

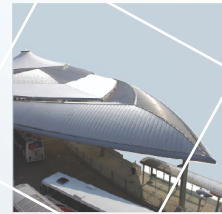
Report № 1950

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Watton Sewage Treatment Works,
Little Cressingham, Norfolk**

NHER 4697 WAT

Prepared for

anglianwater



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November 2008

BAU1950

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Location:	Watton Sewage Treatment Works, Little Cressingham
District:	Breckland
Grid Ref.:	TF 8860 0016
HER No.:	4697 WAT
Dates of Fieldwork:	24–30 September 2008

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Watton Sewage Treatment Works, Little Cressingham, Norfolk. Six trenches were excavated across an area of levelled ground to the north of the existing treatment works. These trenches were of varying depth, revealing a disturbed subsoil, alluvial deposits of silt, and natural sands and gravels. Four of the six trenches revealed archaeological features, including small pits and ditches containing animal bones, medieval pottery fragments, Roman pottery and tile.

The trenches in the central area of the site revealed alternating bands of fine grey silt and peaty organic deposits, suggesting phases of flooding. The break of slope observed in Trenches 2, 3, and 5 possibly indicates an earlier, more southerly deviation of the river bank from its present course.

Roman features and finds indicate the close proximity of a substantial structure, which included a hypocaust or bathhouse. The size and type of Roman tiles and ceramic building material suggest the presence of two different buildings or at least a single building with two phases of construction. Combined with the closer proximity of the river, it seems likely that this building was a bathhouse. The pottery and coins indicate settlement between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

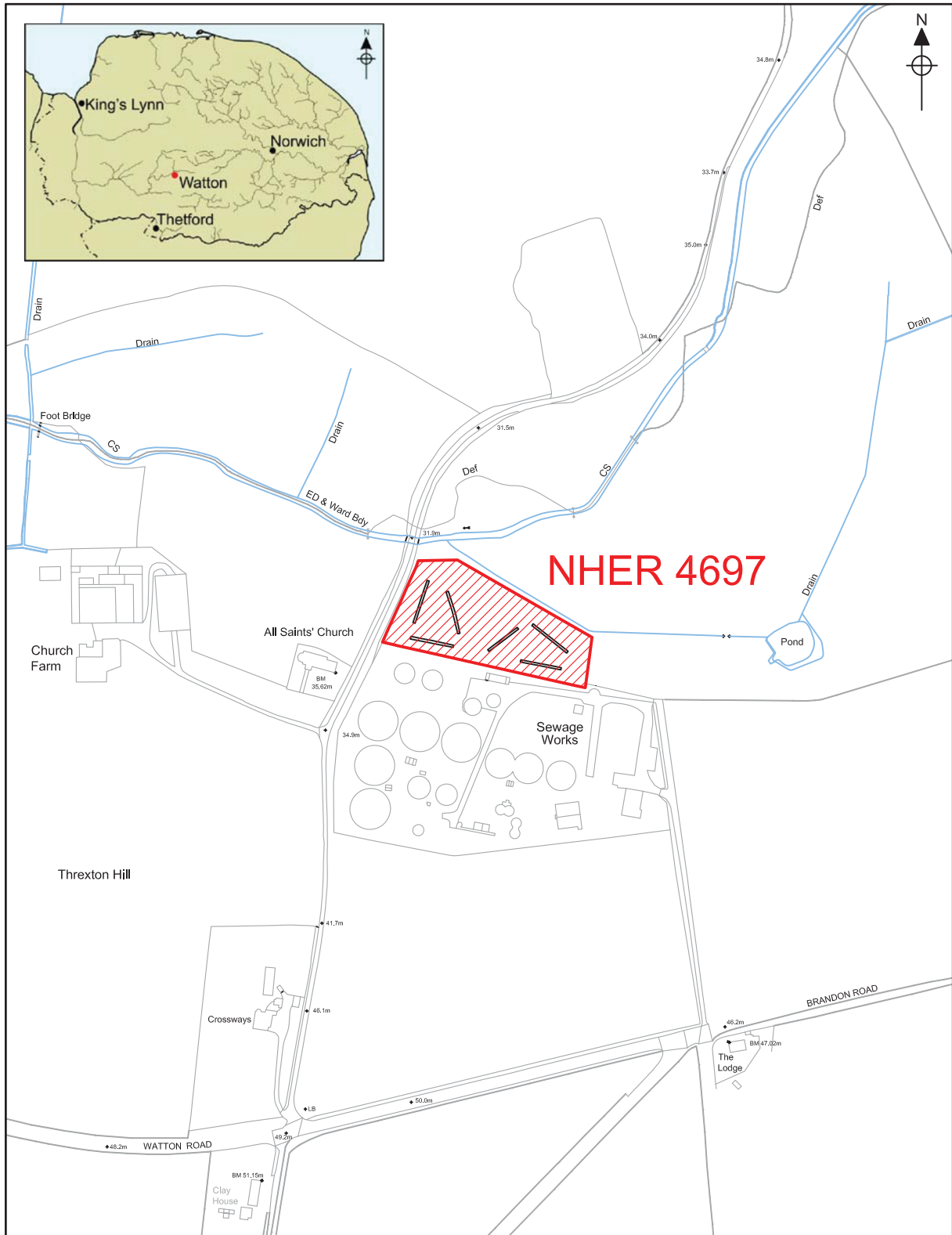
A small quantity of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered, which may indicate activity on the site during these periods, although they may have been introduced via other means, such as manuring.

1.0 Introduction

The site was located on an area of levelled ground between the extant water treatment tanks to the south and the river to the north (Fig. 1). This area covered approximately 6,900m² in a wedge shape and was bordered by hedges to the east and west. The evaluation was carried out prior to the establishment of a reed bed, intended to improve the current filtration system.

This archaeological programme was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Breckland District Council and a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref. KH 04/08/2008). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref: BAU1302/DW). The work was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd.

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



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:4000

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

2.0 Geology and Topography

The Watton Sewage Treatment Works are located just to the north of the Watton Road, at the junction with Threxton Hill (Fig. 1). The site is situated on the southern bank of the Blackwater River. All Saints' church is located slightly to the south-west. The fields flanking the site slope gradually northwards down to the river – the site itself was levelled during the construction of the treatment works. The absence of any surrounding bund suggests that the surface material removed from the upper half of the site was used to raise and level the lower half.

The area of excavation lies over a solid Upper Chalk geology, with the exposed natural comprising alluvial sands and gravels. Above these sands, across the lower (northern) half of the site, are alternating deposits of grey sandy silts and reddish-brown peaty silt layers. A disturbed subsoil of dark grey organic sandy silt overlies these layers, increasing slightly in depth as the natural descends north towards the river. The topsoil above this was very shallow, remaining a consistent depth of approximately 0.08m across the site.

A level of 35.62m OD was taken at the highest point of the existing slope, at the southern edge of the evaluated area, and a height of 13.43m OD was recorded on the 'levelled' area containing the trenches.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Iron Age and Roman settlement at Woodcock Hall (NHER 4697) was identified during the mid-19th century. A large quantity of Iron Age and Roman finds – including coins, pottery, small metal objects and ceramic building material – has been recovered from the surrounding fields through systematic fieldwalking and metal-detecting. The dates of these finds suggest an area of significant settlement from the Late Iron Age until the 4th century AD.

The finds scatter is widespread between Saham Toney, to the north of the site, and Threxton. A number of 1st-century military finds were recovered from fields to the south of the stream, the concentration of which is due to the proximity of a Claudian Fort (NHER 4697), identified from cropmarks. The cropmarks indicate roads and structures within the fort, in addition to a separate annexe or horse compound. The fort would have been able to garrison around 800 Roman legionaries and cavalry, and was probably built during the second half of the 1st century AD at the location of an earlier Iron Age site.

The large fort is located just to the north of the site, where the Peddar's Way (NHER 1289) crosses the stream; the projected course of the Peddar's Way passes within a few hundred metres of the site.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out here by NAU Archaeology in 2007; this recovered 17 sherds of Roman pottery, as well as human skeletal remains which may represent an *in-situ* inhumation (Hobbs 2008).

All Saints' Church, Threxton, is notable for its Norman round tower (NHER 4686). The rest of the structure dates from around 1300, although it underwent extensive

restoration in 1866. A medieval gold crucifix and a pair of Late Saxon shears were found within the churchyard. St Andrew's, Little Cressingham, is partly ruined (NHER 4722). The building contains Norman fragments, although it is mostly of Decorated style. It was repaired and restored in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Several areas of medieval settlement have been identified through fieldwalking. These include areas of occupation around Little Cressingham High and Low Commons (NHER 4706, 24679, 24703 and 24706). Low Common Farm (NHER 24679) has recently been demolished, although the scatter of material around it suggests there was occupation here in the medieval period. A possible settlement (NHER 24673) is located in the centre of one of the commons. This may only have been occupied for a short time before being returned to common land.

Two named areas of medieval settlement have been identified: Hopton Manor (NHER 18339) was located around Hopton Farm; the deserted medieval village of Thrextan (NHER 4707) is well known and the church and Church Farm are all that now remains at the centre of the village. The remains of the village survive as low earthworks. Possible medieval buildings (NHER 36308) have been excavated on the site of the former village hall. Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow can also be seen on aerial photographs (NHER 31782). A seal ring bearing a cross of Lorraine (NHER 4690) was also recovered from here.

4.0 Methodology

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.

