A P S

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH CAISTER-ON-SEA NORFOLK (8683CBY)

Work Undertaken For
Reverend T. Thompson

September 2005

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons)

National Grid Reference: TG 5198 1228

A.P.S. Report No. **04/05**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Quality Control

Holy Trinity Church
Caister-on-Sea
Norfolk
(8683CBY)

Project Coordinator	Mark Williams
Site Team	Rachael Hall, Matt Bentley and Tom Lovekin
Illustration	Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst	Rachael Hall

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Mark Williams Mark Williams	Tom Lane
Date: 23/09/05	Date: 23/09/05

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring and excavation was undertaken at Holy Trinity Church, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk, during the ground works associated with the construction of a kitchen and toilet block extending from the northern wall of the church. Further archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of the associated drains and soakaways.

The site lies within an area of considerable archaeological interest, with the excavated remains of a Roman Shore Fort lying to the west, and further evidence of Roman activity in the form of ditches immediately to the south. Furthermore Saxon burials have been identified nearby suggesting the possible presence of a Middle Saxon church.

The excavations immediately to the north of the church identified significant Romano-British features in the form of a pit and curvilinear ditch. Both of these features contained large amounts of unworn grey mortaria pottery, suggesting the presence of kiln nearby. To date the site is the first to provide evidence of the manufacture source of grey mortaria in Britain, and is thus of national importance. The identification of this pottery may also have implications regarding the chronology and establishment of the nearby Roman fort.

The foundation trench for the northern wall of Holy Trinity Church was exposed during the excavation, along with a substantial number of 19th century burials Subsequent archaeological monitoring undertaken during the excavation of service trenches associated with the new structure identified further 19th century burials and brick vault along with redeposited Romano-British material.

All human remains identified during the archaeological works and monitoring were reinterred within the grounds of Holy Trinity Church, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, *"a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design"* (IFA 1999b).

2.2 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief . is defined as *"a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed."* (IFA 1999).

2.3 Planning Background

A planning application for an extension to Holy Trinity Church, Caister-on Sea was submitted to Great Yarmouth Borough Council (Planning Ref. 06/01/0492/F). Planning permission was granted subject to a condition comprising archaeological excavation of the extension and monitoring of the associated drainage works.

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by the Reverend Tim Thompson to undertake the Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, a Specification produced by Archaeological Project Services (Appendices 1 and 2) and the appropriate Institute of Field Archaeologists' standards and guidance notes (IFA 1999a; 1999b).

The excavation took place between 2nd -6th August 2004, with subsequent monitoring of the drains taking place between 21st-24th and 27th September and 11th October 2004.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Caister-on-Sea is located on the east coast of Norfolk just north of the river Bure. The church lies on a level block of land at *c.*9.5m OD.

The site is at the junction of two soil types. In the south are Newchurch 2 Association, pelo-calcareous alluvial gleys on stoneless, clayey marine alluvium. In the northern part of the area are Wick 2 Association typical brown earth soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 263; 346). These upper soils lie on the Norwich Brickearth, a till deposited during the Anglian glaciation (Funnell 1994, 14).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, dominated by the Roman fort that lies 200m to the northwest.

The earliest archaeological evidence recorded in the immediate vicinity is of Neolithic date (4500 - 2250 BC). A flint arrowhead of this period was found during excavations at the fort site and other worked flints have been found further to the west. An Early Bronze Age (2250 - 1500 BC) pottery rim sherd was also recovered during the fort excavations (Darling and Gurney 1993, 6).

Late Bronze Age (1500 - 800 BC) activity is represented by a hoard of four Irish gold bracelets discovered at Belstead Avenue *c.*250m west of the site in 1955 (*ibid.*; Clarke 1960, 90). Pottery from the fort excavations and metalwork found during the 19th century have been tentatively identified as being of Iron Age (800 - 43AD) date. However, no unequivocal evidence of this period has been recorded in the vicinity of the present site. (Darling and Gurney 1993, 6).

An enclosure dating from the mid-1st century was identified during the construction of the Caister by-pass, *c.*700m west of the site. This represents the earliest Romano-British (43 - 410AD) evidence from Caister-on-Sea.

Caister Roman fort, which lies 300m northwest of the site, was constructed on previously unoccupied ground in the early 3rd century AD. The site may well be equated with the place-name *Gariannonum*. The fort commanded a defensive position on the southeast side of the island of Flegg, overlooking the Yare estuary. In the later 3rd century its defensive position was complemented by the construction of a second fort at Burgh Castle on the south side of the estuary.

Excavations at the fort, principally in its southwest corner, established its chronology, showing it functioned through to the late 4th century. Evidence of cavalry troops and apparently domestic activity was also recorded (Darling and Gurney 1993).

Previously recorded Romano-British evidence from the immediate vicinity of the evaluation site is less comprehensive. A ditch containing 3rd century pottery, oyster shell and bone has been recorded at the cemetery to the northeast of the site. Immediately north of Norwich Road, less than 30m from the site, a mosaic floor was reputedly found in the garden of Church

Cottage. However, it was buried without any recording and the details of the find have never been confirmed. Isolated finds have also been recorded, with an unidentified Romano-British coin found to the southwest of the site on West Road. Adjacent to the site, on the High Street, an undated but possibly Roman cobbled surface has been recorded.

Earlier trial trenching at the site identified three Roman ditches and a timber lined well. With excavations at the adjacent Lidl's site identifying Romano-British and earlier activity (Albone, 2001b)

A significant amount of Middle Saxon (650 - 850 AD) evidence has been recorded at Caister. The interior of the fort appeared to have been occupied during this period with finds including pottery and coins. Immediately south of the fort was a large inhumation cemetery that remained in use from the 8th to mid - 11th centuries (Darling and Gurney 1993, 6). The evidence for a large Middle Saxon population at Caister is taken as indicating that it may be the site of Fursa's monastery of *Cnobheresburg* recorded by Bede (*ibid.*, xvii).

The settlement is recorded in the Domesday Survey as *Castre* when land was held there by King William and St. Benedict's monastery at Holme. Prior to the Norman Conquest, the King's manor had been held by 80 freemen. Recorded among the holdings of the King and St. Benedicts' were ½ mill, 45 salt-houses and 9½ half acres of meadow (Morris 1984, 1.201; 17.63).

The medieval church of the Holy Trinity is located just north of the site on Norwich Road. The earliest surviving part is the nave, which dates from the early 13th century (Pevsner and Watson, 1997, 424). Despite the proximity of the church, evidence of the medieval settlement is lacking. However, pits containing medieval pottery were identified during an evaluation at number 3 West Road, immediately to the south of the site (Penn 1993).

Caister remained a small fishing village and harbour throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, with only a single vessel recorded in a survey of 1580 (Rutledge 1994, 78). From the start of the 20th century it began to develop as a resort, undergoing massive expansion during the 1960s (Pevsner and Watson, 1997, 425).

3. AIMS

The aims of the excavation and archaeological monitoring were to:

- to determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
- to determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
- to establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.
- to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
- to identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

4.1 Archaeological Monitoring

The excavation of an area 7.5m x 6m was undertaken to the north of the church (Fig 3). In the first instance the modern banking material was removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological

supervision, with subsequent hand excavation taking place once archaeological levels were reached.

All groundworks associated with the provision of services to the new extension were monitored archaeologically, these included the construction of manholes and drains.

Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation and archaeological monitoring was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the excavation and the subsequent archaeological monitoring are discussed together.

Five phases of deposits were identified during the archaeological investigations:

Phase 1: Natural deposits
Phase 2: Romano-British deposits (2nd century AD)
Phase 3: Construction of Church
Phase 4: 19th century deposits and burials
Phase 5: Modern deposits

Archaeological context are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

(Figures 3 and 6)
The earliest deposit encountered within the excavated area and the services trenches was natural reddish brown sand (030) and (057) at *c.*7.08m OD. Within the Service trench located between MO1 and MO2, overlying (030) was a 0.15m thick transformation layer (031), comprising yellowish brown sand was identified. This was sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of reddish brown silty sand (032).

5.3 Phase 2: Romano-British deposits (2nd century AD)

(Figures 3, 4 and 5)
Identified within the excavation area to the north of the church were two Romano-British features both of which contained significant pottery assemblages.

Cutting northwest-southeast across the excavation area was curvilinear ditch [026]=[023]. The profile of the ditch seen to change from a broad flat-base [026], to a steep sided cut that tapered to a rounded base [023]. Two fills comprising mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt (027) containing burnt clay and charcoal and light yellowish brown clayey sand (028) were contained within the northernmost excavated segment of the ditch. The fill identified within the southern excavated section of

ditch consisted of mottled black and reddish brown silty sand (028). Several fragments of fired clay were retrieved from fill (027); one such fragment is believed to be daub (Appendix 3).

Located in the northern half of the excavation area was [017], a sub-circular steep sided, flat-based pit, measuring 1.03m x 1.30 wide x 0.38m deep. The pit contained a single fill of red sandy silt (016), containing a fragment of Spilsby Sandstone quern and Mayen lava quern (Appendix 3).

The two features ([016] and [026]) appear to be contemporary, with the surface of the pit [016] abutting the northerneastern edge of ditch [026]. A large amount of grey mortaria was retrieved from both the fills of the ditch and the pit (Appendix 4). This is discussed in detail below.

