

Report 2979



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at
New Primary School, Bramblings Lane, Cringleford,
Norfolk**

HER129026



Prepared for
Norfolk County Council



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Plate 1 The access road, looking south-east

Plate 2 Stripping of the school footprint, looking north-east

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Location:	New Primary School, Bramblings Lane, Cringleford, Norfolk
District:	South Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TG 1916 0608
Planning Ref.:	Y/7/2011/7010
HER No.:	ENF129026
OASIS Ref.:	144802
Client:	Norfolk County Council
Dates of Fieldwork:	29 March -2 May 2012

Summary

An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation was conducted for Norfolk County Council ahead of the construction of a new primary school at Bramblings Lane, Cringleford, Norfolk.

Archaeological evaluation of the site in 2011 had identified the presence of three possible prehistoric ditches and a post-medieval quarry pit at the site. During the Strip, Map and Sample excavation finds ranging in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods were recovered from the topsoil however no archaeologically significant features were present.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

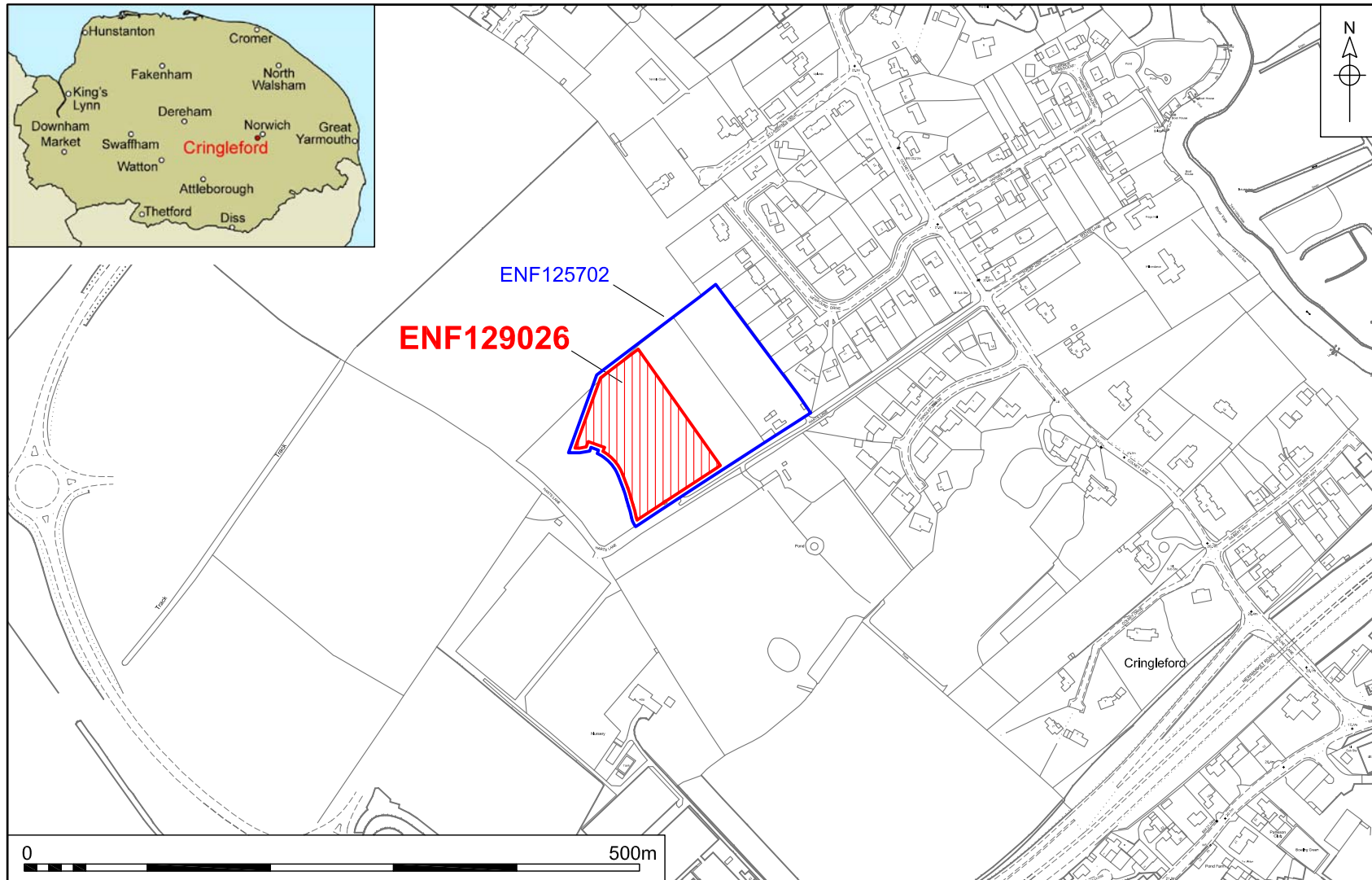
The construction of a new primary school at Bramblings Lane, Cringleford, Norfolk (TG 1916 0608) required a programme of Strip, Map and Sample Excavation to mitigate the likely impacts of the development on the archaeological resource (Fig. 1). The Strip, Map and Sample Excavation was requested by Norfolk Historic Environment Service as a condition of the planning consent for the site.

