

**Report No. 1026**

An Archaeological Evaluation  
for a proposed school at  
Land off Cantley Lane,  
Cringleford, Norfolk

40940 CRF

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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land off Cantley Lane, Cringleford, Norfolk**

40940 CRF

Giles Emery  
December 2004

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Location: Cantley Lane, Cringleford  
District: Norwich  
Grid Ref: TG 19139 05505  
HER No.: 40940 CRF  
Date of fieldwork: 17th to 23rd of November 2004

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken whereby seventeen trial trenches were excavated in response to a proposal for a new school at a site off Cantley Lane, Cringleford.*

*A small assemblage of worked flint, which includes a polished flint axe, which dates between the Later Neolithic to Bronze Age period, was recovered mostly from unstratified deposits.*

*Also found were several shallow ditches and a low density of pits and post-holes, sealed beneath the subsoil, which have been provisionally dated as prehistoric.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

(Fig. 1)

The Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) undertook an evaluation excavation on the site of a proposed new school development (2.2ha). The site was situated on the western limits of Cringleford, immediately west of a newly established doctor's surgery. It was part of a beet field bounded to the north by the A11 and bordered by mature trees and hedgerow along Cantley Lane.

The work was commissioned by Andy Scales on behalf of NPS Property Consultants.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Method Statement prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: 1875/JB) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: David Gurney 22.10.04).

The 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 *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

## **2.0 Geology and Topography**

The site sloped gently from the south-west at 24.30m OD down to the north-east corner of the field at 20m OD.

The solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk. This is overlain by deposits of glacial sands and gravels.

### **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The site of the proposed development was within an area of archaeological interest and potential, close to a number of known archaeological sites and find spots. A review of the Norfolk Historical and Environmental Records (NHER) surrounding the proposed development area revealed over sixty entries within a c. 1 km radius of the site, the most relevant are discussed below in broad chronological order.

#### **Prehistoric**

- HER 22828. Prior to the current alignment of the A11 a fieldwalking survey revealed worked flint dating from the Neolithic period.
- NHER 3233. Approximately 300m to the north-east finds were recovered of a prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval date.
- NHER 40130 to 40135, NHER 40205 and NHER 40137. In fields directly to the north on the site of a proposed residential development an archaeological evaluation by field survey was carried out by the NAU in February 2004 (Ames 2004). Scatters of prehistoric flint and pottery of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date were recovered. Subsequent observation of the stripping of topsoil for a new roundabout site on the A11 located no surviving archaeological features. The field survey area NHER 40137 covered an area partially overlapped by the north-western limit of this site. A small assemblage of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint was recovered as well as a gunflint of an 18th- to 19th-century date (Ames 2004).
- NHER 39823. Approximately 1 km to the west an archaeological evaluation including field survey and trial trenching was carried by the NAU in November 2003, in advance of a Park and Ride development. A large multi-period assemblage was recovered during the field survey stage and two clusters of prehistoric flint were identified. The trial trenching revealed prehistoric pits and post-holes dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age (Birks 2003).
- HER 9463 and 9464. Located c.1 km to the south-west are two round barrows of probable Bronze Age date, situated within 275m of each other in the former plantation 'Big Wood'.
- HER 9395. Approximately 1 km to the west is a cropmark of a Bronze Age ring ditch or round barrow recorded by Fairey Aerial Photographs in c. 1973. A field visit in c. 1990 revealed that the earthworks mound is c. 20m in diameter by c. 0.5m in height. The modern OS map (1:25 000) has the monument marked as a Tumulus.
- HER 21782. A late Paleolithic pointed hand axe was found in a garden at Intwood Drive, Cringleford c. 1978-9.

#### **Roman**

- HER 9396. Approximately 500m to the west are cropmarks of a rectilinear field system or settlement possibly dating to the Romano-British period. Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints, an Iron Age coin, a Romano-British coin, medieval pottery sherds and a post-medieval seal have been recovered in the vicinity.

- HER 9366. At Cantley Lane in preparation for building a bungalow a Dupondius of Antoninus Pius coin was recovered.
- HER 9364. Within the parish of Cringleford at Kent House, Keswick Road a Romano-British inverted greyware jar containing cremated bones was unearthed in c. 1930. Found close by were Romano-British pottery sherds and oyster shells.

## 4.0 Methodology

(Fig. 2)

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that a minimum of 5% of the proposed development area required investigation. Seventeen trenches each measuring 40m by 1.8m (amounting to 1224 sq. m in total) were excavated to meet this objective.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Soil arisings were divided into top-soil and sub-soil and trenches were backfilled appropriately.

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.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

The stretch of the A11 which borders the site is currently subject to realignment due to the creation of a roundabout and link road to the University Hospital at Colney. Representatives of the May Gurney engineering team kindly supplied the height of their temporary bench mark (identified as RNDH6) located at the north-west corner of the site.

Environmental samples were taken from four features for possible future analysis of plant macrofossils.

Site conditions were generally overcast and cold with one day of unremitting rain.

## 5.0 Results

(Figs 3 to 40)

### Introduction

All of the seventeen trenches excavated contained a covering of mid grey topsoil to a depth of c. 0.4m. The topsoil consisted of a friable sandy loam with occasional fractured flints and a surface crop of beet. Below the topsoil was a sandy subsoil of varying depth, ranging from 0.10m to 0.55m. The deposit was deepest in the north-east corner of the field at the base of the gentle slope and shallowest on the brow of the slope.



The subsoil was generally a mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional small stones and exhibiting occasional rootlets and worm activity. No cultural material was directly recovered from this layer, although many of the features encountered were observed to be sealed by this deposit. In some trenches a thin horizon of dirty natural was recorded that was sealed by the sub-soil and truncated by features, this mottled silty sand may represent an ephemeral layer of prehistoric subsoil that was once subject to bioturbation.

The natural varied in character from trench to trench but generally consisted of medium grained yellowish sands with occasional gravel and patches of pale chalk flecked clay. Occasional periglacial features were observed in the form of amorphous stripes in the natural.

Trench 1 and the north-eastern ends of Trenches 2 and 3 fall in an area previously surveyed by fieldwalking and metal detection (NHER 40137). A flint spall, a bipolar core and a small scale flaked knife of a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date were recovered in the grids local to these trenches in the process of the survey (Ames 2004).

### *Trench 1*

(Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 3). The topsoil was at c. 22.73 OD and natural encountered at a depth of c. 0.8m.

A shallow linear feature ([12]) surviving to only 0.14m in depth aligned north-west to south-east, with a fairly flat base, was encountered in the northerly half of this trench. To the south-east of this probable ditch base was a sub-circular pit ([14]) with a diameter of 1m and a depth of 0.33m. Further to the south-east was a small circular pit or post-hole ([16]) with a diameter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.20m. All three features contained sterile mid brown silty sands.

A polished Neolithic axe ([89]; Fig. 41) and a double ended scraper ([79]) were discovered lying on the surface of the ploughsoil at the south-western end of this trench.

### *Trench 2*

(Figs 4 and 18 to 23)

Trench 2 was orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 4). The topsoil was at c. 22.09 OD and natural encountered at a depth of c. 0.75m.

Two parallel linear features ([94]; Fig. 18 and [100]; Fig. 20) aligned north-east to south-west were observed at the northern end of this trench. The ditches both had a wide U-shaped profile, two flint flakes were recovered from ditch [100]. Ditch [94] showed some evidence of having been recut ([96]; Fig. 18).

At the south-eastern end of this trench was a shallow linear feature ([108]; Fig. 23) aligned north-west to south-east which may be a slightly deeper continuation of the ditch recorded in Trench 1. A single flint flake was recovered from this ditch.

Central to this trench was a thin gully ([104]; Figs 21 and 22) aligned north-west to south-east which exhibited an elbow-shaped return to the south. The gully had an unclear relationship with a sub-circular pit ([106]; Fig. 22) along its southern edge. One flint flake was recovered from the gully and another from the pit.

Two similarly sized sub-circular pits ([98]; Fig. 21 and [102]) were also observed to the north-west of the gully.

All of these features contained fairly sterile mid brown silty sands.

### *Trench 3*

(Fig. 5)

Trench 3 was orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 5). The topsoil was at c. 22.91 OD and natural was encountered at a depth of c. 0.96m.

Central to the trench were two shallow pits or post-holes ([124] and [126]) up to 0.2m in depth. Both were sub-circular and contained yellowish brown silty sands.

### *Trench 4*

(Unillustrated)

Trench 4 was orientated north-east to south-west. The topsoil was at c. 20.00 OD and natural encountered at a depth of c. 1m.

No archaeological features were encountered in this trench. Amorphous root action was observed at the interface of the natural sands and a terrace of medium sized gravel at the northern end of the trench.

A single flint blade was recovered from the spoil ([86]).

### *Trench 5*

(Unillustrated)

Trench 5 was orientated north-east to south-west. The topsoil was at c. 24.26 OD and the trench was excavated to reach natural at a depth of c. 0.8m.

No archaeology was encountered in this trench.

### *Trench 6*

(Figs 6 and 24)

Trench 6 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 6). The topsoil was at c. 22.09 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.5m where natural was recorded. Plough scars were observed in the natural at the slightly shallower north-eastern end of this trench.

A single circular post-hole was encountered in the middle of this trench ([77]; Fig. 24). The post-hole was V-shaped in profile and contained a mid orange brown silty sand ([78]).

A single blade-like flake was recovered from the spoil ([84]).

