

Archaeological Monitoring at No.12, Uplands Avenue, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk.



Prepared for Mr Savvas Savva

Giles Emery
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Report No: 47

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*2x2m Scales

**Archaeological Monitoring at No.12 Uplands Avenue,
Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk, NR30 5JU.**

Location:	Caister-on-Sea
Grid Ref:	TG 5178 1235
NHES Event No:	ENF134178
Date of fieldwork:	16 th May 2014

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Savvas Savva to undertake an archaeological excavation of the footprint for a domestic extension to the rear of No.12 Uplands Avenue, Caister-on-Sea (Planning Ref: 06/12/0317). This was commuted to archaeological monitoring following initial works, in consultation and with the agreement of James Albone of the Historic Environment Service.

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF44338_1) on behalf of Great Yarmouth Borough Council. The site is located close to the eastern extent of Caister Roman fort, either within its defences or any associated settlement. Previous archaeological mitigation work at two locations within 50m of No.12 have discovered significant archaeological deposits, including features associated with the Roman fort, Saxon burials and both Saxon and medieval pits.

The aim of the archaeological 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 original Brief produced by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) requested an archaeological excavation of the extension footprint prior to development. An initial test of the underlying deposits at the start of the machining work was made against the house footings, reduced in spits under archaeological supervision and control. This revealed modern make-up deposits to a depth of c. 1.5m. In consultation and agreement with James Albone of the NHES (Planning Archaeologist), the archaeological condition was reduced in scope to monitoring of the footing trenches.

Both cartographic evidence and the results of the monitoring work, indicate that No.12 Uplands Avenue is sited on the former location of a sunken garden with tennis courts associated with the former early 20th century Uplands House. The tennis courts appear to have been in-filled with a mix of material, which includes imported estuarine clays and large quantities of 1960s rubbish.

No archaeologically significant features were encountered, although a small number of residual Romano-British pottery sherds were collected during the groundwork, along with three prehistoric flints – including a side-scraper of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.



Figure 1: General 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.12 Uplands Avenue, a development of 1960s and 70s homes on the northern side of Norwich Road. Uplands Avenue is situated on well-sloping ground; at its junction with Norwich Road it lies at c. 10.4m OD with No.12 sited near the top of the road t 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 1:50 000 (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html).

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 from 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. 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).



Figure 2. OS 1938 plan.

Cartographic sources show that the plot for No.12 Uplands Way was formerly sited within a large open field. The 1st Edition OS plan of 1885 shows this field prior to any housing development, marked as the site of the ‘Roman Camp’. It also shows a large square ‘Old Filter Bed’ located c. 60m to the north-north-east of the site. This is described on the OS 1906 plan as the ‘Old Reservoir of the Great Yarmouth Water Works Company’, by this time the Great Yarmouth Cemetery grounds had been established adjacent to the reservoir. Uplands House is marked on the 1928 plan, which occupied a long north-south plot within the south-east corner of the ‘Roman Camp field’. This former mansion style of house is shown to have a large sunken rectangular feature within its grounds, which was the site of tennis courts until the area was developed for housing. The site of the filter beds was in-filled and built over as Byron Way by the 1960s as part of a large scale housing

development within the eastern part of the 'Roman Camp' field and adjacent land. Uplands Avenue was established as far as the tennis court area by the early 1960s, with the tennis court area in-filled and built over with dormer style properties (which include No.12) by 1970.

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.200m ESE 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.250m ESE 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 in-filled 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 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.160m E of the site]

NHER 39382: Metal detecting in the area of Brooke Avenue during 2003 recovered four 3rd century AD coins. [Located c.125m 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 when the site was cleared for modern housing 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. 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.50m N 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.175m SSE of the site]

NHER 52560: 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. [Scheduled Area Located c.50m NNE of the site]

NHER 53064: Human remains were discovered during building work for a driveway in Brooke Avenue in September 2009. [Located c.75m W of the site]

NHER TBA: 43 Roman Way. Monitoring – Residual finds only. Late Iron Age to Roman pottery and roof tiles and a possible Romano-British strap/harness fitting were recovered during monitoring of groundworks by Norvic Archaeology of groundworks for an extension in 2011 to 2012. A single worked flint of possible Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date was also collected. The area appeared to have been significantly landscaped during construction of the estate in 1960s. [c.40m E]

NHER 58210: 20 Roman Way. Monitoring – Residual finds only. A small quantity of Roman pottery and roof tiles and undated animal bone was recovered during monitoring of groundworks for an extension of the property at 20 Roman Way in 2011. [c.25m E]

5.0 Methodology (Figures 3 & 4)

The original Brief produced by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) requested an archaeological excavation of the extension footprint prior to development. An initial test of the underlying deposits at the start of the machining work was made against the house footings, reduced in spits under archaeological supervision and control. This revealed modern make-up deposits to a depth of c. 1.5m. In consultation and agreement with James Albone of the NHES (Planning Archaeologist) the archaeological condition was reduced in scope to monitoring of the footing trenches.

