

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1125

An Archaeological Evaluation at Fairswell Manor, Fincham

HER 42689 FNC

Peter. J. Watkins

January 2006

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Contents

Summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Geology and Topography
- 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 4.0 Methodology
- 5.0 Results
- 6.0 The Finds
- 7.0 Conclusions

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

- Appendix 1a: Context Summary
- Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table
- Appendix 2a: Finds by Context
- Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table
- Appendix 3: Pottery
- Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material
- Appendix 5: Small Finds
- Appendix 6: Catalogue of other metal objects
- Appendix 7: Flint
- Appendix 8: Faunal Remains
- Appendix 9: Coin Catalogue

Figures

- Fig.1 Site location
- Fig.2 Site plan
- Fig.3 Trench 1: plan
- Fig.4 Trench 1: section 1
- Fig.5 Trench 2: plan
- Fig.6 Trench 2: sections 2 and 3
- Fig.7 Trench 3: plan
- Fig.8 Trench 3: sections 4, 5, 6 and 7
- Fig.9 Trench 4: plan
- Fig.10 Trench 4: sections 8, 9 and 10

Plates

Plate.1 Trench 1, showing the relationship between footings [10] and the surviving boundary wall

Plate.2 Trench 2, general shot following cleaning

Plate.3 Trench 3, general shot following cleaning

Plate.4 Roman pit [24] following excavation

Plate.5 Trench 4, general shot following cleaning

Plate.6 Iron Age pit [17] following excavation

Plate.7 Iron Age pottery from pit [17] following excavation

Plate.8 Selected Roman pottery from pit [24]

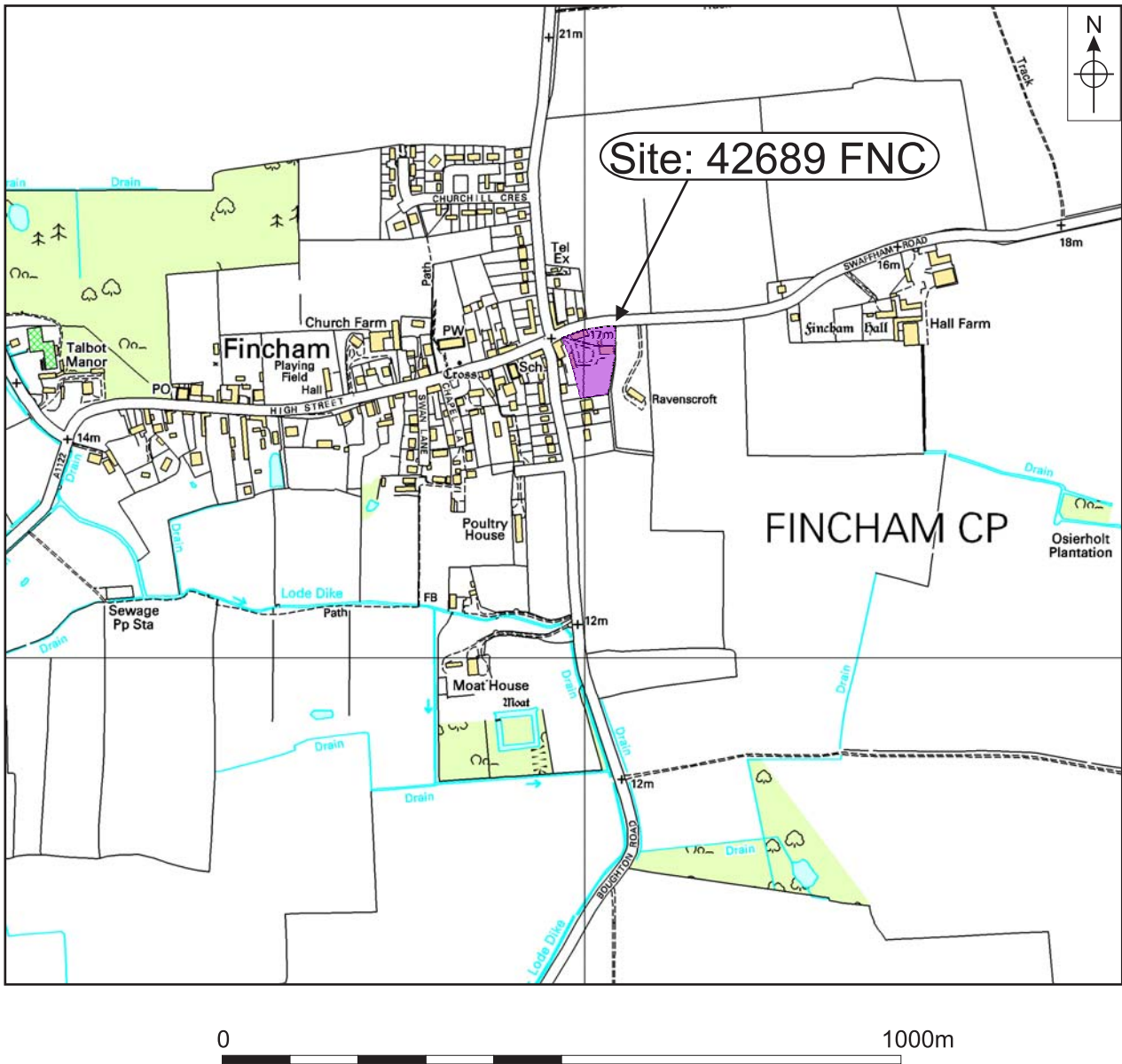


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

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Location: Fairswell Manor, Fincham
District: West Norfolk
Grid Ref: TF 690064
HER No.: 42689 FNC
Date of fieldwork: 30th November to 2nd December 2005

Summary

Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeology evaluation at Fairswell Manor, Fincham in November 2005. This work consisted of four trenches that revealed features and artefacts of Iron Age and Roman date, suggesting that settlement activity extended into the area during both periods. Limited evidence of medieval activity was recovered, with the site appearing to have been peripheral to the main focus at that time.

Fairswell Manor does not seem to have had a medieval predecessor. The present-day layout of the site appears to have its origins in the 19th century and the remains of a number of outbuildings of this date were also identified.

1.0 Introduction

(Fig. 1)

Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) undertook an archaeological evaluation in the grounds of Fairswell Manor, Fincham in late 2005. This work was in response to proposed residential developments within the site that measured c. 6000 sq. m.

This report and its associated fieldwork were commissioned and funded by Mr. C. Dungay.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU (Ref: 2072/DW) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: AH/29-07-05).

This work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

2.0 Geology and Topography

In the area surrounding Fincham a solid geology of chalk is overlain by glacial drift deposits (Funnell 2005). Around site these glacial deposits consist of mid yellow brown sandy clays, chalky clays and off-white degraded chalks.

The site lay within the gardens of Fairswell Manor. It consisted of two flat, open grassed areas - one to the north of the main residence and the other to the south. The northern area had an elevation of c. 16.00m O.D while the southern area was slightly lower at c. 15.60m O.D. The southern area was not originally flat, but was

significantly landscaped during the latter half of the last century. Both areas were well drained.

Due largely to human activity the topsoil and subsoil deposits encountered in each trench were markedly different and are discussed in detail below.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Lying equidistant between the River Nar and the River Wissey, Fincham appears to have long been a significant and possibly continuous focus of human activity from at least the Late Iron Age. The following is a summary of the large number of Norfolk Historical Environment Record (NHER) entries recorded for the area surrounding the site and the available documentary evidence.

Prehistoric activity has been documented both by chance finds and the results of a number of fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys undertaken in the surrounding fields. Evidence for the early prehistoric periods is largely limited to a number of stray finds. Small quantities of Neolithic pottery and Bronze Age worked flint and metalwork have been found in the environs of Fincham. However the nature of activity in the area during the early prehistoric period remains hard to characterise.

A substantial quantity of Iron Age material has been recovered suggesting that it was during this period that the area became intensively occupied. Iron Age pottery has been found in a number of locations including two largely complete pots of Middle or Late Iron Age date found in pits during the excavation of a pipe trench near Fincham (Percival 1995). Other items such as torc terminals and bracelets have also been recovered during metal detecting in the area. During the Late Iron Age Norfolk fell within the territory of the *Iceni* tribe and it appears to have been a particular focus of activity by at least this time. A large number of coins dating to this period have been found in and around Fincham, including several hoards and there is a strong possibility that coin production was taking place there.

A major Roman Road is known to have run through Fincham (on the line of the present-day A1122) and this would have been an important route, linking Norfolk with the Peterborough and the Fenland area (Penn 1995). Given that the area appears to have been significant during the Iron Age it may well have replaced an earlier route into the fenland. The number of Roman finds found in Fincham suggests that it continued to be a significant location throughout this period. Several coin hoards and a large number of isolated coins of Roman date have been recovered along with pottery and wide variety of other metal objects. The focus of the Iron Age and Roman period settlements is not yet known due to the unstratified nature of the artefactual material recovered.

