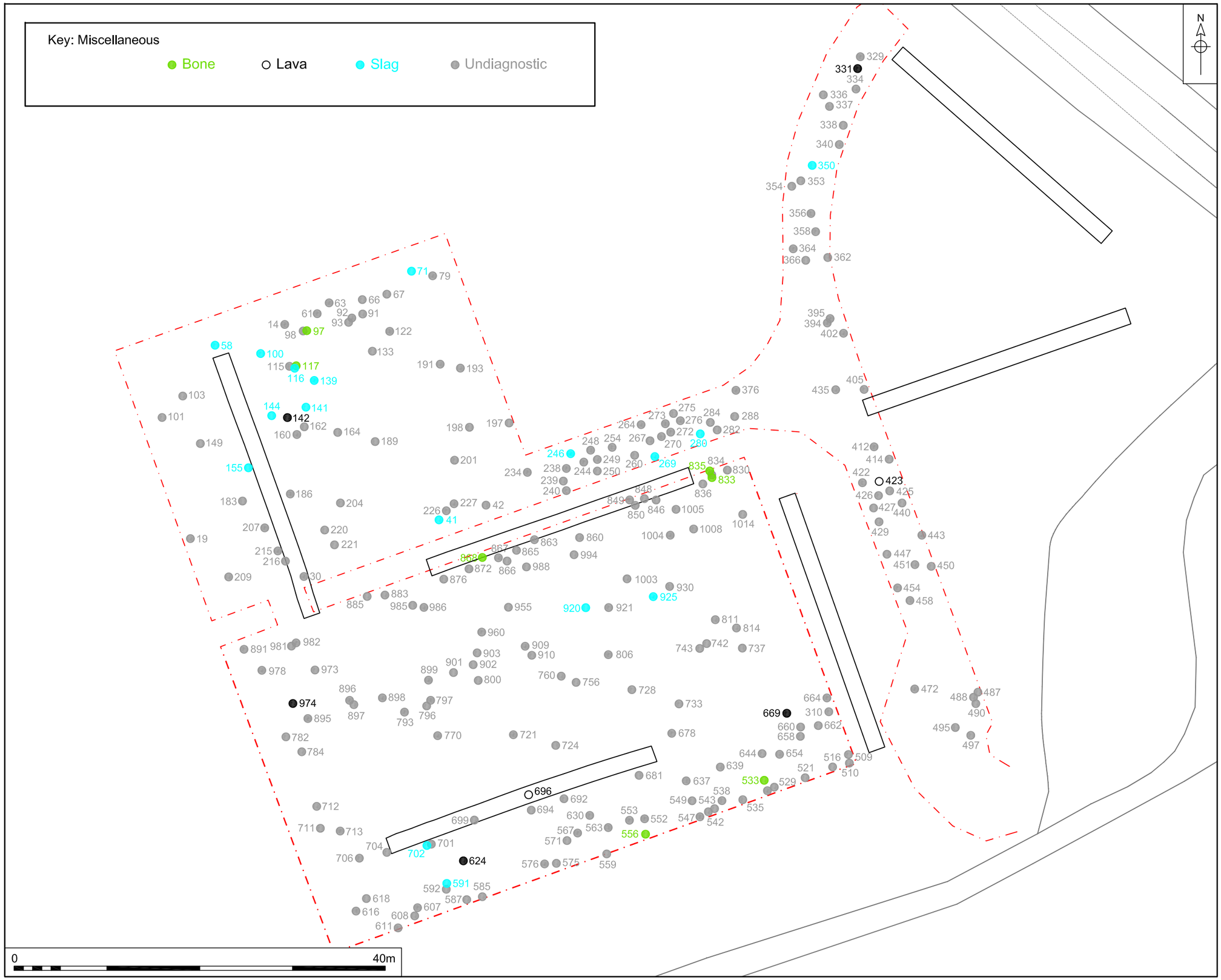

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Figure 8. Bone, slag, lava and undiagnostic finds. Scale 1:400

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6.0 THE FINDS

All finds recovered from the excavation were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet produced showing object dates. Each material type was considered separately and presented below organised by material and then in date order. A list of finds from the excavation can be found in Appendix 2a.

Some groups of finds have been considered along with the evaluation assemblage, where this is the case it is stated in the opening paragraph of the relevant section.

6.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

by Andrew Peachey

Archaeological investigations (watching brief and excavation) recovered a total of 5 sherds (25g) of prehistoric pottery and eight sherds (72g) of Roman pottery from topsoil and subsoil layers, in a moderately to highly abraded condition, and including no diagnostic rim sherds (Appendix 3). The scattered nature and the poor condition of the sherds recovered suggest this group may represent material re-distributed though agricultural processes such as manuring, although it cannot be ruled out as representing peripheral activity.

6.1.1 Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned a code from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), or assigned an alpha-numeric code based on this system. Samian forms reference Webster (1996). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

6.1.2 Fabric Descriptions

6.1.2.1 Prehistoric

F1	Coarse flint-tempered ware. Bonfire-fired with core and surface colours varying between orange-brown to dark grey. Inclusions comprise common, coarse calcined flint (0.25-5mm, occasionally larger). Surfaces are highly abrasive
F2	Fine flint tempered ware. Dark orange-brown surfaces fading to a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common calcined flint (0.25-2mm) and sparse quartz (<0.5mm). Surfaces are slightly abrasive

6.1.2.2 Roman

LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 30)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32)
GRS	Sandy grey ware. A moderate to hard mid grey fabric with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.5mm, occasionally larger), sparse fine mica, sparse iron rich inclusions (0.1-1mm) and occasional flint (<5mm). The ubiquitous type of Romano-British sandy grey ware in the region
OXS	Sandy oxidised ware. As GRS1 but oxidised orange-red
NAR RE1	Nar Valley reduced ware 1 (Gurney 1990, 89; Andrews 1985, 89; Peachey forthcoming)
NAR OX1	Nar Valley oxidised ware 1. As NAR RE1 but with oxidised orange surfaces fading to a pale orange core

WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184)
ROB SH	Roman shell-tempered ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115)

6.1.3 Commentary

The prehistoric pottery includes four body sherds (22g) of fabric F1, recovered from topsoil [50] (GPS 56 and 148). These sherds are too limited to allow a diagnostic form of ceramic style to be identified, but coarse flint-tempered fabrics such as these were commonly produced between the middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, but also occurred earlier and later in prehistory. A single body sherd (3g) of fabric F2 was recovered from topsoil [50] (GPS81) and probably dates to the Iron Age, either as a finer fabric in the early to middle iron Age, or a common coarse ware in the late Iron Age.

The eight sherds (72g) of Roman pottery comprise single sherds of each of the fabrics identified. The largest sherd (32g), recovered from subsoil [63], comprised a basal fragment of LMV SA that probably formed part of an early 2nd century AD Form 18 platter with a ring stamp on the interior of the base. The fragment is partially blackened and appears to have been burnt, although this may have been significantly later than the date of original deposition. Further samian ware was present in topsoil [50] (GPS344) as a highly abraded body sherd of LEZ SA2 that would have been manufactured in the 2nd century AD. The remaining Roman pottery comprises body sherds of local coarse wares (NAR RE1, NAR OX1, GRS and OXS) and common coarse wares from the region (WAT RE and ROB SH) that collectively date to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

6.2 Post-Roman Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

A total of 260 sherds of pottery weighing 2,732g was collected from eight of the excavation contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Early Saxon grass-tempered	ESO1	2.01	3	45	0.03	3
Early Saxon grass and sand-tempered	ESO2	2.02	7	33	0.05	6
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	5	45		5
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2.04	4	15	0.11	3
Early Saxon grog	ESGS	2.05	1	8		1
Early Saxon sparse shelly	ESSS	2.07	1	7		1
Early Saxon fine sand and mica	ESSM	2.08	1	4		1
Early Saxon granitic	ESCF	2.10	5	32		4
Early Saxon sparse chalk	ESSC	2.141	3	32		3
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	2.22	38	280		29
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	2.31	17	224	0.26	17

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	9	275	0.25	9
Maxey-type Ware	MAX	2.35	1	24	0.05	1
Total Early-Middle Saxon			*95*	*1024*	*0.75*	*83*
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	31	337	0.51	29
Thetford-type ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	54	679	0.61	46
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	2	46	0.05	2
Total Late Saxon			*87*	*1062*	*1.17*	*77*
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	25	91	0.05	17
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	5	41		4
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	21	296	0.52	14
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	1	10		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	5	58		5
Yarmouth-type glazed wares	YARG	4.11	1	4		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	4.81	2	6		2
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	1	9		1
Total medieval			*61*	*515*	*0.57*	*45*
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	2	3		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	2	11		2
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	1	18		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	2	67		2
Total post-medieval			*7*	*99*		*7*
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	16		1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	8.50	6	6		1
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	3	10	0.10	2
Total modern			*10*	*32*	*0.10*	*4*
Totals			**260**	**2732**	**2.59**	**216**

Table 1. Post-Roman pottery quantification by fabric

6.2.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993).

Grimston Thetford-type ware fabrics were identified based on samples from the kiln site, and forms follow Anderson (2004) and Dallas (1984). Form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

6.2.3 Pottery by period

6.2.3.1 Early–Middle Saxon

A relatively high proportion of the assemblage was of Early and Middle Saxon date.

Sixty-eight sherds of fifty-six Early Saxon vessels were found, the majority in sandy fabrics with few other inclusions. One sherd had red grog tempering similar to a fabric which was present amongst the Saxon pottery at Foxley Road, Foulsham (Anderson forthcoming), and there were a few granitic, calcareous and organic sherds. Few vessels could be identified in the handmade group as most of the sherds were body or base fragments. There were four jar rims (upright or everted) and a small bowl rim was also identified. One decorated sherd was present, a body fragment with vertical corrugations. One vessel, represented by four base sherds, was burnished.

The Ipswich Ware group included five jar rims (West 1963, types A, C and E) and at least two hanging vessels with upright pierced lugs. A decorated fragment of oxidised Ipswich Ware with incised lines on the shoulder may be from a Buttermarket-type bottle. A jar rim in Maxey-type ware was also present.

The range of fabrics is comparable with other Early Saxon assemblages in the area, but unfortunately there are few identifiable vessel forms to aid dating. The use of granite tempering is suggested to be a largely 6th-century technique in this region, whilst organic-tempering is thought to be of slightly later date (late 6th-7th century). This, together with the sherds of Ipswich and Maxey-type Ware, suggests that there was activity on the site in the 6th–7th centuries and beyond.

6.2.3.2 Late Saxon

Eighty-seven sherds were of Late Saxon date, the majority of which was Thetford-type ware, including the locally-produced Grimston-type version. Two sherds of St Neot's Ware were also present.

This assemblage contained some definite Roman material. In this part of Norfolk Roman greywares include the relatively hard, medium sandy wares from the Nar Valley. Body sherds in this fabric are not easily distinguishable from Thetford-type medium sandy fabrics, particularly those from Grimston, and even rims are sometimes similar enough to be confused. It is possible that some of the material identified as Late Saxon is in fact Roman (and *vice versa*).

Eighteen vessels could be identified to form based on their rims or other distinguishing sherds. There were thirteen THET or THETG jars (seven medium 'AB' and six large 'AC'), one THETG large jar with applied straps ('AG'), two THETG bowls (one with a bead rim and one with an everted rim), and a THET lamp. Body sherds from at least three other large storage jars were present, and there was also a fragment of a strap handle. Rim forms included two 'early' types (type 5; 10th-?E.11th c.), six 'intermediates' (type 4; L10th-11th c.) and six 'late' (types 1 and 6; 11th c.). In addition, there was one St. Neot's Ware carinated bowl with rouletted

decoration, and a bowl with an everted rim which also had rouletted decoration on the top surface.

Other than applied straps and thumbed rims on the large jars, the only form of decoration in the Thetford-type group was square rouletting on a THETG body sherd in [50] (GPS 816).

6.2.3.3 Medieval

Fifty-two sherds of medieval coarseware were identified, of which the most common were the handmade types classified as EMW (although some of these were made well into the 13th century) and Grimston coarsewares. A few sherds were in other medium sandy fabrics (MCW, MCWM).

Only one rim was present in EMW, a typical simple everted jar form from deposit [50] (GPS 54) dated to the 11th/12th-century. Three of the six identifiable rim forms in GRCW were bowls, comparable with Little's forms BD, BE and BH (Little 1994, figs 66-7), there was one jar, and a jug handle with part of a plain upright rim. These are generally 12th- to early 13th-century forms, although the jar may be later. None of the coarsewares were decorated.

Eight sherds of medieval glazed ware were recovered. By sherd count, this represents 13% of the medieval group, which is a moderately high proportion for a rural group. However, the proximity of the production centre at Grimston appears to have raised the proportion of glazed wares at sites in and around Kings Lynn. Whilst it is likely that most of these sherds were from jugs, only one handle was present, attached to a body fragment from a small vessel.

One sherd from a late Grimston Ware vessel, with green glaze internally as well as externally, was found. This was a small vessel with a handle and a slight carination, perhaps copying a small cauldron of Dutch type (cf Jennings 1981, fig 56, no. 953).

6.2.3.4 Post- medieval and modern

A small quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered, including body sherds of glazed redwares (IGBW, GRE) and a speckle-glazed ware handle. There were two body sherds of ?Frechen stoneware, one in a white fabric with 'tiger ware' brown glaze (possibly an English copy) and the other in the more typical grey fabric with a brown wash, probably part of a jug.

A fragment of ?base in an unglazed red earthenware of probable recent date was of uncertain form (it may be part of a utilitarian vessel or pipe). Six small sherds of brown-glazed redware were probably from a teapot or similar globular vessel. Rimsherds of two blackware vessels were from a jar and a bowl.

6.2.4 Pottery by context

The majority of the pottery of all periods was recovered from topsoil [50] and a full list by GPS number is included in Appendix 4. Fragments dated to the Middle and Late Saxon periods were found in pit 1 [51]; Early, Middle and Late Saxon from pit 3 [53]; Late Saxon from pit 4 [54] and pit 8 [59]; and Late Saxon and early medieval from the stables area [60]. Sherds of every period came from the subsoil in the ménage area [63], and ditch fill [76] contained Early/Middle Saxon and medieval sherds.

6.2.5 Discussion

Although much of the assemblage was recovered from topsoil, the spread of material of Early, Middle and Late Saxon date, as well as some medieval pottery, suggests that there was a concentration of activity or occupation of these periods on the site. There is little pottery of pre-Saxon or post-medieval date, but the prehistoric and Roman material probably indicates some early occupation in the vicinity, whilst the post-medieval scatter is more likely to relate to manuring of open fields.

Pottery from the main period of activity was generally locally made, and much of the Late Saxon and medieval assemblage was probably produced in the nearby kilns at Grimston. Even the sandy fabrics of the handmade Early Saxon and early medieval wares bear some resemblance to the wheelmade Late Saxon and medieval wares, and many of the small body sherds were difficult to distinguish as a result. However, some pottery had travelled from further afield, including the Ipswich and Maxey-type Wares in the 7th–9th centuries, and St Neot's Ware in the Late Saxon phase. Despite the proximity of Grimston, at least three glazed wares were non-local, a Yarmouth-type sherd (this ware is of uncertain provenance but was first noted in Yarmouth – it is in an estuarine clay fabric and may have been made elsewhere on the east coast) and two Ely glazed ware sherds.

Low levels of St Neot's Wares are commonly found on 11th-century sites in the region. The Thetford-type ware fabrics were variable, and some were probably from rural production sites other than Grimston, whilst others were probably from Thetford itself. A wide variety of fabrics is also typical of the 11th century, but a few 'early' rim forms were present among the predominantly 11th-century types, so there is possibility of continuity from the Middle Saxon occupation.

Continuity is more clearly seen from the Late Saxon to the medieval phases, with a large proportion of early medieval wares and 12th/13th-century Grimston coarsewares in the group. There is little in this assemblage which suggests it continued much after the 13th century, although the GRIL and YARG sherds were probably of slightly later date. The quantity of pottery from later periods is small, however, and does not suggest intensive activity after the medieval period.

6.3 Ceramic building material

By Sue Anderson

6.3.1 Introduction

Fifty-one fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (3,438g) were collected from five contexts during the excavation, the majority from mapped points within topsoil [50] (Appendix 5). Overall, the assemblage was heavily abraded, particularly the material from topsoil, and identification was difficult as a result. Table 2 shows the quantities of CBM by form.

Type	Form	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	7	1281
	Roman tile?	4	272
Roofing	Plain roof tile	8	375
	Ridge tile	1	79
	Pantile	6	267
	Pantile?	5	122

Type	Form	No	Wt (g)
Bricks	Early brick	6	248
	Early brick?	1	29
	Late brick	5	333
	Late brick?	3	322
Flooring	Floor tile	3	99
Unknown	Fired clay	1	5
	Unidentified	1	6
Totals		**51**	**3438**

Table 2. Ceramic building material form quantities

6.3.2 Methodology

The CBM was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Forms were identified with the aid of Brodribb (1987) and Drury (1993). The presence of burning, combing, finger marks and other surface treatments or markings was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured. Data was input into an MS Access database, and a full catalogue is available in archive.

6.3.3 Fabrics

General fabric groups were assigned based on coarseness of the matrix and main inclusions. Twelve basic fabric groups were identified as follows:

est	estuarine clays containing occasional organic, calcareous, ferrous and flint inclusions, soft to hard and varying in colour from dark grey through purple to orange and yellow, sometimes within a single brick
fs/ms	fine/medium sandy with few other inclusions, hard buff-orange.
fsg	fine sandy with red grog
msg	medium sandy with white and red grog
msgcp	medium sandy with grog and clay pellets
fscp/mscp	fine/medium sandy with red clay pellets, fairly soft, pale orange, sometimes poorly mixed with white clay streaks.
msf	medium sandy with moderate to common flint, hard, buff to orange.
msx	medium sandy poorly mixed white and red clays.
mscq	medium sandy with large rounded quartz inclusions
msffe	medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions

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

6.3.4 Roman tile

Eleven fragments were probably of Roman date. These were in a variety of fine and medium sandy fabrics (fs, ms, fsg, msf, msg, msgcp). The fragments were collected from topsoil [50], pit 3 [3], the stables area [60], the drains [61] and subsoil in the ménage area [63]. Some fragments showed signs of knife-trimming on the base or sides, which is typical of Roman tile manufacture. One fragment had a dog pawprint in the surface. Complete fragments measured between 17–38mm thick, suggesting that there were probably both roof and wall/floor tiles in the assemblage.

A few fragments recorded as ?pantile and late brick may also be Roman, but surface erosion meant that identification was uncertain. Most were in fabrics which were similar to more certain post-medieval CBM in the assemblage, however.

6.3.5 Post-Roman CBM

Thirty-seven fragments of brick and tile were probably or certainly post-Roman. Table 3 shows the forms present by fabric.

fabric	RT	RID	PAN	PAN?	EB	EB?	LB	LB?	FT
est	5				6				
est?	1					1			
fs	1								
fscp			1	4					
fsg			2						
ms		1							
mscp			2	1					
mscq							2		
msffe	1		1				3	3	
msx									3

Table 3. Quantities (count) of post-Roman ceramic building material by fabric and form

Eight fragments of plain roof tile (RT) were present. Six in estuarine fabrics were probably of medieval date, and a small fragment in 'fs' and a fragment in 'msffe' were likely to be post-medieval. An overfired fragment of tile [50] (GPS 790) 24mm thick, was glazed with dark brown lead glaze and was probably a medieval ridge tile (RID). Eleven fragments of post-medieval pantile (PAN), including two nib fragments, were present. Several were in soft fine sandy fabrics and surfaces were very abraded as a result.

Seven fragments were pieces of 'early brick' (EB) in estuarine fabrics. None was complete enough for measurement. 'Late' brick fragments were generally in coarse orange fabrics and likely to be of post-medieval date, although a few uncertain examples were in flint and ferrous fabrics which were partially reduced. These were relatively thin (*c.*42–45mm) and may be either late medieval 'Tudor' bricks or Roman tiles.

Three fragments of two floor tiles were present, both in medium sandy poorly mixed fabrics. Both had chamfered edges and worn surfaces. The fabric is similar to medieval floor tiles excavated elsewhere in the county, but the surface wear makes identification uncertain.

6.3.6 Unidentified

One fragment of pale grey fired clay with few inclusions, from [50] GPS 810, may be a piece of daub or possibly part of an estuarine clay brick. A small abraded fragment in 'mscp' fabric, from [50] GPS 310, had no surfaces and was unidentified, but may be either Roman tile or late brick.

6.3.7 CBM distribution

The majority of fragments of post-Roman date were recovered from topsoil [50] and a full list by GPS number is included in Appendix 5. Roman tile was found in topsoil and in other areas designated as [53], [60], [61] and [63].

6.3.8 Discussion

Small quantities of Roman tile were recovered from a number of locations. Forms were unidentified but there appeared to be pieces of roofing material, and several thicker fragments representing wall/floor tiles. The small quantity and wide dispersal of the material suggests it may have reached the field during manuring, rather than representing a structure which stood within the confines of the site.

The medieval assemblage comprised fragments of early brick, some pieces of roof tile and a glazed ridge tile, and some floor tile fragments. A few fragments of possible late medieval brick were also identified (although these may be Roman).

The post-medieval CBM (bricks and pantiles) from the site was all from topsoil and probably represents a background scatter which reached the site during agricultural activity.

6.4 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

6.4.1 Introduction and Methodology

Archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief carried out on land at St. Andrew's Lane, Congham, recovered large numbers of metal finds (Appendix 6). The evaluation in 2010 recorded ditches of Early Saxon, Middle Saxon and medieval date, but also recognised the presence of an artefact-rich subsoil layer. Therefore a mitigation strategy of artefact recovery was seen as the best course during the most recent phase of work. During excavation down to the formation level metal detectors were used to aid recovery, and the position of finds was recorded using GPS and each was given a unique number. The four coins that were recovered are reported on below in a separate section (6.5 Coins). The watching brief also recorded features such as ditches, pits and post-holes and recovered finds.

All finds were cleaned, recorded (counted and weighed) and packed, with the metalwork being placed into padded sealable bags within an airtight plastic box. The finds that required x-ray photography to aid full recording were sent to Norfolk Museums Service Conservation Department. Objects were then catalogued and are presented below in order of archaeological period, sub-divided where possible into object types. Undiagnostic pieces and fragments that could not be identified are listed in the appendix, but it was not thought needful to present these in full within the text of this report.

It should be noted that the evaluation metal finds were recorded differently to the excavation metalwork, being given individual 'small find' numbers, whilst the excavation material was recorded by GPS number. Throughout the report these finds are referred to as either GPS or SF, in order to define which phase the objects came from.