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during ground works associated with an extension to the rear of No.12 Uplands Avenue. The work was carried out in fine sunny conditions.

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.



Plate 2: Deposit sequence (looking west)
[1x2m scale] (NB: buried tennis net)

All levels were taken using a temporary benchmark of 14.14m OD located opposite the garage of No.12 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.

6.0 Results (Figures 4 & 5, Appendix 1)

The excavation of the footings reached a maximum depth of c. 1.7m. This revealed a sequence of make-up deposits of modern date which appear to represent a combination of early 20th century landscaping activity responsible for the sunken garden/tennis courts and 1960s infill deposits associated with the construction of the housing plots adjacent to the former site of Uplands House.

The deepest deposits encountered comprised of a layer of soft sand with occasional inclusions of modern glass (06) sealed below a compacted layer of redeposited chalky-clay (05). Above this was a deposit of well-mixed dark-brown silty-clay (01) below a machine indurated layer of redeposited dark-grey estuarine clay (02). This layer contained occasional fragments of modern brick and ferrous rubbish along with the buried remains of a tennis net (including parts of the metal stands). The lowest layers described appear to be early-20th century make-up and levelling deposits for the former sunken tennis courts associated with Upland House while layer (02) is a make-up layer which post-dates the tennis courts. This sequence was buried below a 1m deep make-up deposit of redeposited estuarine clay and clay-soils (03), which included large volumes of modern rubbish in the form of car-parts, plastic, general builders' waste, concrete lumps and pockets of soft sand.

A small number of residual archaeological finds were collected from the lower make-up layer (01) and the make-up layer (02). These include a few small sherds of abraded Roman pottery and a prehistoric flint scraper.

Plate 3: Deposit sequence
(looking south)
[1x2m scale]



7.0 Finds Analysis (Appendix 2 to 4)

- **Romano-British Pottery**

A total of 7 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 48g were collected during this project. The pottery was moderately relatively abraded with an average sherd weight of c. 7g. A detailed catalogue is presented as Appendix 4.

Because this is a small group of residual pottery sherds, 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) wheel made grey ware jar/bowl forms common in this region from the late 1st century to the end of the Roman era. Overall, this pottery is consistent with material found previously in the area (Darling with Gurney 1993, 153-218).

- **Flint**

Three worked flints weighing a total of 46g were collected from the site. The pieces are of a medium grained opaque flint, with occasional interclasts and flaws. The fabric is a pale greyish-yellow when viewed through a strong white light. Two pieces retain areas of cortex, which is very thin. One of the pieces from context (02) is stained a dull grey from prolonged contact within a peat rich medium.

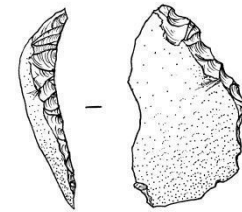


Illustration: Flint Scraper.
Context (01). Scale 1:2.

Both pieces from context (02) appear to be incidental shatter flakes and both show minor use-wear in the form of shallow notches. A primary flake from context (01) has been modified into a side-scraper with fairly invasive unilateral retouch (see illustration). The pieces are all in fresh condition and appear to be evidence of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age activity. The proximity of such activity remains uncertain due to the possibility that the deposits may have been imported onto the site, although prehistoric activity is known in the area from previous flint finds. 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 of the site and a single flint from No.43 Roman Way (c. 40m to the east). More significantly postholes/pits representing a possible Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age structure were excavated c. 175m to the south-east at land off Norwich Road/High Street (NHER 35843).

- **Animal Bone**

A single small incisor tooth from a sheep or goat was collected from context (01). The tooth is slightly worn and is from a mature animal.

- **Shell**

Two small examples of shellfish were collected during the monitoring works; an oyster shell from layer (02) and a cockle shell from (01). Both represent residual food waste.

- **Fired Clay**

A single small and abraded piece of fired clay weighing 5g was collected from layer (01). It is of a pale orange sandy-clay with occasional calcareous inclusions. Chalk or lime inclusions were often added to daub – particularly where locally available as aggregate as dictated by the natural geology (Graham 2004, 15), perhaps to improve workability or strength. The piece has a curved impression where moulded around a withie/lathe and may be from the superstructure of a hearth, oven or walling.

8.0 Conclusions

No.12 Uplands Avenue is situated on the location of a former sunken garden with tennis courts associated with the former early 20th century Uplands House. The tennis courts appear to have been in-filled with a mix of material, which includes imported estuarine clays and large quantities of 1960s rubbish.