In order to comply with that requirement Norfolk County Council via NPS Property Consultants Ltd and Drivers Jonas Deloitte requested that NPS Archaeology carry out the programme of archaeological works to fulfil Norfolk Historic Environment Service requirements.

The site of the proposed new primary school lies in an area where previous fieldwalking and metal-detecting has produced a wide range of artefacts including prehistoric worked flints, Iron Age pottery, a Roman surgical instrument, a medieval Papal Bulla, as well as medieval and post-medieval metalwork and pottery.

Archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site was undertaken in January 2011 (Sillwood 2011). The evaluation was comprised of sixteen trenches of which four contained archaeological features - three possible prehistoric ditches and a post-medieval quarry pit. Thirty-eight sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, all from the same vessel, were found at the interface between the topsoil and a thick subsoil layer.

The roughly rectangular shaped development site measures approximately 1.95ha in area.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by South Norfolk Council. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref.NAU/BAU2979/DW) This work was funded by Norfolk County Council.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology of the area is composed of a bedrock of chalk, part of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver formation. The superficial geology is of Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton¹

Cringleford is a village that lies close to the south-west of Norwich, with most of the village concentrated to the south of the A11 trunk road; the new development lies on land to the north of this road. The River Yare flows to the east of Cringleford, before joining with the River Wensum at Norwich and draining into the Norfolk Broads.

The site is located on the western fringe of Cringleford on a slight north-west to south-east slope. The site lay at an elevation of between 30m and 31m OD and was previously agricultural land.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The main source for archaeological information pertaining to Norfolk is the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), a resource maintained by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service. The mapped extents of 96 records fall within a 1km radius of the proposed site of the new school. There are no known archaeological sites within the development area.

Prehistoric

A large site, evaluated in 1996 and 1998 prior to the construction of the new Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital (NHER 31871), recorded ditches and pits of Bronze Age to Iron Age date. Also recorded was a post-medieval boundary ditch, Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, undated metal working, medieval and post-medieval pottery and metalwork. The site of a possible round barrow of Bronze Age date (NHER 9395) falls within the area, and was recorded as a low mound, 20m in diameter, with a maximum height of 0.6m. To the north-west of Newfound Farm, a prehistoric flint scatter has been noted (NHER 11640). To the north-east of the site, at some distance, a scatter of prehistoric flint was recorded in 1977 (NHER 13410).

¹ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>

The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch with a linear feature cutting through the centre, and a larger ring ditch with a possible pit-like feature in the centre (NHER 25507) are recorded. Two further linear features are also noted, and also a broader ditched feature across the middle of the field. Fieldwalking here in 1989 found twelve flint flakes and a Neolithic flaked pick.