### *Trench 7*

(Figs 7 and 25)

Trench 7 was orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 7). The topsoil was at c. 22.09 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.56m where natural was encountered.

A very shallow gully ([149]) which contained a mid-orange brown silty sand ([150]) was recorded in the centre of this trench, which was interpreted as a periglacial scar in the geology. To the south-east of this feature was an elliptical pit ([151]; Fig. 25) which measured 1.48m in diameter and 0.42m deep and contained a well leached pale grey sandy silt ([152]).

#### *Trench 8*

(Figs 8 and 26)

Trench 8 was orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 8). The topsoil was at c. 20.04 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 1m where natural was encountered.

This trench contained a ditch ([74]) aligned north-west to south-east with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 26). The ditch was filled by a light brown silty sand ([75]) which was clearly sealed by a light orange brown sandy sub soil ([72]).

Also sealed by subsoil 4.28m south-east of the ditch was a very wide feature ([71]) that measured 7.2m wide but only 0.26m deep. This feature had a fairly flat base with a slightly stepped profile along its south-eastern edge and a gradual concave profile on its north-western edge. The feature contained a fine silty sand probably formed through natural accumulation. No cultural material was recovered from this feature and it is thought to be a natural hollow or the top of a deeper periglacial feature.

#### *Trench 9*

(Figs 9 and 27 to 30)

Trench 9 was orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 9). The topsoil was at c. 24.30 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m where natural was encountered.

This trench contained a wide north-east to south-west ditch ([20]), with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 30), which measured 1.5m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained a sterile pale yellowish brown sandy silt ([21]). The ditch truncated a dirty natural horizon ([155]).

Three small pits or post-holes were also encountered ([22]; Fig. 27, [24]; Fig. 28 and [26]; Fig. 29), these features were no greater than 0.24m deep and contained yellowish brown to grey silty sands. A single flint spall was recovered from feature [26] and a flint core was recovered from the spoil ([80]).

#### *Trench 10*

(Figs 10 and 31)

Trench 10 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 10). The topsoil was at c. 24.30 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m where natural was encountered.

This trench contained a wide ditch ([61]), 1.2m in width and 0.3m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It contained a yellowish-brown silty sand ([62]) from which a single flint core was recovered. This ditch ([61]) cut the concave base of a smaller pit ([65]) which contained a sterile pale yellowish grey silty sand ([66]).

To the north-east of this ditch was the shallow base of an oval post-hole ([63]) containing a mid-brownish grey silty sand; from which a single fragment of burnt flint was recovered.

#### *Trench 11*

(Figs 11 and 32)

Trench 11 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 11). The topsoil was at c. 20.24 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.75m where natural was encountered.

This trench contained a wide north-west to south-east ditch ([90]), with a U-shaped profile. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.38m deep and contained a small lens of redeposited slumped natural in its base ([156]) sealed by a mid-brown silty sand ([91]) from which a single burnt fragment of flint was recovered. The ditch truncated a small oval pit ([92]) at its north-western edge, which contained a well-leached pale brown silty sand ([93]). The ditch was clearly sealed by a sandy-subsoil ([154]).

A single retouched flake was recovered from the spoil ([81]).

#### *Trench 12*

(Figs 12 and 33)

Trench 12 was orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 12). The topsoil was at c. 22.90 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.55m.

This trench contained two north-east to south-west ditches ([110] and [112]) running parallel with one another. They had similar flat based profiles (Fig. 33) and may have been the base of a single ditch that had been severely recut on the same alignment. Both features contained a pale yellowish brown silty sand.

Another ditch ([114]) aligned north-west to south-east was located 3.4m south-east of these features, this ditch was slightly deeper and contained a mid brown silty sand.

The subsoil was truncated by a pit ([116]), 0.6m in depth, which contained redeposited natural and unabraded lumps of charcoal and was interpreted as a modern waste pit.

A flint core was recovered from the spoil ([87]).

#### *Trench 13*

(Figs 13 and 34)

Trench 13 was orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 13). The topsoil was at c. 22.70 OD and the trench excavated to a depth of c. 0.52m where natural was encountered.

This trench contained a single north-east to south-west ditch ([144]; Fig. 34), with a U-shaped profile, that contained a mid brown silty sand ([145]).

At the south-eastern end of the trench was the diffuse edge of a probable natural hollow ([157]). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m and contained an accumulation of soft brownish yellow silty sand ([143]). This was thought to be the top of a periglacial feature, similar to that encountered in Trench 8.

### *Trench 14*

(Figs 14 and 35 to 37)

Trench 14 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 14). The topsoil was at c. 22.19 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.72m where natural was encountered.

This trench contained the bases of two north-west to south-east ditches ([133] and [137]). Ditch [137] was U-shaped in profile (Fig. 37) and contained a yellowish brown silty sand ([138]), this may be a continuation of a ditch ([114]) observed in Trench 12.

Ditch [133] was shallow with a wide V-shape profile (Fig. 35) and contained a yellowish grey silty sand ([134]). On the south side of this ditch was a circular pit or post-hole ([135]) which contained a brownish grey silty sand ([136]; Fig. 36).

### *Trench 15*

(Figs 15 and 38)

Trench 15 was orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 15). The topsoil was at c. 22.56 OD and the trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.8m where natural was encountered. Plough scars were observed in the natural at the slightly shallower north-western end of this trench.

This trench contained a single north-east to south-west ditch ([122]), with a wide U-shaped profile. It contained a mid-orange brown silty sand ([123]) from which four fragments of burnt flint were recovered. The ditch appeared to be sealed by a sandy sub-soil ([154]).

### *Trench 16*

(Fig.16)

Trench 16 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 16). The topsoil was at c. 24.30 OD and the trench was excavated to reach natural at a depth of c. 0.55m.

This trench contained ten small oval pits ([32], [34], [36], [38], [40], [42], [44], [46], [49] and [55]) which contained sterile silty sands. The majority of these pits formed an agglomeration in the centre of the trench which contained highly leached fills, some of these pits may represent post-holes but their interpretation was limited by the scope of the evaluation trench.

### *Trench 17*

(Figs 17, 39 and 40)

Trench 17 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 17). The topsoil was at c. 24.26 OD and the trench was excavated to reach natural at a depth of c. 0.85m.

This trench contained a shallow flat based ditch ([28]) 0.22m in depth which cut an oval pit ([30]) with a depth of 0.31m. Central to the trench was an oval pit ([06]) that truncated the subsoil and contained redeposited natural (Fig. 40). At the north-eastern end of the trench was a possible double post-hole ([01] and [02]; Fig. 39), from which three fragments of burnt flint were recovered.

## **6.0 The Finds**

### **Introduction**

The finds from the site are presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

### *Ceramic Building Material*

The site produced six pieces, weighing 0.051kg, of post-medieval ceramic building material dating from the 17th century onwards. The assemblage was quantified (counted and weighed) by form and fabric. The fabrics were identified by eye and the main inclusions noted. Fabric descriptions and dates are based on the provisional type series established by Sue Anderson formerly of the Suffolk Archaeology Unit. The fragments recovered include two pieces of pantile (0.47kg [80], [148]). The fabrics are described as orange, medium sandy with sparse coarse inclusions. One piece is covered on one surface with thick iron glaze. The remainder of the group consists of four fragments of an undiagnostic form. They are made in a medium sandy fabric, fired to an orange colour but further reduced in parts to a dark grey or black (0.004kg [83]).

### *Clay Pipe*

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe of an 18th- to 19th-century date was recovered from the plough soil of Trench 13 (0.027kg). The stem has moulded foliate decoration and is stamped on the narrow heel with the initials J/C?.

### *Metal Working Debris*

A single piece of casting waste, weighing 0.019kg, with a high copper, lead and tin content was retrieved ([67]). No other metal working evidence was found.

### *Metal Objects*

(Appendix 5)

The metal detected finds were all recovered from the machined plough soil of the excavated trenches. They are primarily copper-alloy objects of post-medieval date.

### **Pottery**

(Appendix 3)

No archaeological features produced pottery finds. A fragment of a stoneware bottle dating from the 18th or 19th century was recovered from the field surface along with a single fragment of medieval pottery. A plough scar in Trench 15 produced a single fragment of a possible flower pot.

## Flint

(Appendix 4)

A total of sixteen struck flints were recovered from the site. Ten pieces of burnt flint weighing a total of 0.368kg were also recovered. The latter have now been assessed and discarded.

Type	Number
Multi platform flake core	2
Core fragment	1
Tested piece	1
Flake	5
Blade-like flake	1
Blade	1
Spall	1
Polished axe	1
Double end scraper	1
Retouched flake	1
Struck fragment	1
Total	16
Burnt fragment	10

Table 1: Summary of flint

### *Flakes*

There are five unmodified flakes. One is a fairly thin blade-like piece, otherwise they are more irregular in nature and include some hard hammer struck pieces. One small thin blade is present ([87]). A small flake fragment has abrupt retouch of two of its edges ([81]).

### *Cores*

Two multi-platform flake cores are present. A very thick flake has had flakes struck from around the edges from its dorsal face ([87]) and a small fragment has flakes from two edges ([80]). A small fragment has a few flakes struck from it ([86]), another small fragment is probably from the platform edge of a core ([62]) and a struck fragment is also present.