5.4 Phase 3: Construction of Church deposits

(Figures 5 and 6)
Identified along the southeastern edge of the excavation area, and aligned parallel to the Northern Nave wall of Holy Trinity, was foundation trench [022]. Where exposed the trench measured 1.70m+ wide x 0.45m deep and was filled by light brownish grey silty sand (024). A residual fragment of Romano-British brick was retrieved from the fill of the foundation trench along with a medieval-post medieval brick fragment.

5.5 Phase 4: 19th century deposits and burials

(Figure 6)
During both the excavation and the subsequent monitoring, at least eighteen 19th century burials were recorded. Once archaeologically recorded these were disinterred from the excavation area. A summary of the burials recorded appears in Appendix 2. In most cases the burials were heavily truncated or in the case of the service trenches not fully exposed. Sample sections were recorded to demonstrate the relationship between the graves and the adjacent deposits, these appear as Sections 4-9 (Figure 6). In most cases the graves are cut into a graveyard soil consisting of dark greyish brown sand (039) and (049).

During the excavation of the service trench between MO3 and MO4 a brick built family vault was partially exposed (046) (Figure 3).

During the excavation of the 19th century burials a substantial amount of residual Romano-British material including pottery and brick and tile along with post-medieval stoneware was retrieved (Appendix 3).

5.6 Phase 5: Modern deposits

Sealing all the deposits was a dark brownish grey sandy silt (010), (033), (050), (056), (063), up to 1m in depth. This was in turn sealed by a 0.35m thick layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt (034) and (064) topsoil recorded across the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigations undertaken at Holy Trinity Church, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk identified regionally and nationally significant Romano-British remains. During the excavation of a small area immediately to the north of the church, a small pit and a curvilinear ditch were recorded. The features, which are believed to be contemporary with each other, contained a large quantity of unworn 2nd century grey mortaria pot, along with fired clay and quern fragments.

The grey mortaria is of great significance,

with the fabric type being a rarity in Roman Britain, despite the large number of grey mortaria previously recorded during the excavations of the fort only some 300m away. Initial analysis of the fabric has suggested that the grey mortaria identified during excavations at Holy Trinity Church is earlier in date than previously recorded grey mortaria in Norfolk. One of the moratium sherds has a fragmentary impression of a herring-bone stamp. This impression is also recorded, complete, on a large face pot, noted as being unusual.

The 'unworn' nature of the grey mortaria is suggestive of a production site nearby. Such a production site would be earlier than any previously recorded kilns in the Caister area, and would provide the first evidence of a source of manufacture of grey mortaria (Darling, Appendix 4).

The suggestion of a nearby kiln site is further reinforced by both the pit and ditch containing a substantial amount of fired clay. Although, one of the fired clay fragments has been identified as daub, it is likely that the remaining fragments represent kiln superstructure and furniture.

The importance of the grey mortaria assemblage is highlighted by M. J. Darling (Appendix 4), as being significant for a number of reasons these being;

- mortaria are important in the understanding of the development of pottery industries and local economies
- the identification of a new production site.
- the possibility of migrant potters working at the site, such as at the Ellingham Kilns
- a need for reassessment of the establishment of the fort at Caister-on-Sea given the character of the mortaria assemblage

Fragments of Roman brick and tile recovered during the investigations also appear to have been produced locally (Appendix 3).

A substantial quantity of Mayen lava quern and a fragment of Spilsby Sandstone rotary quern was also recovered from the pit. The Spilsby Sandstone derives from an outcrop on the western side of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Spilsby Sandstone querns were in production from the later Iron Age until the 3rd century when they were superseded by millstone grit and Mayen lava querns.

The foundation trench for the northern nave wall of the church was identified along the southern edge of the excavation area. The foundation trench contained a fragment of medieval-post medieval brick, along with a residual fragment of Roman brick.

During the excavation and the subsequent monitoring of the service trenches a number of 19th century burials were encountered. Within the excavation area, a number of these burials were truncated by later 19th burials. The burials were all aligned east-west and were generally in a good state of preservation, with the coffins having degraded in the sandy soils. Residual Romano-British material was retrieved from throughout the graveyard soil, with further grey mortaria having been identified.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Holy Trinity Church, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk during groundworks associated with an extension to the church as the site lies within an area of well documented Romano-British and Saxon remains.

Excavations immediately to the north of the church identified significant Romano-

British features in the form of a pit and curvilinear ditch. Both of these features contained large amounts of unworn grey mortaria pottery, suggesting the presence of kiln nearby. To date the site is the first to provide evidence of the manufacture source of grey mortaria in Britain, and is thus of national importance.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Reverend Tim Thompson who commissioned the work and provided use of plant and accommodation. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor; the report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Site Assistant: Matt Bentley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

