

Report 2013/1286



nps archaeology

A Programme of Archaeological Works at Roundhouse Way, Cringleford, Norfolk

ENF132681



Prepared for
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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Location:	Roundhouse Way, Cringleford, Norwich
District:	South Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	618870, 306320
HER Event No.:	ENF132681
OASIS Ref.:	164571
Client:	SLR Consulting Ltd on behalf of Care UK Limited
Dates of Fieldwork:	6-8 November 2013

Summary

In compliance with planning conditions, a programme of archaeological works was conducted for SLR Consulting Ltd on behalf of Care UK Limited, ahead of plans to construct a care home at Roundhouse Way, Cringleford.

Remains of limited extent and archaeological significance were encountered., Parts of a post-medieval ditch lay in three of the trenches; this boundary ditch separated part of the site in which subsoil was present from where it was absent, perhaps indicating different agricultural regimes. The only other features were undated (a pit and a ditch) and modern (a pit). The undated pit contained charcoal and may have been prehistoric, the undated ditch may have been early but lay approximately perpendicular to the post-medieval ditch mentioned above, hinting at a post-medieval date.

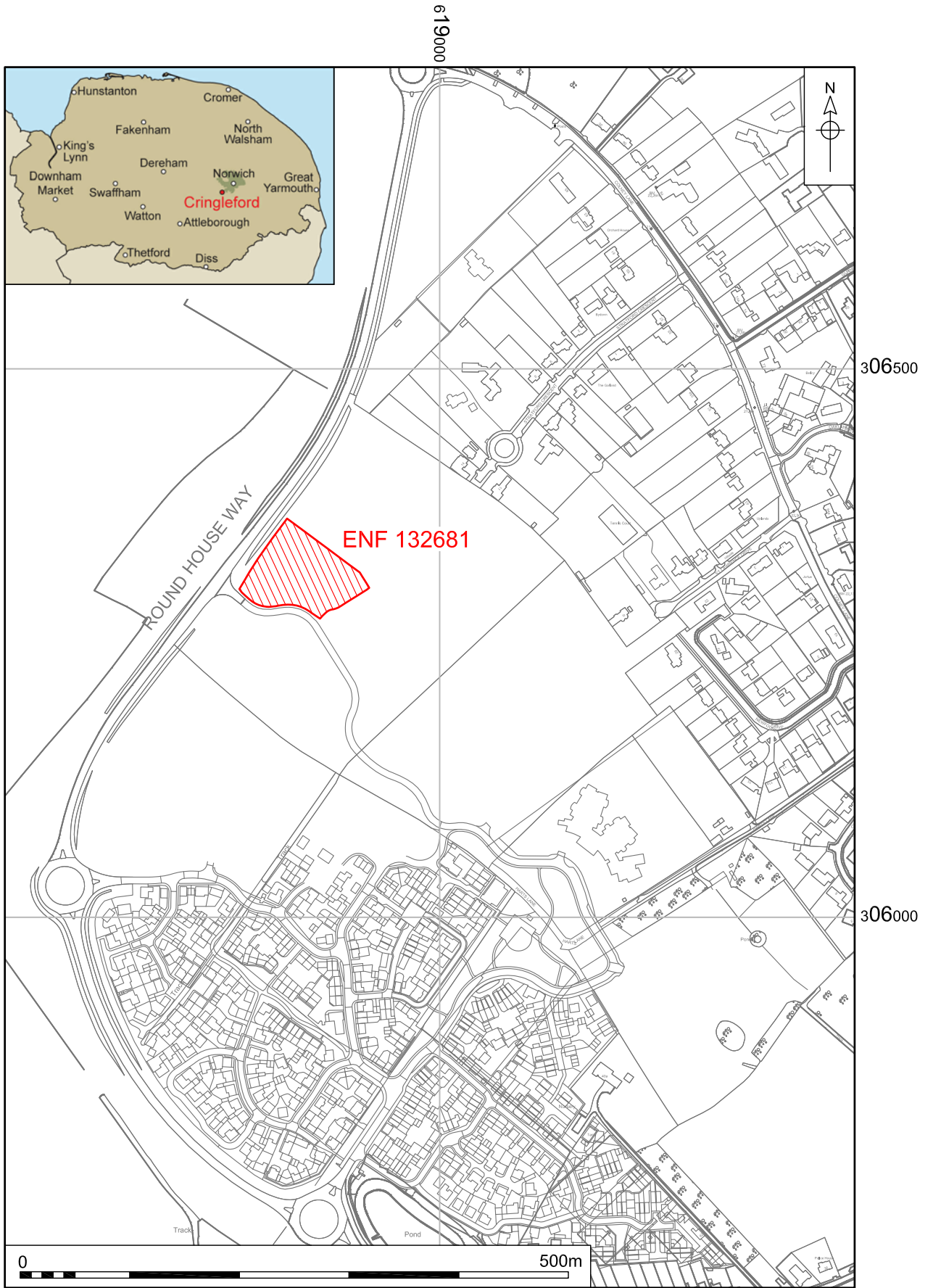
1.0 INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken off Roundhouse Way, Cringleford in advance of the construction of a new care home. The area consists of a block of land totalling 0.52ha.

Planning permission for the development was granted by South Norfolk Council on 6th August 2013 (Planning Approval Notice 2013/0881/F). Conditions 11A to 11C imposed on the permission set out the requirement for a programme of archaeological works. The works were commissioned by SLR Consulting Limited and carried out in accordance with their Written Scheme of Investigation (SLR Consulting 2013) which was approved by the Norfolk County Council's Senior Historic Environment Officer.

The first stage of the archaeological programme comprised trial trenching to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the redevelopment area. SLR provided a summary report on the trenching to the Norfolk County Council's Senior Historic Environment Officer, and the officer indicated that no further fieldwork was required on the project but a full report was required.

This document provides the full report required. Dissemination of the work will be secured through deposition of an archive which will include this report, the OASIS record, and eventually an HER record. There is no proposal to publish the work given the very limited conclusions which can be drawn.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

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) when possible, following the relevant policies on archiving standards. Currently NMAS are not issuing accession numbers nor accepting new archive donations until further notice

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology consisted of Quaternary sands and gravels of the Sheringham Cliffs Formation above Cretaceous chalk (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The site lies on flat ground at an elevation of c.29.5-30m OD. It is located at the south-western outskirts of Norwich some 440m south-west of Colney Lane and 700m west of the River Yare.

The evaluated area had been agricultural in nature until it was recently occupied by a construction compound and offices for nearby developments.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) along with historic mapping sources have been consulted during the preparation of this section. A summary of the resultant information is presented chronologically below.

Prehistoric

During the 1920s two Bronze Age axeheads (NHER 9358) were found in a garden 475m north-east of the development area.

In 1966 a prehistoric flint knife or scraper (NHER 17112) was found 280m north-east of the present development.

A circular enclosure (possibly a ring ditch) with a linear feature cutting through it, a larger enclosure with a pit like feature within it and other linear features including a ditch that runs through the middle of the field (NHER 25507) can be seen on aerial photographs of the area 740m north-west of the present development. Prehistoric worked flints, including a Neolithic pick, have been found here.

Fieldwalking and metal detecting in the area has produced a flint scraper (NHER 28021) 700m south-west of the present development, Prehistoric flints (NHER 32333) 690m south-east, prehistoric flints (NHER 40130) 495m south, prehistoric flints (NHER 40131) 300m south, prehistoric flints and pot boilers (NHER 40132) 160m south, prehistoric flints and pot boilers (NHER 40133) in the area of the present development, prehistoric flints and Iron Age pottery (NHER 40134) 170m south-east, prehistoric flints and possibly pottery (NHER 40205) 620m south-east and prehistoric flint flakes and a Bronze Age flint arrow head (NHER 58621) 520m west.

Possible prehistoric field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (NHER 54404) on land 620m south-west of the development site.

A possible prehistoric field boundary (NHER 54407) is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs 360m north-west of the present development.

In 2011 an evaluation 330m south-east of the present development revealed a possible Iron Age ditch (NHER 56760), Middle Iron Age pottery (NHER 56763) and struck flints (NHER 56764).

Roman

Metal detecting and fieldwalking in the area has produced a 2nd-century coin (NHER 31627) 80m south-east of the development area, coins (NHER 32333) 690m south-east, a fragment of a Roman surgical instrument (NHER 33914) 380m south-east, a Roman pin (NHER 35176) 570m south and Roman pottery (NHER 58621) 520m west.

