Archaeological Monitoring at No.43 Roman Way, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk.

Prepared for Sarah Lawson

Giles Emery
July 2012

Report No: 22

NHES Event No: ENF127814
Job Ref: NVC/2011/GE73
OASIS ID: norvicar1-130406

NORVIC archaeology
www.norvicarchaeology.com
07759016372
giles.emery@norvicarchaeology.com

Contents

Archaeological Monitoring at No.43 Roman Way, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk, NR30 5JX.

Location:	Caister-on-Sea
Grid Ref:	TG 5186 1236
NHES Event No:	ENF127814
Date of fieldwork:	26th October 2011 & 30th March 2012

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Sarah Lawson to undertake archaeological monitoring associated with groundworks for a domestic extension to the front of No.43 Roman Way, Caister-on-Sea (Planning Ref: 06/11/0554/F).

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF43745) on behalf of Great Yarmouth Borough Council. The site is located close to the eastern extent of Caister Roman fort. The aim of the monitoring work was to identify and record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, along with the results and the archaeological interpretation of the evaluation.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Summary of Results

The archaeological work included the cleaning and recording of previously excavated and partly weathered footing trenches and the hand excavation of a new soakaway at the north-west end of the front garden.

The monitoring work appears to demonstrate that this area of Roman Way was subject to modern levelling activity as part of landscaping to provide suitable platforms to construct the current housing. The site was formally located within an arable field, as shown on the 1st Edition OS plan of 1885, and remained so until the development of Roman Way in the 1960s.

No archaeologically significant features were encountered, although a small number of residual Romano-British pottery and tile fragments were collected during the groundwork.

A single metal find was collected from garden soils which may be a small fragment from a possible strap or harness fitting of uncertain form and is suggested to be of Roman date. A single prehistoric worked flint was also found, which may be of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

3.0 Geology and Topography

Caister-on-Sea is located on the east coast of Norfolk just north of the River Bure and Great Yarmouth, c. 30km east of Norwich. The site is located at No.43 Roman Way in the western area of the historic core of the town, on the northern side of Norwich Road. Roman Way is situated on well-sloping ground; at its junction with Norwich Road it lies at c. 10.4m OD with No.43 sited where Roman Way dog-legs to the east at c. 14m OD.

The underlying geology comprise of Quaternary Crag banded sands and gravels (Norwich Crag), overlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel glacial outwash – Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as soliflucted chalk and clay.

The house is located on the inside corner of Roman Way, a development of 1960s homes. A brief cartographic review reveals that the site was positioned within the centre of an arable field on the 1st Edition OS plan of 1885. Later plans depict the same open field up until the establishment of Roman Way.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Caister-on-Sea's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated over 116 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity of most periods in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites.

The parish of Caister-on-Sea is located on the east coast of Norfolk, directly north of Great Yarmouth. During the 19th century it was called Caister-next-Yarmouth and was formally renamed in 1927. The current town expanded from a modest 19th century village core which had remained as a small fishing village until the development of the holiday camp in the 1930s. Subsequent expansion from the 1960s now sees the majority of the parish occupied by settlement.

Evidence for prehistoric activity is limited to a few known find spots and sites. Notable finds include two examples of Palaeolithic hand axes, Neolithic stone axes and arrowheads and a Late Bronze Age gold hoard comprising of four Irish gold bracelets discovered at Belstead Avenue in 1955; (Darling and Gurney 1993, 6; Clarke 1960, 90). A further hoard of Late Bronze Age copper alloy objects was discovered on the line of the Caister bypass, close to an area of cropmarks which may include a barrow cemetery. Finds of Iron Age date are relatively sparse although cropmarks in the north of the parish may relate to Iron Age or Roman field systems.

Most significantly the site is located within c. 40m of the probable eastern limit of Caister Roman fort (NHER 8675). The design of the fort is of the earlier Roman type, with a defensive wall backed by an earthen rampart. There were probably internal towers at the corners, but no bastions. The wall enclosed an almost square area of approximately 8.75 acres (3.54ha), and this was surrounded by at least two ditches, the whole site covering some 12 acres (Darling 1993). The fort, part of which remains as open ground and is a Scheduled Monument (SMR 21415) , was established during the early 3rd century AD when Caister occupied the northern shore of the former 'Great Estuary'. This wide estuary was formed by the early course of the Bure, Yare and Waveney rivers and entered the sea where the sand spit on which Great Yarmouth now stands (Coles and Funnell 1981, 127-128). The fort was one of a chain of coastal defences, known as 'Saxon Shore forts'; created to counteract the threat of sea-borne raiders. Caister commanded a defensive position on the south-east side of the island of Flegg overlooking the Great Estuary. In the

later 3rd century the defensive position of the Caister fort was complemented by the construction of a second fort at Burgh Castle on the southern side of the estuary.

The Caister fort functioned through to the late 4th century, as demonstrated from evidence gained through excavation, however the character and extent of the civilian settlement or *vicus* associated with it remains poorly understood. The *vicus* developed outside the fort walls and features associated with it have been encountered to its west, south-west, east and south-east. Cropmarks to the west and south-west of the fort have assisted in defining the extent of the settlement but the gradual development of housing around the fort with limited archaeological intervention has made the southern and eastern extent of the *vicus* less certain. Where excavations have taken place evidence for buildings, pits and ditches have been recorded and objects recovered during such work and as stray finds include coins, pottery, tiles, brooches and other metal finds. 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).