The origins of the present-day village of Fincham can be traced back to the Saxon period. Fincham was part of the Clackclose Hundred and was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, with the holdings of eight landowners listed (Brown 1984). Given the well-established nature of the Late Saxon village it seems likely that its origins lie much earlier (Penn 1995). Earlier finds certainly suggest this. A large number of Early Saxon dress artefacts recovered from a field immediately to the north of Fairswell Manor are thought to indicate the presence of a cemetery (NHER 30049). Early, Middle and Late Saxon artefacts and pottery have also been found in a number of other locations within Fincham.

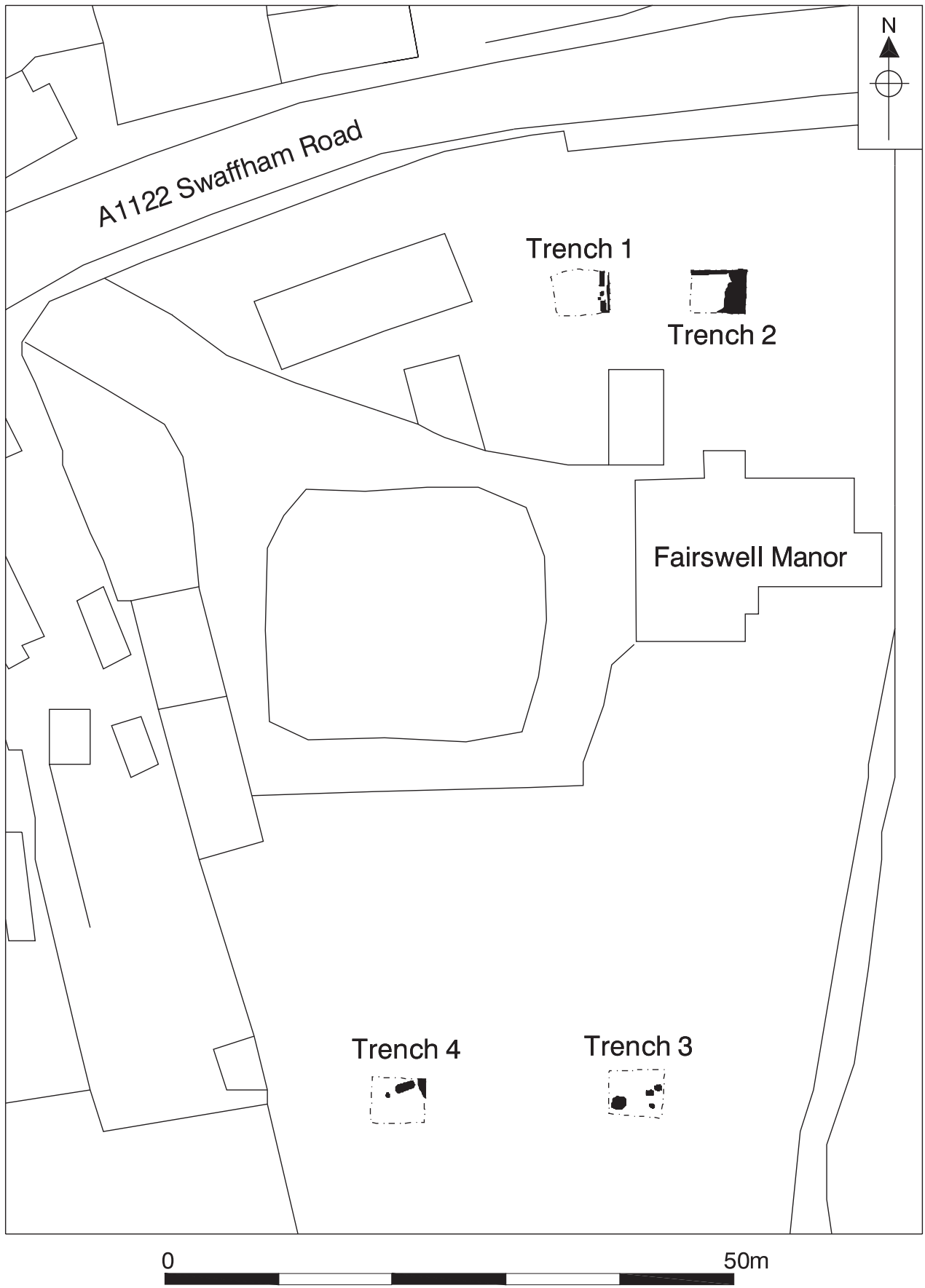


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:500

The village appears to have continued to grow and prosper during the medieval period with thirteen manors and halls list in 1807 (Blomefield 1807, vii, 344-364). Several of the manor houses such as Fincham Hall (NHER 4351) remain extant and the sites of others are known, with the moat of at least one visible on aerial photos of the area. Overall medieval Fincham appears to have been much more complex and extensive than its present day single-street form would suggest. The village had two churches during this period, although St Martin's survives today. The second, St Michael's was demolished in 1745 and the two parishes consolidated (Blomefield 1807, vii, 363).

Archaeological interventions, other than field surveys, have been limited in number within Fincham. A small evaluation was carried out by NAU in 1995 at a site in the High Street (NHER 30987). This showed the street frontage to have been intermittent with only late medieval cesspits found (Penn 1995).

The origins of Fairswell Manor itself can be traced back to at least the 19th century. The manor can be seen on both the a Tithe map of 1839 and the first edition Ordnance Survey six inch map produced in the 1880s. Its surrounding plot can be seen to be of approximately the same size and shape as it is today. Both 19th-century maps do, however, show a number of outbuildings to the north of the main residence that do not survive. Two large adjoining ponds marked on the Tithe map are also no longer present.

No finds of any archaeological significance have previously been recorded within the grounds of Fairswell Manor itself.

4.0 Methodology

(Fig. 2)

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

The Brief required that a total of four trenches measuring 5m by 4m (80 sq. m) be excavated within the proposed development areas. Two trenches were placed within a grassed area to the north of Fairswell Manor (Trench 1 and Trench 2). It was originally intended that Trench 1 would be placed to the west of the main driveway. However this area was not sufficiently accessible to allow its excavation there.

A further two trenches (Trench 3 and Trench 4) were placed to the south of Fairswell Manor in an area of flat grass lawn.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those of obviously modern date, were retained for inspection. Following machine excavation all trenches were hand cleaned.

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

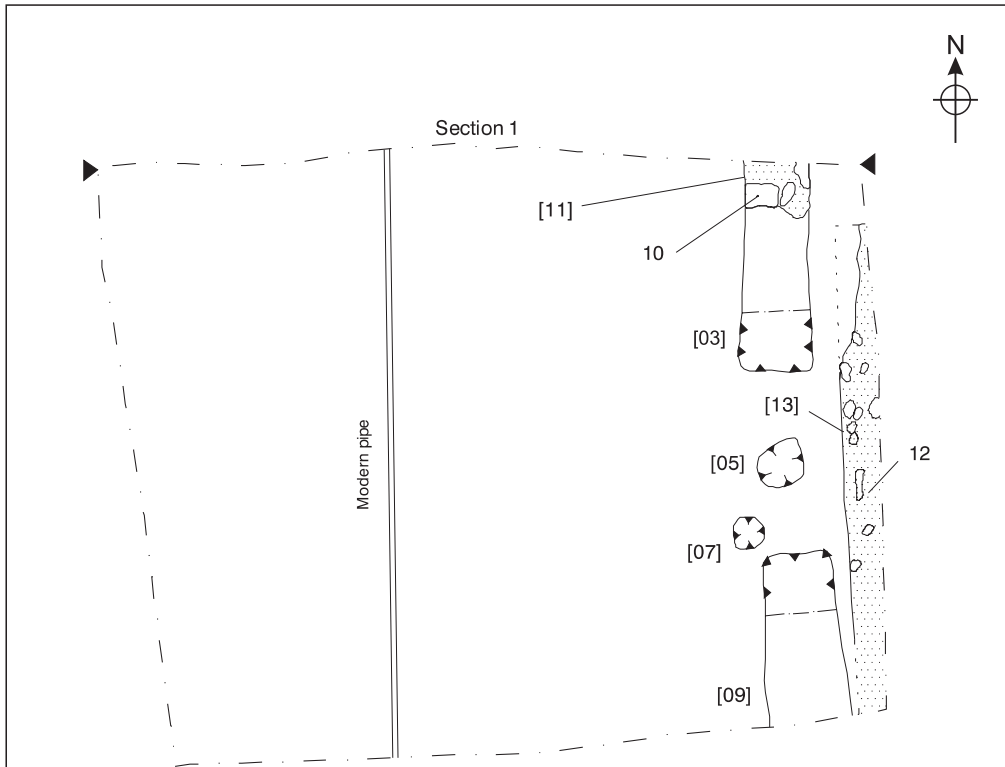


Figure 3. Trench 1: plan. Scale 1:50

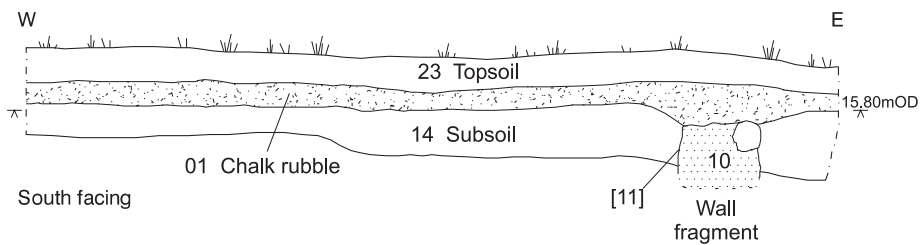


Figure 4. Trench 1: section 1. Scale 1:50

A temporary benchmark with a value of 15.87m OD was used during the evaluation. This was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 17.68m located on the south-western corner of a nearby school.