Six 30m x 1.80m trenches were excavated in order to provide a 5% sample of the proposed development area. The trench locations were marked out on site prior to excavation, taking care to avoid the overhead power cables and the known drain linking the tanks to the river. Both of these obstructions were oriented approximately north-south through the centre of the site. Trenches 1-3 were excavated in the western half and trenches 4-6 were excavated in the eastern half (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked hydraulic 360° excavator, using a toothless ditching bucket, operated under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were excavated in spits to a level at which archaeology or natural deposits were encountered, or the maximum safe depth of 1.20m was reached.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. No environmental samples were taken.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 35.62m, located on the side of All Saints' church to the south-west.

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

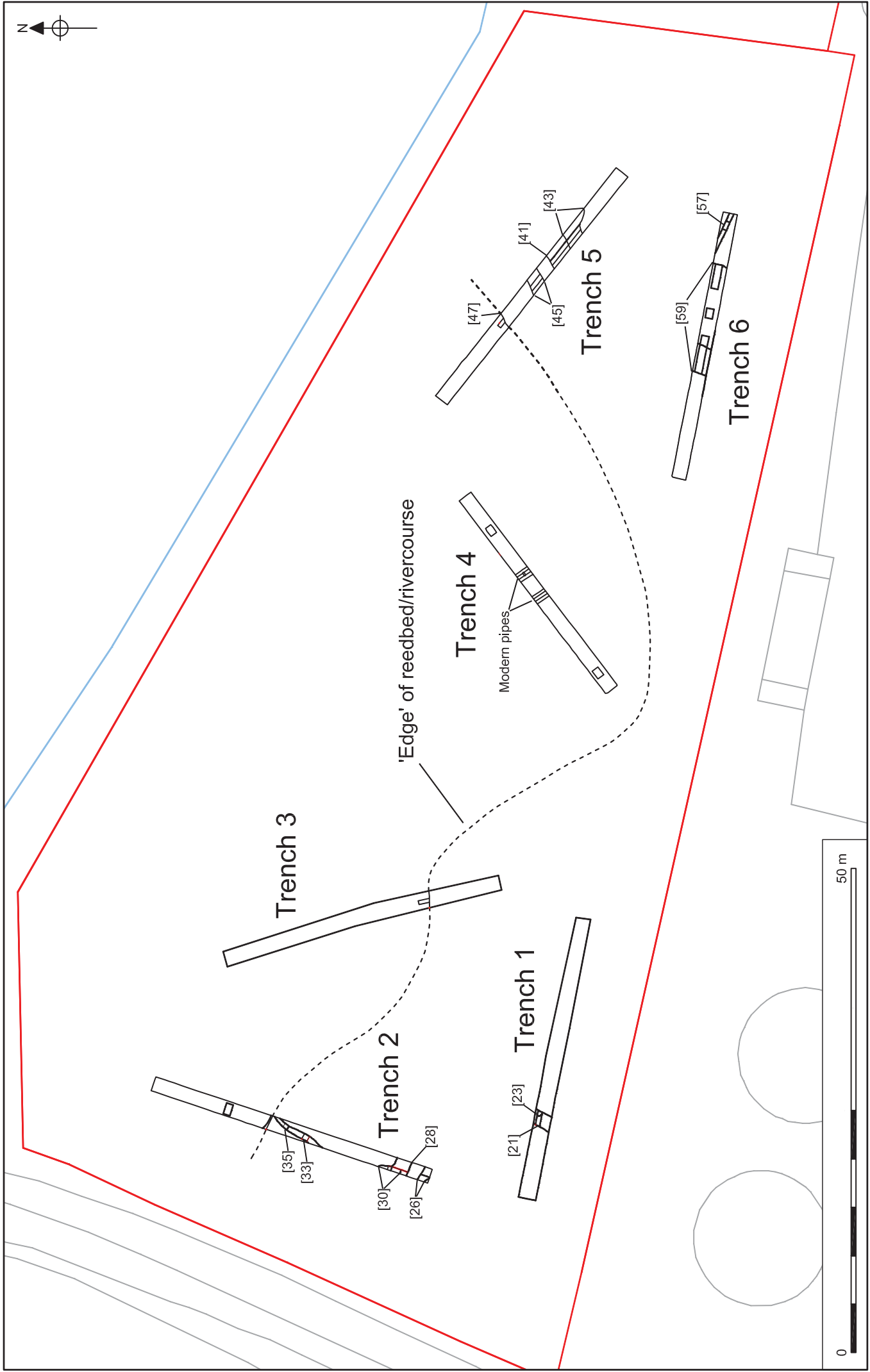


Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:500

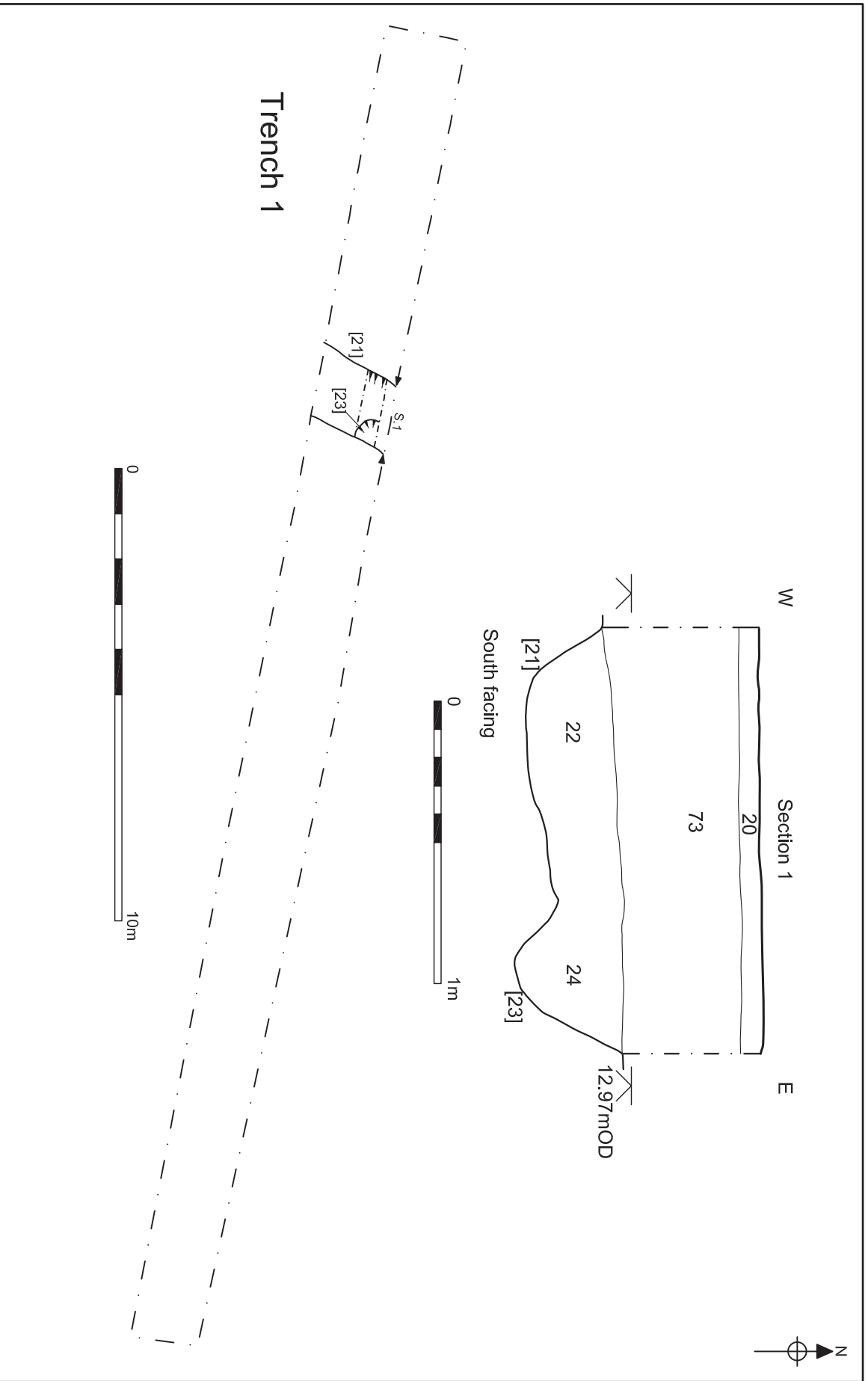


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:20

5.0 Results

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the western side of the site, oriented east–west along the northern boundary of the treatment works (Figs 2 and 3). It was excavated to a depth of 0.40m, at which the natural gravel was encountered. The natural (72) was a firm orangey-brown sandy silt, containing frequent small and medium, angled and sub-rounded flint gravels.

A narrow ditch (21) and possible post-hole (23) were revealed 7.50m from the western end of the trench (Fig. 3). The ditch was 1.50m wide, 0.32m deep and oriented north–south. The ditch contained a single fill (22) of firm, orangey-brown clayey sand, containing moderate flint. The small sub-circular depression or possible post-hole contained a single orangey-brown clayey sand fill (24) and moderate flint. There was no discernable relationship between the two features in the section. Part of the handle of a Grimston ware vessel was recovered from the ditch's fill.

Above this was subsoil (73). This was a 0.50m-thick mixed mid-brown sandy silt, containing frequent flint. Overlying this was topsoil (20), which was a 0.06m-thick layer of mid-brown silty sand, containing small sub-angular flints and roots.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was oriented north–south along the western edge of the site, parallel to the road on the other side of the hedge (Figs 2 and 4). It was excavated to a depth of 0.70m at the southern end, where the natural was encountered, and sloped to a depth of 1.20m at the northern end. The natural (72) for 2.50m northwards from the southern end of the trench, sloping gradually before becoming obscured by subsoil (25).

