

# **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT CAISTOR ST EDMUND CHURCHYARD, NORFOLK**

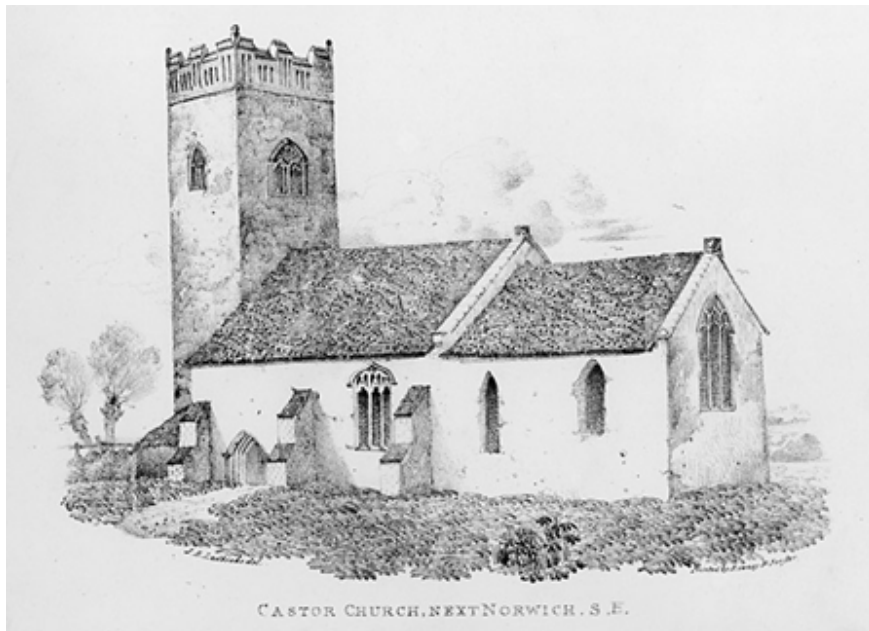


**John W Percival  
November 2009**

# **An Archaeological Evaluation at Caistor St Edmund Churyard, Norfolk**

NLA Reference CNF42347

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Prepared as part of the Caistor Roman Town  
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<b>Location</b>	Churchyard of St Edmund's Church, Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk
<b>Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Reference</b>	CNF42347
<b>National Grid Reference</b>	TG 2320 0337
<b>Planning Authority</b>	South Norfolk
<b>Site Code</b>	CRT 09
<b>NHER Number</b>	To be assigned
<b>SAM Number</b>	11502
<b>Dates of Fieldwork</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> August to 19 <sup>th</sup> September 2009

## **SUMMARY**

*In late August and early September 2009 the Caistor Roman Town Project undertook an archaeological evaluation in Caistor St Edmund's churchyard. Two trenches were excavated within the footprints of a proposed new extension and associated soak-away. Trench 1 was located adjacent the blocked south door of the nave and contained evidence indicating the presence of an earlier church probably dating to the Middle Saxon period. The lower parts of the south wall of the nave were exposed and were seen to be made of reused Roman materials and built in a Roman style. Medieval child and infant burials and an extensive dump of roof tiles deposited in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century were also found.*

*Trench 2 was located within the footprint of the proposed soak-away. Boundary gullies and rubbish pits of Roman date were excavated. These were overlain by three adult burials and one child burial of medieval and post-medieval date.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

In late August and early September 2009 the Caistor Roman Town Project undertook an archaeological evaluation in the churchyard of St Edmund's church, Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk (Figs 1 and 2). The church lies towards the south-east corner of the walled area of the Roman cantonal capital of *Venta Icenorum* (NHER 9786). St Edmunds church (NHER 1860) is one of only four medieval churches in Britain to lie within a major Roman town not overlain by a medieval and later urban settlement; the others are at Caerwent, Silchester and Wroxeter (Wacher 1974).

Trench 1 measured c. 3m by 2.5m and was located adjacent to a blocked doorway in the south wall of the nave (Fig. 3). Trench 2 was a little larger, being 6m long and 3m wide. It was located towards the south-west corner of the churchyard (Fig. 3). The evaluation was undertaken on behalf of the Parochial Church Council of Caistor St Edmund and was in advance of a proposed kitchen/toilet/vestry extension with associated septic tank, soak-away and pipe connections (Fig. 3). Trench 1 was targeted on the proposed extension whilst Trench 2 was located within the footprint of the proposed soak-away.

In total the trenches sampled 25.5m<sup>2</sup>, c. 26% of the total proposed development area of around 95m<sup>2</sup>. Trench 1 occupied c. 18% of the proposed extension area and was fully excavated to well below the proposed formation level (see below), whilst Trench 2 covered 56% of the soak-away area. Only approximately 30% of Trench 2 was fully excavated.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out as a pre-planning exercise within the framework of *Planning and Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning* (Department of Environment

1990), commonly known as PPG16. The archaeological work was undertaken following a Method Statement (Bowden 2009b) approved by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, part of Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service and the body which advises the planning authority, South Norfolk District Council, on archaeology and planning. The Method Statement was drafted in response to a brief issued by James Albone of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref CNF42347). The results of the evaluation outlined in this report will inform further stages of the archaeological planning process.

The site archive is currently held by the Caistor Roman Town Project and will eventually be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service who hold all of the material relating to previous fieldwork at Caistor.

## **GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The site of Caistor Roman town lies on the gently sloping flood plan of the River Tas. The eastern defences lie at an elevation of around 15.0m OD and the western at c. 5.0m OD. The geology of the Caistor area largely consists of river gravels and glacial sands and gravels overlying chalk (BGS 1975). The church and churchyard occupy one of the highest areas within the town walls. The church itself lies on a small plateau with an elevation of between 14.6 and 15.2 m OD. South and south-west of the church ground levels drop away quite markedly. The south-west corner of the churchyard lies at an elevation of 13.4m OD (Fig. 3). The churchyard is in general elevated by c.1.0m above the rest of the intramural area of the town which surrounds it on three sides. This is due to the differing land-use histories of the two areas. Old and well used churchyards gain height through the action of grave digging. With the exception of the churchyard most of the interior of the town was ploughed on a fairly regular basis from at least the 1960s until it came under the ownership of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust in 1984 (Davies 2001).

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

No attempt will be made in this report to summarise in any detail the history and archaeology of *Venta Icenorum* itself. Relevant sources include Frere (1971; 2005), Wachter (1974), Davies (1999; 2001; 2009) and Bowden (Bowden 2005; 2009a, Bowden & Bescoby 2008).

Although Caistor was recognised as the site of *Venta Icenorum* as early as the late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries it was not until the late 1920s, when aerial photography revealed details of the street grid and buildings that detailed and systematic excavations took place (Davies 2009). Unfortunately Professor Atkinson, who carried out major excavations at the site between 1929 and 1935, did not formally analyse or publish his results and his records survive in only a fragmentary and piecemeal state, although Frere has worked extensively on the Atkinson archive (Frere 1971; 2005).

Most sources agree that *Venta* was founded in the 70s AD following the suppression of the Boudican revolt and the creation of the *civitas* of the Iceni from the ruins of the client kingdom. The traditional view (*e.g.* Wachter 1974) is that there was no major late Iron Age settlement or Claudian Roman military site at Caistor; this has been questioned by Davies (1999), although he seems more reticent in recent publications (2009). Conclusive evidence of significant Iron Age occupation at Caistor remains elusive.

There seems little doubt that *Venta* was occupied as an urban place throughout the Roman Period. The presence of nearby cemeteries (*e.g.* NHER 9788, 9791, Myers & Green 1973) indicates that Caistor continued to be of importance into the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries and beyond.

The earliest documentary record of a church at Caistor dates to the mid 11<sup>th</sup> century when Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) granted the church to the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds (Bowden 2009b), hence the church dedication and modern village name. This and the identification of a blocked window and possible blocked door of probable Anglo-Saxon date by A. B. Whittingham (NHER record 1860) indicate an 11<sup>th</sup> century date of construction for the nave.

The lancet windows in the chancel are of 13<sup>th</sup> century date (Pevsner & Wilson 1999, Stephen Heywood pers. comm.) and it is assumed that the main fabric of the chancel is also that date.

The porch, the arch of the north door and the rendered brick arch of the blocked south door are all of 14<sup>th</sup> century date (Pevsner & Wilson 1999). The main fabric of the tower is also of 14<sup>th</sup> century date and has well cut limestone quoins. The brick belfry windows and battlements were added in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Until 1969 the church had three late 16<sup>th</sup> century bells; only one now survives as the others were stolen by throwing them from the southern belfry window onto the concrete below.

The present roof is of Welsh slate and cannot be earlier than mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The line of an earlier steep pitched; presumably thatched roof is clearly visible on the eastern side of the tower. The church guide (<http://www.caistorstedmundchurch.co.uk/8.html>) states that the thatched roof was replaced in c. 1800. The source of this information is not clear. No faculties relating to St Edmund's exist in the Faculty Books and no records relating to the church exist in the petitions or consistory court records; parish records and churchwardens accounts were not checked as these rarely contain specific information on changes to the church fabric (Sally Wilkinson pers. comm.).

Aside from the faded medieval wall paintings of St Christopher and St John and the fine 15<sup>th</sup> century font the inside of the church is quite plain. The roof beams are of 18<sup>th</sup> century type reusing wall posts from an earlier (? medieval) roof (Stephen Heywood pers. comm.). The floors of the chancel and nave are of the same yellow and orange pamment tiles and are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

Unfortunately most of the outside of the chancel and nave walls are covered with hard Portland cement render. The major exception to this is the western c. two-thirds of the north wall of the nave. The lower part of this wall, up to 1.0m above present ground levels, is quite regularly coursed, mostly of large knapped flints with some reused Roman tile. Above this level the fabric of the wall is very jumbled and contains occasional fragments of medieval brick amongst the mass of less regular flints and reused Roman bricks and tiles. This observation coupled with the fact that that north wall of the nave is fairly perpendicular, whereas the south wall leans alarmingly may signify the north wall has been partially rebuilt. This rebuilding may have taken place in the last couple of centuries as the buttress on the north wall closest to the porch contains much post-medieval brick. The other buttress on the north side of the church has a less irregular late medieval appearance.

The leaning south wall of the nave is supported by three 1.35m thick buttresses with yellow brick quoins and peg tile coverings. These buttresses are probably of Georgian date.

The south door is blocked with a mixture of bricks including soft 'Norfolk red' type bricks of late 19<sup>th</sup> century appearance. The brick blocking sits on top of pamment tiles identical to those which make-up the floor of the church, although these pamments must have formed a threshold as they are 0.3m higher than the main church floor. A Ladbroke engraving of St Edmund's, which probably dates to the mid 1820s, shows the south door as still open. A late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup>

century date for the door blocking therefore seems very likely. The Ladbroke print also shows the Georgian buttresses in place and the chancel and nave rendered. It should be noted that Ladbroke conventionally showed churches as rendered and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was much more common for churches to be rendered externally (Stephen Heywood pers. comm.). A photograph taken in the 1930s of the south side of the church shows partial and fragmentary render on the nave and chancel (NHER 1860 secondary file Reference HKK15) suggesting a mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date for the extant Portland cement render.