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

Site conditions were generally good with no major problems encountered during the course of the evaluation.

5.0 Results

Trench 1

(Figs 3 and 4; Plate 1)

This trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. The natural geology consisted of clay sand and degraded chalk. A mid brown clay loam topsoil ([23]) was present, sealing a light yellow grey clay sand subsoil ([14]). This subsoil deposit produced two sherds of medieval pottery.

The remains of two north-to-south aligned walls were present in this trench. Both



Trench 1, showing the relationship between footings [10] and the surviving boundary wall.

survived only as chalk block and mortar footings, although traces of brickwork could be seen at their top. No clear construction cuts could be seen suggesting that both footings were trench built. Only a short length of the westernmost wall footings ([10]) survived, although an intermittent robber cut ran across the width of the trench ([03], [09]). It is interesting to note that these footings lined up with a kink in the brick wall that forms the northern boundary of the site (Plate 1). The brickwork to the east of this point appears to be the oldest portion of this wall and may have once been part of the same building as wall [10]. The second wall ([12]) identified in Trench 1 lay to the east of wall [10] and may have turned to the east at its northern extent. These footings were much more intact and it seems likely that wall [10] was demolished prior to their construction. It is possible that footings [10] were robbed out to enable the reuse of their chalk blocks. There was nothing about the construction of these walls to indicate that either pre-date the post-medieval era. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was

recovered from a demolition spread ([01]) that sealed wall footings [12] further confirming a post-medieval date for wall footings [12].

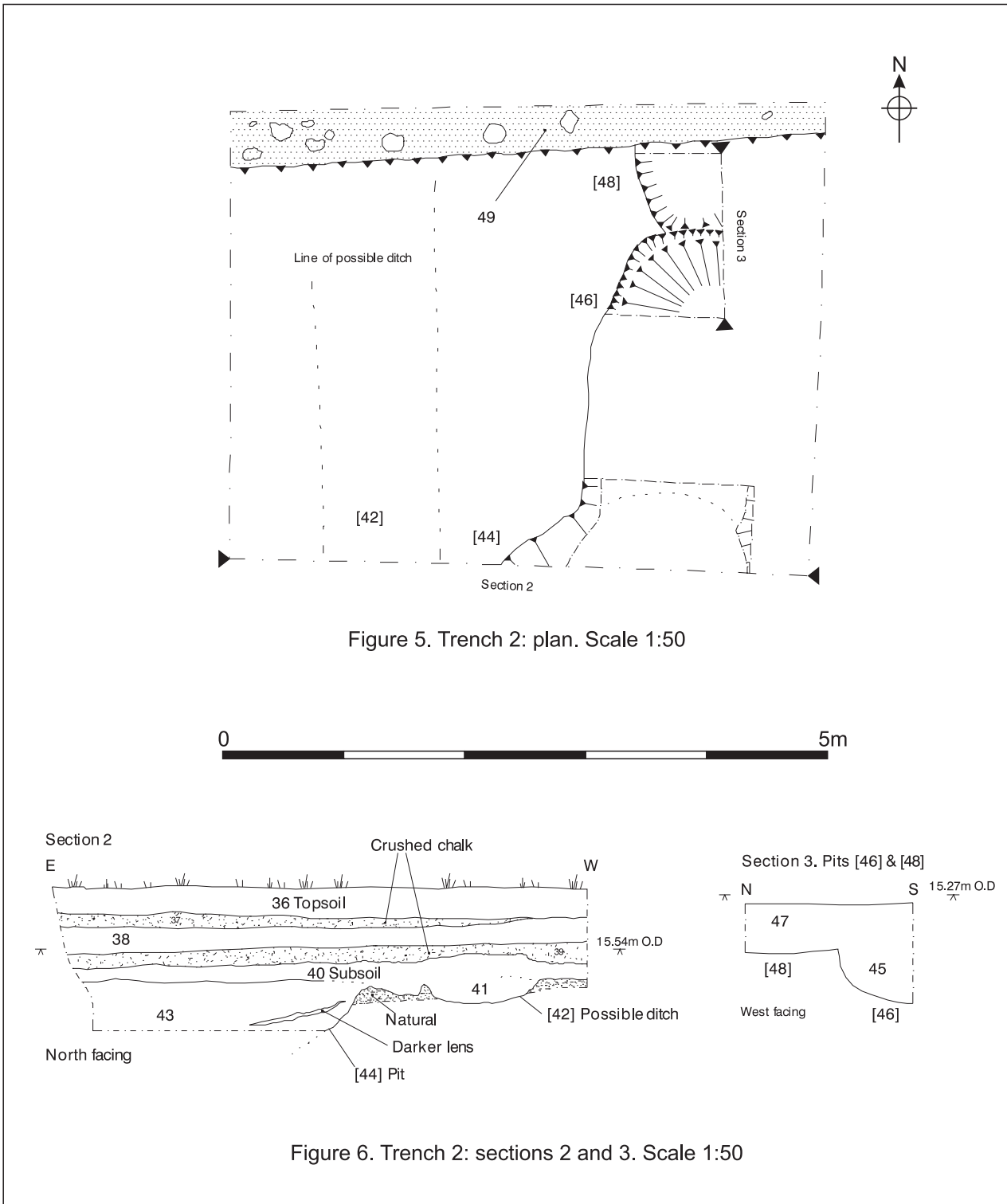
Two shallow, circular, possible post-holes were identified to the west of wall footing [12]. The northernmost of the two ([05]) was 0.27m in diameter and the southernmost ([07]) 0.21m. Both were under 0.10m in depth and appeared to have been created by posts being driven into the ground rather than being inserted into dug holes. These may well have held scaffold posts used during the construction of wall [12].

Trench 2

(Figs 5 and 6; Plate 2)

This trench was considerably deeper than Trench 1 with off-white, degraded chalk encountered at a depth of roughly 0.90m (Plate 2). This natural chalk was overlain by a mid brown grey clay silt subsoil deposit ([40]) with a maximum depth of c. 0.30m.

This deposit contained frequent greenish brown flecks which, coupled with its overall grey colour, suggested that the area was once fairly wet.



Three large pits were identified beneath this deposit, along the eastern edge of the trench. While clearly intercutting, no clear relationships between the three could be determined. The largest ([46]) was c. 2.40m long, at least 1.80m wide and 0.80m

deep. It had steep concave sides, a slightly concave base and was filled with a dark grey clay silt ([45]). This deposit produced three small sherds of medieval pottery.

The full size of the other two pits was less clear as they were only partially exposed within the trench. Pit [48], identified in the north-east corner of the trench, appeared to be of a similar depth width to pit [46] but at only 0.42m deep was considerably shallower. This pit was filled with a dark grey silty clay ([47]) that produced a single sherd of medieval pottery and a small quantity of animal bone (0.012kg).



Plate 2. Trench 2, general shot following cleaning.

Pit [44], located in the south-east corner of the trench was

probably of a similar width to the other pits. This feature was excavated to a depth of 0.40m, with its base not being reached. It was also filled with a dark grey silty clay deposit ([43]). Two small sherds of medieval pottery, two residual Roman pottery sherds and a large lump of metalworking debris (possible smithing hearth bottom) were recovered from this deposit.

The fills of all three pits contained frequent greenish brown flecks, again suggesting the presence of fairly waterlogged conditions. These deposits were similar to the overlying subsoil and it was unclear whether they resulted from the deliberate backfilling of these pits. Although only a limited assemblage of finds was recovered a medieval date for these pits seems likely. Their purpose is somewhat unclear. A greater quantity of finds would be expected if they were rubbish pits. They may have been cesspits, although there is no other evidence for associated dwellings within the vicinity of the site during this period. They may well have been extraction pits, with the chalky natural possibly being used to marl surrounding fields. The fact that they appear to have been dug in a line is worthy of note and may result from their placement along the boundary of a plot of land or field.

A number of undulations at the base of the subsoil deposit may have indicated the presence of further features cut into it, though not sufficiently deep to disturb the natural chalk. One particular undulation noted in the northern side of the trench was mirrored by another to the south and may have represented the traces of a shallow, north-to-south aligned ditch or gully ([42]).

The subsoil in this trench was sealed by a sequence of deposits that appeared to represent attempts to make-up and level this area. The subsoil was overlain by a spread of crushed chalk ([39]), which was in turn sealed by a layer of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil ([38]). This topsoil layer was covered by a second layer of crushed chalk ([37]) that lay immediately beneath the present-day topsoil ([36]). This upper topsoil deposit was markedly different from the other soil deposits in this trench, being dark yellow brown sandy silt. This was possibly imported from elsewhere. A single fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material, an iron nail

and a small quantity of animal bone (0.098kg) were recovered from this deposit. No finds were recovered from the crushed chalk layers or the lower topsoil.

