
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
17 ROMAN WAY, CAISTER ON SEA
NORFOLK
(CSRW 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Brian Newson Developments Ltd**

January 2009

Report Compiled by
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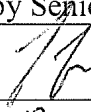
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Attendance and recording at Roman Way,
Caister on Sea, Norfolk (CSRW08)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 17 Roman Way, Caister on Sea, Norfolk in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development on the site. The site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential immediately outside the eastern line of the outermost defences of a Roman coastal fort. Many finds of Roman date have been identified in the area adjacent to the fort and an extensive spread of Romano-British material including kilns, tile and a military burial occurs to the south of the monument. Anglo-Saxon remains are also known within close proximity to the proposed development.

The evaluation comprised a single 18m long trial trench excavated across the development area.

Although Roman artefacts were recovered, for the most part, these were found to be mixed with medieval and post-medieval material, indicating a high degree of residuality and re-deposition.

A north south linear ditch partially exposed at the western end of the trench produced exclusively Roman material and may represent the extreme eastern edge of the fortress defences, although this is uncertain.

A single rosette shaped copper alloy mount was recovered during the metal detector survey undertaken as part of the evaluation. Although similar mounts of Romano-British date have been recovered elsewhere in Caister on Sea, the closest parallel is with a 15th to 16th century example found in Norwich.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, *“a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”* (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

The site is subject to a pre-application enquiry regarding the archaeological implications of the proposed development of a single bungalow in the garden of 17 Roman Way, Caister on Sea, Norfolk. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology advised that trial trenching was required to determine the presence/ absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features which may be present and if so enable a mitigation strategy to be formulated.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Brian Newson of Brian Newson Developments Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the Head of Archaeological Planning, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The work was undertaken on the 14th and 15th of December 2008, in accordance with a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Caister on Sea is located approximately 30km east of Norwich in the Great Yarmouth Borough of Norfolk. The site is located close to the centre of the town, approximately 250m northwest of the parish church of Holy Trinity, to the rear of 17 Roman Way at National Grid Reference 651821 312405 (Fig. 2). The site lies at around 16.5m OD on land sloping gently down to the south.

The underlying geology of the area consists of Norwich Cragg, underlying an outcrop of Norwich brickearth (Funnel 2005).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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). The Caister fort was located on the south side of the island of Flegg and overlooked, in the Roman period, a wide estuary.

Evidence for prehistoric and earlier Romano-British settlement pre-dating the fort is scarce. Sherds of probable Iron Age pottery were recovered during excavations within the defended area of the fort and evidence of earlier Romano-British activity has been recorded to the west of the fort along the route of the Caister bypass (Darling and Gurney 1993, 240).

This fort, part of which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is located immediately to the west of the proposed development site, the line of the defences having been located during an evaluation of an adjacent property on Uplands Avenue (Crawley 2007) (Fig. 3). Fills of the fort ditch were located in a trench

adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Uplands Avenue site. Previous excavations by Ellison (1962) and Musty in 1972 (Darling and Gurney 1993) also identified the line of the defences and it is suggested (Hamilton 2008) that the proposed bungalow will sit immediately outside the line of the outermost defences of the fort.

Artefacts of Roman date have been found within the vicinity of the fort and an extensive spread of Romano-British material including kilns, tile and a military burial occurs to the south of the fort. Several features containing residual Romano-British material were identified during the evaluation undertaken immediately west of the current site on Uplands Avenue (Crawley 2007).

Excavations by Charles Green, carried out immediately southeast of the proposed development during the 1950's revealed 'indications of cobbling', a gutter and a small quantity of Romano-British pottery. Whilst most of this pottery would be consistent with a 3rd century date, earlier material of late 1st to early 2nd century, and later 4th century material was also present (Darling and Gurney, 1993, 41, Area 5).

Romano-British remains, including enclosures and structural remains associated with agricultural activity have recently been excavated 200m southeast of the Fort on Norwich Road, suggesting that the vicus settlement extended over a considerable distance. However no Saxon or medieval remains were encountered suggesting that settlement had contracted by that stage (Albone 2006).

Immediately outside the Roman fort around 150 Middle Saxon burials have been found, covering a large area to its south and east. These burials, 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). A pit of Middle Saxon date was also recorded during the Uplands Avenue evaluation of the adjacent plot to the west of the proposed development (Crawley 2007).

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 39 salt houses in the manor, and a shared mill (Morris 1984, 1; 201).

Military impacts on late Roman settlements of the coastal region, industrial, farming and fishing activity of the period, and possible post-Roman continuity have been identified as significant regional research questions (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and Caister on Sea has the potential to address these. Additionally, the current site is part of an area where extensive investigations have been carried out and results from this site can be expected to infill a gap in that data.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Head of Archaeological Planning, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology to formulate a policy for the management of any archaeological resources found to be present on the site.

4. METHODS

A single trial trench (Trench 1) measuring 18m by 1.8m was excavated on an east west alignment across the footprint of the proposed new dwelling, to the surface of

the underlying archaeological deposits (Fig. 4).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the trench was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in deposit order. Archaeological contexts are described below. Numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Five phases of archaeological activity were identified. A number of features could not be dated either through artefactual or stratigraphic evidence and remain un-phased.

Phase 1 Natural deposits
 Phase 2 Possible Roman deposits
 Phase 3 Medieval deposits
 Phase 4 Post-Medieval deposits
 Phase 5 Recent deposits

Full context descriptions are provided on Appendix 2.

5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Three deposits of sandy silt (010), sandy clay (016) and clayey silt (009) natural extended across the base of the trench. Fragments of chalk present within all three deposits were most probably deposited through glacial action (Fig. 5).

5.2 Undated deposits

At the western end of the trench two deposits of sandy silt (002)=(022) and silty sand (019) were identified. Although the material within both these deposits was clearly of natural origin, it is possible that, in this instance, the material was re-deposited. However excavation was discontinued at this level as features of possible Roman and medieval date, [004] and [006], were found to be cut through (002)=(022) and (019) (Fig. 5, Plate 3).

A north south aligned linear cut with gently sloping sides, [023] measured 1.96m in width, 0.32m deep and was identified in the central part of the trench (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 Section 1, Plate 2).

5.3 Phase 2 Possible Roman deposits

The eastern side of the cut of a north south linear [004] was partially exposed at the western edge of the trench (Fig. 5, Plate 3). At least 0.37m wide and 0.56m deep, the segment exposed within the trench had a concave base. However, [004] could represent the eastern edge of the fortress ditch, known to lie immediately west of the application area, in which case this apparent base could simply be a break of slope in the side of a much more substantial cut (Fig. 6 Section 2). Two

fragments of Romano-British pottery, an iron stud of possible Roman or medieval date and a single fragment of intrusive roofing slate were recovered from (003), the fill of [004] (Appendix 3).