Anglo-Saxon

Metal detecting and fieldwalking in the area has produced a Middle Saxon brooch (NHER 31627) 80m south-east of the present development, an Early Saxon brooch and a Late Saxon coin (NHER 32333) 690m south-east, possible Early Saxon pottery (NHER 40205) 615m south-east and Middle Saxon pottery (NHER 58621) 520m west.

Medieval

Metal detecting and fieldwalking in the area has produced a medieval strap end (NHER 31627) 80m south-east of the development area, a coin of Henry III and a 13th-century papal bull (NHER 32146) 450m south, a medieval seal (NHER 32333) 690m south-east, a medieval brooch and buckle (NHER 33920) 200m south, a medieval horse harness pendant (NHER 34879) 90m west, a seal matrix (NHER 35176) 570m south, pottery (NHER 36243) 225m south-east, pottery (NHER 40134) to the south, and a coin and French jetton (NHER 41106) 520m south.

Archaeological work in 2004 and 2006 revealed undated ditches, pits and linear features and medieval pottery (NHER 40130) 410m south of the present development.

Undated features and medieval artefacts including a harness fitting (NHER 40132) were found to the south of the present development.

Undated features and medieval finds (NHER 40133) have been found in the area of the current excavation.

Fieldwalking, geophysical survey and excavation 520m south of the present development has recovered medieval pottery and metalwork (NHER 40136).

Post-Medieval

Fieldwalking and metal detecting in the area has produced a large number of post-medieval finds, reflecting intensive manuring of arable fields rather than evidence of settlement occupation.

The Norfolk Historic Landscape Characterisation classifies this area (HNF48789) as 18th- to 19th-century piecemeal enclosure.

Modern

The remains of a probable World War Two anti-aircraft battery (NHER 54410) are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Colney Lane, 500m north of the development site.

Undated

At least two linear banks and a ditch are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (NHER 54406) on land to the west of Colney Lane, 250m east of the present development.

In 2011 an evaluation 380m south-east of the development site revealed a large quarry pit (NHER 56758) and two undated ditches (NHER 56761 and 56762).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

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 eight 20m trenches be excavated, providing a 5% sample of the total area.

Machine excavation was carried out with a 13 ton 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.

Due to the absence of suitable deposits, environmental samples were not taken.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology *pro forma*. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The trenches were set out using a Leica GPS900, which provided benchmarks at each end of the trenches, from which levels were taken.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

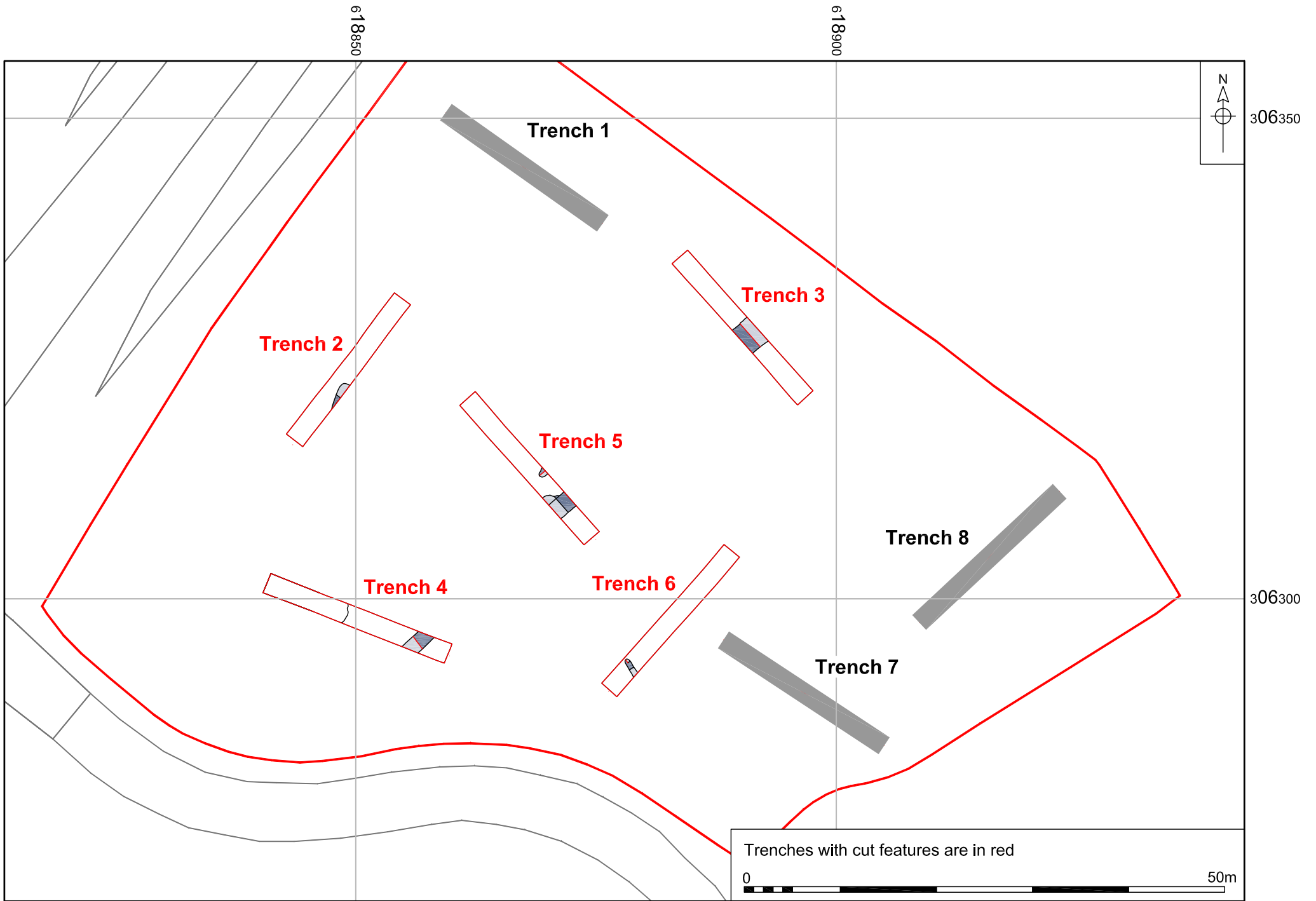


Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1



Fig. 2 (location)

Location

Orientation	North-west to south-east
North-west end	618859.380, 306350.639
South-east end	618875.702, 306339.066

Dimensions

Length	20.00m
Width	2.10m
Depth	0.60m

Levels

North-west top	29.665m OD
South-east top	29.837m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil, dark brown with moderate flint gravel, occasional ceramic building material (CBM) and charcoal	0.60m	0.00-0.30m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within Trench 1.

The absence of subsoil suggests less intensive arable use, while the great depth of topsoil may be due to landscaping when Roundhouse Way was constructed.

Trench 2



Figs 2 (location) and 3

Location

Orientation North-east to south-west

North-east end 618855.478, 306332.001

South-west end 618843.382, 306316.062

Dimensions

Length 18.54m

Width 2.10m

Depth 0.30m

Levels

North-east top 29.533m OD

South-west top 29.114m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil, dark brown with moderate flint gravel, occasional CBM and charcoal	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
13	Cut	Pit. Probably square in shape with almost vertical in sides. Not excavated due to the presence of asbestos within the feature.	--	0.30-?m
14	Deposit	Dark brown silty sand with frequent CBM fragments, concrete fragments, redeposited natural clay, asbestos fragments and occasional concrete fragments	--	0.30-?m

Discussion

Trench 2 contained one pit.