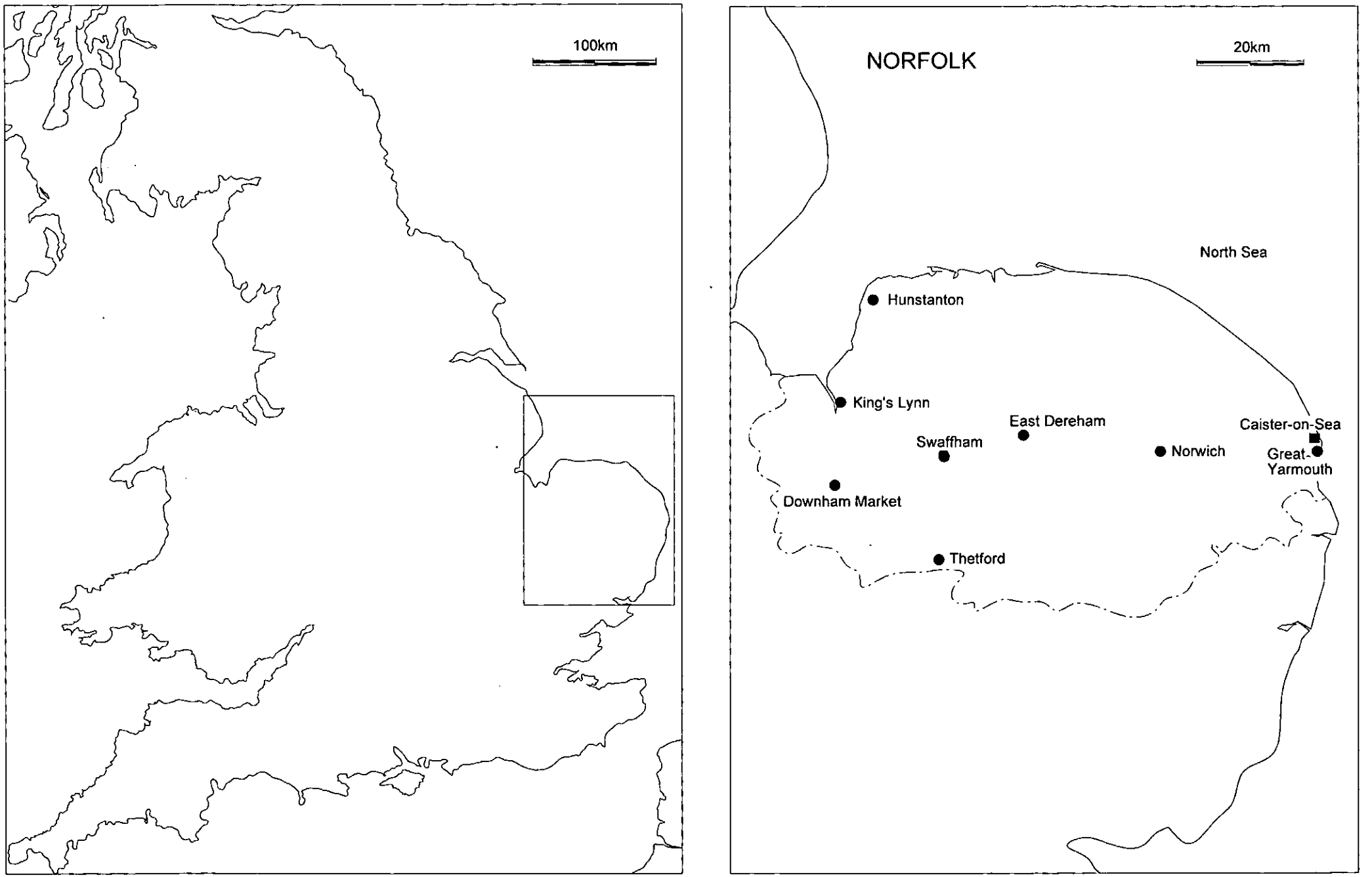


Figure 1 General Location Plan

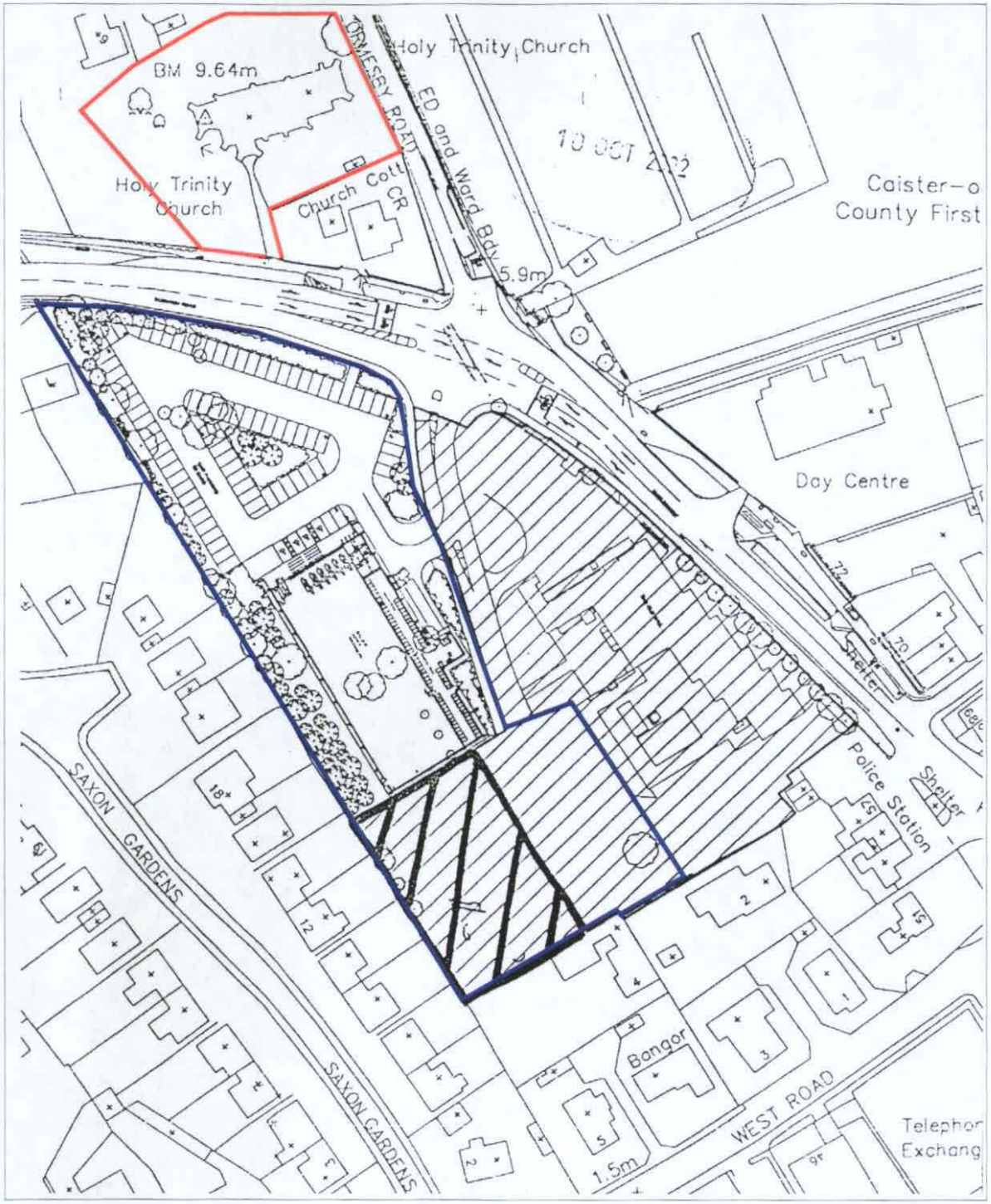


Figure 2: Area of Investigation

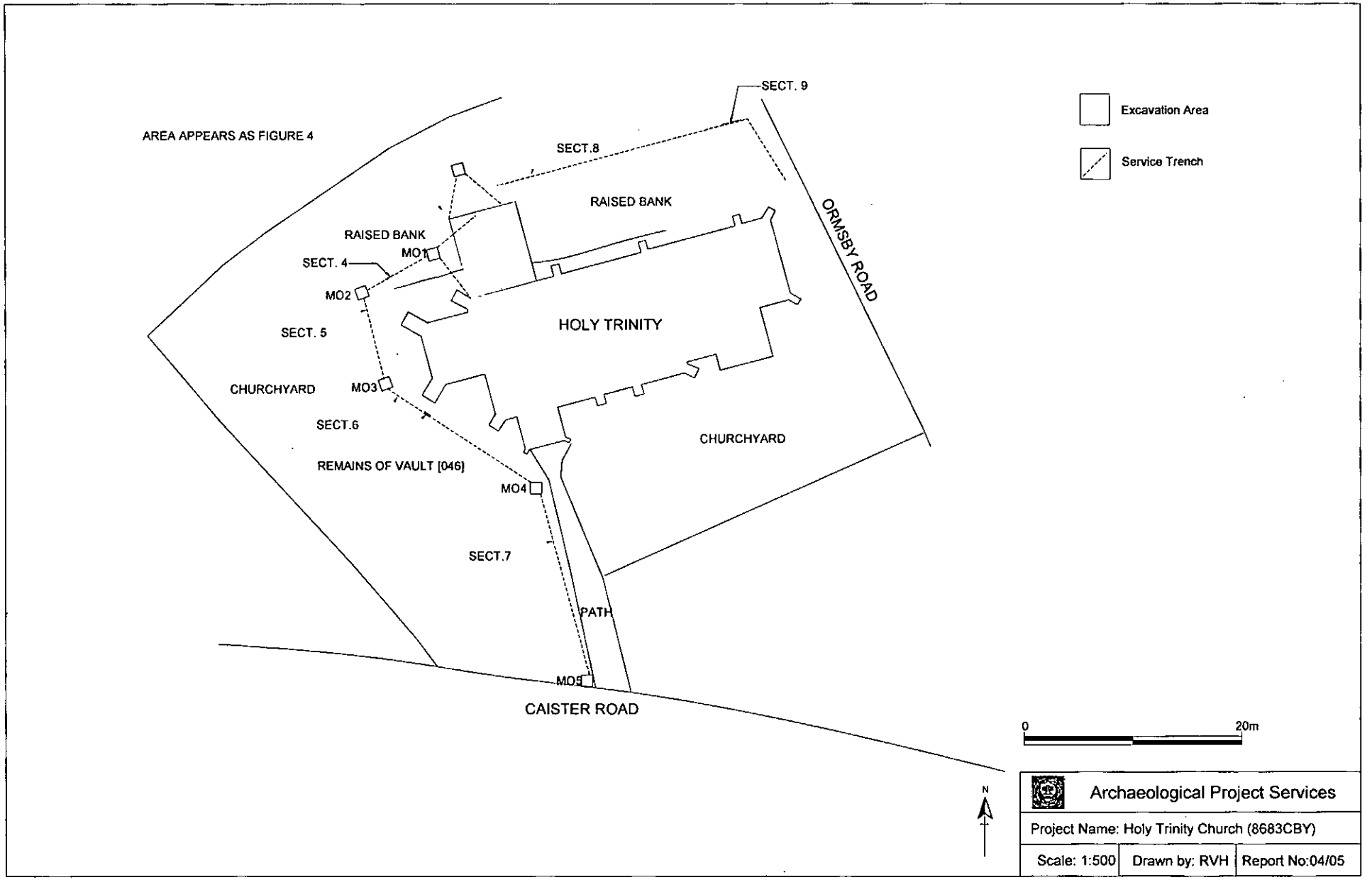


Figure 3 Location of Excavation and Monitored Services

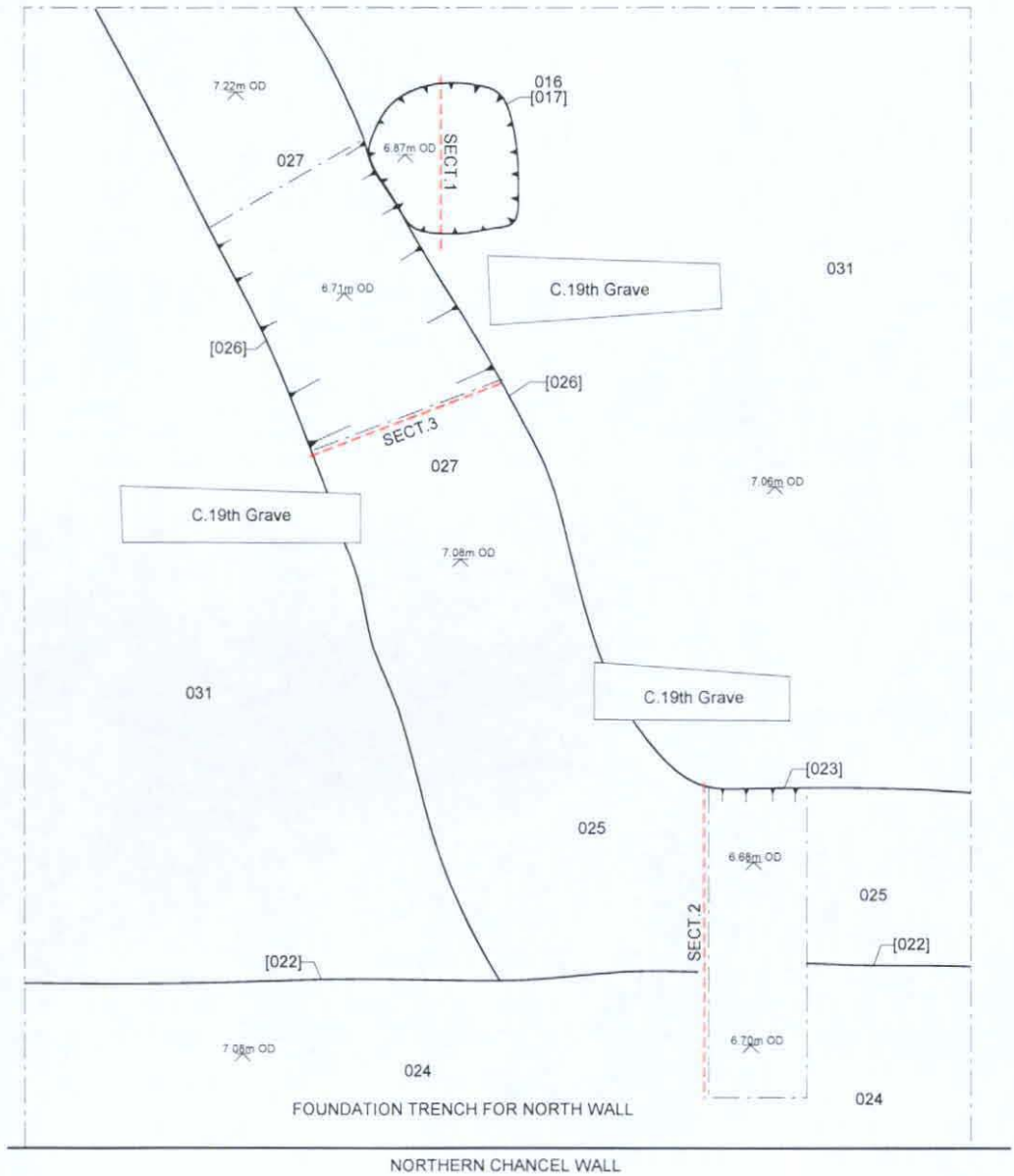
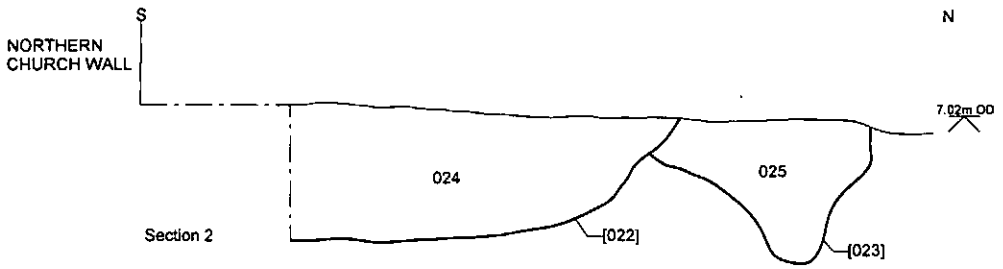
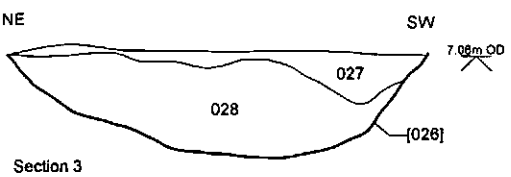


Figure 4 Excavation Plan