A small sondage was excavated in order to explore the deposits below the maximum trench depth of 1.20m (Fig. 4). The compact sandy gravel natural was revealed 0.60m below. A layer of mid-brownish-orange sandy silt (40) lay above the natural – this was 0.15m thick and waterlogged. Above this was a layer of black peaty material (39). This was 0.20m thick, waterlogged and contained preserved organic material, such as roots and twigs.

Ditch (26) was oriented east–west across the southern end of the trench. It was 0.75m wide and 0.26m deep, with a concave gully profile. Single ditch fill (27) was a mid-greyish-brown silty sand, containing a heavily corroded, possibly Roman coin.

Ditch (33) was oriented north-east–south-west, across the centre of the trench. It was 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill (22) of orangey-brown clayey sand, containing moderate flint.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was oriented north-west–south-east, almost parallel to Trench 2, but was angled slightly to avoid an underground drainage pipe (Figs 2 and 5). The natural gravels were encountered at a depth of 1.14m at the southern end. The natural continued for a further 6.50m to the north, where the trench became too deep to

follow the gradual descent of the natural. A small exploratory slot was excavated to demonstrate the continuation of this gradient and a further sondage was placed towards the northern end of the trench, in order to explore the deposits below (Fig. 5).

Above the natural was a black silty sand (65) containing moderate flint. This was 0.20m thick and had an 'organic' humic smell. Above this was a 0.38m-thick mid-brown alluvial silty sand deposit (64). Two corroded Roman coins were recovered from silt (65) – one dated from the 4th century and the other from the 2nd–early 3rd centuries.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was oriented north-east–south-west and was positioned to avoid the overhead power lines (Figs 2 and 6). It was excavated to a depth of 1.20, by which depth the natural gravels revealed in Trenches 1–3 were not reached. A sondage was excavated at either end of the trench in order to explore the deeper deposits.

In sondage 1, at the south-western end of the trench, the natural gravel was encountered at a depth of 1.80m (Fig. 6). Above this was a 0.11m thick, mid-reddish brown peaty silt (53), which was waterlogged. Above this was an alluvial deposit of light grey sandy silt (52), which contained occasional small stones and gravels. Overlying this was another deposit of mid-reddish brown peaty silt (51) 0.10m thick.

The layer above this was a 0.60m-thick, dark bluish-grey sandy silt, with a pungent organic aroma (50). The deposit was damp, heavy and contained only rare small flints. A small quantity of animal bone and pottery was recovered from this context.

The subsoil above this (49) was a mixed, mid-brown sandy silt, 0.50m thick and containing occasional small flints. The topsoil above (20) was 0.08m thick at this point.

No archaeological features were revealed, but two large modern pipes were uncovered, close together, running across the central section of the trench.

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located along the northern edge of the site, oriented north-west–south-east (Figs 2 and 7). It was excavated to a depth of 1.20m at which some natural gravels were encountered, sloping gradually towards the north-western end of the trench. Cut into the natural were three ditches in close experience, oriented north-east–south-west (Fig. 7). A slot excavated across these ditches revealed one slightly deeper ditch, with a possible shallower re-cut on one side and a separate ditch 2m to the north-west.

Shallow ditch (41) was 0.12m deep and linear with a flat base. This contained fill (42), a mid-dark brown silty sand containing moderate flint inclusions. Immediately to the east was ditch (43). This was 0.60m deep, 2.40m wide and was either a part of the same feature or a re-cut of ditch (41). This ditch was linear, with a concave base, and contained single fill (44) – a firm dark-brown silty sand, with frequent flint, but no finds. Ditch (45) was a separate feature – this was 0.30m deep and 1.60m wide, with a concave base. It contained a single fill (46), a firm dark-brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