The chalk rubble and mortar footings ([39]) of an east-to-west aligned wall were also revealed in this trench, sealed by the present-day topsoil. These footings were identical in construction and size to those identified within Trench 1 and also showed traces of having supported a now demolished brick wall. The date of these footings is somewhat unclear. Their construction cut appeared to truncate chalk make-up deposits [37] and [39]. The shallow depth at which these footings were encountered also suggests they were dug after this area had been made up. As with footings found in Trench 1 a post-medieval date seems the most likely.

Trench 3

(Figs 7 and 8; Plate 3)



Plate 3. Trench 3, general shot following cleaning.

The topsoil in the trench consisted of a dark grey brown clay loam ([22]) with a maximum depth of 0.58m. No subsoil was present, with this deposit overlying a mixed natural of mid orange brown clay sands and off-white degraded chalk (Plate 3). These natural deposits sloped slightly from west-to-east. Thirteen sherds of Roman pottery, a single sherd of medieval pottery, three fragments of

medieval brick, an iron nail, two fragments of tapping slag and a quantity of animal bone (0.142kg) were recovered from the topsoil during machine excavation. A single Roman coin (SF2) was also recovered during metal detecting of the spoil. This trench was much shallower than nearby Trench 4, suggesting the soils in this area may well have been truncated when this area was landscaped.

A circular pit was identified in the south-west corner of the trench. This pit ([24]) was 1.20m in diameter and appeared to be significantly truncated, with a depth of only 0.12m. This feature contained a large quantity of pottery, which became visible during the machine excavation of the topsoil. To avoid disturbing these finds the remainder of the topsoil in this part of the trench was removed by hand. Careful excavation of the pit showed the pottery to be spread in a ring around the edge of the feature. No sherds were found in the centre of the pit. While it is tempting to suggest this material was deliberately laid out more functional interpretation is perhaps likely. During the backfilling of a pit material



Plate 4. Roman pit [24] following excavation.

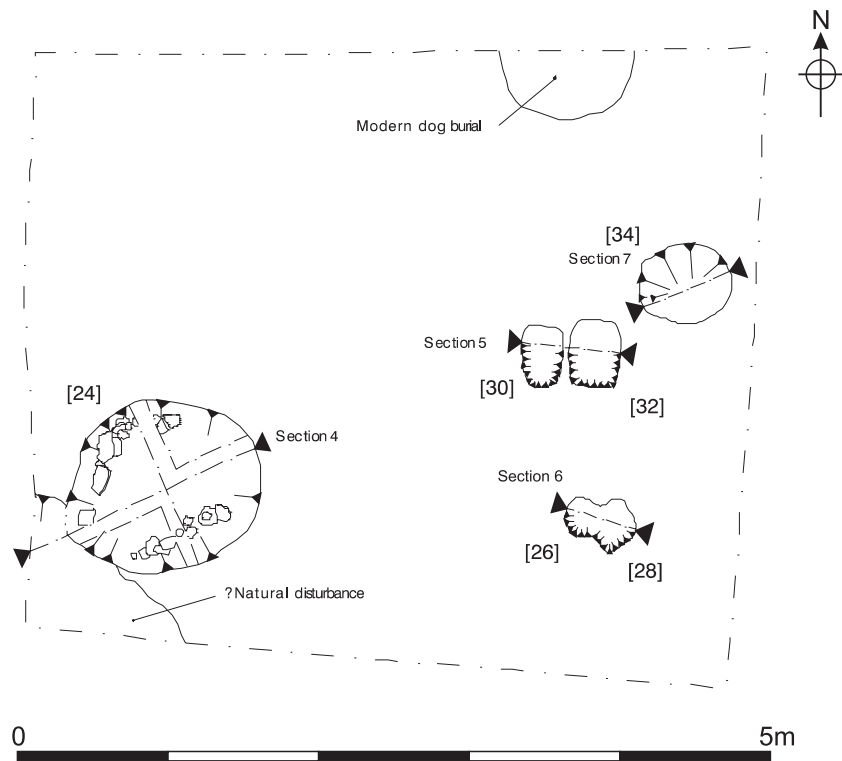


Figure 7. Trench 3, plan. Scale 1:50

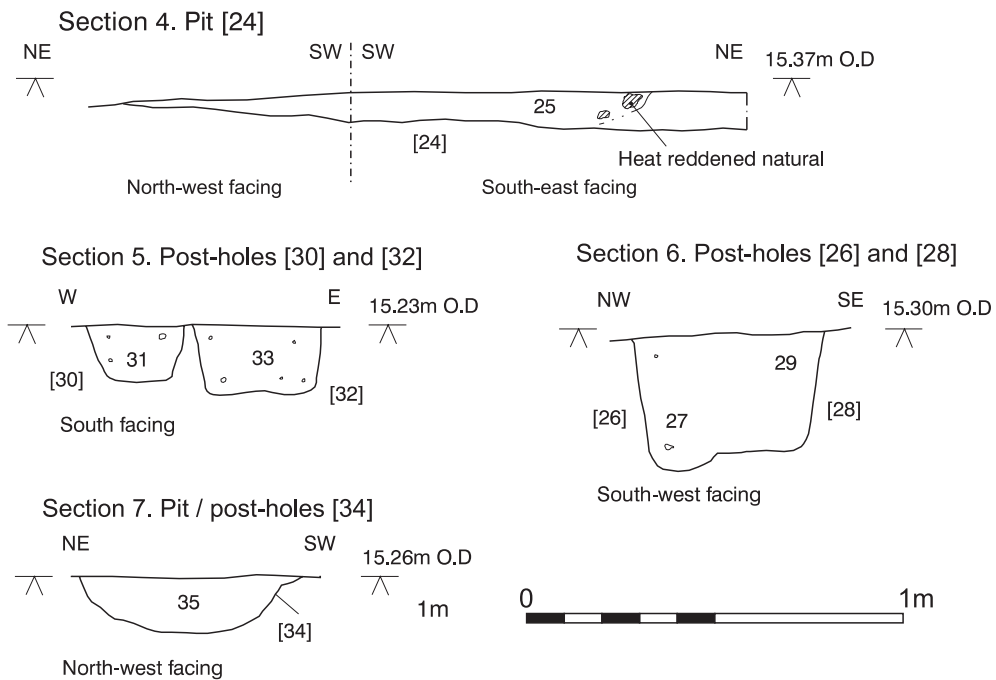


Figure 8. Trench 3: sections 4, 5, 6 and 7. Scale 1:50

will tend to initially mound in its centre and any objects subsequently dumped will tend to roll down to the base of this cone of material. The pottery consisted of a mixed variety of handmade and wheel-thrown Roman vessels and may have been collected together elsewhere (possibly on a midden). The remainder of the pit was filled with a charcoal flecked mid grey brown clay silt deposit ([25]). Several fragments of heat-reddened nature were present in this fill, possibly derived from a nearby hearth or fire of some kind. A very small quantity of animal bone (0.008kg) and a sherd of intrusive medieval glazed pottery were also recovered from this feature.

A number of smaller discrete features were also present in this trench including a small, circular pit or post-hole. This feature ([34]) was 0.54m in diameter, 0.15 deep and had fairly steep concave sides. It was filled with a mid brown clay silt ([35]) that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery by which the feature can be tentatively dated.

Two pairs of post-holes were also identified to the south of feature [34]. The southernmost pair consisted of a small circular post-hole ([26]) 0.25m in diameter and 0.36m and a square post-hole ([28]) 0.30m wide and 0.30m deep. Both were filled with brown grey clay silts. The fill ([29]) of post-hole [28] produced a single sherd of late medieval pottery and two iron nails. The northernmost pair consisted of two sub-square, flat-based post-holes. The first ([30]) was 0.40m long, 0.27m wide and 0.15m deep. The second ([32]) was slightly larger at 0.46m long, 0.40m wide and 0.17m deep. These were also filled with brown grey clay silt deposits. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of post-hole [32]. In spite of the varied dating evidence it seems likely that these post-holes were all of roughly the same phase and therefore possibly late medieval in date. It is unclear what kind of structure they related to; although they may represent a small two post construction that was re-seated at some point in its life.

The only other feature present in this trench was a small modern pit that contained the fairly recent-looking skeleton of a dog. This was not excavated.

Trench 4

(Figs 9 and 10; Plates 5 and 6)

The natural in this trench consisted of mid yellow brown sandy clay and pale yellow chalky clay (Plate 5). The topsoil layer consisted of a dark grey brown clay loam ([21]) with a maximum depth of 0.55m. A large number of finds were recovered from this deposit during machine excavation. These included, six fragments of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material, a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, an iron nail, post-medieval bottle glass, a single struck flint a small quantity of oyster shell and a large quantity of animal bone (0.701kg). Fifty-three sherds of pottery were also recovered, including one sherd of Iron Age pottery and five sherds of post-medieval pottery.