The fort is also known to be a focus for activity in the Middle to Late Saxon periods represented by coins and pottery sherds, with burials inside the walls and evidence for an extensive Middle Saxon cemetery encountered to its south and north. It has been suggested that the monastery site of *'Cnobhersburg'* was founded here in the first half of the 7th century, although Burgh Castle is also a likely candidate. By the medieval period the 'Great Estuary' had become marshland and a settlement called '*Castre*' (a latin derived name for a 'Roman camp'), with a royal manor noteworthy for a large number of salt-houses recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1086.

Excavations by Charles Green, carried out c. 40m north-west of the site 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). More recent archaeological discoveries in close proximity to the site include mitigation work at Uplands Avenue, c. 50m to the north-west of the site, where the line of the fort defences were located along with two middle Saxon burials which may relate to the eastern edge of an intramural cemetery (NHER 45329). Worked flint was also collected as residual finds which indicate later Neolithic or possible Bronze Age activity within the vicinity. In addition mitigation work at land to the rear of No.17 Roman Way (c. 30m to the north-west of the site) discovered another possible defensive or boundary ditch associated with the fort along with a probable medieval Holloway and medieval pits (NHER 52560).

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

NHER 8675: The site lies within the central area of Caister on Sea Late Roman 'Saxon Shore' fort and a Middle to Late Saxon cemetery. This Roman 'Saxon Shore' fort was probably constructed in the early 200s AD, and was one of a chain of eleven forts between Brancaster on The Wash and Portchester in Hampshire which were under the command of the 'Count of the Saxon Shore', a military commander whose forts and units are listed in the 'Notitia Dignitatum', a document compiled around AD 395. These forts were built at different times, and the earliest forts (Brancaster, Caister-on-Sea and Reculver in Kent) may have been more to do with trade than defence. In the late 200s, further forts were built (e.g. Burgh Castle), and these probably had a more defensive role, protecting the coastline against barbarian raiders. The surrounding ditch, wall and rampart enclose about 3.5 hectares, and excavations have demonstrated that there are buildings, a possible corn drying kiln and a water tank. Finds include pottery, metalwork, coin hoards and some artefacts suggest occupation by cavalry, and also the presence of women and children. The fort appears to have been disused in the late 4th century AD. Middle Saxon finds suggest that there was high status occupation in this area, and the fort may

have been or been near to the site of Fursa's monastery as mentioned by Bede, although the fort at Burgh Castle is another possible location for this. At least two Middle to Late Saxon burials have been found inside the fort, whilst there was also an extensive cemetery of this date to the south and north. Prehistoric finds from the site include a flint arrowhead, a hoard of Late Bronze Age gold and prehistoric pottery. Three ring ditches, possible Bronze Age barrows, have been also been identified. The site is open to the public, and the Roman building is the only accessible Roman building in East Anglia.

NHER 8683: Holy Trinity Church. This medieval church was fully restored in 1894. In 1967/1968 the foundations of a medieval chantry chapel were discovered outside the north wall, along with two 16th century buttons and Roman pottery. Although the font is 15th century, it was brought to the church in 1902 from a garden in Eye, Suffolk. Excavations in 2004 immediately to the north of the church revealed large quantities of unworn grey mortaria, suggesting the presence of a kiln nearby. This site is the first to provide evidence of manufacture of grey mortaria in Britain, and therefore is of national importance. This is particularly interesting given the site's proximity to Caister-on-Sea Roman fort. [Located c.100m SE of the site]

NHER 27482: A World War Two air raid shelter is visible on contemporary aerial photographs. This was a small public surface shelter sited to serve the council houses on this section of Ormesby Road. It had been demolished by July 1946. [Located c.100m NE of the site]

NHER 27511: Site of WWII Military Camp. World War Two military activity at Caister Old Hall Holiday Camp is visible on aerial photographs taken between 1940 and 1945. At the start of the war, the holiday camp was taken over by the military, as happened at other holiday camps on the Norfolk coast. By August 1940 military buildings had been constructed to supplement the use of existing chalets. Aerial photographs show increased levels of activity at the site in July 1944, probably as troops and equipment were being prepared to support the invasion of mainland Europe (which had begun in June 1944). A nearby military camp (NHER 27510) is likely to be associated with the activity at this site. One military building survives and is incorporated into the present Old Hall Hotel. [Located c.160m SE of the site]

NHER 38107: Monitoring at the Castle Public House. In 2002/2003 a watching brief was carried out on topsoil stripping of front lawn for construction of car park for Castle Public House of soil stripping (which did not reveal subsoil). Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were collected as unstratified, residual finds. [Located c.35m SE of the site]

NHER 35843: Bronze Age, Roman, post medieval and World War Two features on land off Norwich Road/High Street. In 2001, following an evaluation which uncovered evidence of multi-period occupation and activity at the site, Roman ditches, postholes and possible sill beam slots, flues, a well (preserved *in situ*), and a colluvial deposit which was sampled and dated by Optically Stimulated Luminescence. Roman activity here starts in mid to late 2nd century. However the most significant prehistoric remains was a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A total of nine pits/postholes were identified, perhaps defining a building. Features and finds of Roman date include 1st century pottery and rectilinear enclosures and ovens or kilns, and evidence of cattle butchery. The lack of Saxon or medieval finds or features indicates abandonment of the site at these times. The final phase of dateable activity at the site comprised pits relating to the military use of the holiday camp at the site during World War Two. A large assemblage of finds collected from the site include a range of prehistoric worked flints, Roman window glass as well as Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds. [Located c.160m SE of the site]