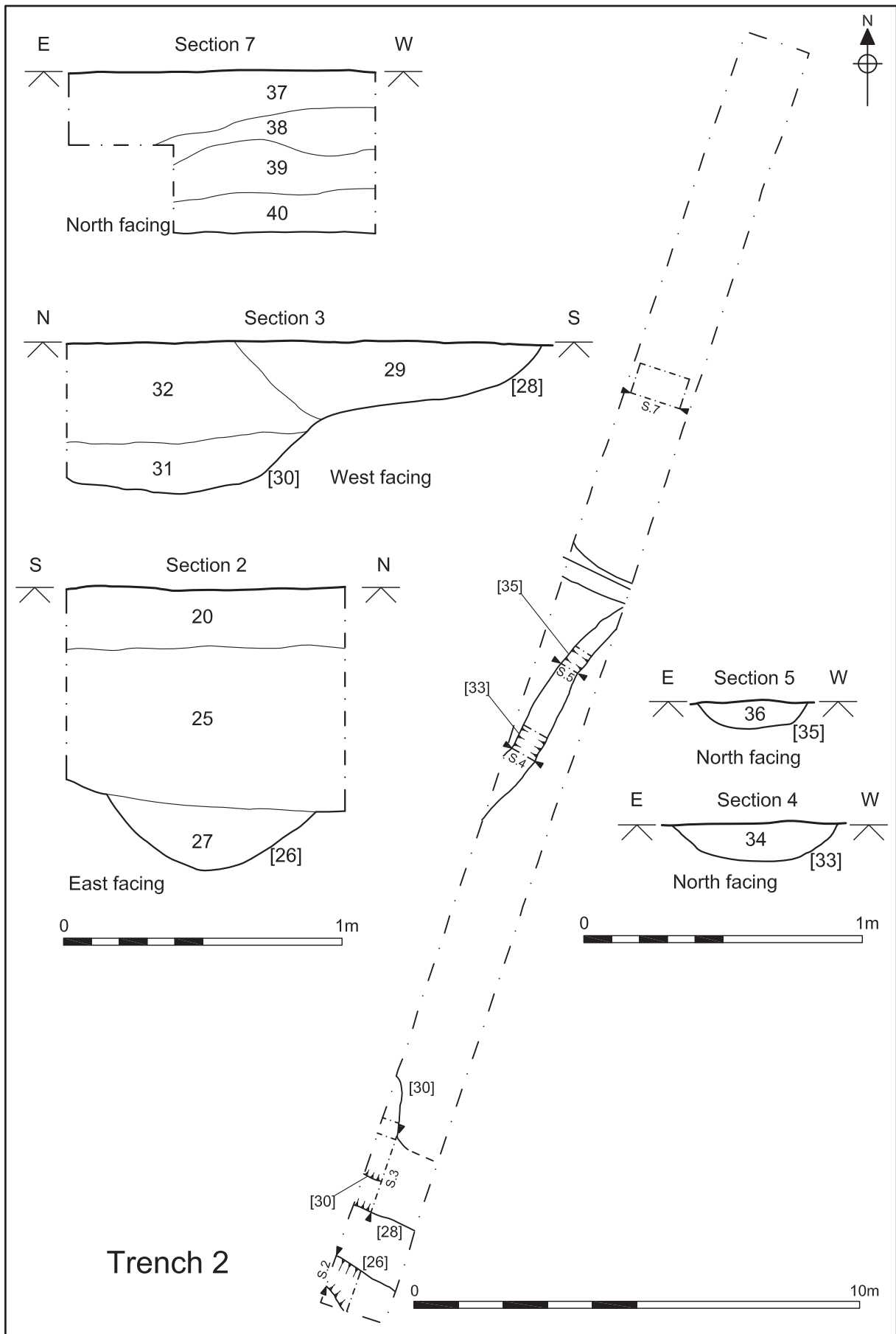


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:20

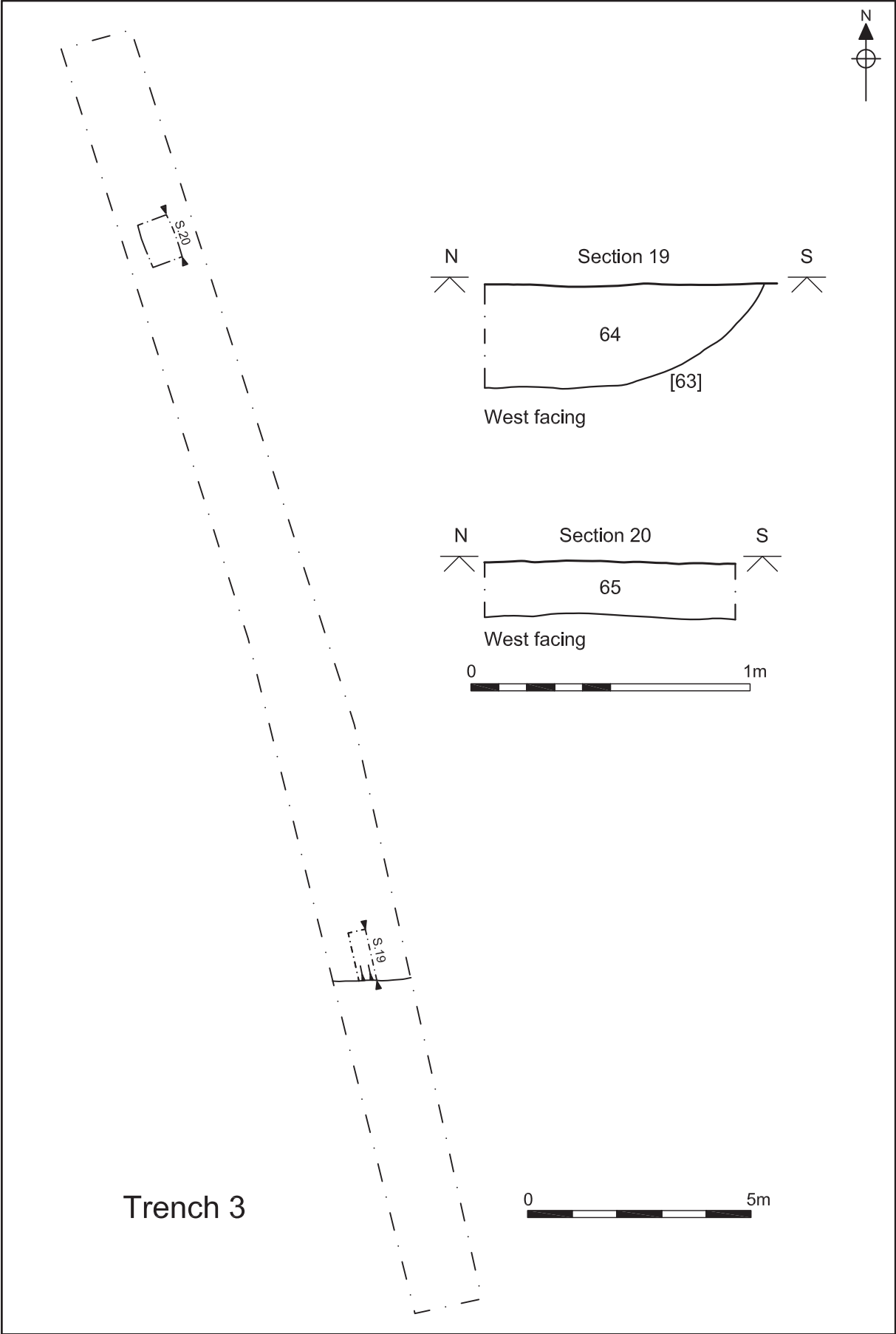


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:20

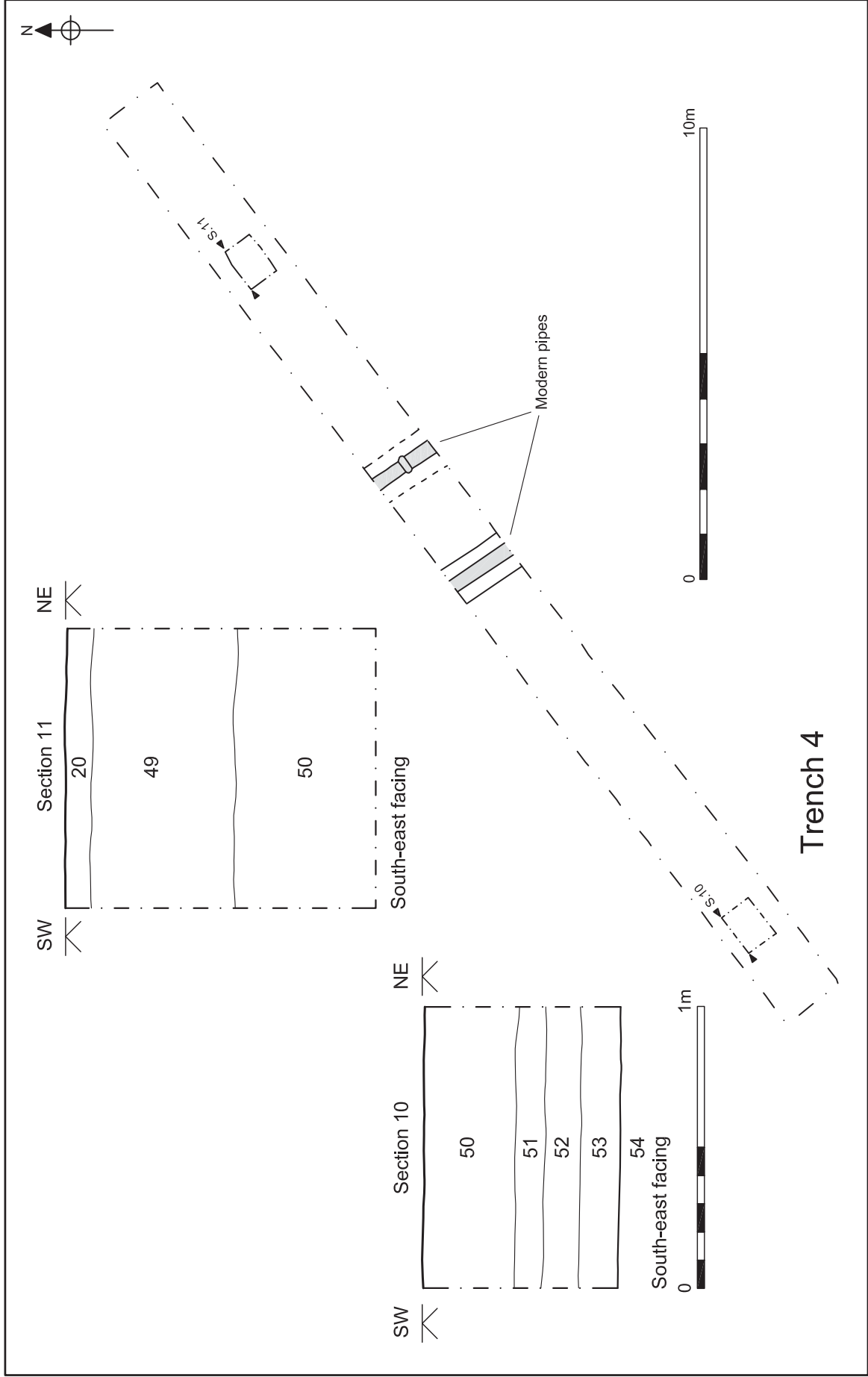


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:20

5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was oriented east–west and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m, where the natural gravel was encountered (Figs 2 and 8). A mixed subsoil (62) lay above this – a 0.50m-thick, mid-brown sandy silt containing occasional gravel and flint inclusions. The topsoil (20) was 0.12m thick in this area. A single narrow ditch and a wide spread of grey subsoil were also revealed. A section was excavated through the ditch and three investigative slots were excavated through the centre of the grey spread (Fig. 8).

Ditch (57) was linear, 0.15m deep and 0.60m wide. It had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The single fill (58) was a mid-brownish-grey sandy silt, containing occasional small flints.

Feature (59) appeared to be a wide spread of subsoil, with a possible ditch at the centre. It was 2.80m wide and up to 0.40m deep. The edges were gradual slopes, with a moderate break of slope to the western side. The base appeared to be flat.

Above the natural within this feature was deposit (61). This was 0.40m thick and consisted of a light yellowish-brown sandy silt, with occasional small gravels and flints. This filled the deeper area of the feature. Above this was (60), a 0.20m-thick greyish-brown sandy silt containing occasional small flints. This fill made up the upper part of the feature and filled the shallow areas to the edges. A number of Roman tiles, hypocaust/flue remains and pottery fragments were recovered from this deposit.

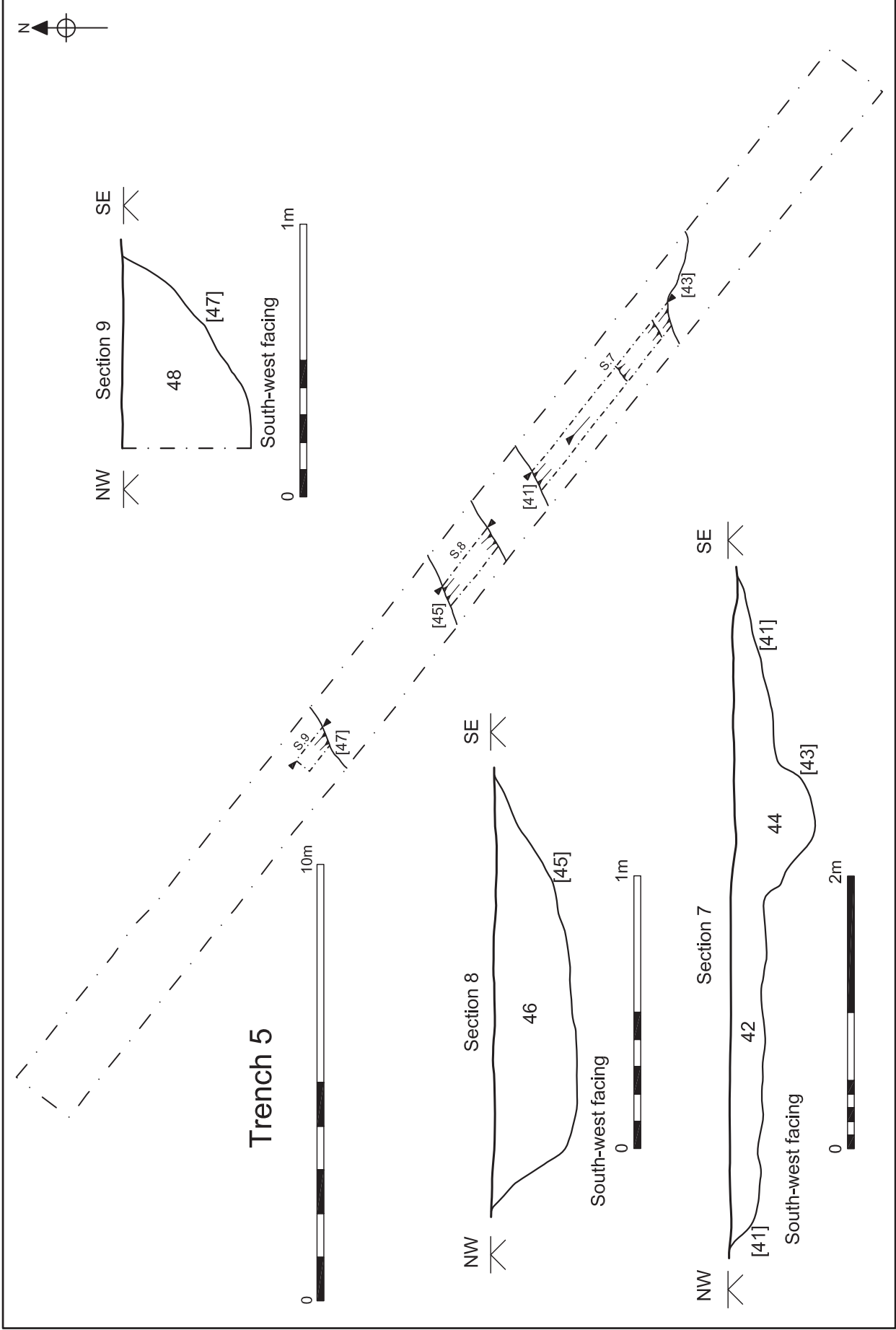


Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and sections. Scale 1:125, 1:40 and 1:20