Pit [13] was modern in date, possibly associated with the site's former use as a contractor's compound

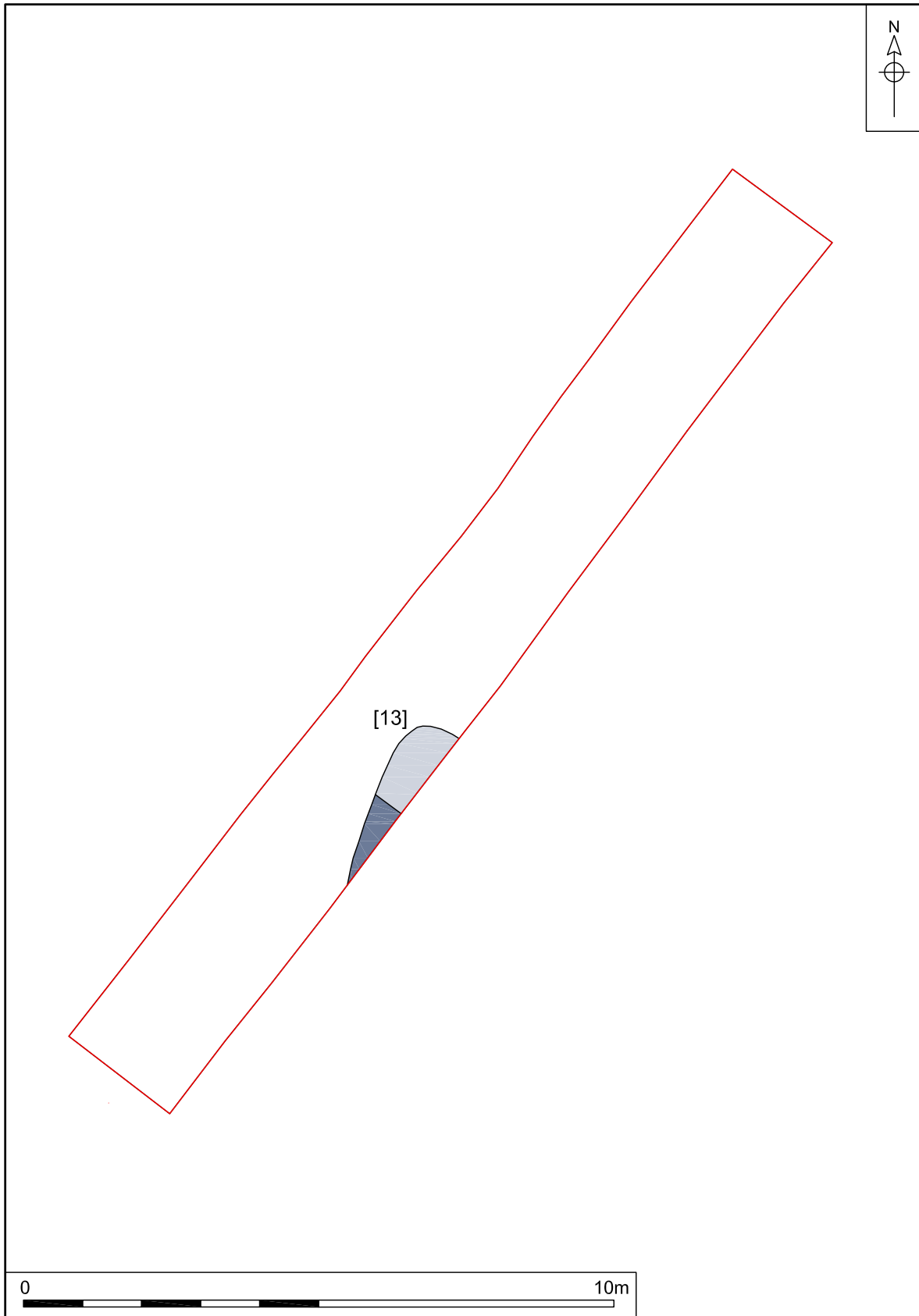


Figure 3. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:100

Trench 3



Figs 2 (location) and 4

Location

Orientation North-west to south-east

North-west end 618883.451, 306335.585

South-east end 618896.740, 306320.632

Dimensions

Length 19.60m

Width 2.10m

Depth 0.40-0.50m

Levels

North-west top 29.822m OD

South-east top 29.745m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional CBM, charcoal, modern building materials and wood	0.25m	0.00-0.25m
2	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid brown sand with moderate flint gravel. Only present east of ditch [9]	0.15m	0.25-0.40m
9	Cut	Ditch. Aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 3.6m wide and 0.45m deep with gently sloping sides, although the south-east side was slightly steeper. It had possibly been re-cut	0.45m	0.4-0.85m
10	Deposit	Fill of ditch [9]. Dark yellowish brown silty sand becoming lighter towards the edges. Moderate flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks	0.45m	0.4-0.85m

Discussion

Trench 3 contained a single ditch.

Ditch [9] contained a single abraded sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery and a fragment of 16th-century brick, suggesting a post-medieval date for the feature. The presence of subsoil [2] only to the south-east of the ditch suggests that that field was under a more intensive arable regime.

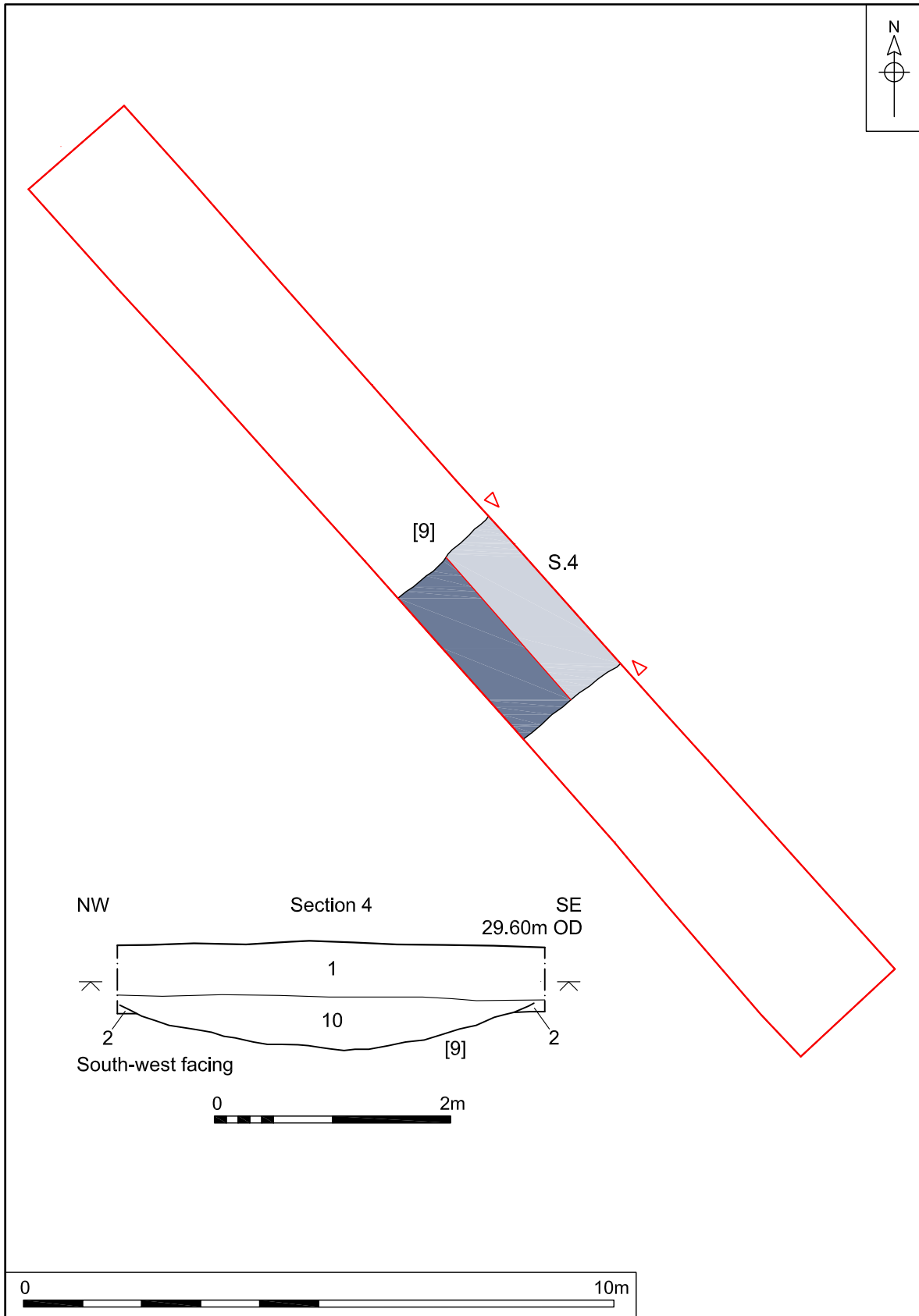


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:100 and 1:50

Trench 4



Figs 2 (location) and 5

Location

Orientation North-west to south-east

North-west end 618841.183, 306301.540

South-east end 618859.736, 306294.048

Dimensions

Length 20.22m

Width 2.10m

Depth 0.40m

Levels

North-west top 29.065m OD

South-east top 29.580m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional CBM, charcoal, modern building materials and wood	0.25m	0.00-0.25m
2	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid brown sand with moderate flint gravel, only present to the south-east of ditch [3]	0.15m	0.25-0.40m
3	Cut	Ditch. North-east to south-west aligned with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	0.30m	0.40-0.70m
4	Deposit	Ditch fill. Dark brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel and sparse charcoal	0.30m	0.40-0.70m

Discussion

Trench 4 contained a single feature – ditch [3].