No archaeologically significant features were encountered, although a small number of residual Romano-British pottery sherds were collected during the groundwork, along with three prehistoric flints – including a side-scraper of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mr Savvas Savva who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. The monitoring and post-excavation analysis work was carried out by the author. NHER data was obtained directly from the archives held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

10.0 Bibliography

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit	V.firm, dense, well-mixed dark-brown silty-clay, occ. chalk, rare cbm flecks. C. 0.15m deep	Make-up	Modern
02	Deposit	Hard, dense, dark-grey clay (estuarine) ?machine indurated, occ. chalk and modern cbm. c. 0.3m deep	Make-up	Modern
03	Deposit	V.firm, well mixed, odoriferous dark grey dense silty-clay (estuarine) and clay-loam, frequent modern rubbish (inc. car parts, builders waste, concrete lumps, plastic etc) and occasional fine sand lenses . c. 1m deep	Make-up (infill)	Modern
04	Deposit	Friable, mid-grey silty-loam (imported soil). C. 0.15m deep	Active turf	Modern
05	Deposit	V.hard, pale yellow chalky-clay – redeposited natural. C. 0.15m deep	Make-up	Modern
06	Deposit	Soft, pale yellow sand, rare modern cbm and glass	Make-up	Modern

Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
01	Animal bone	1	2
01	Fired clay	1	5
01	Flint – worked	1	17
01	Pottery	6	43
01	Shell	1	<1
02	Flint – worked	2	29
02	Pottery	1	5

Appendix 3: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Animal bone	1
	Shell	1
Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)	Flint	2
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	7
	Fired Clay	1

Appendix 4: Romano-British Pottery

Context	Feature	Fabric	Form	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spotdate	Abrasion
01	Layer	West Norfolk Grey Ware	Dish	Rim sherd, incised horizontal line	1	10	C3 rd – 4 th AD	Moderate
01	Layer	West Norfolk Grey Ware	Bowl & ?jar	Three body sherds, inc. one with part of a ?lug handle	4	27	C3 rd – 4 th AD	Moderate
01	Layer	Undiagnostic sandy greyware	Rim - everted	?jar/bowl	1	6	C2 nd – 4 th AD	Moderate
02	Make-up	West Norfolk Grey Ware	-	Body sherd	1	5	C3 rd – 4 th AD	Moderate
Total					7	48		



Figure 3. Site location plan. Scale 1:500

Figure 5. Recorded Section. Scale 1:50
(North Facing Baulk Section)