5.4 Phase 3 Medieval deposits

Mixed assemblages or residual Romano-British and medieval pottery were recovered from the fills of three features within the evaluation trench (See Appendix 3).

The first feature [006], a sub-rectangular concave based pit was partially exposed towards the western end of the trench. Measuring 1.40m in width and 0.38m deep [006] contained two deposits of clayey sand (018) and (015) (Fig 5 and Fig. 6, Section 3). A single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery was found re-deposited, along with Romano-British and medieval material within (015) (Appendix 3).

A north – south aligned, broad, shallow, 5.20m wide and 0.18m to 0.29m deep depression [008] crossed the trench. The broad shallow profile and irregular edges of [008] suggest that it may represent a hollow way or track rather than a cut feature (Fig 5 and Fig. 6, Section 1).

The final feature [020], cut through (013) the upper fill of undated ditch [023] and was 0.50m deep and at least 2.20m wide. Due to the limited exposure of the feature, its function cannot be interpreted, although it may represent either a ditch or a very large pit (Fig 5 and Fig. 6, Section 1).

5.5 Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

A shallow broad based north south aligned cut [012] measuring 2.5m in width and 0.39m in depth crossed the trench to the west of possible trackway [008] (Fig 5 and Fig. 6, Section 1). Similar to [008] and possibly relating to another phase of the same hollow way, a single sherd of 16th to 17th century pot, mixed with residual

Roman material was recovered from its fill (011).

5.6 Phase 5 Recent deposits

All the archaeological deposits within the trench were sealed by deposits of subsoil (021) and garden soil (001) which were clearly recent in origin.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sandy silt, sandy clay, and clayey silt were found to extend across the entire development area.

Undated deposits of sandy silt and silty sand identified at a higher level at the western end of the trench, may represent a rise in the natural ground level or alternatively re-deposited natural material. Excavation was discontinued at this level as archaeological features cut through these deposits.

Although the north south linear identified at the western edge of the trench may represent the edge of the Roman fort's eastern defences, it appears too insubstantial for this. Also Romano-British material recovered from the fill of this ditch, may be residual and the feature may be post-Roman in date.

Residual sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fills of other features, mixed in with fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Although these features may be medieval or post-medieval in date, it is possible that this material is also residual, in which case the features could be later than the dating evidence indicates.

Two broad shallow north south linears may represent in-filled hollow ways, former trackways extending across the site.

The archaeological remains were sealed by recent deposits of topsoil and subsoil.

Five pieces of worked flint were recovered during the evaluation, one of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date, one of probable early Bronze Age origin and the remainder undated (Appendix 3). Clearly residual these flints attest to the intermittent use of the landscape over the course of prehistory.

A single sherd of pottery found re-deposited within the fill of a medieval pit may be of Iron Age date.

Although fragments of Romano-British pottery of 2nd to 3rd century date, roof tile, quern stone were recovered, for the most part this material was found re-deposited, within later contexts. It is possible that some of the ironwork recovered is also of Romano-British date. The recovery of Romano-British artefacts in such close proximity to a Roman fort is to be anticipated.

Fragments of medieval pottery and metal work were recovered during the evaluation and it is possible, but not certain, that a number of the features date to this period, as the pottery was re-deposited and may relate to manuring practices (Appendix 3). The most significant medieval artefact a rosette shaped copper-alloy mount, with six lobes was recovered by the APS metal detectorist. Rosettes were common on Roman military metalwork and similar, though plainer, raised mounts or bosses found elsewhere at Caister on Sea have been considered to be Roman. However the closest parallel is with an example found in Norwich, which would suggest a late medieval 15th to 16th century date for the mount (Appendix 3).

A small quantity of animal bone, marine mollusc fragments and post-medieval pottery was also recovered (Appendix 3).

Overall, although archaeological remains were encountered during the evaluation,

these could not be shown to relate directly to the adjacent Roman fort, indeed the majority of the features encountered were of medieval or later date. Rich occupation deposits, characterised by charcoal, fired clay and a frequent quantity of artefacts, were not found within the evaluation, suggesting that, despite the proximity of the application site to the fort, it lies within an area kept clear of settlement so as not to compromise the security of the fort. This would suggest that extra-mural settlement may have been dispersed across a wide area. The light coloured soils contained within the features would suggest that they were infilled gradually through natural processes.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 17 Roman Way, Caister on Sea as the site is located immediately outside the eastern line of the outermost defences of a major Roman coastal fort. Many finds of Roman date have been found around the fort and an extensive spread of Romano-British material including kilns, tile and a military burial occurs to the south of the fort. Anglo-Saxon remains are also known within close proximity to the proposed development.

Although Roman artefacts were recovered, for the most part, these were found to be mixed with medieval and post-medieval artefacts, indicating a high degree of residuality and re-deposition.

A north south linear partially exposed at the western end of the trench produced exclusively Roman material and may represent the extreme eastern edge of the fortress defences, although this is uncertain.

A single rosette shaped copper alloy mount was recovered during the metal detector survey. Although similar mounts of Romano-British date have been recovered else where in Caister on Sea, the closest parallel is with a 15th to 16th century example found in Norwich.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance Brian Newson of Brian Newson Developments Ltd who commissioned the work. Dale Trimble coordinated the project and along with Tom Lane, edited this report.