Although ditch [3] was undated, it was probably the same feature as ditches [5] and [9], observed in Trenches 5 and 3 respectively. This ditch is considered to be post-medieval in date. The presence of subsoil [2] only to the south-east of the ditch suggests that that field was under a more intensive arable regime here.

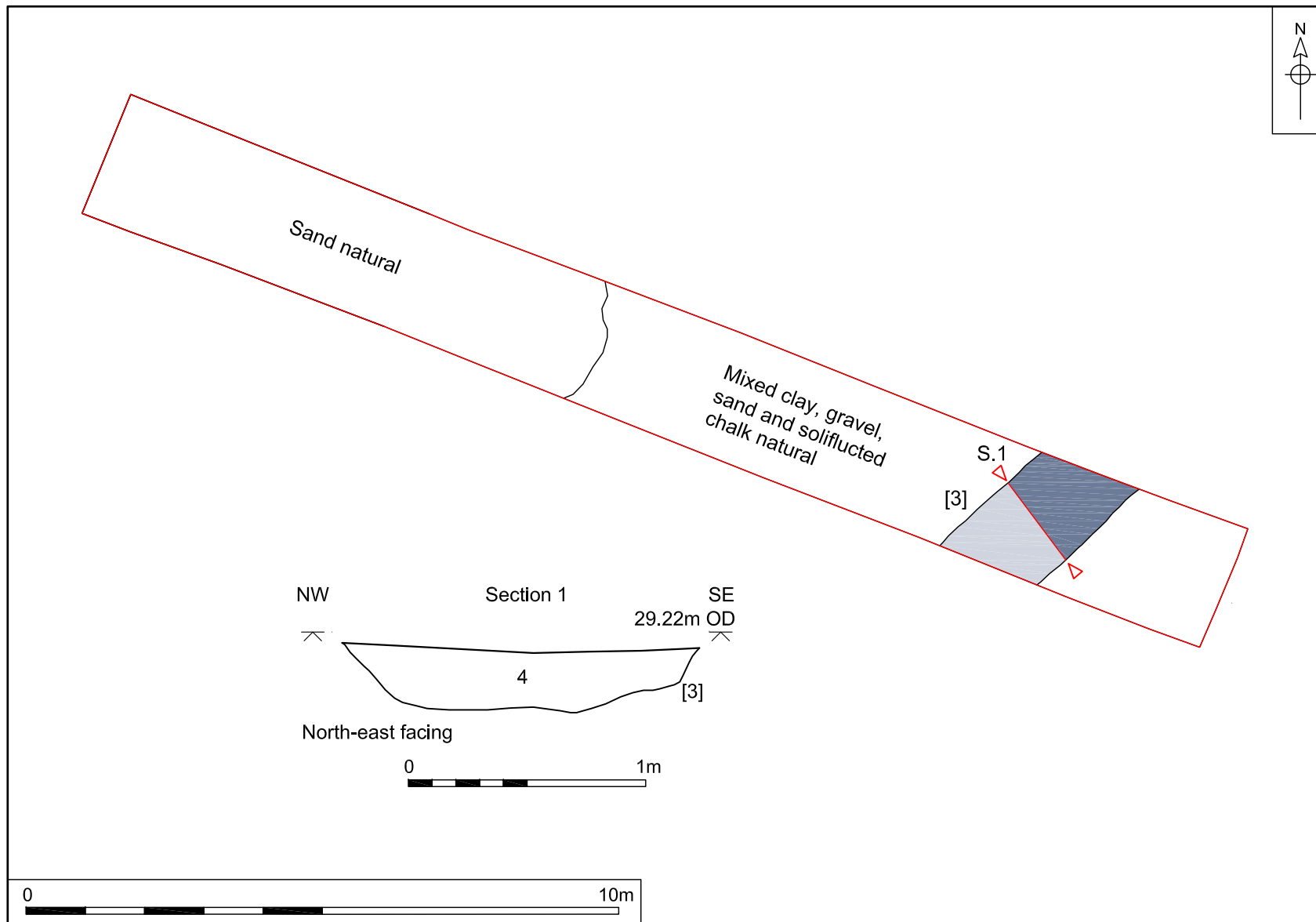


Figure 5. Trench 4, plan and section. Scale 1:100 and 1:25

Trench 5



Figs 2 (location) and 6

Location

Orientation	North-west to south-east
North-west end	618861.710, 306321.117
South-east end	618874.983, 306306.160

Dimensions

Length	19.45m
Width	2.10m
Depth	0.40m

Levels

North-west top	29.650m OD
South-east top	29.739m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional CBM, charcoal, modern building materials and wood	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
2	Deposit	Subsoil. Patchy mid brown sand with moderate flint gravel.	0.10m	0.30-0.40m
5	Cut	Ditch. Aligned south-west to north-east with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	0.44m	0.40-0.84m
6	Deposit	Ditch fill. Dark brown (but paler towards the sides) silty sand with moderate flint gravel and sparse charcoal.	0.44m	0.40-0.84m
7	Cut	Pit. Possibly oval in shape with gently sloping sides	0.20m	0.40-0.60m
8	Deposit	Pit fill. Dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and moderate amounts of charcoal	0.20m	0.40-0.60m

Discussion

Trench 5 contained a ditch and a pit.

Ditch [5] contained a struck prehistoric flint flake (probably residual) and a fragment of post-medieval brick, suggesting a post-medieval date. This ditch appears to be the same feature recorded as ditches [3] and [9] in Trenches 4 and 3 respectively.

Pit [5] continued beyond the edge of the trench. The feature is undated however it is similar to isolated prehistoric pits found in Norfolk, often with fills which exhibit evidence of burning.