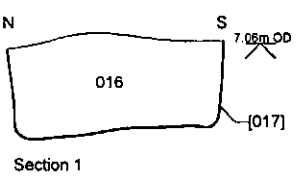


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Figure 5 Excavation Sections

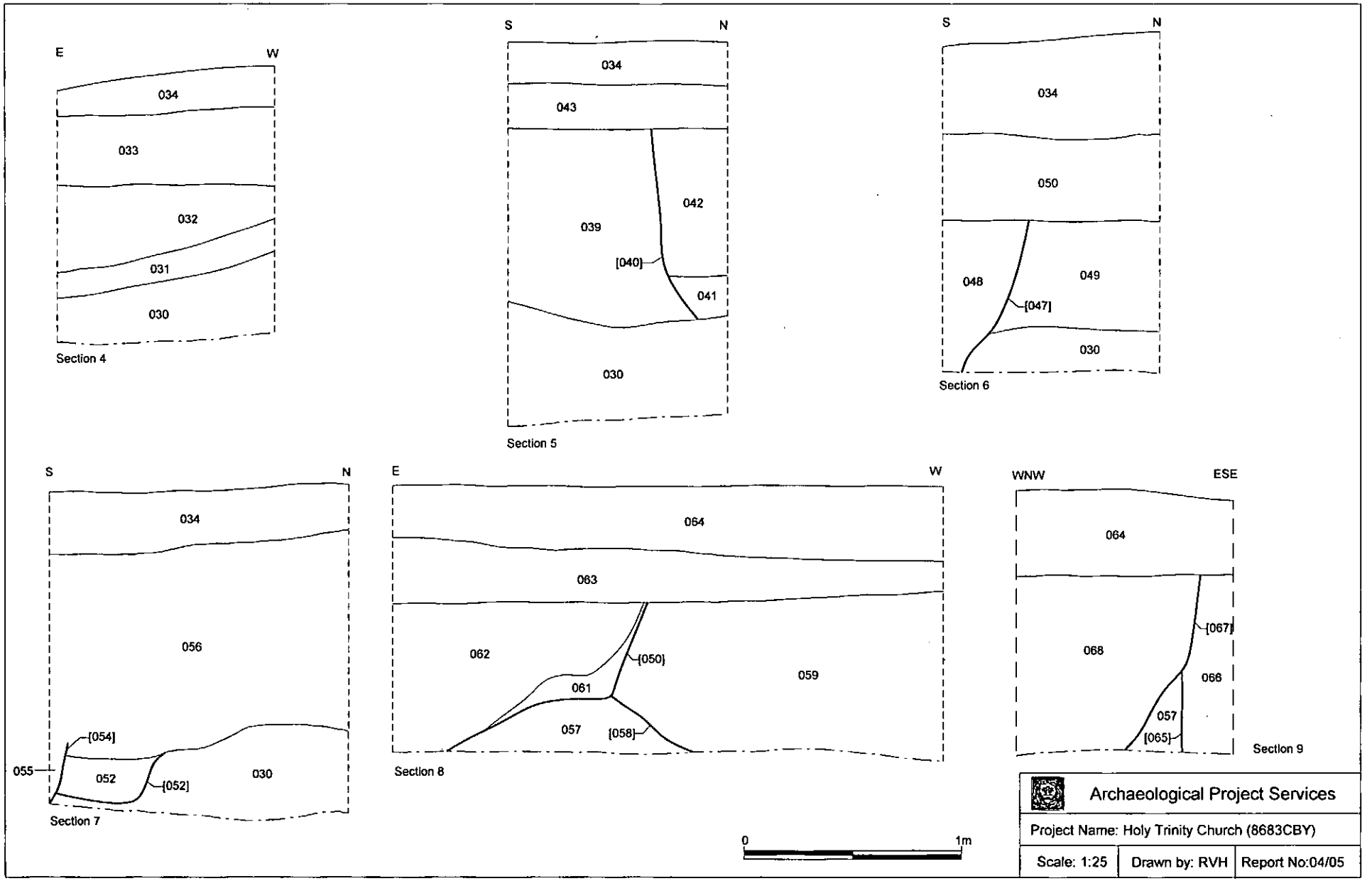

Figure 6 Representative Section From Service Trench Monitoring

Plate 1 Holy Trinity Church, looking northeast

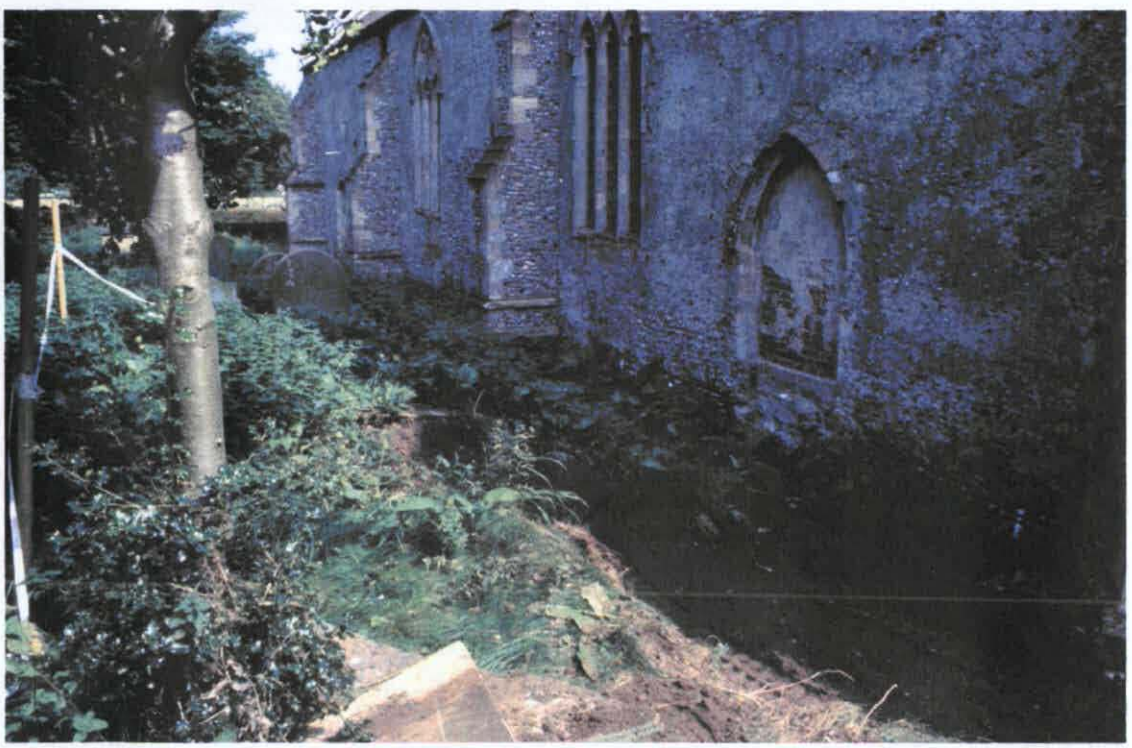

Plate 2 Excavation area immediately to the north of Holy Trinity Church, looking southeast