A watching brief at the same location in 2004 (**NHER 40651**) revealed an undated gully, a Roman pit and a post medieval ditch. An infilled pond was identified which perhaps was associated with the area's former use as a military camp and holiday site. Finds collected included a prehistoric flint flake, Roman pottery sherds and post medieval tiles

NHER 39382: Metal detecting in this area during 2003 recovered **four 3rd century AD coins**. [Located c.100m WNW of the site]

NHER 45329: Late Roman and Middle Saxon activity at 'Uplands', Uplands Avenue. This site was the subject of an archaeological evaluation in 2006. A sequence of deposits related to the disuse of the defences of the Roman 'Saxon Shore' fort was recorded in section, as well as a Middle Saxon pit which contained large quantities of residual Late Roman pottery and other refuse. Several other features nearby were excavated which also produced Late Roman pottery but which may actually relate to Middle Saxon activity. A subsequent excavation in 2008 revealed several features including an early road surface predating the Roman rampart, two probable middle Saxon burials that may form the eastern edge of an intramural cemetery and a possible late Roman/middle Saxon building or fence line. [Located c.50m NW of the site]

Worked flint was also collected as residual finds which indicate later Neolithic or possible Bronze Age activity within the vicinity. A total of 36 Roman coins and a copper disc were found by metal detector survey of the features and spoil during the excavation the condition of which was very poor, requiring X-ray analysis for further identification. A middle Saxon 'E' sceatta was also recovered. [Located c.100m WNW of the site]

NHER 51057: Roman pit, prehistoric and Roman pottery sherds and undated human bones. A large, steep-sided pit containing fragments of Roman pottery and roof tile was found during the archaeological monitoring of building foundations in January 2008 at 245 Belstead Avenue. This large pit was not fully excavated, but it is likely that it related to peripheral activity around the nearby fort (NHER 8675) during the Roman period. [Located c.125m SSW of the site]

NHER 53064: Human remains were discovered during building work for a driveway in Brooke Avenue in September 2009. [Located c.90m W of the site]

NHER 56520: Roman ditch, medieval pits and a possible hollow way, at land to the rear of 17 Roman Way. An evaluation in December 2008 identified the possible eastern ditch of the Roman fort (see NHER 8675), a probable medieval hollow way and medieval pits. Metal detecting recovered an unusual late medieval rosette- shaped mount. [Located c.30m NW of the site]

5.0 Methodology (Figure 2 & 3)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during ground works associated with an extension to the front of No.43 Roman Way.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were taken using a temporary benchmark of 14.06m OD located on the pavement opposite No.43 Roman Way tied to an OS Spot Height of 10.4m OD, located at the junction of Roman Way with Norfolk Road, c. 60m to the south of the site.

Archaeological monitoring took the form of two separate visits;

- The client was reminded of their obligation to carry out archaeological monitoring works only after the footing trenches for the extension had been hand excavated.

  Norvic Archaeology was commissioned to carry out monitoring work several weeks later; the footing trenches had remained open and despite some weathering were able to be cleaned and recorded to an adequate standard.

- The second visit took place in order to monitor the excavation of a new soakaway; the soakway pit was excavated by hand by the attending archaeologist.

Plate 2: Footing trenches during recording. (looking north-east) [1x1m Scale].

Plate 3: Soakaway during excavation. (looking north-east) [1x1m Scale].

6.0 Results *(Figures 3 & 4, Appendix 1)*

The deepest deposit encountered was a very hard, dense mix of soliflucted chalk and clay which appeared to be geological in origin. Its surface was exceptionally clean and level, suggesting that the area had been stripped and levelled by machine to this horizon as part of 20th century remodelling of the area for the current housing plots.

Above this was a sequence of very firm make-up deposits which contained a small number of residual finds. Directly over the chalk and clay natural was a layer of brown sandy-clay (15) which contained patches of chalky-clay and chalk lumps. A fragment from a modern ceramic pipe was collected from this material. This layer was similar in character to a horizon seen in the section of the footings trench (05).

Above this was a thicker layer of sandy-clay (14) from which two pieces of post-medieval tile were collected, along with two sherds of 18th to 19th century pottery. Above this was another layer of very firm, dense clay-sand (13) which contained a few flecks of coal. A piece of transfer printed ware and a stem of clay tobacco pipe were collected from this deposit. Over this lay a dump or spread of very soft, fine yellow sand (12) which appeared to infill machining scars made by a toothed bucket. A further make-up layer of compacted clay-sand (11) lay above this which was sealed below a thin layer of very chalky clay (10), which appeared to represent a possible raft or floor surface when first encountered, but was later able to be reinterpreted as a modern spread of redeposited natural.

A small number of residual Romano-British finds were collected from these make-up deposits, which include several fairly abraded fragments of pottery and tile.

The garden soil in this area (09) had been subject to recent landscaping, as shown by the presence of a buried turf line.

Plate 4: Soakaway following excavation. (looking north-west) [1x1m Scale].

The deposit sequence recorded in the footings trench was characterised from the exposed sections and base of the trench. The deepest deposit encountered was a friable dark-grey very-sandy-silt of unknown date (07). Above this lay a very thin yet firm layer of ferrous sand (06).

Above these was a distinct chalk flecked layer of silty-sand mixed with clay-lumps (05), which lay below a firm and dense layer of mid grey silty-sand (04). Sealing this was a make-up layer of hard, pale-yellow sandy-clay and chalk (03), which may be an extension of horizon (10) identified in the soakaway trench.