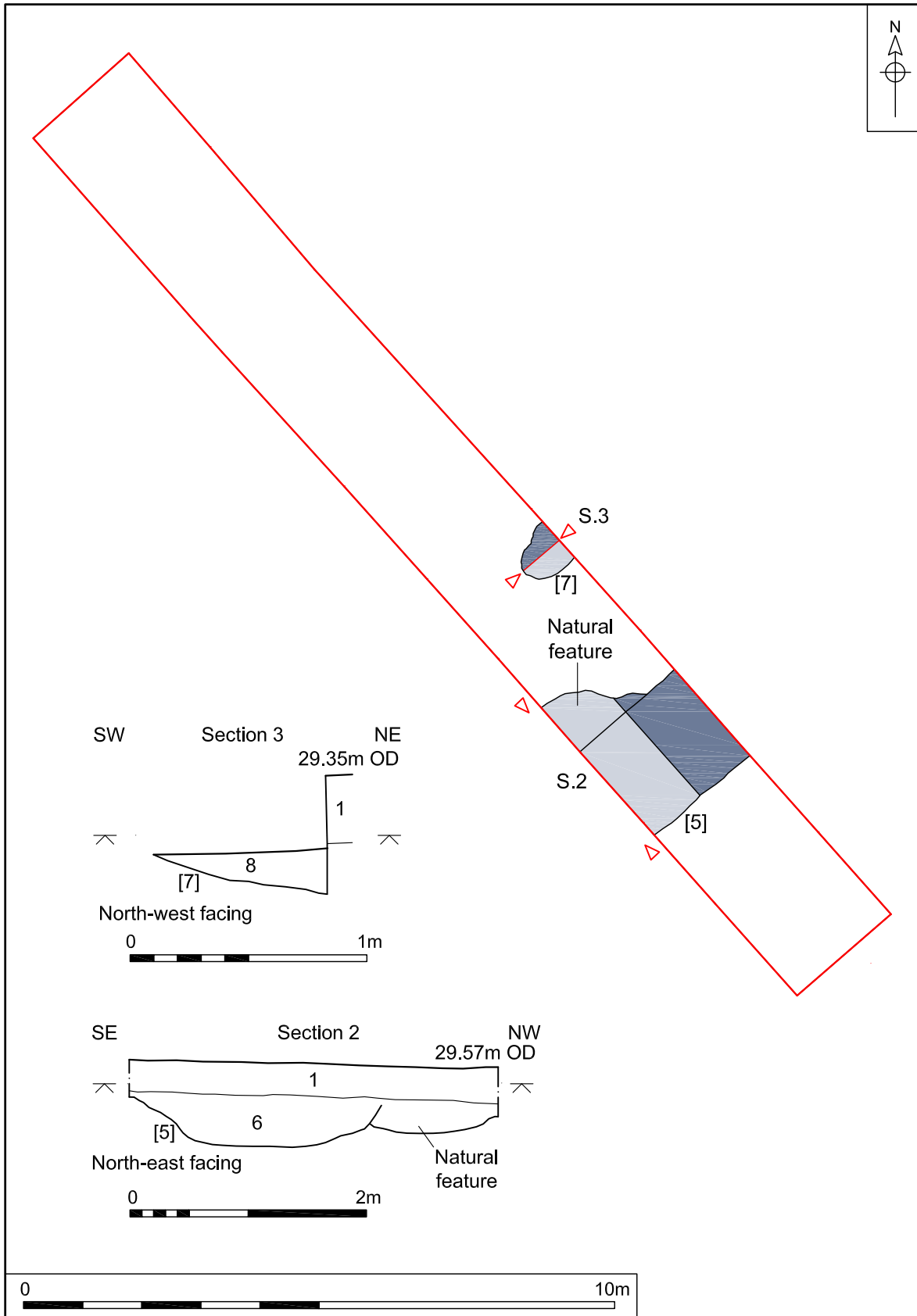


Figure 6. Trench 5, plan and sections. Scale 1:100, 1:50 and 1:25

Trench 6



Figs 2 (location) and 7

Location

Orientation North-east to south-west

North-east end 618889.647, 306305.287

South-west end 618876.301, 306290.358

Dimensions

Length 19.33m

Width 2.10m

Depth 0.55m

Levels

North-east top 29.660m OD

South-west top 29.711m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional CBM, charcoal, modern building materials and wood	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
2	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid brown sand with moderate flint gravel	0.15m	0.40-0.55m
11	Cut	Ditch. Aligned south-east to north-west with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Terminates at north-west end.	0.28m	0.55-0.83m
12	Deposit	Ditch fill. Mid brown sandy clay with occasional flint pebbles	0.28m	0.55-0.83m

Discussion

Trench 6 contained single ditch ([11]).

Narrow ditch [11] terminated within the trench. It was not possible to determine conclusively whether subsoil [2] sealed undated ditch [11] or not. However the ditch's relatively pale fill and small size suggests an early date for this feature.

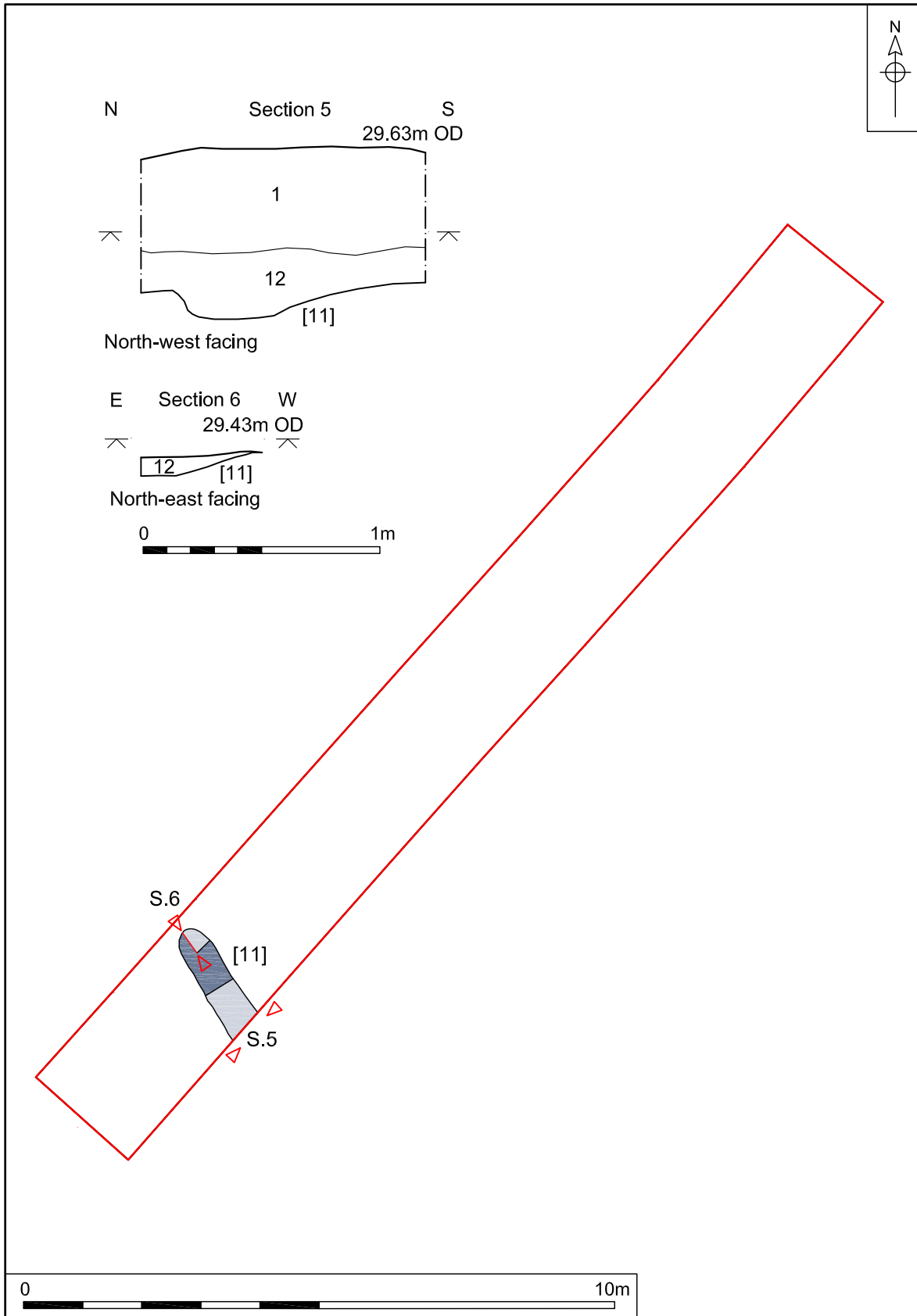


Figure 7. Trench 6, plan and sections. Scale 1:100 and 1:25

Trench 7



Fig. 2 (location)

Location

Orientation	North-west to south-east
North-west end	618888.259, 306295.721
South-east end	618904.972, 306284.703

Dimensions

Length	20.00m
Width	2.100m
Depth	0.60m


Levels

North-west top	29.797m OD
South-east top	29.835m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional CBM, charcoal, modern building materials and wood	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
2	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid brown sand with moderate flint gravel	0.20m	0.40-0.60m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within Trench 7.

Trench 8				
		Fig. 2 (location)		
		Location		
		Orientation	North-east to south-west	
		North-east end	618923.242, 306311.179	
		South-west end	618908.621, 306297.534	
		Dimensions		
		Length	20.00m	
		Width	2.10m	
		Depth	0.55m	
		Levels		
North-east top	29.636m OD			
South-west top	29.725m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional CBM, charcoal, modern building materials and wood	0.40m	0.00-0.35m
2	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid brown sand with moderate flint gravel	0.20m	0.35-0.55m
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present within Trench 8.				

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

by Rebecca Sillwood

The number of artefacts recovered during the evaluation was very low. The finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

A single piece of prehistoric pottery (2g) was recovered from ditch [9] (fill [10]) in Trench 3. The piece is a body sherd of possible Late Bronze Age date, with fine flint tempering. It was found along with a small piece of possible post-medieval brick and the same feature in Trench 5 (ditch [5]) contained a piece of brick of probable Tudor date (see below), and so the pottery may be residual in context.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

Two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 573g were recovered from the site.

A tiny fragment (1g) of possible post-medieval brick was collected from ditch [9] (fill [10]) in Trench 3.

A probable moulded brick of Tudor date (16th century) was found in ditch [5] (fill [6]). The Tudor brick is purple and broken at one end revealing a grey reduced fabric with flint, quartz and ferrous inclusions. The opposing end of the piece contains a V-shaped groove, which implies use as part of a door or window frame.

6.3 Flint

A single flint flake (3g) was recovered from ditch [5] (fill [6]).