10. PERSONNEL

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 Photographic Reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 CAD Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin and Susan Unsworth
 Post-excavation Analyst: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

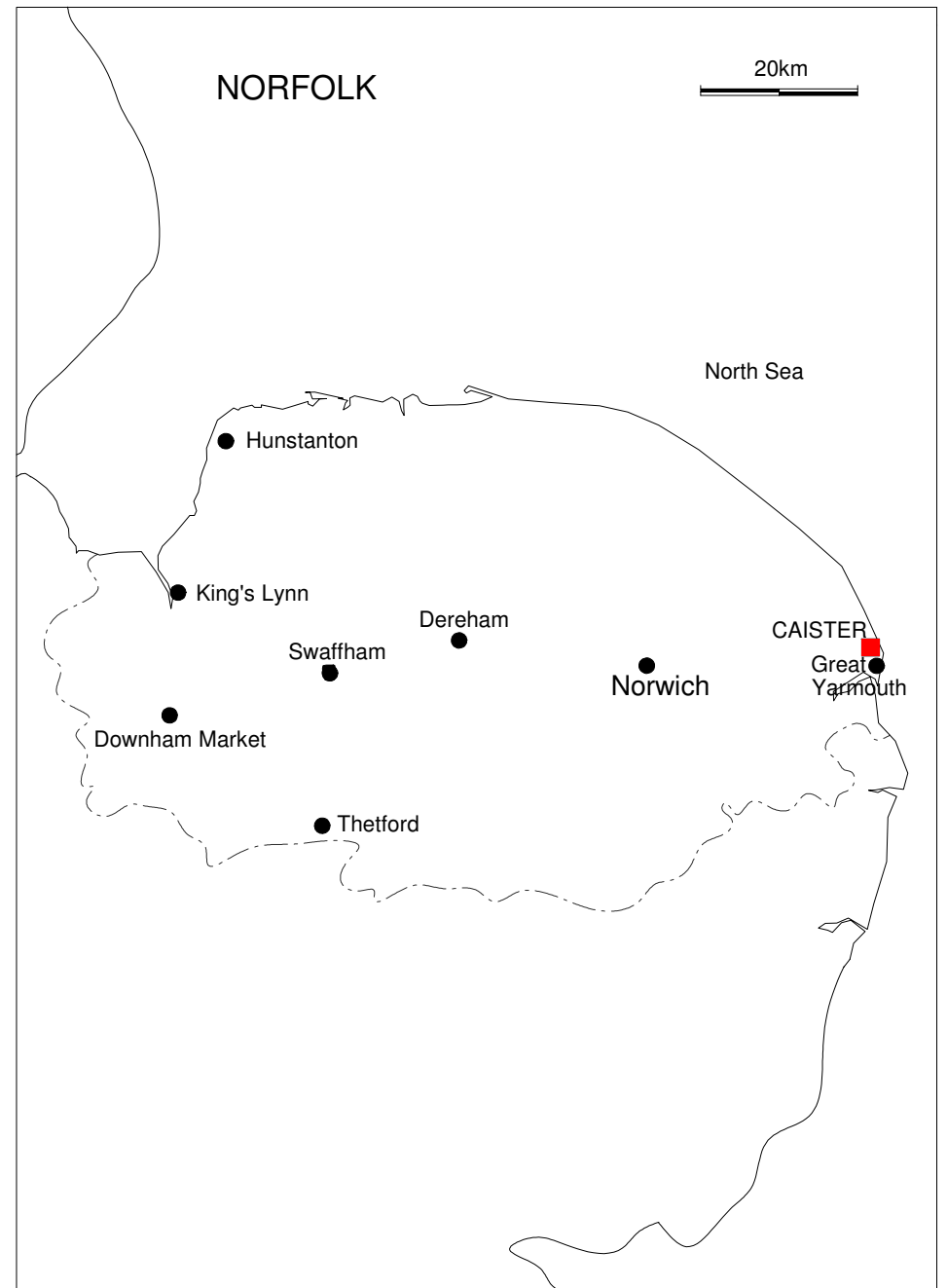
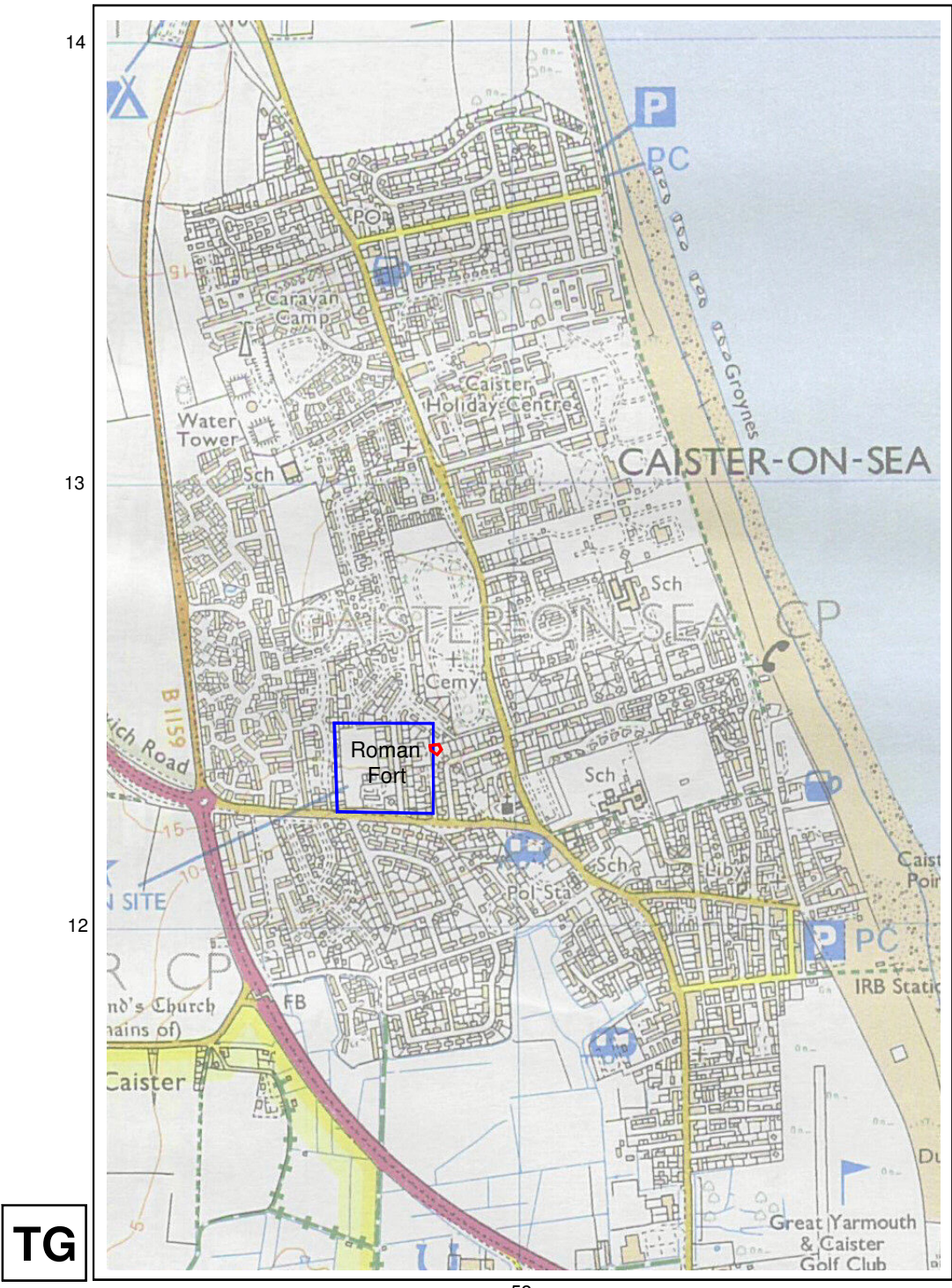