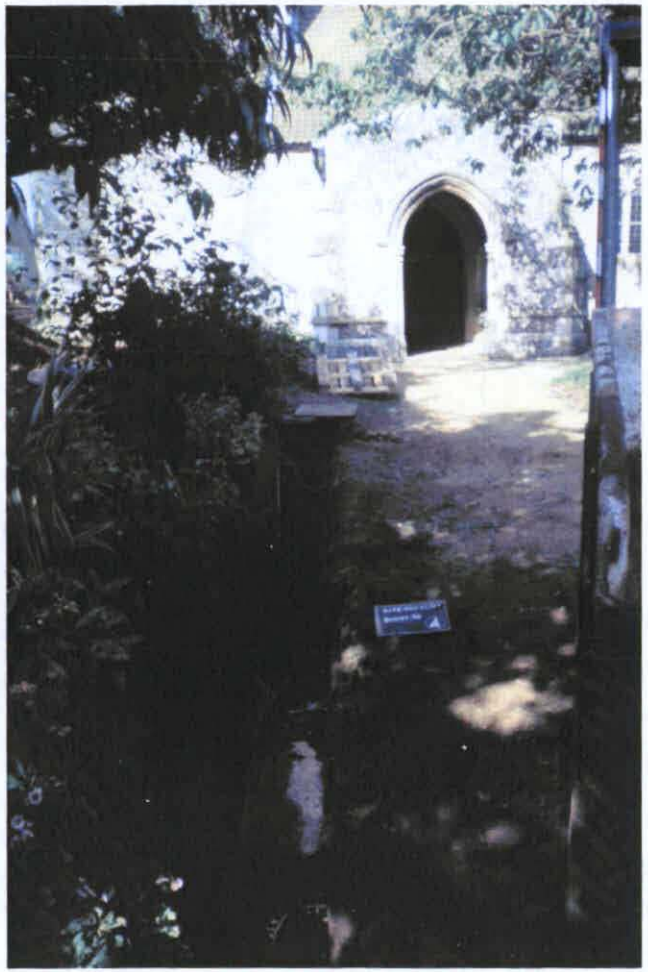

Plate 3 Service Trench along footpath, showing graveyard soil, looking north

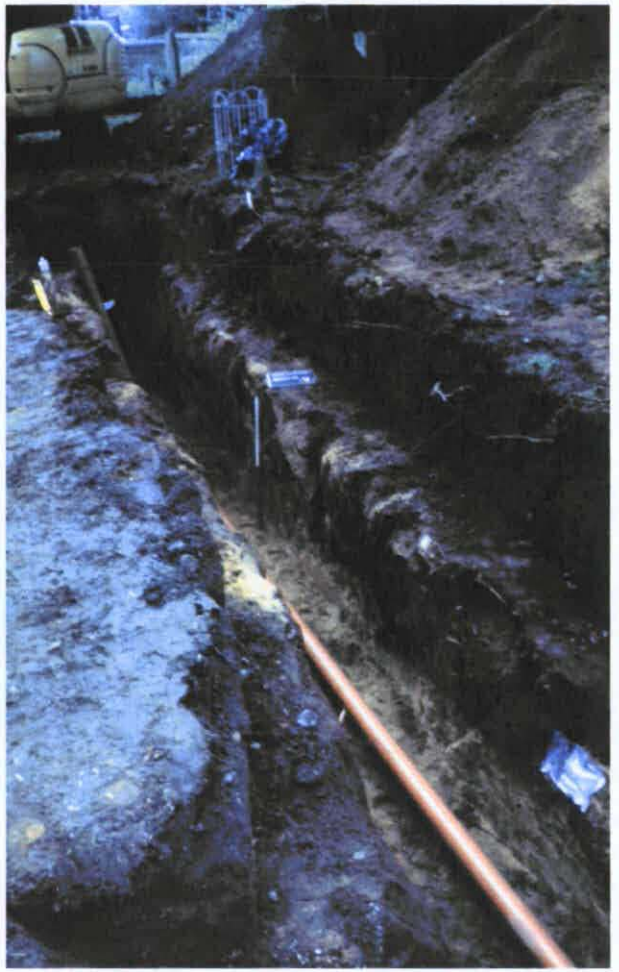

Plate 4 Service Trench at western end of church, looking south

Plate 5 Example of disturbed 19th century burial within service trench, looking west

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring Works at Holy Trinity Church, Caister on Sea, Norfolk

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological field excavation and monitoring works of land at Holy Trinity Church, Norwich Road, Caister on Sea, Norfolk.

1.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological interest and potential, close to a late Roman 'Saxon Shore Fort' and many Roman artefacts have been found in the vicinity. Saxon burials have also been found and these might suggest the presence of a Middle Saxon church or minster in the area. Holy Trinity Church dates from the 13th century and it is likely that earlier churches exist on the site. Furthermore the church probably provided a focus of settlement in the Saxon and medieval period. Recent investigations immediately to the south of the church revealed extensive Roman ditches. Additionally, a prehistoric pit and a scatter of prehistoric flint artefacts were identified. Prehistoric remains have also been found in the vicinity, including a Bronze Age metal hoard, just to the west.

1.3 Planning permission for the extension has been granted subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work which is to involve archaeological excavation and monitoring works within specified areas.

1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located during the investigations. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field excavation and monitoring works of land at Holy Trinity Church, Norwich Road, Caister on Sea, Norfolk, National Grid Reference TG 5198 1228.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting

2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Caister on Sea is located approximately 30km east of Norwich in the Great Yarmouth Borough of the county. Holy Trinity Church lies near the centre of the town, on the north side of Norwich Road, at National Grid Reference TG 5198 1228.

3.2 The excavation site is an approximately 5m square area on the north side of the church whilst the monitoring works are required adjacent to the vestry on the south side.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application (No. 06/01/0492/F) has been submitted to Great Yarmouth Borough Council for the extension to the church. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology have advised that an

archaeological excavation and monitoring works of the site is required to preserve by record archaeological features, deposits and structures which cannot be preserved *in situ* and may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development. A brief for archaeological excavation and monitoring works was produced by the Principal Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Caister on Sea is located on the east coast of Norfolk. The church sits on a level block of land at *c.* 9.5m OD with the surrounding area sloping down to the south, toward the River Bure and rising gently to the northwest. Soils at the site are Wick 2 Association typical brown earths on thin aeolian drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 263; 346). These upper soils lie on the Norwich Brickearth, a till deposited during the Anglian glaciation (Funnell 1994, 14).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Caister on Sea incorporates the site of one of the late Roman 'Saxon Shore Forts', a network of coastal defences in the 3rd and 4th century AD, with this East Anglian stretch of the network being perhaps the most significant length of the system (Going in Glazebrook 1997). This fort, part of which is a scheduled ancient monument, is located about 300m to the west-northwest of the proposed development site. The fort was located on the south side of the island of Flegg and overlooked, in the Roman period, a wide estuary. Many finds of Roman date have been found around the fort and an extensive spread of Romano-British material occurs south and east of the fort and encompasses the proposed development site. The Roman fort/settlement would have had cemeteries and it has been suggested that the area east of the fort may be the location of such a Romano-British burial ground (M. Darling, pers comm.). Excavations outside the fort on its east side have revealed cobbling and a gutter, and small-moderate amounts of pottery. Some of the pottery was of the 1st-2nd century, suggesting the possibility of pre-fort settlement (Darling and Gurney 1993).

6.2 Immediately outside the Roman fort about 150 Middle Saxon burials have been found. These burials cover a large area to the south and east of the fort and, together with other Middle Saxon finds, suggest the possibility that Caister may be the location of an early church, monastery or perhaps a minster (Wade in Glazebrook 1997). Both Caister and Burgh Castle have been claimed as the site for the monastery referred to by Bede as *Cnobheresburg*. In the Late Saxon period Caister on Sea was thriving and it became a royal manor after the Norman conquest. The Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086 recorded about 40 salt houses in the manor, and a shared mill (Norfolk Domesday).

6.3 The church of Holy Trinity dates from the 13th century but was much altered during the 15th century (Pevsner and Wilson 1998). It is possible that earlier churches exist on the site. Furthermore, the church was the focus of occupation during the Saxon and medieval periods. A recent excavation immediately to the south of the church revealed evidence of prehistoric activity and Romano-British field systems contemporary with the fort. In addition, prehistoric remains have been found within and to the west of the Roman fort (Darling and Gurney 1993).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7.2.2 Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.2.4 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.

7.2.5 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7.3 Specific objectives are listed below linked to key research issues.

7.3.1 Excavation will aim to determine:

* whether earlier churches exist on the site

* what developments occurred during the Saxon and medieval periods whilst the church was a focus of occupation

* whether this is the site of the monastery referred to by Bede as *Cnobheresburg*

8 EXCAVATION

8.1 General Considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21).

8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk* (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology 1998), and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification.