The raw material is of good quality blue-black flint, with some cortex remaining at the bulb end of the flake. This is probably a secondary flake, created during the production of a flint tool. This stuck flint was recovered alongside post-medieval building material, and although reasonably sharp and crisp, is likely to be residual in this context.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation trenching produced evidence of few archaeological features; however these features were well preserved. Subsoil was present in part of the site.

The most significant feature is considered to be the south-west to north-east aligned ditch which appeared in Trenches 3, 4 and 5. This ditch was post-medieval in date and according to the Historic Landscape Characterisation project, would be the result of 18th- to 19th-century piecemeal enclosure.

To the south-east of this ditch, a layer of subsoil was in evidence, while to the north-west there was no subsoil present. This suggests that the field to the south-east of this boundary has been subject to more intensive arable use. However the surrounding field boundaries suggest that in the medieval period, the whole area was part of an open common field (see the classic reversed 'S'-shaped field boundary 110m north-west of the development site which has fossilised the classic shape of medieval openfield strips or selions).

There were two features that were recorded and are undated. A burnt pit in Trench 5 located in the centre of the site could perhaps be prehistoric in date but there are no other associated features or artefacts to confirm this. A small undated ditch in Trench 6 at the southern end of the site may be relatively early in date but it lay almost perpendicular to the post-medieval ditch that crosses the site, and the alignment suggests that it may also have been post-medieval.

A modern pit was recorded in Trench 2 on the western side of the site.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank David Whitmore and Harriet Bryant-Buck for their aid with the fieldwork and Sandrine Whitmore of the NPS Land Survey team for setting out the trenches.

The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

Bibliography and Sources

Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

SLR Consulting Limited September 2013 *Roundhouse Way, Cringleford, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 – Proposed Care Home – Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Work Issue 2* (SLR ref. 402. 02498.00011.16).

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 24.11.2013

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	All
2	Deposit			Subsoil	Post-medieval?	3-8
3	Cut	ditch		PM ditch	Post-medieval	4
4	Deposit		3	Single fill of ditch [3]	Post-medieval	4
5	Cut	ditch		PM ditch	Post-medieval	5
6	Deposit		5	Single fill of ditch [5]	Post-medieval	5
7	Cut	pit		Pit	Uncertain	5
8	Deposit		7	charcoal rich fill of pit [7]	Uncertain	5
9	Cut	ditch		PM ditch	Post-medieval	3
10	Deposit		9	Single fill of ditch [9]	Post-medieval	3
11	Cut	ditch		Ditch	Uncertain	6
12	Deposit		11	Single fill of ditch [11]	Uncertain	6
13	Cut	pit		Pit	Modern	2
14	Deposit		13	Modern backfill	Modern	2

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Post-medieval	Ditch	1
Modern	Pit	1
Uncertain	Pit	1
	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
6	Ceramic Building Material	1	572g	Post-medieval	Moulded Tudor brick frag; 61.7mm thick
6	Flint – Struck	1	3g	Prehistoric	Flake
10	Ceramic Building Material	1	1g	Post-medieval	Tiny fragment of possible brick
10	Pottery	1	2g	Late Bronze Age	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	1
Late Bronze Age	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	2

Appendix 3: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-164571

Project details

Project name	LAND AT ROUNDHOUSE WAY,CRINGLEFORD, NORWICH
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was conducted for SLR Consulting Ltd ahead of plans to construct a care home at Roundhouse Way, Cringleford. Although limited archaeological remains were encountered, a large post-medieval ditch was seen in three of the trenches. This boundary ditch served to separate part of the site in which subsoil was present from where it was absent, perhaps indicating different agricultural regimes. The only other features were undated (a pit and a ditch) and modern (a pit). The undated pit contained charcoal and may be prehistoric, the undated ditch may be early but shares an alignment with the post-medieval ditch mentioned above.
Project dates	Start: 06-11-2013 End: 08-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF132681 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORFOLK NORWICH NORWICH LAND AT ROUNDHOUSE WAY
 Study area 24000.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates 618870 306320 618870 00 00 N 306320 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology
 Project brief originator SLR Consulting Ltd
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology
 Project director/manager Nigel Page
 Project supervisor Steve Hickling
 Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant
 Name of sponsor/funding body SLR Consulting Ltd

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hickling, S.
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Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation



global environmental solutions

Roundhouse Way, Cringleford, Norwich, Norfolk NR4
Proposed Care Home

Written Scheme of Investigation for a
Programme of Archaeological Work

SLR Ref : 402.02498.00011.16

September 2013

Issue 2



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Drawing 1 Archaeological Context

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A NPS Archaeology staffing

Status of report Issue 2 (31st October 2013)

Author Gavin Kinsley BA, MIfA

Date 25th September 2013

Reviewed Laurence Hayes (SLR)

Date 25th September 2013

Comments Minor clarifications

Revisions 26th September 2013:

Reviewed Peter Leonard (SLR)

Date 30th September 2013

Comments Formatting

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Reviewed Richard Smith (Care UK)

Date 2nd October 2013

Comments None

Reviewed Ken Hamilton (Norfolk County Council)

Date 25th October 2013

Comments Queried sample size; Stages of work, methodology, publication venue and staffing

The SLR staff involved in the preparation of this report were:

Gavin Kinsley BA MIfA Associate Author

Laurence Hayes BA MIfA Associate Quality Assurance

Pete Leonard CWEM CEng CEnv Technical Director Client Liaison

Standards

SLR and NPS Archaeology are Registered Organisations with the IfA (the Institute for Archaeologists): an audited status which confirms that work is carried out to the highest standards of the profession. SLR operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001. SLR is a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers.

SUMMARY

SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) was commissioned by Care UK Limited (CUK) to provide this method statement for a programme of archaeological work in relation to future development of a new care home on a greenfield site next to Round House Way, Cringleford, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 (the Site). The development area occupies approximately 0.58ha centred on NGR 618870, 306320 (Figure 1).

The development will comprise an 80 bedroom residential care home split over 2 and 3 storeys with associated communal facilities, patio and landscaped gardens. A total of 30 car parking spaces and 14 cycle parking spaces.

This site has historically been used as farmland. More recently, the majority of the site has been used as a contractors' storage compound associated with residential development to the south of the site.

The Site immediately overlies Drift deposits of sand interbedded with Boulder Clay.

Although fieldwalking and metal-detecting have been carried out on the Site and adjacent areas, it has not been subject to systematic intrusive archaeological investigation. A linear cropmark lying within the Site is the only known feature capable of being specifically targeted by location in archaeological fieldwork.

The Site and surrounding area have produced flint artefacts, burnt flint, Roman coins, medieval and post-medieval metalwork, post-medieval pottery and building material.

Three planning conditions imposed on permission for the development (South Norfolk Council Ref 2013/0881/F) require a programme of archaeological work to be defined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prior to commencement of development. This document is a response to that requirement, and has been updated as Issue 2 in the light of comments made by the South Norfolk Council's Archaeological Planning Advisor.

The archaeological fieldwork is proposed in up to two stages:

- Stage 1: investigative trenching to identify any areas of the Site which are devoid of archaeological features and requiring no further archaeological work; and
- Potential Stage 2: if archaeological features are present, exposure by removal of overlying deposits, investigation and recording.

Following the fieldwork the results will be analysed and reported and an archive deposited with the nominated destination museum.

The three planning conditions (11A to 11C) will be signed off subject to approval of completed work, at the following stages in the programme:

- 11A (pre-commencement) on approval of this document;
- 11B (conduct of development works) on completion of the archaeological fieldwork;
- 11C (occupation of development) on completion of the assessment report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) was commissioned by Care UK Limited (CUK) to provide this method statement for a programme of archaeological work in relation to future development of a new care home on a greenfield site next to Round House Way, Cringleford, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 (the Site). The development area occupies approximately 0.58ha centred on NGR 618870, 306320 (Figure 1).



Figure 1
Site Location

1.2 The Development

Care UK is a leading independent provider of health and social care services, and currently provides care and support for over 6,000 people in over 100 nursing and care homes.

The development will comprise an 80 bedroom residential care home split over 2 and 3 storeys with associated communal facilities, patio and landscaped gardens. Pedestrian access will be gained from the main entrance which fronts Dragonfly Lane. Vehicular access to the proposed care home will be via a private access drive off a secondary access road which serves off the development spine road Dragonfly Lane.

A total of 30 car parking spaces will be provided. In addition, the proposal will offer 14 cycle parking spaces.

This site has historically been used as agricultural farmland. More recently, the majority of the site has been used as a contractor's storage compound associated with residential development to the south of the site.