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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◆ Location of proposed development

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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name:Caister on Sea Roman Way 52560		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: TBL	Report No:001/09

Figure 2 Site Location Map

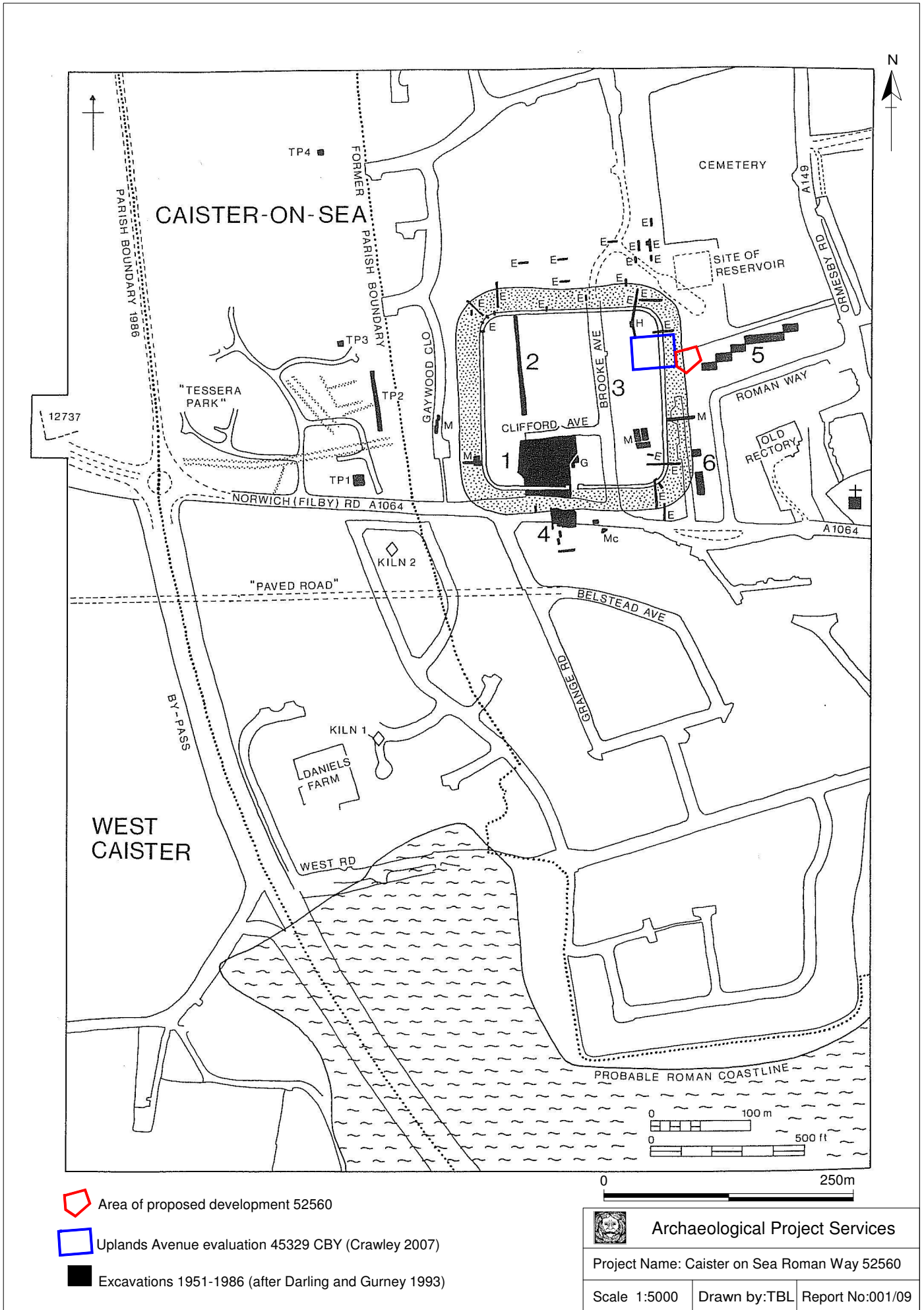


Figure 3 Plan of Roman Fort and surrounding area showing location of previous investigations