The garden soil was deeper at this end of the garden, which slopes from the north-west to south-east by c. 0.4m. It is thought that the original plough soils were stripped prior to construction, with current garden soils representing a mixed import, or relocation of stockpiled soils. A small number of abraded Romano-British pottery sherds were collected from layer (04) and layer (05).

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2)*

- **Romano-British Pottery**

By Alice Lyons

A total of 14 sherds, weighing 194g of Late Iron Age to Romano-British pottery were collected during this project. The pottery was moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of c. 14g. A catalogue was prepared in-line with the Study Group for Roman Pottery recommendations (Darling 2004), see Appendix 4.

Because this is a small group of pottery it is not possible to make many interpretive statements. It is possible to say, however, that the majority of this material has originated from Romano-British utilitarian locally (but unsourced) wheelmade grey ware jar/bowl forms common in this region from the late 1st century to the end of the Roman era. A single jar/bowl fragment may have originated from the West Norfolk Nar Valley area (Darling with Gurney 1993, 163). Also of interest are the severely abraded remains of a reeded rim mortarium (mixing bowl), which although unsourced, could potentially have originated from the same area (Darling with Gurney 1993, 195).

It seems likely that the two small flint-tempered Late Iron Age or Early Roman jar/bowl fragments are residual to the majority of the material and may represent an earlier phase of habitation.

Although no pottery within this assemblage has been imported from the wider Roman Empire, two red ware sherds were found. One is from a table ware beaker of unknown origin the other can be identified as being a jar/bowl fragment that originated from the Much Hadham kilns in Hertfordshire (Tyers 1996, 168-169).

Overall, this pottery is consistent with material found previously in the area (Darling with Gurney 1993, 153-218).

- **Post-Roman Pottery**

A total of 67g of post-Roman pottery was collected during the monitoring works, amounting to just five pieces form a three contexts. Basic quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight only. All fabric codes follow the post-Roman fabric series after Sue Anderson with form terminology following MPRG (1998). This pottery may simply be residual from the manuring of arable land into the 20th century.

Context	Intepretatation	Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
9	*Buried Garden Soil*	Late glazed red earthenwares Refined white earthenwares	LGRE REFW	1 1	43 3	18th-19th c. L.18th-20th c.
13	*Make-up*	Transfer printed earthenwares	TPE	1	8	18th-20th c.
14	*Make-up*	Late glazed red earthenwares Late slipped redware	LGRE LSRW	1 1	7 7	18th-19th c 18th-19th c
		Grand Total		**5**	**67**	

Post-Roman pottery quantification by context

- **Ceramic Building Material**

A total of six fragments of ceramic building material were collected, weighing 141g.

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were quantified individually within each context. Each fragment was examined visually and using x10 magnification. Roman pieces were notably more abraded than post-medieval ones.

Context	Type	Fabric Type	Weight (g)	Thickness (mm)	Abrasion (s/m/h)	Comment
09	Tile	Roman - C	43	-	-	Flaked surface, very hard – 'over-fired' grey colour, poss. curve of an imbrex
14	Tile	P.med/sandy	67	15	Slight	Smooth upper surface
14	Tile	P.med/sandy	35	14	Moderate	Corner piece
14	Uncertain	Roman - A	11	-	High	
15	Tile	Roman - C	24	11	High	
15	Uncertain	L.P.med	2	-	Slight	Flake, thin iron- glazed surface
		Total:	**141**			

Roman Fabric types (following those in Norvic Report 21, Emery 2012):

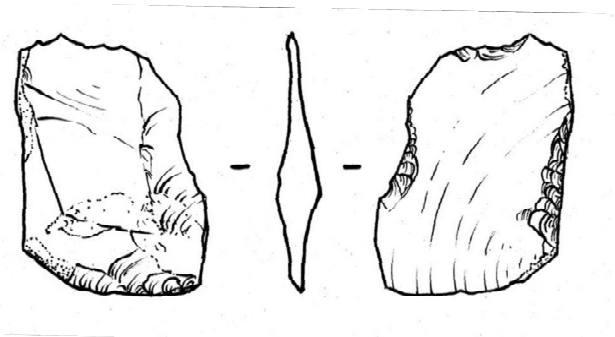
A: Poorly mixed, slightly sandy, calcerous up to 8mm occasional burnt flint and grog temper. Generally Pink to buff, reddish to grey where hard fired.

B: sandy (medium grained)

C: Generally pale orange, moderately mixed, rare sand, occasional. small chalk/grog/ferrous pellets up to 5mm

- **Flint**

A single small struck flint weighing 7g was collected from deposit (14). This piece is a small, broad hinge flake and may represent an incidental shatter flake produced during knapping using a relatively hard hammer technique. The flake was removed following rotation of the core at right-angles to earlier removals. The fabric is a dark honey coloured material, pale yellow under white light with frequent interclasts. Traces of a thin white cortex remains on the dorsal side.



Worked flint from context (14) at 1:1 Scale.

All four available edges show signs of neat unifacial retouch and/or wear, with the two lateral edges exhibiting more invasive retouch to enable the piece to be used as a small scraper. One of the scraper edges is slightly concave and notch-like, perhaps indicating that it was used to smooth or clean an object such as a shaft of wood or bone rather than a

flat surface. A Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date can be surmised from its production method and the presence of abrupt retouch on both lateral edges. The piece can be classified as a combination style of tool with a scraper and notch; such combination pieces appeared in the Neolithic period and continued in use into the early Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 168).