8.1.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.1.5 All the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional archaeological research imperatives (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000). In particular, Caister on Sea is part of the most important stretch of the Saxon shore fort system. How the defensive system operated, its chronology and whether there were naval facilities have been recognized as very significant topics requiring further investigation. Additionally, although there is no obvious Early Saxon presence in this area of Caister, there is a Middle Saxon cemetery close to the site and the Roman-Saxon transition is, nationally, a question of great importance. The environment and economy of sites like Caister on Sea, including evidence for food/agricultural production and consumption, are also significant research topics (Going1997; Going and Plouviez 2000). Prehistoric artefacts and remains were also revealed in the earlier site evaluation. However, apart from indications of prehistoric flint tool production, the nature of the evidence was unclear. Nonetheless, the prehistoric activity is rare and should further evidence be revealed attempts will be made to elaborate and interpret its nature, in line with regional research imperatives (Brown and Murphy 1997; 2000).

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The excavation of the extension area (approximately 5 x 5.5m) will be carried out archaeologically. De-turfing of the topsoil will be undertaken by hand. A sondage will then be dug to determine the depth of overburden which may then be removed by mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, to the point where

archaeological remains or natural deposits are encountered.

8.2.2 Archaeological remains will then be manually excavated in normal archaeological fashion, to the depth floor level (approximately 0.25m) The top 0.45m of the foundation trenches will be excavated. The remainder of the foundation trenches and service trenches will be machine excavated and dealt with in the monitoring programme (see below).

8.2.3 A metal-detector will be used during normal hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval.

8.2.4 A viable, representative sample of all exposed features will be hand-excavated. The work will generally consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers.

8.2.5 Archaeological features will be recorded on APS pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.

8.2.6 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.2.7 Throughout the duration of the excavation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.7.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

8.2.7.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

8.2.7.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

8.2.7.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.7.5 the site on completion of field work

8.2.8 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. If removal of human remains proves necessary then this is covered by the Faculty for works and a Home Office licence will not be required. Consideration will be given at all times to ensure that no offence is caused to any interested parties.

8.2.9 All human remains that have to be removed will be passed to the incumbent for re-interment following any specialist identification and recording that may be necessary. Charnel or disturbed human remains may not be retained for analysis and reporting. If articulated remains are found, consideration will be given to the minimum number of bodies necessary to merit analysis.

8.2.10 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).

8.2.11 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.

8.2.12 The location of the site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey and

accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features.

9 MONITORING WORKS

9.1 The monitoring works will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development within the specified area, and includes, the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement, the reminder of the foundation trenches not covered in the excavation strategy and the service trenches.

9.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

9.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

9.4 Throughout the monitoring works a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

9.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Post-excavation will be undertaken according to the guidelines of the document *Management of Archaeological Projects (version 2)* and involves three stages: correlation, processing and quantification; assessment; reporting (English Heritage 1991).

10.2 Stage 1

10.2.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation and monitoring works will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.2.2 All finds recovered during the site operations will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum.

10.3 Stage 2

10.3.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.3.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.4 Stage 3

10.4.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

10.4.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the investigation.

10.4.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

10.4.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the area

10.4.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

10.4.1.5 Text describing the findings of the excavation.

10.4.1.6 Plans of the investigation area showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

10.4.1.7 Sections of the investigation area and archaeological features.

10.4.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

10.4.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

10.4.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10.4.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

11.2 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.

11.3 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

11.4 Upon completion and submission of the investigation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the Senior Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (1 for the local planning authority and two for the Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record). A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Buildings Team, Department of Planning and Transportation, Norfolk County Council.

13 PUBLICATION

13.1 An article or report of appropriate content on the findings of the excavation and evaluation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation may be submitted for wider publication in appropriate journals.

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological excavations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

16.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Early Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent specialist
	Later Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit
	Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator
	Anglo-Saxon: D Hall/P Blinkhorn, independent specialists, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator.
Medieval and later:	H Healey/D Hall/P Blinkhorn, independent archaeologists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist

Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Wood Assessment	Maisie Taylor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	Jeremy Ashbee, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 The field work phase of the archaeological excavation is timetabled to last about 3 days utilising 2 members of staff, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

17.2 Monitoring works will be undertaken by a supervisor from Archaeological Project Services and will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developer's work of programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

17.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production is scheduled to take about 5 days, and is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

18 INSURANCES

18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

Brown, N. and Murphy, P., 1997 'Neolithic and Bronze Age', in Glazebrook, J (ed), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **3**

Brown, N. and Murphy, P., 2000 'Neolithic and Bronze Age', in Brown N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper **8**

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Darling, M J, and Gurney, D, 1993 *Caister-on-Sea Excavations by Charles Green, 1951-55*, East Anglian Archaeology **60**

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Funnell, B., 1994 'Glaciers change the landscape', in p. Wade-Martins (ed), *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk*. (Second Edition). pp. 14-15

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Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Norfolk Domesday

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, 1998 *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*

Pevsner, N. and Wilson, B., 1997 *Norfolk 1: Norwich and North-East*, The Buildings of England

Wade, K., 1997 'Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (Rural)', in Glazebrook, J. (ed), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **3**

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Caister Holy Trinity Church (8683CBY)

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
010	Deposit	Loose, dark brownish grey fine sandy silt, incl freq. fractured bricks, slate and flint cobbles	1	Topsoil/Overburdan
011	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, lower body disturbed and incomplete, coffin nails present		19th century burial
012	Skeleton	Juvenile, E/W aligned, complete, coffin nails present		19th century burial
013	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, complete, coffin nails present		19th century burial
014	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, almost complete, coffin nails present		19th century burial
015	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, lower body truncated, coffin nails present		19th century burial
016	Fill	Soft, dark brown sandy silt, incl occ charcoal flecks, occ sand lenses, freq fired clay		Fill of [017]
017	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sided with flattish base; dimensions 1.03m x 1.30m wide	0.38	Pit
018	Fill	Firm, red sandy silt	0.03	Fill of [017]
019	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, lower body truncated		19th century burial
020	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, lower body truncated		19th century burial
021	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, complete, coffin nails and plate present		19th century burial
022	Cut	E/W linear, smooth sided with flat base; dimensions 1.70m+ wide	0.45	Foundation Trench For North Wall of Church
023	Cut	E/W linear, irregular sided with concave base; dimensions 1m wide x 8m+ long	0.50	Ditch
024	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand, incl freq charcoal flecks	0.45	Fill of [022]
025	Deposit	Soft, mottled black and reddish brown silty sand	0.50	Fill of [023]
026	Cut	NW/SE linear, steep sided with concave base; dimensions 1.40m wide x 7m+ long	0.35	Ditch
027	Deposit	Loose, mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt, incl freq. burnt clay, charcoal flecks, occ sub-rounded stones	0.15	Fill of [026]
028	Deposit	Friable, light yellowish brown clayey sand, incl occ sub-rounded stones	0.30	Fill of [026]
029	Finds	Unstratified finds from MH01-MH02		Unstratified Finds
030	Deposit	Loose, yellowish brown sand	0.37+	Natural
031	Deposit	Loose, reddish brown fine sand	0.15	Natural
032	Deposit	Soft, light reddish brown silty sand	0.40	Alluvial Layer
033	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, incl freq. angular flint, occ charcoal	0.37	Subsoil
034	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl freq rubble hardcore	0.19	Topsoil
035	Cut	E/W rectangular, vertical sided, base not exposed: dimensions 1.55m long (coffin exposed at 1.90m beneath present ground surface)		19th century grave cut
036	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl freq lrg flint nodules, adult human remains and coffin side partially exposed		Fill of [035]
037	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, upper torso truncated		19th century burial
038	Skeleton	Adult, E/W aligned, only upper body exposed within confines of service trench		19th century burial

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Caister Holy Trinity Church (8683CBY)

039	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown sand, incl moderate disarticulated human bone	0.92	Graveyard Soil
040	Cut	Recorded as sample section, vertical sided with flat base; dimensions 0.30m+ wide	0.90	19th century grave cut
041	Fill	Loose, mid-greyish brown sand	0.20	Fill of [040]
042	Fill	Loose, mid-greyish brown sand	0.70	Fill of [040]
043	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand, incl mod angular gravel	0.20	Fill of [040]
044	Finds	Unstratified finds from MH03-MH04		Unstratified Finds
045	Finds	Unstratified finds from Vault		Unstratified Finds
046	Vault	E/W aligned, stringer coursed red brick structure, vaulted roof; dimensions 2.15m long x 0.85m wide, not fully exposed, though coffins remain within vault of the Chase family (circa 1871)	1.0+	Family Vault
047	Cut	Recorded as sample section, vertical sided-not fully exposed within confines of trench; dimensions 0.40m+ wide	0.70+	19th century grave cut
048	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown sand	0.70+	Fill of [047]
049	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown sand, incl freq disarticulated human bone	0.50	Graveyard Soil
050	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown sand, incl occ disarticulated human bone		Graveyard Soil
051	Finds	Unstratified finds from MH04-MH05		Unstratified Finds
052	Cut	Recorded as sample section, vertical sided with flat base; dimensions 0.48m wide	0.20	Remains of probable grave cut
053	Fill	Loose, mid-yellowish brown sand, incl occ angular gravel	0.21	Fill of [052]
054	Cut	Recorded as sample section, vertical sided, not fully exposed within confines of service trench,; dimensions 1.40m long	0.30	19th century grave cut
055	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown sand	0.30	Fill of [054]
056	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown sand, incl mod angular gravel, freq disarticulated human bone	0.96	Graveyard Soil
057	Deposit	Loose, yellowish brown sand	-	Natural
058	Cut	Recorded as sample section, E/W aligned, steep sided, not fully exposed within confines of service trench; dimensions 1.60m long	0.78+	19th century grave cut
059	Fill	Loose, light greyish brown silty sand, incl mod. pebbles	0.78+	Fill of [058]
060	Cut	Recorded as sample section, steep sided, not fully exposed within confines of service trench; dimensions 0.70m wide		19th century grave cut
061	Fill	Loose, light greyish yellowish brown silty sand, incl mod stone	0.10	Fill of [060]
062	Fill	Loose, light yellowish brown fine sand	0.70	Fill of [060]
063	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown sand, incl mod rounded pebbles	0.25	Graveyard soil
064	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand, incl freq rubble	0.32	Topsoil
065	Cut	Recorded as sample section, vertical sided, not fully exposed within confines of service trench; dimensions 0.25+ long	0.82+	19th century grave cut