6.4.2 Roman

6.4.2.1 Hobnails

Two possible hobnails, made of iron, were recovered from the site. These small nails would have secured the sole of a shoe to the upper, and tend to be known from Roman contexts. The Congham examples measure 13mm (GPS 631) and 8mm

(GPS 839) in length, both with circular, slightly domed, heads, measuring 7mm in diameter. They are both complete.

6.4.2.2 'L' Clamp Nails

Two iron 'L' clamp nails were recovered from the site, and are likely to be Roman in date, due to their unusual form, although they are the sort of object that may have been used at any time. One piece is complete (GPS 381), and consists of a tapering, probably circular sectioned shank, with the head at 45º angle to the shank. The second piece is incomplete (GPS 906), but again has a probable circular sectioned shank, and the head is curved and at a 90º angle to the shank. The complete object measures 67mm in length. 'T' clamps are common amongst structural ironwork, although these 'L' shaped examples are slightly more unusual. Manning (1985) only illustrates one example (Plate 62, R73), although several have been recorded as nails on the *Portable Antiquities Scheme Database* (Ref. No. LIN-797DA2, LIN-C38514, etc.).

6.4.3 Late Roman/Early Saxon

6.4.3.1 Strap End

A copper alloy strap end was found on site (GPS 680), and is an unusual example, with no direct parallel (Plate 2). The form of the piece is best described as tongue-shaped, with one straight end and one rounded end, although it is not regular, with a slight flaring towards the strap attachment end. It is flat with bevelling to the outside edge and two tiny rivets on the reverse, set into a recess. The surface of the object is very smooth, with a dark brown patina, and the decoration is very crisp and clear. The flared attachment end has a line of small ring and dots, below which there are two larger concentric circles. The central portion has three small ring and dots arranged in a triangular formation, linked by a rope-like motif. At the rounded end there is once again a large concentric circle. The piece measures 30mm in length, with a width of 13mm at the straight end.

Plate 2. Late Roman/Early Saxon strap end (GPS 680)

This object is very unusual, with no direct parallel. The decoration appears to be Roman in style, with a very similar type of patterning seen on two bone inlays from Colchester (Crummy 1981, p.83, fig. 87, nos 2151 and 2156), which are dated as post-Roman and 4th–5th century respectively. The more-usual strap end form in the Roman period is that of an amphora- or pelta- (semi-circular shield) shaped variety.

This object does not appear to fit with what is known of Early Saxon strap ends either. An example of a trapezoidal strap end from Northamptonshire (*UK Detector Finds Database* (UKDFD Ref. No. 2786)) is thought to be a 5th-century piece which has Late Roman decorative styles. It is possible that the Congham object is another of *c.*5th century date decorated in a Late Roman style.

6.4.3.2 Tweezers

A single pair of copper alloy tweezers (GPS 143) was recovered from Congham, and is an almost complete example of the type, probably missing only their very tips (Plate 3). The object is a single folded strip, slightly compressed at the upper end to give a small loop, probably for suspension from a ring which may have contained other toilet implements, such as a nail cleaner and ear scoop. The pair measures 63mm in length, although this may be slightly distorted, and the slightly flared blade measures 8mm in width. The pair has slightly inturned nibs at its ends. Decoration consists of a line of ring and dot decoration on both arms, the rings appear to graduate in size on one arm, larger at the flared end, and smaller at the folded end. Tweezers are a toilet implement in use from the Roman period through to modern times, although the style of the Congham example and the decoration makes it likely to be late Roman or Early Saxon in date.

Saxon tweezers tend to be shorter, with a much more pronounced flared profile, and also much wider at the flared end. The unstratified nature of the find makes it problematic to be certain of the date. Crummy (1981, p.62, fig. 67, no. 1945) depicts a toilet set with a similar pair of tweezers to the Congham example, although undecorated, and these are of probable late 3rd- to 4th-century date. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Morning Thorpe in Norfolk has also produced tweezers of this form, although with different decoration (Green *et al* 1987, fig. 316, Grave 65c).

Plate 3. Late Roman/Early Saxon tweezers (GPS 143)

6.4.4 Early Saxon

6.4.4.1 Brooches

An incomplete cast copper alloy cruciform brooch (GPS 158) was found at Congham and consists of a narrow bow brooch, complete with integral waisted fully-round top knob, missing its side lappets. The head-plate looks to have two diagonally scored lines, possibly of decoration, or possibly just wear. The bow is rather a high one, with a raised longitudinal rib down its centre. From the base of the bow the footplate consists of a series of four moulded ribs leading to an animal head terminal, with an

elongated snout and small suggestion of eyes. On the reverse the catch-plate is complete, although the pin is missing. There is some iron corrosion at the sides of the head-plate, where the side lappets would have been attached with iron pins. The brooch measures 70mm in length, with a very narrow width of both the bow and head-plate of only 6mm.

Plate 4. Early Saxon brooch (GPS 158)

Narrow cruciform brooches are regarded as being an early type, and the Congham piece is very narrow. The animal head terminal is also slightly unusual, in that it does not have flaring nostrils, the profile of the beast is very smooth, although some of this may be due to wear, it may also be a stylistic quirk. Two similar examples have been found, although none identical to the Congham object. One of the parallels was found on the *Portable Antiquities Scheme Database* (find no. SWYOR-BDC012), although this piece is shorter and wider and has flaring nostrils to the terminal. Another example is to be found in *British Artefacts* (2009, p.31, fig. 1.1.4.1-d), although this piece is larger and, again, has flaring nostrils to the animal head terminal. Hammond (2009, 29) states that 'the cruciform brooch type is generally associated with Anglian areas' and may be a Scandinavian-derived style; he places the Congham example into Group I. These brooches are generally associated with

graves, and this may support evidence that there may be an Early Saxon cemetery near to the Congham site. This find is dated to the 5th century.

An incomplete copper alloy small-long brooch was recovered from Congham (GPS 61), and consists of the foot-plate with remnants of the catch-plate on the reverse. Decoration is in the form of a border at the base of the sub-triangular foot with notches along its edge, with a facetted section above followed by moulded transverse ribs. Another facetted section is followed by two incised transverse lines above which are two triangular notches in the sides. The beginning of the curve of the bow is present, and two more incised transverse lines decorate what is visible of this. The width of the foot-plate is 12mm and the bow measures 7mm in width. The incomplete length is 34mm. This brooch has a very similar parallel, a more complete example, from the Early Saxon cemetery at Springfield Lyons in Essex (Tyler and Major 2005, p.85, fig. 40, grave 6044, no. 2). This find is probably of 5th- to 6th-century date.

6.4.5 Middle to Late Saxon

6.4.5.1 Pins

Plate 5. Middle to Late Saxon pin head (GPS 174)

A gilt copper alloy pin, flat, roughly heart-shaped, and decorated with chip carved decoration of addorsed (back to back) beasts was recovered from Congham (GPS 174). The beasts, which appear to be dragons, are linked by openwork interlace at the top of the object, and have further interlace work between them at the base (Plate 5). The animals are represented only by their head and neck, with an open mouth, eyes and nostrils picked out with small circles. Possible scales on the head

and neck of the creatures are depicted by small punched dots. A small projection probably once formed the pin shank, although this is broken. The face of the pin is gilt, which only remains in patches, and the reverse is completely plain. The object measures at least 17mm in length, with a width of 14mm.

This pin has no direct parallel, at least in pin form, although the decorative style is be found on other objects of the period. The Anglo Saxon settlement excavated at Flixborough in north Lincolnshire produced two similarly patterned objects; one a plaque (Evans and Loveluck 2009, p.139, fig. 3.5, no. 1017) made of gilded silver and thought to be from a book, and the other object is a disc brooch (*ibid* p. 3, fig. 1.2, no. 25). Both Flixborough artefacts show complete beasts, whilst the Congham object only depicts the head and neck. Rogers (in Evans and Loveluck 2009) also cites pins from Witham as being of a similar style (http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/search_the_collection_database/search_object_image.aspx). These pieces appear to be dated from the late 8th to early 9th century.

An almost complete example of a copper alloy globular or balloon-headed pin (GPS 400) with a collar beneath and swollen shank (a type 112 according to Rodgers typology in Evans and Loveluck 2009), was found at Congham. The piece may be missing the very tip of the shank, and is bent at the midpoint, making an accurate measure of the length difficult; it is estimated to be around 60mm, with the diameter of the head measuring 6mm. This object is also similar to one from Flixborough (*ibid*, p. 48, fig. 1.23, no. 260), and is one of the commonest forms of pin from that site. Another similar example is known from 46-54 Fishergate, York (Rogers 1993, p.1362, fig. 662, no. 5342), and here Rogers comments that the swollen part of the shank was presumably to prevent the pin slipping out of position. Several of these pieces are known from Norfolk, and one in particular of 7th– to 9th-century date is of almost identical dimensions and was found at Stoke Ferry (PAS Database No. NMS-20E9B6).

6.4.5.2 Tweezers

A pair of copper alloy tweezers (SF4) was recovered from the evaluation phase of the work, and came from the fill of ditch [19], context [20]. The tweezers comprise of a single folded sheet, with compressed upper edge to form a loop. The looped end contains the remains of a thin circular section suspension loop. The tweezers have a rectangular section, with bevelled edges, leading down to flared triangular blades with inturned nibs. The x-ray shows stamped decoration of ring and dot motif near to the blade end of the object. They measure 44mm in length, with a width at the blades of 13mm.

This object is very similar to a set of tweezers found at Flixborough (Evans and Loveluck, 2009, p.31, fig. 1.12, no. 215), dated to the Middle Saxon period, probably 8th to 9th century.

6.4.6 Late Saxon

6.4.6.1 Knives

The earliest knives found at Congham are of Late Saxon date, all of iron, and all with angled backs and tips. There are four of these in total (GPS 210, 278, 853 and 928), with three apparently complete (GPS 210, 853 and 928) and varying in length from 88mm through to 110mm. Various typologies exist for knives, although these Late Saxon examples seem to fit best with one put forward by Evison (see Penn 2000, 56), with find number GPS 278 very similar to the type 6, although the Congham

example appears to have a rivet hole at the point where the blade and the tang meet. This object is slightly unusual in that the tip has a concave curve to it – a similar shape to a scimitar - and the only excavated parallel found is one from York (Rogers 1993, fig. 628, no. 5014). It may be that this particular knife had a specific function. The angled back and tip form is particularly common during the 9th to 11th centuries, with only occasional examples found in the post-Conquest period (Rogers 1993, 1273). Whilst the Congham examples are all from topsoil [50], the presence of these knives gives an indication of activity in the area during this period, and may be linked to craft or industrial functions.

6.4.6.2 Ploughshare

An iron ploughshare was recovered from subsoil [63] and consists of a large flat triangular-shaped plate, with squared shoulders leading to the open socket. The piece measures 260mm long with a width at the shoulders of 150mm. The socket measures 7mm long by 10mm wide and was around 4mm thick.

Rees (1979, p.55) provides a classification of Romano-British ploughshares and this piece fits the Type 1c category, however Saxon ploughshares share the same form and the find is not from a closely dated context. Several similar examples have been recorded such as a Roman example from London (Rees 1979, p.167, fig. 62), a Middle Saxon one from Flixborough (Evans and Loveluck 2009, p.245, fig. 6.1, no. 2360) and a Late Saxon one from Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, fig. 121, no. 43).

Given the presence of the large amount of probable Saxon ironwork from this site, it is more likely that the Congham example is of the same date.

6.4.6.3 Strap Ends

Three iron strap ends were recovered from the site, although all were identified from x-ray only, due to the high level of encrustation and corrosion present.

The most complete and interesting of the assemblage (GPS 96), is a Class A, Type 1, Trewhiddle style strap end (Thomas 2003, fig 1, no. 4). Whilst the object is not obvious to the naked eye, the x-ray photograph showed a tapering object, complete with zoomorphic snout, possibly inlaid with niello and with two possibly silver rivets to the attachment edge. The object measures 46mm in length, with a width of 15mm, which confirmed this object as a Class A strap end (Thomas classifies these pieces as having an average length to width ratio of 1:3.5).

The second strap end (GPS 243) is more tenuously identified as the object is less well preserved than the previous example. It is possible that there is a split attachment end visible on the x-ray, and the object tapers along its length. This piece is longer than the previous one, being 51mm, with a width of 11mm. Based on its length and shape, this possible strap end is likely to be of Thomas' Class B, Type 4.

The third example (GPS 83) is not classifiable as the only distinctive feature visible on the x-ray is a possible split attachment edge.

It is unusual to find strap ends made of iron, they are more usually made of copper alloy or sometimes silver. Ferrous examples have been found in York (Ottaway 1992, p.690, fig. 298) although none are of the same form as the Congham pieces.

6.4.6.4 Bell Clappers

One definite iron bell clapper and two possible examples were collected at the site. The clear example (GPS 787) consists of a loop, not integral but bent over to form an almost complete circle, leading to a circular sectioned shank, changing to a rectangular swollen section at the base. The whole object measures 135mm in length and has a direct parallel with one recovered from Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, p. 96, fig. 135, no. 221).

The second object (GPS 200) is of similar construction to the previous example, and is also complete. The main difference is that rather than a full loop, the object is hooked, although the hook is quite small and tight, and would be perfectly capable of holding the piece in place as a bell clapper. This object measures 92mm in length.

The final piece which may be associated with a bell clapper is a small hook (GPS 374) identical in shape and size to the hook seen on GPS 200. It is difficult to know for sure whether this does in fact belong to a bell clapper however it is an odd coincidence that there are two other objects so similar to this one from the same area.

Bells in Late Saxon contexts are an interesting subject, with larger examples being thought to be associated with religion - the bells calling the faithful to prayer or used to punctuate the liturgy (Ottaway, in Evans and Loveluck 2009, p.256). Smaller bells are usually thought to have been animal bells, similar to the post-medieval crotal bell. A bell (complete with clapper) was found within a hoard of iron tools from Flixborough, thought to represent a carpenter's kit. The Flixborough example was decorated with a pair of eight-armed crosses, a motif which has been linked with Christianity (Ottaway, in Evans and Loveluck, 2009, p. 261). A bell might seem anomalous in a hoard of carpenter's tools and Ottaway has posited the theory that the bell could be linked with Jesus - the son of a carpenter - and that the twelve carpenter's tools in the hoard represent the twelve apostles.

The Congham bell clappers come from topsoil deposits and are disassociated with their bell casings. It is tempting however to consider the iron tools found during this phase of work (below) in the light of more complete assemblages such as that from Flixborough.

6.4.6.5 Adzes

A possible adze (GPS 182) made of iron was recorded from Congham, and consists of a roughly triangular plate of iron, which flares out towards the blade end. The tool measures 157mm in length, 47mm wide at the flared end and 14mm at the narrow end. The object curves slightly and is 6mm thick. Unusually for an adze, the object is not socketed, and there is no visible way of attaching the blade to a handle other than by hafting it. An object of similar dimensions was noted on the *Portable Antiquities Database* (LANCUM-083FD6) which was recorded as being Anglo-Scandinavian and of 8th- to 12th-century date.

Another object similar to adze (GPS 182) but smaller, was found from context [61] in the ménage area. It measures just 103mm in length, with the flared blade measuring 40mm.

These pieces could have used for a variety of trades, but are mainly associated with carpentry and woodworking. There are good examples from the Flixborough iron tool hoard (Evans and Loveluck 2009, p.264, fig. 7.7, no. 2458).

6.4.6.6 Buckle

A complete buckle (GPS 749) of an unusual Late Saxon form was recovered. These objects can be grouped with D-shaped examples, but both longitudinal sides appear straight, whilst the shorter sides are convex (Ottaway 1992, 683).

The Congham example, measuring 66mm by 38mm, has an almost direct parallel with one from 16-22 Coppergate in York (Ottaway 1992, fig. 294, no. 3734), which measures 67mm by 39mm. Both of these examples are circular in section and have an iron pin which appears to be folded around one of the long edges.

6.4.6.7 Shears

A fragment of the loop from a pair of shears (GPS 739) was found. The piece comprises of a roughly circular loop of flattened iron flaring outwards, with broken arms, measuring 27mm in diameter. These objects are present throughout many periods however it is thought more likely, due to the size of this object that it is of Late Saxon date. Medieval shears appear to be slightly larger than Saxon examples, and parallels of a similar size to the Congham example are recorded from Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, p.87, fig.126, no.109-110).

6.4.6.8 Weight

A cylindrical lead weight with flat ends (GPS 986) has been tentatively identified as Late Saxon in date. The object measures 15mm in length, the diameter varies from 11-13mm and weighs 18g. This object is also similar to ones recovered from York and Flixborough. The example from York (Mainman and Rogers 2000, fig. 1259, no. 10584) is an Anglo-Scandinavian type sometimes with copper alloy or glass inserts in one end. A weight of similar proportions was recovered from Flixborough (Evans and Loveluck 2009, p.423, fig. 13.3, no. 3284).

6.4.6.9 Arrowhead

A single arrowhead (GPS 864) of probable Saxon or early medieval date was recovered from the site and comprised a roughly diamond shaped blade with a long split socket. The object measures 123mm in total length, with the diameter of the socket being 19mm. The blade is flat and measures 17mm in width and 5mm in thickness. This object is similar to one from Thetford which is of similar dimensions (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, p.105, fig. 144, no. 298).

6.4.7 Medieval

6.4.7.1 Horseshoes

A total of five iron horseshoes and horseshoe fragments were identified from Congham, the earliest of which dates to the 12th-century. Two complete examples were recorded, with the rest comprising of fragments of varying size.

The earliest horseshoe (GPS 157) is of 12th-century date and comprises only a fragment of one branch, with a square-ended calkin and one nail hole visible. The x-ray shows that the nail hole is circular, with a large, deep, countersunk slot, and although the calkin is not clear, it does appear to be a ‘folded’ type. This shoe has a typical ‘lobate’ or wavy profile caused when the nail is countersunk into the narrow band of metal pushing it outwards. Clark (2004, 86) has produced a typology for horseshoes using excavated examples from London and the Congham fragment appears to be a Type 2A.

The other four horseshoes were found to fit Clark's Type 4 category, and include two complete shoes (GPS 323 and 964) and two fragmentary branches (GPS 161 and 534). All of the horseshoes show the feature which distinguishes them from other types i.e. the nail holes have no separate countersunk slot for the nail head, but are square or rectangular and taper inwards. Complete horseshoe (GPS 964) and fragment (GPS 161) are of similar dimensions, and both have square nail holes. It is thought possible that these objects might have come from the same animal, due to their similarity. Complete horseshoe (GPS 964) measures 105mm in length, with an overall width of 100mm; the width of the web is 28mm, and this measurement is the same for the fragment (GPS 161). The complete horseshoe (GPS 964) has three nail holes fairly evenly distributed along each branch, with three nails *in situ,* and the fragment (GPS 161), shows three along its single branch. These shoes, with square nail holes, are thought to be earlier than the same type with rectangular holes, and date to around the late 13th century to mid 14th century. Another complete horseshoe (GPS 323) and fragment (GPS 534) are of similar dimensions, as with the previous two objects, and are, again, thought to come from the same animal. These shoes both have rectangular nail holes, thought to be later than square nail holes, although still fall within the Type 4 category. The complete horseshoe (GPS 323) measures 111mm by 111mm, and has three nail holes along each branch, with three nails *in situ.* The horseshoe fragment (GPS 534) has only two nail holes extant, with one nail in place. These horseshoes, with rectangular nail holes, are thought to be generally 15th-century in date although there is likely to have been some cross over with the earlier variety.

6.4.7.2 Horseshoe Nails

A total of 11 iron horseshoe nails (GPS 188, 236, 390, 404, 411, 432, 438, 826, 838, 841, 1015) were recorded from Congham, with over half being of the fiddle key type (seven in total), and the remainder being the 'T'-headed type. All of the examples are complete, and the heights vary from 21mm to 35mm. The width of the heads also varies between 11.4mm and 20mm. All of the nails taper to a point, rather than having a chisel-like edge. Fiddle-key nails are medieval in date, and are generally associated with the earlier 'Type 2' horseshoes (Clark 2004, 86), whilst the 'T'-headed examples are most likely associated with the later Type 4 horseshoes.

6.4.7.3 Stirrup

A possible fragment of an iron stirrup was recovered from the evaluation phase of work at Congham, and came from the topsoil of Trench 1, context (01). The piece is an incomplete, curved strip of iron, measuring 12mm in width. Without any more of the object it is not possible to date closely or fit into a typology, although iron stirrups are known from Saxon contexts onwards. An iron stirrup in Clark (2004, p. 72, fig. 54, no. 82), excavated in London, is of similar width, and the curve of the Congham object is also similar to the sides of this one.

6.4.7.4 Knives

A single complete example of an iron whittle tang knife with a curving profile where the tang and blade meet was found (GPS 877), and this has a parallel with one from London (Cowgill *et al* 2003, p.79, fig.54, no. 3), although the London example is much longer than the Congham find (113mm compared to 76mm). Another incomplete example (GPS 788) has a straight shoulder, and is similar to a knife from London (*ibid* 2003 p.79, fig.54, no.1). Incomplete knife (GPS 265) with a sloping

shoulder is also of similar date to the previous two examples, and has a parallel from London (*ibid* 2003 p.79, fig.54, no.5). All of the above pieces are likely to be of late 12th-century in date.

Two further whittle tang knives, which appear to be almost complete (GPS 852 and 869) are both of the same type, being triangular in shape, with the tang central on the blade, and with sloping shoulders (Cowgill *et al* 2003, p.81, fig.55, no.27). Another (GPS 766) of similar late 13th-century date, is also triangular, with the tang central on the blade, although the shoulders of this knife slope more than the previous examples (*ibid*, p.81, fig.55, no.28).

The two scale tang knives are both incomplete. One (GPS 459) has remains of one half of a bone handle held by two iron rivets. The decoration on the handle is slightly worn, but appears to be a series of chevrons created from lines of gadrooning (convex curves). The other knife (GPS 636) is similar to an example from London, with the back horizontal with the tang, and a sloping shoulder (Cowgill *et al* 2003, p.92, fig.63, no. 120). These pieces are both of late 14th-century date.

6.4.7.5 Weights

Two lead plano-convex weights were recovered from the site (GPS 762 and 998). The larger of the two (GPS 762) measures 29mm across, with the diameter of the central perforation being 8mm. The height of the piece is 9mm, and it weighs 35g. On the flat edge there is some scratched decoration, which does not form any coherent pattern, but looks rather like the points of stars or cross-hatching. The second piece (GPS 998) measures 25mm in diameter, with the diameter of the central perforation being 8mm. The height is 7mm, with a weight of 24g. This piece does not appear to be decorated.

Another flat, circular, lead weight (GPS 136) was recorded, and measures 28mm in diameter with a thickness of 5mm. The weight of the object is 29g. Weights such as those mentioned above are common finds on medieval sites, but are also known from Late Saxon contexts. It is thought likely, however, due to the decoration on one, and the condition of the lead, that these pieces are medieval in date.