Plate 5. Trench 4, general shot following cleaning.

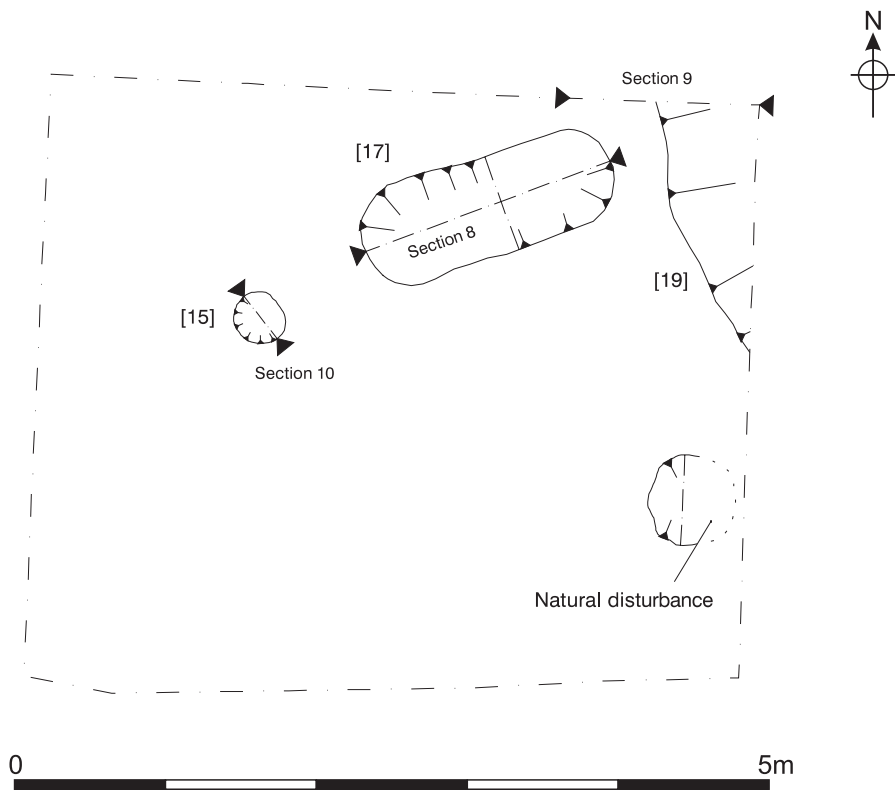


Figure 9. Trench 4: plan. Scale 1:50

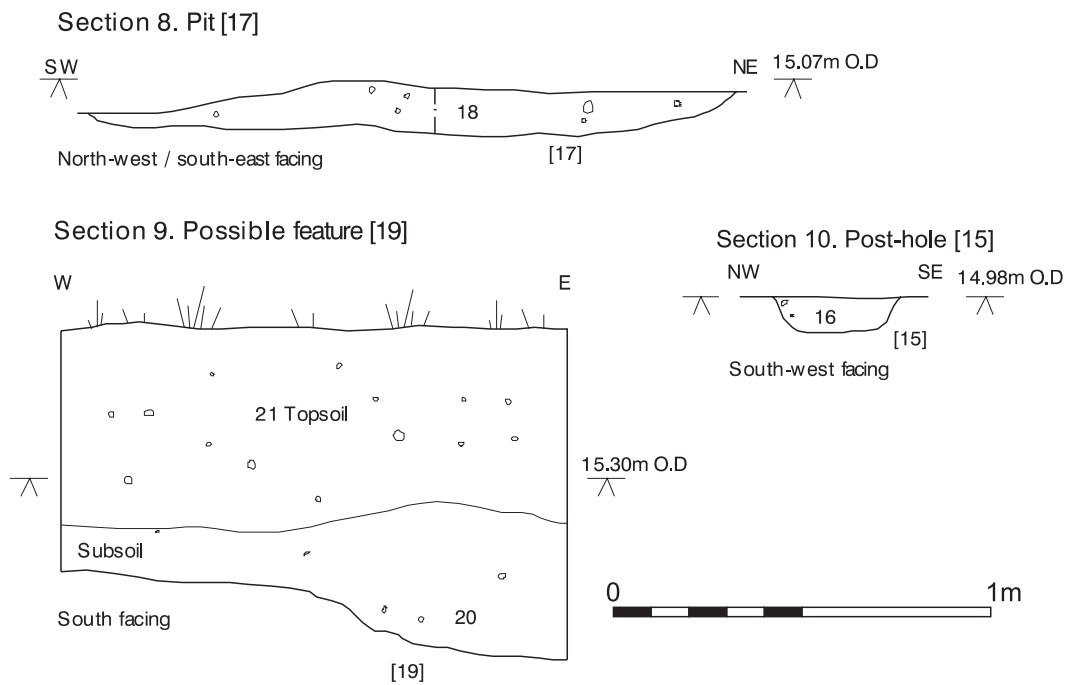


Figure 10. Trench 4: sections 8, 9 and 10. Scale 1:50

The remainder was Roman in date and was largely recovered from a single horizon towards the base of this deposit. This may have represented an old occupation horizon. Three Roman coins (SF1, 3, 4) a possible Roman coin blank (SF5) and a small number of other metal objects were also found during metal detecting of the spoil from this trench.

A mid brown grey sandy clay silt subsoil deposit with an average depth of 0.11m was present in this trench. The depth of the topsoil in this trench and the presence of undisturbed subsoil suggest that the immediate area around this trench was not significantly truncated when this area was landscaped.

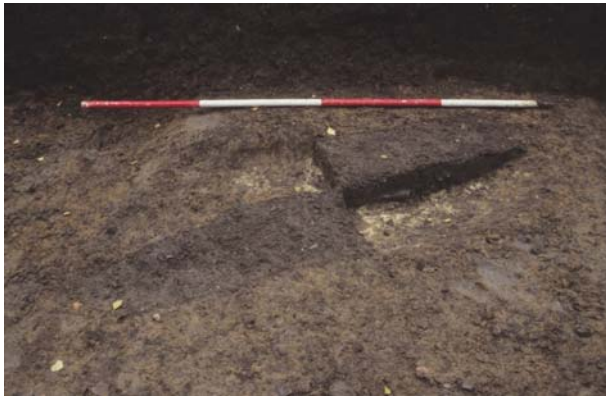


Plate 6. Iron Age pit [17] following excavation.

Two discrete features were identified in this trench. The first was a sub-rectangular Iron Age pit ([17]), 1.72m long, 0.66m wide and 0.13m deep (Plate 6). Its shallow nature is most likely the result of the depth of soil in this area rather than truncation. This pit was filled with a charcoal flecked mid grey brown clay silt ([18]). This deposit produced two (presumably residual) struck flints, five sherds of Iron Age pottery and a reasonably large quantity of animal bone (0.537kg). The primary function of this

pit is unclear, as it cannot be assumed that it was dug in order to dispose of this material.

The other discrete feature within this trench was a small circular post-hole ([15]). This was 0.31m in diameter, 0.15m deep and filled with a mid grey brown clay silt ([16]). Although this feature produced no dating evidence it was unlikely to have been recent as the depth at which it was encountered suggests that it was created when much less topsoil was present in the area.

A pronounced depression in the north-east corner of the trench ([19]) may have represented the remains of a feature of some kind. However its mid brown grey sandy clay fill ([20]) was very similar in colour and texture to the subsoil and it is possible that this was simply a natural hollow.

6.0 The Finds

Introduction

A summary of the finds material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

6.1 Prehistoric Pottery *by Sarah Percival* (Plate 7; Appendix 3)

Eight sherds of handmade pottery were recovered from three contexts ([18], [21] and [22]). The assemblage includes rims from two jars and a decorated body sherd from a third vessel. The rim from simple jar or bowl with a rounded, everted rim terminal was recovered from the topsoil within Trench 4 ([21]). This sherd is made of a well fired fabric with moderate to sparse flint inclusions in a sandy clay matrix (fabric F1). Five sherds made of a sandy fabric with possible organic inclusions (fabric Q1) were recovered from the fill of pit [17] (Plate 7). These included the everted rim of a globular jar. Two further sherds made of an organic rich sandy fabric (fabric Q2) were found in the topsoil within Trench 3 ([22]). One has impressed rustication on the exterior surface.

A mid to later Iron Age date is suggested for the assemblage (300BC to AD50), broadly contemporary with three Iron Age vessels found during a watching brief on a water pipeline in Fincham in 1992 (site 29260; Percival 1995).

6.2 Roman Pottery *by Alice Lyons* (Plate 8; Appendix 3)

Summary

This is a small assemblage of mid 2nd century Roman pottery that largely consists of locally manufactured (both hand and wheel made fabrics) utilitarian coarse wares. Some material has been imported from Cambridgeshire (Horningsea reduced ware), while other material has been traded from Gaul (samian).



Plate 7. Iron Age pottery from pit [17] following excavation.

The assemblage is too small to draw many conclusions as to the status of the community who deposited it, but they certainly had access to external markets and the resources to exploit them to some extent.