## **METHODS**

The objective of the evaluation was to obtain sufficient information on the occurrence/non-occurrence, character, form, size, date and state of preservation of any archaeological structures and deposits within the footprint of the proposed development.

The brief specified a 3.0m by 2.5m trench located towards the western end of the proposed extension and 4.0m long 1.2m wide trench located within the footprint of the proposed soak-away. As mentioned above, both in terms of the total development area, including pipe routes, the septic tank and the secondary soak-away (Fig. 3) and the two largest area of potential disturbance a sample much larger than the standard 5% was excavated.

Both trenches were entirely excavated by hand. Topsoil and extensive dump deposits were excavated by mattock and shovel in spits of c. 0.15m depth. The base of each spit was metal-detected, as was its spoil. Metal detecting was also carried out on both the trenches and spoil heaps when appropriate on a pragmatic basis.

A single context recording methodology was adopted. All archaeological features, structures and deposits were recorded using the ROMFA recording system devised by Giles Emery. Skeletons were planned at 1:10; all other plans were drawn at 1:20. Sections were either drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on size and the level of detail required. High quality digital SLR and monochrome archival wet film photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological structures, features and deposits.

The location of the trenches was surveyed using a total station theodolite. This survey was carried out using the UTM based grid used during the geophysical survey (Bowden & Bescoby 2008). The survey data was then overlaid onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All levels whether taken both with total station theodolite or optical level were related to the Ordnance Survey cut bench mark with a value of 12.82 on the south-west corner of the church tower.

Weather conditions throughout the duration of the fieldwork were remarkably clement, mostly characterised by bright sunshine with only one or two episodes of rain.

## **RESULTS**

### **Trench 1**

Trench 1 was located adjacent the blocked south door of the nave and measured approximately 3.0m by 2.5m (Fig. 3). The extant ground surface lay at a level of c. 15.0m OD. The trench was excavated to a depth of c. 1.2m below the present ground surface or 13.8m OD.

Physically the lowest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was a rich dark sandy graveyard soil (2024). This layer, although stratigraphically the earliest deposit, had been subject to constant disturbance by grave digging throughout the medieval period. As none of the features cut through it were visible in plan or section it was impossible to differentiate intrusive finds and those from grave fills. This deposit therefore contained pottery of Late Saxon and medieval date as well as a



wealth of residual Roman pottery and small finds.

The upper horizon of (2024) lay at a level of 14.1m OD, 0.9m below the modern ground surface (Fig. 6). The upper 0.3m of this deposit was excavated. A hand auger sounding indicated that (2024) extended to a depth of 13.1m OD. Below this a further 0.45m of dark brown silty sand with lenses of clean yellow sand was recorded. Undisturbed 'natural' sands and gravels were not reached by the auger sounding which was halted by a large flint or similar obstruction. The lowest deposit recorded in the auger sounding may have been the fill of a cut feature of probable Roman date.

The earliest feature in Trench 1 (2035) (Fig. 4; Plate 1) was a charnel deposit, a collection of disarticulated human remains including three complete adult skulls, fragments of a fourth adult skull, parts of a ?pelvis, a femur and one other long limb bone. The placement of these remains in a pile on top of each other indicates they must have been contained within a pit ([2054]), although as mentioned above no cut could be seen. It is likely that the pit was either cut by or was a very near contemporary of the foundation cut for the nave wall [2051]. The likely date and significance of the charnel deposit (2035) is discussed below.

The two earliest masonry features recorded in Trench 1 were the nave wall and foundation (2049) and the foundations of an associated step (2048) (Figs 4 and 5). Below the level of the render the nave wall (2049) consisted of large, regular square or rectangular knapped flints laid in regular courses with single thickness tile string courses every c. 0.5m (Plate 2). In addition to the reused Roman tiles the knapped flints were almost certainly reused facing stones from the town walls. Despite single rather than multiple tile string courses being used in the nave wall it is very reminiscent of masonry around the south gate of the Roman town exposed by Atkinson in 1934 (Plate 3).

The lowest course of the nave wall was an offset footing 0.1m wide consisting of a single course of knapped flint blocks. The nave wall lay directly on top of a footing trench [2051] filled with mortar in its upper portions and with rammed or compacted gravel (2050) below. This style of footing is distinctly medieval. Numerous masonry structures in Norwich, both secular and ecclesiastical, have been demonstrated to have these distinctive 'banded' footings (Percival forthcoming). The foundations of excavated masonry structures in Norfolk dated to the Roman period are characteristically different. The footings of a Romano-British agricultural building at Weeting were '1.2m deep consisting of unshattered flint nodules set in soil' (Gregory 1996, 18). Both the wall of the shore fort and the interior buildings at Caister-on-Sea were constructed in a similar manner (Darling & Gurney 1993).

Reused Roman tile formed a square edge to the lowest parts of the side of the south doorway (Plate 2, Fig. 5). It is possible that this edge originally continued all round the doorway to form a plain round arch of reused Roman tile, as at the 7<sup>th</sup> century church at Brixworth, Northamptonshire (Eaton 2000).

The foundations (2048) of what was probably a step giving access through the 11<sup>th</sup> century south doorway were also recorded. They consisted of a single course of large unmodified flints set in the same coarse yellow lime mortar as the rest of the nave wall and foundations. The flints were probably capped with either a stone threshold slab or large reused Roman tiles, which were removed during later alterations. The position of the step foundations indicates that ground levels in the 11<sup>th</sup> century were c. 0.9m lower than today.

The lower graveyard soil (2024) was cut by three graves (Fig. 7). Towards the middle of the



trench the tiny grave-cut [2020] of a neonatal infant burial (2018) was barely visible, being filled with light coloured sandy material (2022). The cuts and fills of the other two graves [2021] and [2031] were not seen. Both were located less than 1.0m from the wall of the nave. Grave [2031] contained the remains of two infants, whilst [2021] contained the skeleton of a slightly older child placed almost against the nave wall (Plate 4). These burials were of probable medieval date and were overlain by a 0.4m thick deposit of mid greyish-brown silty sand (2006). This deposit was either an outright dump, the result of some sort of landscaping episode, or more likely a reworked graveyard soil, which formed the topsoil prior to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (see below).

The upper graveyard soil (2006) was cut by two further medieval or post-medieval child burials (2015) and (2017) (Fig.7). Only the skulls of these burials were seen as they were located along the eastern edge of the trench with the rest of the skeleton lying outside the trench to the east.

As mentioned above, the extant gothic rendered brick arch (2047) of the south doorway (Fig. 5, Plate 5) is a 14<sup>th</sup> century alteration and its construction probably involved the removal of an 11<sup>th</sup> century Romanesque arch. During this process most of the reused Roman tiles that formed the sides of the doorway were chamfered and the threshold was raised by the insertion of a blocking c. 0.5m high (2046) also made of reused Roman tiles (Fig. 5). This indicates that the floor level of the nave was raised considerably during the 14<sup>th</sup> century alterations to the church. This was probably a reflection of raised ground levels within the churchyard, largely caused by burial activities.

Two features were visible on the surface of the upper graveyard soil (2006). A fragmentary path (2007) was seen on the western side of the trench. It was largely made of tile, some of it reused Roman material, with a central band of large unmodified flints, set into an irregular bed of yellow sand. It was probably part of a path that led to the south door and was probably of post-medieval date. It may have continued eastwards, lenses of yellow sand and mortar (2012) being recorded towards the centre of the trench.

Above the level of tile path (2007) two extensive deposits (2001) and (2002) covered the entire trench. 60% or 70% of these layers was made up of post-medieval peg roof-tile fragments in a sparse dark silty sand matrix. Taken together these deposits were between 0.6m and 0.7m thick and in the 4.2m<sup>2</sup> of them excavated 502kg of tile was recovered. The peg tiles' original dimensions were 0.18m by 0.20m, very similar to those that can be seen capping the western gable wall of the nave and the buttresses on the southern side of the church. The tile fragments in deposits (2001) and (2002) cannot have come from anywhere else but the roof of the church.

The present church roof of Welsh slate cannot date before 1850; Welsh slate comes to Norfolk with the railways. Therefore deposits (2001) and (2002) are of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date, although they contained clay tobacco pipe and other finds of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date, and a few residual Roman finds. There is a noticeable 'platform' or raised area around the south side of the church, and particularly so around the southwest corner adjacent the tower. It is highly likely that this platform is composed of tile debris.

The latest features recorded in Trench 1 were associated with the white mortar blocking or make-up (2045) placed within the south doorway prior to the laying of the pavement floor tiles (2044) visible protruding from underneath the brick blocking of the south doorway (2043) (Figs 4 and 5; Plate 5).

## **Trench 2**

'Natural' undisturbed sands and gravels were encountered at a level of 12.5m OD, 1.15m below

the present ground surface in the eastern end of the trench. An auger sounding in the not fully excavated western part of the trench indicated that undisturbed sands lay at a level of 12.4m OD. A layer of light coloured silty sand (2029) with frequent lenses of yellow sand lay directly above the geologically derived sand and gravels. This somewhat mixed subsoil layer was cut by two features of late Roman date (Fig. 8). In the north-west corner of the trench a north-to-south aligned gully [2060] was recorded. It was 0.7m wide, 0.25m deep and was filled with dark grey silty sand rich in pottery, animal bone and oyster shell. Towards the western side of the trench a sub-rectangular pit [2056] 1.5m long and 0.8m wide (Fig. 8) was recorded. The upper fill of this pit was a mixture of burnt clay, unburnt clay and Roman ceramic building material (Plate 7). This was perhaps a dump of waste building materials deposited during the construction of a timber, wattle and daub or mud brick/clay lump type building. The burnt clay was perhaps collected for reuse from a domestic oven or similar. The base of pit [2056] was filled with grey-brown silty sand (2055), which contained late Roman pottery.

Both the gully [2060] and pit [2056] were cut by a larger east-to-west aligned linear feature [2053]. This ditch or gully was 1.1m wide and between 0.25 and 0.4m deep. After some initial silting and minor disturbance of the ditch base evidenced by deposits (2058)=(2061) it was filled, possibly deliberately, with grey-brown silty sands (2052)=(2057), which contained mid-late Roman pottery. The western unexcavated part of this deposit contained a dump of large unmodified flints (Fig 8), which may have been debris from a nearby Roman masonry building.