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Caister Holy Trinity Church (8683CBY)

066	Fill	Friable, light yellowish brown sandy silt, incl occ rounded pebbles	0.82+	Fill of [065]
067	Cut	Recorded as sample section, steep sided, not fully exposed within confines of trench; dimensions 0.87m long	0.82+	19th century grave cut
068	Fill	Loose, mid-brown sand, incl occ pebbles	0.82+	Fill of [067]
069	Finds	Unstratified Finds		Unstratified Finds

Abbreviations:
incl inclusions
freq frequently occurring
mod moderately occurring
occ occasionally occuring

Appendix 3

Assessment of the Finds from Holy Trinity Church, Caister on Sea (8683 CBY)

By Alan Vince and Kate Steane

A small collection of finds (other than Roman pottery, assessed by M J Darling) were retrieved from archaeological work carried out by APS Ltd at Holy Trinity Church, Caister on Sea (Site Code 8683 CBY). In total, there are 107 fragments, although a large proportion of these are fragments of what is likely to be a single quern and small fragments of fired clay. At most, therefore, 56 different objects may be represented. They weigh in total 7.764 Kg (Table 1).

Table 1

Class	Fragments	Max objects	Weight (gm)
CBM	26	25	3577
CONCRETE	1	1	166
FCLAY	27	26	944
POTTERY	1	1	11
STONE	52	3	3066
Grand Total	107	56	7764

Ceramic Building Material

Roman

Eleven fragments of Romano-British tile were recovered, from a variety of contexts (Table 2). The tiles were examined at x20 magnification and are all of a single fabric (Fabric 1). Two forms of tile were present: *tegulae* used alongside *imbrex* tiles on the roof, and bricks. The latter were used in walling, either in a totally brick wall or as decorative courses in a stone wall, or in hypocausts as *pilae*. From the measureable thicknesses, there is a distinct break in thickness between the tegulae, which range from 21 to 26mm thick, and the bricks, of which only two had measureable thicknesses, 34mm and 36mm.

Table 2

Context	Form	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
10	TEG	2	2	687
11	TEG	2	2	664
24	BRICK	1	1	235
45	BRICK	1	1	68
51	BRICK	1	1	225

51	TEG	1	1	105
59	BRICK	3	2	146
Grand Total		11	10	2130

The fabric contains sparse rounded quartz grains, up to 0.5mm across, rare rounded flint up to 0.5mm across, rare rounded red sandstone up to 2.0mm across, moderate heat-altered calcareous inclusions up to 3.0mm across, and moderate rounded marl pellets, some merging into the groundmass, up to 4.0mm across. The groundmass consists of a calcareous clay with lenses of darker red, silty micaceous clay.

The fabric is visually similar to tiles made from calcareous Jurassic clays (e.g. the Kimmeridge and Oxford Clays), which do not outcrop in this part of Norfolk, nor are likely to be present in boulder clay. It is therefore possible that the tiles were imported to the site.

The tegulae have distinct flange profiles, cutouts made with a knife and 'signature marks' all of which could be recorded in detail.

Medieval to post-medieval

Fifteen fragments of medieval to post-medieval brick and tile were recovered, from a variety of contexts (Table 3). Ten different fabrics were identified by eye (Table 4).

Table 3

Context:	BRICK	FLAT	FLAT?	FLOOR	PANT	PEG	Grand Total
1010	3	1				1	5
24	1						1
29		4					4
45		2			1		3
51			1	1			2
Grand Total	4	7	1	1	1	1	15

Table 4

SUBFABRIC:	BRICK	FLAT	FLAT?	FLOOR	PANT	PEG	Grand Total
F02		4					4
F03		1					1
F04		2					2
F05	2						2
F06	1						1
F07						1	1
F08	1						1
F09					1		1

F10			1				1
F11				1			1
Grand Total	4	7	1	1	1	1	15

Fabric 2 contains sparse rounded, iron-stained quartz and red clay pellets in a silty, micaceous matrix. The moulding sand consists of rounded, iron-stained quartz up to 0.5mm across.

Fabric 3 is similar to fabric 2, but the moulding sand is mainly finer, with a few larger, polished grains up to 2.0mm across.

Fabric 4 is similar to Fabric 3 and may be a slightly less high-fired version of this fabric.

Fabric 5 contains abundant rounded quartz up to 0.5mm across and sparse rounded white flint up to 2.0mm across in a groundmass of red-firing clay with lenses of lighter firing clay.

Fabric 6 contains angular and rounded fragments of yellow and red-firing marl in a groundmass of yellow-firing calcareous clay, with lenses of red-firing clay. This yellow brick fabric is often said to be imported from the low countries but is in fact produced at a number of centres in eastern England. In Cambridgeshire it is made from the Kimmeridge Clay.

Fabric 7 is very similar to fabrics 2, 3 and 4, differing only in its colour (as a result of differences in firing temperature?)

Fabric 8 contains sparse large rounded pebbles of quartz (Bunter (Sherwood Sandstone) type) and brown-stained flint up to 20mm long in a groundmass of abundant ill-sorted rounded quartz.

Fabric 9 is an untempered, silty, micaceous calcareous clay with a rounded quartz moulding sand (grains up to 0.3mm)

Fabric 10 contains rounded quartz, calcareous inclusions, and muscovite in a variegated groundmass of calcareous clay. The moulding sand is a mixed quartz/calcareous sand.

Fabric 11 contains few inclusions larger than 0.1mm across and has a variegated groundmass of calcareous clay. The single example is a floor tile with a quartz moulding sand on the base.

These fabrics can be grouped into wares which might represent the products of a single industry.

Fabrics 2, 3, 4 and 7 form a distinct group, source unknown, and the two floor tiles, Fabrics 10 and 11, are probably both Flemish imports of the late medieval/early post-medieval period. One of these tiles has a nail hole in the corner of the upper surface, a feature of low

countries floor tiles that is presumed to be related to a specific detail of the manufacturing process that differs from that used in England.

The source of the fabrics, with the exception of the Flemish floor tiles, is unknown. Fabric 8 is likely to be local and is similar in appearance to bricks and tiles made from boulder clay. Fabric 6 might be either from the Low Countries or Cambridgeshire.

The date of the medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material is equally unclear. The Flemish floor tiles are likely to be late medieval or early post-medieval in date (late 14th to early 16th century) whilst the pantile is probably of 17th-century or later date. Yellow bricks such as fabric 6 were used in the late medieval period but were popular in Cambridgeshire and surrounding counties in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, forming decorative bands in houses built of red-firing brick.

Concrete

A single fragment of a modern concrete roof tile was found, and assigned a fabric number, F12. The concrete contains a coarse sand which includes fragments of flint, quartz, white finegrained sandstone and oolitic limestone and does not appear to be similar to that found in the medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material. It is probable that the tile was made elsewhere.

Fired Clay

Fired clay was recovered from two contexts, 16 and 27. All of the material has a similar fabric, although it varies in firing conditions.

The fabric contains moderate quantities of:

- rounded quartz grains up to1.0mm across, some of which are polished and in some cases have a red colour, indicating the presence of iron-rich veins in the quartz,
- organic inclusions up to 3.0mm long. Some of these survive solely as voids and impressions and others contain charred or ashy remnants. In some cases, the burning of the organic inclusions has given a black colour to the clay matrix
- rounded clay pellets up to 2.0mm across. These do not have sharp boundaries and are redder in colour than the clay matrix.

The clay matrix contains abundant quartz and muscovite silt up to 0.1mm across.

Three sources of silty, micaceous clay exist in eastern Norfolk: recent estuarine or marine silt; the lower Cretaceous Gault clay and boulder clay derived in whole or part from this clay.

The polished quartz grains were certainly ultimately derived from lower Cretaceous deposits, but might have been through several cycles of erosion since then, whilst the quantity of quartz and muscovite silt visually seems higher than that found in the Gault clay and more comparable with recent silts, and ceramics made from them, found in the Lincolnshire fenland. The organic content is probably the result of deliberate tempering, with grass, straw or animal dung, although some marine silts also have a high organic content.