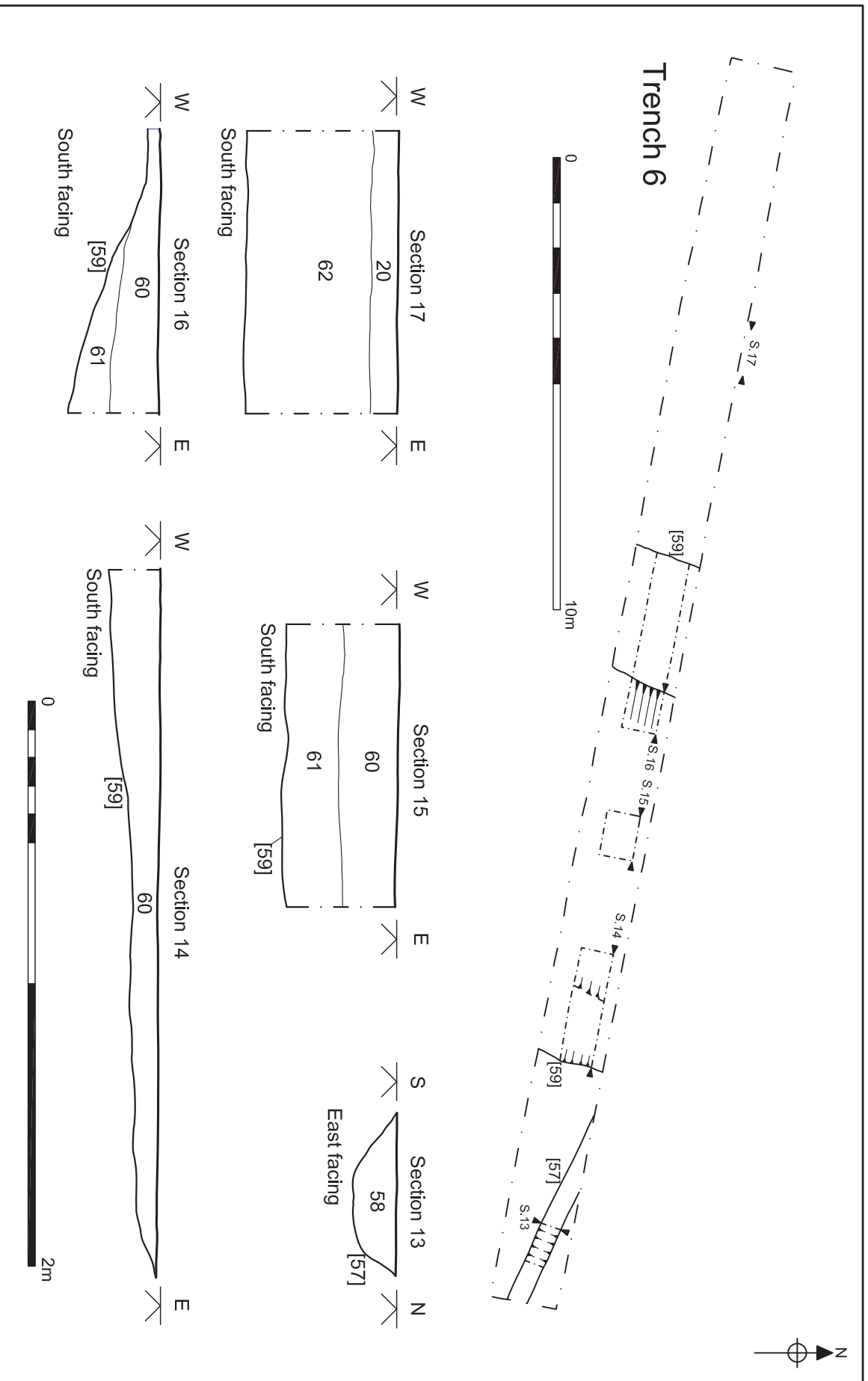


Figure 8. Trench 6, plans and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:20

6.0 The Finds

6.1 Roman Pottery

By Andrew Peachey

6.1.1 Introduction

The evaluation trenches recovered 37 sherds (1,170g) of Roman pottery (Table 1). The assemblage includes a single small group recovered from spread (60), but is otherwise very sparsely distributed. The assemblage is in a moderately to highly abraded condition.

Feature Type	Roman Pottery	
	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Ditches	6	117
Pits	1	6
Layers	22	563
Unstratified	8	484
<i>Total</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>1,170</i>

Table 1. Distribution of Roman pottery in feature types by sherd count and weight.

6.1.2 Methodology

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

6.1.3 Fabric Codes and Descriptions

RHZ SA	Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 39)
OXF RS	Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware mortaria (Young 2000; Tomber and Dore 1998, 176)
NAR RE	Nar Valley reduced ware (Andrews 1985, 89: fabric RW1; Peachey forthcoming: fabric NAR RE1)
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley region reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184)
GRS	Sandy grey wares
BAT AM2	Baetican (late) amphorae 2 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 85)

6.1.4 Commentary

The single small group of Roman pottery in spread (60) comprises 18 sherds (531g). The most common fabric, accounting for approximately half of the group, is NAR RE with sparse sherds of RHZ SA, OXF RS, GRS and WAT RE also present. The NAR RE sherds are derived from at least three vessels, including a shallow dish with a grooved rim (Andrews 1985: type 151) and two unidentified jars decorated with grooves and rustication respectively. Crucial to the dating of the group are the presence of a RHZ SA Drg. 31 dish and an OXF RS hemispherical bowl (Young 2000: type C55) that combined suggest a date in the mid-3rd century AD.

With the exception of a single small sherd of RHZ SA in layer (50) the remaining Roman pottery contained within layers or discrete features is entirely composed of reduced coarse wares (mainly GRS, but also including NAR RE and WAT RE). Cross-joining fragments from a generic Roman jar with a plain everted rim were present in ditch (26), but otherwise the pottery was limited to relatively small body sherds.

The unstratified finds recovered through metal-detecting followed a similar pattern, although Trenches 1 (70) and 2 (66) produced additional sherds of interest. Trench 1 (70) produced the handle stump from a BAT AM2 Dressel 20 amphora that would probably originally have been used to transport olive oil and would have been in circulation from the 1st–mid-3rd centuries. Trench 2 (66) produced a basal sherd from a RHZ SA Drg.31R dish that may have been imported from east Gaul from the late 2nd–mid-3rd centuries AD.

The general chronology of this assemblage appears to suggest that the pottery does not post-date the mid-3rd century AD, while the presence of NAR RE, OXF RS and RHZ SA suggests that the assemblage is not earlier than the late 2nd century AD. A much larger assemblage of similar character in terms of form, fabric and chronology has been recorded at Hockwold (Gurney 1986, 81). Although the sherds are relatively sparsely distributed and abraded they are of a relatively homogenous nature and may be derived, or relate to, the fringe of a settlement near to the excavated area.

6.2 Post-Roman pottery

By Sue Anderson

A total of fifteen sherds of pottery weighing 287g was collected from six contexts. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3b.

Feature	Context	Description	Fabric	Spot date
21	22	Ditch fill	UPG, GRIM	L.12th–14th c.
28	29	Ditch fill	EMW, GRCW	12th–13th c.
30	32	Pit fill	THET	10th–11th c.
	37	Floodplain deposit ?	EMW	11th–12th c.
	66	Tr2 MD finds	EMW, LMU, GRIM, YORK	13th c.
	67	Tr5 MD finds	ESMS	?Early Saxon

Table 2. Pottery types present by feature.

6.2.1 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 Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology 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 Access database.

6.2.2 Pottery by Period

6.2.2.1 Early Saxon

One body sherd from (67) was identified as probably Early Saxon. It was handmade in a black, medium sandy fabric. It is possible that it could be of Iron Age or even early medieval date.

6.2.2.2 Late Saxon

Three sherds of Thetford-type ware were recovered from (32). Two were abraded and in fabrics similar to Thetford-type wares from north Norfolk. One was more typical of Thetford itself.

6.2.2.3 Early Medieval

Five sherds of EMW were collected from three contexts. A simple everted jar rim and two body sherds came from (66) and there were body sherds in (29) and (37), although it is possible that the latter was Early Saxon. An abraded sherd of ?handmade medium sandy coarseware similar to Grimston coarseware was also found in (29).

6.2.2.4 Medieval

Five sherds were of medieval date. A large fragment of an LMU jar rim was found in (66) and was a transitional form of probable 13th-century date. Four glazed ware sherds were recovered. Two were recorded as 'Grimston-type' (22) and (66) although neither was typical of the fabric as they both contained moderate chalk; it is possible that these were Ely or Fenland products. One small, abraded green-glazed narrow strap handle was in a Yorkshire-type fabric (66) and another in a pale grey fabric (22) may be from north Norfolk or further afield.