During the archaeological work prior to the construction of the Cringleford Park and Ride site (NHER 39823) in 2003–05 multi-period fieldwalking finds were recovered including two concentrations of worked flint. Evaluation and subsequent excavation of the site revealed features of Bronze Age and Iron Age date. Neolithic flint artefacts were recovered nearby, during fieldwalking prior to the construction of the new A11, in 1986 (NHER 22828). In the area now under the Thickthorn roundabout, the cropmarks of a rectilinear field system or settlement were recorded (NHER 9396). Fieldwalking and metal detecting prior to the roadwork recovered Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, an Iron Age coin, medieval pottery, a post-medieval seal of George I (1714-1724) and a possible 2nd-century Roman coin.

Work for a proposed new school, on land off Cantley Lane, undertaken in 2004, found several possible prehistoric features, and also recovered a later Neolithic to Bronze Age polished flint axe (NHER 40940).

Two multi-period fieldwalking and metal detecting sites (NHER 16229 and 162330) are recorded in the area; the sites are adjacent to each other, and between them have recovered finds ranging from Bronze Age axeheads, a Roman patera, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval pottery, Roman and Middle Saxon coins, and much more.

Fieldwalking in 2004 (NHER 40134), prior to the residential development now surrounding the proposed school site, recovered finds of struck and burnt flint, along with a sherd of Iron Age pottery. Fieldwalking undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group (NAHRG) in 2001 (NHER 36243) found prehistoric flint. A prehistoric flint scraper was recovered during fieldwalking (NHER 28021) in 1978. Prehistoric flints were also found during fieldwalking and metal detecting from 1996 to 2001 (NHER 32333), to the south of the A11. Fieldwalking and metal detecting (NHER 14408) over the period 1978 to 1995 recovered multi-period finds, including Mesolithic flint and other prehistoric worked flints.

Other finds include a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe found during gardening in the late 1970s (NHER 21782). Some time before 1984, a Neolithic flaked flint axehead was recovered from the garden of 3 Mark Lemmon Close (NHER 21638). Directly north of the proposed development is an area where in the 1920s, two Bronze Age axeheads were found (NHER 9358). A flint knife or scraper (NHER 17112) was recovered from the garden of 12 Stratford Crescent. A prehistoric struck flint with signs of retouching was recovered in 1988 from the garden of 3 Osborne Road (NHER 24591). A Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scraper was also found in the area (NHER 9599), and came from the garden of 96 Peckover Road in 1969. A Neolithic or Bronze Age flint borer was recovered from Bluebell Wood (NHER 9378).

Roman

The possible site of a Roman kiln (NHER 9380) lies to the north of Eaton Hall, where in 1838, 1851 and 1868 quantities of Roman mortaria, greyware, Samian and amphorae, and also pottery wasters were found. A Roman coin hoard is noted to come from 'outside Norwich', and is thought to have originated in Cringleford (NHER 9363). To the south-east of the site, and nearer to the centre of Cringleford, a Roman cremation urn was recovered in 1930, from the garden of Kent House (NHER 9364).

Metal detecting in 1998 in the field to the north-west of the development area recovered artefacts including part of a Roman surgical instrument (NHER 33914). In 2004, metal detecting recovered a Roman coin of early 4th-century date (NHER 40536), the same phase of metal detecting also recorded three Roman coins and a Roman finger ring (NHER 41099). A metal detecting rally in 1995 recorded a Roman coin (NHER 31627). Roman coins were also found during metal detecting and fieldwalking from 1996 to 2001 (NHER 32333) to the south of the A11. More Roman coins were found whilst metal detecting in 2010 (NHER 54059).

In 1940 a Roman coin was found in the garden of 10 Oakfields Road (NHER 9365). To the south of this a Roman coin was found in 1953 (NHER 9366). Two Roman coins were found at the junction of Newfound Lane and Harts Lane in 1957 (NHER 9368), one of which was from the reign of Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD).

Saxon

Metal detecting and fieldwalking from 1996 to 2001 (NHER 32333) recovered an Early Saxon brooch. Metal detecting in 2005 (NHER 42812) recovered a Late Saxon Borre-style disc brooch.