The earlier Roman features were all sealed by a subsoil-like build-up (2008) which in turn was cut by a large sub-circular rubbish pit [2032] (Fig. 8, Plate 8). The dark silty fill (2028) of pit [2032] contained much oyster and mussel shell in addition to animal bone and pottery of mid to late Roman date (3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century). The subsoil-like build-up (2008) contained a large mixed assemblage of primarily mid - late Roman pottery, as well as (probably intrusive) Saxon and Medieval material.

The pits are probably best interpreted as fairly straightforward rubbish disposal features representing activities either taking place in the 'back yards' of house plots or in detached horticultural plots

The gullies were either boundary features delineating house plots related to the densely built-up area west of the churchyard, or they possibly formed part of field or horticultural plot boundaries located south and south-west of the churchyard (Bowden & Bescoby 2008, fig. 7). A combination of the two is also possible.

The lower subsoil deposit (2008) was also cut by the graves of three adults and one child (Fig. 9). The westernmost burial (2010) was probably post-medieval in date and lay in a narrow grave cut [2009] dug down into the upper surface of clay-rich upper fill of Roman pit [2056] (Plate 9). The somewhat constricted appearance of skeleton (2010) was due to it being, in all probability, a shroud burial. A possible shroud pin SF2155 was found close to the right hand/femur. The fill of this grave contained peg roof-tile of post-medieval date.

The other three burials excavated in Trench 2 were all somewhat earlier in date being medieval or early post-medieval. Unusually the child burial in Trench 2 (2036) (Plate 10) was also a shroud burial complete with shroud pin SF2235. The two other adult skeletons (2034) and (2042) were not as well preserved as (2010). Skeleton (2042) showed signs of damage from tree roots and skeleton (2034) was missing most of its upper arms and ribs due to post-depositional damage.

The burials, pit [2032], and the lower subsoil (2008) were overlain by an upper subsoil (2004),

which had a maximum depth of 0.20m and the topsoil (2000) which had a maximum depth of 0.38m. The graves were therefore encountered at a level of c. 13.07 OD, around 0.58m from the ground surface at the western end of the trench.

Almost all of the features and deposits excavated in Trench 2, from the topsoil downwards contained significant amounts of Roman pottery, small finds and ceramic building material, including fragments of hypocaust flue tile. All of the medieval features and deposits contained much residual Roman material, presumably deriving from graves that truncated Roman levels below.

One of the layers just below the topsoil (2003), a dump of gravel or rough surface of late post-medieval or Victorian date in addition to residual Roman finds also contained a few sherds of Ipswich-type ware dated to the Middle Saxon period

## **FINDS**

Given the limited scale of the excavations, a considerable quantity of finds was recovered, of which full analysis is still in progress in conjunction with other material from the 2009 Caistor excavations. Almost 20 kilos of pottery were recovered, of which the major part was of mid-late Roman date, and which was found in most excavated contexts. Of particular note was a stamped *mortarium* recording the name “Regalis”, a maker noted in particular at Colchester, but never previously known at Caistor (Alice Lyons *pers. comm.*) The two trenches also produced a combined total of 247 small finds, including 121 iron nails, the majority probably deriving from coffin fittings. 20 copper coins were recovered, of which 16 came from Trench 2. The majority of these were late Roman issues. Other items of note included a Romano-British brooch, a copper alloy nail cleaner from a cosmetic set, and an iron stylus.

Provisional finds lists are attached as appendices 2 and 3, with pottery spot dates included as appendix 4. Full reports will be included with the final report to be submitted to the Norfolk HER.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The most significant archaeological results from Trench 1 revolve around the charnel deposit (2035) and the nave wall (2049).

The human remains that made up (2035) most likely came from a phase of burials predating the present nave. The fact that they were probably disturbed by the construction of the nave and that they were the remains of adults indicates this. The medieval and post-medieval burials in Trench 1 are all of children. This means they probably came from a phase of use of the graveyard associated with a smaller pre-11<sup>th</sup> century church and that the individuals reinterred as part of (2035) were probably originally buried during the Middle or Late Saxon eras. Radiocarbon 14 dating of the femur from (2035) should shed further light on this hypothesis. In some ways even if Caistor church was not within the walls of *Venta* but the church of a more ‘standard’ Norfolk village the presence of a Middle Saxon church is probably not surprising. The presence of small quantities of Middle and Late Saxon pottery in the excavated assemblages, although not deriving from closed deposits, also reinforces the impression of occupation during this period. Although they do not derive from primary deposits these finds represent the first documented discovery of Middle or Late Saxon pottery from the area of the walled town.

The exact nature of the probable Middle Saxon church at Caistor remains open to question. It may have been a relatively small wooden structure, similar to the excavated example at St Martin-at-Palace, Norwich (Beazley & Ayers 2001). It has been noted that the north side of St

Edmunds lies on one of the east-to-west aligned streets of Roman *Venta* and this has led to the suggestion that it lies directly on the site of a late Roman church which possibly continued in use into the Anglo-Saxon period (Davies 2001; Bowden 2009b). What is certain following the evaluation is that the south wall of the nave does not directly lie on Roman foundations and it is probably sensible to assume that no other elements of the building do either.

The nature of the foundation trench of the nave with its rammed gravel and mortar fill and a splayed wall footing above, are strongly indicative of a post-Roman date of construction. The date ascribed from documentary evidence of c. 1050 seems reasonable, though a suggested construction date of c. 1050 to 1150 may be more prudent (Stephen Heywood, pers. comm.). The fact that the lower courses of the nave wall revealed in Trench 1 appear to be entirely constructed of reused Roman materials put together in very much a Roman style is neither surprising nor that unusual. Many Anglo-Saxon churches within Roman fort or town sites in England are largely built of Roman *spolia* (Eaton 2000). Two 7<sup>th</sup> century churches within major Roman sites show marked similarities to St Edmunds in their reuse of squared facing stones and Roman bricks and tiles laid in regular string courses, these are the nave of St Martin's, Canterbury and the church within the late Roman shore fort at Reculver (Eaton 2000). Another Kentish church at Lyminge, this time of 10<sup>th</sup> century date, also contains similar stonework in imitation of the Roman model. Closer to Norfolk the remarkable 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century church at Brixworth, Northamptonshire was built largely of reused Roman materials in a style almost identical to that employed in Roman Leicester (Eaton 2000). In Norfolk itself Burgh Castle church has reused Roman tile string courses towards the top and base of its southern nave wall, although these may be part of a 13<sup>th</sup> century rebuild rather than original 11<sup>th</sup> century fabric (NHER 10500).

Eaton (2000) has interpreted this deliberate copying of Roman style in Kent as a deliberate ploy by the Middle Saxon church to assert and legitimate itself. It is hard to suggest a similar motive in the case of St Edmund's but it is possible that as well as being practical and expedient the copying of a Roman style of construction also lent gravitas to the building. It should also be borne in mind that in 11<sup>th</sup> century Norfolk there was almost no indigenous tradition of stonework and stone-working to draw upon. Copying from the surrounding Roman remains at Caistor was the one of the few options open to the builders of the original St Edmund's. If in the 16<sup>th</sup> century Camden was able to see the remains of all four gates of the Roman town and make out the sites of buildings (Davies 2009) considerable upstanding remains must have been visible in the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

The lowering of the roof pitch and the reroofing in tile and the construction of the buttresses on the southern side of the church are all probably coeval and the suggested date of c. 1800 seems reasonable. The fact that no yellow brick quoins can be seen on the lower parts of the southern buttresses indicates that tile dump deposits (2001) and (2002) were laid down after the buttresses are constructed. It is possible that the replacement of thatch on the nave roof with tile caused structural problems. The south wall of the nave leans out alarmingly and either coeval with or shortly before the roof was tiled it had to be reinforced with the existing large buttresses. As mentioned above the north wall of the nave is fairly true and was almost certainly partly rebuilt, probably at the same time that the slates were put on the roof in c. 1850.

It is noticeable that there are very few grave markers of 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date in the southern part of the churchyard when compared with the area north of the church. It may be that in the 14<sup>th</sup> century when the porch was built the main entrance to the church shifted from north to south. If this is the case then it probably led to a shift in use of the graveyard with the northern part of the graveyard seeing more intensive use post c. 1400. It is possible that this shift in emphasis reflected, perhaps with a time lag of several centuries, a shift in focus of settlement away from the

area south of the church, within the walls of the Roman town to extramural settlement around where Caistor Old Hall now stands.

The absence of any traces of large Roman masonry buildings in Trench 2 perhaps indicates that as the results of the recent geophysical survey suggested, some marginal areas within the walls at *Venta* were sparsely occupied. In addition the clay building material waste in Trench 2 perhaps hints at the presence of timber-framed buildings nearby.

There is little doubt that Caistor continued to be a place of importance in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries. As the Ipswich-type ware from Trench 2 came from a Victorian context and probably made its way into the churchyard with gravel being imported to form a path or similar it is probably best not to imbue its presence with too much significance. Notwithstanding this caveat, although the Ipswich-type ware may not originally have been deposited within the walls, it is likely to have come from close by.

In terms of the proposed development, it seems that the tile-rich deposits of Victorian date which formed the upper parts of Trench 1 represent the greater part of the deposits affected by the proposed building. The tile dump deposits extend to a depth of between 0.6m and 0.7m below the present ground surface of 15.0 m OD. The raft of the new building will extend to a depth of c. 14.02 OD across the whole footprint, with an additional 150 mm toe of 0.75 m wide beneath the footings. A further 100-150 mm beneath this depth will be affected by a narrow land drain (300 mm wide) on the exterior of the footings. This suggests that the upper graveyard soil (2006) with child burials would be largely truncated by the raft, with the lower graveyard soil (2024) (with earlier burials) affected by the deeper toe beneath the footings and the adjacent land drain. This means that a strip of the lower graveyard soil, approximately 1.2 m wide and 240 mm deep, will be truncated by the footings of the new building on the south, east and west sides.

Although significant Roman features and medieval and post-medieval burials were encountered in Trench 2 no remains Roman masonry buildings were encountered and 'natural' undisturbed sands lay relatively close to the surface. It should be noted that further unexcavated medieval burials and Roman features almost certainly lie in the western end of the trench where only the topsoil and upper subsoil deposits were removed (Fig. 8).