Evidence for activity of a similar period represented by residual flints is known in the area, with worked flints of a similar date collected from archaeological mitigation work at Uplands Avenue, c. 50m to the north-west of the site. More significantly postholes/pits representing a possible Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age structure were excavated at land off Norwich Road/High Street (NHER 35843).

- **Clay Tobacco Pipe**

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage comprises of just three pieces of snapped stem with no other distinguishing features (from contexts (02), (09) & (13)). However, the pieces do provide valuable dating evidence for interpretation of the stratigraphy recorded during the works.

- **Animal Bone**

A single large bovine tooth was collected from context (14). The tooth is well preserved and is a molar from a mature animal but could be of any historic period.

- **Copper Alloy Object (fragment)**

A single metal object was collected during the works from garden soil context (09), with the aid of a metal-detector. The well-preserved bronze fragment is a small piece from a possible strap or harness fitting of uncertain form, although it may be part of a trefoil decorated loop shaped fitting and is suggested to be of Roman date.

Context No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
09	Cu-alloy	**Uncertain**	?Roman	-
Well preserved fragment of a bronze object, 3mm thick, 16mm by 14mm, flat underside, poss. part of a decorated strap or harness fitting. The snapped 'arms' show that this was the junction part between a possible trefoil decorated 'head' attached to a larger loop. Weight 4.23g				

8.0 Conclusions

The site was formally located within an arable field, as shown on the 1st Edition OS plan of 1885, and remained so until the development of Roman Way in the 1960s. The monitoring work appears to demonstrate that this area of Roman Way has been subject to modern levelling activity as part of landscaping to provide suitable platforms to construct the current housing.

No archaeologically significant features were encountered, although a small number of residual Romano-British pottery and tile fragments were collected during the groundwork.

A single metal find was collected from garden soils which may be a small fragment from a possible strap or harness fitting of uncertain form and is suggested to be of Roman date.

A single prehistoric worked flint was also found, which may be of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Sarah Lawson who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. The monitoring and post-excavation analysis work was carried out by the author with contributions by Alice Lyons (Roman Ceramics). NHER data was supplied by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

10.0 Bibliography

Adkins, L & R.	1998	*The Handbook of British Archaeology.* London.
Albone, J.	2006	*Archaeological excavation on land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk.* APS Report No.108/03. (NHER 35843).
Ashwin, T. & Davidson, A.(ed.)	2005	An historical atlas of Norfolk. (3rd edition). Phillimore press.
Brown, P. (ed.)	1984	Domesday Book: Norfolk. Phillimore press.
Butler, C.	2005	*Prehistoric Flintwork.* Tempus.
Coles, B.P.L and Funnell. B.M.	1981	*'Holocene Palaeoenvironments of Broadland,* England', in S.D. Nio, R.T.E.
Darling, M.J., and Gurney, D.	1993	*Excavations by Charles Green 1951-1955*. East Anglian Archaeology 60
Darling, M. J.,	2004	*Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Potter'*. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies, Vol 11.
Emery, G.	2012	Archaeological Monitoring at 21 Grange Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk. Norvic Archaeology Report 21.
Funnell, B.,	1994	*'Glaciers change the landscape'*, in P. Wade-Martins (ed), An Historical Atlas of Norfolk (Second Edition). pp.14-15.
Graham, T.	2004	*Wattle and Daub: Craft, Conservation and Wiltshire Case Stud.* Unpublished dissertation. University of Bath.
Gurney, D.	1996	*The 'Saxon Shore' in Norfolk in Margeson, S, Ayers, B, and Heywood, S., (Eds), A festival of Norfolk Archaeology, Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society*
Gurney, D.	2005	*'Roman Norfolk' in Ashwin, T. and Davison, A., (Eds) An Historical Atlas of Norfolk, Phillimore*
Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S	1984	*Soils and their use in Eastern England. Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No.13.*
Jennings, S.	1981	*Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich.* East Anglian Archaeology 13.
Manning, W.H.	1985	*Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum.* London: British Museum Publishing.
Mills, A.D.	1998	*Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford University Press.
MPRG	1998	*A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.
Shopland, N.	2005	*Archaeological Finds, a guide to identification.* Tempus
Tyers, P	1996	*Roman Pottery in Britain.* Batsford.
Waddington, C.	2004	*The joy of flint.* Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit	-	Active top soil/turf, v.friable, mid-brownish-grey, v.sandy-loam, rare stones, c .0.15m deep	Topsoil/Turf	*Modern*
02	Deposit	-	Firm/dense, mid-brownish-grey, silty/clay loam mix, c. 0.4m deep, occ. stones & mortar lumps, rare cbm & coal flecks	Garden soil/make-up	*Modern*
03	Deposit	-	Hard, pale-yellow sandy-clay, moderate chalk lumps c. 0.08m deep (max.)	Surface/make-up raft	*Modern*
04	Deposit	-	Firm/dense mid-grey silty-sand, mod. charcoal flecks, 0.05 to 0.16m deep	Make-up	*Modern*
05	Deposit	-	Hard, mottled mix of mid-grey silty-sand & light greenish to yellow clay lump, occ. chalk flecks, occ. stones, rare chalk lumps, c. 0.12m deep	Make-up	*Modern*
06	Deposit	-	Firm, mid-brownish orange sand, sterile, 0.06m deep (max.)	Make-up	*Uncertain*
07	Deposit	-	Friable, dark-grey v.sandy-silt, rare stones	Layer	*Uncertain*
08	Deposit	-	Friable, mid-brown, v.sandy-loam, occ. modern cbm/concrete & stones, 0.2m deep	Landscaping make-up	*Modern*
09	Deposit	-	Friable, mid-brownish-grey, v.sandy-loam, with remnant of former turf line, occ. cbm flecks & stones, rare charcoal flecks, c. 0.25m deep	Buried Garden Soil	*Modern*
10	Deposit	-	V.firm, pale brownish-yellow chalky-clay, freq. chalk lumps/flecks, rare stones, 0.08m deep	Surface/make-up raft	*Modern*
11	Deposit	-	V.firm/dense, mid-reddish-brown clay-sand, occ. stones & coal flecks, rare stones, c. 0.18m deep	Make-up	*Modern*
12	Deposit	-	V.soft, light-yellow v.fine sand, sterile, c. 0.12m deep	Make-up	*Modern*
13	Deposit	-	V.firm/dense, dark-grey sandy-clay, occ. stones, rare coal flecks, c. 0.25m deep	Make-up	*Modern*
14	Deposit	-	V.firm/dense, mid-brown sandy-clay, occ. stones, rare chalk flecks, c. 0.2m deep	Make-up	*Modern*
15	Deposit	-	Firm, mid-brown sandy-clay, mod. clay patches, occ. chalk lumps, 0.16m deep (max.)	Make-up	*Modern*
16	Deposit	-	Hard/v.dense, light to mid brownish-yellow v.chalky-clay, freq. chalk lumps, occ. orange ferrous sand laminations	?Natural	-
17	Finds	-	Unstratified finds from spoil of the Soakaway	-	-
18	Finds	-	Unstratified finds from the drainage run	-	-

Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
2	Tobacco pipe	1	2
4	Pot	2	8
5	Pot	1	83
9	Copper alloy	1	4.23
9	Ceramic building material	1	43
9	Pot	2	8
9	Pot	2	46
9	Tobacco pipe	1	3
13	Pot	4	36
13	Pot	1	8
13	Tobacco pipe	1	2
14	Animal bone	1	38
14	Ceramic building material	3	113
14	Flint - worked	1	7
14	Pot	1	5
14	Pot	2	13
15	Ceramic building material	2	28
17	Pot	1	38
18	Pot	2	13

Appendix 3: NHER finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Animal bone	1
Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)	Flint	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Ceramic building material	3
	Copper alloy ?strap/harness fitting	1
	Pottery	14
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ceramic building material	3
	Clay tobacco pipe	3
	Pottery	5

Appendix 4: Romano-British Pottery

Context	No	Wt/g	Sherd date range	Comments
04	2	8	Late 1st to 4th century AD	Undiagnostic sandy grey ware (Darling with Gurney 1993, 163, GREY) jar body sherds. One of these sherds is not well fired, ?waster
05	2	83	3rd to 4th century AD	A reeded-rim mortarium (Tyers 1996, 116) abraded fragments of 'East Anglian' type (Darling with Gurney 1993, 195).
09	1	8	Late 1st to 4th century AD	Undiagnostic sandy grey ware (Darling with Gurney 1993, 163, GREY) jar body sherd.
09	1	4	Late 2nd to 4th century AD	A fine sandy red ware (Darling with Gurney 1993, 161, RCC) beaker plain rim (*ibid*, 164-5, fig 137, no 2) fragment.
13	2	25	2nd to 4th century AD	Undiagnostic sandy grey ware Darling with Gurney 1993, 163, GREY) jar body sherds.
13	1	8	Late 2nd to 4th century AD	Sandy grey ware (Darling with Gurney 1993, 163, NAR) jar body sherd.
13	1	3	C1AD	Sandy reduced ware undiagnostic jar/bowl body sherd. Fine flint temper.
14	1	5	C1AD	Sandy reduced ware undiagnostic jar/bowl body sherd. Fine flint temper.
17	1	37	Late 1st to 4th century AD	Undiagnostic sandy grey ware Darling with Gurney 1993, 163, GREY) jar flat base sherd.
18	1	3	Late 1st to 4th century AD	Undiagnostic sandy grey ware Darling with Gurney 1993, 163, GREY) jar body sherd.
18	1	10	4th century AD	Red ware (Undiagnostic sandy grey ware Darling with Gurney 1993, 161, MHADA 10a) jar/bowl body sherd.
Total	**141**	**194**		

Appendix 5: Post-Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Date range	comments
9	LGRE		1	43	18th-19th c.	Thick body sherd
9	REFW	Plate	1	3	L.18th-20th c.	
13	TPE	?Plate	1	8	18th-20th c	Rim, weak blue foliate transfer
14	LGRE		1	7	18th-19th c	Abraded rim
14	LSRW		1	7	18th-19th c	