Medieval

Pond Farm (NHER 11612) is an extended medieval hall house that survived the fire of 1589 which destroyed most of Cringleford. The house is timber framed and thatched, and has a milestone of around 1770 built into the exterior. The possible site of a medieval manor house is believed to lie in the area (NHER 15914), and is thought to have been demolished during road widening in the 19th century. In 1795 'a great quantity of human bones' were found just to the north of the railway line (NHER 5008). These bones were not a complete skeleton, but are listed as a jumble of bones, and may be either related to a Bronze Age barrow (although this is unlikely) or the medieval chapel of St. Ethelred, listed as being nearby. A medieval moated site (NHER 9410), probably superseded by Cringleford Hall later, is known from the area. It is possible that the moated site was abandoned at around the time of the enhancements to Cringleford Hall. The moated site has wide water-filled arms, and the central island was thought to have been used as part of the garden of the Hall.

Metal detecting in 2004 recovered a medieval strap end and buckle plate (NHER 41099). Fieldwalking in 2004 recorded a medieval jetton and pottery (NHER 40134). A medieval coin and a Papal Bulla of Martin IV (1281-1285, NHER 32146) were recovered during metal detecting in 1996 and 1998. Medieval pottery was found during fieldwalking in 2001 (NHER 36243). Also to the north-west of the proposed site, at a distance of 200m, metal detecting in 1997 and 1998 recovered

a medieval brooch and buckle (NHER 33920). Metal detecting in 1991 recovered a 13th-century buckle (NHER 28594). Along Colney Lane, fieldwalking by NAHRG (NHER 35178) recovered a medieval coin of Henry III (1207-1272). A 13th-century buckle was recovered to the north-east of Newfound Farm, during metal detecting in 1991 (NHER 28593). Fieldwalking and metal detecting in the period 1978 to 1995 recovered a medieval cauldron leg (NHER 14408). To the south of the site, directly north of the A11 road, a field has been comprehensively fieldwalked and metal detected, from 1996 to 2001 (NHER 32333). This recorded a number of objects including various medieval metalwork and pottery.

A sewer trench to the south of the east end of Oakfields yielded an iron spearhead of possible medieval date (NHER 9371). Dredging of the River Yare in 1974 recovered a sherd of Grimston pottery (13th- to 14th-century date; NHER 9381). In the garden of 3 Newmarket Road medieval kiln furniture was found, along with a cannon ball of the same date (NHER 18367). On the line of the A11, found during road widening in 1986, was a medieval jetton (NHER 23397).

Post-medieval

Cringleford Hall (NHER 11610) was built as a relatively small timber framed house during the 16th or early 17th century, although it was greatly enhanced during the 17th and 18th centuries. To the south of the site and to the north of the A11 lies a listed building, known as The Round House (NHER 11613). This cottage is actually octagonal in shape, and was built for Sir Roger Kerrison in 1805. Another listed building in Cringleford, is that of Hill Grove (NHER 45644), now a home for the elderly. The house dates to around 1780, when it was built for John Ewing. Cringleford House and Roseland House, once one building, date to the 18th century, although they have 16th- 19th- and 20th-century elements (NHER 34057). The Vicarage (NHER 11611) is a 19th-century listed building which may have a piece of medieval sculpture built into it. Ford End House, once the George Inn (NHER 11615), is listed as a 17th-century building. The Millhouse and the site of a water mill are known in the vicinity (NHER 15913), with the Millhouse an extant building of late 18th century date. The water mill burnt down in 1916, and was marked on a map dating to around 1570.

The Cringleford Bridge over the River Yare was built in 1520 (NHER 9370), the original medieval structure was lost in floods in 1519. A post-medieval water pump is also known from the vicinity (NHER 34058), erected around 1835 for the Turnpike Trust. The site of a post-medieval windmill (NHER 15550), which was known from Faden's map of 1797 is recorded within the area. Also, the site of a post-medieval lime kiln (NHER 9612) depicted on a 19th-century map is recorded.