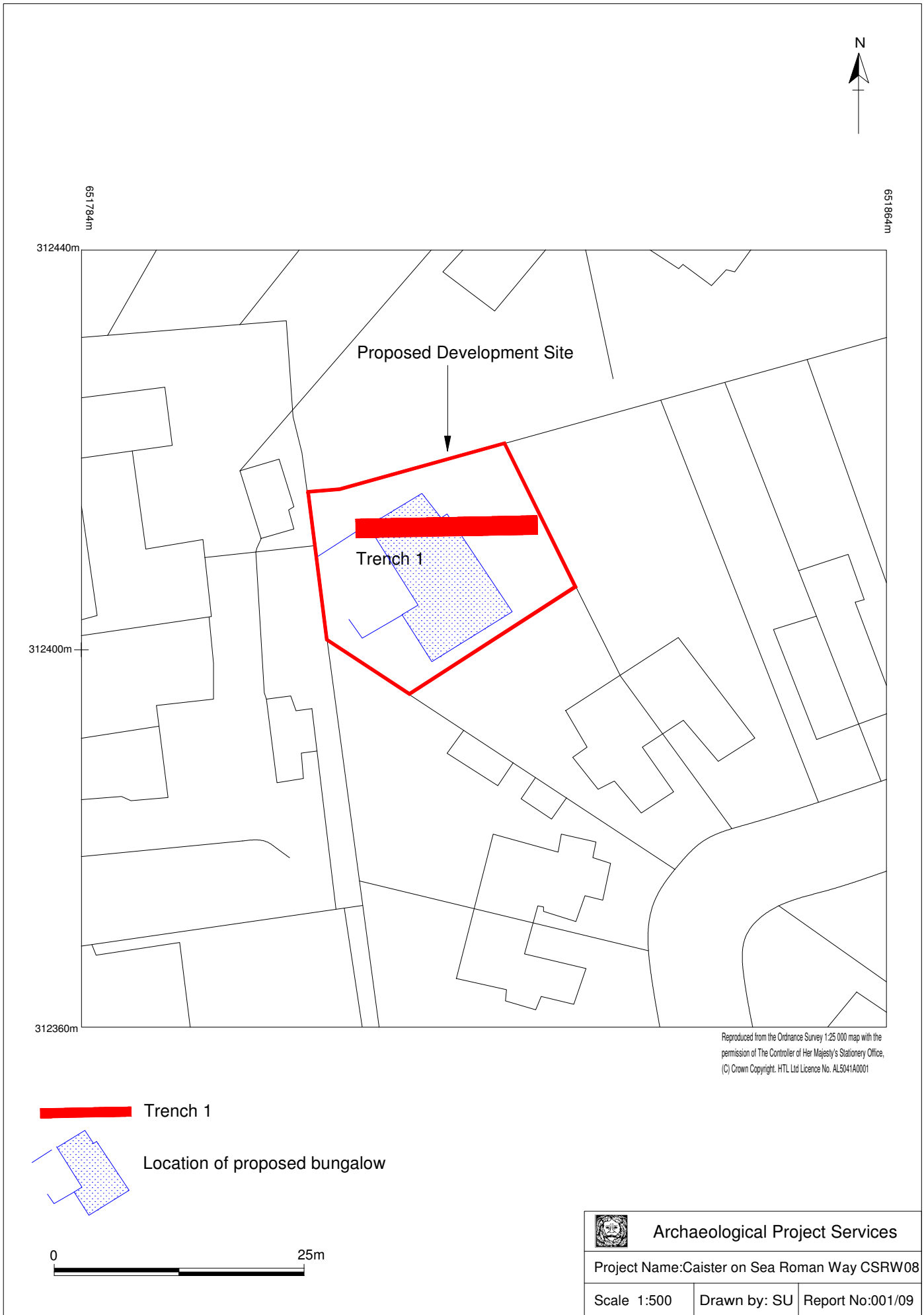
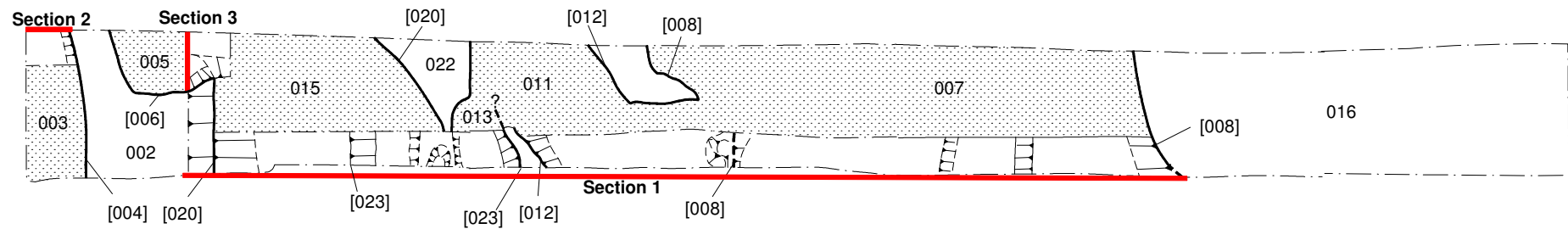



Figure 4 Plan of Application Area showing trench location



 Fills of Archaeological features




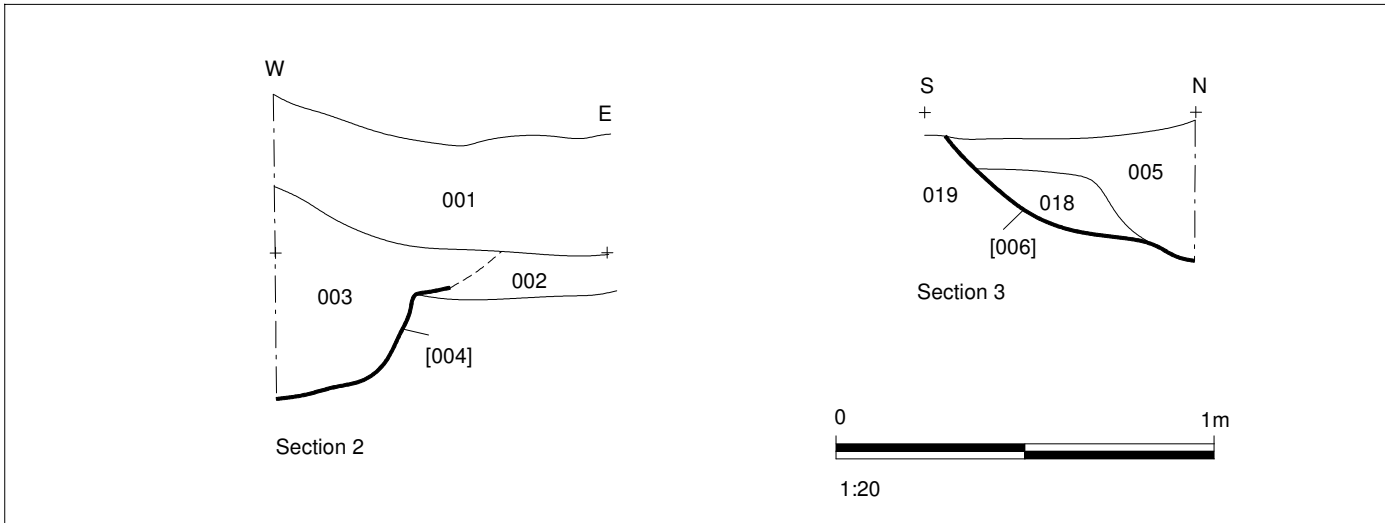
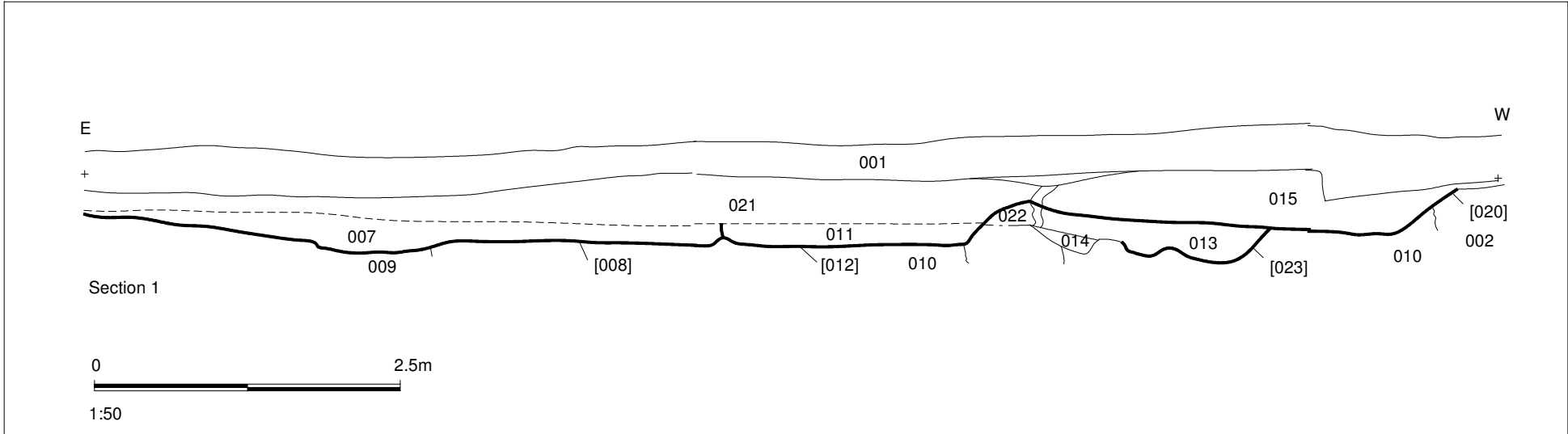
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Project Name:Caister on Sea Roman Way CSRW08		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: SU	Report No:001/09