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### Appendix 1: Context Listing

Context	Category	Trench	Description/Interpretation	Period
2000	Deposit	2	Topsoil, much residual Roman material	-
2001	Deposit	1	Topsoil/upper tile dump layer	Victorian
2002	Deposit	1	Lower tile dump layer	Victorian
2003	Deposit	2	Gravel dump or spread	Victorian or 20 <sup>th</sup> century
2004	Deposit	2	Upper subsoil layer	? Post-medieval
2005	Unstratified Finds	1	Unstratified finds from Trench 1	-
2006	Deposit	1	Buried topsoil layer	Post-medieval
2007	Deposit	1	Fragmentary tile surface	Post-medieval
2008	Deposit	2	Lower subsoil layer	? Post-medieval
2009	Cut	2	Grave cut, contains (2010) and (2011)	Post-medieval
2010	Skeleton	2	Adult inhumation	Post-medieval
2011	Deposit	2	Fill of grave cut [2009]	Post-medieval
2012	Deposit	1	Large lense within (2006)	Post-medieval
2013	Void			
2014	Deposit	1	Fill of grave cut [2016]	Medieval or Post-medieval
2015	Skeleton	1	Child skull on eastern edge of trench, unexcavated	Medieval or Post-medieval
2016	Cut	1	Grave cut, contains (2014) and (2015)	Medieval or Post-medieval
2017	Skeleton	1	Child skull on north-eastern edge of trench, unexcavated	Medieval or Post-medieval
2018	Skeleton	1	Neonatal infant burial	Medieval
2019	Skeleton	1	Infant burial adjacent to nave wall	Medieval or Post-medieval
2020	Deposit	1	Fill of grave cut [2021]	Medieval or Post-medieval
2021	Cut	1	Grave cut contains (2019) and (2020)	Medieval or Post-medieval
2022	Deposit	1	Fill of grave cut [2023]	Medieval
2023	Cut	1	Grave cut contains (2018) and (2022)	Medieval
2024	Deposit	1	Lower graveyard soil	Medieval
2025	Unstratified Finds	2	Unstratified finds from Trench 2	-
2026	Deposit	2	Clay and tile fill of pit [2056]	Roman
2027	Skeleton	1	Double infant burial	Medieval
2028	Deposit	2	Fill of pit [2032]	Roman
2029	Deposit	2	Subsoil layer below (2008)	Roman
2030	Deposit	1	Fill of grave cut [2031]	Medieval
2031	Cut	1	Grave cut, contains (2027) and (2030)	Medieval
2032	Cut	2	Rubbish pit	Roman
2033	Deposit	2	Grave fill, fill of [2039]	Medieval
2034	Skeleton	2	Adult skeleton	Medieval
2035	Skeleton	1	Charnel material adjacent nave wall	Late Saxon
2036	Skeleton	2	Child burial located towards north-west corner of Trench 2	Medieval
2037	Cut	2	Grave cut contains (2036) and (2038)	Medieval
2038	Deposit	2	Fill of grave cut [2037]	Medieval
2039	Cut	2	Grave cut, contains (2033) and (2034)	Medieval
2040	Cut	2	Grave cut, contains (2041) and (2042)	Medieval
2041	Deposit	2	Fill of grave cut [2040]	Medieval
2042	Skeleton	2	Adult skeleton	Medieval
2043	Masonry	1	Brick infill of south door of church	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century



<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description/Interpretation</b>	<b>Period</b>
2044	Deposit	1	Pamment tile floor or threshold	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
2045	Deposit	1	White mortar make-up	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
2046	Masonry	1	Threshold or blocking of reused Roman tile	14 <sup>th</sup> century
2047	Masonry	1	Brick arch of south doorway	14 <sup>th</sup> century
2048	Masonry	1	Foundations of step	Late Saxon
2049	Masonry	1	Wall of nave	Late Saxon
2050	Deposit	1	Banded fill of nave wall foundation trench	Late Saxon
2051	Cut	1	Nave wall foundation trench	Late Saxon
2052	Deposit	2	Fill of linear feature [2053]	Roman
2053	Cut	2	East-to-west aligned gully or ditch	Roman
2054	Cut	1	Pit containing charnel material 2035	Late Saxon
2055	Deposit	2	Lower fill of pit [2056]	Roman
2056	Cut	2	Rubbish pit containing clay and tile fill (2026)	Roman
2057	Deposit	2	Fill of linear feature [2053]	Roman
2058	Deposit	2	Fill of linear feature [2053]	Roman
2059	Deposit	2	Fill of gully [2060]	Roman
2060	Cut	2	North-to-south aligned gully	Roman
2061	Deposit	2	Fill of linear feature [2053]	Roman

## APPENDIX 2

### Bulk Finds

CONTEXT	BULK FIND																						
	BONE		BONE HUMAN		BONE BURNT		CBM		CBM FLUE TILE		CLAY BURNT		CTP			DAUB BURNT		FLINT		BURNT FLINT		GLASS	
	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	S - Stem B - Bowl	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams
CHURCH TRENCH 1																							
2001	1	122					1	205321					1	57	2S 3B			1	159			3	97
2002	1	217					1	245124					1	6	2S			1	3			4	20
2005	1	154					1	114										1	149			2	53
2006	2	1167					1	18684															
2007							2	11124															
2012	1	247					1	1441															
2024	2	896					1	6603										1	54			2	11
2030	1	36					1	77															
CHURCH TRENCH 2																							
2000	1	914	2	43			10	74799					1	3	1S			1	24	1	42	3	50
2003	1	558					1	5783					1	4	1S			1	18				
2004	2	1512	1	10			1	103060										1	132	1	46	1	10
2008	4	9775	1	2			3	48171										1	34	1	552	2	44
2009																							
2011	1	279					5	7148										1	18				
2025	1	177					1	278															
2026	1	65					2	12227	1	244	1	2517				1	870	1	19	1	90		
2028	1	420					1	4921										1	5				
2029	2	1194					2	2398														1	9
2033	1	920			1	4	1	527															
2038	1	161					1	856	1	4	1	4						1	29				
2041	1	109			1	1	1	885										1	22				
2052	1	1734					1	5482	1	97								1	8	1	76	1	8
2055	1	63					1	488										1	6				
2057	1	1372					1	5388										1	28	1	193		
2059	1	114					1	121															
	30	22206	4	55	2	5	42	761020	3	345	2	2521	4	70	0	1	870	16	708	6	999	19	302

APPENDIX 2

Bulk Finds

CONTEXT			BULK FIND																					
	LAVA QUERN		MORTAR		BURNT MORTAR		POTTERY		POTTERY PRE-HISTORIC		POTTERY SAMIAN		SHELL			SLAG		STONE		Comment	OTHER			
	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Sherds	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	No. of Sherds	No. of Bags	No. of Sherds	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	Type	No. of Bags	Weight in grams	No. of Bags	Weight in grams		No. of Bags	Weight in grams		
CHURCH TRENCH 1																								
2001								152			1	1												
2002								86																
2005	1	296						734			1	2									1	14		
2006			1	230				849			1	1	1	61	OYSTER SNAIL									
2007																								
2012								156			1	1												
2024	1	273	1	154				746			1	3	1	34	OYSTER	1	47							
2030			1	16				53																
CHURCH TRENCH 2																								
2000			1	1429				1453			1	6	1	45	OYSTER			1	1568	BUILDING MATERIAL	1	29		
2003			1	68				934			1	1	1	9	OYSTER			1	782	BUILDING MATERIAL				
2004			1	671				2590			1	9	1	59	OYSTER SNAIL	1	10	1	1561	BUILDING MATERIAL	1	16		
2008	1	1430						5138	1	1	1	16	1	329	OYSTER MUSCLE	1	312	1	115	BUILDING MATERIAL	1	28		
2009											1	4												
2011			1	456				399													1	79		
2025								535			1	2												
2026			1	3245				126					1	12	OYSTER									
2028								1099			1	5	1	514	95% MUSCLE 5% OYSTER									
2029	1	62	1	152				950			1	1	1	74	OYSTER									
2033	1	29						310			1	2	1	46	OYSTER									
2038								226																
2041			1	120				165			1	2	1	2	OYSTER									
2052	1	249						1350			1	2	1	487	OYSTER						1	4		
2055								179			1	1	1	48	OYSTER SNAIL			1	561					
2057								533			1	2	1	86	OYSTER									
2059								264					1	21	OYSTER									
	6	2339	10	6541	0	0	0	19027	1	1	18	61	15	1827	0	3	369	5	4587	0	6	170		

APPENDIX 2

Bulk Finds

CONTEXT		BULK FIND
		COMMENTS
	Comment	
CHURCH TRENCH 1		
2001		SAMPLE OF 1321G CBM KEPT GLASS SOME MEDIEVAL
2002		SAMPLE OF 7124G CBM KEPT GLASS SOME MEDIEVAL
2005	WORKED BONE	GLASS SOME MEDIEVAL
2006		
2007		
2012		
2024		GLASS SOME MEDIEVAL
2030		
CHURCH TRENCH 2		
2000	WHETSTONE?	SAMPLE OF 11799G CBM KEPT GLASS SOME MEDIEVAL PRESENCE OF: 70G MODERN BLUE CERAMIC MUG, 10G MODERN BOTTLE GLASS, 488G MODERN BRICK
2003		SAMPLE OF 283G CBM KEPT
2004	GLAZED MEDIEVAL ROOF TILE	SAMPLE OF 2060G CBM KEPT
2008	STONE?	SAMPLE OF 3671G CBM KEPT GLASS SOME MEDIEVAL
2009		
2011	GLAZED MEDIEVAL ROOF TILE	
2025		
2026		
2028		
2029		GLASS MEDIEVAL
2033		
2038		
2041		
2052	COUNTER?	
2055		
2057		
2059		

## APPENDIX 3

### Provisional list of small finds from evaluation at Caistor Church

SF no	Trench	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)	
2000	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	6	
2001	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	122	
2002	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	10	
2003	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2004	CT2	2000	Fe	PENKNIFE	54	
2005	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2006	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	4	
2007	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	8	
2008	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	10	
2009	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	4	
2010	CT2	2000	Fe	CIRCULAR O	4	
2011	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2012	CT2	2000	Pb	OBJ.	4	
2013	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2014	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	38	
2015	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	9	
2016	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	12	
2017	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	17	
2018	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2019	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	3	
2020	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	5	
2021	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	3	
2022	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2023	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2024	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	14	
2025	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2026	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	9	
2027	CT2	2000	Cua	SPOON	17	
2028	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	29	
2029	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	19	
2030	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	5	
2031	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2032	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	15	
2033	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	4	
2034	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	8	
2035	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	5	
2036	CT1	2001	Fe	OBJ.	1	
2037	CT1	2001	Fe	OBJ.	14	
2038	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	2	
2039				VOID		
2040	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL x 2	6	
2041	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	2	
2042	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	3	
2043	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	4	
2044	CT1	2001	Fe	OBJ.	6	