Newfound Farm (NHER 9404), which was apparently named for a newly found type of clay used in the manufacture of pottery is to be found within the area. This site is known from two 17th-century wills, which mention the exporting of the clay to Holland, and states that the site is now disused. The site of a 19th-century drainage windmill (NHER 35699) is to be found to the north of the previous site, and was recorded on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map.

Just south of the A11, fieldwalking and excavations in 2004 (NHER 40137) revealed finds of undated metalwork, and a post-medieval gun flint and pottery sherd. The excavations did not reveal features of any archaeological significance, although several possible tree holes, containing charcoal-rich modern material,

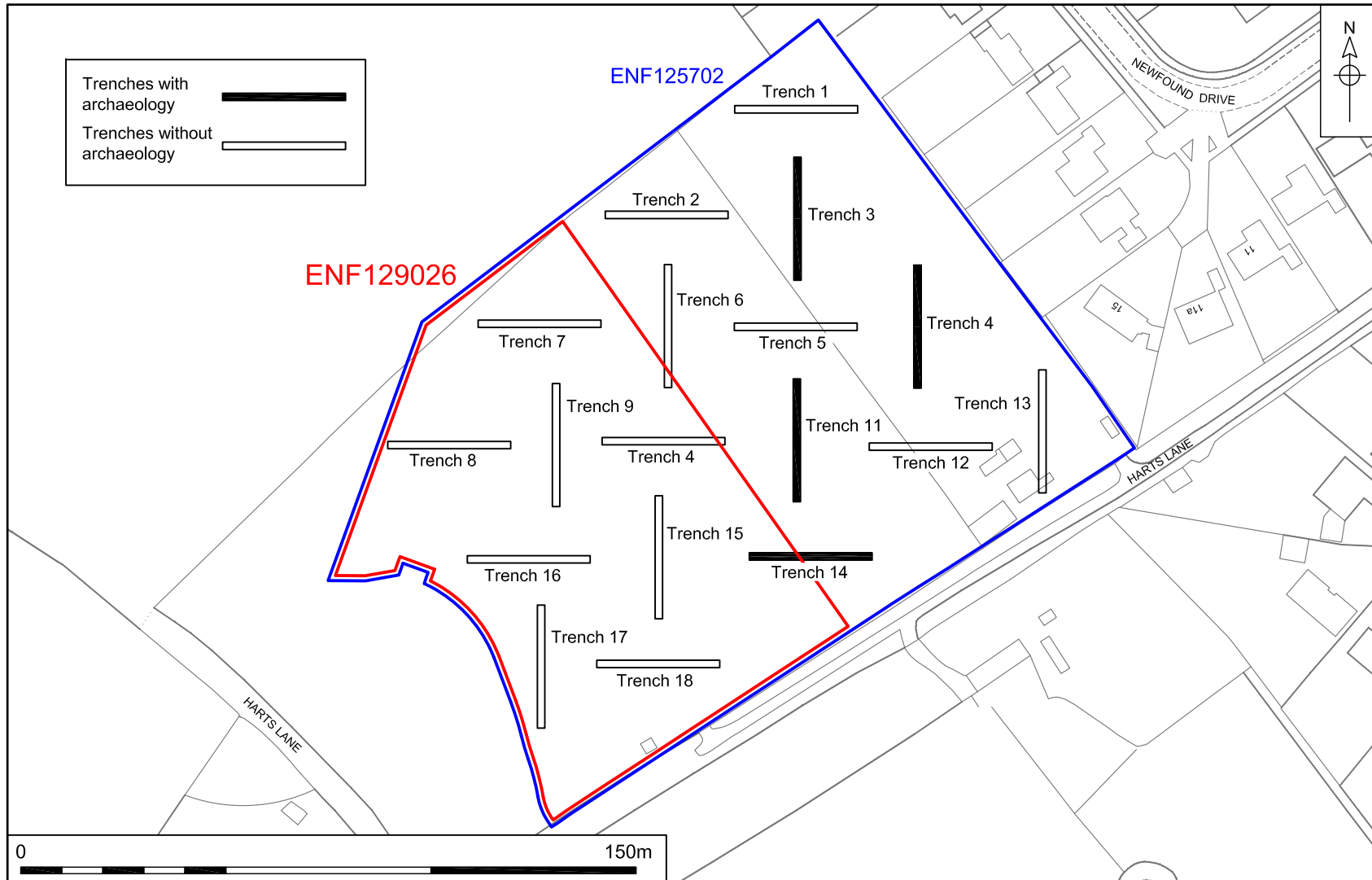
were found, along with post-medieval building material, glass, and pottery from the topsoil.