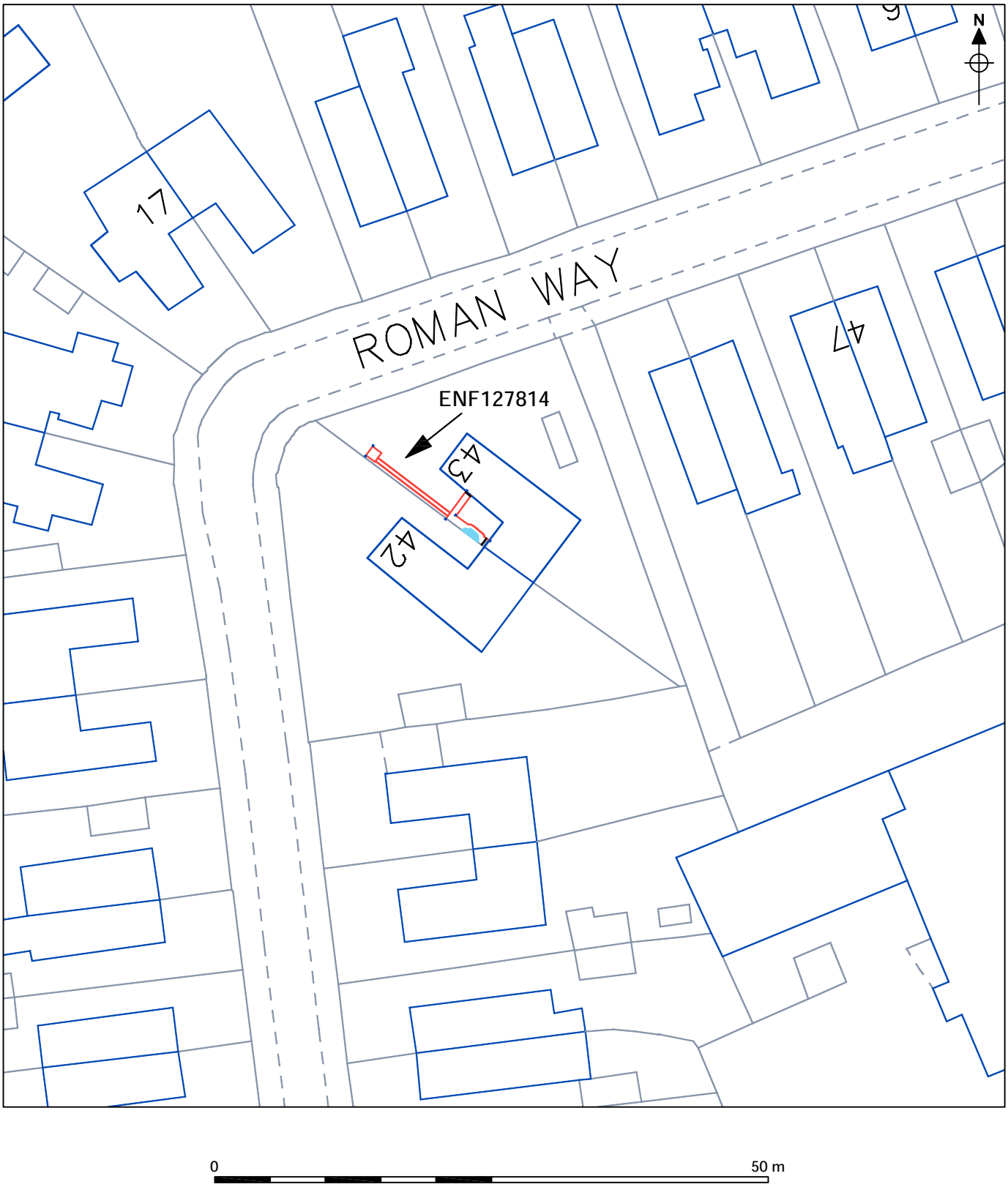


Figure 2. Site Location. Scale 1:500

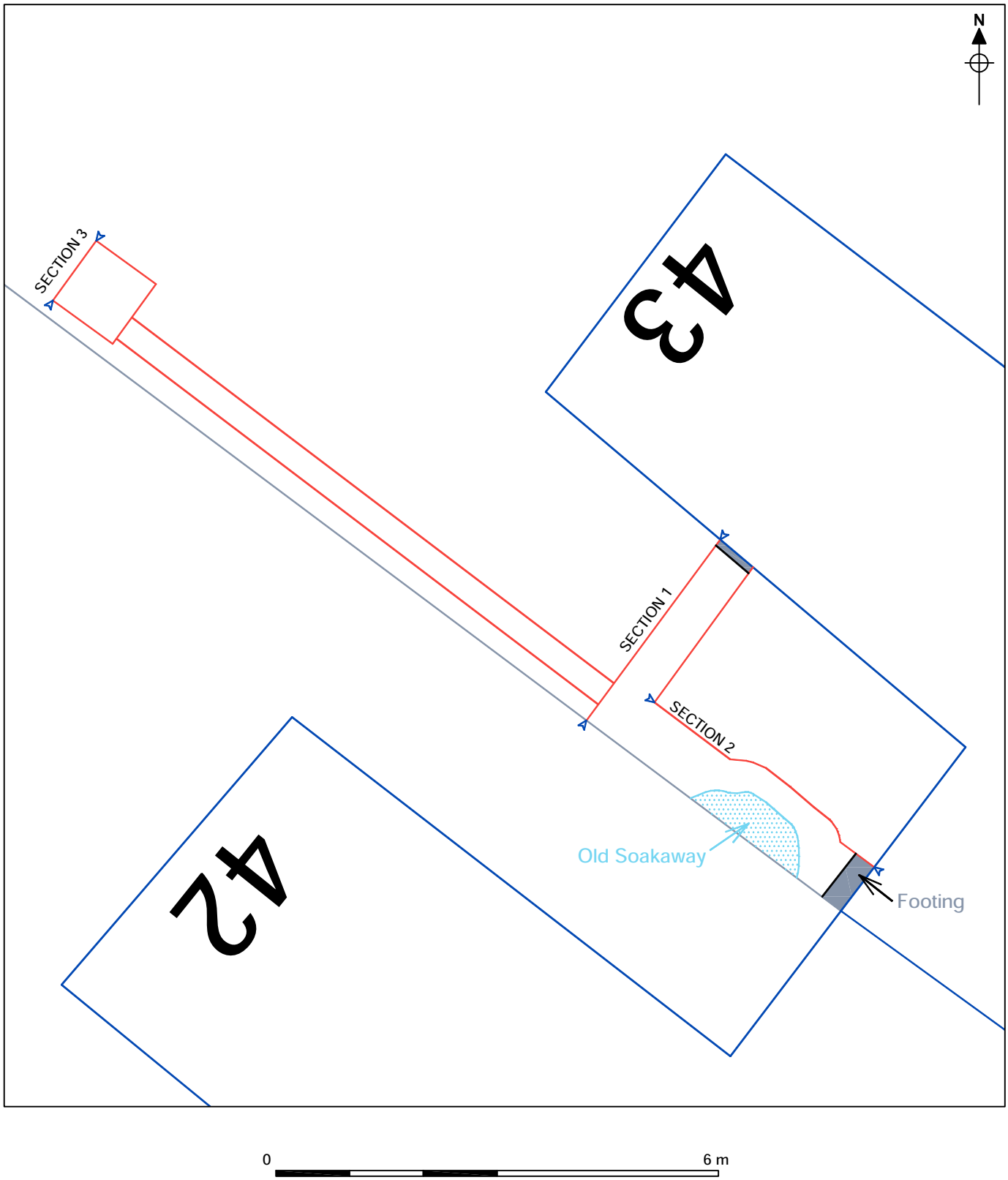