### *Polished Axe*

(Fig. 41)

The most interesting piece of flint discovered is a large part of a polished axe of probable Neolithic date, which has subsequently, been modified by flaking ([89]). Its broader rounded end has smooth polished surfaces on both faces and a sharp edge which is only slightly damaged at one side. At the other side a large flake has been removed from the edge, the flake scar being glossy from patination/abrasion. A small secondary flake scar has occurred more recently and has a fresher appearance. Both lateral edges have slight traces of polish or grinding and are slightly battered. Flakes have been struck from both faces from these edges, perhaps to re-shape the piece.

The axe has broken towards its narrower end; it is possible that this occurred during the use of the axe. Subsequently, the broken end has been shaped, by flaking from both sides, to form a quite steep scraper-like edge. The surfaces of these flake scars are relatively fresh and unpatinated.

#### *Double ended Scraper*

One other retouched piece is present ([79]). It is on a quite large thick flake which has cortex across the middle of its dorsal surface and both ends retouched to form a double-ended scraper – with one broad rounded end and the other, a narrower end.

#### *Discussion*

The assemblage is small and most of it is not closely datable – it probably dates from the Later Neolithic to Bronze Age. This parallels the flint finds recovered adjacent to the site from an area previously surveyed through fieldwalking and metal detection (NHER 40137). The polished axe is almost certainly of Neolithic date but it has been re-used, either during that period or, possibly, later. One small blade might be of earlier Neolithic date.

## **7.0 Environmental Evidence**

A total of four bulk samples were collected from contexts [62], [107], [138] and [101]. The rationale for selection and methodology employed for study are based on *Environmental Archaeology* (EH 2002). The samples may aid in any further interpretation of the sterile ditches and pits encountered across the site and were retained for possible future analysis of their plant macrofossils.

## **8.0 Conclusions**

Of the seventeen trenches excavated, fifteen contained archaeological features of a similar nature. Several shallow ditches and a low density of pits and post-holes were discovered, sealed by the subsoil. The majority of the features was fairly sterile and contained no pottery or other datable artefacts. A small assemblage of flint dating from the Later Neolithic to Bronze Age periods provides a prehistoric date, the polished Neolithic axe from the north-west of the site was the most diagnostic of such artefacts. The ditches were notably similar in form and may be evidence for prehistoric activity and settlement at a relatively low density. It is worthy of note that remarkably few artefacts post-dating the prehistoric period were retrieved.

Many of the features are fairly shallow and plough damage was evident where the subsoil was shallowest, on the brow of the slope. No buried soils were observed although the possibility remains in areas of the site where the subsoil is deepest.

When placed in the wider context of the local historic environment the features recorded during this evaluation provide some evidence for possible Neolithic or Bronze Age activity. The Yare Valley and the immediate bordering landscape are notable for the occurrence of prehistoric sites recorded along its course (Ashwin and Bates 2000). This site appears to follow the distribution of known prehistoric sites in Norfolk, a pattern which often occurs along or close to watershed valleys.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.



## **Acknowledgements**

Thanks to Andy Scales who commissioned this report on behalf of NPS Property Consultants.

Machine excavation was carried out by Bryn Williams Building and Civil Engineering. The field and post-excavation work was undertaken by NAU staff. The trenches were located by Sandrine Whitmore and Mick Boyle. The evaluation excavation was undertaken by Katie Gardiner, Pete Crawley, Anna-maria Silva, Juha-Matti Vuorinen Mick Boyle and the author. Lucy Talbot and Becky Crawford processed the finds. Richenda Goffin assessed the pottery and Sarah Bates reported on the flint.

Andy Barnett kindly undertook the metal detection.

The figures were prepared by Sandrine Whitmore. The flint axe was illustrated by the author.

This report was edited by Alice Lyons and produced by David Dobson. The project was designed and overseen by Jayne Bown.

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## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Trench	Description	Period
01	Cut	17	Post-hole	Prehistoric?
02	Cut	17	Pit	Prehistoric?
03	Deposit	17	Fill of post-hole [01]	Prehistoric?
04	Deposit	17	Fill of post-hole [01]	Prehistoric?
05	Deposit	17	Fill of pit [02]	Prehistoric?
06	Cut	17	Pit	Prehistoric?
07	Deposit	17	Fill of pit [06]	Prehistoric?
08	Deposit	17	Fill of pit [06]	Prehistoric?
09	Deposit	17	Natural in trench 17	-
10	Deposit	17	Subsoil in trench 17	Prehistoric?
11	Deposit	17	Topsoil in trench 17	Modern
12	Cut	1	Linear	Prehistoric?
13	Deposit	1	Fill of linear [12]	Prehistoric?
14	Cut	1	Pit	Prehistoric?
15	Deposit	1	Fill of pit [14]	Prehistoric?
16	Cut	1	Pit	Prehistoric?
17	Deposit	1	Fill of pit [16]	Prehistoric?
18	Cut	1	Pit?/tree bole?	-
19	Deposit	1	Fill of pit?/tree bole? [18]	-
20	Cut	9	Ditch	Prehistoric?
21	Deposit	9	Fill of ditch [20]	Prehistoric?
22	Cut	9	Post-hole	Prehistoric?
23	Deposit	9	Fill of post-hole [22]	Prehistoric?
24	Cut	9	Post-hole/pit	Prehistoric?
25	Deposit	9	Fill of post-hole/pit [24]	Prehistoric?
26	Cut	9	Pit	Prehistoric?
27	Deposit	9	Fill of pit [26]	Prehistoric?
28	Cut	17	Linear	Prehistoric?
29	Deposit	17	Fill of linear [28]	Prehistoric?
30	Cut	17	Pit	Prehistoric?
31	Deposit	17	Fill of pit [30]	Prehistoric?
32	Cut	16	Pit	Prehistoric?
33	Deposit	16	Fill of pit [32]	Prehistoric?
34	Cut	16	Pit	Prehistoric?
35	Deposit	16	Fill of pit [34]	Prehistoric?
36	Cut	16	Post-hole	Prehistoric?
37	Deposit	16	Fill of post-hole [36]	Prehistoric?
38	Cut	16	Post-hole/pit	Prehistoric?
39	Deposit	16	Fill of post-hole/pit [38]	Prehistoric?
40	Cut	16	Pit/post-hole	Prehistoric?
41	Deposit	16	Fill of pit/post-hole	Prehistoric?
42	Cut	16	Pit	Prehistoric?
43	Deposit	16	Fill of pit [42]	Prehistoric?
44	Cut	16	Pit	Prehistoric?
45	Deposit	16	Fill of pit [44]	Prehistoric?
46	Cut	16	Post-hole/pit	Prehistoric?
47	Deposit	16	Fill of post-hole/pit [46]	Prehistoric?
48	Deposit	16	Fill of post-hole/pit [46]	Prehistoric?
49	Cut	16	Post-hole/pit	Prehistoric?
50	Deposit	16	Fill of post-hole/pit [49]	Prehistoric?
51	Cut	16	Post-hole?	Prehistoric?
52	Deposit	16	Fill of post-hole? [51]	Prehistoric?

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
53	Deposit	16	Lower fill of pit [32]	Prehistoric?
54	Deposit	16	Upper fill of post-hole/pit [49]	Prehistoric?
55	Cut	16	Post-hole	Prehistoric?
56	Deposit	16	Fill of post-hole [55]	Prehistoric?
57			Void	
58			Void	
59			Void	
60			Void	
61	Cut	10	Ditch	Prehistoric?
62	Deposit	10	Fill of ditch [61]	Prehistoric?
63	Cut	10	Post-hole/pit	Prehistoric?
64	Deposit	10	Fill of post-hole/pit [63]	Prehistoric?
65	Cut	10	Post-hole?	Prehistoric?
66	Deposit	10	Fill of post-hole? [65]	Prehistoric?
67	Deposit		Plough soil	Modern
68	Deposit	8	Subsoil	Prehistoric?
69	Deposit	8	Fill of [71]	Prehistoric?
70	Deposit	8	Fill of [71]	Prehistoric?
71	Cut	8	Large hollow	Prehistoric?
72	Deposit	8	Subsoil	Prehistoric?
73	Deposit	8	Natural	Prehistoric?
74	Cut	8	Ditch	Prehistoric?
75	Deposit	8	Fill of [74]	Prehistoric?
76	Deposit	8	Natural deposit	-
77	Cut	6	Post-hole	Prehistoric?
78	Deposit	6	Fill of [77]	Prehistoric?
79	-	8	Unstratified finds	
80	-	9	Unstratified finds	
81	-	11	Unstratified finds	
82	-	13	Unstratified finds	
83	-	11	Unstratified finds	
84	-	6	Unstratified finds	
85	-	3	Unstratified finds	
86	-	4	Unstratified finds	
87	-	12	Unstratified finds	
88	-	-	Unstratified finds	
89	-	1	Unstratified finds	
90	Cut	11	Ditch	Prehistoric?
91	Deposit	11	Fill of [90]	Prehistoric?
92	Cut	11	Pit	Prehistoric?
93	Deposit	11	Fill of Pit [92]	Prehistoric?
94	Cut	2	Linear/Ditch	Prehistoric?
95	Deposit	2	Fill of [94]	Prehistoric?
96	Cut	2	Linear	Prehistoric?
97	Deposit	2	Fill of [96]	Prehistoric?
98	Cut	2	Pit	Prehistoric?
99	Deposit	2	Fill of [98]	Prehistoric?
100	Cut	2	Ditch	Prehistoric?
101	Deposit	2	Fill of [100]	Prehistoric?
102	Cut	2	Pit	Prehistoric?
103	Deposit	2	Fill of [102]	Prehistoric?
104	Cut	2	Gully	Prehistoric?
105	Deposit	2	Fill of [104]	Prehistoric?
106	Cut	2	Pit	Prehistoric?
107	Deposit	2	Fill of [107]	Prehistoric?
108	Cut	2	Ditch	Prehistoric?