2045	CT1	2001	Fe	OBJ.	1	
2046	CT1	2001	Fe	SCREW	6	
2047	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	1	
2048	CT1	2001	Fe	OBJ.	1	
2049	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	5	
2050	CT1	2001	Fe	OBJ.	1	
2051	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	8	
2052	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	4	
2053	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	2	
2054	CT1	2001	Pb	OBJ.	38	
2055	CT1	2001	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2056	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	3	
2057	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	14	
2058	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	4	
2059	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	4	
2060	CT1	2001	Pb	OBJ.	9	
2061	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	4	
2062	CT2	2000	Cua	COIN	2	
2063	CT2	2000	Cua	OBJ.	7	
2064	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	12	
2065	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	10	
2066	CT1	2001	Fe	NAIL	4	
2067				VOID		
2068	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	9	
2069	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2070	CT2	2000		COIN	2	
2071	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	7	
2072	CT2	2000	Pb	OBJ.	5	
2073	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	5	
2074	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2075	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	7	
2076	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2077				VOID		
2078	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	12	
2079	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	12	
2080	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	14	
2081	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	4	
2082	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	11	
2083	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	14	
2084	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	20	
2085	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	5	
2086	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2087	CT2	2000	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2088	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	15	
2089	CT2	2000	Fe	NAIL	4	
2090	CT1	2002	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2091	CT1	2002	Pb	OBJ.	26	
2092	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	5	
2093	CT1	2002	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2094				VOID		

2095	CT1	2002	Fe	OBJ.	21	
2096	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	13	
2097	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	26	
2098	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	28	
2099	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	5	
2100	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	11	
2101	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	33	
2102	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	6	
2103	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	11	
2104	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	5	
2105	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	8	
2106	CT2	2004	Pb	OBJ.	13	
2107	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	11	
2108	CT2	2004	Pb	OBJ.	7	
2109	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	7	
2110	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	5	
2111	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	14	
2112	CT1	2002	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2113	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	18	
2114	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	7	
2115	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	7	
2116	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2117	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	7	
2118	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	5	
2119	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	3	
2120	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	14	
2121	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	7	
2122	CT1	2005	Cua	COIN	2	
2123	CT1	2005	Pb	OBJ.	24	
2124	CT2	2000	Cua	COIN	2	
2125	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	17	
2126	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	22	
2127	CT1	2002	Fe	OBJ.	13	
2128	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	7	
2129	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	8	
2130	CT1	2002	Fe	OBJ.	9	
2131	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	28	
2132	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	12	
2133	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	13	
2134	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	30	
2135	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	15	
2136	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	23	
2137	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	31	
2138	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2139	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	15	
2140	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	6	
2141	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	26	
2142	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2143	CT1	2002	Fe	OBJ.	10	
2144	CT1	2002	Fe	NAIL	15	



2145	CT1	2002	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2146	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	18	
2147	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	5	
2148	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	18	
2149	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	6	
2150	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2151	CT2	2004	Cua	COIN	3	
2152	CT1	2006	Pb	OBJ.	4	
2153	CT1	2001	Fe	GIN TRAP	1085	
2154	CT2	2008	Cua	OBJ.	4	
2155	CT2	2011	Cua	SHROUD P	5	
2156	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	6	
2157	CT2	2011	Fe	NAIL	7	
2158	CT2	2011	Fe	NAIL	7	
2159	CT2	2011	Fe	NAIL	20	
2160	CT2	2011	Fe	OBJ.	8	
2161	CT2	2008	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2162	CT2	2004	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2163	CT2	2004	Pb	OBJ.	11	
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2165	CT2	2004	Fe	NAIL	7	
2166	CT2	2011	Cua	COIN	3	
2167	CT1	2006	?	OBJ.	3	
2168	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	11	
2169	CT1	2006	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2170	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	10	
2171	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	18	
2172	CT1	2006	Fe	OBJ.	6	
2173	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	2	
2174	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	15	
2175	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	29	
2176	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	9	
2177	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	22	
2178				VOID		
2179	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	17	
2180	CT1	2006	Cua	COIN	24	
2181	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	15	
2182	CT2	2008	Fe	OBJ.	5	
2183	CT2	2003	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2184	CT1	2001	Pb	OBJ.	20	
2185	CT1	2012	Fe	NAIL	7	
2186	CT1	2006	Fe	OBJ.	4	
2187	CT1	2012	Fe	OBJ.	7	
2188	CT2	2008	Cua	OBJ.	10	
2189	CT2	2008	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2190	CT2	2008	Cua	COIN	1	
2191	CT2	2008	Cua	COIN	3	
2192	CT2	2008	Cua	COIN	4	
2193	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	5	
2194	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	3	

2195	CT2	2008	Fe	OBJ.	2	
2196	CT2	2008	Fe	STYLUS	14	
2197	CT1	2006	Fe	OBJ.	6	
2198	CT1	2006	Cua	OBJ.	2	
2199	CT1	2006	Fe	OBJ.	3	
2200	CT1	2006	Fe	NAIL	7	
2201	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	4	
2202	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	6	
2203	CT2	2008	Fe	OBJ.	29	
2204	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	8	
2205	CT1	2024	Fe	OBJ.	6	
2206	CT2	2028	Cua	OBJ.	2	
2207	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	9	
2208	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	6	
2209	CT2	2008	Cua	COIN	4	
2210	CT2	2025	Cua	OBJ.	8	
2211	CT2	2025	Cua	OBJ.	3	
2212	CT2	2025	Cua	COIN	2	
2213	CT2	2025	Cua	COIN	3	
2214	CT1	2024	Cua	COIN?	2	
2215	CT1	2024	Cua	COIN	4	
2216	CT2	2029		C	2	
2217	CT2	2008	Fe	NAIL	7	
2218	CT1	2024	Cua	OBJ.	2	
2219	CT1	2024	Fe	NAIL	13	
2220	CT1	2024	Cua	RB BROOC	18	
2221	CT1	2024	Pb	OBJ.	10	
2222				VOID		
2223	CT1	2024	Cua	COIN	2	
2224	CT2	2029	Fe	NAIL	10	
2225	CT2	2028	Cua	COIN	3	
2226	CT2	2025	Cua	COIN	2	
2227	CT2	2025		COIN?	2	
2228	CT2	2026	Fe	NAIL	7	
2229	CT2	2026	Fe	NAIL	14	
2230	CT2	2029	Fe	NAIL	8	
2231	CT2	2029	Fe	NAIL	8	
2232	CT1	2030	Fe	NAIL	9	
2233	CT1	2024	Cua	RB NAIL CL	5	
2234	CT2	2029	Fe	OBJ.	12	
2235	CT2	2038	Cua	SHROUD P	2	
2236	CT1	2024	POT	SPINDLE W	10	
2237	CT2	2029	Cua	COIN	4	
2238	CT2	2041	Cua	OBJ.	3	
2239	CT2	2041	Fe	NAIL	6	
2240	CT2	2052	Cua	COIN	3	
2241	CT2	2052	Cua	COIN	4	
2242	CT2	2052	Cua	OBJ.	4	
2243	CT2	2028	Fe	OBJ.	20	
2244	CT2	2028	Cua	OBJ.	2	

2245	CT2	2028	Fe	OBJ.	9	
2246	CT2	2028	Fe	OBJ.	5	
2247	CT2	2008	POT	HALF SPIND	7	
2248	CT1	2005	Pb	OBJ.	38	
2249	CT1	2005	Fe	NAILS x 8	85	
2250	CT2	2057	Fe	NAILS x 2	15	

APPENDIX 4 - Pottery spot dates				
Trench	Context	Segment	Sherd count	Spotdate
CHURCH 1	2001		20	MC3-EC5
CHURCH 1	2002		11	RB + MED
CHURCH 1	2006		39	RB + MED
CHURCH 1	2012		11	MC1-MC2
CHURCH 1	2024		76	RB, SAX, MED
CHURCH 1	2030		6	RB, SAX, MED
CHURCH 2	2000		150+	IA, LRB (MOSTLY C3), MED, PMED
CHURCH 2	2003		121	LRB, SAX, MED
CHURCH 2	2004		210	LRB, SAX, MED
CHURCH 2	2008		550	PRE, RB, SAX, MED
CHURCH 2	2011		52	LRB, MED
CHURCH 2	2024		2	C2-C4
CHURCH 2	2026		19	C2 (SAX)
CHURCH 2	2028		89	C3-C4
CHURCH 2	2029		58	LRB (?IPS)
CHURCH 2	2033		51	LRB
CHURCH 2	2038		36	M/LRB
CHURCH 2	2041		34	LRB
CHURCH 2	2052		78	M/LRB
CHURCH 2	2055		18	M/LRB