A free-standing conical lead weight (GPS 357), measuring 19mm in height, with a misshapen diameter of 16 to 19mm. It weighs 25g. These weights may have had an integral suspension loop, which is now missing on this piece. This object is similar to one recorded on the *Portable Antiquities Scheme Database* (Ref. No NARC-495232), which is dated as late medieval to post-medieval.

6.4.7.6 Window Came

Two fragments of lead window came (GPS 466 and 505) were recovered from the site, both appear to have an ‘H’-shaped profile, and both are likely to be of a medieval date. The window came would have mounted glass panels in windows, and is usually found in medieval contexts, although a small number are known from Saxon sites (Mainman and Rogers 2000, p. 2557).

6.4.7.7 Barrel Padlock

A single iron barrel padlock (GPS 352) was recovered from the site, and is remarkably complete, although heavily encrusted. The object is recognisable as a barrel padlock, but the x-ray has helped to show up details of the object that would otherwise not have been seen. The piece comprises of a cylindrical ‘barrel’-like tube, measuring 67mm in length, with a ‘T’-shaped aperture on the base, and possibly an

inset key aperture in one end. The other end may have been open-ended; however, corrosive products have obscured it. The diameter of the barrel is 24mm. Visible around the outside edge of the case are several wavy lines, which may be 'brazed' onto the surface of the case. The arm or tab holding the locking bar tapers and the bar itself seems to be quite thin, although is uniform along its length. It is just possible that the x-ray shows the central strip that a key would have attached to in order to lock and unlock the mechanism.

Barrel padlocks similar to this one are known from Late Saxon through to medieval contexts, and similar examples, although no direct parallels, have been noted. The squared locking bolt is certainly more similar to medieval examples from London (see Egan 1998, fig.69, no.248) dating to the 13th and 14th centuries.

6.4.7.8 Mount/Stud

A small copper alloy flat, square mount or stud, with an integral, bent shank, was recovered from Congham (GPS 723). The piece measures 8mm², and has bevelled edges as the only form of ornamentation. This piece probably formed part of a row of studs on a belt, and has no direct parallels, although there are similar objects in Egan and Pritchard (2008, p. 199, 1063-1076) giving a broad date range of 13th to 15th century.

6.4.7.9 Finger Ring

An oval D-sectioned copper alloy finger ring (GPS 208) was recovered from the assemblage, measuring 25mm by 23mm, with an internal diameter of 20mm and a thickness of 2mm. The outside edge is decorated with moulded ribs, although these are worn. It is likely that this piece is medieval in date, being similar in size and form to an undecorated example from London (Egan and Pritchard 2008, p. 331, fig. 217, no. 1626), which was dated to *c.*1400-1450.

6.4.8 Post-Medieval

6.4.8.1 Buttons

Several copper alloy and white metal buttons were recovered from Congham, most were either post-medieval or modern in date. One button (GPS 783), measuring 25mm in diameter is probably a military or livery button, depicting a lion atop a crown. The maker is named on the reverse as 'Hammond, Turner and Dickinson', a Birmingham button maker, in operation from 1717 until 1955. This button is likely to date from the 19th century. A composite, hollow, two-piece button, spherical, with a separate drawn wire shank was recovered from the evaluation. This came from the topsoil in Trench 5 [17], and measures 11m in diameter, with a length of 13mm. This object is probably 17th-century in date. Button (GPS 225) is likely to be of 17th– to 18th-century date, and consists of a flat disc with an integral shank. The diameter of the disc is 12mm with a height of 6mm, and it retains traces of gilding both on the front and reverse. This artefact is similar to a silver example listed in Read (2005, no.278). A similar sized disc (GPS 951), which has some trace of a shank on the reverse, is thought to be a button probably of the same age as (GPS 225). A group of similar buttons, with a white metal coating, were also found ranging in diameter from 12mm (GPS 935) to 14mm (GPS 840, 950, 953 and context [62] and one measuring 16mm (GPS 900). Several larger buttons are recorded, including four measuring 18mm (GPS 676, 745, 809 and 979), one measuring 21mm (GPS 562), one measuring 23mm (GPS 604) and one measuring 25mm (GPS 263). All of the

above mentioned buttons are late post-medieval to modern in date. A modern button (GPS 691) was discarded.

6.4.8.2 Knives

The post-medieval elements (GPS 168, 229, 470 and 777) of the diagnostic knife assemblage from Congham were all 17th-century in date. They are all of iron and incomplete with a whittle tang and all have a similar cutting edge rising to meet the horizontal back. Similar examples from Norfolk can be found in Margeson (1993, p.126, fig.92, no.799).

6.4.8.3 Dress Fitting

A single find of silver was recovered from the site (GPS 171), and consists of a flat sheet, shield-shaped, with a broken projection at the rounded end. Two rectangular slots are placed centrally within the sheet. Decoration consists of punched dots, arranged in lines of pairs either side of the central perforations, and one pair of wavy lines below the perforations. The reverse is plain. The object is slightly bent, but measures 18mm in length, with a width of 16mm, and a thickness of 1mm.

The object is somewhat a mystery, as, although it is rather like a hooked tag in form, the projection is too short to show any sign of curving into a hook. The decoration appears to be post-medieval in date, and the piece is likely to be of 17th-century date.

Plate 6. Silver dress fitting (GPS 171)

6.4.8.4 Thimble

A post-medieval (GPS 878) copper alloy thimble was found, and is a one-piece example, with a slight lip to the base, a plain border, followed by circular indentations on the upper two thirds of the object, and square indentations on the domed top. It measures 17mm in height; the diameter was distorted due to the object being slightly squashed. The piece is probably early 19th-century in date.

6.4.8.5 Ferrule

A probable ferrule (GPS 870), possibly for a walking stick or an umbrella, was found. It consists of a roughly rectangular sectioned piece of sheet copper alloy, with an overlapping seam, tapering to a blunt point. The object measures 30mm in length, with a width and depth at the top of the object of 12mm x 10mm, and at the base 8mm x 7mm. A small piece of iron remains within the object and iron corrosive products obscure part of the piece.

6.4.8.6 Buckle

A fragment of copper alloy (GPS 327) appears to be from a buckle, with only part of one long side and one shorter side remaining. This example would have been a rectangular single-loop type, probably of post-medieval date.

6.4.8.7 Musket Ball

A single lead shot or musket ball (GPS 670) was found on site and measured 11mm in diameter, weighing 8g.

6.4.9 Modern

A modern copper alloy D-loop harness fitting (GPS 418) was recovered from the site along with another modern find of a probable pointer knob from a dial (GPS 120). A modern aluminium cap, with the words 'Remove this cap before use' written on the top, was recovered from the site (GPS 524). A probable modern lead weight, or ferrule, was found (GPS 107), and consists of a conical object, measuring 18mm in height. A central perforation runs all the way through the object, and the diameter at base is 14mm, and at the top is 11mm. It weighs 13g.

6.4.10 Undated

6.4.10.1 Nails

A total of 349 iron nails were recovered from Congham, weighing 2,369g in total. All of these remain undated due to their limited morphology (with a few exceptions) and despite the ubiquitous nature of this type of artefact. Most finds assemblages (published and unpublished) contain iron nails, although these are rarely illustrated. Manning (1981, 134-137) deals with only Roman types in the *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* and states that nails are by far the largest assemblage of iron on any Roman site – the same scenario is also likely to apply in later periods.

6.4.10.2 Comb Teeth

Seven iron objects identified as comb teeth (SF1, GPS 203, 266, 351, 421, 781 and 929) were recovered from the site and four of these appear to be complete (SF1 GPS 203, 266 and 421). As with many objects associated with industry and craft, these objects have changed very little over many centuries. Iron comb teeth would have been set into heads and handles of wood, bone or antler, sometimes possibly bound with iron strips to secure them in place. These combs would have been used in wool processing, to disentangle and separate fibres prior to spinning.

The teeth from Congham show similarities with each other and all of them have flared heads tapering down to a point. One of the pieces (GPS 781) is bent, and was at least 83mm long. Another of the teeth (GPS 266) is similar to (GPS 781) in form and size and is 91mm long (as is SF1) from the evaluation phase. There are two

smaller teeth; one incomplete measuring 53mm (GPS 351) and the other (GPS 421) measuring 75mm. The final two (GPS 203 and 929) also appear to be similar to each other, although only one (GPS 203) is complete so it is difficult to be sure. They have very similar heads sloping to one side and are rectangular in section. It is possible that these teeth represent elements of three separate combs.

Published examples of bone and antler combs from Norfolk range from individual teeth and some almost complete with their iron bindings from Norwich (Margeson, 1993, 182-184, fig. 133 and 134), which date to the medieval and early post-medieval periods; and Late Saxon examples from Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984, 79-81, fig. 119 and 120).

6.4.10.3 Chisels or Punches

Three iron objects (GPS 82, 118 and 601) either chisels or punches, most likely used in metalworking or other crafts, were recovered from the site. Closer definition of these objects was not feasible due to the crossover of form and function between the two types of object. Dating has proved difficult due to the context of the artefacts (from stripped deposits), and the fact that the form of these objects has remained unchanged for many centuries. Both punches and chisels are longer if used in hot work and can be shorter if used in cold work. Other dimensions and form can vary according to the work being carried out, or even to a specific craftsperson. From (1985, 10) states that ‘a narrow-blade chisel would have made an efficient punch’, and even though dealing with artefacts stratified Roman deposits, he admits the difficulty in presuming to define the exact use of the object.

The Congham examples vary amongst themselves, with two of the objects tapering along their length to a blunt edge (GPS 118 and 601), and one of uniform thickness all the way to the blunt edge (GPS 82). Two of the objects are rectangular sectioned (GPS 82 and 601), and one is square sectioned (GPS 118). Two are long, with one being 121mm (GPS 82) and the other measuring 127mm (GPS 601), and one being quite short at only 55mm (GPS 118). The heads of all of the pieces have a slightly prominent lip overhanging the shank. Examples of these objects are known from many periods, including Roman (Manning 1985), Saxon (Rogerson and Dallas 1984) and medieval to post-medieval (Margeson 1993).

6.4.10.4 Awls

Two iron awls were found on the site; both have a thickened central portion flanked by tapering points, and appear to be either square or diamond sectioned. One (GPS 131) measures 106mm in length and the other 109mm [60]. These objects are used in leather working, for piercing, and could have been hafted or held in the hand. These tools, as with many others, have changed very little over centuries, and similar pieces have been found from many periods including Roman (Manning 1985, Plate 16, E22), Saxon (Ottaway 1992, p. 553, fig. 222, no. 2734) and medieval (Margeson 1993, p. 190, fig. 141, no. 1478).

6.4.10.5 Knives

Several pieces of iron were devoid of any diagnostic features (GPS 289, 479, 514, 532, 690 and 978), but are thought to have once been knives, and most likely they are blade fragments. Without a tang it is not possible to assign a type or date.

6.4.10.6 Pins

Two iron pins were recovered from the site, one of which consists of the shank only (GPS 462), and one of which has its head, but an incomplete shank (GPS 407). Pin GPS 462 comprising of just the shank is undiagnostic, measuring 60mm in length, and with a circular section. The second pin (GPS 407) is rather more diagnostic, although corroded and worn, and also still incomplete. This piece measures at least 32mm long with the diameter of the head being 7mm. The head is globular (rather than spherical) and the x-ray shows that there is wire inlay or solder to the base of the head, where it joins the shank. The date of these objects is somewhat unclear, as hair pins and dress pins of this kind are known from Roman and Saxon periods, although iron pins occur relatively unusually in all periods. A typology of Saxon iron pins can be found in Evans and Loveluck (2009, 38-39), where similar pieces to the Congham examples are illustrated (75, fig. 1.30). A few later (medieval) iron pins from Winchester are illustrated in Biddle (1990, 559, fig. 152) although they only make up a small proportion of the pins recovered from that site.

6.4.10.7 Clench Bolt

A clench bolt (GPS 750), used to secure two or more pieces of timber together, was recovered from the site. The bolt consists of a nail with a flat circular head and circular sectioned shank, secured, or clenched, with a perforated lozengiform rove at the opposite end. The object measures 65mm in length, with the diameter of the nail head being 27mm, and the rove measures 29mm². The space between the head of the nail and the underside of the rove provides a space of 50mm, which is the width of the timber this bolt secured.

Clench bolts are known from the Roman period, and then again from the 7th-century onwards (Ottaway 1992, 617). They can be used in buildings, clinker-built ships and even coffins. Given the context of this find (stripped deposits) it is difficult to determine its original use and assign a date with any confidence.

6.4.10.8 Horseshoe

A piece of horseshoe (GPS 258) is very corroded and fragmentary, and has too few diagnostic attributes to determine a specific type. The fragment is a piece of the branch of the shoe and a single *in situ* nail is present.

6.4.10.9 Pot Repair

A lead pot mend or repair (GPS 169) was found on the site. These are difficult to date, as they were in use over a range of periods. Often fragments of the ceramic vessel they were used to repair remains trapped within the object and these can help in dating the piece however this is not the case with this object. Several examples of similar objects can be found by searching the *Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Database* (e.g. PAS Ref. BUC-055721 and NARC-E7EC02).

6.4.10.10 Weight

A possible conical weight with a central perforation (GPS 887) was recovered from the site, although it is misshapen and may have been heat affected at some point. The object weighs 17g and is roughly 12mm high and 20mm in diameter. There are published examples of many of these weights, and the difficulty in assigning dates to them is well known. Medieval conical weights from London are illustrated in Egan's *The Medieval Household* (1998, 321, fig. 239) and Roman examples from Colchester (Crummy, 1981, 101, fig. 105).

6.4.10.11 Undiagnostic Objects and Fragments

An undiagnostic copper alloy object in two pieces (GPS 70) consists of one piece with a rivet through it - which would have been attached to a plate with traces of gilding - and possible decoration in the form of a moulded cross saltire. Three undatable, undiagnostic copper alloy sheet fragments (GPS 364, 916 and 921) were also amongst the finds. An additional undiagnostic copper alloy fragment (GPS 164) was discarded.

An unusual iron bracket-like fitting (GPS 437) was recorded which has no direct parallels. The object consists of a single piece of iron bent into a 90º angle, with one edge flaring outwards and with two bolts set into it. The date of this object remains unknown.

A large amount of other undiagnostic fragments of iron were recovered from Congham and are listed in Appendix 6.

6.4.11 Conclusions

The metal finds from Congham form an interesting and informative group, with finds from Roman through to modern periods, taking in every single period in between.

The collection of iron tools from Congham may relate to various trades and craft activities. Many of the tools can ‘cross over’ between different trades, being useful in each. For example awls are a piercing tool probably used in many different spheres, but it is believed that those with diamond section were deliberately created to stop leather splitting when pierced (Ottaway http://www.pjoarchaeology.co.uk/academic-consultancy/anglosaxon-ironwork.html). Likewise chisels, punches, knives and adzes can represent the same (and different) activities - metalworking, woodworking, agricultural and others. The evaluation phase of work identified a concentration of slag in the subsoil of Trench 1, and several pieces were recovered during the later phases, although unstratified. The presence of metalworking debris and some tools which could be associated with the trade could be an indicator of a workshop in the vicinity. The presence of comb teeth and shears indicates textile working close to the site; with the processing of the raw material represented by the teeth, which would have been used to disentangle the fibres, and the shears possibly used at any stage, for sheep shearing, cutting material, etc. The inclusion of an iron ploughshare in the assemblage unsurprisingly provides evidence for agricultural practices on the site. Providing a precise date for many of these finds is problematic due to the longevity of many of the forms. The form of chisels, punches and awls, like some other objects has remained relatively unchanged for centuries. It does seem likely, however, given the concentration of Saxon pottery in the area, and the almost total lack of Roman pottery, that the finds could be of Saxon date at least.

The bell clappers from the site are potentially interesting. The Flixborough tool hoard (Evans and Loveluck 2009) also contained an iron bell, complete with its clapper. The Flixborough bell, as discussed above, was decorated with what may be Christian symbolism suggesting that this was a significant object and it was found in association with woodworking tools. It is perhaps possible that the tools and bell clappers from Congham may be part of a dispersed hoard, or perhaps the clappers may be associated with the church of All Saints.

Evidence of Early Saxon date from the Congham site is confined to personal possessions, reinforcing the possibility of an Early Saxon cemetery having been present in the vicinity. All of these objects are of the type often recovered from

graves, and more than one object is unusual in its form or decoration. The strap end of unusual form (discussed above in 6.4.3.1) could be an early import, as could the cruciform brooch (6.4.4.1), also an early form. Some continuity from the Roman through to the Saxon period can be suggested, like the evidence observed in a number of graves at Dorchester-on-Thames by Hawkes and Dunning (1961, 1) who reported on 'a group of bronzes which represents one of the last recognizable phases of the art of the Roman Empire…before its sub-mergence under the Germanic invasions of the fifth century'. It is perhaps possible that the strap end from Congham is proof of a still Romanised populace beginning to embrace this Germanic fashion style, and the early brooch may have come over with one of these settlers. Further evidence of this embracing of cultures is demonstrated in the design of the gilt pin head (6.4.5.1) of Middle Saxon date, with its attractive zoomorphic interlace motif.

It is thought that settlement in Congham shifted in the medieval period and the finds show a slight lean towards more agricultural objects (horseshoes); these along with knives are the main find type of the medieval period. Objects that represent personal accessories such as a finger ring and a mount are also present (presumably present in the assemblage due to accidental loss).

A large amount of the material is fragmentary and undiagnostic, which could reflect the impact of agricultural processes on buried objects over a number of years.

The evidence from the archaeological works at Congham is interesting, and provides some information on the early development of the settlement.

6.5 Coins

by Andrew Barnett

6.5.1 Introduction and Methodology

During removal of the topsoil from the ménage area four coins were recovered by metal detector survey and their locations plotted in using a theodolite. This small assemblage comprises three copper alloy Roman coins and a silver Anglo-Saxon penny.

6.5.2 The Roman Coins

Of the three Roman coins found, one (GPS 177) was issued during the short reign of Claudius II 268-270. The remaining two coins can be identified as a nummi of Magnentius 350-353 (GPS 769) and an Ae3 of either Valens 364-378 or Gratian 367-383 (GPS 178) issued sometime between 364 and 378 (Kent 1981, Mattingley 2001, Mattingley *et al* 2003).

All three coins have varying degrees of wear with the Claudian coin and the Ae3 (GPS 177 and GPS 178 respectively) being the worst which indicate that they were in circulation for some time after issue. The Claudian coin could well have survived into the late 3rd or even early 4th century whilst the Ae3 and the nummi may have been circulating into the late 4th century at the least.

6.5.3 The Middle Saxon Coin

Issued at the end of Offa's reign this 'Heavy Coinage' penny was minted in London by the moneyer Ibba between 792/3 and 796 (Chick 2010). Only three references have been found to date relating to coins of this moneyer and type and all three are

to the same coin now in the British Museum. The coin was found in a field at Bawnaughragh, some five miles from Rathdowney in County Laois in Ireland in 1867. The coin from Congham was struck from the same die as the Bawnaughragh coin.

This silver penny is almost complete, although worn. All of the beaded edge is missing from around the coin and the lower half of the flans edge is badly damaged and is bent over at the 3 o'clock position. The flan itself shows little wear.

6.5.4 Conclusions

Little can be said about these coins apart from their identifications and descriptions. They were recovered from an un-stratified context and can be looked upon as stray losses. Even so, the evidence that they provide adds to a growing body of finds evidence for the Congham area and to the archaeological importance of this site in particular, especially when taken together with the other finds recovered during the archaeological work.

6.6 The Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.6.1 Introduction

A total of 2112g of faunal remains were recovered from excavation at St Andrews Lane, Congham. The assemblage is of mixed origin containing domestic and possible wild species, some evidence of possible hornworking and a piece of a worked bone artefact of probable Saxon date. Any animal bone exposed during the stripping of the topsoil was not collected due to its unstratified nature.

6.6.2 Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. Where possible, a record was made of ages and any other relevant information such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified. While some sufficiently complete elements could produce data for an estimate of stature and height to be made, this is a small assemblage with much of the material of

uncertain or later date and it is considered that measurement of such material would not produce meaningful data. As a result, measurement was restricted to the equid remains for an estimation of shoulder height and breed. Measurements taken followed Von Den Driesch (1976).

Information was input into an Excel database and a basic catalogue has been produced as a table and a full catalogue of the faunal remains, with additional quantifications, is available as a digital file in the project archive.

6.6.3 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 2112g of faunal remains, consisting of seventy-six pieces, was recovered from this excavation and watching brief. Remains were produced from nine contexts, with one of these contexts subdivided into nine individual GPS numbers. Quantification by context, weight and quantity is presented in Table 4. The faunal remains were recovered along with a range of artefacts dating from prehistoric to post-Medieval in date; some of the faunal remains are of uncertain date to the lack of associated artefactual information.

Context	Context Weight	Number of pieces
50	61g	10
60	677g	18
61	497g	8
65	106g	8
67	565g	16
69	3g	3
71	65g	5
73	51g	4
76	87g	4
Totals	**2112g**	**76**

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context, quantity and weight

The assemblage is generally in good sound condition, although much of the assemblage has been fragmented due to butchering and wear. Some canid gnawing was noted on at least three bones from Context [61]. One fragment of slightly burnt bone was seen from deposit [50], GPS 97. One cattle metacarpal from the finds in [60] has a fragment of flint embedded in the shaft, it is possible that this occurred if the bone and any flint was used for packing material or if the remains had been trampled and pressure would push the flint fragment into the bone.

6.6.4 Species range, modifications and discussion

Five species were positively identified during the assessment. Most pieces were derived from domestic mammals, with one probable wild mammal identified. The porcine remains in this assemblage may be those of domestic pig or wild boar. Quantification of the faunal remains can be seen in Table 5.

Context	Species						Context Total
	Cattle	*Equid*	*Mammal*	*Pig/Boar*	*Rabbit*	*Sheep/goat*	
50	3		5		1	1	10
60	5	1	8			4	18
61	8						8
65	3		4	1			8
67	6		6	1		3	16
69			3				3
71			2			3	5
73			2			2	4
76	3			1			4
Species Total	**28**	**1**	**30**	**3**	**1**	**13**	**76**

Table 5. Quantification (NISP) of the faunal assemblage by species and context

The assemblage is dominated by cattle remains which consisted of bones of animals with a range of ages including sub-adult and neonatal bones. Many of the cattle bones had been butchered. The presence of neonatal remains would indicate on-site breeding. Cattle were seen throughout the assemblage, with a small quantity of butchered cattle bone in ditch [72], fill [76], which was associated with Saxon pottery, and a worked bone pin/needle also of a probable Saxon date.