At NHER 40970, a post-medieval coin weight dating to the reign of James I was recovered during metal detecting in 2004. On the line of the A11, found during road widening in 1986, was a medieval jetton and a post-medieval coin of 1756 (NHER 23397). Further fieldwalking recovered three coin weights, two of which date to the reign of James I (NHER 33922 and 33923) and one of 16th-century date (NHER 33915). Fieldwalking in 2001 recovered post-medieval pottery (NHER 36243). The results of further fieldwalking by NAHRG in 2000 (NHER 35177 and 35176) have not reached the Historic Environment record. A post-medieval token was found during metal detecting in 1997 and 1998 (NHER 33920). Metal detecting in 1997 recovered a 16th-century jetton (NHER 33917), and in 1998 a 16th- to 17th-century coin weight (NHER 33921), a 17th-century Norwich token (NHER 33919), another 17th-century token (NHER 33916) and a coin of Charles I (NHER 33918). Fieldwalking in 2004 found post-medieval building material (NHER 40134). More metal detecting in 1997 found a late medieval to early post-medieval buckle or belt fitting (NHER 34877). Fieldwalking by NAHRG in 2002 (NHER 37342) recorded medieval and post-medieval finds. NAU Archaeology also fieldwalked here in 2004 (NHER 40132), recovering finds of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date. Subsequent geophysical survey in the field noted a circular and linear feature possibly representing a pit and a field boundary. A strip, map and record excavation was then undertaken and several possibly post-medieval or modern charcoal-rich pits or tree-throws were recorded. More metal detecting to the west of the previous field (NHER 54059) in 2010 recovered post-medieval coins, and a post-medieval belt mount and cloth seal. Metal detecting in 2005 (NHER 42812) recovered a silver post-medieval coin. Metal detecting in 2004 recovered post-medieval seals (NHER 41099). During fieldwalking prior to the construction of the Norwich Southern Bypass (the A47) in the 1970s NAHRG found over a hundred sherds of post-medieval pottery in one field (NHER 14272). This find has led to the supposition that a post-medieval pottery kiln may be present in the area. Also found on the site was a Late Saxon bridle cheek piece, during metal detecting in 2004.

Dredging of the River Yare in 1974 recovered a sherd of Grimston pottery (13th- to 14th-century date), and a fragment of black Basalt ware of the late 18th century (NHER 9381). A worn sherd of Delft pottery of post-medieval date was found during bypass construction in 1973 (NHER 9391).

A scatter of post-medieval pottery is recorded (NHER 9403), in an area known as Potter's Close, and possibly represents a dump of material into an old clay pit.

To the north-west of the proposed school site, metal detecting in 2004 and 2005 located medieval and post-medieval coins and a medieval strap clasp (NHER 41106).



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Figure 2. Site plan showing location of evaluation trenches. Scale 1:1,500

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this Strip, Map and Sample Excavation was to recover information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site.

The area to be subject to Strip, Map and Sample Excavation was the footprint of the new school, access road and any stripping required for the new sports pitches. All stripping operations were carried out under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

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

Environmental samples were not taken.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were reasonable although periods of rain caused the plant to churn up the ground resulting in poor conditions underfoot.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 The Access Road



Plate 1. The access road, looking south-east

The building contractors began by preparing an access road which ran adjacent to the south-western and south eastern perimeter of the site (Plate 1). This entailed the removal of an approximately 8m wide swathe of topsoil using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator.