It is anticipated that the development will cause ground disturbance effectively throughout its entire footprint.

1.3 Ground Conditions

According to local British Geological Survey (BGS) Sheet 161, Norwich, Solid & Drift Edition, 1:50,000 scale, the Site is directly underlain by drift deposits of the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation and Lowestoft Formation (Undifferentiated) primarily comprising glacial Sand and Gravel.

The superficial Sand and Gravel deposits are underlain by the Cretaceous period White Chalk Subgroup comprising Chalk with flints and discrete marl seams, nodular chalk, sponge-rich and flint seams throughout.

Recent assessment by SLR¹ including the drilling of eight windowless sampler boreholes found a localised thin Made Ground layer underlain by the above recorded geology.

Made Ground: comprised brown gravelly, very silty sand with rare rootlets to depths of between 0.40m and 0.45m bgl. Gravel comprised brick, chalk, concrete and flint.

Drift Deposits – Glacial Deposits: Present across the whole of the site and encountered from ground level to a maximum depth of 5.40m bgl within BH1. Where Made Ground was not present (BH1, BH3, BH4 and BH5) a poor quality topsoil was recorded from ground level to depths of between 0.30m and 0.45m bgl comprising brown, slightly gravelly silty fine to medium sand with rare rootlets. Topsoil and Made Ground were directly underlain by Glacial Deposits in all boreholes.

The Glacial Deposits were proven to be variable across the site, and comprised loose to medium dense locally slightly clayey, locally slightly gravelly, fine to medium sand interbedded with soft to firm or firm becoming stiff to very stiff, light brown mottled dark orange brown sandy, silty, gravelly clay (Boulder Clay). Gravels were fine to medium chalk and flint.

No Boulder Clay was identified within BH3 and BH4 where medium dense silty, gravelly, sand was proven to depths of between 2.80m and 3.60m bgl.

BGS indicates that the groundwater table is 20m below ground level, and no groundwater was encountered within the boreholes.

1.4 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological context is shown in Drawing 1 and in Figures 2 to 4.

The site has not been subject to systematic intrusive archaeological investigation, though fieldwalking and metal-detecting have been carried out within it and in adjacent areas in 2004 as part of general site investigation of the whole development area.

The Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record records the following heritage assets as lying wholly or partly within the Site, or adjacent to it.

1.4.1 Linear Cropmark on 1992 Air-Photograph (HER40133)

A linear cropmark is visible on an air-photograph, orientated south-west/north-east and crossing the centre of the Site. It is orthogonal; to the post-medieval field boundary pattern and may indicate a removed boundary, or a related feature² (Figure 4).

¹ SLR Consulting Limited June 2013: *Round House Way, Cringleford, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 Site Investigation, Land Quality Risk Assessment & Outline Geotechnical Assessment* (SLR Ref: 402-02498-00011-016).

1.4.2 Fieldwalking in 2004

Fieldwalking³ identified the following main categories of artefact within the Site and immediately adjacent areas:

- A scatter of prehistoric worked and burnt flint including a small quantity of worked flakes, a retouched blade and a blade from within the Site (Figure 2);
- Small quantities of late medieval pottery within the Site (Figure 3); and
- A slight cluster of post medieval pottery in the eastern part of the Site and beyond (Figure 3).

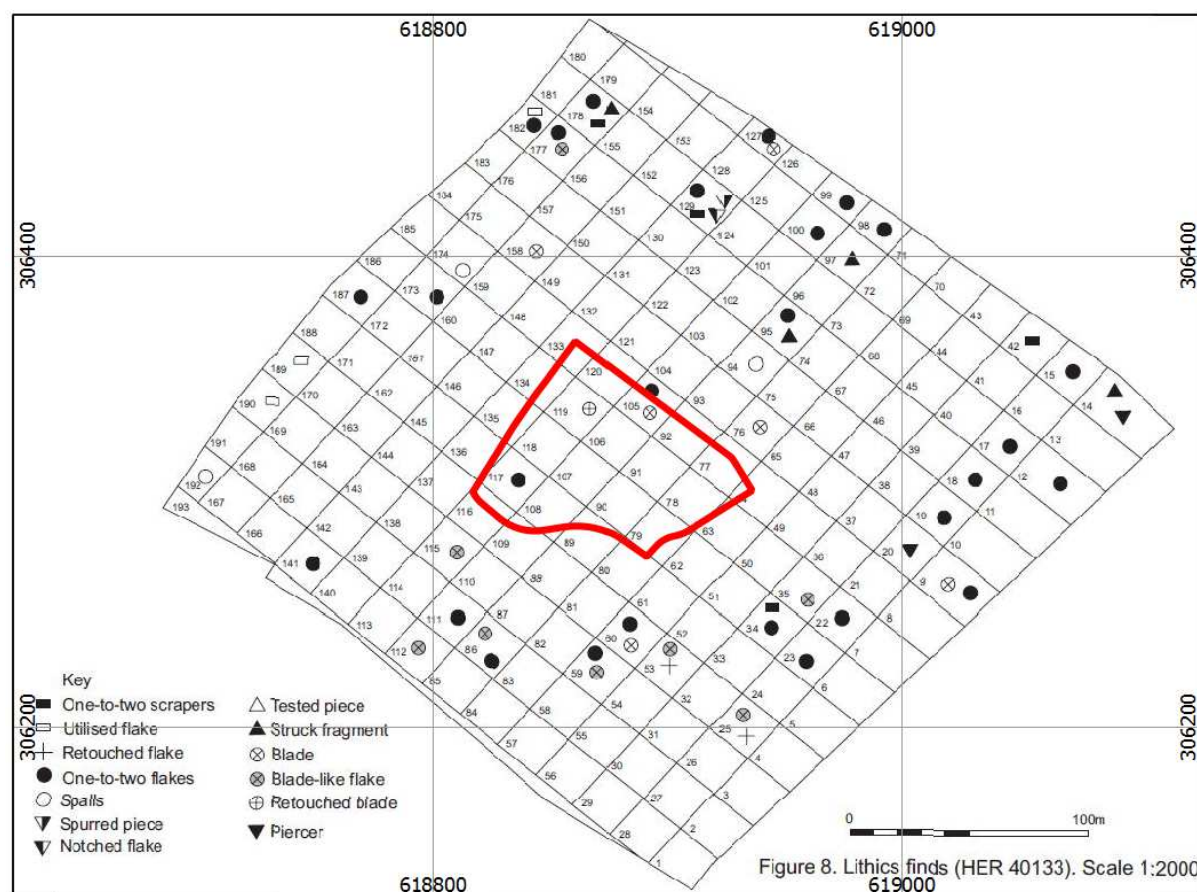


Figure 2
Lithics Distribution from Fieldwalking

During metal-detecting a gilded medieval horse harness pendant (HER34879) and a late-medieval or early post-medieval late bronze clip (HER34878) have been found 50m and more north-west of the Site. A Roman coin, middle-Saxon disc-brooch and medieval strap-end have been found 10m or more to the south-east of the Site.

² Ordnance Survey 1992: air-photograph National Monuments Record reference OS/92344 245-6 12-JUN-1992 (NMR).

³ Ames, J., 2004: *An Archaeological Evaluation by Field Survey at Land North of Newmarket Road, Cringleford, Norfolk* (NPSA Report No. 941.); Gurney, D & Penn, K. 2005: 'Excavations and Surveys in Norfolk in 2004', *Norfolk Archaeology XLIV, part IV*, pp 751-763. p 753.