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
109	Deposit	2	Fill of [108]	Prehistoric?
110	Cut	12	Ditch	Prehistoric?
111	Deposit	12	Fill of [110]	Prehistoric?
112	Cut	12	Gully	Prehistoric?
113	Deposit	12	Fill of [112]	Prehistoric?
114	Cut	12	Ditch	Prehistoric?
115	Deposit	12	Fill of [114]	Prehistoric?
116	Cut	12	Pit	Modern?
117	Deposit	12	Fill of [116]	Modern?
118	Deposit	12	Fill of [116]	Prehistoric?
119	Deposit	12	Fill of [116]	Prehistoric?
120	Deposit	12	Subsoil	Prehistoric?
121	Deposit	12	Dirty Natural Horizon	Prehistoric?
122	Cut	15	Ditch	Prehistoric?
123	Deposit	15	Fill of [122]	Prehistoric?
124	Cut	3	Pit	Prehistoric?
125	Deposit	3	Fill of [124]	Prehistoric?
126	Cut	3	Pit/Post-hole	Prehistoric?
127	Deposit	3	Fill of [126]	Prehistoric?
128	Deposit	3	Natural	-
129	Deposit	3	Subsoil	Prehistoric?
130	Deposit	3	Subsoil	Prehistoric?
131	Deposit	3	Plough soil	Modern
132	Deposit	3	Plough soil	Modern
133	Cut	14	Linear	Prehistoric?
134	Deposit	14	Fill of [133]	Prehistoric?
135	Cut	14	Pit	Prehistoric?
136	Deposit	14	Fill of [135]	Prehistoric?
137	Cut	14	Ditch	Prehistoric?
138	Deposit	14	Fill of [137]	Prehistoric?
139	Deposit	14	Subsoil	Prehistoric?
140	Deposit	14	Plough soil	Modern
141	Deposit	14	Natural	-
142	Cut	15	Plough scars	Modern
143	Deposit	15	Fill of [142]	Prehistoric?
144	Cut	13	Ditch	Prehistoric?
145	Deposit	13	Fill of [144]	Prehistoric?
146	Cut	13	Natural feature	-
147	Deposit	13	Fill of [146]	Prehistoric?
148	-	2	U/S finds	
149	Cut	7	Gully	Prehistoric?
150	Deposit	7	Fill of [149]	Prehistoric?
151	Cut	7	Pit	Prehistoric?
152	Deposit	7	Fill of [151]	Prehistoric?
153	Deposit		Plough soil	Modern
154	Deposit		Sub soil	Prehistoric?
155	Deposit		Dirty Natural Horizon	Prehistoric?
156	Deposit	11	Fill of [90]	Prehistoric?
157	Deposit	13	Natural hollow	-

## Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
03	Burnt flint	5	37	Prehistoric
03	Stone	1	82	
27	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
62	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
64	Burnt flint	1	43	Prehistoric
67	Metal working debris	1	19	
67	Copper alloy	2	-	
75	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
79	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
80	Ceramic building material	1	27	Post-medieval
80	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
81	Copper alloy	1	-	
81	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
82	Clay tobacco pipe	1	27	Post-medieval
82	Copper alloy	1	-	
82	Burnt flint	1	87	Prehistoric
83	Ceramic building material	4	4	Post-medieval
84	Pottery	1	3	Medieval
84	Lead	1	-	
84	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
85	Copper alloy/ ?zinc alloy	1	-	
85	Lead	1	-	
86	Pottery	1	58	Post-medieval
86	Copper alloy	3	-	
86	Lead	1	-	
86	Flint	1	-	Prehistoric
87	Flint	2	-	Prehistoric
88	Copper alloy	1	-	
89	Flint	1	-	Prehistoric
91	Flint	1	40	Prehistoric
101	Flint	2	-	Prehistoric
105	Flint	1	-	Prehistoric
107	Flint	1	-	Prehistoric
109	Flint	1	-	Prehistoric
123	Flint	4	161	Prehistoric
143	Pottery	1	6	Post-medieval
148	Ceramic building material	1	20	Post-medieval

## Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
84	Grimston type ware	BODY	1	0.003	Late 12th to 14th century
86	English stoneware	BOTT	1	0.058	18th to 19th century
143	Late Post-Medieval earthenware (plant-pots etc.)	BODY	1	0.006	18th to 20th century

#### **Appendix 4: Flint**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
3	Burnt Fragment	3
3	Non-struck	1
27	Spall	1
62	Core (multiple platform)	1
64	Burnt Fragment	1
75	Flake	1
79	Double ended Scraper	1
80	Core (multiple platform)	1
81	Retouched Flake	1
82	Burnt Fragment	1
84	Blade-like Flake	1
86	Blade	1
87	Core	1
89	Polished Axe	1
91	Burnt Fragment	1
101	Flake	2
105	Flake	1
107	Struck Flake	1
109	Flake	1
123	Burnt Fragment	4

#### **Appendix 5: Catalogue of Metal Objects (recovered by metal detection)**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
67	1	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Spoon	Bowl	
67	1	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Buckle	Single loop	
81	1		Copper alloy	Ring	Suspension	
82	1		Copper alloy	Sheet	Strip fragment	
84	1		Lead	Sheet	Fragment	
85	1	Post-medieval	Copper alloy/ ?zinc alloy	?Rivet		
85	1		Lead	Disc		
86	1	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Coin	George II; half penny (1743)	1743
86	1	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Coin	Illegible; probably a Georgian half penny	
86	1	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Sheet	Decorated	
86	1	Post-medieval	Lead	Slate-Pencil sharpener	Decorated	
88	1	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Watch winder		



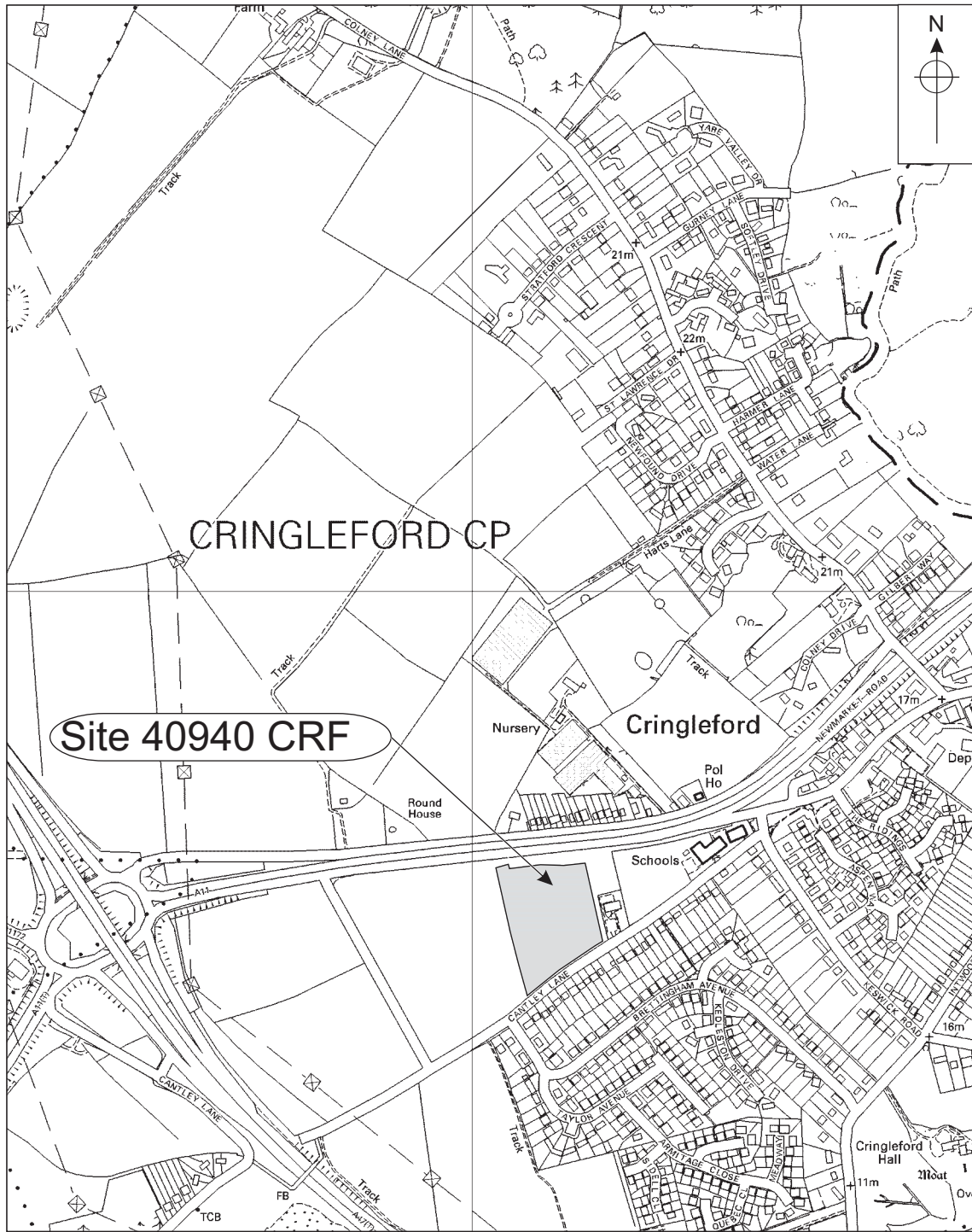
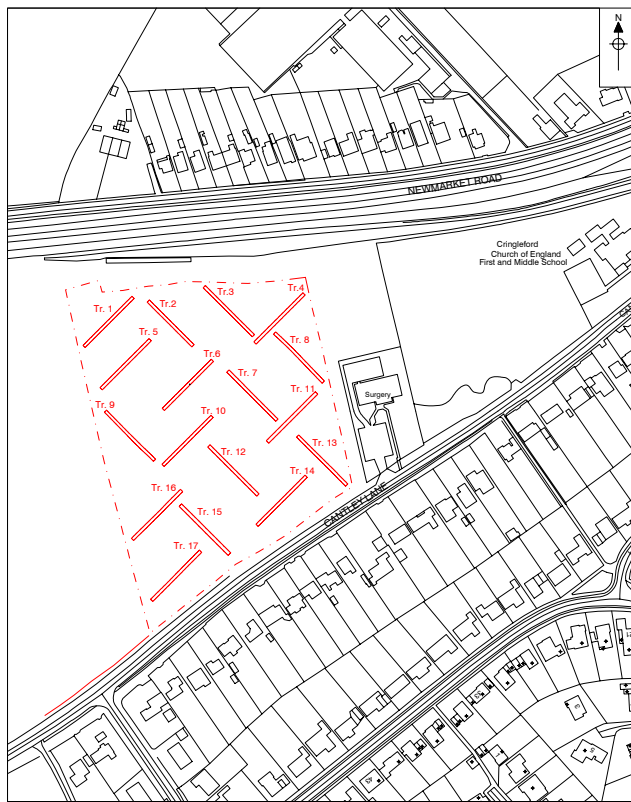