The topsoil [01] was between 0.30m and 0.35m deep and consisted of a dark brown silt sand. A number of metal detected and other finds were recovered from the deposit. All were post-medieval in date except for a single prehistoric struck flint. On removal of the topsoil the surface of a subsoil [02] consisting of a mid orange brown silt sand was exposed.

A large number of plough marks were visible at this interface but no archaeological features or deposits were observed to be truncating the subsoil.

5.2 The Footprint of the School Building



Plate 2. Stripping of the school footprint, looking north-east

On completion of stripping the access road, work began on the area to be occupied by the school building.

This initially entailed the removal of topsoil [01] from the area (Plate 2). Again a number of post-medieval metal-detected finds were recovered from this deposit along with fragments of clay tobacco pipe and post-medieval to modern pottery sherds. The topsoil had a depth of between 0.35m and 0.40m in this area.

No archaeological features or deposits were observed to be present on completion of the strip.

In order to create a more level site prior to construction it was decided to further reduce the north-western third of the area of the building footprint. This entailed the removal of sub-soil [02] to the level of the natural substrate. The subsoil here also consisted of mid orange brown silt sand and was 0.30m to 0.40m deep. The natural substrate was a coarse orange sand which in areas had a clay content.

No archaeological features were observed to be truncating the natural geology.

5.3 The Foundation Trenches



Plate 3. Foundation trenches, south-west portion of site

Once the area of the footprint of the new school building had been reduced and levelled, foundation trenches were set out and machine excavated (Plate 3). The trenches were an average of 0.80m wide and were excavated to a depth of approximately 0.60m, which in all cases resulted in the surface of the natural geology being exposed. The foundation trenches were clustered in the central and south-western portion of the site (coinciding with the school buildings).

No archaeological features or deposits were found to be present during the monitoring of the excavation of these trenches.

6.0 FINDS

by Rebecca Sillwood

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and the information entered on an Excel spreadsheet that also outlined broad dating of the objects. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material.

A list of finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

Six fragments of post-medieval to modern pottery were recovered from topsoil [01].

All of the pieces are transfer printed examples of late tableware.

6.2 Clay Pipe

Seven fragments of clay tobacco pipe were found in topsoil [01].

Six of the pieces are undiagnostic stems, and one piece consisted of part of the stem and bowl, with the heel intact (a heart-shaped form) probably of 18th-century date.

6.3 Glass

A single fragment of pale green bottle glass was recovered from topsoil [01].

The piece is post-medieval to modern in date, and has been discarded.

6.4 Flint

Three fragments of struck flint were found in topsoil [01].

Two pieces were secondary flakes and the other is a small tertiary flake; they are probably of prehistoric date.

6.5 Metal Finds

6.5.1 Copper Alloy

A total of twenty-seven pieces of copper alloy were recovered from the site, all were unstratified and came from topsoil [01].

Objects of note include two George I farthings, a thimble, a pair of cuff links and buckles. Many pieces were modern or undiagnostic, and have been discarded (see Appendices for details).

6.5.2 Iron

Two objects of iron were recovered from the site, from topsoil [01].

One piece was a ring, much corroded, of undiagnostic form and date. The second piece was probably a pen knife or knife handle (again it was very corroded) of modern date. Both pieces have been discarded

6.5.3 Lead

A total of fourteen fragments of lead were recovered from the site; all were from topsoil [01]. Much of the lead consisted of undiagnostic offcuts and waste fragments, which were undatable (probably modern), and therefore of little further value (see Appendices for details).

Other objects include a probable fishing weight of cylindrical form, and two further discoidal weights, although one has been cut neatly in half and is therefore semi-circular in shape. A lead pot repair was also recovered from the site. These pieces are notoriously difficult to date without any remnants of the pot on which it was used being present within its folds; this piece has no such pottery *in situ*.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The paucity of archaeological remains from the site, and the absence of archaeological features is perhaps surprising, given the evidence from the surrounding area and the linear features, pit and Middle Iron Age pottery recorded during trial trench evaluation of the site. However it should be noted that the evaluation trenches that contained archaeological features were all located to the east of the new school buildings. Furthermore the depth of deposits removed at the site was limited by the requirements of the construction regime and the natural substrate was not exposed over much of the site.