Methodology

The Roman pottery was analysed using the recording system described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Pottery Recording Manual (Shepherd 1999) and in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.



Plate 8. Selected Roman pottery from pit [24].

Discussion

A total of 150 sherds of Romano-British pottery, weighing 3.376kg, were recovered during this project. This assemblage was recovered from topsoil deposits (26% by weight), pits (73%) and post-holes (1%).

The majority (72%) being retrieved from pit [24] (Plate 8). Eight fabrics were identified (Table 1), but the majority (87.15% by weight) consisted of coarse reduced fabrics including Horningsea reduced ware, Sandy reduced ware (handmade) and Sandy reduced ware (wheel made). The sherds were quite thick and originated from large

storage jars (type 4.17) and smaller storage jars (types 2.1, 4.1, 4.5.2, 5.6), a lid (type 8.1) and cooking pots (type 5). The Horningsea ware storage jars, imported from east Cambridgeshire, are particularly distinctive with large everted rims and a cream-grey slip – thought to date between the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The sandy reduced wares are unsourced, but typical of West Norfolk production, so probably are of local manufacture.

Fabric	Vessel types	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Horningsea reduced ware	4.17	38	1.266	37.50
Sandy reduced ware (handmade)		42	1.013	30.00
Sandy reduced ware	2.1, 4.1, 4.5.3, 5, 5.6, 8.1	41	0.663	19.65
Sandy grey ware	5, 5.6, 6, 6.18	14	0.257	7.61
Samian	Dr18/31, Dr18/31R, Dr33	7	0.081	2.40
Sandy oxidised ware	1	5	0.071	2.10
Sandy grey ware (mica)		2	0.020	0.59
?Nene Valley colour coat		1	0.005	0.15
Total		150	3.376	100.00

Table 1: The Roman-British pottery fabrics and forms, listed in descending order of percentage of weight.

Other local fabrics found include the unsourced Sandy grey ware recognised as wide mouthed jars (types 5, 5.6) and dishes (types 6 and 6.18). A Sandy oxidised fabric found as a miscellaneous flagon handle (type 1). Also Sandy grey ware (micaceous) sherds probably produced from a local fen-edge clay bed or even possibly from the South Norfolk, north Suffolk kilns around the Waveney valley.

Fine ware fabrics were scarce, but include a sherd of severely abraded colour coat, that probably originates from the Nene Valley. Several samian bowls (all from the topsoil) were also found, mostly originating from central Gaulish kilns and dating between the late 1st and mid 2nd centuries.

As a whole this assemblage dates to the mid 2nd century AD. At this time storage jars were being imported from the Horningsea kilns, and Sandy reduced wares were being manufactured using both handmade and wheel made technologies (Lyons 2000, 220-222). The samian is contemporary with these coarse wares and reflects that the community that deposited this pottery had access to traded goods from the Roman Empire.

The Fabrics

Nene Valley colour coat

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 118.

Horningsea reduced ware

Description: Evans 1991, 35; Tomber and Dore 1998, 116.

Samian

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 25-41.

Sandy oxidised ware

Description: Andrews 1985, 90 (OW1).

Sandy grey ware

Description: Andrews 1985, 92.

Sandy grey ware (mica)

Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 184.

Sandy reduced ware

Description: Lyons 2004, 34 (West Norfolk reduced ware)

Sandy reduced ware (handmade)

Description: Lyons 2000, 212 (IA95)

The Forms

- 1 Flagons and Jugs miscellaneous or indeterminate.
- 2.1 Narrow mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel.
Rogerson 1977: 63, 114, 183.
- 4.1 Medium mouthed jar with high-shouldered profile.
Rogerson 1977: 1, 2, 19, 22, 44, 107.
- 4.5.3 Medium mouthed jar, short neck, rolled severely undercut rim that forms a pointed lower rim edge and globular body.
Darling and Gurney 1993: 416.

- 4.17 Classic Horningsea type storage jar with an out-sized out-turned rim. (Evans 1991 39, fig 2, nos 1-9 and Perrin 1996 114-115, fig 68, nos. 383, 384 & 385).
- 5 Wide mouthed jars miscellaneous.
- 5.6 Wide mouthed jar, with a plain 'S' profile.
Rogerson 1977: 75.
- 6 Bowl, Cup, Dish, Platter; any open form, miscellaneous or indeterminate.
- 6.18 Bowl straight sided, flat based, thickened everted 'triangular' rim.
Rogerson 1977: 123, 129, 148, 175, 222.
- 8.1 Lid - standard type to fit cooking/storage pot inturned or out-turned, can have terminal grip.
Rogerson 1977: 102, 103 and 104; Darling and Gurney 1993: 688, 689, 690.

Dr18/31(R) A shallow bowl, with a very slightly curved wall, (the division between the wall and the floor is apparent), while the floor rises noticeably in the centre.

Dr33 A conical cup with a footring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall.

6.3 Post-Roman Pottery by Sue Anderson

(Appendix 3)

A total of twelve sherds of pottery, weighing 0.202kg, were collected from six contexts (three upper layers and three feature fills).

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. Standard pottery quantification forms were used.

The assemblage

Context	Fabric	Shed count.	Weight (kg)	Description	Spotdate
01	English stonewares	1	0.021	Bottle body sherd	19th to early 20th century
14	Grimston ware	2	0.095	Strap handle and neck of jug	13th to 14th century
21	Border ware?	1	0.016	Yellow glazed whiteware base	16th to 17th century?
	Refined whitewares	2	0.006	Moulded body sherds, relief decoration	19th to 20th century
	Late post-medieval earthenwares	2	0.055	Plant pot bases	19th to 20th century
22	Medieval earthenwares	1	0.008	Body sherd	12th to 14th century

	coarseware				
25	Grimston ware	1	0.003	Body sherd	13th to 14th century
29	Raeren stoneware	1	0.001	Body sherd	15th to 16th century
43	Medieval coarseware	1	0.001	Medium sandy greyware	12th to 14th century
	Grimston ware	1	0.005	Green-glazed body sherd	13th to 14th century
45	?Local medieval unglazed ware	1	0.013	Body sherd. Light grey fabric with pale orange exterior and dark grey interior. Knife trimmed	11th to 14th century?
47	Medieval coarseware	1	0.002	Jug rim	13th to 14th century
Total		15	0.202		

Table 2. Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Pottery from medieval to modern date was recovered. The majority of fragments from a single context were recovered from topsoil ([21]) and consisted of a post-medieval whiteware base, probably from the Surrey-Hampshire border, refined moulded vessels and plantpots. The chalk rubble demolition spread, identified in Trench 1 ([01]), also contained a sherd of 19th-century or later pottery, an English stoneware bottle fragment. A late medieval stoneware mug body sherd came from post-hole fill ([29]). Medieval wares were also recovered from several other contexts. The subsoil within Trench 1 ([14]) produced fragments of a Grimston jug. Pit fill [43] contained small sherds of coarseware and Grimston Ware, and pit fill [47] produced a coarseware jug rim. A further sherd of Grimston Ware was also found intrusive within pit fill [25].

Discussion

This small assemblage would appear to indicate the presence of largely undisturbed medieval features of 13th- to 14th-century date, overlain by reworked soils and deposits that contain relatively recent finds. The medieval pottery is all of local or regional origin and is typical of the area. The assemblage is too small for further conclusions.

6.4 Ceramic Building Material by Lucy Talbot

(Appendix 4)

The site produced ten examples of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material, all from unstratified topsoil contexts, weighing a total of 0.596kg. The assemblage was recorded by form and fabric (see Appendix 4). The fabrics were identified by eye and the main inclusions noted. Fabric descriptions and dates are based on the provisional type series established by Sue Anderson formerly of the Suffolk Unit.

Medieval

Five fragments of medieval brick dating from the 13th to 15th century were recovered (0.122kg). The fabrics are typical of the period, made using estuarine clays with sparse inclusions of grog, flint and vegetable matter, fired to produce a variety of colours ranging from pale yellow to purple.

Post-medieval

The site produced three fragments of orange coloured pan tile (0.381kg) and two pieces of poorly mixed, yellow land drain, weighing (0.093kg). The assemblage is probably of 19th-century date.

6.5 Metal Working debris *by Lucy Talbot*

The site produced three pieces of metal working debris, weighing (0.210kg). Two fragments of tapping slag, associated with the smelting process, were recovered from topsoil in Trench 3 ([22]). A single, possible smithing, hearth bottom was also recovered from the fill of pit [44].

6.6 Small Finds and Other Metal Objects *by Julia Huddle*

(Appendices 5 and 6)

A total of six small finds were found on site. A section of sawn and trimmed leg bone (SF6) recovered from the fill ([18]) of pit [17] may have been used as a handle. Three coins and possible coin blank (SF1, 3, 4 and 5) were recovered from the topsoil in Trench 4 ([21]). A further coin (SF2) was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 3 ([22]).

Other non-small found metal work recovered from unstratified contexts included a George VI penny, a military button (probably of WWII date), lead waste and the base of a machine-made post-medieval thimble.