Sheep/goat remains which did not appear to be butchered were seen in deposit [60]; all of the ovicaprid elements are from the rear of the animal and these bones may represent a disturbed, un-butchered burial. A further limb bone from sheep/goat was seen in deposit [50] (GPS 833). Sheep skull, horncore and limb remains were seen in deposit [71], the considerable wear on the teeth suggesting a mature animal; the horncore had been chopped, which would indicate removal for working. A very young juvenile was noted in deposit [73], which might indicate on-site breeding.

An adult equid metapodial was seen in deposit [60], the size of which suggests a larger pony. This equid limb showed some arthritic growth around the proximal end of the bone. Measurements taken of the bone to allow estimation of the shoulder height of the animal indicate a larger breed of pony or small horse of around 13 to 14 hands high.

A single rabbit bone was identified from deposit [50] (GPS 868); no butchering was observed on this bone and therefore it is quite possible it is an intrusive find from a burrowing animal.

Pig/boar remains were seen in three fills, including a fragment of a worked bone pin or needle from ditch [72], fill [76] which had been made from a pig/boar fibula.

6.6.5 Bone pin or needle

A single fragment of shaft from a bone pin or needle was found in ditch [72], fill [76]. The tip is missing and the proximal part of the object is also broken and has been lost. The surviving shaft measures 36.15mm in length, has a maximum width of 6.19mm, tapers to a diameter of 4.54mm and weighs 1g. The object appears to have been made from a pig/boar fibula, a naturally tapering bone typically used for making such objects as it requires relatively little modification. There is polishing apparent on this bone, which would have occurred with use.

The function of this artefact is not clear and the loss of the head inhibits closer identification. It is probable that this is a pin or needle used in textile production or as a hair or clothing pin.

Pins are widely known, with needles more scarce, with some objects originally identified as needles later regarded as pins (MacGregor 1985). Similar tapering objects have been seen locally with examples of a probable Early Saxon date from Thetford (Andrews 1995). Other similar examples are widely known, including from Greyfriars in Norwich (Huddle 2007) and at Fishergate, York (Rogers 1993).

6.6.6 Conclusions

The bulk of the remains in this assemblage are from deposits of unknown date or were found in loose association with artefacts with a wide range of dates, indicating re-deposited material. Such mixed deposits make interpretation of the assemblage difficult.

This is a small mixed assemblage, which is clearly derived from domestic animals, butchering waste and worked bone. The majority of the bone is from butchering and food waste from cattle and sheep, with small quantities of porcine bone; juvenile remains present for all three species would suggest breeding on or near the site.

The equid remains are likely to be from a working animal, suggested by the arthritis present in the leg; although this could be an age-related pathology. The rabbit may be a relatively modern intrusive bone or perhaps represent remains of animals kept for fur and meat, although the lack of butchering would suggest the former. Small-scale hornworking is suggested with the presence of the chopped sheep horncore.

The bone from ditch [72], fill [76] was recovered along with pottery of Saxon date. One of the bones had been worked into a pin or needle, also of probable Saxon date; polishing on this object shows the object had been used. These more datable bones were only found in small quantities and were fragmented, making further interpretation difficult.

6.7 Metalworking Debris

by Lucy Talbot

6.7.1 Introduction and Methodology

A total of twenty-six pieces of metalworking debris weighing 3,122g was recovered from four contexts. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and was scanned by eye, to identify specific processes.

6.7.2 Discussion

The site produced four pieces of tap slag, associated with smelting, weighing 136g. With the exception of one fragment retrieved from pit fill [54] the remainder were recovered from topsoil [50].

Five fragments of smithing hearth bottom weighing 1,717g were recovered; four from topsoil [50] and one from drains [61] in the ménage area.

Three pieces of vitrified hearth lining weighing 58g from topsoil [50] and subsoil [63] in the ménage area were collected along with fourteen fragments of undiagnostic slag weighing 1,211g, from contexts [50] and [63].

6.7.3 Conclusions

Although the assemblage provided evidence for both smelting and smithing processes, there was not enough material recovered to be certain that those industries were being carried out in a specific area.

Because metal working debris is not easily datable other than by its association with other materials, a Saxon or medieval date is suggested for the assemblage.

6.8 Flint

by Sarah Bates

6.8.1 Introduction

Twelve pieces of struck flint and two fragments of burnt flint weighing a total of 62g were recovered from the site (Appendices 7a and 7b). The flint is mainly dark grey with a few pieces being lighter grey or stained slightly orangey or reddish brown. One struck piece may be burnt. Very little cortex is present and most of the flint is relatively undamaged. The flint is listed by context in Table 6.

Context	GPS	Type	Quantity
50		utilised blade	1
50		retouched flake	1
50		piercer	1
50		truncated piece	1
50	142	retouched flake	1
50	331	blade	1
50	624	fabricator	1
50	669	?chisel arrowhead	1
50	974	retouched flake	1
60		flake	1
51		burnt fragment	1
65		burnt fragment	1
63		knife	1
71		retouched flake	1

Table 6: Flint by context

6.8.2 Discussion

A small flake and a small irregular blade are present. Several retouched or utilised pieces were also found. These include, all from topsoil context [50], a small pointed fabricator with a narrow triangular section, a thin tapering flake retouched to a piercer and with a small retouched notch in its right side (this piece is a dark reddish brown in colour and may be burnt or heat-affected) and a very small squarish fragment with abrupt retouch or truncation of two adjacent sides and one corner retouched to a protruding point. There is also a possible chisel type arrowhead which has some damage to its 'cutting' edge (possibly use-related) and slight retouch of its other edges which might be to facilitate hafting. It is somewhat irregular, however, both in its shape and due to the survival of its platform/bulb of percussion. Three retouched flakes and part of a utilised blade were also found. A broad sub-rectangular flake has reverse retouch of both its lateral edges to form a knife. It was found in the subsoil [63].

A primary flake with its left side retouched was found in post-hole [70] and single fragments of burnt flint were found in an excavated pit [1] and ditch [64].

6.8.3 Conclusions

There are several pieces which are of note (see above). The small pointed fabricator, the notched piercer and the small truncated fragment all seem quite likely, by their nature, to be earlier Neolithic in date and a relative absence of cortex on these pieces also suggests an earlier Neolithic date as more careful use of raw material occurred then (Butler 2005, 121). The arrowhead (if it is that) is of later Neolithic date and other retouched pieces including the knife are not closely datable.

The small assemblage is of interest for the several quite unusual retouched pieces it contains. The relative concentration of finds in quite good condition (especially given the topsoil context of most of the flint) suggests that some of the features excavated at the site (or others in the vicinity) are of prehistoric date.

6.9 Lava

by Rebecca Sillwood

A small assemblage comprising ten pieces of lava weighing 276g was recovered from three contexts, all unstratified. The pieces are of grey vesicular lava, and all apart from one piece are formless fragments. One piece from [63] had one flat edge, and is probably part of a quernstone. All of the pieces remain undated.

6.10 Fired Clay

by Rebecca Sillwood

Three fragments of fired clay were recovered from two unstratified contexts [50] (GPS 93) and [63]. These pieces weighed 48g in total. The two fragments from context [63] shows signs of having been affected by heat, with blackened edges. All of these pieces are a hard sandy fabric, with little defining features.

6.11 Clay Pipe

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from topsoil [50] (GPS 568) and weighed 1g. This piece is not closely datable.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Soil Micromorphology

by Richard I Macphail

7.1.1 Summary

Two thin sections were studied from anthrosol context [58] This is composed of leached fine and medium sands, which have been manured with settlement waste; this took the form of low intensity 'liming' and 'night-soiling'. The latter produced secondary phosphate features. Evidence of bioworking, and textural pedofeature and fine tilth formation testify to cultivation. The soil at this specific location can be interpreted as low intensity settlement waste-manured soil, rather than one developed within an occupation/settlement soil.

7.1.2 Introduction

A 25 cm-long monolith collected from a dark Saxon-Medieval anthrosol at St Andrews Lane, Congham, Norfolk was received from NPS Archaeology. A soil micromorphological study was carried in out in order to clarify the origin of this soil: is it a cultural soil formed by agricultural use of a settlement area?

7.1.3 Methods and samples

One undisturbed monolith was subsampled to produce two thin section samples (Appendices 8a, 8b and 8c Fig. 1). This was impregnated with a clear polyester resin-acetone mixture, and samples were then topped up with resin, ahead of curing and slabbing for 75x50mm size thin section manufacture by Spectrum Petrographics, Vancouver, Washington, USA (Goldberg and Macphail 2006; Murphy 1986) (Appendix 8c Figs 2-3). Thin sections were further polished with 1,000 grit papers and analysed using a petrological microscope under plane polarised light (PPL), crossed polarised light (XPL), oblique incident light (OIL) and using fluorescent microscopy (blue light – BL), at magnifications ranging from x1 to x200/400. Thin sections were described, ascribed soil microfabric types (MFTs) and microfacies types (MFTs)(see (Appendices 8a and 8b), and counted according to established methods (Bullock *et al*. 1985, Courty 2001, Courty *et al*. 1989, Macphail and Cruise 2001 and Stoops 2003).

7.1.4 Results and discussion

Results are presented in Appendices 8a and 8b and illustrated in Appendix 8c Figs 1-13, and supported by material in the archive. Thirteen characteristics were identified and counted from the eight layers identified from the two thin sections analysed.

Monolith 1, Context 58 (M1B)

The lower part of context [58] is composed of massive, moderately well-sorted mainly fine and medium sands, with abundant thin burrow mixing dark fine charcoal-rich soil down-profile; this is comparison to a sparse, apparently *in situ* yellowish fine fabric. Anthropogenic inclusions occur as rare wood charcoal (<1.5mm), often stained, and some embedded in yellowish amorphous material, rare examples of strongly burned and cracked mineral material (x3; max 2.5mm), an example of 3mm-size silt loam, and occasional angular flint stones (Appendix 8c Figs 1, 3). Rare thin very dusty void and grain coatings are present throughout. Increasing amounts of

occasional yellowish Fe-P staining/nodules, were noted down-profile, and these are often associated with vivianite (e.g., $Fe_3(PO_4)_2$ $8H_2O$) crystal formation (Appendix 8c Figs 4-7).

This thin section records the burrowed junction between anthropogenic Context 58 and the natural leached sands (Ea horizon?). There appears to be mixing of generally clean leached sands with anomalous yellowish patchy staining and dusty fine charcoal-rich fine soil (cultivation tilth). This anthropogenic soil shows the inclusion of small amounts of fine anthropogenic material, and very dusty clay textural pedofeatures and phosphate concentrations, indicating cultivation and manuring. The latter includes burned material and stained charcoal of probable settlement waste origin. The presence of secondary iron-phosphate as nodules indicates phosphate manuring.

Monolith 1, Context 58 (M1A)

Here, there are well sorted sands (as below) with very few angular gravel-size flint and possible small flint flakes (Appendix 8c Fig 2; see Fig 1, for large cracked flint content). Yellowish fine fabric material can occur as 4mm-size cemented patches (Appendix 8c Figs 8-9). Sub-horizontal fissuring and poorly formed prisms reflect weak soil structure formation. Finely dusty soil is present throughout, and is also present as burrow fills and grain and void coatings. Anthropogenic inclusions occur as occasional wood charcoal (<2mm), which is often stained, some embedded in yellowish (Fe-P?) amorphous material. Rare examples of burned mineral material, manganese stained chalk (max 5mm) and chalk mortar (cob?; 1.5mm), and example of coprolitic bone 850 µm, were noted (Appendix 8c Figs 10-13).

This is a probable ploughsoil, as indicated by dominant fine charcoal-rich tilth soil which forms textural pedofeatures (French 2003, Jongerius 1970 and 1983, Macphail 1994, Macphail *et al*. 1990). Manuring with settlement waste is suggested by finely fragmented cob, chalk, example of coprolitic bone, and patches of amorphous iron-phosphate stained and cemented soil – possible latrine deposits. Clearly, these additions are manuring materials associated with 'liming' (chalk, cob) and night-soiling (phosphate stained soil, phosphate-stained charcoal, coprolitic bone) (Avery 1990, 22; Goldberg and Macphail, 2006, 202). The direct application of latrine waste to cultivation soils can be considered an infield practice, and has led to marked amounts of secondary phosphate concentrations at some sites (Galinié *et al*. 2007; Karkanas and Goldberg 2010). At Oakley, Suffolk acid leached sands were also manured with settlement waste, including night soil; this raised the soil pH and allowed earthworm burrowing (Ashwin and Tester forthcoming; Goldberg and Macphail 2006, 204). The relict presence of bone in these once-acid soils testifies to an enhanced pH due to liming. Unlike some plaggen soils, which are high in organic matter, there is little evidence of the obvious use of organic manures (e.g. dung), but this may be due to the oxidising nature of the soils, and only very fine charred organic matter remains; manuring was much less intense than that recorded for medieval soils within Canterbury, for example (Conry 1971; Macphail and Crowther 2007; van de Westeringh 1988). The general reduction of organic content and fertility of manured anthrosols through time was found at the Hampton Court Privy Garden for example (Macphail *et al*. 1995).

It can be suggested that the general homogeneous nature of the dark anthrosol with a generally clean fine and medium sandy character, and the inclusion of coarse cracked flints, finely fragmented anthropogenic inclusions from liming and night-

soiling, indicates infield manuring with settlement waste at this specific location, rather than the cultivation of *in situ* occupation soils or deposits. It is possible that manuring materials were diluted by sandy colluviation which was encouraged by ploughing, but as only one sample was analysed this hypothesis cannot taken any further.

7.1.5 Conclusions

Two thin sections were studied from anthrosol context 58. This is composed of leached fine and medium sands, which have been manured with settlement waste; this took the form of low intensity 'liming' and 'night-soiling'. The latter produced secondary phosphate features. Evidence of bioworking, and textural pedofeature and fine tilth formation testify to cultivation. The soil at this specific location can be interpreted as low intensity settlement waste-manured soil, rather than one developed within an occupation/settlement soil.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Although only a small proportion of the development area was subjected to full excavation (those areas revealed in the evaluation and the subsequent phases of watching brief) it was apparent that it was unlikely that this area had been densely occupied in the past and might represented an area peripheral to the main settlement, perhaps an area of back yards or gardens, rich in manuring material, but poor in structural material (e.g. daub). Several ditches were present, but only a small proportion of features were structural i.e. post-holes. The fills of these features, although dark in colour, were not finds rich and not especially rich in other cultural debris. Because of the relatively low density of features and the small proportion of the area excavated, no patterns were discerned with regard to the layout or morphology of the settlement. However two aspects of the investigations could spread further light on this aspect; the origins of the subsoil and the distribution of finds in the topsoil:

During excavations at Pott Row in 1992 (NHER24024 and Leah 1992, 109), 2km to the south-west, a similar layer of subsoil 0.7m deep was encountered which was interpreted by Dr Richard Macphail as the remains of insubstantial buildings and fuel waste broken down by weathering and biological activity. This area of subsoil was restricted to an area of medieval pottery kilns and associated settlement. In effect the subsoil there was very similar in origin, if not date, to the 'dark earth' found sealing many Roman sites. The sample studied by Dr Macphail from the present Congham site revealed a quite different origin. Here the subsoil had a purely agricultural origin, resulting from large-scale manuring of land subject to intensive arable agriculture (Andrew Peachey, commenting on the Roman and Prehistoric pottery (6.1 and 6.2.5 above) suggests that the degree of abrasion present on the sherds suggests that it was deposited here as the result of manuring). The tell-tale sign of an occupation derived 'dark earth' seems to be inclusions of clay daub, which is notably absent at Congham. Despite the soil sample from Congham submitted for micromorphological analysis relating to only one small part of the site, the subsoil from which it came was homogeneous across the whole site. Moreover, the presence of daub was not noted anywhere in this deposit.

The only convincing correlation between the location of concentrations of finds from the excavation phase and archaeological features is the increasing density of medieval brick close to the location of All Saints church (NHER3562). The lack of any other such links adds weight to the interpretation of the subsoil as due to arable manuring.

The origins of the subsoil layer may lie with the possible imposition of open field type arable practises in the mid or late medieval period, following relocation of the village further to the west. Furthermore, many of the features found sealed beneath the subsoil were truncated.

In the medieval period settlement at this site appears to have ceased and probably relocated. There are a number of ditches which are poorly dated; however one of them contains fragments of architectural stone, which may have come from the site of All Saints' church which lay adjacent to the eastern boundary of the development site and although it is unknown when this church disappeared, it is likely to have been in the later medieval period or the post-medieval period. The landscape may have been reorganised and the alignments of some of the field boundaries given a

new orientation, still visible as the southern boundary of the site. Perhaps it was also at this time that St Andrew's Lane was created; it is not on the same alignment as the Icknield Way or the possible prehistoric field system, and may be simply an easier way to access the village from the Icknield Way.

During the evaluation it was noted that the density of cultural material present in the subsoil increased towards the east (Hickling 2010, 1). This observation was not borne out by subsequent excavation in the area. This 'concentration' may be an accidental pattern formed by the location of the finds recovered, or perhaps a concentration of the excavation and subsequent watching brief phases of work in the western part of the site, rather than the eastern portion. It still seems likely that the Saxon and medieval focus of settlement was located to the east of the present development site. The medieval pottery suggests that occupation ceased in the 12th-13th century. It has been noted elsewhere in north Norfolk (Hickling forthcoming) that small settlements seem to disappear during the 100 years before the Black Death in the 14th century. It has been suggested that this is due to migration to common edges, as common land (pasture) becomes more important than arable, but it could be that the concentration of a previously dispersed parish population becomes more desirable as an openfield arable system is imposed on the parish in an attempt to increase arable production to feed a rising population. Perhaps the small settlement around the modern parish church is a relic of just such a movement. The post-medieval mapping (Faden 1797) shows a small concentration of settlement around the church, but no focus around Congham Common to the north.

After the 12th-13th century, the site appears to have become subject to intensive arable agriculture. The previous field system (identified by boundaries aligned on the Icknield Way) disappears, to be replaced by openfield, and by the post-medieval period (as the openfield system is breaking down) the present system has developed. Elsewhere in Norfolk and throughout England, a layer of subsoil can indicate areas of 'infield' agriculture or openfield 'ridge and furrow' type agriculture. Cut features - furrows - are usually present, but are rare in Norfolk (unlike in neighbouring Cambridgeshire) and indeed are not present here. This may be due, at least in part, to the lighter, sandier soils apparent at the site.

9.0 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION (PUBLICATION PROPOSAL)

Although generally the depth of deposits investigated during archaeological works at St Andrew's Lane in Congham was limited, the quantity of finds recovered is remarkable, especially the metalwork of which several items are notable.

It is recommended that a report be submitted for publication to the county journal *Norfolk Archaeology.* The report will focus on the artefacts collected during the works, especially the Middle Saxon Offa coin, the possible Roman/Saxon objects (strap end and tweezers) and a selection of other artefacts including those with no obvious parallel. A catalogue of the selected finds will be presented along with drawings and photographs of the objects to illustrate the report.

A summary of the archaeological context of the artefacts and a plan of the site will also be included in the report.

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The finds were processed and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood. The prehistoric and Roman pottery was analysed by Andrew Peachey and the post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material by Sue Anderson. The metal finds were reported on by Rebecca Sillwood, with the coins analysed by Andrew Barnett. The animal bone was reported on by Julie Curl, the metalworking debris by Lucy Talbot, the flint by Sarah Bates, and the lava, fired clay and clay pipe by Rebecca Sillwood. The photographs were taken by David Dobson.

Sandrine Whitmore of the NPS Land Survey Team assisted with the surveying.

The environmental sample was reported upon by Dr Richard Macphail, assisted by Fran Green.