Figure 5 Trench Post-Excavation Plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name:Caister on Sea Roman Way CSRW08

Scale Varies

Drawn by: SU

Report No: 001/09

Figure 6 Sections 1, 2 and 3



Plate 1 West facing view across trench during excavation, the buried remains of the eastern defences of Roman fort survive to the west of the excavation beneath the skip.



Plate 2 East facing view across excavation



Plate 3 West facing view, west end of excavation showing pit [006] and linear [004]



Plate 4 North facing view Section 2

APPENDIX 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT 17 ROMAN WAY, CAISTER ON SEA
NORFOLK**

PREPARED

FOR

**BRIAN NEWSON DEVELOPMENTS
LIMITED**

NOVEMBER 2008

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological field evaluation of land at 17 Roman Way, Caister on Sea, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological interest, immediately outside the eastern line of the outermost defences of the Roman fort.*
- 1.3 *An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to determine the archaeological implication of residential development at the site.*
- 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 trenching. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 17 Roman Way, Caister on Sea, Norfolk.
- 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. The site is located close to the centre of the town, approximately 250m northwest of the parish church of Holy Trinity, to the rear of 17 Roman Way at National Grid Reference 651821 312405.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a pre-application enquiry regarding the archaeological implications of development at the site. Trial trenching is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This Evaluation may indicate the a need for a further phase of Archaeological Excavation or an Archaeological Watching Brief during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Underlying geology of the area comprised Norwich Cragg which underlies an outcrop of Norwich brickearth (Funnel 2005). The site lies at around 16.5m OD on land sloping gently down to the south.

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 immediately to the west of the proposed development site, the line of the defences having been located during an evaluation of an adjacent property on Uplands Avenue (Crawley, 2007). Fills of the fort ditch were located in a trench adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Uplands Avenue site. Previous excavations by Ellison (1962) and Musty in 1972 (Darling and Gurney, 1993) also identified the line of the defences and it is suggested (Hamilton, 2008) that the proposed bungalow will sit immediately outside the line of the outermost defences of the fort. 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 including kilns, tile and a military burial occurs to the south of the fort.

- 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). In the Late Saxon period Caistor 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). In addition, prehistoric remains have been found within and to the west of the Roman fort (Darling and Gurney 1993). A pit of Middle Saxon date was also recorded during the Uplands Avenue evaluation of the adjacent plot to the west of the proposed development and several other features containing residual Romano-British material were also identified. Earlier excavations immediately to the southeast of the proposed development recovered some Romano-British material but no discrete features (Darling, M. J. and Gurney, D., 1993).

- 6.3 Military impacts on late Roman settlements of the coastal region, industrial, farming and fishing activity of the period, and possible post-Roman continuity have been identified as significant regional research questions (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and Caister-on-Sea has the potential to address these. Additionally, the current site is part of an area where extensive investigations have been carried out and results from this site can be expected to infill a gap in that data.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains on site to determine the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological investigations or preservation measures.
- 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 likely extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
- 7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
- 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of archaeological remains in the area.
- 7.2.5 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
- 7.2.6 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of one (1) trench measuring 18 metres by 1.8m wide running east to west from the western boundary of the site. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench widths may be extended and the sides stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. In some instances where hand excavation is impractical, augering may be used to determine the depth of deposits.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- 8.2.2 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) managed by a Member of the Institute.
- 8.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification.
- 8.2.4 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.
- 8.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological

features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

- 8.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 8.2.7 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 8.2.8 An accession number will be obtained from the Norfolk HER for allocation to the site archive.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 A metal detector will be used during normal hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval. The spoil heap will also be scanned with a metal detector.
- 8.3.3 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*i.e.* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services 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.
- 8.3.5 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.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and digital colour images will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.

- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The archaeological curator, local environmental health department and, if appropriate, the coroner and the police will be informed. If removal proves necessary, appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained before excavation of human remains commences.
- 8.3.8 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).
- 8.3.9 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.
- 8.3.10 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.11 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey or tape survey to established features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, as appropriate.
- 8.3.12 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes where they form parts of recognizable structures. All sampling will follow the procedures in *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines - Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002).
- 8.3.13 Representative samples of structural masonry will be retained. The retention of unworked structural stone and plain ashlar will be determined by the number of geological types present. All dressed, inscribed or moulded stone masonry will be retained except where there are logistical, or archaeological considerations, not to do so.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 If relevant, during the evaluation specialist advice may be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary, the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of any such specialist's

assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching 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 images will be stored on CD and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

10.3 Stage 3

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

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site - to include results of background research into the history and former land-use of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- Text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- 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 evaluation 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 evaluation 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 evaluation report will be sent to: the client and the Principal Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 copies); two copies for Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record and one for the local planning authority; the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 A report of the findings of the excavation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 13.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

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, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations 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 principle 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator Anglo-Saxon-medieval: P Blinkhorn, D Hall or H Healey independent specialists, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator.
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	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
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

17.1 The site works are timetabled to take 2 days depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered and will be staffed by a Project Officer and a site assistant. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 5 days, depending 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.