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000





0 200 m

Figure 2. Trench location plan. Scale 1:2000.



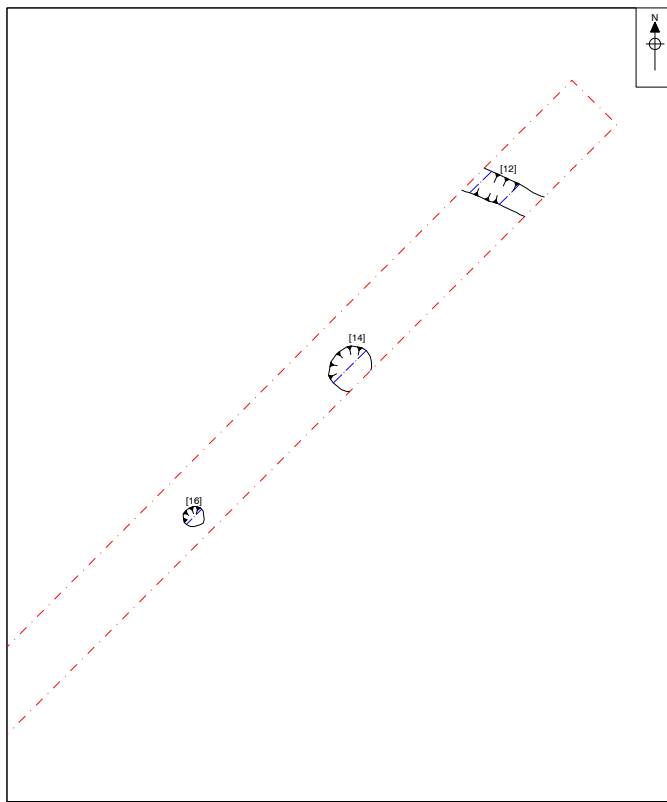


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan. Scale 1:100.



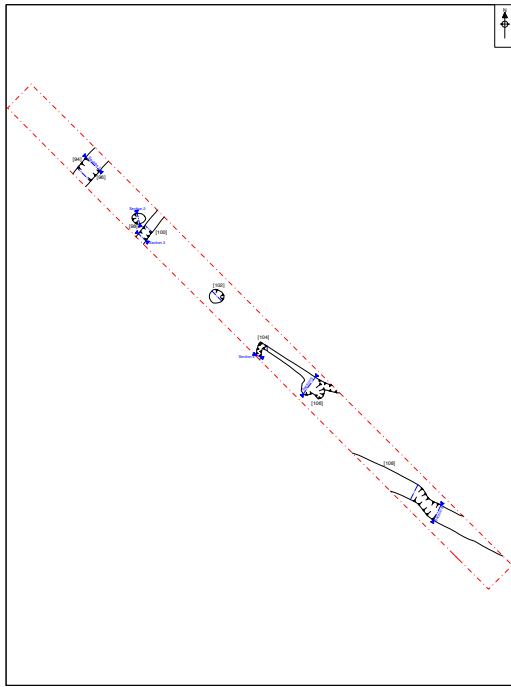


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:100.



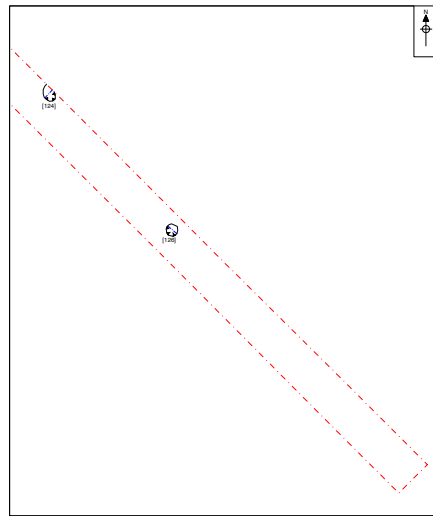


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan, Scale 1:100.





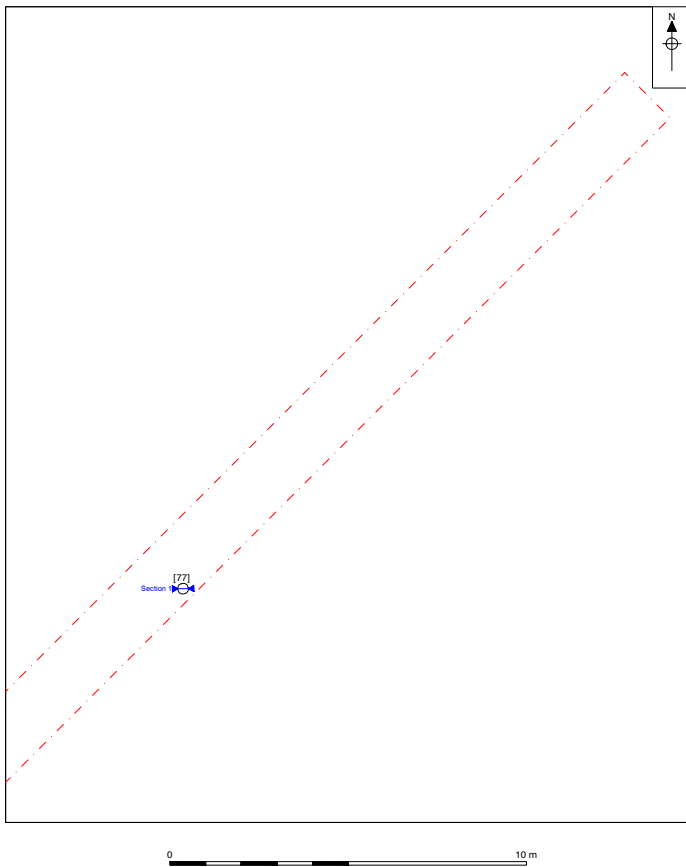
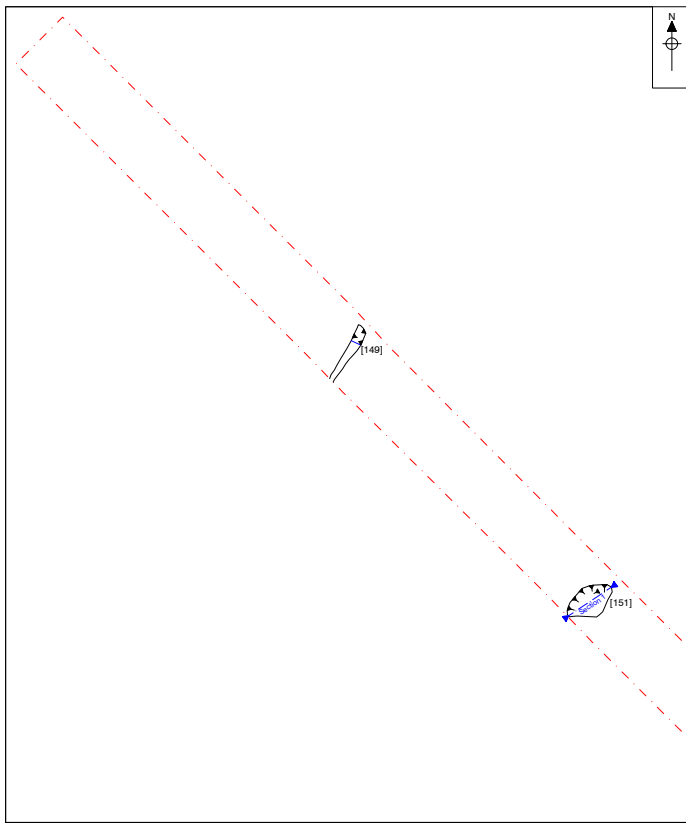


Figure 6. Trench 6, plan. Scale 1:100.