David Dobson finalised the illustrations and the report was edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
50	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern
51	Deposit			Finds from pit 1	-
52	Deposit			Finds from pit 2	-
53	Deposit			Finds from pit 3	-
54	Deposit			Finds from pit 4	-
55	Deposit			Finds from pit 5	-
56	Deposit			Finds from pit 6	-
57	Deposit			Finds from topsoil in pit 7	-
58	Deposit			Finds from subsoil in pit 7	-
59	Deposit			Finds from pit 8	-
60	Deposit			Finds from stables area	-
61	Deposit			Finds from drains in menage area	-
62	Deposit			Service trench between menage and stable area	Uncertain
63	Deposit			subsoil from menage area	Uncertain
64	Cut	Ditch		East-northeast to west-southwest aligned with a flat base, 0.53m wide and 0.24m deep	Uncertain
65	Deposit		64	Dark grey silty sand, with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal and marine shell	Uncertain
66	Cut	Pit		Irregular in shape, 2.75m long, 1.5m wide and 0.16m deep	Uncertain
67	Deposit		66	Mid grey sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal	Uncertain
68	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in shape, 0.55m in diameter and 0.27m deep with steep sides and a flat base	Uncertain
69	Deposit		68	Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal and marine shell	Uncertain
70	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in shape, 0.56m diameter and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a flat base	Uncertain
71	Deposit		70	Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel (large flints in centre), rare charcoal and marine shell	Uncertain
72	Cut	Ditch		East-northeast to west-southwest aligned with a flat base and steeper southern side, 1.46m wide and 0.0.4m deep	Uncertain
73	Deposit		72	Dark grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal and marine shell	Uncertain
74	Cut	Ditch		East-northeast to west-southwest aligned with a concave base and steeper south side, 1.5m+ wide and 0.55m deep	Uncertain
75	Deposit		74	Base fill, dark grey sand with occasional flint gravel and rare charcoal	Uncertain
76	Deposit		74	Top fill, dark greyish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel and charcoal	Uncertain
77	Cut	Ditch		East-northeast to west-southwest aligned with a concave base and steep sides, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep	Uncertain
78	Deposit		77	Dark brown sand with rare flint gravel	Uncertain

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Uncertain	Ditch	4
	Post-hole	2
	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
10	50	Pottery	1	7g	Late Saxon
11	50	Metalworking Debris	1	33g	Unknown
11	50	Pottery	1	7g	Early Saxon
12	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	27g	Post-medieval
13	50	Pottery	1	7g	Early Saxon
14	50	Lead	1	3g	Unknown
15	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
16	50	Pottery	1	15g	Early Saxon
17	50	Pottery	1	16g	Late Saxon
18	50	Iron	1	30g	Unknown
19	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
20	50	Iron	1	26g	Unknown
21	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
22	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	54g	Post-medieval
23	50	Pottery	1	16g	Early Saxon
24	50	Iron	1	46g	Unknown
25	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
26	50	Iron	1	34g	Unknown
27	50	Iron	1	23g	Unknown
28	50	Pottery	2	21g	Late Saxon
29	50	Pottery	1	63g	Medieval
30	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
31	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	201g	Med./Post-Med.
32	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
33	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
34	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
35	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
36	50	Pottery	1	86g	Late Saxon
37	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
38	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
39	50	Pottery	1	40g	Late Saxon
40	50	Discarded	-	-	-
41	50	Metalworking Debris	1	21g	Unknown
42	50	Lead	1	10g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
43	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
44	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
45	50	Iron	2	4g	Unknown
46	50	Iron	1	314g	Post-medieval
47	50	Ceramic Building Material	2	67g	Medieval
48	50	Ceramic Building Material	2	69g	Post-medieval
49	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
50	50	Ceramic Building Material	2	121g	Med./Post-Med.
51	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	230g	Med./Post-Med.
52	50	Pottery	1	2g	Late Saxon
53	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
54	50	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval
55	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
56	50	Pottery	1	7g	Middle Bronze Age
57	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
58	50	Metalworking Debris	1	55g	Unknown
59	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
60	50	Pottery	1	11g	Medieval
61	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
62	50	Pottery	1	12g	Medieval
63	50	Iron	1	46g	Unknown
64	50	Iron	1	34g	Unknown
65	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
66	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
67	50	Iron	1	16g	Unknown
68	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
69	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
70	50	Copper Alloy	1	1g	Unknown
71	50	Metalworking Debris	1	355g	Unknown
72	50	Discarded	-	-	-
73	50	Pottery	1	9g	Post-medieval
74	50	Pottery	1	12g	Medieval
75	50	Iron	1	43g	Unknown
76	50	Pottery	1	7g	Early Saxon
77	50	Pottery	1	2g	Early Saxon
78	50	Discarded	-	-	-
79	50	Lead	1	81g	Unknown
80	50	Pottery	1	4g	Early Saxon
81	50	Pottery	1	3g	Iron Age
82	50	Iron	1	71g	Unknown
83	50	Iron	1	8g	Late Saxon
84	50	Iron	1	47g	Modern

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
85	50	Discarded	-	-	-
86	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
87	50	Iron	1	23g	Unknown
88	50	Pottery	1	2g	Early Saxon
88	50	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval
89	50	Pottery	1	2g	Late Saxon
90	50	Pottery	2	4g	Medieval
91	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
92	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
93	50	Fired Clay	1	1g	Unknown
94	50	Silver	1	1g	Saxon
95	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	21g	Post-medieval
96	50	Iron	1	7g	Late Saxon
97	50	Animal Bone	1	2g	Unknown
98	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
99	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
100	50	Metalworking Debris	1	18g	Unknown
101	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
102	50	Pottery	1	1g	Medieval
103	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
104	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
105	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
106	50	Pottery	2	15g	Early Saxon
107	50	Lead	1	13g	Modern
108	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
109	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
110	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
111	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
112	50	Pottery	1	6g	Early Saxon
113	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
114	50	Iron	1	118g	Modern
115	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
116	50	Metalworking Debris	1	437g	Unknown
117	50	Animal Bone	1	6g	Unknown
118	50	Iron	1	37g	Unknown
119	50	Discarded	-	-	-
120	50	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Modern
121	50	Discarded	-	-	-
122	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
123	50	Pottery	1	26g	Late Saxon
124	50	Pottery	2	22g	Late Saxon
125	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
126	50	Pottery	1	2g	Middle Saxon
127	50	Coal	1	10g	Unknown
128	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
129	50	Discarded	-	-	-
130	50	Pottery	2	19g	Early Saxon
131	50	Iron	1	40g	Unknown
132	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
133	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
134	50	Pottery	1	6g	Early Saxon
135	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
136	50	Lead	1	29g	Unknown
137	50	Pottery	1	4g	Early Saxon
138	50				
139	50	Metalworking Debris	1	357g	Unknown
140	50	Iron	1	369g	Modern
141	50	Metalworking Debris	1	1g	Unknown
142	50	Flint – Struck	1	7g	Prehistoric
143	50	Copper Alloy	1	2g	Late Roman/Early Saxon
144	50	Metalworking Debris	1	45g	Unknown
145	50	Discarded	-	-	-
146	50	Discarded	-	-	-
147	50	Pottery	1	1g	Early Saxon
148	50	Pottery	1	4g	Middle Bronze Age
149	50	Lead	1	44g	Unknown
150	50	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon
151	50	Discarded	-	-	-
152	50	Pottery	2	7g	Early Saxon
153	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
154	50	Pottery	2	15g	Late Saxon
155	50	Metalworking Debris	1	8g	Unknown
156	50	Pottery	1	19g	Middle Saxon
157	50	Iron	1	26g	Medieval
158	50	Copper Alloy	1	9g	Early Saxon
159	50	Pottery	2	5g	Early Saxon
159	50	Pottery	1	1g	Late Saxon
160	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
161	50	Iron	1	77g	Medieval
162	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
163	50	Pottery	1	10g	Early Saxon
164	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Unknown
165	50	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon
166	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
167	50	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon
168	50	Iron	1	8g	Post-medieval
169	50	Lead	1	26g	Unknown
170	50	Pottery	1	4g	Early Saxon
171	50	Silver	1	1g	Post-medieval
172	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
173	50	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon
173	50	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval
174	50	Copper Alloy	1	1g	Middle Saxon
175	50	Pottery	1	2g	Early Saxon
176	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
177	50	Copper Alloy	1	1g	Roman
178	50	Copper Alloy	1	2g	Roman
179	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
180	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
181	50	Iron	1	37g	Unknown
182	50	Iron	1	122g	Late Saxon
183	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
184	50	Pottery	2	21g	Medieval
185	50	Pottery	2	10g	Medieval
186	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
187	50	Pottery	3	6g	Late Saxon
188	50	Iron	1	4g	Medieval
189	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
190	50	Pottery	2	10g	Medieval
191	50	Lead	1	1g	Unknown
192	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
193	50	Iron	1	26g	Unknown
194	50	Pottery	1	14g	Medieval
195	50	Pottery	1	34g	Medieval
196	50	Iron	1	51g	Unknown
197	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
198	50	Lead	1	10g	Unknown
199	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
200	50	Iron	1	38g	Late Saxon
201	50	Iron	1	383g	Unknown
202	50	Pottery	1	12g	Early Saxon
203	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
204	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
205	50	Pottery	2	18g	Medieval
206	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
207	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
208	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval
209	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
210	50	Iron	1	17g	Late Saxon
211	50	Iron	1	21g	Unknown
212	50	Iron	1	16g	Unknown
213	50	Discarded	-	-	-
214	50	Iron	1	18g	Unknown
215	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
216	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
217	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
218	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
219	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
220	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
221	50	Lead	1	1g	Unknown
222	50	Discarded	-	-	-
223	50	Pottery	1	15g	Late Saxon
224	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
225	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval
226	50	Iron	1	53g	Unknown
227	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
228	50	Discarded	-	-	-
229	50	Iron	1	5g	Post-medieval
230	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
231	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
232	50	Discarded	-	-	-
233	50	Discarded	-	-	-
234	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
235	50	Iron	1	17g	Unknown
236	50	Iron	1	3g	Medieval
237	50	Discarded	-	-	-
238	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
239	50	Iron	1	15g	Unknown
240	50	Iron	1	34g	Unknown
241	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
242	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
243	50	Iron	1	6g	Late Saxon
244	50	Iron	1	31g	Unknown
245	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
246	50	Metalworking Debris	1	9g	Unknown
247	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
248	50	Iron	2	1g	Unknown
249	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
250	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
251	50	Discarded	-	-	-
252	50	Discarded	-	-	-
253	50	Discarded	-	-	-
254	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
255	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
256	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
257	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
258	50	Iron	1	17g	Unknown
259	50	Discarded	-	-	-
260	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
261	50	Discarded	-	-	-
262	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
263	50	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval
264	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
265	50	Iron	1	7g	Medieval
266	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
267	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
268	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
269	50	Metalworking Debris	1	147g	Unknown
270	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
271	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
272	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
273	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
274	50	Discarded	-	-	-
275	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
276	50	Iron	1	17g	Unknown
277	50	Discarded	-	-	-
278	50	Iron	1	8g	Late Saxon
279	50	Discarded	-	-	-
280	50	Metalworking Debris	1	40g	Unknown
281	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
282	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
283	50	Iron	1	3g	Modern
284	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
285	50	Discarded	-	-	-
286	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
287	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
288	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
289	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
290	50	Pottery	3	1g	Medieval
291	50	Pottery	1	33g	Middle Saxon

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
292	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
293	50	Pottery	2	10g	Medieval
294	50	Pottery	1	47g	Middle Saxon
295	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	29g	Post-medieval
296	50	Pottery	2	29g	Early Saxon
297	50	Pottery	1	11g	Middle Saxon
298	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	27g	Med./Post-Med.
299	50	Pottery	2	21g	Early Saxon
300	50	Iron	1	31g	Unknown
301	50	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon
302	50	Pottery	1	6g	Early Saxon
303	50	Pottery	1	41g	Late Saxon
304	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	29g	Medieval
305	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	51g	Medieval
306	50	Pottery	2	64g	Late Saxon
307	50	Ceramic Building Material	2	38g	Med./Post-Med.
308	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	38g	Med./Post-Med.
309	50	Pottery	1	7g	Post-medieval
310	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	6g	Unknown
311	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
311	50	Pottery	1	4g	Roman
312	50	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval
313	50	Pottery	1	2g	Early Saxon
314	50	Pottery	1	16g	Post-medieval
315	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	218g	Medieval
316	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	78g	Medieval
317	50	Pottery	1	14g	Late Saxon
318	50	Ceramic Building Material	4	21g	Medieval
319	50	Ceramic Building Material	2	129g	Post-medieval
320	50	Ceramic Building Material	2	127g	Medieval
321	50	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon
322	50	Pottery	1	7g	Late Saxon
323	50	Iron	1	305g	Medieval
324	50	Discarded	-	-	-
325	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	43g	Roman
326	50	Pottery	1	16g	Middle Saxon
327	50	Iron	1	4g	Post-medieval
328	50	Pottery	2	3g	Late Saxon
329	50	Lead	1	7g	Unknown
330	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
331	50	Flint – Struck	1	5g	Prehistoric
332	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
333	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
334	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
335	50	Pottery	2	1g	Medieval
336	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
337	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
338	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
339	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
340	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
341	50	Discarded	-	-	-
342	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
342	50	Pottery	1	18g	Late Saxon
343	50	Discarded	-	-	-
344	50	Pottery	1	11g	Roman
345	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
346	50	Pottery	6	6g	Post-medieval
347	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
348	50	Pottery	3	66g	Late Saxon
349	50	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval
350	50	Metalworking Debris	1	4g	Unknown
351	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
352	50	Iron	1	78g	Medieval
353	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
354	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
355	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
356	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
357	50	Lead	1	25g	Unknown
358	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
359	50	Discarded	-	-	-
360	50	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon
361	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
362	50	Lead	1	8g	Unknown
363	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
364	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown
365	50	Discarded	-	-	-
366	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
367	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
368	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
369	50	Discarded	-	-	-
370	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
371	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
372	50	Discarded	-	-	-
373	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
374	50	Iron	1	4g	Late Saxon
375	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
376	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
377	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
378	50	Discarded	-	-	-
379	50	Discarded	-	-	-
380	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
381	50	Iron	1	23g	Roman
382	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
383	50	Discarded	-	-	-
384	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
385	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
386	50	Animal Bone	1	14g	Unknown
387	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
388	50	Discarded	-	-	-
389	50	Iron	1	36g	Unknown
390	50	Iron	1	3g	Medieval
391	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	27g	Post-medieval
392	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
393	50	Discarded	-	-	-
394	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
395	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
396	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
397	50	Discarded	-	-	-
398	50	Discarded	-	-	-
399	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
400	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Middle Saxon
401	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
402	50	Iron	1	15g	Unknown
403	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
404	50	Iron	1	3g	Medieval
405	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
406	50	Pottery	2	17g	Late Saxon
407	50	Iron	1	1g	?Saxon
408	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
409	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
410	50	Iron	1	20g	Unknown
411	50	Iron	1	5g	Medieval
412	50	Lead	1	45g	Unknown
413	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
414	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
415	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
416	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
417	50	Discarded	-	-	-
418	50	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval
419	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
420	50	Pottery	1	11g	Late Saxon
421	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
422	50	Iron	1	20g	Unknown
423	50	Lava	1	15g	Unknown
424	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
425	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
426	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
427	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
428	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
429	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
430	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
431	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
432	50	Iron	1	3g	Medieval
433	50	Iron	1	15g	Unknown
434	50	Discarded	-	-	-
435	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
436	50	Pottery	1	7g	Middle Saxon
436	50	Pottery	1	4g	Late Saxon
437	50	Iron	1	36g	Unknown
438	50	Iron	1	2g	Medieval
439	50	Discarded	-	-	-
440	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
441	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
442	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
443	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
444	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
445	50	Discarded	-	-	-
446	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
447	50	Iron	1	56g	Unknown
448	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
449	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
450	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
451	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
452	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
453	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
454	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
455	50	Discarded	-	-	-
456	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
457	50	Discarded	-	-	-
458	50	Iron	1	16g	Unknown
459	50	Iron/Bone	1	21g	Medieval
460	50	Discarded	-	-	-
461	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
462	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
463	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
464	50	Discarded	-	-	-
465	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
466	50	Lead	1	1g	Medieval
467	50	Discarded	-	-	-
468	50	Discarded	-	-	-
469	50	Discarded	-	-	-
470	50	Iron	1	4g	Post-medieval
471	50	Pottery	1	9g	Medieval
472	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
473	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	56g	Medieval
474	50	Discarded	-	-	-
475	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
476	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
477	50	Iron	1	151g	Modern
478	50	Iron	1	170g	Post-medieval
479	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
480	50	Discarded	-	-	-
481	50	Discarded	-	-	-
482	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	9g	Medieval
483	50	Discarded	-	-	-
484	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
485	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	42g	Post-medieval
486	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
487	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
488	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
489	50	Iron	1	25g	Modern
490	50	Lead	1	32g	Unknown
491	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
492	50	Discarded	-	-	-
493	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
494	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	32g	Medieval
494	50	Ceramic Building Material	2	18g	Post-medieval
495	50	Lead	1	2g	Unknown
496	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
497	50	Lead	1	7g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
498	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
499	50	Discarded	-	-	-
500	50	Discarded	-	-	-
501	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
502	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
503	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
504	50	Pottery	1	9g	Medieval
505	50	Lead	1	15g	Medieval
506	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
507	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
508	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
509	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
510	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
511	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
512	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
513	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
514	50	Iron	1	19g	Unknown
515	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
516	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
517	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
518	50	Discarded	-	-	-
519	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
520	50				
521	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
522	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
523	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
524	50	Aluminium	1	1g	Modern
525	50	Discarded	-	-	-
526	50	Iron	1	17g	Unknown
527	50	Iron	1	14g	Unknown
528	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
529	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
530	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
531	50	Iron	1	19g	Unknown
532	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
533	50	Animal Bone	1	6g	Unknown
534	50	Iron	1	110g	Medieval
535	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
536	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
537	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
538	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
539	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
540	50	Animal Bone	1	14g	Unknown
540	50	Pottery	1	20g	Late Saxon
541	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
542	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
543	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
544	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
545	50	Iron	1	1g	Modern
546	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
547	50	Iron	1	75g	Unknown
548	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
549	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
550	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
551	50	Iron	1	17g	Unknown
552	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
553	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
554	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
555	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
556	50	Animal Bone	1	5g	Unknown
557	50	Iron	1	4g	Modern
558	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
559	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
560	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
561	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
562	50	White metal/Copper Alloy	1	4g	Post-medieval
563	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
564	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
565	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
566	50	Pottery	1	2g	Early Saxon
566	50	Pottery	1	19g	Middle Saxon
567	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
568	50	Clay Pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval
569	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
570	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
571	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
572	50	Discarded	-	-	-
573	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
574	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
575	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
576	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
577	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
578	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
579	50				

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
580	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
581	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
582	50	Iron	1	16g	Unknown
583	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
584	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
585	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
586	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
587	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
588	50	Pottery	1	8g	Early Saxon
589	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
590	50	Pottery	1	11g	Late Saxon
591	50	Metalworking Debris	1	12g	Unknown
592	50	Iron	1	25g	Unknown
593	50	Pottery	1	10g	Medieval
594	50	Pottery	1	4g	Late Saxon
595	50	Discarded	-	-	-
596	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
597	50	Discarded	-	-	-
598	50	Iron/Copper Alloy	1	34g	Modern
599	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
600	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
601	50	Iron	1	133g	Unknown
602	50	Discarded	-	-	-
603	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
604	50	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval
605	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
606	50	Iron	1	21g	Unknown
607	50	Iron	1	65g	Unknown
608	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
609	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
610	50	Discarded	-	-	-
611	50	Iron	1	89g	Unknown
612	50	Discarded	-	-	-
613	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
614	50	Discarded	-	-	-
615	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
616	50	Lead	1	5g	Unknown
617	50	Discarded	-	-	-
618	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
619	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
620	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
621	50	Discarded	-	-	-
622	50	Discarded	-	-	-
623	50	Discarded	-	-	-
624	50	Flint – Struck	1	8g	Prehistoric
625	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
626	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
627	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
628	50	Discarded	-	-	-
629	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
630	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
631	50	Iron	1	1g	Roman
632	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
633	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
634	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
635	50	Iron	1	29g	Unknown
636	50	Iron	1	7g	Medieval
637	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
638	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
639	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
640	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
641	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	33g	Medieval
642	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
643	50	Iron	2	3g	Unknown
644	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
645	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
646	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
647	50	Discarded	-	-	-
648	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
649	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
650	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
651	50	Pottery	1	23g	Late Saxon
652	50	Pottery	1	13g	Middle Saxon
653	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
654	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
655	50	Discarded	-	-	-
656	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
657	50	Discarded	-	-	-
658	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
659	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
660	50	Iron	1	54g	Unknown
661	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
662	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
663	50	Discarded	-	-	-
664	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
665	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
665	50	Iron	1	17g	Unknown
666	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
667	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
668	50	Discarded	-	-	-
669	50	Flint – Struck	1	5g	Prehistoric
670	50	Lead	1	8g	Post-medieval
671	50	Iron	1	19g	Unknown
672	50	Iron	1	2g	Modern
673	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
674	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
675	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
676	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval
677	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
678	50	Iron	1	36g	Unknown
679	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
680	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Late Roman/Early Saxon
681	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
682	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
683	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
684	50	Pottery	1	2g	Post-medieval
685	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
686	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
687	50	Iron	1	9g	Modern
688	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
689	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
690	50	Iron	1	14g	Unknown
691	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Modern
692	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
693	50	Iron	1	32g	Unknown
694	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
695	50	Pottery	1	13g	Middle Saxon
696	50	Lava	2	15g	Unknown
697	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
698	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
699	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
700	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
701	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
702	50	Metalworking Debris	1	12g	Unknown
703	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
704	50	Iron	1	40g	Unknown
705	50	Discarded	-	-	-
706	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
707	50	Discarded	-	-	-
708	50	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon
709	50	Discarded	-	-	-
710	50	Discarded	-	-	-
711	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
712	50	Iron	1	14g	Unknown
713	50	Iron	1	37g	Unknown
714	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
715	50	Iron	1	41g	Unknown
716	50	Discarded	-	-	-
717	50	Discarded	-	-	-
718	50	Iron	1	23g	Unknown
719	50	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon
720	50	Discarded	-	-	-
721	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
722	50	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon
723	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval
724	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
725	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
726	50	Pottery	1	6g	Late Saxon
726	50	Pottery	2	62g	Medieval
727	50	Pottery	2	24g	Late Saxon
728	50	Lead	1	178g	Unknown
729	50	Discarded	-	-	-
730	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
731	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
732	50	Discarded	-	-	-
733	50	Pottery	1	3g	Roman
734	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
735	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
736	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
737	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
738	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
739	50	Iron	1	7g	Late Saxon
740	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
741	50	Discarded	-	-	-
742	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
743	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
744	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
745	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval
746	50	Pottery	1	2g	Post-medieval
747	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
748	50	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval
749	50	Iron	1	39g	Late Saxon
750	50	Iron	1	62g	Unknown
751	50	Pottery	3	6g	Late Saxon
751	50	Pottery	1	1g	Medieval
752	50	Pottery	2	7g	Late Saxon
753	50	Discarded	-	-	-
754	50	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval
755	50	Discarded	-	-	-
756	50	Lead	1	8g	Unknown
757	50	Pottery	1	2g	Late Saxon
758	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
759	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
760	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
761	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
762	50	Lead	1	35g	Unknown
763	50	Pottery	2	5g	Late Saxon
764	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
765	50	Discarded	-	-	-
766	50	Iron	1	31g	Medieval
767	50	Discarded	-	-	-
768	50	Discarded	-	-	-
769	50	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Roman
770	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
771	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
772	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
773	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
774	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
775	50	Iron	1	24g	Unknown
776	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
777	50	Iron	1	15g	Post-medieval
778	50	Pottery	1	12g	Post-medieval
779	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
780	50	Pottery	1	9g	Middle Saxon
781	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
782	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
783	50	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval
784	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
785	50	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
786	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
787	50	Iron	1	58g	Late Saxon
788	50	Iron	1	32g	Medieval
789	50	Iron	1	23g	Unknown
790	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	79g	Medieval
791	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
792	50	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon
793	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
794	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
795	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
796	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
797	50	Iron	1	16g	Unknown
798	50	Pottery	2	4g	Roman
798	50	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval
799	50	Discarded	-	-	-
800	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
801	50	Discarded	-	-	-
802	50	Pottery	1	6g	Late Saxon
803	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
804	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
805	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
806	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
807	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
808	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
809	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval
810	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	5g	Medieval
811	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
812	50	Pottery	1	10g	Middle Saxon
813	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
814	50	Iron	1	25g	Unknown
815	50	Discarded	-	-	-
816	50	Pottery	2	16g	Late Saxon
817	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
818	50	Pottery	1	5g	Roman
819	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
820	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
821	50	Pottery	1	6g	Medieval
822	50	Discarded	-	-	-
823	50	Discarded	-	-	-
824	50	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon
825	50	Discarded	-	-	-
826	50	Iron	1	3g	Medieval