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Specification: Version 1, November 2008

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
001	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt containing moderate organic content	0.33m	Garden soil
002	Firm to compact light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt, moderate chalk flecks	0.13-0.40m	Natural, possibly re-deposited as bank material
003	Light to mid brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional medium sized flint nodules	0.56m	Fill of [004]
004	North south aligned linear, at least 0.37m wide, gently sided. It was only partially exposed in the trench although it was apparently concave based.	0.56m	Linear cut
005	Friable slightly greyish brown clayey sand	0.38m	Upper fill of [006]
006	Sub-rectangular east-west aligned concave based cut, 1.40m long, relationship with [020] unknown	0.38m	Pit cut
007	Friable mid-yellowish brown/ brownish yellow clayey sandy silt containing occasional flint pebbles and moderate chalk flecks	0.15m	Fill of [008]
008	Very shallow linear flat based cut, 5.20m wide,	0.29m	Shallow broad based linear
009	Firm/ plastic light brownish yellow clayey silt, frequent chalk, occasional patches light reddish yellow sand	-	Natural
010	Firm light yellow brown/ brownish yellow sandy silt, frequent chalk flecks , occasional / moderate flint pebbles.	-	Natural
011	Friable mid-yellowish brown/ brownish yellow clayey sandy silt, moderate chalk flecks occasional flint pebbles occasional oyster shells	0.18m	Fill of [012]

Appendix 3

THE FINDS**INTRODUCTION**

A range of archaeological artefacts comprising pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, molluscs, flint, stone and metal were recovered from the site. These range in date from the Prehistoric to the Post-medieval period.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). A total of 14 sherds from 14 vessels, weighing 97 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1.

Condition

All of the material is abraded, as indicated by the low average sherd weight of 7 grams.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BB2	Black Burnished ware 2	1	1	13
IA	Iron Age fabrics	1	1	7
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated	2	2	2
OX	Miscellaneous Oxidised ware	1	1	2
GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	8	8	70
SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian ware	1	1	3
TOTAL:		14	14	97

Provenance

Redeposited Roman pottery came from linears [004], [008], [012], pit [006] and cut feature [020]. Apart from context (003), all the Roman material is residual in later deposits.

Range

Most of the pottery is of types produced locally. Regional imports are present in the form of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (NVCC) and Black Burnished ware (BB2). A single continental import of Central Gaulish Samian ware (SAMCG) comes from context (007). One possible Iron Age sherd, in a flint tempered fabric, represents the earliest pottery in the group. The Roman pottery dates to the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Potential

None of the pottery poses any problems for long-term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of re-deposited Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from several features on the site. The size of the assemblage limits interpretation and does not provide any firm indications of status or the types of activity that occurred on the site. However, areas of Roman settlement and military use are known in the immediate vicinity and are likely to be the source of this material.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire and surrounding counties, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 12 sherds from 10 vessels, weighing 60 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary in Table 2. The pottery ranges in date from the Early Medieval to the Post Medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is abraded and in poor condition, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 5 grams.

Results

Table 2, Summary of Post Roman pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1300	1650	1	1	2
EMW	Early Medieval ware	1100	1230	1	1	2
ESMIC	Essex Micaceous ware	1200	1450	5	4	21
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	22
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	4	3	13
TOTAL:				12	10	60

Provenance

Small amounts of redeposited pottery came from Pit [006], linears [008] and [012] and cut feature [020]. This material probably represents a background scatter, which may have been deposited via manuring practices.

Range

All of the vessels are types which are common in assemblages from this area. Locally produced wares are represented by Early Medieval ware (EMW), Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) and various un-typed fabrics (MEDLOC). Micaceous wares from Essex (ESMIC) are regional imports. The Dutch Red Earthenware-type (DUTRT) may be imported or domestic products. Most of the vessel forms cannot be identified, however jugs and jars are present, as well as a single pipkin.

Potential

None of the pottery poses any problems for long-term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small mixed group of redeposited pottery was recovered from several features on the site. The size of the assemblage limits interpretation, but suggests activity in the area during the medieval and Post-medieval period.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 16 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 304 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 3, with a summary in Table 3.

Condition

All of the ceramic building material comprises small, abraded and flaked fragments. This is indicated by the low average fragment weight of 19 grams.

Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
CBM	Ceramic building material	10	88
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	5	99
TEG	Tegula	1	117
TOTAL:		16	304

Provenance

Non diagnostic ceramic building material and tile was recovered from linear cut [004], [008], [012], pit [006] and cut feature [020]. All of the material is redeposited.

Range

Most of the material is very abraded and cannot be identified. Five pieces of tile have a range of dates from Roman to medieval. A single tegula flange is present in (011).

Potential

None of the ceramic building material poses any problems for long-term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small group of abraded Roman and medieval tile was recovered from the site, indicating activity in the area during these periods.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 9 (c. 73g) fragments of animal bone was recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was collected from the fills of two broad shallow linear features (007 and 011) and the fill of a shallow cut feature (015).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, though fragmentary.

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
007	large mammal	rib	1	10	
011	sheep/goat	phalange	1	2	Small beast
	small mammal	?scapula	1	<1	
	small mammal	unidentified	3	<1	
	large mammal	unidentified	1	2	
015	cattle	humerus	2	57	

Summary

The bone assemblage is considered too small for meaningful analysis. It should be retained as part of the site archive, particularly if further work is envisaged at the site.

MARINE MOLLUSCS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Six fragments of mollusc shell weighing a total of 40g were recovered.

Provenance

The mollusc shells were recovered from the fills of linear features.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 5, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
007	Oyster	Shell		4	27	Probably only 2 complete shells represented
013	Oyster	Shell		2	13	

Potential

The shells are probably food waste and are of limited potential. No further work is required.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Ten flints were retrieved of which half were worked. All came from the fills of features, two linears and a pit.

Condition

All finds were in reasonably fresh condition. No conservation measures are needed.

Results

Table 6, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
003	Broken blade flake. Slightly patinated. 16 x 11 x 2mm.	1	>1	Meso/E. Neo
003	Fragment of broken scraper including retouched edge. 17 x 15 x 5mm	1	>1	Prob EBA
003	Small chip. Slightly patinated. 11 x 8 x 2mm	1	>1	Undated
005	Utilised flake. Cth crude retouch along one edge. 52 x 25 x 8mm	1	12	undated
007	Flake. 26 x 16 x 2mm	1	2	undated
015	Two unworked nodules and three unworked flakes. Natural. Not retained	5	131	

Provenance

Finds from contexts 003 and 007 were from the fills of shallow linears while an undated flake came from pit fill 007.