6.2.3 Discussion

This small assemblage includes elements of ?Early Saxon, Late Saxon, early and high medieval date. Some of this material was recovered from sealed contexts and may indicate activity of these periods on the site, although it is equally possible that such small quantities reached the area via agricultural activity, such as manuring. The period groups are too small for further interpretation.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material.

By Sue Anderson

Fourteen fragments of CBM (11,246g) were collected from five contexts. The fragments were parts of twelve Roman tiles (Table 3). Of these, one was a flanged *tegula* (subsoil (62)), two were *imbrices* (spread (60) and subsoil (62)), two were box flue tiles (spread (60) and subsoil (62)), and three were *lydion* (subsoil (62)). The remaining four tiles were of uncertain type.

6.3.1 Methodology

The CBM was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Forms were identified with the aid of Brodrigg (1987). The presence of burning, combing, finger-marks and other surface treatments was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured and for flanged tegulae, the form of flange was noted and its width and external height were measured. Data was input into an Access database and a full catalogue is available in archive.

Fabric	Code	Flt	Imb	Box	Lyd	Rbt
Fine sandy, few other inclusions	FS		2			1
Fs, calcareous inclusions	FSC			2		
Fs, grog and poorly mixed clays	FSGX					3
Medium sandy, few other inclusions	MS			1		
Ms with clay pellets	MSCP				1	
Ms with flint	MSF				2	
Ms micaceous	MSM	1				
Ms with voids	MSV					1

Table 3. CBM quantities by fabric and form. Forms: FLT – flanged tegula; IMB – imbrex; box – box flue tile; ped – pedalis; RBT – Roman tile

Roofing material was represented by the flanged *tegula* and the *imbrices*. The *tegula* had a rectangular-section flange which measured 37mm by 24mm wide; the tile was 20mm thick. It was in a medium sandy micaceous fabric. Both imbrices were in fine sandy fabrics and were 15mm thick. One (60) was slightly corrugated.

The box flue tile from spread (60) had broad combing on one surface, with traces of pink lime mortar in the grooves. It was in a medium sandy fabric and was 15mm thick. The other box tile was in a fine sandy calcareous, buff-coloured fabric with slightly erratic combing on one surface and the remains of a circular cut-out on the side. It was slightly thicker at 22mm. The differences in fabrics and manufacture suggest that these two tiles were from different manufacturers; they may have come from different buildings or phases of the same structure. They suggest that there was probably a bathhouse or other heated structure in the vicinity of the site.

Three *lydion*, or possibly *pedales*, from subsoil (62) were represented by large fragments, which were complete either in width or in length. It is rare to find such complete examples, which may suggest that these had not travelled far from the structure in which they were used, or that they were deposited very soon after its demolition. Two fragments were complete in width and measured 252 x 39mm and 266 x 42mm, and the other was complete in length (322 x 35mm). This places them at the lower end of the size range for bricks of this type (Brodrigg 1987, 40). Two were in medium sandy fabrics with flint and sparse chalk and ferrous inclusions, and one was in a medium sandy fabric containing clay pellets. The latter was decorated with an arc of curving finger marks. Again this difference in fabrics may indicate two suppliers and/or two phases of building.

Of the four unidentified tiles, one was 37mm thick (pit fill (32)) and could be another *lydion* or *pedalis*, one from spread (60) was 16mm thick and may be a fragment of *imbrex* or flanged *tegula*, and two (MD finds (68)) were abraded and not measurable. One of the latter had a burnt surface and appeared to be worn on the underside, suggesting that it may have been reused later.

6.3.2 Discussion

The assemblage is small and therefore difficult to interpret, but it includes fragments which represent roofing, walling, and at least one hypocaust system. This would indicate that a substantial Roman structure stood somewhere in the vicinity. The size of the *lydion* fragments suggests that it was probably quite close to the excavated area.

6.4 Mortar

By Sarah Percival

Two small pieces of mortar weighing 19g were recovered from floodplain deposit (65). One largely formless piece in pale pinkish buff with swirls of white has a thumb or fingerprint on one surface and is made of a poorly mixed sandy mortar with occasional orange tile inclusions. The second piece is smaller and has no surviving surfaces. The presence of the small tile fragments is highly characteristic of *opus signinum* a concrete-like material used as a floor or wall covering during the Roman period.

6.5 Quern Stone

By Sarah Percival

Two pieces of quern stone weighing 5.509kg were found in two contexts, one as an unstratified surface find in Trench 3 (69) and the second within the subsoil (62). A small piece of quern in grey vesicular lava has one surviving surface with irregularly dressed furrows and is probably Romano-British. The second fragment is much larger with a diameter of c.600mm, is slightly domed with circular furrows on the grinding surface and is made from fine-grained millstone grit. The stone is probably the upper half of a pair of querns and is also likely to be Romano-British.

6.6 Flint

By Sarah Bates

Five struck flints were recovered from the site (Table 4). They include a small blade, a spall and three retouched pieces.

Context	Type	Quantity
27	Spall	1
60	Denticulate	1
66	Blade	1
66	Retouched flake	1
71	Piercer	1

Table 4. Flint by context.

There are two small squat thick flakes, one with a crudely retouched 'denticular' distal edge (60) and the other with one slightly retouched edge (66). There is also a small flake with its two sides retouched to its distal point, which was probably used as a piercer (71).

The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. It is not closely datable, but probably dates from the later prehistoric period (Later Neolithic to Bronze Age).

6.7 Faunal Remains

By Julie Curl

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine the range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and

any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context that was examined in more detail. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and analysis.

A total of 1.276kg of faunal remains, consisting of 34 pieces, was recovered from this site. Bone was produced from five pit and ditch fills and a further five unstratified contexts in Trenches 1–5. The bulk of the assemblage is in good condition, although fragmentary from butchering, gnawing and wear. Much of the bone was of a darker brown colour, which is characteristic of material that has lain in rich organic, waterlogged deposits.

Two cattle metatarsals from the pit fill (32) showed canid gnawing. Canid gnawing was also seen on a cattle radius in (66) and on a sheep/goat metatarsal in (69). With gnawing largely noted on the metapodials, it may be possible to suggest that they had been given deliberately to dogs as food or that this waste was simply scavenged.

Cattle are the dominant species in this assemblage, found in eight of the twelve contexts. Sheep/goat and pig were also identified. Most of the remains of the main domestic food species had been butchered. Most elements were from primary butchering and food waste, with some quality meat-bearing bones present.

A single adult equid molar was seen in (66) from Trench 2. A large canid metapodial was recorded from (69) in Trench 3; the size indicates a large breed of dog.

The bulk of the remains in this assemblage derive from butchering and food waste. The presence of a dog foot bone and the gnawing on several bones show dog activity and suggests waste was given to domestic or working dogs. This is a small assemblage, with few bones that could provide further information and there is little potential for further study.

6.8 The Small Finds

By Julia Huddle

Excluding the coins (see Appendix 10), ten small finds were recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5. Half of the small finds were recovered with a metal-detector from unstratified contexts (see Appendix 5).

6.8.1 Methodology

The material has been analysed in accordance with NAU Archaeology procedures with a complete catalogue of the finds produced for the archive. Objects are catalogued and discussed below by object date. Where possible objects are dated by parallels, but it has not been possible to date all of the items, such as a rod and sheet fragment from deposits with Roman pottery, a formless fragment from a context which produced Late Saxon pottery and an unidentified object (SF 15) from an unstratified context.

6.8.2 Material by period

6.8.2.1 Roman

Two hobnails, both unstratified from Trench 1, and a finger-ring (SF 8; 65) from Trench 3 date from the Roman period.

A heavily corroded Roman coin (SF 1) was recovered from the fill of ditch (26) in Trench 2. A 2nd–early 3rd century Sestertius or Dupondius (SF 5) was recovered from floodplain deposit (65) in Trench 3, as was an Urbs Roma of the House of Constantine, dating from 330–335 (SF 6). An unidentified 4th-century coin was recovered from floodplain deposit (37) in Trench 2 (SF 3), and a further three unstratified 4th-century coins were recovered from Trench 5 (SF 12, 13 and 14).

6.8.2.2 Late Saxon

A Late Saxon hooked tag is from a context also containing a Roman ring and Roman pottery (65). These garment hooks seem to have been in use from the 9th–11th centuries (Margeson 1995, 56).

6.8.2.3 Medieval

An unstratified part of a whittle-tang implement (SF 11), probably a knife, with a handle made up of discs threaded onto the tang with missing organic element around top third was discovered. It is comparable to one from London, the handle of which is made from threaded tin discs and missing organic elements, and dates from the early to mid-13th centuries (Cowgil *et al.* 1987, 78, fig. 54 no. 15).

An unstratified medieval penny of Edward I dating from 1300–10 (SF 10) was recovered with a metal-detector from Trench 2, context (66); an unstratified half-groat of Henry VI dating from 1422–27 (SF 16) was recovered from Trench 6, context (68).

6.8.2.4 Early post-medieval

One half of a double-looped buckle frame, decorated with a rosette on its outer edge and with lobes at the junction of bar and frame, is unstratified. This type dates from the early post-medieval period and there are examples from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 28, fig. 17 no. 174). The presence of black lacquer on this example (SF 19) is unusual, it being more commonly found on buckles with kidney-shaped frames and ornate buckle plates dating from the 15th–16th centuries (Margeson 1993, 25).

6.8.2.5 Undated

A copper-alloy object with oval-sectioned stem which appears to be broken at a hole and flattened into a triangular shape at the opposite end with stamped ring-and-dot decoration is unstratified. Its overall shape is reminiscent of styli, although these are larger and are rarely decorated at the flattened ends (erasers). A stylus from Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 118, fig. 49 no. 135) has incised zig-zag decoration on the eraser, but this too is much longer at 81mm than the Watton example, which is only 30mm. The presence of a hole at the end of the stem is also puzzling.