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
827	50	Discarded	-	-	-
828	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
829	50	Discarded	-	-	-
830	50	Lead	1	12g	Unknown
831	50	Discarded	-	-	-
832	50	Pottery	1	55g	Post-medieval
833	50	Animal Bone	2	12g	Unknown
834	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
835	50	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown
836	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
837	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
838	50	Iron	1	2g	Medieval
839	50	Iron	1	1g	Roman
840	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval
841	50	Iron	1	1g	Medieval
842	50	Discarded	-	-	-
843	50	Discarded	-	-	-
844	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
845	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
846	50	Lead	1	1g	Unknown
847	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
848	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
849	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
850	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
851	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
852	50	Iron	1	13g	Medieval
853	50	Iron	1	19g	Late Saxon
854	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
855	50	Discarded	-	-	-
856	50	Discarded	-	-	-
857	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
858	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
859	50	Iron	1	2g	Modern
860	50	Iron	1	14g	Unknown
861	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
862	50	Iron	1	14g	Unknown
863	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
864	50	Iron	1	43g	Anglo-Saxon
865	50	Lead	1	15g	Unknown
866	50	Lead	1	2g	Unknown
867	50	Iron	1	74g	Unknown
868	50	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
869	50	Iron	1	9g	Medieval
870	50	Copper-Alloy	1	13g	Post-medieval
871	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
872	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
873	50	Discarded	-	-	-
874	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
875	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
876	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
877	50	Iron	1	10g	Medieval
878	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval
879	50	Discarded	-	-	-
880	50	Iron	1	17g	Unknown
881	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
882	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
883	50	Iron	1	19g	Unknown
884	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
885	50	Iron	1	11g	Unknown
886	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
887	50	Lead	1	17g	Unknown
888	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
889	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
890	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
891	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
892	50	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon
892	50	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval
893	50	Discarded	-	-	-
894	50	Discarded	-	-	-
895	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
896	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
897	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
898	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
899	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
900	50	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval
901	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
902	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
903	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
904	50	Pottery	1	13g	Middle Saxon
904	50	Pottery	1	10g	Late Saxon
904	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	3g	Post-medieval
905	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
906	50	Iron	1	16g	Roman
907	50	Pottery	1	4g	Late Saxon

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
908	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
909	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
910	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
911	50	Discarded	-	-	-
912	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
913	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
914	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
915	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
916	50	Copper-Alloy	1	7g	Post-medieval
917	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
918	50	Discarded	-	-	-
919	50	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon
919	50	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval
920	50	Metalworking Debris	1	403g	Unknown
921	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown
922	50	Pottery	2	28g	Early Saxon
923	50	Discarded	-	-	-
924	50	Discarded	-	-	-
925	50	Metalworking Debris	1	16g	Unknown
926	50	Pottery	1	2g	Early Saxon
927	50	Discarded	-	-	-
928	50	Iron	1	13g	Late Saxon
929	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
930	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
931	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
932	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
933	50	Pottery	1	2g	Late Saxon
934	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
935	50	White metal/Copper Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval
936	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
937	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
938	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
939	50	Discarded	-	-	-
940	50	Iron	1	8g	Unknown
941	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
942	50	Pottery	1	6g	Early Saxon
942	50	Pottery	1	10g	Medieval
943	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
944	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
945	50	Discarded	-	-	-
946	50	Iron	1	20g	Unknown
947	50	Discarded	-	-	-

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
948	50	Discarded	-	-	-
949	50	Iron	1	13g	Unknown
950	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval
951	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval
952	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
953	50	White metal/Copper Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval
954	50	Pottery	1	6g	Late Saxon
955	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
956	50	Lead	1	54g	Unknown
957	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
958	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
959	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
960	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
961	50	Iron	1	9g	Unknown
962	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
963	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
964	50	Iron	1	191g	Medieval
965	50	Pottery	3	9g	Early Saxon
966	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
967	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
968	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
969	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
970	50	Discarded	-	-	-
971	50	Pottery	1	1g	Early Saxon
971	50	Pottery	2	9g	Medieval
972	50	Discarded	-	-	-
973	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
974	50	Flint – Struck	1	3g	Prehistoric
975	50	Iron	1	16g	Unknown
976	50	Iron	1	18g	Unknown
977	50	Iron	1	10g	Unknown
978	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
979	50	White metal/Copper Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval
980	50	Iron	1	12g	Unknown
981	50	Iron	1	32g	Unknown
982	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
983	50	Discarded	-	-	-
984	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
985	50	Iron	1	32g	Unknown
986	50	Lead	1	18g	Unknown
987	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
988	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
989	50	Iron	1	6g	Unknown
990	50	Pottery	1	4g	Early Saxon
991	50	Pottery	1	2g	Late Saxon
992	50	Discarded	-	-	-
993	50	Pottery	2	13g	Early Saxon
994	50	Iron	1	4g	Unknown
995	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
996	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
997	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
998	50	Lead	1	24g	Unknown
999	50	Iron	1	2g	Unknown
1000	50	Iron	1	7g	Unknown
1001	50	Discarded	-	-	-
1002	50	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval
1003	50	Lead	1	201g	Unknown
1004	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
1005	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
1006	50	Discarded	-	-	-
1007	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
1008	50	Iron	1	3g	Unknown
1009	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
1010	50	Pottery	1	5g	Early Saxon
1011	50	Pottery	1	6g	Medieval
1012	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
1013	50	Iron	1	1g	Unknown
1014	50	Iron	1	5g	Unknown
1015	50	Iron	1	2g	Medieval
1016	50	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon
	50	Ceramic Building Material	1	56g	Roman
	50	Flint – Struck	4	31g	Prehistoric
	50	Metalworking Debris	2	189g	Unknown
	50	Pottery	2	11g	Middle Bronze Age
	50	Pottery	3	16g	Early Saxon
	50	Pottery	1	11g	Middle Saxon
	50	Pottery	3	48g	Late Saxon
	50	Pottery	3	21g	Post-medieval
	51	Flint – Burnt	1	47	Prehistoric
	51	Pottery	1	22	Middle Saxon
	51	Pottery	1	8	Late Saxon
	53	Ceramic Building Material	2	173	Roman
	53	Pottery	1	24	Early Saxon
	53	Pottery	1	12	Middle Saxon

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
	53	Pottery	2	42	Late Saxon
	54	Metalworking Debris	1	51	Unknown
	54	Pottery	2	11	Late Saxon
	59	Pottery	1	7	Late Saxon
	60	Animal Bone	18	677	Unknown
	60	Ceramic Building Material	1	339	Roman
	60	Flint – Struck	1	3	Prehistoric
	60	Iron	1	39	Unknown
	60	Lava	2	36	Unknown
	60	Pottery	2	13	Late Saxon
	60	Pottery	4	13	Medieval
	61	Animal Bone	8	497	Unknown
	61	Ceramic Building Material	1	354	Roman
	61	Copper-Alloy	1	4	Early Saxon
	61	Iron	1	57	Late Saxon
	61	Iron	1	21	Unknown
	61	Iron	3	71	Unknown
	61	Metalworking Debris	1	337	Unknown
	62	Copper-Alloy	1	1	Post-medieval
	63	Ceramic Building Material	5	593	Roman
	63	Fired Clay	3	58	Unknown
	63	Flint – Struck	1	23	Prehistoric
	63	Iron	1	2350	Unknown
	63	Lava	5	210	Unknown
	63	Lead	1	159	Unknown
	63	Metalworking Debris	4	572	Unknown
	63	Pottery	2	45	Roman
	63	Pottery	38	634	Anglo-Saxon
	63	Pottery	7	105	Medieval
	65	Animal Bone	8	106	Unknown
	65	Flint – Burnt	1	8	Prehistoric
	67	Animal Bone	16	565	Unknown
	67	Stone	1	136	Unknown
	69	Animal Bone	3	3	Unknown
	71	Animal Bone	5	65	Unknown
	71	Flint – Struck	1	17	Prehistoric
	73	Animal Bone	4	51	Unknown
	76	Animal Bone	4	87	Unknown
	76	Pottery	3	69	Anglo-Saxon

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Burnt	2
	Flint – Struck	12
Middle Bronze Age	Pottery	4
Iron Age	Pottery	1
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	11
	Copper Alloy	2
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Iron	4
	Pottery	8
Late Roman/Early Saxon	Copper Alloy	1
Saxon	Iron	1
	Pottery	41
	Silver	2
?Saxon	Iron	1
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Pottery	56
Middle Saxon	Copper Alloy	1
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Pottery	16
Late Saxon	Iron	14
	Pottery	74
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	18
	Copper-Alloy	2
	Iron	24
	Iron/Bone	1
	Lead	2
	Pottery	57
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	8
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	13
	Clay Pipe	1
	Copper-Alloy	16
	Iron	7
	Lead	1
	Pottery	17
	White metal/Copper Alloy	4
Modern	Aluminium	1
	Copper-Alloy	2
	Iron	11
	Iron/Copper Alloy	1
	Lead	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	76
	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Coal	1

Period	Material	Total
	Copper Alloy	1
	Copper-Alloy	3
	Fired Clay	4
	Iron	554
	Lava	10
	Lead	30
	Metalworking Debris	26
	Stone	1

Appendix 3: Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

						Prehistoric				Roman															
F	**L**	**desc**	**date**	***Total***		**F1**		**F2**		**LMV SA**		**LEZ SA2**		**GRS1**		**OXS1**		**NAR RE1**		**NAR OX1**		**WAT RE**		**ROB SH**	
				f	*w*	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f	w
50		Topsoil	MBA-EIA	*2*	*11*	2	11																		
50	GPS 56	Topsoil	MBA-EIA	*1*	*7*	1	7																		
50	GPS 81	Topsoil	Iron Age	*1*	*3*			1	3																
50	GPS 148	Topsoil	MBA-EIA	*1*	*4*	1	4																		
50	GPS 311	Topsoil	Roman	*1*	*4*															1	4				
50	GPS 344	Topsoil	2nd C	*1*	*11*							1	11												
50	GPS 733	Topsoil	Roman	*1*	*3*																			1	3
50	GPS798	Topsoil	Roman	*2*	*4*											1	2	1	2						
50	GPS 818	Topsoil	Roman	*1*	*5*																	1	5		
63		Subsoil from menage area	Early 2nd C AD	*2*	*45*					1	32			1	13										
				13	*97*	4	22	1	3	1	32	1	11	1	13	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	5	1	3

Appendix 4: Post Roman Pottery

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)		Fabric date range
50	10	THETG	Medium 'AB' jar	5	1	7		10th-11th c.
50	11	ESCQ			1	7		ESax
50	13	ESCQ			1	7		ESax
50	16	ESMS			1	15		ESax
50	17	THETG			1	16		10th-11th c.
50	23	ESMS			1	16		ESax
50	28	THET			2	21		10th-11th c.
50	29	GRCW	Jug	UPPL	1	63		11th-M.13th c.
50	36	THET	Large 'AG' storage vessel?	BD	1	86		10th-11th c.
50	39	THETG			1	40		10th-11th c.
50	52	THETG			1	2		10th-11th c.
50	54	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	2		11th-12th c.
50	56	UNFT			1	5		Prehistoric (Neo??)
50	60	GRCW			1	11		11th-M.13th c.
50	62	EMW			1	12		11th-12th c.
50	73	GRE			1	9		16th-18th c.
50	74	THETG			1	12		10th-11th c.
50	76	ESMS			1	7		ESax
50	77	ESMS	Jar	UPTH	1	2		ESax
50	80	ESMS			1	4		ESax
50	81	IAFF			1	2		IA
50	88	ESMS			1	2		ESax
50	88	GRIM			1	4		L.12th-14th c.
50	89	THETG			1	2		10th-11th c.
50	90	GRCW			2	4		11th-M.13th c.
50	102	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
50	106	ESMS			1	13		ESax
50	106	ESMS			1	2		ESax
50	112	ESMS			1	6		ESax
50	123	THETG			1	26		10th-11th c.
50	124	THETG	Bowl?	BD	2	22		10th-11th c.
50	126	GIPS			1	2		650-850
50	130	ESGS			1	8		ESax
50	130	ESMS			1	11		ESax
50	134	ESMS			1	6		ESax
50	137	ESMS			1	4		ESax
50	147	ESMS			1	1		ESax
50	148	UNFT			1	2		Prehistoric

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)		Fabric date range
50	150	THET			1	5		10th-11th c.
50	152	ESFS			2	7		ESax
50	154	THETG			2	15		10th-11th c.
50	156	GIPS	Hanging vessel	E?	1	19		650-850
50	159	ESO2			2	5		ESax
50	159	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
50	163	ESSC	Jar	EV	1	10		ESax
50	165	ESMS			1	3		ESax
50	167	ESMS			1	3		ESax
50	170	ESCQ			1	4		ESax
50	173	EMW			1	3		11th-12th c.
50	173	THETG			1	5		10th-11th c.
50	175	ESSC			1	2		ESax
50	184	GRCW			2	21		11th-M.13th c.
50	185	GRCW			2	10		11th-M.13th c.
50	187	THETG			3	6		10th-11th c.
50	190	EMW			2	10		11th-12th c.
50	194	GRCW	Bowl	BD	1	14		11th-M.13th c.
50	195	GRIM			1	34		L.12th-14th c.
50	202	ESO2			1	12		ESax
50	205	GRCW			2	18		11th-M.13th c.
50	223	THET			1	15		10th-11th c.
50	290	EMW			3	1		11th-12th c.
50	291	SIPS	Hanging vessel	E	1	33		650-850
50	293	EMW			2	10		11th-12th c.
50	294	SIPS			1	47		650-850
50	296	ESMS			2	29		ESax
50	297	GIPS			1	11		650-850
50	299	ESMS			2	21		ESax
50	301	ESMS			1	3		ESax
50	302	ESCF			1	6		ESax
50	303	THETG	Large 'AC' jar	4?	1	41		10th-11th c.
50	306	THETG	Large storage vessel		2	64		10th-11th c.
50	309	LBW	Jar	EV	1	7		18th-E.20th c.
50	311	RBRW			2	2		Roman
50	312	YARG			1	4		13th-15th c.
50	313	ESO2			1	2		ESax
50	314	LPME			1	16		18th-20th c.
50	317	THET			1	14		10th-11th c.
50	321	ESMS			1	3		ESax
50	322	THET			1	7		10th-11th c.

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)		Fabric date range
50	326	SIPS			1	16		650-850
50	328	THETG			2	3		10th-11th c.
50	335	MCW			2	1		L.12th-14th c.
50	342	THETG	Large 'AC' jar	4	1	18		10th-11th c.
50	344	SAM			1	10		Roman
50	346	LGRE			6	6		18th-19th c.
50	348	THETG	Large storage vessel		3	66		10th-11th c.
50	349	IGBW			1	1		16th-18th c.
50	360	THET			1	3		10th-11th c.
50	406	THETG			2	17		10th-11th c.
50	420	THETG	Medium 'AB' jar	1	1	11		10th-11th c.
50	436	GIPS			1	7		650-850
50	436	THET	Large 'AC' jar	5	1	4		10th-11th c.
50	471	GRCW			1	9		11th-M.13th c.
50	504	GRIL			1	9		14th-15th c.?
50	540	THETG	Large 'AC' jar	6	1	20		10th-11th c.
50	566	GIPS			1	19		650-850
50	566	ESCF			1	2		ESax
50	588	ESO2			1	8		ESax
50	590	THETG			1	11		10th-11th c.
50	593	GRIM			1	10		L.12th-14th c.
50	594	THETG			1	4		10th-11th c.
50	651	THETG			1	23		10th-11th c.
50	652	GIPS			1	13		650-850
50	684	IGBW			1	2		16th-18th c.
50	695	SIPS	Bottle?		1	13		650-850
50	708	THETG			1	3		10th-11th c.
50	719	THET			1	5		10th-11th c.
50	722	ESMS			1	3		ESax
50	726	GRCW	Bowl	INT	2	62		11th-M.13th c.
50	726	THET			1	6		10th-11th c.
50	727	THET			1	18		10th-11th c.
50	727	THET	Medium 'AB' jar	4	1	6		10th-11th c.
50	733	UNID			1	1		
50	746	GRE			1	2		16th-18th c.
50	748	EMW			1	3		11th-12th c.
50	751	THET			2	3		10th-11th c.
50	751	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
50	751	THET	Medium 'AB' jar	6	1	3		10th-11th c.
50	752	THETG			1	2		10th-11th c.
50	752	THETG			1	5		10th-11th c.

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)		Fabric date range
50	754	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
50	757	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
50	763	THETG			1	2		10th-11th c.
50	763	THETG	Medium 'AB' jar	4	1	3		10th-11th c.
50	778	GSW4			1	12		16th-17th c.
50	780	GIPS	Jar	C	1	9		650-850
50	785	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
50	792	ESMS			1	3		ESax
50	798	RBRW			1	2		RB
50	798	EMW			1	4		11th-12th c.
50	802	STNE	Bowl?		1	6		850-1150
50	812	GIPS			1	10		650-850
50	816	THETG			1	10		10th-11th c.
50	816	THETG			1	6		10th-11th c.
50	818	RBGM			1	2		RB
50	821	GRCW			1	6		11th-M.13th c.
50	824	THETG			1	3		10th-11th c.
50	832	GSW4	Jug?		1	55		16th-17th c.
50	892	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
50	892	ESCQ			1	3		ESax
50	904	GIPS			1	13		650-850
50	904	THETG	Bowl?	1	1	10		10th-11th c.
50	907	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
50	919	GRIM			1	4		L.12th-14th c.
50	919	ESO2			1	3		ESax
50	922	ESMS			1	24		ESax
50	922	ESO1	Jar	UPPL	1	4		ESax
50	926	ESFS			1	2		ESax
50	933	THETG			1	2		10th-11th c.
50	942	MCWM			1	10		12th-14th c.
50	942	ESFS	Bowl	UPPL	1	6		ESax
50	954	THETG			1	6		10th-11th c.
50	965	ESMS			3	9		ESax
50	971	ESMS			1	1		ESax
50	971	EMW			2	9		11th-12th c.
50	990	ESO1			1	4		ESax
50	991	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
50	993	ESCF			2	13		ESax
50	1002	EMW			1	4		11th-12th c.
50	1010	ESMS			1	5		ESax
50	1011	GRIM			1	6		L.12th-14th c.

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)		Fabric date range
50	1016	THETG			1	3		10th-11th c.
50		LBW	Bowl?	FLAR	2	3		18th-E.20th c.
50		SPEC			1	18		L.17th-18th c.
50		THETG			2	21		10th-11th c.
50		GIPS	Jar	E	1	11		650-850
50		THETG			1	27		10th-11th c.
50		ESMS			3	16		ESax
50		UNFT			2	9		Prehistoric
51		THETG			1	8		10th-11th c.
51		GIPS	Jar	E	1	22		650-850
53		THETG			1	4		10th-11th c.
53		THETG			1	38		10th-11th c.
53		SIPS			1	12		650-850
53		ESCQ			1	24		ESax
54		THET	Lamp	FLAR	1	3		10th-11th c.
54		THETG			1	8		10th-11th c.
59		THETG	Medium 'AB' jar	4	1	7		10th-11th c.
60		THET			1	5		10th-11th c.
60		THETG			1	8		10th-11th c.
60		EMW			4	13		11th-12th c.
63		EMW			1	12		11th-12th c.
63		THETG	Jar	6	1	8		10th-11th c.
63		STNE	Bowl	EV	1	40		850-1150
63		THETG	Large storage vessel		1	64		10th-11th c.
63		THET			2	22		10th-11th c.
63		THET	Medium 'AB' jar	4	1	15		10th-11th c.
63		MCW			1	12		L.12th-14th c.
63		MCW			1	5		L.12th-14th c.
63		GRCW			1	2		11th-M.13th c.
63		THET	Large 'AC' jar	6	1	38		10th-11th c.
63		GRCW	Bowl	INT	1	27		11th-M.13th c.
63		GIPS			5	79		650-850
63		GRCW	Jar	LSEV	3	20		11th-M.13th c.
63		ELYG			2	6		Med-LMed
63		GRCW	Bowl	TRBD	1	29		11th-M.13th c.
63		ESSS			1	7		ESax
63		SAM			1	33		RB
63		RBGW			1	12		RB
63		ESSC			1	20		ESax
63		SIPS	Jar	C	1	47		650-850
63		ESMS			2	15		ESax

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)		Fabric date range
63		THET			3	15		10th-11th c.
63		ESSM			1	4		ESax
63		ESCF			1	11		ESax
63		ESO2		UPPL	1	3		ESax
63		GIPS	Jar	A?	1	9		650-850
63		SIPS			2	97		650-850
63		MAX	Jar	FLAR	1	24		MSax
63		THET			2	34		10th-11th c.
63		ESMS			4	53		ESax
76		MCW			1	23		L.12th-14th c.
76		ESO1			1	37		ESax
76		SIPS			1	10		650-850

Appendix 5: Ceramic Building Material

Appendix 6: Metal Finds

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
SF1	01	Iron	1	9	L91	Comb tooth	EVAL	Unknown
SF2	01	Iron	1	19	L>76 W12	Stirrup fragment	EVAL	Medieval
SF3	17	Copper alloy	1	1	D11 H13	Button	EVAL	17th-century
SF4	20	Copper alloy	1	3	L44 W13	Tweezers	EVAL	8th–9th century
	05	Iron	3	39		Nails	EVAL	Unknown
	05	Iron	1	15		Object	EVAL	Unknown
GPS 14	50	Lead	1	3g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
15	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
18	50	Iron	1	30g		Nail		Unknown
19	50	Iron	1	5g		Fragment		Unknown
20	50	Iron	1	26g		Nail		Unknown
21	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown
24	50	Iron	1	46g		Nail		Unknown
25	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
26	50	Iron	1	34g		Nail		Unknown
27	50	Iron	1	23g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
30	50	Iron	1	3g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
32	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
33	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
34	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
35	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
37	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
38	50	Iron	1	12g		Nail		Unknown
42	50	Lead	1	10g		Waste		Unknown
43	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
44	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
45	50	Iron	2	4g		Nails		Unknown
46	50	Iron	1	314g		Horseshoe Fragment		Post-medieval
49	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
53	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
55	50	Iron	1	12g		?Nail		Unknown
57	50	Iron	1	13g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
59	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
61	50	Iron	1	4g		Shaft		Unknown
63	50	Iron	1	46g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
64	50	Iron	1	34g		Nail		Unknown
65	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
66	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
67	50	Iron	1	16g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
68	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
69	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
70	50	Copper Alloy	1	1g	VARIOUS	Object (in two pieces)	traces of gilding	Unknown
75	50	Iron	1	43g		Nail		Unknown
79	50	Lead	1	81g		Waste		Unknown
82	50	Iron	1	71g	L121	Chisel or Punch	rectangular sectioned; uniform along length to blunt edge	Unknown
83	50	Iron	1	8g	L50	?Strap end	x-ray shows possible split attachment end	Late Saxon
84	50	Iron	1	47g		Plate Fragment		Modern
86	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
87	50	Iron	1	23g		Nail		Unknown
91	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
92	50	Iron	1	5g		Fragment		Unknown
94	50	Silver	1	1g	L18.7 W16.1 T0.7	Coin	Offa Rex	Saxon