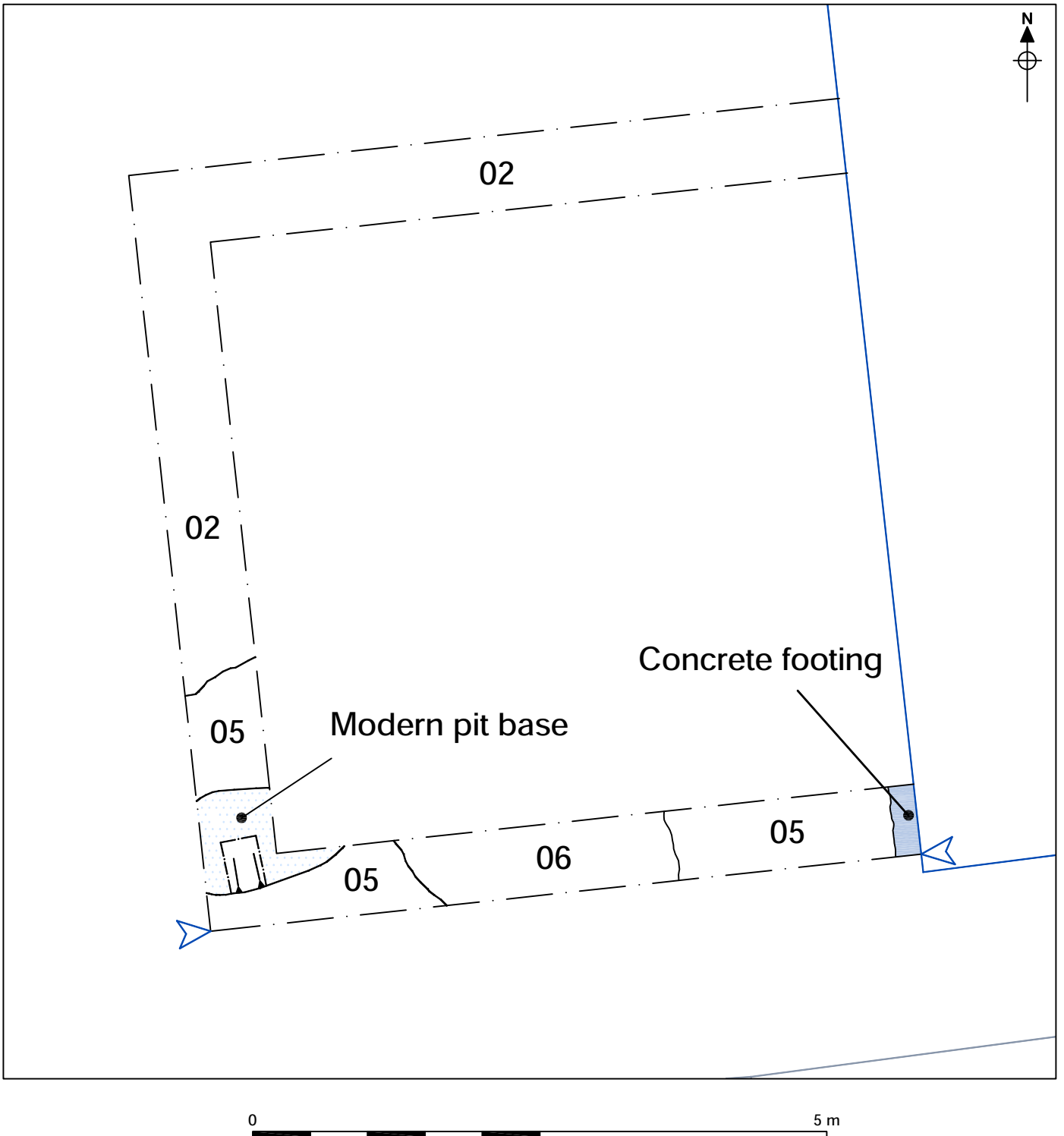
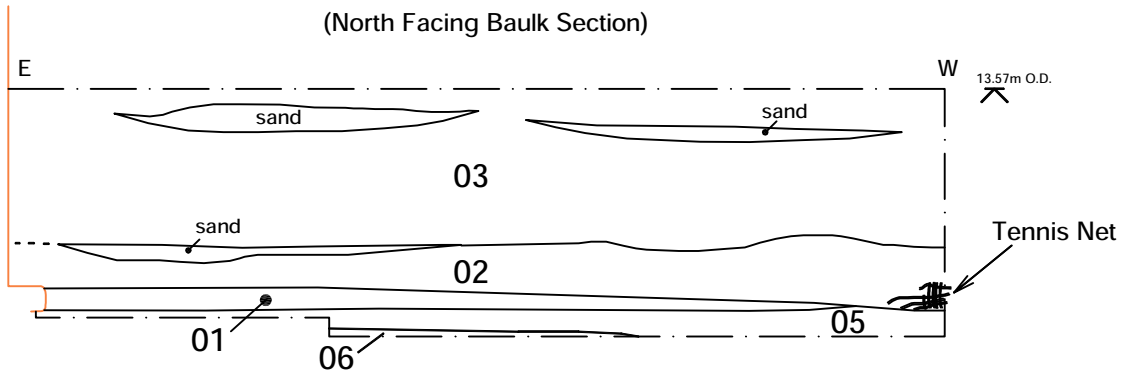


Figure 4. Groundworks plan. Scale 1:50

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring at No.12 Uplands Avenue, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk.
Short description of the project	The results of an archaeological excavation of the footprint for a domestic extension to the rear of No.12 Uplands Avenue, Caister-on-Sea (Planning Ref: 06/12/0317). This was commuted to archaeological monitoring following initial works in consultation and with the agreement of James Albone of the Historic Environment Service. Previous archaeological mitigation work at two locations within 50m of No.12 have discovered significant archaeological deposits, including features associated with the Roman fort, Saxon burials and both Saxon and medieval pits. Both cartographic evidence and the results of the monitoring work indicate that No.12 Uplands Avenue is sited on the former location of a sunken garden with tennis courts associated with the former early 20th century Uplands House. The tennis courts appear to have been in-filled with a mix of material, which includes imported estuarine clays and large quantities of 1960s rubbish. No archaeologically significant features were encountered, although a small number of residual Romano-British pottery sherds were collected during the groundwork, along with three prehistoric flints - including a side-scraper of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.
Project dates	Start: 16-05-2014 End: 16-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF134178 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC/2013/GE193 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	06/12/0317 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None

Significant Finds	FLINT Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHELL Uncertain
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH CAISTER ON SEA No.12 Uplands Avenue, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk
Postcode	NR30 5JU
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 5178 1235 52.6497417415 1.72275483522 52 38 59 N 001 43 21 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Noric Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Noric Archaeology
Project director/manager	Giles Emery
Project supervisor	Giles Emery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr S Sawa

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NMAS
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	NMAS
Paper Contents	"Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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