6.8.3 Discussion

This small assemblage comprising mostly dress accessories includes a Roman ring and two hobnails, a Late Saxon dress hook, a medieval implement handle, an early early-post medieval black-lacquered buckle, and an unidentified object. Material recovered from Roman contexts would indicate activity during this period. The Late Saxon hooked-tag may be intrusive here. A medieval and an early post-medieval object (both unstratified) were perhaps brought onto site via agricultural activities, such as manuring.

7.0 Conclusions

The levelling of the site during construction of the treatment works has altered the natural topography and disturbed the surface and subsoil across the evaluation area. It is still possible to gain some insight into the original landscape from the nature of the fields to either side of the site and from the deposits that remain undisturbed. From the lack of any surrounding bund, and the depth and mixed character of the topsoil and subsoil, it would seem that the original subsoil was removed from the upper half of the site and used to level the lower half. This would explain the mixed, level subsoil found within each trench, which deepens slightly towards the north, and the shallow depth of the topsoil.

The deposits found beneath the subsoil are consistent with those found on floodplains. The lower, alternating bands of peat and grey alluvial silt suggest phases of reed growth, flooding and re-growth. The thick, dark grey silt deposit (50) above these contained decaying waterlogged organic material, such as roots and reeds. This deposit may have formed as the result of a continuous period of silting. A noticeable 'edge' or break of slope was apparent in Trenches 2, 3 and 5, as the heavier, wetter silt deposits began. In Trench 4, this edge must occur higher up the slope, as no natural gravel was encountered at the same level as Trenches 1, 2 and 3. This would suggest an inlet of some kind, which gradually fell out of use, became silted up and filled with reeds. Alternatively, it may be an oxbow lake resulting from the slow migration of the river to the south.

The presence of a variety of modern field drains across the site indicates that in more recent times water management has been a recurring problem. This is also indicative of an area that was originally either permanently or seasonally flooded. The nature of the environmental landscape on this site is relevant to the interpretation of the archaeology revealed during the evaluation.

The features within Trenches 1, 5 and 6 provide clear evidence for a degree of Roman occupation close to or on the site. The ditches in Trench 5 seem to have been re-cut and all three lie parallel to the edge of the silted area described above. Ditches (26) and (28) appear to respect this edge as it appears in Trench 2, although ditch (33) to the north runs downslope into it, possibly for drainage.

Spread (60) in Trench 6 contained a significant quantity of Roman building material. The type of tiles and the inclusion of box flue fragments indicate a heated building or a possible bathhouse. The larger *lydion* fragments suggest that this structure would have been fairly close by. A bathhouse would have required a convenient reliable source of water and the proximity of the river, with the addition of a possible inlet, would have made this an ideal location for a building of this kind. The differences between the tiles imply two buildings or possibly a single two-phase structure. The Roman pottery and coins suggest that this does not post-date the mid-3rd century AD and is not earlier than the late 2nd century AD.

The small quantity of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, and the ditch and post-hole within Trench 1, may indicate activity of these periods on the site. It is possible that these few finds were introduced through other means, such as agricultural processes. These finds provide some evidence for land-use in the vicinity of the church during this period.

Any further work in this area would have to take into consideration the quantity and type of the Roman building material recovered. The fort to the north, the Peddar's Way to the east and the access to the river make this area an ideal location for a settlement, and the nature of the recovered artefacts suggests that a settlement existed in close proximity to the site.

The southern half of the slope, particularly around Trench 6, contained significant archaeological remains at a depth of 0.52m. It is possible that spread (60) was a small part of a more extensive feature. Further work would be required to confirm this and might reveal evidence for the suggested structure.

Further recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Period
20	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern
21	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
22	Deposit	Fill of (21)	Medieval
23	Cut	Post-hole	Medieval
24	Deposit	Fill of (23)	Medieval
25	Deposit	Mixed subsoil	–
26	Cut	Ditch	Roman
27	Deposit	Fill of (26)	Roman
28	Cut	Ditch	–
29	Deposit	Fill of (28)	–
30	Cut	Pit	–
31	Deposit	Fill of (30)	–
32	Deposit	Fill of (30)	–
33	Cut	Ditch	–
34	Deposit	Fill of (33)	–
35	Cut	Ditch	–
36	Deposit	Fill of (35)	–
37	Deposit	?Floodplain deposit	–
38	Deposit	Silt and Peat	–
39	Deposit	Floodplain deposit	–
40	Deposit	Floodplain deposit	–
41	Cut	Ditch	Roman
42	Deposit	Fill of (41)	Roman
43	Cut	Ditch	Roman
44	Deposit	Fill of (43)	Roman
45	Cut	Ditch	Roman
46	Deposit	Fill of (45)	Roman
47	Cut	Edge of floodplain	–
48	Deposit	Floodplain deposit	–
49	Deposit	Subsoil	–
50	Deposit	Grey silt	–
51	Deposit	Peaty silt	–
52	Deposit	Grey silty alluvium	–
53	Deposit	Peaty silt	–
54	Deposit	Grey silt natural	–
55	Deposit	Peaty deposit	–
56	Deposit	Grey silt	–
57	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
58	Deposit	Fill of (57)	Unknown
59	Cut	Feature/Spread	Roman
60	Deposit	Fill of (59)	Roman
61	Deposit	Fill of (59)	Roman
62	Deposit	Subsoil	Modern

Context	Category	Description	Period
63	Cut	Floodplain profile	–
64	Deposit	Fill of (63)	–
65	Deposit	Floodplain deposit	–
66	U/S	Tr2 MD finds	–
67	U/S	Tr5 MD finds	–
68	U/S	Tr6 MD finds	–
69	U/S	Tr3 MD finds	–
70	U/S	Tr1 MD finds	–
71	U/S	Tr4 MD finds	–
72	Deposit	Natural	–
73	Deposit	Subsoil	Post-medieval

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditch	4
Roman (AD 42 to 409)	Ditch	1
	Pit	1
	Feature/spread	1
Medieval (AD 1066 to 1539)	Ditch	3
	Post-hole	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
22	Pottery	2	39	Medieval
22	Animal bone	–	154	Undiagnostic
27	Pottery	3	59	Roman
27	Pottery	1	33	Medieval
27	Flint – worked	1	–	Prehistoric
27	Animal bone	–	49	Undiagnostic
29	Pottery	3	43	Medieval
29	Animal bone	–	19	Undiagnostic
32	Pottery	3	18	Roman
32	Ceramic Building Material	2	82	Undiagnostic
32	Animal bone	–	356	Undiagnostic
37	Pottery	1	22	Saxon
42	Pottery	1	18	Roman
48	Pottery	1	7	Roman
50	Pottery	1	3	Roman
50	Animal bone	–	118	Undiagnostic
60	Pottery	18	542	Roman
60	Ceramic Building Material	2	175	Roman
60	Ceramic Building Material	1	78	Undiagnostic
60	Flint – worked	1	–	Prehistoric
62	Ceramic Building Material	7	10,880	Roman

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
65	Pottery	1	13	Roman
65	Pottery	1	7	Medieval
65	Fired Clay	2	19	Undiagnostic
66	Pottery	4	140	Roman
66	Pottery	4	56	Medieval
66	Flint – worked	2	–	Prehistoric
66	Animal bone	–	223	Undiagnostic
67	Pottery	1	15	Saxon
67	Pottery	1	4	Medieval
67	Animal bone	–	73	Undiagnostic
68	Pottery	2	20	Medieval
68	Ceramic Building Material	2	133	Roman
69	Animal bone	–	151	Undiagnostic
70	Pottery	1	341	Roman
70	Animal bone	–	17	Undiagnostic
71	Pottery	2	66	Roman
71	Flint – worked	1	–	Prehistoric
71	Animal bone	–	116	Undiagnostic

Appendix 2b: NHER Finds Summary Table

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Animal Bone	–
	CBM	3
	Fired Clay	2
	Lava Quern	1
	Stone Quern	1
	Coin	1
Prehistoric (500000 BC to AD 42)	Flint	5
Roman (AD 42 to 409)	Pottery	34
	Finger Ring	1
	CBM	11
	Copper-alloy Buckle	1
	Tack	1
	?Stud Hobnail	2
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1065)	Coin	6
	Pottery	2
	Hooked tag	1
Medieval (AD 1066 to 1539)	Pottery	14
	Coin	2

Appendix 3a: Roman Pottery

Feature	Layer	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Total		RHZ SA		OXF RS		GRS		NAR RE1		WAT RE		BAT AM2	
					F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W		
26	27	2	Ditch	L2–4th c. AD	4	90					3	58	1	32				
28	29	2	Ditch		1	9					1	9						
30	32	2	Pit	Med	1	6					1	6						
41	42	5	Ditch	Roman	1	18									1	18		
	48	5	Floodplain deposit	Roman	1	7					1	7						
	50	6	Deposit (grey silt)	L2–mid-3rd c. AD	1	6	1	6										
59	60	6	Spread	Mid-3rd c. AD	18	531	3	49	1	22	2	86	10	363	2	11		
	65	3	Floodplain deposit	Roman	2	19					2	19						
	66	2	US: MD finds	L2–mid-3rd c. AD	2	52	1	37			1	15						
	67	5	US: MD finds	Roman	1	5					1	5						
	68	6	US: MD finds	Roman	2	21					1	9	1	12				
	70	1	US: MD finds	Roman	1	340											1	340
	71	4	US: MD finds	Roman	2	66					2	66						
<i>Total</i>					37	1170	5	92	1	22	15	280	12	407	3	29	1	340