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
96	50	Iron	1	7g	L46 W15	Strap end	zoomorphic; encrusted; inlay or solder visible on x-ray; Trewhiddle Class A, Type 1	9th-century
98	50	Iron	1	4g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
99	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
101	50	Iron	1	5g		Fragment		Unknown
103	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
104	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
105	50	Iron	1	13g		Nail		Unknown
107	50	Lead	1	13g		Conical weight		Modern
108	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
109	50	Iron	1	2g		?Nail		Unknown
110	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
111	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail/Tack		Unknown
113	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
114	50	Iron	1	118g		Chain links		Modern
115	50	Iron	1	8g		Fragment		Unknown
118	50	Iron	1	37g	L55	Chisel or Punch	square-sectioned; tapering to a blunt edge	Unknown
120	50	Copper-Alloy	1	4g		Dial pointer		Modern
122	50	Iron	1	4g		Fragment		Unknown
125	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
128	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
131	50	Iron	1	40g	L106 D11	Awl	poss. square section	Unknown
132	50	Iron	1	1g		?Nail Fragment		Unknown
133	50	Iron	1	1g		Wire Fragment		Unknown
135	50	Iron	1	3g		?Nail		Unknown
136	50	Lead	1	29g	D28 T5	Weight		Medieval
140	50	Iron	1	369g		Handle - DISCARDED		Modern
143	50	Copper Alloy	1	2g	L63 W8	Tweezers	ring and dot dec	Late Roman/Early Saxon
149	50	Lead	1	44g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
153	50	Iron	1	13g		?Nail		Unknown
157	50	Iron	1	26g	L>52.9 W24.8	Horseshoe	incomplete; lobate; circular nail hole; countersunk; square ended; one branch only; calkin; TYPE 2A; 12th-century	12th-century
158	50	Copper Alloy	1	9g	L70 W6	Brooch (Cruciform)	animal head terminal, pin missing, missing side knobs	5th century

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
160	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
161	50	Iron	1	77g	L107.8	Horseshoe	incomplete; linked with no.964; square nail holes; not countersunk; 3 nail holes;TYPE 4; late 13th- to mid 14th-century	L13th - mid 14th-century
162	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
164	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g		Undiagnostic fragment; DISCARDED		Unknown
166	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
168	50	Iron	1	8g	L>64.3	Knife	incomplete; whittle tang;	17th-century
169	50	Lead	1	26g	L29.4 W23.1 T7.8	Pot mend		Unknown
171	50	Silver	1	1g	L18 W16 T1	Dress fitting	Treasure	Medieval
172	50	Iron	1	2g		?Nail		Unknown
174	50	Copper Alloy	1	1g	L>17 W14	Pin	zoomorphic design, addorsed beasts; interlace between; with gilding; broken shank	L8th - E9th century
176	50	Iron	1	6g		?Nail		Unknown
177	50	Copper Alloy	1	1g	D16.5 T1.2	Coin		Roman
178	50	Copper Alloy	1	2g	D16.9 T1.5	Coin		Roman
179	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
180	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
181	50	Iron	1	37g		Nail		Unknown
182	50	Iron	1	122g	L157 W47 T6	Adze	flat plate iron	Late Saxon
183	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
186	50	Iron	1	4g		Fragment		Unknown
188	50	Iron	1	4g	L22.2 W20	Horseshoe Nail	complete; fiddle key	Medieval
189	50	Iron	1	4g		Fragment		Unknown
191	50	Lead	1	1g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
192	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
193	50	Iron	1	26g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
196	50	Iron	1	51g		Nail		Unknown
197	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
198	50	Lead	1	10g		Waste		Unknown
199	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
200	50	Iron	1	38g	L92	?Bell Clapper	complete, hook rather than loop	Late Saxon
201	50	Iron	1	383g		Amorphous Concretion		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
203	50	Iron	1	10g	L104	Comb tooth	complete; flat or rectangular section; sloping head	Unknown
204	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
206	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
207	50	Iron	1	4g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
208	50	Copper Alloy	1	2g	L25 W23 T2	Finger ring	oval; outside edge decorated	15th-century
209	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
210	50	Iron	1	17g	L109.9	Knife	complete; angled back and tip; whittle tang	Late Saxon
211	50	Iron	1	21g		Nail		Unknown
212	50	Iron	1	16g		Nail		Unknown
214	50	Iron	1	18g		Nail		Unknown
215	50	Iron	1	2g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
216	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
217	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
218	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
219	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
220	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
221	50	Lead	1	1g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
224	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
225	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Button		Post-medieval
226	50	Iron	1	53g		Amorphous Concretion		Unknown
227	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
229	50	Iron	1	5g	L>57.9	Knife	incomplete; whittle tang	17th-century
230	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
231	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
234	50	Iron	1	8g		Fragment		Unknown
235	50	Iron	1	17g		Nail		Unknown
236	50	Iron	1	3g	L35.7 W19.1	Horseshoe Nail	complete; fiddle key	Medieval
238	50	Iron	1	6g		Fragment		Unknown
239	50	Iron	1	15g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
240	50	Iron	1	34g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
241	50	Iron	1	2g		?Nail		Unknown
242	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
243	50	Iron	1	6g	L51 W11	Strap end	no features visible, except possibly split attachment end	9th-10th century

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
244	50	Iron	1	31g		Fragment		Unknown
245	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
247	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
248	50	Iron	2	1g		Pin Fragments		Unknown
249	50	Iron	1	6g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
250	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
254	50	Iron	1	3g		Curved Fragment		Unknown
255	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
256	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
257	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
258	50	Iron	1	17g	L48.9 W24.3	Horseshoe	incomplete; undiagnostic	Unknown
260	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
262	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
263	50	Copper-Alloy	1	5g		Button		Post-medieval
264	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
265	50	Iron	1	7g	L>64.9	Knife	incomplete; whittle tang	L12th-century
266	50	Iron	1	4g	L91	Comb tooth	complete; flared head tapering to a point	Unknown
267	50	Iron	1	1g		Wire Fragment		Unknown
268	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
270	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
271	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
272	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
273	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
275	50	Iron	1	5g		Fragment		Unknown
276	50	Iron	1	17g		Fragment		Unknown
278	50	Iron	1	8g	L>74.8	Knife	incomplete; whittle tang; angled back and tip; tip concave; scimitar-like; unusual	Late Saxon
281	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
282	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
283	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail/Bolt head		Modern
284	50	Iron	1	6g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
286	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
287	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown
288	50	Iron	1	6g		Fragment		Unknown
289	50	Iron	1	4	L>34.4	Knife	incomplete; undiagnostic	Unknown
289	50	Iron	1	4g		Knife		Unknown
292	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
300	50	Iron	1	31g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
311	50	Iron	1	12g		Nail		Unknown
323	50	Iron	1	305g	L111.7 W111.3	Horseshoe	complete; linked with 534; rectangular nail holes; 3 nail holes on each branch; TYPE 4; 15th-century	15th-century
327	50	Iron	1	4g	L>34.6 W>32	Buckle	incomplete	Post-medieval
329	50	Lead	1	7g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
330	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
332	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
333	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
334	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
336	50	Iron	1	2g		Rod Fragment		Unknown
337	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
338	50	Iron	1	1g		Curved Fragment		Unknown
339	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
340	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
342	50	Iron	1	12g		Nail		Unknown
345	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
347	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
351	50	Iron	1	3	L>53	Comb tooth	incomplete; flared head tapering to a point	Unknown
351	50	Iron	1	3g		Comb tooth		Unknown
352	50	Iron	1	78g	L67 D24	Barrel padlock		Medieval
353	50	Iron	1	6g		Fragment		Unknown
354	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
355	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
356	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
357	50	Lead	1	25g	H19 D16-19	Weight		Medieval
358	50	Iron	1	8g		Curved Fragment		Unknown
361	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown
362	50	Lead	1	8g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
363	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
364	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
366	50	Iron	1	5g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
367	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
368	50	Iron	1	10g		Nail		Unknown
370	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
371	50	Iron	1	8g		Strip Fragment		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
373	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
374	50	Iron	1	4g	L34	?Bell Clapper	hook only remaining	Late Saxon
375	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
376	50	Iron	1	4g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
377	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
380	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
381	50	Iron	1	23g	L67	L' Clamp	complete; circular section shank; head at 45 angle	Roman
382	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
384	50	Iron	1	10g		Nail		Unknown
385	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown
387	50	Iron	1	10g		Nail		Unknown
389	50	Iron	1	36g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
390	50	Iron	1	3g	L26.9 W14.9	Horseshoe Nail	complete; fiddle key	Medieval
392	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
394	50	Iron	1	8g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
395	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
396	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
399	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
400	50	Copper Alloy	1	1g	L57.8 D6	Pin	globular head, collar beneath, swollen shank	7th - 9th century
401	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
402	50	Iron	1	15g		Fragment		Unknown
403	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
404	50	Iron	1	3	L30.6 W16.4	Horseshoe Nail	complete; fiddle key	Medieval
404	50	Iron	1	3g		Horseshoe Nail		Medieval
405	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
407	50	Iron	1	1g	L>32 D7	Pin	incomplete; x-ray shows wire inlay or solder to base of head	Unknown
408	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
409	50	Iron	1	13g		Nail		Unknown
410	50	Iron	1	20g		Nail		Unknown
411	50	Iron	1	5g	L31.3 W18.9	Horseshoe Nail	complete; fiddle key	Medieval
412	50	Lead	1	45g		Waste		Unknown
413	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
414	50	Iron	1	2g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
415	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
416	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
418	50	Copper-Alloy	1	6g		D-shaped harness fitting		Post-medieval

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
419	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
421	50	Iron	1	3g	L75	Comb tooth	complete; flared head tapering to a point	Unknown
422	50	Iron	1	20g		Amorphous Concretion		Unknown
424	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
425	50	Iron	1	5g		Stud		Unknown
426	50	Iron	1	7g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
427	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
428	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
429	50	Iron	1	5g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
430	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
431	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
432	50	Iron	1	3g	L23.1 W17.3	Horseshoe Nail	complete; fiddle key	Medieval
433	50	Iron	1	15g		Nail		Unknown
435	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
436	50	Pottery	2	9g				Medieval
437	50	Iron	1	36g	H47.6 W36.2	Bracket fitting	two rivets	Unknown
438	50	Iron	1	2g	L28.7 W13	Horseshoe Nail	complete' 'T' headed	Medieval
440	50	Iron	1	4g		Rod		Unknown
441	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
442	50	Iron	1	10g		Nail		Unknown
443	50	Iron	1	3g		Rod Fragment		Unknown
444	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
446	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
447	50	Iron	1	56g		Fragment		Unknown
448	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
449	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
450	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
451	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
452	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
453	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
454	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
456	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
458	50	Iron	1	16g		Chain link		Unknown
459	50	Iron/Bone	1	21g	L>52.9 W29.8	Knife handle	part of tang and bone handle, two rivets in situ, decorated handle; scale tang; two rivets	L14th-century
461	50	Iron	1	3g		Barbed wire		Unknown
462	50	Iron	1	2g	L>60	Pin	shank only	Unknown
463	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
465	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
466	50	Lead	1	1g	L23.9 W5.4 T6.2	Window came		Medieval
470	50	Iron	1	4g	L>46.5	Knife	incomplete; whittle tang	17th-century
472	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
475	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
476	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
477	50	Iron	1	151g		Chain links		Modern
478	50	Iron	1	170g		Horseshoe Fragment		Post-medieval
479	50	Iron	1	8g	L>48.8	Knife	incomplete; undiagnostic	Unknown
484	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
486	50	Iron	1	13g		Nail		Unknown
487	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin		Unknown
488	50	Iron	1	1g		Wire Fragment		Unknown
489	50	Iron	1	25g		Barbed wire		Modern
490	50	Lead	1	32g		Waste		Unknown
491	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
493	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
495	50	Lead	1	2g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
496	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
497	50	Lead	1	7g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
498	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
501	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
502	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
503	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
505	50	Lead	1	15g	distorted	Window came		Medieval
506	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
507	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
508	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
509	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
510	50	Iron	1	1g		Wire		Unknown
511	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
512	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
513	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
514	50	Iron	1	19g	L>77.1	Knife	incomplete; undiagnostic	Unknown
515	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
516	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin		Unknown
517	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
519	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
521	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
522	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
523	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
524	50	Aluminium	1	1g		Cap		Modern
526	50	Iron	1	17g		Nail		Unknown
527	50	Iron	1	14g		Nail		Unknown
528	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
529	50	Iron	1	5g		Fragment		Unknown
530	50	Iron	1	1g		Wire/Pin		Unknown
531	50	Iron	1	19g		Nail		Unknown
532	50	Iron	1	9g	L>51.5	Knife	incomplete; undiagnostic	Unknown
534	50	Iron	1	110g	L116.6	Horseshoe	incomplete; linked with 323; rectangular nail holes; 2 nail holes	15th-century
535	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
536	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
537	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
538	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
539	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
541	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
542	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
543	50	Iron	1	1g		Rod Fragment		Unknown
544	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
545	50	Iron	1	1g		Barbed wire		Modern
546	50	Iron	1	6g		?Nail		Unknown
547	50	Iron	1	75g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
548	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
549	50	Iron	1	5g		Fragment		Unknown
550	50	Iron	1	13g		Nail		Unknown
551	50	Iron	1	17g		Nail		Unknown
552	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin		Unknown
553	50	Iron	1	11g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
554	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
555	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
557	50	Iron	1	4g		Barbed wire		Modern
558	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
559	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
560	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
561	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
562	50	White metal/Copper Alloy	1	4g		Button		Post-medieval
563	50	Iron	1	5g		Fragment		Unknown
564	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
565	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
567	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
569	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
570	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
571	50	Iron	1	9g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
573	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
574	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
575	50	Iron	1	5g		Fragment		Unknown
576	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
577	50	Iron	1	13g		Nail		Unknown
578	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
580	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
581	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown
582	50	Iron	1	16g		Nail		Unknown
583	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
584	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
585	50	Iron	1	4g		Fragment		Unknown
586	50	Iron	1	11g		?Nail		Unknown
587	50	Iron	1	6g		Curved Rod		Unknown
589	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
592	50	Iron	1	25g		Rod		Unknown
596	50	Iron	1	10g		Nail		Unknown
598	50	Iron/Copper Alloy	1	34g		Undiagnostic fragment		Modern
599	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
600	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
601	50	Iron	1	133g	L127 W21.5	Chisel or Punch	rectangular sectioned; tapering to a blunt edge	Unknown
603	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
604	50	Copper-Alloy	1	3g		Button		Post-medieval
605	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
606	50	Iron	1	21g		Nail		Unknown
607	50	Iron	1	65g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
608	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
609	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
611	50	Iron	1	89g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
613	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
615	50	Iron	1	12g		Nail		Unknown
616	50	Lead	1	5g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
618	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
619	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
620	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
625	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
626	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
627	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
629	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
630	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
631	50	Iron	1	1g	L13 D7	Hobnail	complete	Roman
632	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
633	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
634	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
635	50	Iron	1	29g		Nail		Unknown
636	50	Iron	1	7g	L>46.5 W17.5	Knife	incomplete; scale tang	L14th-century
637	50	Iron	1	1g		Rod Fragment		Unknown
638	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
639	50	Iron	1	13g		Staple		Unknown
640	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
642	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
643	50	Iron	2	3g		Nail		Unknown
644	50	Iron	1	1g		Twisted Wire		Unknown
645	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
646	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
648	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
649	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
650	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
653	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
654	50	Iron	1	5g		Twisted Wire		Unknown
656	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
658	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
659	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
660	50	Iron	1	54g		Handle		Unknown
661	50	Iron	1	12g		Nail		Unknown
662	50	Iron	1	13g		Fragment		Unknown
664	50	Iron	1	5g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
665	50	Iron	2	21g		Nails		Unknown
666	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
667	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
670	50	Lead	1	8g	D11	Musket ball		Post-medieval
671	50	Iron	1	19g		Nail		Unknown
672	50	Iron	1	2g		Fence Wire		Modern
673	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
674	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin/Nail		Unknown
675	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
676	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g		Button		Post-medieval
677	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
678	50	Iron	1	36g		Amorphous Concretion		Unknown
679	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
680	50	Copper Alloy	1	1	L30 W13	Strap End	ring and dot dec; Crummy, p.83.	Late Roman/Early Saxon
680	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Strap End		Late Roman/Early Saxon
681	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
682	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
683	50	Iron	1	12g		Nail		Unknown
685	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
686	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
687	50	Iron	1	9g		Barbed Wire		Modern
688	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
689	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
690	50	Iron	1	14g	L>53.5 W17.4	Knife	incomplete; undiagnostic	Unknown
691	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Button; DISCARDED		Modern
692	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
693	50	Iron	1	32g		Nail		Unknown
694	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
697	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
698	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown
699	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
700	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
701	50	Iron	1	2g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
703	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
704	50	Iron	1	40g		Plate Fragment		Unknown
706	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
711	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
712	50	Iron	1	14g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
713	50	Iron	1	37g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
714	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
715	50	Iron	1	41g		Nail		Unknown
718	50	Iron	1	23g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
721	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
723	50	Copper Alloy	1	1g	H5.8 L7.9 W7.6	Mount/Stud		13th - 15th centuries
724	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
725	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
728	50	Lead	1	178g		Waste		Unknown
730	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin/Nail		Unknown
731	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
734	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
735	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
736	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
737	50	Iron	1	4g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
738	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
739	50	Iron	1	7	L>38 W27	Shears	part of looped end; concave profile; flaring outwards	Late Saxon
739	50	Iron	1	7g		Shears		Late Saxon
740	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
742	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
743	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin/Wire		Unknown
744	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
745	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g		Button		Post-medieval
747	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
749	50	Iron	1	39g	L38 W66	Buckle	single loop; unusual form	Late Saxon
750	50	Iron	1	62g	L65 D27 W29	Clench bolt	round headed nail with lozengiform shaped rove to one end	Unknown
756	50	Lead	1	8g		Waste		Unknown
758	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown
759	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
760	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
761	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
762	50	Lead	1	35g	D29 T8	Weight	decorated on one edge	Medieval
764	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
766	50	Iron	1	31g	L149	Knife	almost complete; tip missing; triangular; whittle tang	L13th-century
769	50	Copper Alloy	1	5g	D21.3-23.4 T2.1	Coin		Roman
770	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
771	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
772	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
773	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
774	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
775	50	Iron	1	24g		Nail		Unknown
776	50	Iron	1	10g		Nail		Unknown
777	50	Iron	1	15g	L>77.8	Knife	incomplete; whittle tang	17th-century
779	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
781	50	Iron	1	8	L>83	Comb tooth	incomplete; flared head tapering to a point	Unknown
781	50	Iron	1	8g		Comb tooth		Unknown
782	50	Iron	1	7g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
783	50	Copper-Alloy	1	5g		Button		Post-medieval
784	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
786	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
787	50	Iron	1	58g	L136	Bell Clapper		Late Saxon
788	50	Iron	1	32g	L>129.7	Knife	incomplete; whittle tang	L12th-century
789	50	Iron	1	23g		Nail		Unknown
791	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
793	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
794	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
795	50	Iron	1	5g		?Nail		Unknown
796	50	Iron	1	4g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
797	50	Iron	1	16g		Fragment		Unknown
800	50	Iron	1	1g		Rod		Unknown
803	50	Iron	1	10g		Nail		Unknown
804	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
805	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
806	50	Iron	1	5g		Ring		Unknown
807	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
808	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
809	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Button		Post-medieval
811	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
813	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail/Tack		Unknown
814	50	Iron	1	25g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
817	50	Iron	1	12g		Nail		Unknown
819	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
820	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
826	50	Iron	1	3g	L34.6 W16.4	Horseshoe Nail	complete; fiddle key	Medieval
828	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
830	50	Lead	1	12g		Waste		Unknown
834	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin		Unknown
836	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
837	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
838	50	Iron	1	2g	L23 W15.7	Horseshoe Nail	complete' 'T' headed	Medieval
839	50	Iron	1	1g	L8	Hobnail	complete	Roman
840	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Button		Post-medieval
841	50	Iron	1	1g	L21.7 W11.4	Horseshoe Nail	complete' 'T' headed	Medieval
844	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
845	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
846	50	Lead	1	1g		Waste		Unknown
847	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
848	50	Iron	1	1g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
849	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
850	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
851	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
852	50	Iron	1	13g	L112.6	Knife	almost complete, very tip missing; triangular; whittle tang	L13th-century
853	50	Iron	1	19g	L106.3	Knife	complete; whittle tang	Late Saxon
854	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
857	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
858	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
859	50	Iron	1	2g		Barbed Wire		Modern
860	50	Iron	1	14g		Fragment		Unknown
861	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
862	50	Iron	1	14g		Nail		Unknown
863	50	Iron	1	2g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
864	50	Iron	1	43g	L123 D19	Arrowhead	split socket; diamond shaped blade	Saxon
865	50	Lead	1	15g		Sheet Fragment		Unknown
866	50	Lead	1	2g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
867	50	Iron	1	74g		Amorphous Concretion		Unknown
869	50	Iron	1	9g	L81.2	Knife	almost complete; part of tang missing?; whittle tang	L13th-century
870	50	Copper Alloy	1	13g	L30 W12 T10	Ferrule	rectangular section; width at base 8 x 7mm	Post-medieval
871	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
872	50	Iron	1	3g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
874	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
875	50	Iron	1	11g		Nail		Unknown
876	50	Iron	1	12g		Fragment		Unknown
877	50	Iron	1	10g	L76.2	Knife	complete; whittle tang	L12th-century