0 10 m

Figure 7. Trench 7, plan. Scale 1:100.



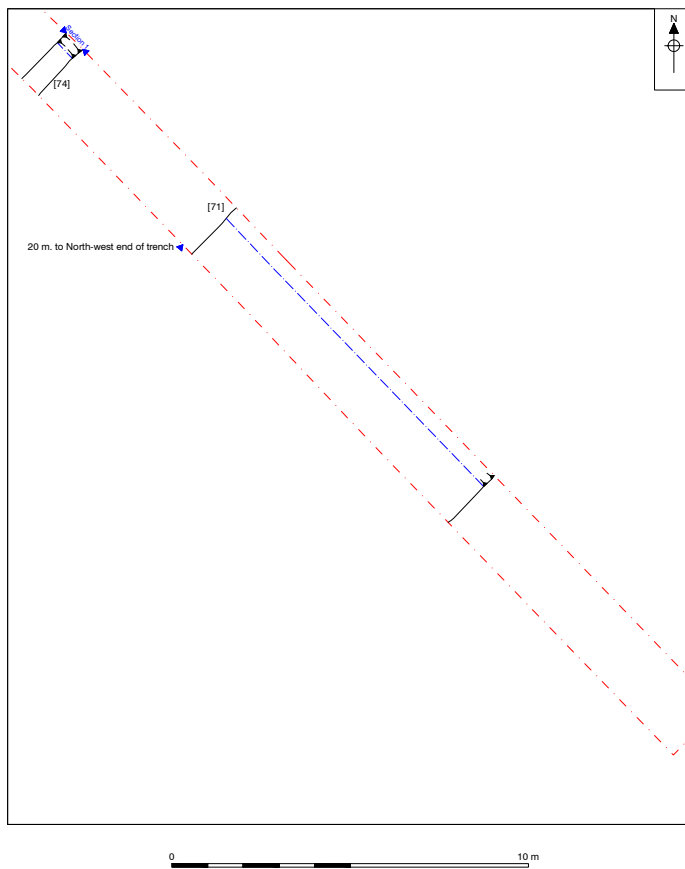


Figure 8. Trench 8, plan. Scale 1:100.



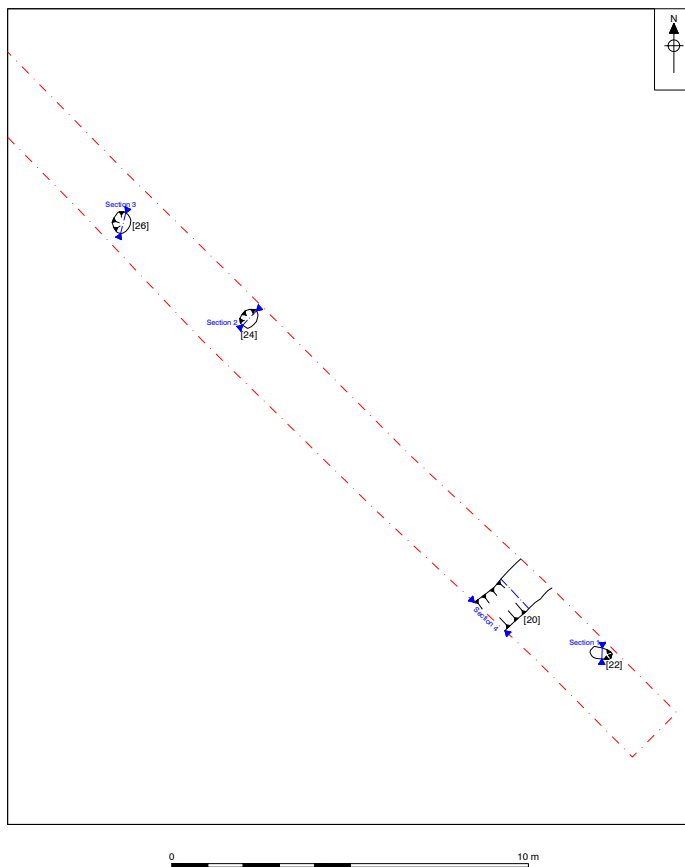


Figure 9. Trench 9, plan. Scale 1:100.





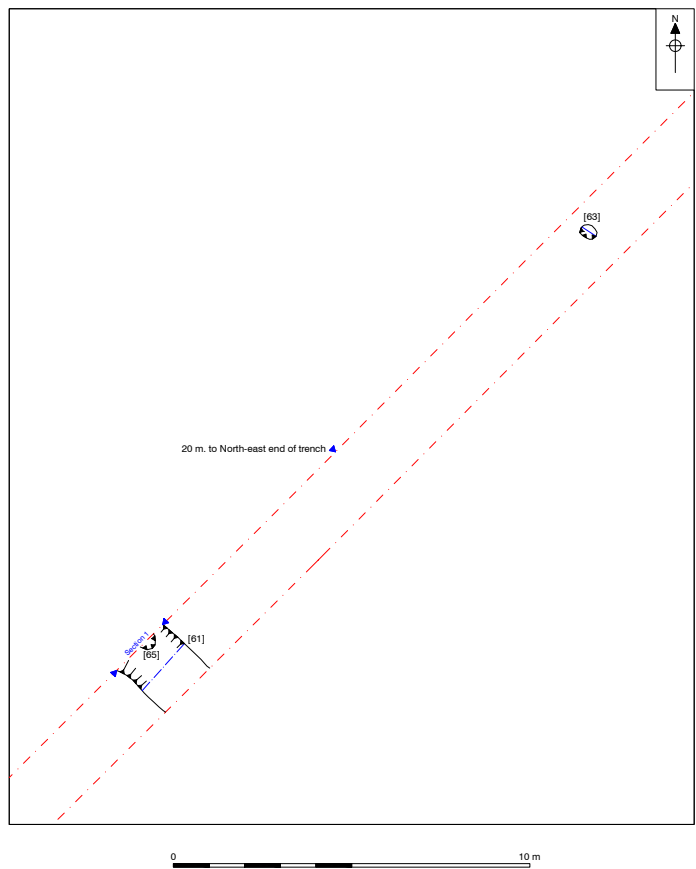
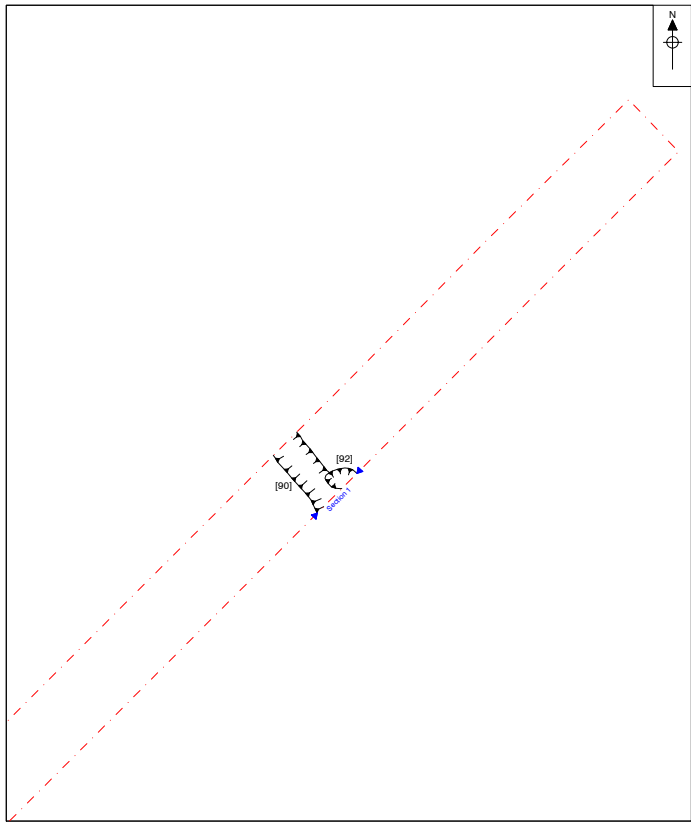


Figure 10. Trench 10, plan. Scale 1:100.





0 10 m

Figure 11. Trench 11, plan. Scale 1:100.