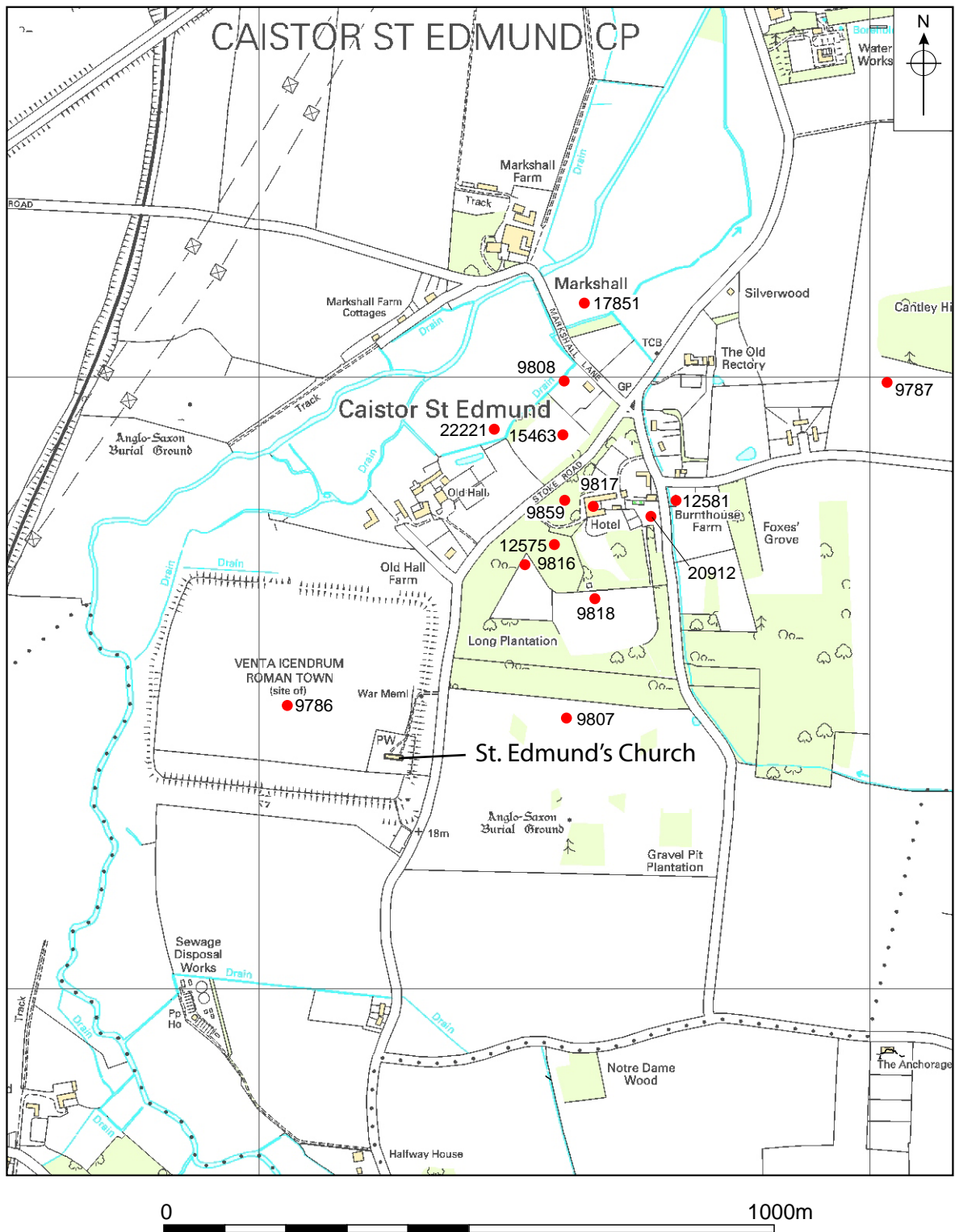


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

Local Authority No.100019340

Fig. 1 is based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office © Crown Copyright  
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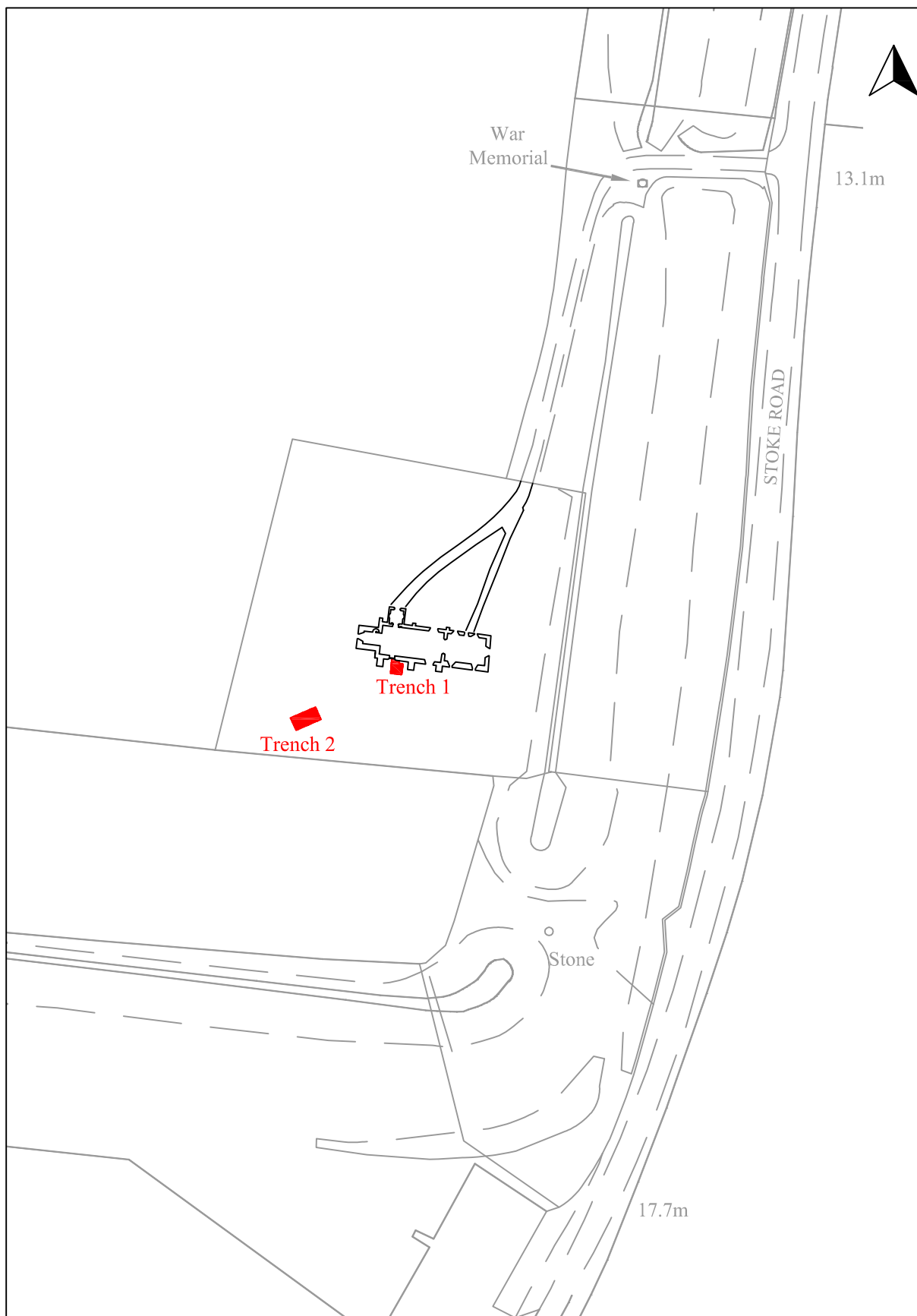


Figure 2. Trench Locations. Scale 1:1250.

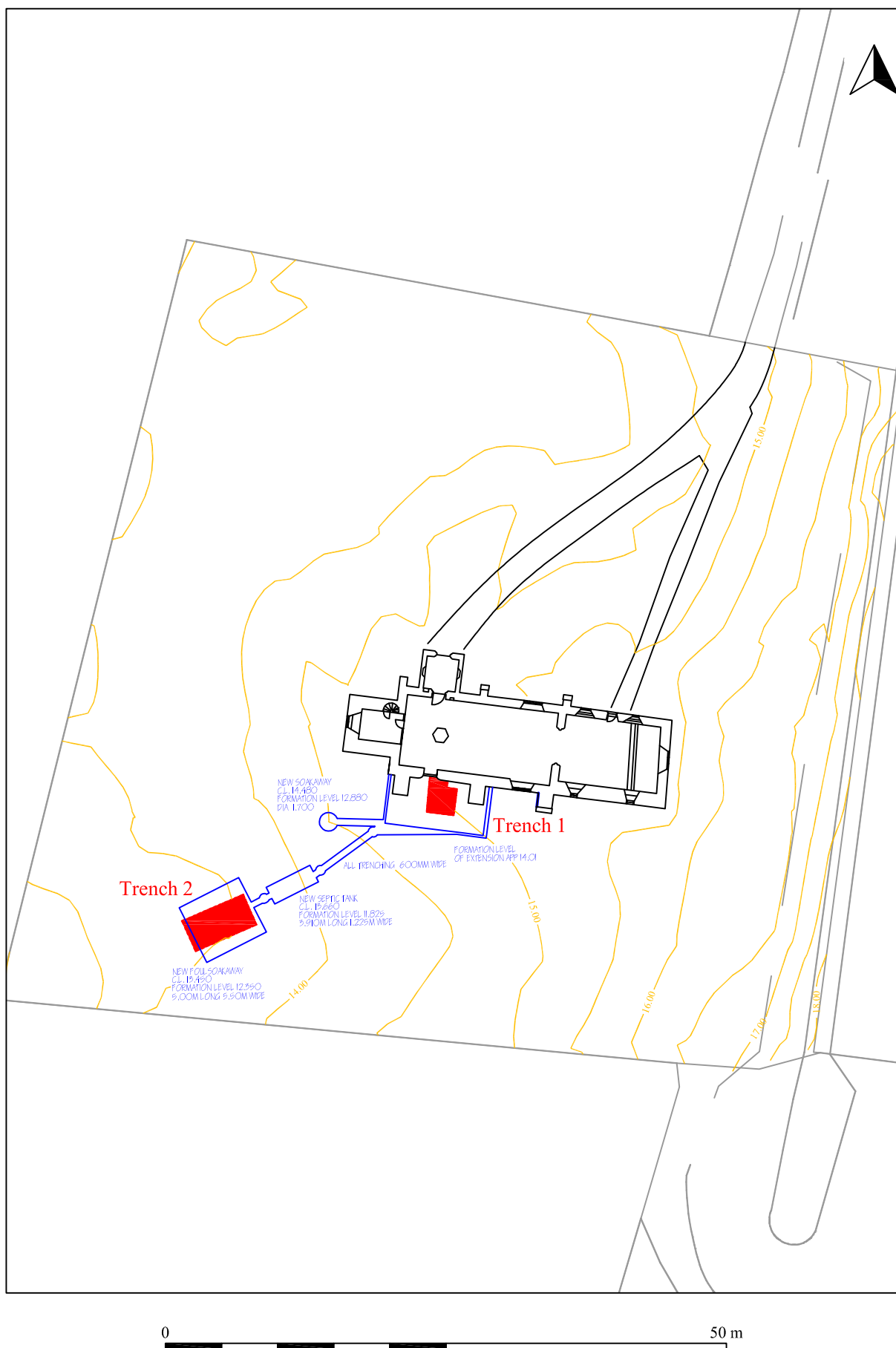
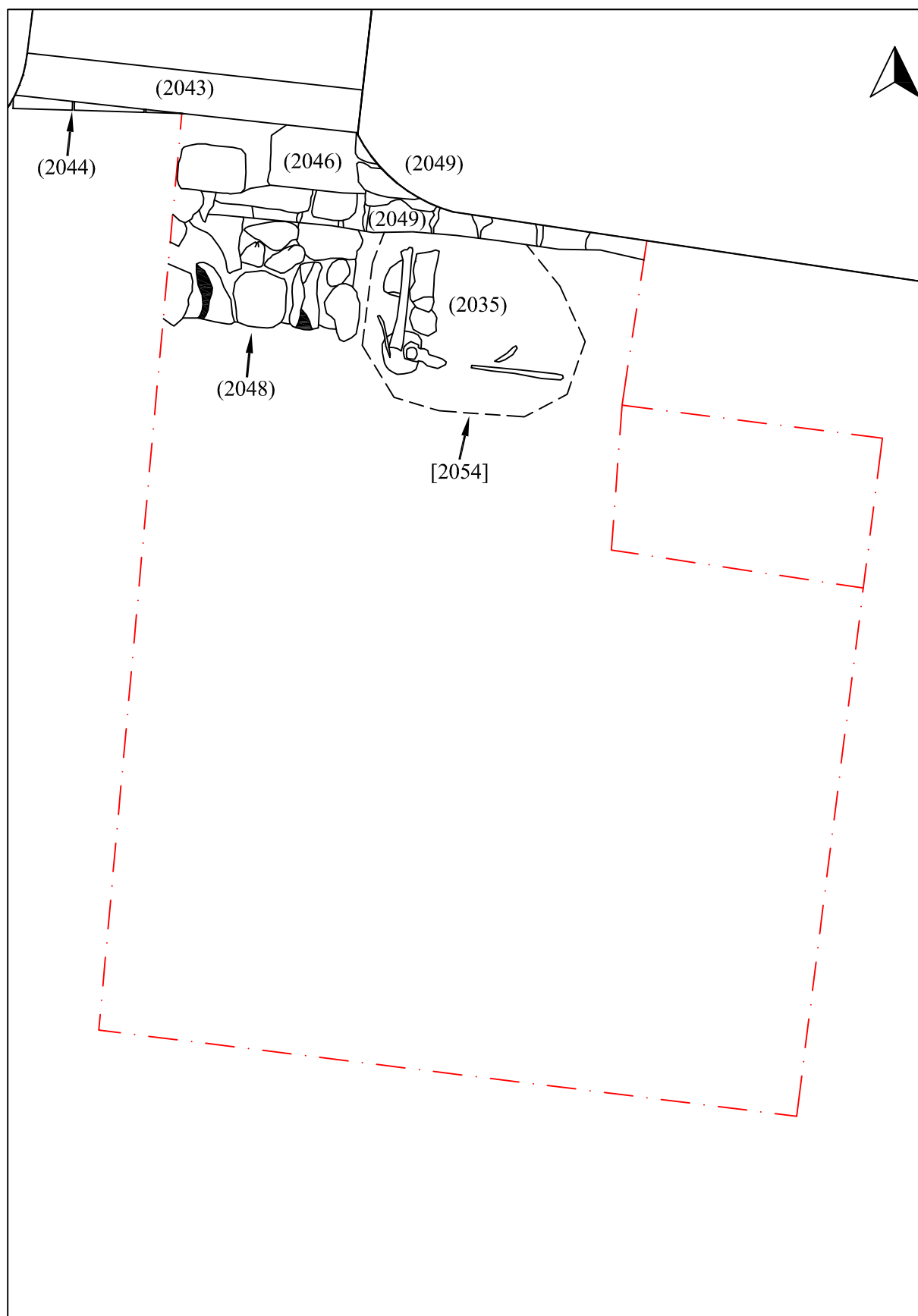