Figure 3. Groundworks plan. Scale 1:75

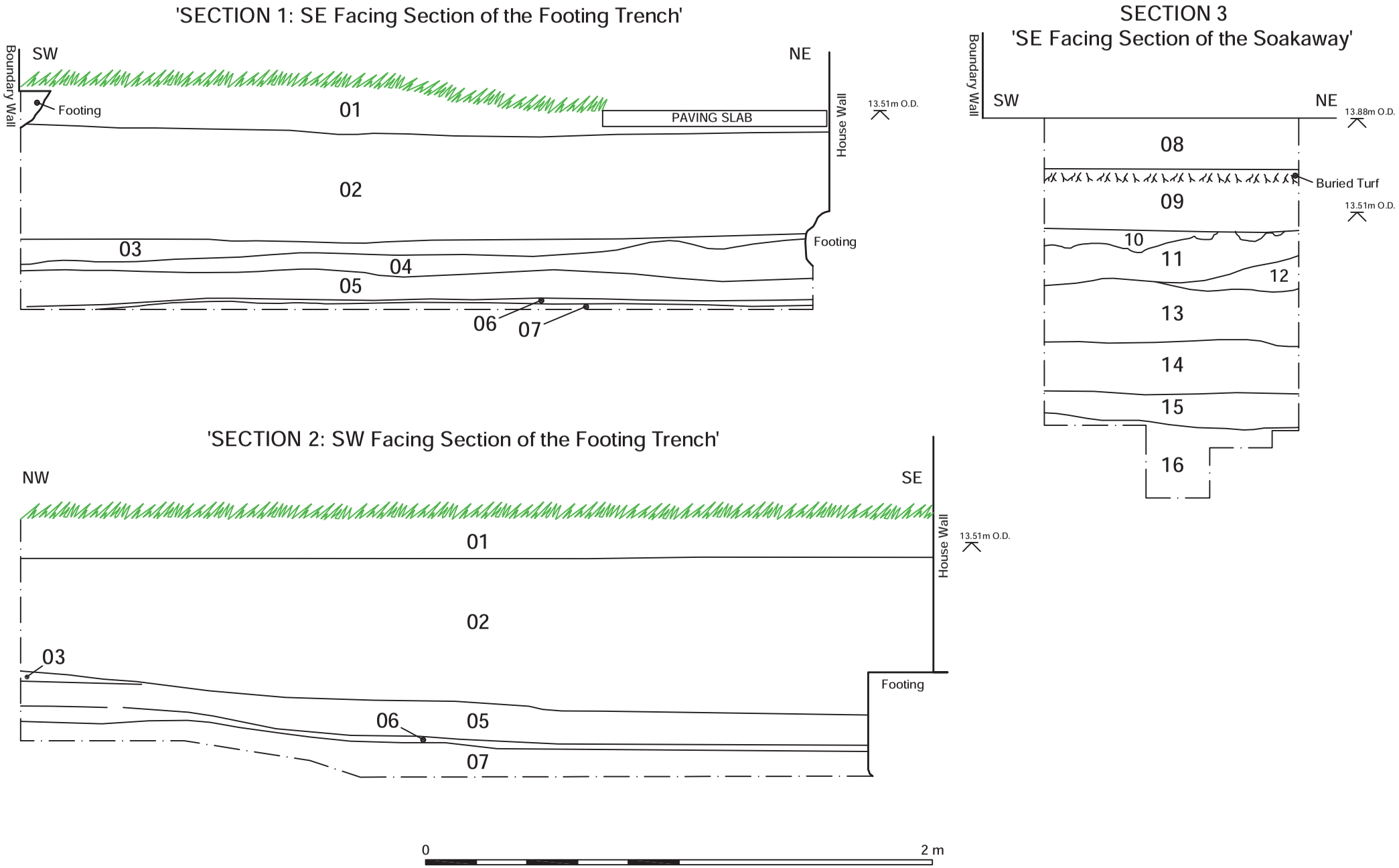


Figure 4. Recorded Sections 1 to 3. Scale 1:20