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
878	50	Copper-Alloy	1	2g		Thimble		Post-medieval
880	50	Iron	1	17g		Nail		Unknown
881	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
882	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
883	50	Iron	1	19g		Object		Unknown
884	50	Iron	1	10g		?Nail		Unknown
885	50	Iron	1	11g		Shaft		Unknown
886	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
887	50	Lead	1	17g	D20 H12	Weight	very rough and oddly-shaped	Unknown
888	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
889	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
890	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
891	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
895	50	Iron	1	4g		Fragment		Unknown
896	50	Iron	1	4g		Fragment		Unknown
897	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
898	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
899	50	Iron	1	1g		Rod Fragment		Unknown
900	50	Copper-Alloy	1	3g		Button		Post-medieval
901	50	Iron	1	4g		Fragment		Unknown
902	50	Iron	1	4g		Fragment		Unknown
903	50	Iron	1	2g		Fragment		Unknown
905	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
906	50	Iron	1	16g	L>41	L' Clamp	incomplete; circular section; head at 90 angle	Roman
908	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
909	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
910	50	Iron	1	13g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
912	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
913	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
914	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
915	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
916	50	Copper-Alloy	1	7g		Crumpled sheet		Post-medieval
917	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
921	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Sheet Fragment		Unknown
928	50	Iron	1	13g	L88.6	Knife	complete; whittle tang	Late Saxon
929	50	Iron	1	5g	L>56	Comb tooth	incomplete; point missing;flat head; circular sectioned shank	Unknown
930	50	Iron	1	1g		Fragment		Unknown
931	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
932	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
934	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
935	50	White metal/Copper Alloy	1	1g		Button		Post-medieval
936	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
937	50	Iron	1	2g		?Nail		Unknown
938	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
940	50	Iron	1	8g		Nail		Unknown
941	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
943	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
944	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
946	50	Iron	1	20g		Nail		Unknown
949	50	Iron	1	13g		Nail		Unknown
950	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Button		Post-medieval
951	50	Copper-Alloy	1	1g		Button		Post-medieval
952	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
953	50	White metal/Copper Alloy	1	1g		Button		Post-medieval
955	50	Iron	1	7g		Fragment		Unknown
956	50	Lead	1	54g		Waste		Unknown
957	50	Iron	1	4g		Nail		Unknown
958	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
959	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
960	50	Iron	1	4g		Shaft		Unknown
961	50	Iron	1	9g		Nail		Unknown
962	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
963	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
964	50	Iron	1	191g	L105.1 W100.4	Horseshoe	complete; linked with no.161;square nail holes; not countersunk; 3 nail holes on each branch;TYPE 4; late 13th- to mid 14th-century	L13th - mid 14th-century
966	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
967	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
968	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
969	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
973	50	Iron	1	1g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
975	50	Iron	1	16g		Nail		Unknown
976	50	Iron	1	18g		Nail		Unknown
977	50	Iron	1	10g		Nail		Unknown
978	50	Iron	1	6g	L>50.8	Knife	incomplete; undiagnostic	Unknown

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
979	50	White metal/Copper Alloy	1	3g		Button		Post-medieval
980	50	Iron	1	12g		Nail		Unknown
981	50	Iron	1	32g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
982	50	Iron	1	6g		Fragment		Unknown
984	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
985	50	Iron	1	32g		Undiagnostic fragment		Unknown
986	50	Lead	1	18g	H15 D11-13	?Weight		Late Saxon
987	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
988	50	Iron	1	2g		Rod		Unknown
989	50	Iron	1	6g		Nail		Unknown
994	50	Iron	1	4g		Rod		Unknown
995	50	Iron	1	3g		Nail		Unknown
996	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
997	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
998	50	Lead	1	24g	D25 H7	Weight		Medieval
999	50	Iron	1	2g		Nail		Unknown
1000	50	Iron	1	7g		Nail		Unknown
1003	50	Lead	1	201g		Waste		Unknown
1004	50	Iron	1	1g		Pin		Unknown
1005	50	Iron	1	3g		Strip Fragment		Unknown
1007	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
1008	50	Iron	1	3g		Fragment		Unknown
1009	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail		Unknown
1012	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
1013	50	Iron	1	1g		Nail		Unknown
1014	50	Iron	1	5g		Nail/Tack		Unknown
1015	50	Iron	1	2g	L24.8 W14.8	Horseshoe Nail	complete' 'T' headed	Medieval
	60	Iron	1	39	L109 D12	Awl	diamond sectioned	Unknown
	60	Iron	1	39		Awl		Unknown
	61	Copper Alloy	1	4	L>33 W12	Brooch fragment	small-long; foot-plate only	5th - 6th centuries
	61	Copper-Alloy	1	4		Brooch		Early Saxon
	61	Iron	1	57	L103 W40	?Adze	flat plate iron	?Late Saxon
	61	Iron	1	57		?Adze		Late Saxon
	61	Iron	1	21		Nail		Unknown
	61	Iron	3	71		Nails		Unknown
	62	Copper-Alloy	1	1		Button		Post-medieval

Find No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Object Type	Notes	Period
	63	Iron	1	2350	L260 W150	Ploughshare	flat triangular plate with flanged shoulders, open socket	Unknown
	63	Lead	1	159		Waste		Unknown

Appendix 7a: Flint by context

Context	GPS	Type	Quantity	Non-str.
50		utilised blade	1	0
50		retouched flake	1	0
50		piercer	1	0
50		truncated piece	1	0
50	142	retouched flake	1	0
50	331	blade	1	0
50	624	fabricator	1	0
50	669	?chisel arrowhead	1	0
50	974	retouched flake	1	0
60		flake	1	0
51		burnt fragment	1	0
65		burnt fragment	1	0
63		knife	1	0
71		retouched flake	1	0

Appendix 7b: Flint catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	s/b	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Burnt	Non-str.	Date	Comment	illust
50	utbl	utilised blade	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		medial frag, prob neat bl, slight ut left lat	
50	retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		prox part of thick poss bl type piece, some ret of left edge - cld be part of side scr or other tool. Hh fl	
50	cmbt	piercer	s	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	1	0		neat qu thin taperng fl with ret to its dist left dist side to pint - poss partly broken along this edge, dark reddish brown - poss burnt or heated, 2 sm notches in right side - one poss accidental but one ret'd	
50	retf	truncated piece	s	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0		small thin squarsh shape with one protruding pointed corner, two sides abrubtly truncated aby ret and rev ret on one other edge and slight ret of the other form the point - cld be sm piercer tpye tool	?
50	retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0		irreg broad hh fl with slight rev ret/ut of short right lat	
50	blad	blade	s	1	0	0	1	0	1		slight	0	0	0		slightly irreg pat/oragey mottled	
50	fabr	fabricator	s	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0		rel sm and narrow pointed at both ends, narrow triangular section with flaking of both sides	?
50	arhd	chisel	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	?l neo	possible chisel type arrowhead? Slight chips on wide dist edge may be use related and slight reto of both other sides which cld be to enable hafting, bulb/plat survives - unusual	?
50	retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		sm irreg, slight ret part of left lat	
60	flak	flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0		slight	0	0	0		sm	
51	burn	burnt fragment	s	1	43	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		discarded	
65	burn	burnt fragment	b	1	19	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		discarded	
63	knff	knife	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		broad sub rect fl with both lat edges having slight rev ret	
71	retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	1	1	0			0	0	0		prim fl with rough grey cortex, left side is ret/ut	

Appendix 8a: Soil Micromorphology; samples and counts

Monolith	Thin	Context	Relative	MFT	SMT	Voids	Gravel	Coarse	Charcoal	Fe-stained	Burned	Clay
	Section		**depth**					**flint**		**charcoal**	**mineral**	**loam clast**
1	1A	58	0-75mm	A2	1a1,1a2,2a1	35%	*	aa	aa	a	a	
1	1B	58	75-150 mm	A1	1a1, 2a1	40%	f	aa	a	a*	a	a-1
Table 1 cont:												
Thin	**Context**	**Relative**	**Mn-stained**	**Chalk**	**Dusty**	**Amorphous**	**Vivianite**	**Thin**				
Section		**depth**	**Chalk**	**mortar**	**clay coat.**	**FeP**		**burrows**				
1A	58	0-75mm	a	a	aaa	aaa		aaaaa				
1B	58	75-150 mm			a	aa	a	aaaa				

*- very few 0-5%, f - few 5-15%, ff - frequent 15-30%, fff - common 30-50%, ffff - dominant 50-70%, fffff - very dominant >70%
a - rare <2% (a*1%; a-1, single occurrence), aa - occasional 2-5%, aaa - many 5-10%, aaaa - abundant 10-20%, aaaaa – very abundant >20

Appendix 8b: Micromorphology (descriptions and preliminary interpretations)

Microfacies type (MFT) / Soil microfabric type (SMT)	Sample No.	Depth (relative depth) Soil Micromorphology (SM)	Preliminary Interpretation and Comments
			Monolith 1, Context 58
MFT A2/SMT 1a1, 1a2, 2a2	**M1A**	0-75 mm SM: heterogeneous with frequent pale yellow patches of SMT 1a1 and 1a2 and dominant dark 1a2; *Microstructure*: massive/very weakly prismatic, 35% voids, simple and complex packing voids, fine channels and sub-horizontal fissures; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F (Coarse:Fine limit at 10µm), 75:20, with very few angular flint (10mm max) gravel;*Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: occasional wood charcoal (<2 mm), often stained, some embedded in yellowish amorphous material; rare examples of burned; rare manganese stained chalk (max 5mm) and chalk mortar (cob?; 1.5mm); flints can occur as thin flakes; example of coprolitic bone (very poorly birefringent and weakly iron stained; 850 µm); *Fine Fabric*: SMT 1a2: speckled yellowish (PPL), isotropic (close porphyric, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), brown (OIL), occasional very fine charred OM and rubefied silt;*Pedofeatures*:*Textural*: many thin very dusty void and grain clay coatings; *Amorphous*: many nodular yellow formations, embedding and coating grains (probably FeP); *Crystalline*: *Fabric*: very abundant thin (1mm) burrows.	Well sorted sands (as below) with very few angular gravel-size flint and possible small flint flakes. Yellowish fine fabric can occur as 4mm-size cemented patches. Sub-horizontal fissuring and poorly formed prisms. Finely dusty soil is present throughout, and is also present as burrow fills and grain and void coatings. Anthropogenic inclusions occur as occasional wood charcoal (<2 mm), often stained, some embedded in yellowish amorphous material; rare examples of burned mineral; rare manganese stained chalk (max 5mm) and chalk mortar (cob?; 1.5mm), and example of coprolitic bone 850 µm. *Probable ploughsoil, as indicated by dominant fine charcoal-rich tilth soil which forms textural pedofeatures. Manuring with settlement waste is suggested by finely fragmented cob, chalk (liming), example of coprolitic bone, and patches of amorphous iron-phosphate stained and cemented soil – possible latrine deposits.*

Microfacies type (MFT) / Soil microfabric type (SMT)	Sample No.	Depth (relative depth) Soil Micromorphology (SM)	Preliminary Interpretation and Comments
MFT A1/SMT 1a1, 2a1		75-150 mm SM: heterogeneous with common pale yellow SMT 1a1 and dark 1a2; *Microstructure*: massive, 40% voids, simple and complex packing voids, fine channels; *Coarse Mineral*: C:F (Coarse:Fine limit at 10µm), 85:15, moderately well sorted with fine and medium sands (quartz, quartzite, feldspar, flint), with few coarse sand and very few sub-angular flint (15mm max) coarse gravel; very few ironstone present;*Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: rare wood charcoal (<1.5mm), often stained, some embedded in yellowish amorphous material; rare examples of strongly burned and cracked mineral material (x3; max 2.5mm); example of 3mm-size silt loam, and occasional angular flint stones can also be considered anomalous/anthropogenic; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 1a1: speckled yellowish brown (PPL), isotropic (close porphyric, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), greyish brown (OIL), occasional very fine charred OM; SMT 2a1: dusty and dotted blackish brown (PPL) isotropic (close porphyric, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), blackish brown (OIL), weakly humic with abundant very fine charred OM;*Pedofeatures*:*Textural*: rare thin very dusty void and grain clay coatings; *Amorphous*: occasional nodular yellow formations, embedding and coating grains (probably FeP); *Crystalline*: rare traces of fine vivianite crystal formation associated with yellow amorphous iron nodules; *Fabric*: abundant thin (1mm) burrows.	Massive moderately well sorted mainly fine and medium sands, with abundant thin burrows mixing fine charcoal-rich soil down-profile, compared to the sparse *in situ* yellowish fine fabric. Rare wood charcoal (<1.5mm), often stained, and some embedded in yellowish amorphous material; rare examples of strongly burned and cracked mineral material (x3; max 2.5mm); example of 3mm-size silt loam, and occasional angular flint stones. Rare thin very dusty void and grain coatings occur, with increasing amounts of occasional yellowish Fe-P staining/nodules, down-profile, often associated with vivianite crystal formation. *Burrowed junction between anthropogenic Context 58 and natural sands, mixing clean leached sands with yellowish staining (phosphate manuring) and dusty fine charcoal-rich cultivation tilth. Anthropogenic soil records the inclusion of small amounts of fine anthropogenic material, and small amounts of very dusty clay textural pedofeatures and phosphate concentrations, indicating cultivation and manuring. The latter includes burned material and stained charcoal of probable settlement waste origin.*

Appendix 8c: Micromorphology thin sections

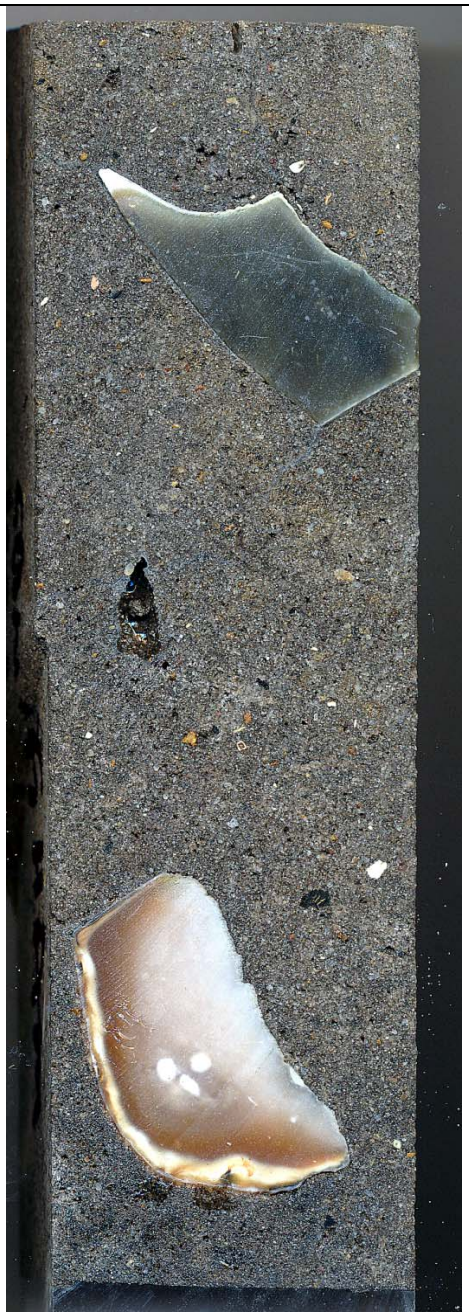

Fig. 1: Scan of selected resin conserved subsample M1 from Saxon-Medieval dark anthrosol at Congham, Norfolk (Context 58). Note large angular cracked flint. Height is ~150 mm.

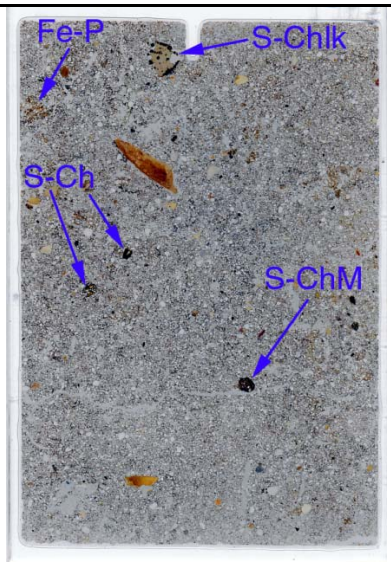

Fig. 2: Scan of M1A (upper Context 58); dark anthrosol containing manganese stained and weathered chalk mortar (cob: S-ChM), stained charcoal (S-Ch), stained chalk (S-Chlk); a patch of iron-phosphate sands (Fe-P) is also located. Frame width is ~50mm.

Fig. 3: Scan of M1B (lower Context 58); dark anthrosol containing flints, charcoal and neo-formed (secondary) iron-phosphate nodules (arrows). Frame width is ~50mm.

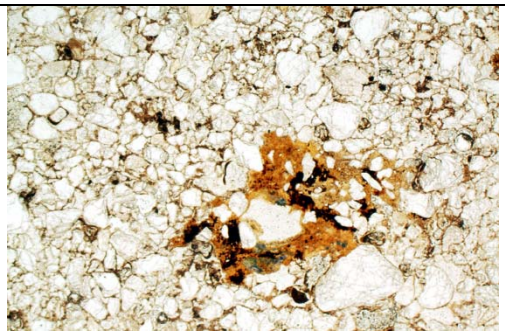

Fig. 4: Photomicrograph of M1B (lower Context 58); anthrosol composed of fine and medium sands with small amounts of fine dusty soil; iron-phosphate movement has produced a nodule cemented a patch of sands. Vivianite has also been formed. Plane polarised light (PPL), frame width is ~4.62mm.

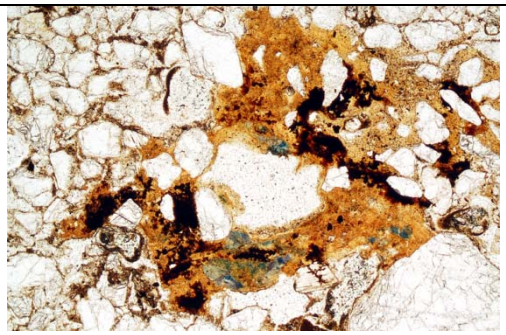

Fig. 5: Detail of Fig 4; note possible iron stained amorphous organic content (latrine waste dumping?). PPL, frame width is ~2.38mm.

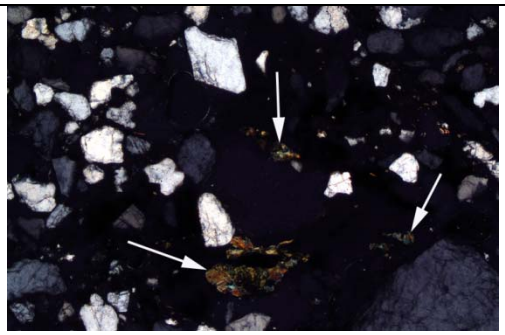

Fig. 6: As Fig 5, under crossed polarised light (XPL), showing presence of crystalline vivianite (e.g., $Fe_3(PO_4)_2\ 8H_2O$).

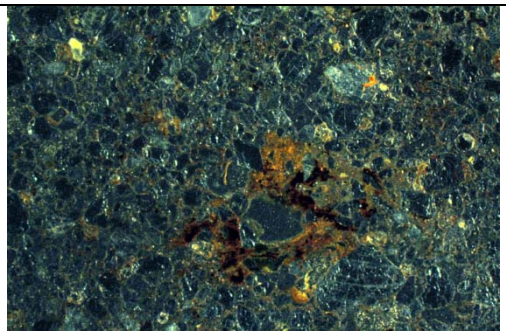

Fig. 7: As Fig 5, under oblique incident light (OIL), showing generally leached sands and yellowish colour of amorphous Fe-P, with blackish Fe(Mn?) staining.

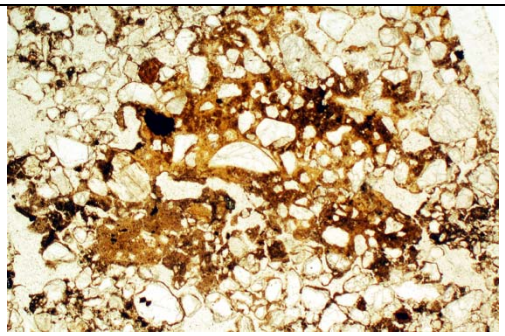

Fig. 8: Photomicrograph of M1A (upper Context 58); partially mixed yellow (phosphate) stained sands and inwashed fine tilth. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

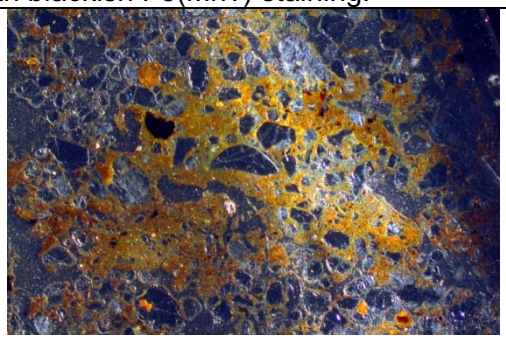

Fig. 9: As Fig 8, under OIL; yellowish stained sands could be the results of latrine waste dumping (night-soiling).

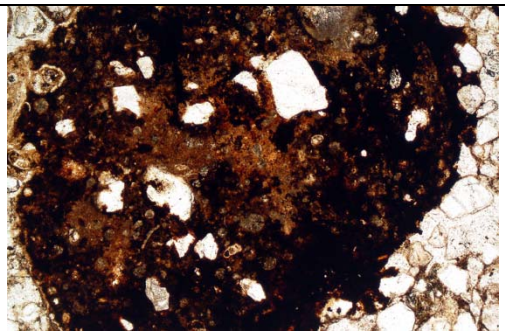

Fig. 10: As Fig 8; rounded fragment of manganese-stained chalky mortar (cob); mixed chalk and sands. Such material would contribute to 'liming'. PPL, frame width is ~2.38mm.

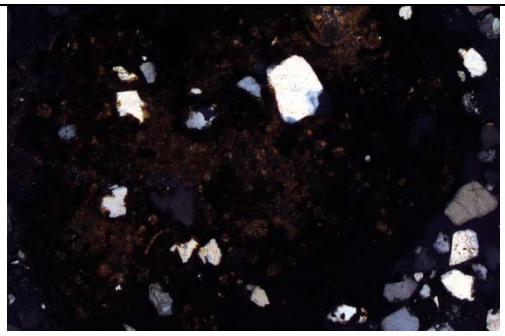

Fig. 11: As Fig 10, under XPL. Note calcitic birefringence of chalky matrix (chalk also occurs in the soil and is also a component of 'liming'; see Fig 2).

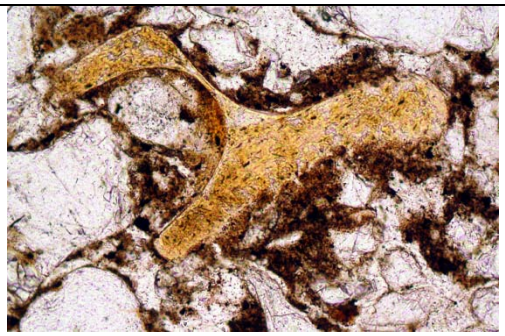

Fig. 12: As Fig 8; detail of fine fabric and example if included coprolitic iron-stained bone, again a result of night-soiling. PPL, frame width is ~0.90mm.

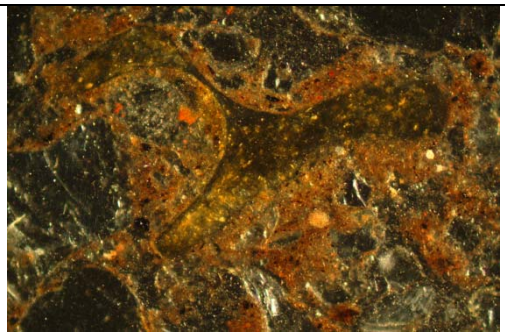

Fig. 13: As Fig 12, under OIL; note weakly iron stained bone, and inclusion of very fine charcoal and rubefied (burned) mineral material in the cultivation soil matrix.