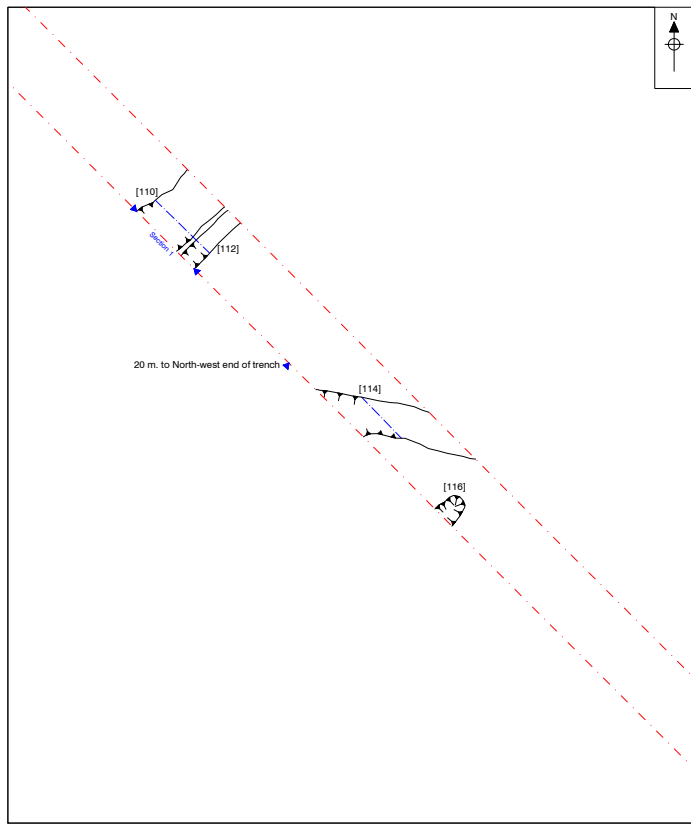
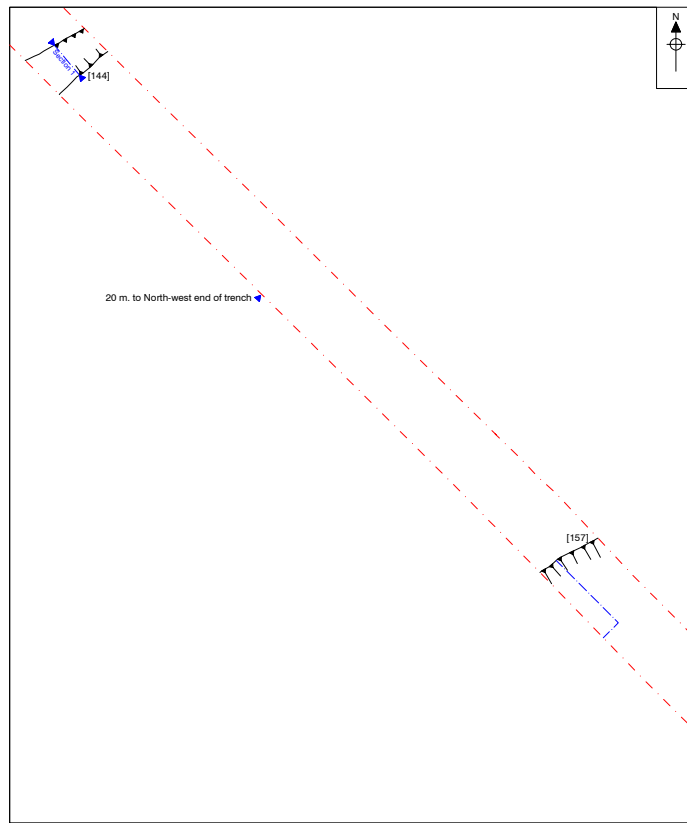


Figure 12. Trench 12, plan. Scale 1:100.





0 10 m

Figure 13. Trench 13, plan. Scale 1:100.





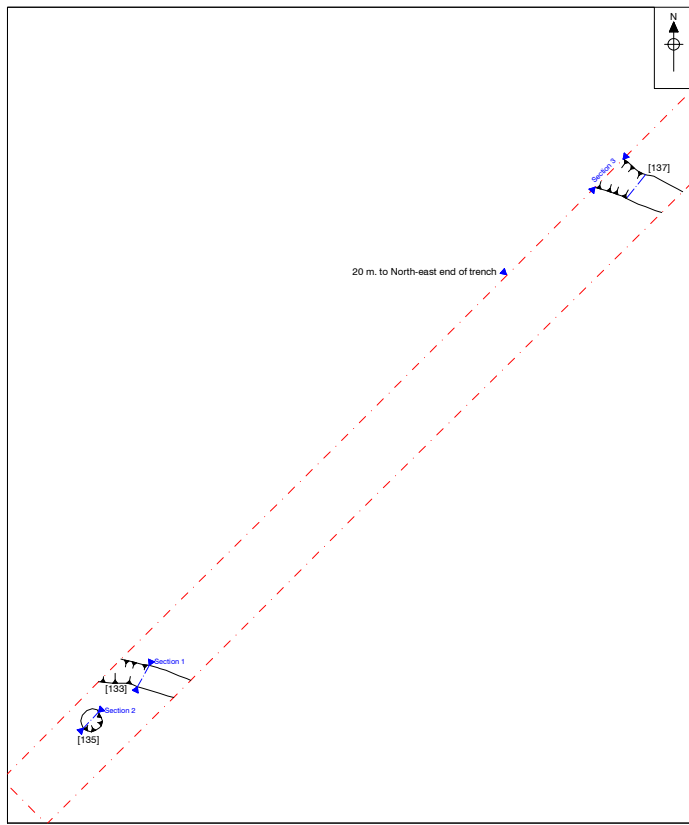
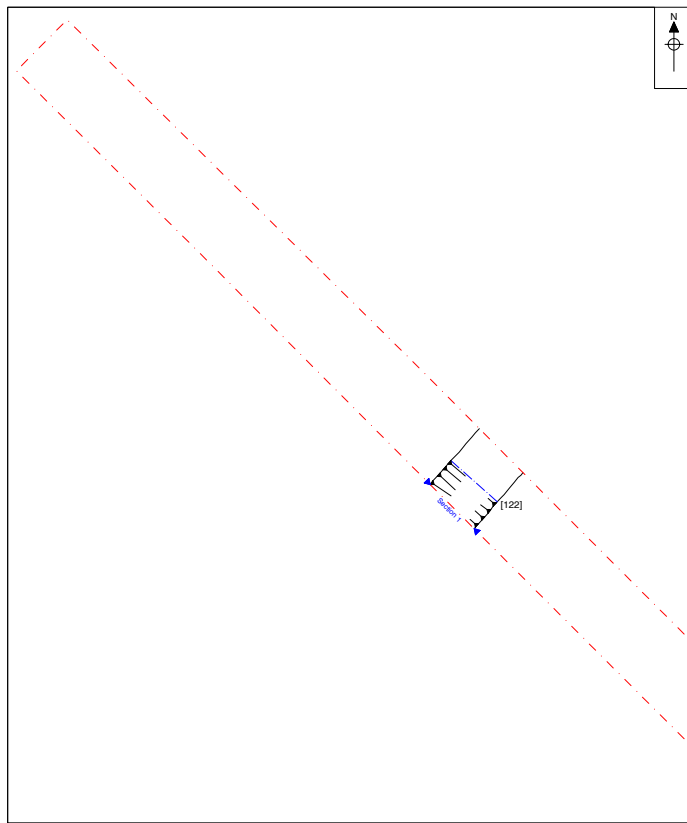


Figure 14. Trench 14, plan. Scale 1:100.

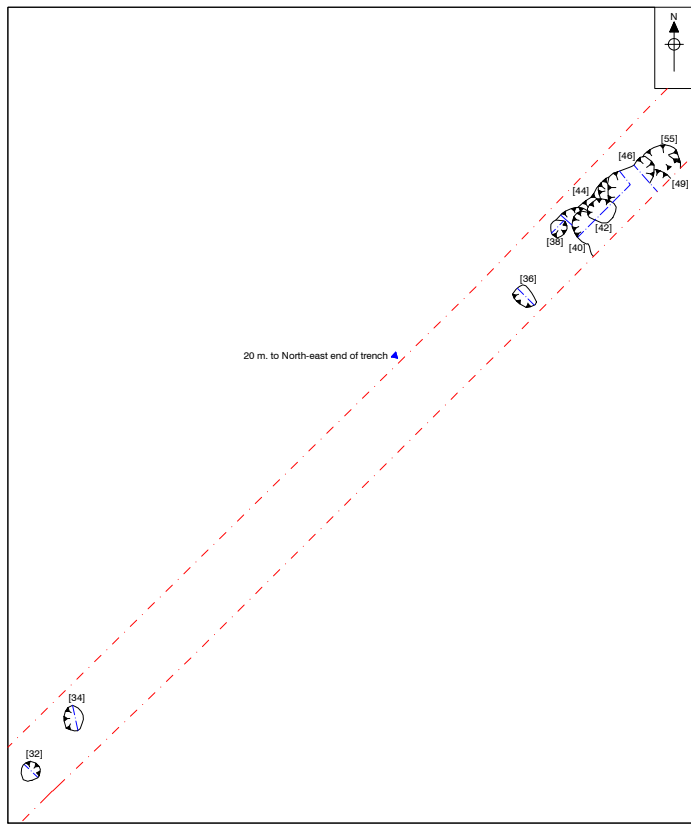




0 10 m

Figure 15. Trench 15, plan. Scale 1:100.





0 10 m

Figure 16. Trench 16, plan. Scale 1:100.



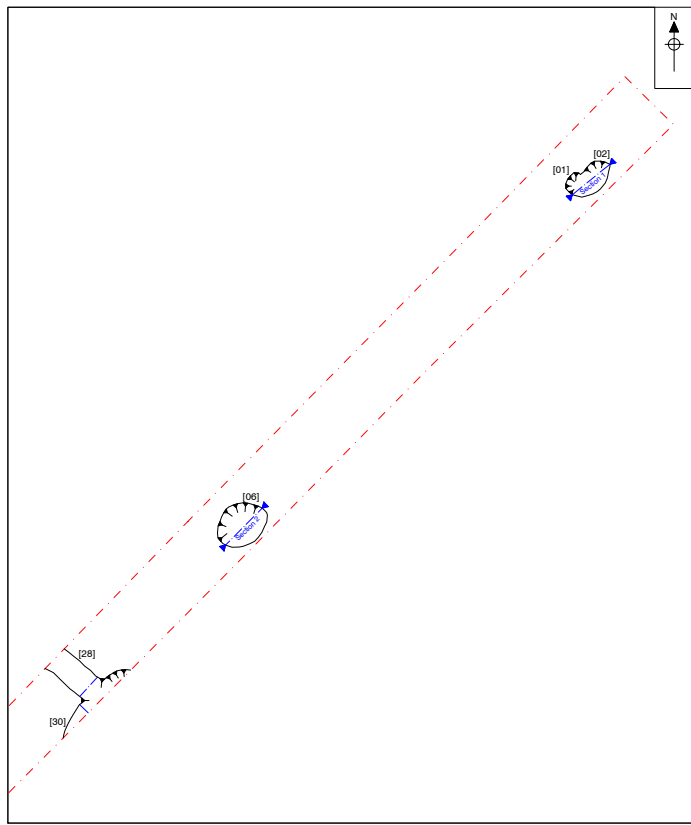


Figure 17. Trench 17, plan. Scale 1:100.