Appendix 3b: Post-Roman Pottery

Notes: Rim: BD – beaded; TR – triangular; TH – thickened; S – simple; EV – everted.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Spot date
22	GRIM	Jug	TRBD	1	46	L.12th–14th c.
22	UPG	Jug		1	12	L.12th–14th c.
29	EMW			1	10	11th–12th c.
29	GRCW			1	21	11th–mid-13th c.
32	THET			3	19	10th–11th c.
37	EMW			1	23	11th–12th c.
66	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	6	11th–12th c.
66	EMW			2	6	11th–12th c.
66	LMU	Jar	THEV	1	80	13th c.
66	GRIM			1	39	L.12th–14th c.
66	YORK	Jug		1	10	Medieval
67	ESMS			1	15	Early Saxon

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt(g)	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Comments	Ddate
32	fsgx	RBT	2	82				37		=1 tile	Roman
60	fs	IMB	1	63				15			Roman
60	fs	RBT	1	78				16		Or IMB	Roman
60	ms	BOX	1	111				15	Thin pink	Broad combing	Roman
62	fsc	BOX	2	486				22		Combed on one side, circular cut out	Roman
62	fs	IMB	1	69				15			Roman
62	msm	FLT	1	171				20		Flh 37, flw 24, rectangular section	Roman
62	mscp	LYD	1	2875			252	39		Curving finger marks	Roman
62	msf	LYD	1	3399			266	42			Roman
62	msf	LYD	1	3779		322		35		Contains occ chalk & Fe	Roman
68	msv	RBT	1	26	+						Roman
68	fsgx	RBT	1	107	+					Burnt on one surface, other worn/abraded	Roman
<i>Total</i>			14	11246							

Appendix 5: Mortar

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Context Description
65	Fired Clay	2	19	Floodplain deposit

Appendix 6: Quern stone

SF No.	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Context Description
20	69	Lava	1	859	Quern fragment	U/S Trench 3
21	62	Stone	1	4,650	Quern fragment	Subsoil
<i>Total</i>			2	5,509		

Appendix 7: Flint

HER	Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Burnt	Non-str.	Comment
4697	27	flak	Spall	1	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	
4697	60	dent	Denticulate	1	1	0	0	0		Some	0	0	0	sm squat thick hh with coarse ret on its distal edge
4697	66	blad	Blade	1	0	0	0	1	Quite		1	0	0	V sm, prox missing
4697	66	retf	Retouched flake	1	1	1	0	0		Slight	0	0	0	Sm thick qu squat hh, smooth pebb type cortex
4697	71	pecr	Piercer	1	1	0	0	0		Some	0	0	0	Sm, slight ret of both edges to dist point

Appendix 8: Faunal Remains

Ctxt	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Butchering	Type	Comments
22	3	154	Cattle	2	Juvenile	Cut/Chopped	Range	Metatarsal, scapula
22			Mammal	1		Butchered		
27	1	49	Cattle	1	Juvenile	Butchered	Prim	Mandible condyle
29	1	19	Sheep/Goat	1	Juvenile			
32	4	356	Cattle	2	Adult		Prim	2 metatarsals, both have canid gnawing
32			Mammal	2				Mandible fragments
50	1	118	Cattle	1				
66	6	223	Cattle	2	Adult	Butchered	Range	Radius, mandible fragment, radius gnawed
66			Pig	1	Juvenile			Metapodial
66			Equid	1	Adult			Molar, well worn
66			Mammal	2				
67	2	73	Cattle	1		Butchered	Sec	Radius
67			Pig	1	Juvenile	Butchered	Prim	Mandible fragment, little wear on new teeth
69	12	151	Cattle	1	Adult	Cut/Chopped	Prim	Proximal metatarsal
69			Sheep/Goat	4	Adult	Butchered	Range	Tibia, radius, molar, gnawed metatarsal
69			Pig	3	Juvenile	Butchered	Prim	Upper jaw fragments
69			Dog	1	Adult			Large robust metapodial, v. large dog
69			Mammal	3				
70	1	17	Mammal	1	Adult	Butchered	Prim	Mandible condyle, probably cattle
71	3	116	Cattle	2	Adult	Butchered	Range	Scapula, radius
71			Mammal	1				Tooth fragment from organic deposit

Appendix 9: Small Finds

SF No.	Context	Material	Qty	Description	Period
1	27	?Copper alloy	1	?Coin	
2	27	Iron	1	Rod fragment	
3	37	?Copper alloy	1	?Coin	
4	37	Iron	1	Undiagnostic	
5	65	Copper alloy	1	Coin	Roman
6	65	?Copper alloy	1	?Coin	
7	65	Copper alloy	1	Hooked tag	?Saxon
8	65	Copper alloy	1	Finger ring	
9	65	Copper alloy	1	Strip	
10	66	Silver	1	Coin	Medieval
11	66	Iron	1	Rod fragment	
12	67	Copper alloy	1	Coin	
13	67	Copper alloy	1	Coin	
14	67	Copper alloy	1	Coin	
15	67	Copper alloy	1	Undiagnostic	
16	68	Silver	1	Coin	Medieval
17	70	Iron	1	Stud ?hobnail	?Roman
18	70	Iron	1	Stud ?hobnail	?Roman
-	70	Iron	1	Tack	
19	71	Copper alloy	1	Buckle	
20	69	Lava	1	Quern fragment	
21	62	Stone	1	Quern fragment	

Appendix 10: Coin Assemblage

Small Find Number	1	Context Number	27
State	Not Known		
Ruler	Not known		
Denomination	Not Known		
Date	Not Known		
Mint/Moneyer	Not Known		
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	Not Known		
Obverse	Not Known		
Reverse Legend	Not Known		
Reverse	Not Known		
Coin Description	Heavily corroded coin fragment? Roman?		
Diameter	9.3mm x 10.9mm		
Weight	1.03gm		
Reference			

Small Find Number	3	Context Number	37
State	Rome		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	AE3		
Date	4th century. Possibly early rather than later.		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper Alloy?		
Obverse Legend	Not Known		
Obverse	Not Known		
Reverse Legend	Not Known		
Reverse	Victory advancing		
Coin Description	Encrusted on both the obverse and reverse. Victory only apparent on the X-ray.		
Diameter	17mm		
Weight	4.60gm		
Reference	RIC Vol VIII		

Small Find Number	5	Context Number	65
State	Rome		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	Sestertius/Dupondius?		
Date	2nd–early 3rd century		
Mint/Moneyer			
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Illegible		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Figure standing left		
Coin Description	Very corroded with edge damage. Little or no detail can be made out and the X-ray is blank		
Diameter	29.1mm x 26.3mm		
Weight	15.39gm		
Reference	RIC		

Small Find Number	6	Context Number	65
State	Rome		
Ruler	House of Constantine		
Denomination	Urbs Roma		
Date	330–335		
Mint/Moneyer	Not Known		
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Helmeted Head right		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Wolf and twins		
Coin Description	Heavily encrusted on both sides. Identification made from X-ray		
Diameter	16.1mm		
Weight	4.71gm		
Reference	Carson et al: LRBC Pt I, 1989		

Small Find Number	10	Context Number	66
State	Medieval		
Ruler	Edward I 1272–1307		
Denomination	Penny type 10cf		
Date	1300–1310		
Mint/Moneyer	London		
Metal	Silver		
Obverse Legend	+EDWAR ANGL DNS hYB		
Obverse	Crowned bust facing		
Reverse Legend	CIVI-TAS-LON-DON		
Reverse	Long cross with three pellets in each angle		
Coin Description	Some wear, otherwise in good condition		
Diameter	17.5mm		
Weight	1.39gm		
Reference	Withers: The Pennies of Edward I and II, 2006		

Small Find Number	12	Context Number	67
State	Rome?		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	AE4?		
Date	4th Century?		
Mint/Moneyer	Not Known		
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Head right?		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Illegible		
Coin Description	Completely encrusted on both sides. No detail on X-ray. Size lends itself to a 4th century AE4.		
Diameter	14.8mm x 13.8mm		
Weight	1.49gm		

Small Find Number	13	Context Number	67
State	Rome?		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	AE4		
Date	4th Century?		
Mint/Moneyer	Not Known		
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Illegible		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Illegible		
Coin Description	Completely encrusted on both sides. X-ray shows no detail. Size lends itself to 4th century AE4.		
Diameter	12.8mm		
Weight	1.51gm		
Reference	RIC		

Small Find Number	14	Context Number	67
State	Rome?		
Ruler	Not Known		
Denomination	AE4?		
Date	4th Century		
Mint/Moneyer	Not Known		
Metal	Copper Alloy		
Obverse Legend	Illegible		
Obverse	Illegible		
Reverse Legend	Illegible		
Reverse	Illegible		
Coin Description	Encrusted on both sides. Worn. X-ray shows no detail. Size lends itself to 4th century AE4.		
Diameter	13mm		
Weight	0.83gm		
Reference	RIC		

Small Find Number	16	Context Number	68
State	Medieval		
Ruler	Henry VI first reign 1422–1461		
Denomination	Half-groat		
Date	1422–1427		
Mint/Moneyer	Calais		
Metal	Silver		
Obverse Legend	HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FR		
Obverse	Crowned bust within tressure. Annulets at neck		
Reverse Legend	POSVI-DEVM-ADIVT-ORE M		
Reverse	Long cross with three pellets in angles. Annulets in first an third angle.		
Coin Description	Worn and bent.		
Diameter	21.8mm		
Weight	1.83gm		
Reference	North: EHC Vol II		