The fired clay includes just one piece with a wattle impression and this is the only piece which is certainly daub. The remainder are of two or three different kinds of object. A single fragment with a convex surface is probably from a solid cylinder of clay, perhaps a stand. A few pieces have parallel, flat faces and in one case a rough circular edge, towards which the clay expands on both surfaces. It is possible that these fragments come from flat-bottomed trays but no fragments which could have formed the walls of such objects were found and it is more likely that they are near complete as they are. A few fragments have a single flat face and might be parts of similar discs or might be daub. Finally, there are some pieces whose thickness and absence of wattle impressions preclude their being daub.

Both contexts contained abundant pottery production waste and it is very likely that this fired clay derives from the kiln superstructure and furniture. If so, it is important to illustrate examples and to take samples for petrological and chemical analysis for comparison with the pottery waste.

Pottery

Late Medieval/Transitional

A single sherd from a Raeren stoneware drinking jug, or mug, was recovered, from context 29. These vessels were produced at Raeren, near Aachen, in the later 15th and 16th centuries ({Hurst & van Beuningen 1986 #11313}) and exported to England in large quantities, especially during the first half of the 16th century.

Stone

Apart from one probably unworked fragment of ferruginous sandstone, of lower Cretaceous date, the site produced two stone artefacts, both querns.

Spilsby Sandstone

A fragment forming about a third of the upper stone of a rotary quern made from a lower Cretaceous sandstone, with a coarse illsorted rounded quartz sand and a white, probably silicious cement. This is probably the Spilsby sandstone, which outcrops on the western side of the Lincolnshire Wolds, between Caister and Horncastle. The diameter and profile of the quern could be reconstructed and it is recommended that a line drawing is made.

Spilsby sandstone querns were produced in some quantities in the later Iron Age and Roman periods, although probably ceasing to be made by the 3rd century, as a result of a preference for Millstone Grit and Mayen lava querns, both of which are not so friable. The earliest Spilsby Sandstone querns were saddle querns, replaced later by beehive querns, a early form of rotary quern. The present quern is shorter than the classic beehive querns but is as narrow and may therefore be seen as a transitional form, made by the Lincolnshire quern makers once they had seen examples of the later form.

Mayen Lava

A collection of featureless fragments of dark grey vesicular lava were recovered from context 16. It is likely that they come from a single rotary quern which has decayed through weathering after burial.

Such querns were produced in the Mayen/Mendig area of the Eiffel mountains from the Roman period through to the 13th or 14th centuries. The archaeological context indicates a Roman date for the object.

Assessment

Where the finds come from stratified deposits and were collected in controlled excavation they should be retained.

The finds assessed here include fired clay which it is suggested was associated with pottery production and requires further work, as part of a study and publication of that material.

Other finds of Roman date include the two quern stones, also associated with the pottery waste, of which one could be illustrated, and the ceramic building material, none of which came from deposits associated with pottery waste and which a study of the fabric suggests were not locally made.

The medieval and later finds help provide dating for the deposits in which they were found (Table 5) but require no further study at present.

Table 5

Context	Earliest Deposition Date	Based on
10	Modern	Concrete tile
11	Roman	CBM
24	Medieval or Post-Medieval	CBM
29	Late Medieval	Pottery
45	Post Medieval	CBM
51	Late Medieval/Post Medieval	CBM

59	Roman	CBM
1010	Late Medieval/Post Medieval	CBM

Appendix 1

Context	class	Cname	Subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Use
10	CONCRETE	MOD	F12	TILE	BS	CONCRETE	1	1	166	
10	CBM	RTIL	F1	TEG	BS		1	1	32	
10	CBM	RTIL	F1	TEG	BS		1	1	655	
11	CBM	RTIL	F1	TEG	BS		1	1	235	
11	CBM	RTIL	F1	TEG	BS		1	1	429	
16	STONE	STONE	SPILSBY SST	ROTARY QUERN	PROF	OVAL/SUBRECTANGULAR SLOT FOR HANDLE	1	1	1142	
16	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	FCLAY	BS	SLABS WITH TWO PARALLAL FLAT FACES	1	1	11	
16	STONE	STONE	MAYEN LAVA	QUERN	BS		50	1	1865	
16	STONE	STONE	LOWER CRETACEOUS FERRUGINOUS SST	GEO	BS		1	1	59	
16	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	FCLAY	BS	FEATURELESS LUMPS	5	5	194	
24	CBM	MTIL	F5	BRICK	BS		1	1	287	
24	CBM	RTIL	F1	BRICK	BS		1	1	235	
27	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	FCLAY	BS	SCRAPS	1	1	50	
27	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	FCLAY	BS	SCRAPS WITH ONE FLAT FACE	9	9	101	
27	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	FCLAY	BS	FRAGMENT OF CYLINDRICAL STAND	1	1	185	
27	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	FCLAY	BS	SLABS WITH TWO PARALLAL FLAT FACES AND TRACES OF A WALL I.E. BASE OF TRAY?	2	1	169	
27	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	FCLAY	BS	SLABS WITH TWO PARALLAL FLAT FACES	6	6	75	
27	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	FCLAY	BS	TWO FLAT FACES AT OBTUSE ANGLE	1	1	148	
27	FCLAY	FCLAY	CHAFF;M RQ;S GSQ;REDDER CLAY	DAUB	BS		1	1	11	

Context	class	Cname	Subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Use
			PELLETS;SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS							
29	CBM	MTIL	F2	FLAT	BS		1	1	10	
29	CBM	MTIL	F2	FLAT	BS		1	1	30	MORTAR
29	CBM	MTIL	F3	FLAT	BS		1	1	70	
29	CBM	MTIL	F4	FLAT	BS		1	1	16	
29	POTTERY	RAER		DJ	BS		1	1	11	
45	CBM	MTIL	F2	FLAT	BS		2	2	88	
45	CBM	PMTIL	F9	PANT	BS		1	1	61	
45	CBM	RTIL	F1	BRICK	BS		1	1	68	
51	CBM	FLEM	F10	FLAT?	BS		1	1	95	
51	CBM	FLEM	F11	FLOOR	BS	DARK_GREEN_GLAZE;_UNWORN	1	1	40	
51	CBM	RTIL	F1	BRICK	BS		1	1	225	
51	CBM	RTIL	F1	TEG	BS		1	1	105	
59	CBM	RTIL	F1	BRICK	BS		3	2	146	
1010	CBM	MTIL	F4	FLAT	BS	FINGER_MARKS/PAW_MARK?	1	1	222	MORTAR
1010	CBM	MTIL	F5	BRICK	BS		1	1	43	
1010	CBM	MTIL	F7	PEG	BS	TWO_HOLES_35_APART;_7_ACROSS	1	1	58	MORTAR
1010	CBM	PMTIL	F6	BRICK	BS		1	1	65	
1010	CBM	PMTIL	F8	BRICK	BS		1	1	362	MORTAR

Appendix 4

Preliminary assessment of Pottery from an Evaluation at the Holy Trinity Church, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk (8683CBY)
By M. J. Darling

This fairly large assemblage comes largely from two features, a pit 17 and ditch 026, with extensive joining sherd connections into the top soil and other disturbed layers.

This is a remarkable deposit with a large quantity of grey mortaria, unworn, all clearly from a nearby kiln. Despite the large number of grey mortaria already known from the excavations of 1951-54 on the fort site, none of these new mortaria, found only 300m away, can be paralleled in the fort assemblage. Typologically they appear to be earlier in date and, moreover, dissimilar to other grey mortaria known from Brampton and other sites in Norfolk (from data collected from the Norwich Castle Museum collection). Grey mortaria are a rarity in Roman Britain, and the source of those found so far in Norfolk has been unknown. This is the first evidence giving a source for their manufacture, and since the types found appear to be early in the development of these mortaria, these vessels are crucially important, both regionally and nationally.

The associated pottery appears to be largely composed of copies of BB2 vessels, all in similar fabrics, which are not known from the fort assemblage of 1951-54. One mortarium has a fragmentary impression of a herring-bone stamp, also seen as a complete impression on a very large face pot of a remarkable unusual type, also apparently a local product; an important association of this type of vessel with pottery production. The dating of the pottery production in this area will come largely from the typology of the vessels when these have been researched, but a 2nd century date seems likely.

The importance of this assemblage can be divided into two aspects, with both regional and national importance. The first lies in the identification of a new production site, earlier than the known kilns in the area of Caister, the possibility that these were migrant potters, as with the other Norfolk kilns at Ellingham. Mortaria are vitally important vessels for the understanding of the development of pottery industries, and local economies. The second centres on the fort at Caister-on-Sea, an early fort which became known later as one of the Saxon Shore forts, and particularly on its establishment given the earlier character of this group of mortaria. Given the importance of both these aspects, this assemblage needs to be published nationally.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.

Context An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* [004].

Cut A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.

Domesday Survey A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.

Fill Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Layer A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut

Medieval The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

Natural Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity

Norman Architectural style current in the 11^{th}-12^{th} centuries. Also known as Romanesque.

Prehistoric The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Redeposited An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage is not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (*q.v.*).

Residual Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (*q.v.*)

Romano-British Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

60	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan Sheets
1	Section Sheets
1	Box of finds
1	Evaluation report

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Responsibility for the ultimate destination of the project archive is held by:

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Norfolk Museums Accession Number:	3683CBY
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	3683CBY

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School • Cameron Street • Heckington • Sleaford • Lincs • NG34 9RW
Tel. (01529) 461618 • Fax (01529) 469444 • Email. info@apsarchaeology.co.uk