Figure 3. Detailed trench locations, contour interval 0.5m. Scale 1:500.





0 2 m

Figure 7. Medieval and post-medieval child burials and post-medieval path (2007), Trench 1. Scale 1:20.

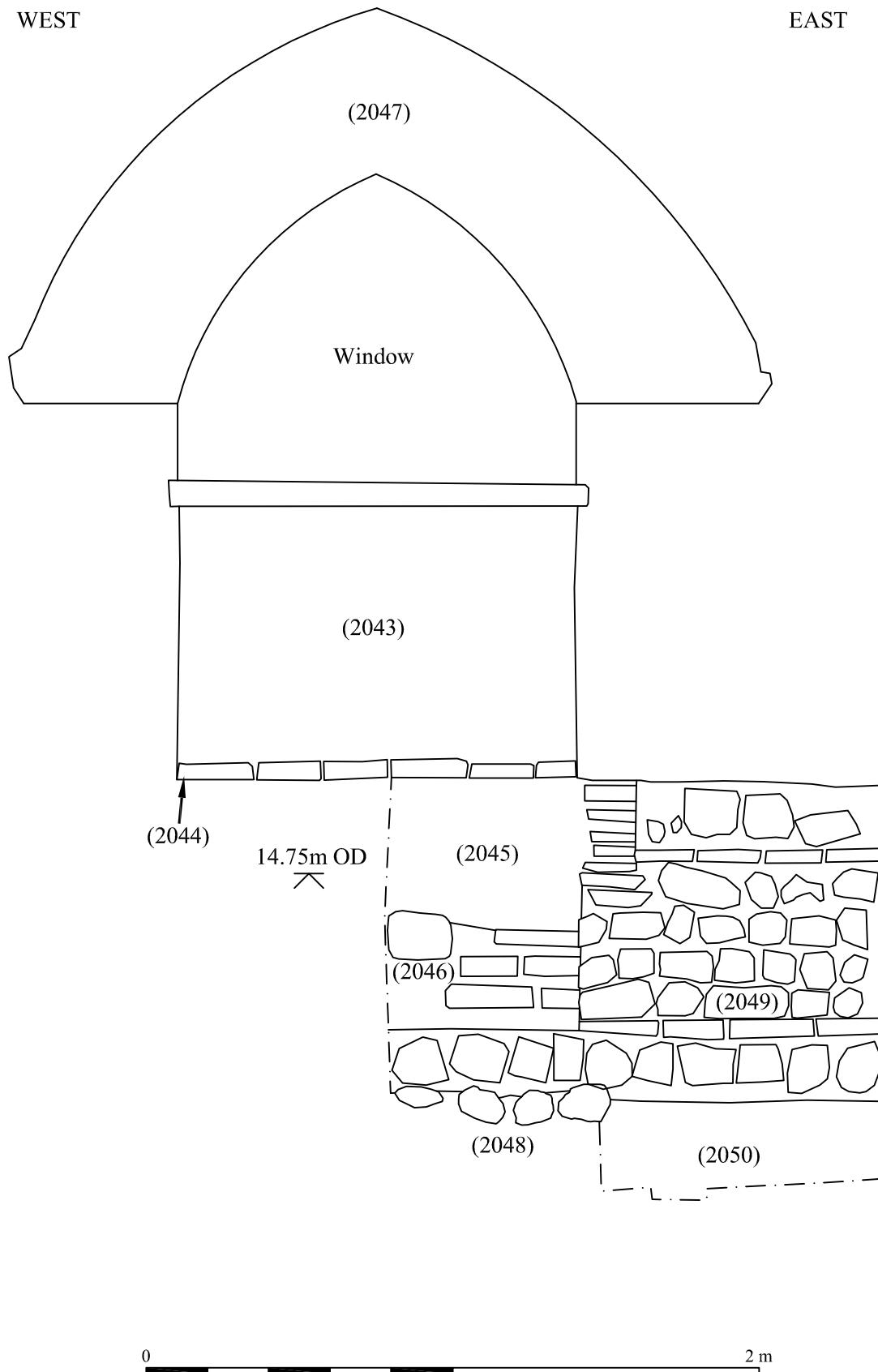


Figure 5. South facing elevation of Trench 1 showing blocked south doorway. Scale 1:20.

SOUTH

NORTH

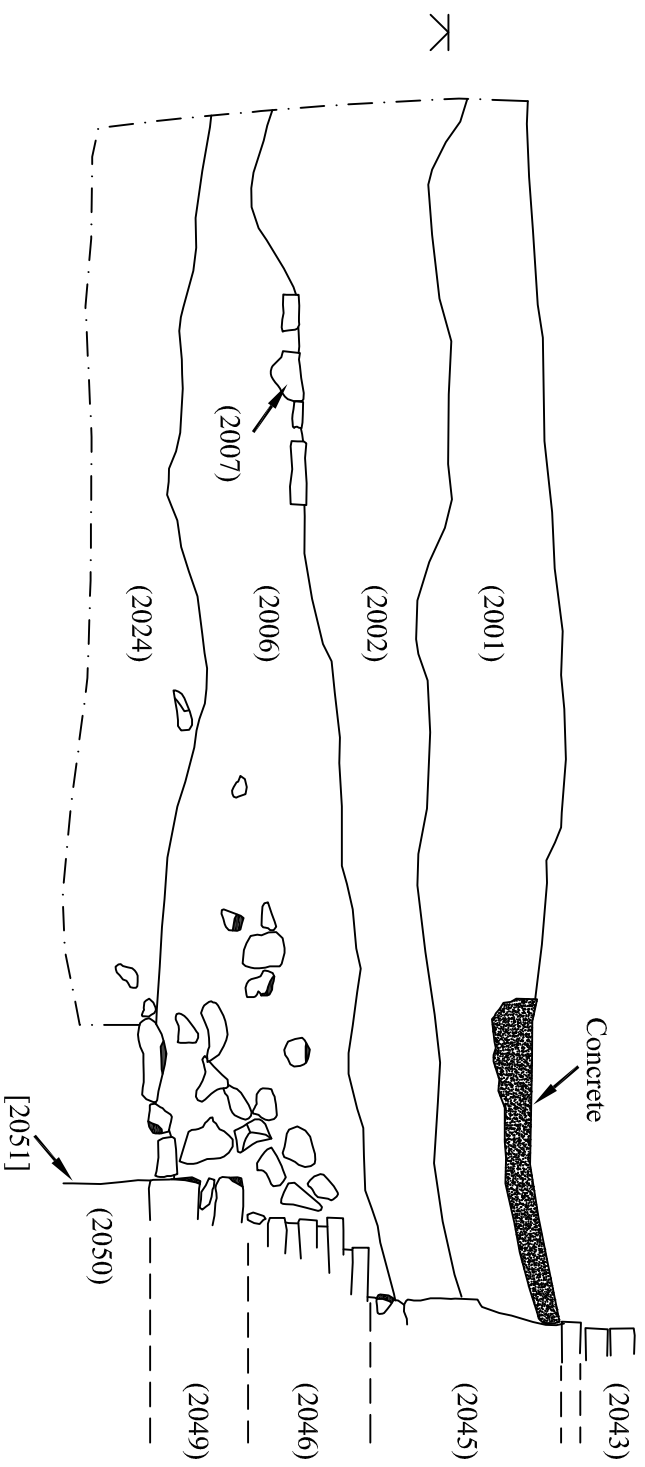


Figure 6. East Facing Section of Trench 1. Scale 1:20.