Range

Forms were chiefly flakes, although one fragment of broken scraper was present. Dates ranged from Mesolithic/early Neolithic to probably Early Bronze Age, but with these two datable examples being present in the same feature.

Potential

There is little potential for further understanding the prehistory of the area in this modest collection.

Summary

A small collection of flints came from the fills of features. They indicate no more than an intermittent presence of human communities over a long period of time.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Twelve other finds, all of stone or metal and together weighing at total of 388g, were recovered.

Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the iron objects are all corroded.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
003	Stone	Welsh roofing slate, late post-medieval	1	1	Late post-medieval
	Iron	Stud, Roman/medieval	1	93	
005	Iron	Nail	1	5	
007	Iron	Nails	5	40	Late medieval?
	Copper alloy	Mount, rosette-shaped, late medieval?	1	1	
011	Stone	Niedermendig lava quern	2(link)	242	Roman
017	Iron	Nail	1	6	

Provenance

The other finds were retrieved from the fills of linear features (003, 007, 011), a pit fill (005), and as unstratified material (017).

Range

Several iron nails, and a large stud, were recovered, and perhaps imply the presence of timber structures. Studs of similar form occur in both Roman and medieval contexts, though the present example is comparable to a dome-headed nail of probable Roman date previously found at Caister (Mould 1993, 103-4, fig 78, no. 490).

A rosette-shaped mount, with six lobes, was also found. Rosettes were common on Roman military metalwork, and a slightly similar example was found at the Roman settlement of Stonea in Cambridgeshire (Jackson 1996, 345-6). Additionally, similar, though plainer, raised mounts or bosses have previously been found at Caister-on-Sea and considered to be Roman (Darling and Gurney 1993, 118; fig 98, nos. 686-7). However, this present example from Caister is more closely comparable to later medieval belt mounts. A very similar example was found in Norwich and is dated there to 1400-1600 (Margeson 1993, 40-1).

The quern fragments imply the grinding of foodstuffs in the area.

Potential

In general, the other finds are of limited potential, though the number of nails may indicate the presence of structures, but of uncertain date, in the area. No further work is required.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
003	Roman?	Includes small sliver of modern roof slate that may be intrusive
005	13th to 14th	Includes residual Roman
007	12th to mid 15th	Includes residual Roman
011	16th to mid 17th	Includes residual Roman
015	13th to 15th	Includes residual Roman
017	undated	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS Body sherd

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
003	GREY	J		ABR; SOOT	BS	1	1	1
003	OX				BS; ?ID OR POST RO	1	1	2
005	GREY	CLSD		DEPI	BS	1	1	6
005	GREY		BL	ABR	BS	1	1	3
005	GREY			ABR	BS	1	1	3
005	GREY	DPR		ABR	RIM?; M2-M3	1	1	14
007	GREY	J		ABR; WORN; FE CONC	BASE; 3RD+	1	1	36
007	SAMCG			VABR	BS; 2ND	1	1	3
011	GREY	J		ABR	BS	1	1	2
011	GREY	J		ABR	BS	1	1	5
015	BB2	B	BZ	ABR	BS; M2-3	1	1	13
015	IA			ABR	BS; FLINT TEMPERED; REDUCED; ?ID OR AS	1	1	7
015	NVCC	BK		ABR	BS; WHTF; 3RD+	1	1	1
015	NVCC	BK		ABR	BS; ORNGF; 3RD+	1	1	1

Archive catalogue 2, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
005	EMW		?	1	1	2	BS	Abraded; ?ID	
005	ESMIC		?	1	1	1	BS	?ID or LERTH	
005	ESMIC		Jar	2	1	7	BS	Flaked glaze; late?; ?ID	
007	ESMIC		Jug	1	1	2	BS	Abraded; amber glaze; ?ID	
007	ESMIC		Jug	1	1	11	Rim	Inturned rim; spot amber glaze; ?ID; abraded	
007	MEDLOC	Dull oxidised; medium sandy	?	1	1	4	BS	Abraded; sparse subangular to subround quartz 0.1 to 0.8mm + common rounded fe grains + occasional calc	13th to 15th
007	MEDLOC	Oxidised; medium	?	2	1	7	BS	Flakes; white deposit over breaks; common subround to	13th to 15th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
		sandy						round quartz up to 0.5mm + sparse larger up to 3mm+ + common rounded fe + black grains	
011	GRE		Pipkin	1	1	22	Base	External soot/ carbonised deposit; internal glaze; untrimmed basal angle	
015	DUTRT		?	1	1	2	BS	Internal deposit; patchy soot; ?ID	
015	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; fine to medium sandy	Jug	1	1	2	BS	CU specks in glaze; frequent subround to round quartz 0.3 to 0.5mm includes milky and red tinged, some up to 0.8mm + common rounded fe; BOUA?	13th to 15th

Archive catalogue 3, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
003	CBM	Oxidised; fine sandy	1	12	Flake	Roman?
003	RTMISC	OX/R/OX; coarse sandy	1	8	Flake; mortar	Roman?
005	RTMISC	Oxidised; medium sandy	1	16	Sand bedded; abraded	Roman?
007	CBM	Oxidised; medium to coarse sandy + fe	1	5	Abraded; flake	-
007	CBM	Dull oxidised; medium sandy + fe	2	33	Abraded; flakes; brick?	-
011	CBM	Various	2	22	Abraded; flakes	-
011	TEG	Oxidised; fine to medium sandy	1	117	Flange; cut out?	Roman
015	CBM	Various	4	16	Abraded; flakes	-
015	RTMISC	OX/R/OX; medium to coarse sandy + fe + ca	1	42	Thin; patchy soot; corner	Medieval?
015	RTMISC	OX/R/OX; medium to coarse sandy	1	12	Sand bedded; cracked during firing?; thin	Medieval?
015	RTMISC	Oxidised; medium to coarse sandy	1	21		Medieval?

APPENDIX 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> 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
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Residual	Artefacts from an earlier era deposited within a later deposit, which therefore cannot be used to date it.
Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.
'Saxon Shore Forts'	A network of late Roman coastal defences constructed during in the 3rd and 4th century AD, to protect the east coast from raiders from the Low Countries and Scandinavia

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

23	Context records
4	Permatrace drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
2	Daily record sheets

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Union House
Gresenhall
Dereham
Norfolk NR20 4DR

Accession Number: 52560

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CSRW08

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.

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