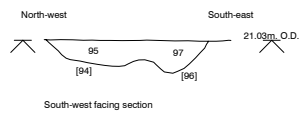


Figure 18. Trench 2, section 1. Scale 1:20.

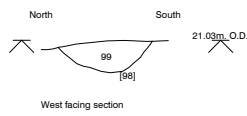


Figure 19. Trench 2, section 2. Scale 1:20.

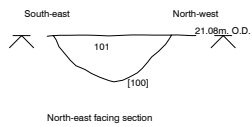


Figure 20. Trench 2, section 3. Scale 1:20.

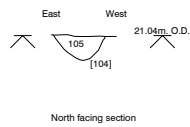


Figure 21. Trench 2, section 4. Scale 1:20.

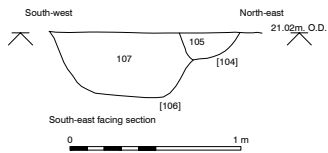


Figure 22. Trench 2, section 5. Scale 1:20.

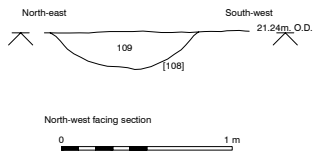


Figure 23. Trench 2, section 6. Scale 1:20.



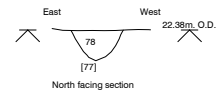


Figure 24. Trench 6, section 1. Scale 1:20.

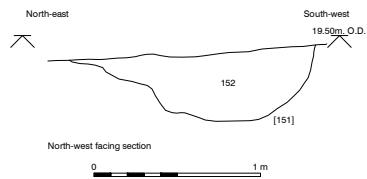


Figure 25. Trench 7, section 1. Scale 1:20.

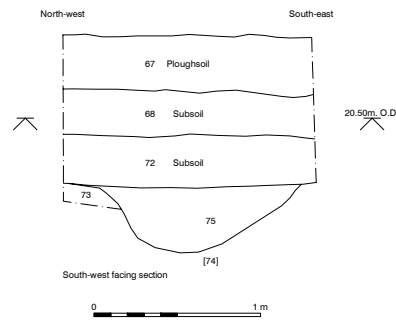


Figure 26. Trench 8, section 1. Scale 1:20.



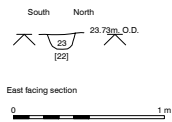


Figure 27. Trench 9, section 1. Scale 1:20.

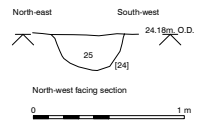


Figure 28. Trench 9, section 2. Scale 1:20.

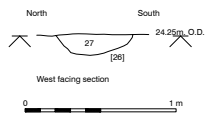


Figure 29. Trench 9, section 3. Scale 1:20.

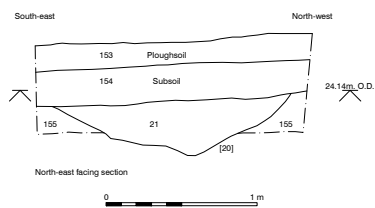


Figure 30. Trench 9, section 4. Scale 1:20.



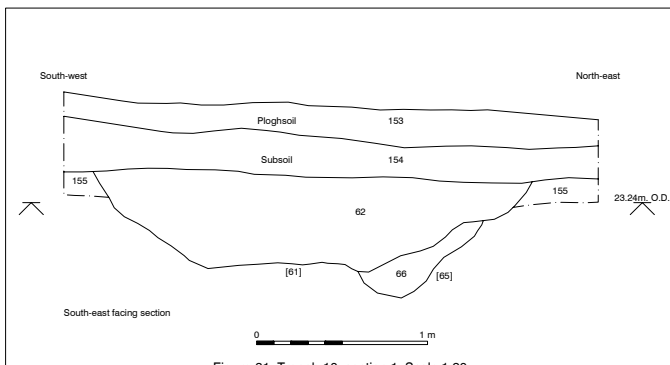


Figure 31. Trench 10, section 1. Scale 1:20.

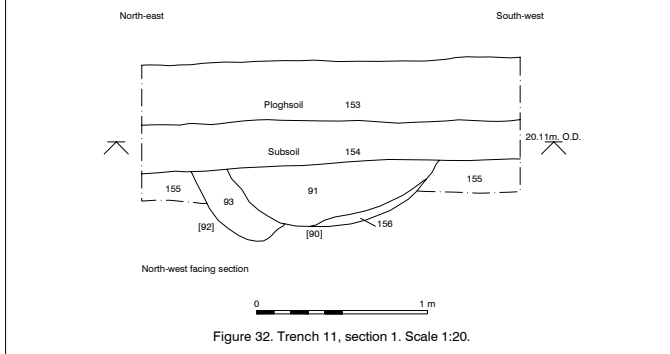


Figure 32. Trench 11, section 1. Scale 1:20.





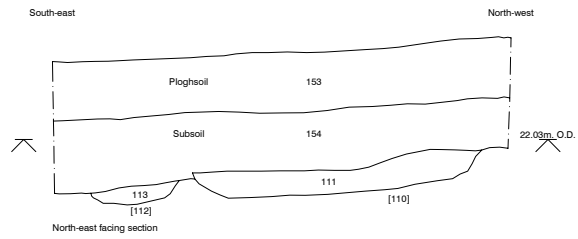


Figure 33. Trench 12, section 1. Scale 1:20.

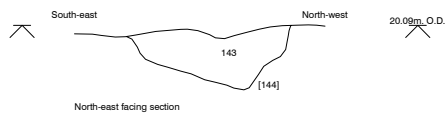


Figure 34. Trench 13, section 1. Scale 1:20.



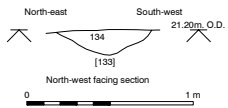


Figure 35. Trench 14, section 1. Scale 1:20.

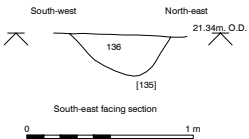


Figure 36. Trench 14, section 2. Scale 1:20.

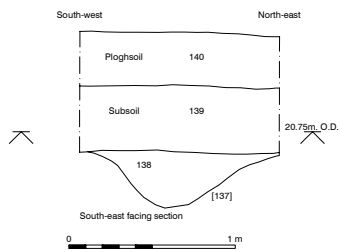


Figure 37. Trench 14, section 3. Scale 1:20.



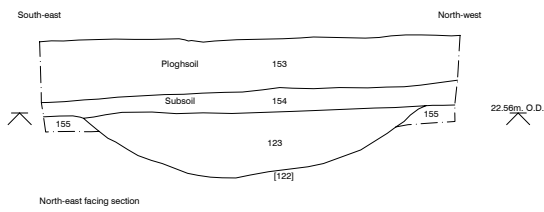


Figure 38. Trench 15, section 1. Scale 1:20.

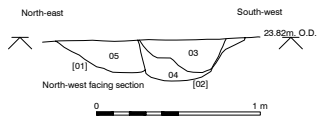


Figure 39. Trench 17, section 1. Scale 1:20.

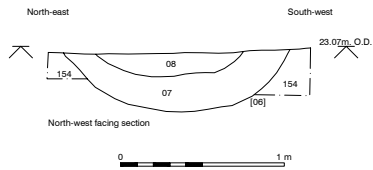


Figure 40. Trench 17, section 2. Scale 1:20.



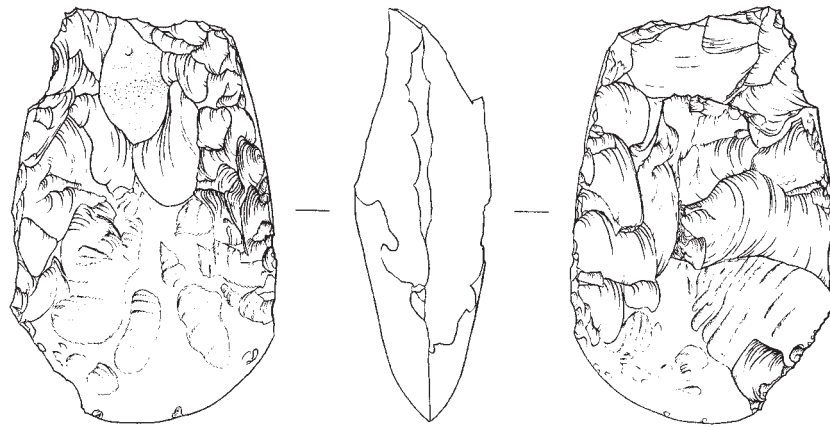


Figure 41 .Polished Neolithic axe (89). Scale 1:2