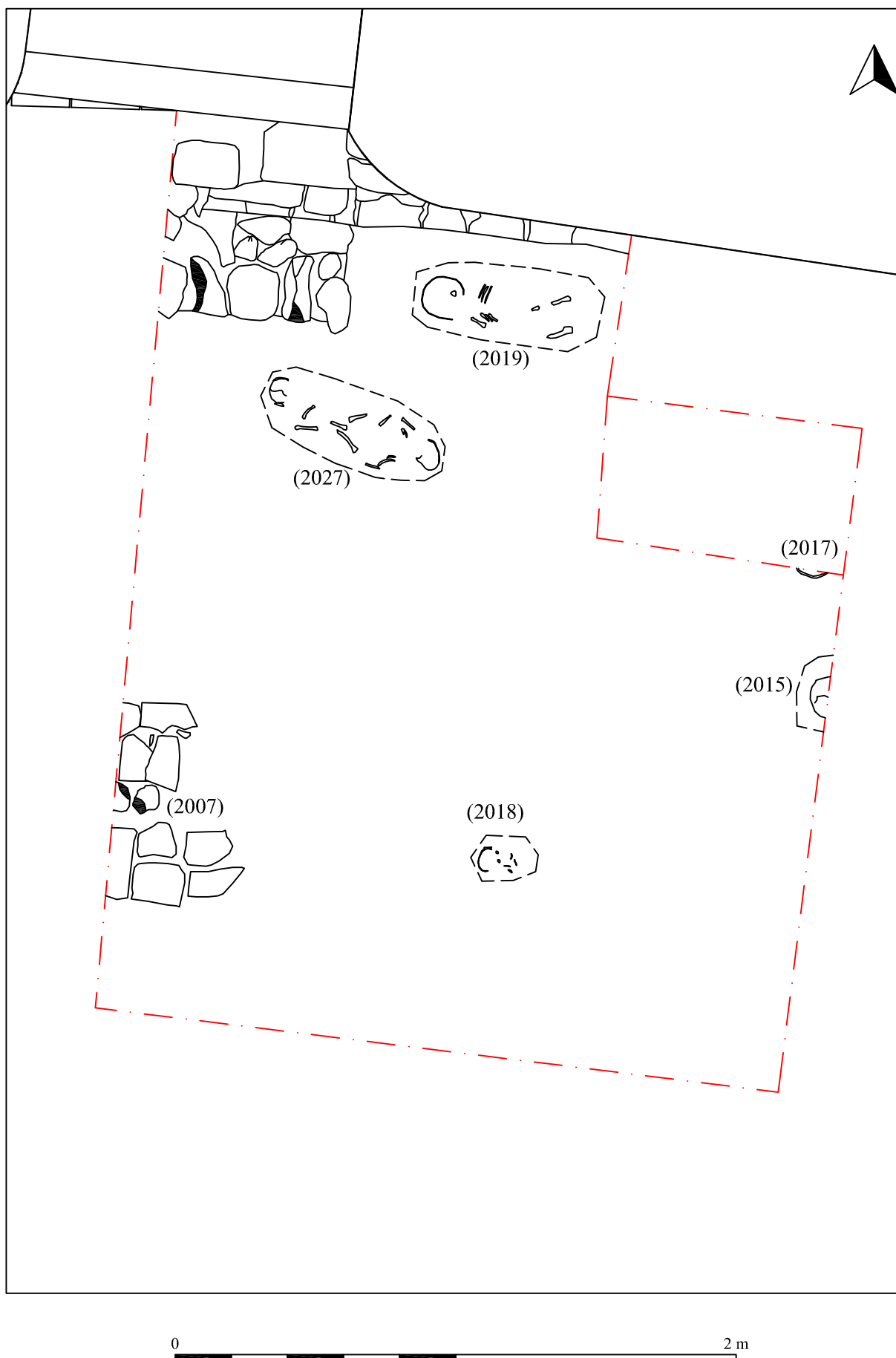


Figure 7. Medieval and post-medieval child burials and post-medieval path (2007), Trench 1. Scale 1:20.

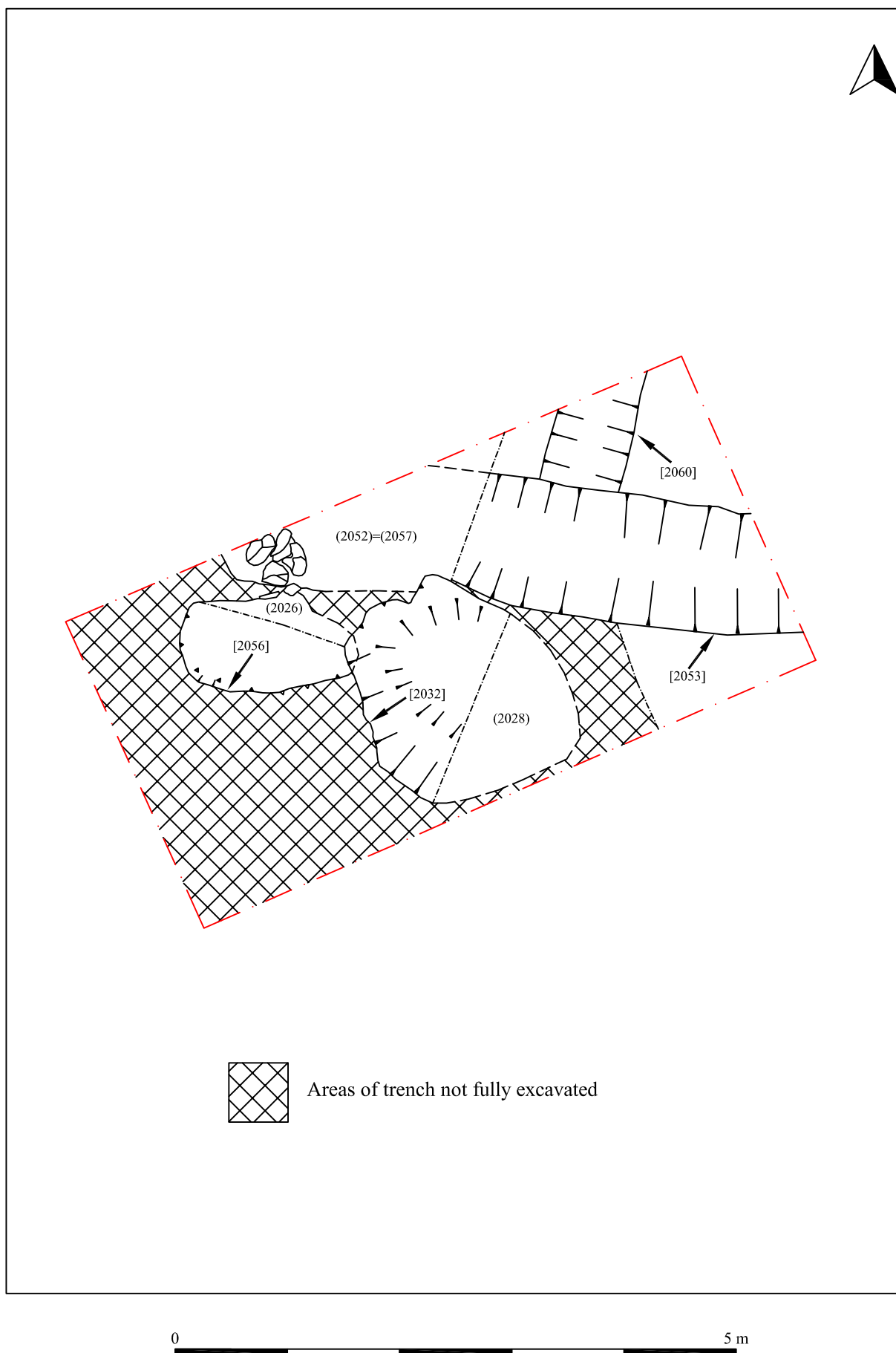


Figure 8. Roman Features in Trench 2. Scale 1:20.

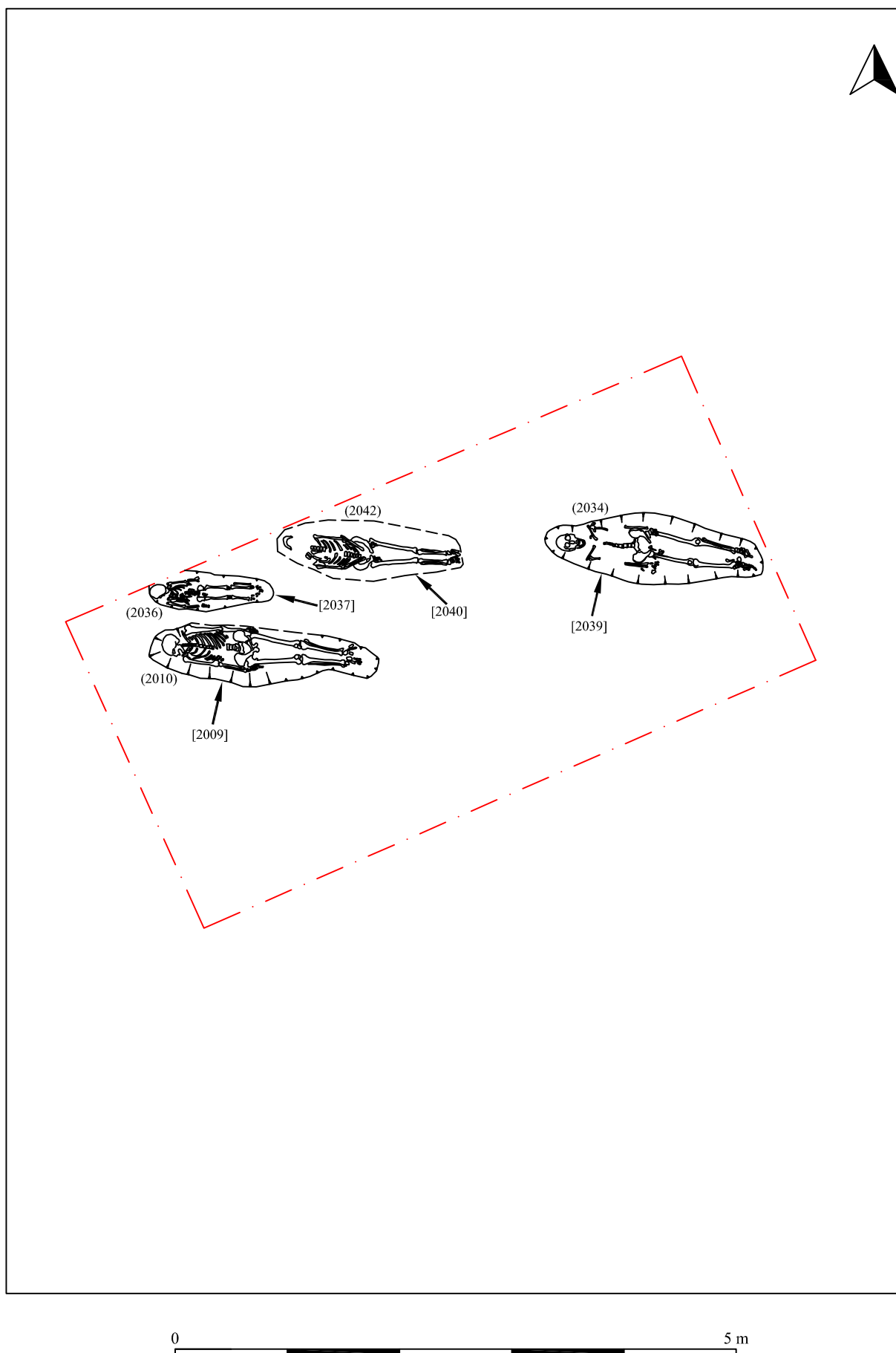


Figure 9. Medieval and post-medieval burials in Trench 2. Scale 1:50.



Plate 1                      Charnel material (2035)



Plate 2                      South wall of nave (2049), showing tile string courses and offset foundations





Plate 3      Masonry exposed during Atkinson's excavations of the south gate in 1934. Photograph by the late George Plunkett



Plate 4      Child burial (2019) adjacent to the nave wall





Plate 5

The south doorway of the nave with the south-facing section of Trench 1 below





Plate 6      Tile path (2007)



Plate 7      Roman pit [2056], filled by clay & tile debris (2026)





Plate 8      Roman Pit [2032]



Plate 9      Skeleton (2010)



Plate 10      Skeleton (2036)