6.7 Coins *by Adrian Marsden*

(Appendix 9)

The coins are a fairly unexceptional spread of Roman date. The sample is small but is, for its size, weighted towards the earlier empire. Taken on its own it implies slight occupation or activity at the site between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Most interesting is a possible coin blank intended for the production of irregular coins in the 3rd and 4th centuries. This would probably profit from cleaning although even after cleaning it may be impossible to tell whether this is a blank or merely a completely mis-struck coin. On the balance of probabilities, however, this does appear to be a coin blank although more evidence is necessary before one could infer that irregular coin production was going on at this site.

6.8 Flint *by Sarah Bates*

(Appendix 7)

Three struck flints were recovered from the site. A small-patinated blade and a blade-like flake came from the fill ([18]) of an Iron Age pit. The blade-like piece shows signs of wear on one edge and was probably utilised. Another small blade came from an unstratified topsoil deposit ([21]).

Although the blade-like flake is somewhat irregular, the other two blades (especially the patinated one which is quite thin) might be of a relatively early Neolithic date. It seems most likely that all three pieces of struck flint were residual within the contexts in which they were found.

6.9 Faunal Remains by Julie Curl

(Appendix 8)

Methodology

The bone was examined using a modified version of Davis (1992). The remains were scanned for basic information recording identifiable species, ages where possible and briefly noting butchery and pathological conditions. The total number of pieces identifiable to a species was recorded on the faunal remains record sheet along with the number of measurable and 'countable' bones for each species following guidelines in Davis (1992). The total weight for each context was also recorded. A summary of the information is included in a table with this report.

Results and discussion

A total of 1.498kg of faunal remains, consisting of twenty-nine pieces, was recovered from a total of six stratified and unstratified contexts. All of the bone is in good condition, although fragmentary due to wear and butchery. Just over 62% of the bone was recovered from modern topsoil, which produced the butchered remains of cattle, equid, pig and sheep/goat. Less than 1% of the assemblage, an unidentifiable mammal bone was recovered from the fill of a medieval pit ([47]).

Two contexts produced remains dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods, with this material totalling 37% of the assemblage. Large mammal skull fragments (?cattle) were recovered from the fill ([25]) of Roman pit [24]. A much greater quantity of material was recovered from the fill ([18]) of Iron Age pit [17] and included the heavily butchered remains of cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Both primary and secondary elements were recovered from these animals, suggesting the animals were processed and consumed on this site. It is interesting that all of the remains found in pit fill [18] were from juveniles; this could indicate an autumn cull or the remains of a feasting event. This deposit also produced a heavily chopped and worked metapodial (probably cattle), which may have been used a handle (SF6).

7.0 Conclusions

The four trenches excavated on this site revealed evidence relating to several periods of occupation within the village of Fincham.

The small quantity of struck flint recovered indicated a human presence in the area during the early prehistoric periods. However as this assemblage was found residual in later contexts it remains impossible to characterise the nature of activity during this time.

The large quantities of Iron Age and Roman metalwork previously recovered in Fincham has attested to the presence of an extensive activity in the area during both periods. It is therefore unsurprising that both Iron Age and Roman features and artefacts were identified during this evaluation. The artefactual material recovered from pit [18] (particularly the presence of butchery waste) suggests the site was

within or close to Iron Age settlement activity. This area also appears to have fallen within the Roman settlement, with large quantities of Roman pottery recovered from both Trenches 3 and 4. This suggests at least a degree of continuity and overlap between the Iron Age and Roman settlements. The small number of Roman coins recovered are typical of the types previously found in the village. Overall the evidence from this site appears to confirm the presence of a developed and prosperous Romano-British community within Fincham, with good access to imported goods. This is also unsurprising given its presence on an arterial road.

While Fincham clearly continued to be occupied during Saxon times the lack of evidence from this period would suggest that the site lay on the periphery of the village during this time. This would also support the assertion that Saxon artefacts previously found to the north of the site represent the presence of a discrete cemetery.

The evidence recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 related mainly to later, medieval and post-medieval activity in the area. As the general history of Fincham during these periods is reasonably well documented, the conclusions drawn from this material focus on the nature of land use on the site during these periods.

Both Trenches 1 and 2 revealed similar sequences, with medieval soils and features overlain by post-medieval spreads and structural remains. No evidence of a medieval precursor to Fairswell Manor was found and the limited range of artefacts and features dating to this period suggests the site was in a fairly marginal area during this time. The wall footings identified in both these trenches probably formed part of the outbuildings seen on the 19th-century maps of the area. It seems likely that Fairswell Manor originated during this time.

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will make recommendations for future work based upon this report.

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All illustrations were produced by the author, with the exception of Figure 1, which was produced by Julie Curl. This report was edited by Alice Lyons and formatted and produced by David Dobson and Julie Curl.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
01	1	Deposit	Chalk rubble spread	Post-medieval
02	1	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [03]	Post-medieval
03	1	Cut	Robber cut related to wall [10]	Post-medieval
04	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [05]	Post-medieval
05	1	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Post-medieval
06	1	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [07]	Post-medieval
07	1	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Post-medieval
08	1	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [09]	Post-medieval
09	1	Cut	Robber cut	Post-medieval
10	1	Masonry	Chalk block and mortar wall foundation	Post-medieval
11	1	Cut	Construction cut of wall [10]	Post-medieval
12	1	Masonry	Chalk block and mortar wall foundation	Post-medieval
13	1	Cut	Construction cut of wall [12]	Post-medieval
14	1	Deposit	Subsoil	-
15	4	Cut	Post-hole	?
16	4	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [15]	?
17	4	Cut	Cut of pit	Mid-late Iron Age
18	4	Deposit	Fill of pit [17]	Mid-late Iron Age
19	4	Cut	Cut of possible feature	?
20	4	Deposit	Fill of possible feature [19]	?
21	4	Deposit	Topsoil	-
22	3	Deposit	Topsoil	-
23	1	Deposit	Topsoil	-
24	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Roman
25	3	Deposit	Fill of pit [24]	Roman
26	3	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Late medieval?
27	3	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [26]	Late medieval?
28	3	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Late medieval?
29	3	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [28]	Late medieval?
30	3	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Late medieval?
31	3	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [30]	Late medieval?
32	3	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Late medieval?
33	3	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [32]	Late medieval?
34	3	Cut	Cut of pit / post-hole	Roman?
35	3	Deposit	Fill of pit / post-hole [34]	Roman?
36	2	Deposit	Topsoil	-
37	2	Deposit	Crushed chalk layer	?
38	2	Deposit	Soil layer	-
39	2	Deposit	Crushed chalk layer	?
40	2	Deposit	Subsoil	-
41	2	Deposit	Fill of possible ditch [42]	
42	2	Cut	Cut of possible ditch	?
43	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [44]	Medieval
44	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Medieval
45	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [46]	Medieval
46	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Medieval
47	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [48]	Medieval
48	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Medieval
49	2	Masonry	Chalk block and mortar wall foundation	Post-medieval

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Feature type	Period
Post-hole	Unknown
Pit	Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)
Pit	Roman (42 to 409AD)
Pit/post-hole	
Pits	Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)
Post-hole	
Post-hole	Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)
Wall	
Robber cut	

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
01	Pottery	1	0.021	Post-medieval
14	Pottery	2	0.095	Medieval
18	Pottery	5	0.098	Mid-late Iron Age
18	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
18	Animal bone	23	0.537	-
18	Worked bone (SF 6)	1	-	Mid-late Iron Age
21	Pottery	53	0.860	Mid-late Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval
21	Ceramic Building Material	6	0.384	Medieval/ Post-medieval
21	Clay pipe	1	0.004	Post-medieval
21	Coin (SFs 1,3,4)	3	-	Roman
21	?Coin blank (SF 5)	1	-	Roman
21	Iron nail	1	-	-
21	Lead	4	-	?
21	Copper alloy object	1	-	Late Post-medieval
21	Glass - bottle	1	-	Post-medieval
21	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
21	Animal bone	30	0.701	-
21	Shell - oyster	-	0.083	-
22	Pottery	16	0.172	Mid-late Iron Age, Roman and medieval
22	Ceramic Building Material	3	0.057	Medieval
22	Coin (SF 2)	1	-	Roman
22	Iron nail	1	-	-
22	Lead Working Debris	2	0.056	?
22	Animal bone	1	0.142	-
23	Copper alloy object	1	-	WWII
25	Pottery	85	2.437	Roman and medieval
25	Animal bone	-	0.008	-
29	Pottery	1	0.001	Late medieval
29	Iron nails	2	-	-

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
33	Pottery	1	0.007	Roman
35	Pottery	1	0.021	Roman
36	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.155	Post-medieval
36	Iron nail	1	-	-
36	Coin	1	-	1946
36	Animal bone	1	0.098	-
43	Pottery	2	0.009	Roman
43	Pottery	2	0.006	Medieval
43	Metal Working Debris	1	0.154	-
45	Pottery	3	0.029	Medieval
47	Pottery	1	0.002	Medieval
47	Animal bone	2	0.012	-

Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table

Material	Period
Flint – worked	Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)
Pottery	Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)
Worked bone	
Pottery	Roman (42 to 409AD)
Coin	
?Coin blank	
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)
Ceramic building material	
Pottery	Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)
Ceramic building material	
Coin	Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)
Copper alloy object	
Copper alloy object	

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Sherd total	Total weight (kg)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Date
01	1	0.021	English stonewares	Bottle body sherd	1	0.021	19th to early 20th century
14	2	0.095	Grimston ware	Strap handle and neck of jug	2	0.095	13th-14th century
18	5	0.098	Medieval coarse ware	Everted rim of globular jar	1	0.086	Mid to Late Iron Age
			Medieval coarse ware	Body sherd	4	0.012	Mid to Late Iron Age

Context	Sherd total	Total weight (kg)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Date
21	53	0.860	Sandy fabric with possible organic inclusions	Everted rim terminal	1	0.010	Mid to Late Iron Age
			Samian	Cup (type DR33)	1	0.011	Mid 1st to early 3rd century
			Samian		2	0.004	Mid 1st to early 3rd century
			Samian	Dish (type DR18/31R)	3	0.058	Late 1st to mid 2nd century
			Samian	Dish (DR18/31)	1	0.008	Late 1st to mid 2nd century
			Sandy oxidised ware		1	0.020	1st to 2nd century
			Sandy grey ware (mica)		2	0.020	Late 2nd to 3rd century
			Sandy grey ware		4	0.059	Late 1st to 4th century
			Nene Valley colour coat		1	0.005	Late 2nd to 4th century
			Sandy grey ware	Dish (type 6.18)	1	0.020	Mid 2nd century+
			Sandy reduced ware		23	0.322	Late 1st to 2nd century
			Sandy grey ware		1	0.027	2nd to 3rd century
			Sandy reduced ware	Narrow mouthed jar (type 2.1)	1	0.017	2nd to 3rd century
			Sandy grey ware	Wide mouthed jar (type 5)	2	0.088	2nd to 4th century
			Sandy grey ware	Bowl (type 6)	1	0.035	2nd to 4th century
			Sandy reduced ware	Lid (type 8.1)	1	0.007	1st to 2nd century
			Sandy reduced ware (hand made)	Storage jar	2	0.072	1st to 2nd century
			Border ware?	Yellow glazed whiteware base	1	0.016	16th to 17th century?
			Refined whitewares	Moulded body sherds, relief decoration	2	0.006	19th to 20th century
			Late post-medieval earthenwares	Plant-pot bases	2	0.055	19th to 20th century
22	16	0.172	Sandy fabric with possible organic inclusions	Body sherds one with impressed rustication	2	0.048	Mid to Late Iron Age
			Horningsea reduced ware		2	0.036	2nd to 3rd century

Context	Sherd total	Total weight (kg)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Date
			Sandy reduced ware		6	0.046	1st to 2nd century
			Sandy grey ware		4	0.021	Late 1st to 4th century
			Sandy oxidised ware		1	0.013	1st to 2nd century
			Medieval coarse ware	Body sherd	1	0.008	12th to 14th century.
25	85	2.437	Horningsea reduced ware	Storage jar (type 4.17)	36	1.230	2nd to 3rd century
			Sandy reduced ware (hand made)		40	0.941	2nd to 3rd century
			Sandy reduced ware	Medium mouthed jar (type 4.1)	1	0.090	1st to 3rd century
			Sandy reduced ware	Wide mouthed jar (type 5.6)	1	0.085	1st to 3rd century
			Sandy reduced ware	Wide mouthed jar (type 5)	2	0.021	1st to 3rd century
			Sandy reduced ware	Wide mouthed jar (type 5)	1	0.029	1st to 3rd century
			Sandy oxidised ware	Flagon (type 1)	3	0.038	1st to 3rd century
			Grimston ware	Body sherd	1	0.003	13th to 14th century
29	1	0.001	Raeren stoneware	Body sherd	1	0.001	15th to 16th century
33	1	0.007	Sandy grey ware		1	0.007	Late 1st to 4th century
35	1	0.021	Sandy reduced ware	Medium mouthed jar (type 4.5.3)	1	0.021	2nd to 3rd century
43	4	0.015	Sandy reduced ware		2	0.009	1st to 3rd century
			Medieval coarse ware	Medium sandy greyware	1	0.001	12th to 14th century
			Grimston ware	Green-glazed body sherd	1	0.005	13th to 14th century
45	3	0.029	Sandy reduced ware		2	0.016	1st to 3rd century
			Local medieval unglazed ware	Body sherd	1	0.013	11th to 14th?
47	1	0.002	Medieval coarse ware	Jug rim	1	0.002	13th to 14th century

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Total context quantity	Total context weight (kg)	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
21	6	0.384	Brick	2	0.065	Medieval
			Pan tile	2	0.226	Post-medieval
			Land drain	2	0.093	Post-medieval
22	3	0.057	Brick	3	0.057	Medieval
36	1	0.155	Pan tile	1	0.155	Post-medieval

Appendix 5: Small Finds

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Object name	Material	Description	Object date
1	21	1	Coin	Copper alloy	As	Roman
2	22	1	Coin	Copper alloy	Nummus	Roman
3	21	1	Coin	Copper alloy	Denarius	Roman
4	21	1	Coin	Copper alloy	Nummus	Roman
5	21	1	?Coin blank	Copper alloy	Sub-circular disc with uneven edges. ?Originally circular, ?coin.	
6	18	1	Worked bone	Bone	Section of cattle leg bone sawn at one end and outer surfaces roughly trimmed with a knife around one half, broken at opposite end. The sawn end has been hollowed out to form a round-sectioned opening, perhaps a socket for a handle.	Undiagnostic

Appendix 6: Catalogue of Other Metal Objects not Small Found (either late post-medieval or undiagnostic)

Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Object date
21	3	Lead	Spillage	38g.	Undiagnostic
21	1	Lead	Nail	With incomplete shank.	Undiagnostic
21	1	Copper alloy	Thimble	Base of (flattened) machine-made thimble with rolled rim, simple engraved linear border and one or two rows of circular-punched dots.	Late post-medieval
22	2	Lead	Spillage	14g.	Undiagnostic
23	1	Copper alloy	Button	Shell copper alloy three-piece embossed general military button. Front: Shield surmounted by crown and lion and flanked by lion and unicorn. Reverse: 'BIRMINGHAM BUTTONS LIMITED'	Probably WWII
36	1	Copper alloy	Coin	George VI Penny	1946

Appendix 7: Flint

Context	Type	Quantity
18	Blade	1
18	Utilised flake	1
21	Blade	1

Appendix 8: Faunal Remains

Context	Total context quantity	Total context weight (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Age	Butchering	Comments
18	23	0.537	Cattle	6	Juv	Cut/chopped	Mandibles (2 front, 3 rear); proximal phalange
			Sheep/Goat	2	Juv	Cut/chopped	2 scapulas
			Pig	4	Juv	Cut/chopped	Mandible, humerus, vertebrae, tooth
			Mammal	10		Butchered	
			Worked	1		Worked	Metapodial, large mammal, probably cattle
21	30	0.701	Cattle	2	Range	Chopped	Adult scapula, juvenile radius
			Sheep/Goat	1	Juv		Femur
			Pig	15	Juv		Two individuals, jaws with M2 not erupted, limb bones
			Mammal	12			
22	1	0.142	Equid	1	Adult	Chopped	Tibia, small horse
25	2	0.008	Mammal	2			Skull fragments
36	1	0.098	Cattle	1	Adult	Chopped	Tibia
47	2	0.012	Mammal	2		Chopped	Ribs

Appendix 9: Coin Catalogue

SF	1
Context	21
State	Roman Empire
Ruler	Marcus Aurelius
Obverse	AVREL[...] AVG PII F; Bare head right
Reverse	TR POT III COS[...], PIETAS in exergue; Pietas standing left with child
Reference	RIC III, no. 1293
Mint	Rome
Date	148-149
Denomination	As
Metal	Cu alloy

SF	2
Context	22
State	Roman Empire
Ruler	Constantius II
Obverse	CONSTANTI[...]; Draped and diademed bust right
Reverse	Illegible, possibly 2 Victories
Mint mark	TRP[...]
Mint	Trier
Date	337-348
Denomination	Nummus
Metal	Cu alloy

SF	3
Context	21
State	Roman Empire
Ruler	Trajan
Obverse	[...]; Laureate head right
Reverse	[...]; Dacian captive seated right, holding head in hands
Reference	RIC II
Mint	Rome
Date	105-117
Denomination	Denarius
Metal	Silver

SF	4
Context	21
State	Roman Empire
Ruler	Valens
Obverse	DN VALENS PF AVG; Diademed bust right
Reverse	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; Victory left
Mint mark	PCON
Mint	Arles
Date	367-378
Denomination	Nummus
Metal	Cu alloy

SF	5
Context	21
State	Roman Empire
Ruler	-
Obverse	[Blank]
Reverse	[Blank]
Mint	Irregular
Date	c. 270-364
Denomination	Possible coin blank
Metal	Cu alloy
Weight	2.12g
Diameter	17mm