The three struck flints recovered from the topsoil do little more than indicate human activity in the prehistoric period in the vicinity. Prehistoric finds ranging in date from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Iron Age have been recorded in the general area.

The remainder of the artefacts from the site probably represent casual losses, and perhaps some manuring, in the post-medieval and modern periods.

The archaeological features located during the evaluation had all been sealed by the deep subsoil present at the site. As this subsoil was only removed in a relatively small area during the present work any features that may have been present were masked. In the area of the site stripped to a depth sufficient to expose the surface of the natural geology no archaeological features were present.

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description
1	Deposit			Dark brown silt sand topsoil
2	Deposit			Orange brown silt sand sub-soil

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Clay Pipe	7	31g	Post-medieval	Stems & part of one bowl
1	Copper-Alloy	2	9g	Post-medieval	Coins; farthings; George I
1	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Modern	Coin; halfpenny; Elizabeth II
1	Copper-Alloy	2	12g	Post-medieval	Coins; illegible
1	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	Thimble; H23
1	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Cuff links
1	Copper-Alloy	2	18g	Post-medieval	Mounts; almost identical bar mounts
1	Copper-Alloy	3	38g	Post-medieval/Modern	Buckles
1	Copper-Alloy	3	7g	Post-medieval	Buttons
1	Copper-Alloy	3	11g	Unknown	Suspension rings
1	Copper-Alloy	1	20g	Post-medieval	Ferrule/Cylinder; DISCARDED
1	Copper-Alloy	1	42g	Modern	Fitting; DISCARDED
1	Copper-Alloy	1	30g	Modern	Cog fitting; wheel; DISCARDED
1	Copper-Alloy	1	20g	Modern	Fitting; DISCARDED
1	Copper-Alloy	1	9g	Post-medieval	Bar; DISCARDED
1	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Unknown	Sheet; perforated; DISCARDED
1	Copper-Alloy	3	7g	Post-medieval	Stud heads; DISCARDED
1	Flint – Struck	3	51g	Prehistoric	
1	Glass	1	28g	Post-medieval	Bottle fragment; DISCARDED
1	Iron	1	17g	Unknown	Ring; DISCARDED
1	Iron	1	43g	Modern	?Pen knife; DISCARDED
1	Lead	1	46g	Modern	Fishing weight
1	Lead	1	52g	Unknown	Pot repair
1	Lead	1	46g	Unknown	Weight; discoidal
1	Lead	1	30g	Unknown	Weight; discoidal; in half
1	Lead	10	293g	Unknown	Various offcuts & waste; DISCARDED
1	Pottery	6	45g	Post-medieval/Modern	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	3
Post-medieval	Clay Pipe	7
	Copper-Alloy	16
	Glass	1
Post-medieval/Modern	Copper-Alloy	3
	Pottery	6
Modern	Copper-Alloy	4
	Iron	1
	Lead	1
Uncertain	Copper-Alloy	4
	Iron	1
	Lead	13

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary Report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-144802

Project details

Project name	New Primary School, Bramblings Lane, Cringleford
Short description of the project	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation was conducted for Norfolk County Council ahead of the construction of a new primary school at Bramblings Lane, Cringleford, Norfolk. Archaeological evaluation of the site in 2011 had identified the presence of three possible prehistoric ditches and a post-medieval quarry pit at the site. During the Strip, Map and Sample excavation finds ranging in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods were recovered from the topsoil however no archaeologically significant features were present.
Project dates	Start: 29-03-2012 End: 02-05-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF129026 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK CRINGLEFORD New Primary School, Bramblings Lane
Study area	1.95 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 1916 0608 52 1 52 36 27 N 001 14 13 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	David Whitmore
Project supervisor	Michael J Boyle
Type of sponsor/funding body	Local Authority
Name of sponsor/funding body	Norfolk County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at New Primary School, Bramblings Lane, Cringleford, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyle, M.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2979
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