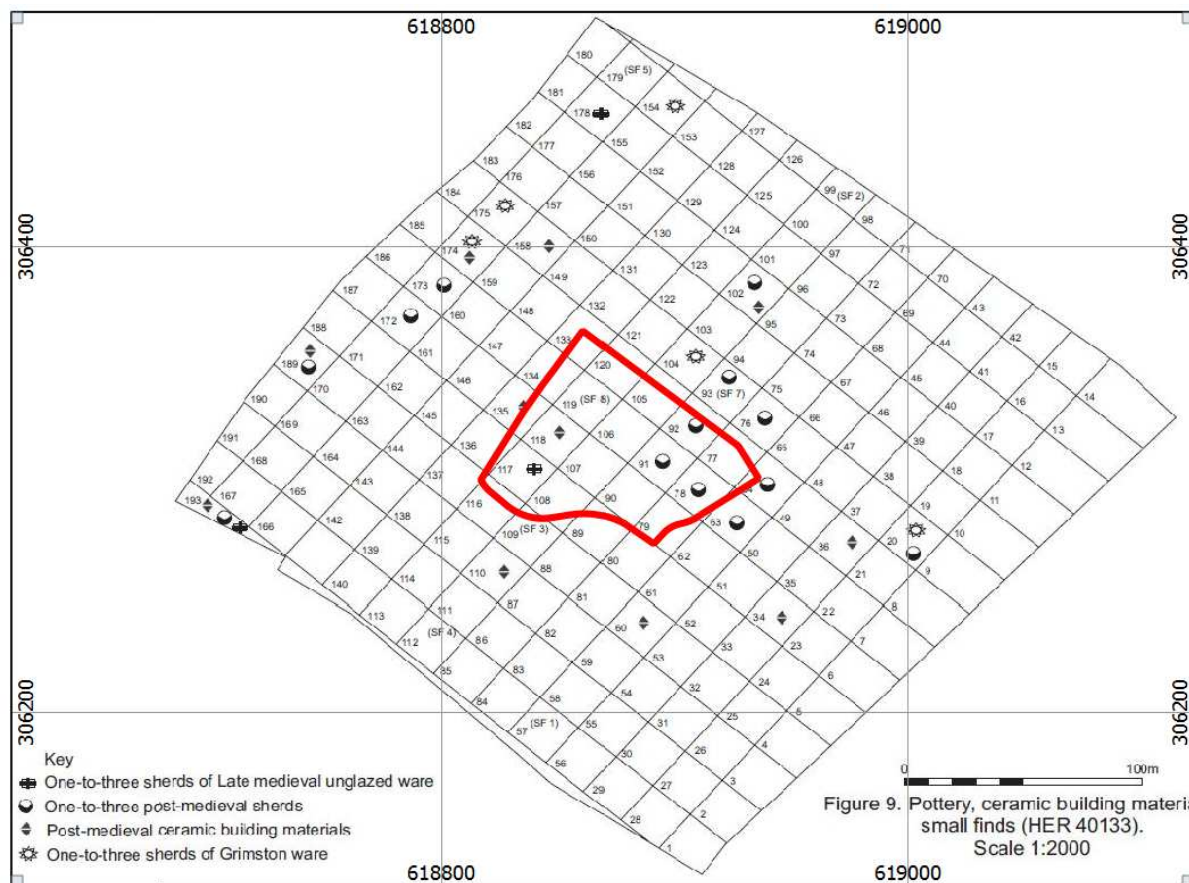


Figure 3
Medieval and Later Pottery and CBM Distribution from Fieldwalking

1.4.3 February-April 2004. Geophysical Survey Areas C-F

A topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey identified no obvious trends which might suggest former activity foci within or adjacent to the Site. A sample magnetometer survey covering part of the south-west corner of the Site, and others in the vicinity, revealed only a few small anomalies, interpreted as possible pits. With hindsight, the 1992 cropmark is also visible as a very faint anomaly⁴. The features are shown in Figure 4.

1.4.4 Strip, Map and Sample Operation in 2004

In October-November 2004, a strip, map and sample operation was carried out on the line of what is now Roundhouse Way, which passed adjacent to the Site on its north-west side⁵. No features of archaeological significance were recorded, though small quantities of worked flint and post-medieval pottery were found in the topsoil.

⁴ Northamptonshire Archaeology, 2004. *A Geophysical Survey on Land at Hart's Lane, Cringleford, near Norwich, Norfolk, February to April 2004.*

⁵ Hobbs, B.P., 2005: *An Archaeological Strip, Map and Record of Land Traversed by Cringleford Link Road, Cringleford, Norfolk*, (Norfolk Archaeological Unit Report No. 1030).

1.4.5 Significant Finds in the Wider Area

These include many isolated finds and finds scatters of all periods, most notably the sites of a post-medieval windmill (HER1555) and drainage 'windmill' (HER35699, presumably a windpump), a medieval and post-medieval manor house site (HER15914), and a Roman cremation (HER9364) 700m and further to the east and south-east, and a possible Bronze Age round barrow (HER9395) 600m to the south-west.

1.4.6 Archaeological Potential: Conclusion

The above finds indicate activity in the vicinity of the site from prehistoric times through to the post-medieval period, but no features of certain archaeological significance have been discovered within or very close to the Site. The linear cropmark which passes through it is of uncertain significance though a field boundary or related feature is suspected. It is however, the only feature which can be specifically targeted by trenching.

The nature of the known finds suggests that any archaeological remains which may lie within the Site are likely to be of local significance. Any such remains would have the potential to provide evidence for the past environment and human activity within the Site, from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

1.5 Planning Conditions and Consultation

Three planning conditions relating to archaeology have been imposed on the scheme⁶, as follows.

11A) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological works has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include:

- 1. An assessment of the significance of heritage assets present*
- 2. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 3. The programme for post investigation assessment of recovered material*
- 4. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 5. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 7. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

11B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A).

11C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

⁶ South Norfolk Council 6th August 2013: *Planning Approval Notice 2013/0881/F*.

In consultation during the preparation of this document, the archaeological planning advisor (APA): Norfolk County Council's Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning), Mr. Ken Hamilton, expressed the view that, while not a requirement, it might be helpful to include an initial stage of sample site investigation to identify areas which might be excluded from any requirement for more intensive investigation. In this WSI, the initial stage has been termed Stage 1, and subsequent mitigation excavation (which may be required subject to the results of Stage 1) termed Stage 2. If Stage 2 is required the methodology will be set out in an updated version of this WSI, and approval obtained from the APA prior to commencement.

This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) referred to in the Conditions. Items 1-7 in Condition A are addressed in the WSI as follows:

Table 1-1
Condition 11A Items 1-7 and Compliance in this Document

2.0	Condition 11A		4.0	WSI Section	5.0	Description
3.0	Item Number					
6.0	1		7.0	1.4	8.0	Assessment of significance
9.0	2		10.0	2, 3	11.0	Fieldwork programme and methodology
12.0	3		13.0	2	14.0	Post-fieldwork programme
15.0	4		16.0	4	17.0	Provision for analysis and recording
18.0	5		19.0	4	20.0	Provision for dissemination of results
21.0	6		22.0	4	23.0	Provision for deposition of archive
24.0	7		25.0	2.5 and Appendix A	26.0	Staffing

27.0 GENERAL APPROACH TO FIELDWORK AND REPORTING

27.1 Standards

All work on the project will be carried out in accordance with the following guidance:

- Archaeological Archives Forum 2007 (revised 2011): Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation;
- English Heritage 2011: Environmental Archaeology – A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to post-Excavation (Second Edition);
- Gurney, D., et al., 2003: Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper No 14);
- IfA 2008: Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research Of Archaeological Materials;
- IfA, 2008: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation;
- IfA, 2009: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation;
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995: Towards An Accessible Archive; and
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (Archaeology Section) 1990: Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage.

27.2 Report Circulation

Approved versions of all reports will be circulated to:

- The Client;
- The APA (2 hard copies plus a digital copy in PDF format on a CD);
- The Local Planning Authority
- The English Heritage Regional Science Advisor;
- SLR Consulting Limited; and
- NPS Archaeology.

27.3 The Site and Constraints to Survey

The Site is occupied by areas of topsoil and tipped materials.

The only proposed investigation method on the Site is trenching. This is expected to prove effective in locating and characterising archaeological features. Due to the former land use, generally all features immediately beneath the topsoil are likely to have been eroded by ploughing, and the topsoil removal and exposure of the surface at which features should be revealed is therefore expected to be a straightforward process.

27.4 Aims and Objectives

27.4.1 Aims

- to identify, investigate, understand, record, and report the extent, nature and significance of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site;

27.4.2 Objectives

- to identify parts of the Site which are devoid of archaeological features and to record the sample areas which have been investigated;

- in any other areas:
 - to monitor all surface stripping and identify any archaeological features present;
 - to record an outline plan of any archaeological features present; and
 - to clean, excavate and record a sufficient sample of any features present to place on record and understand the nature, sequence, date and significance of the archaeological remains present within the Site.

27.4.3 Fieldwork Report and Archive Stages

A provisional programme of fieldwork of up to two stages is proposed, as set out in Table 2-1 and Figure 4:

- Stage 1: investigative trenching of approximately 5% of the site area in order to identify, define and agree any areas requiring further archaeological work; and
- Potential Stage 2: stripping of topsoil and made ground in the defined areas followed by investigation and recording.

Development may proceed in other areas if required.

The programme is subject to variation depending upon results.

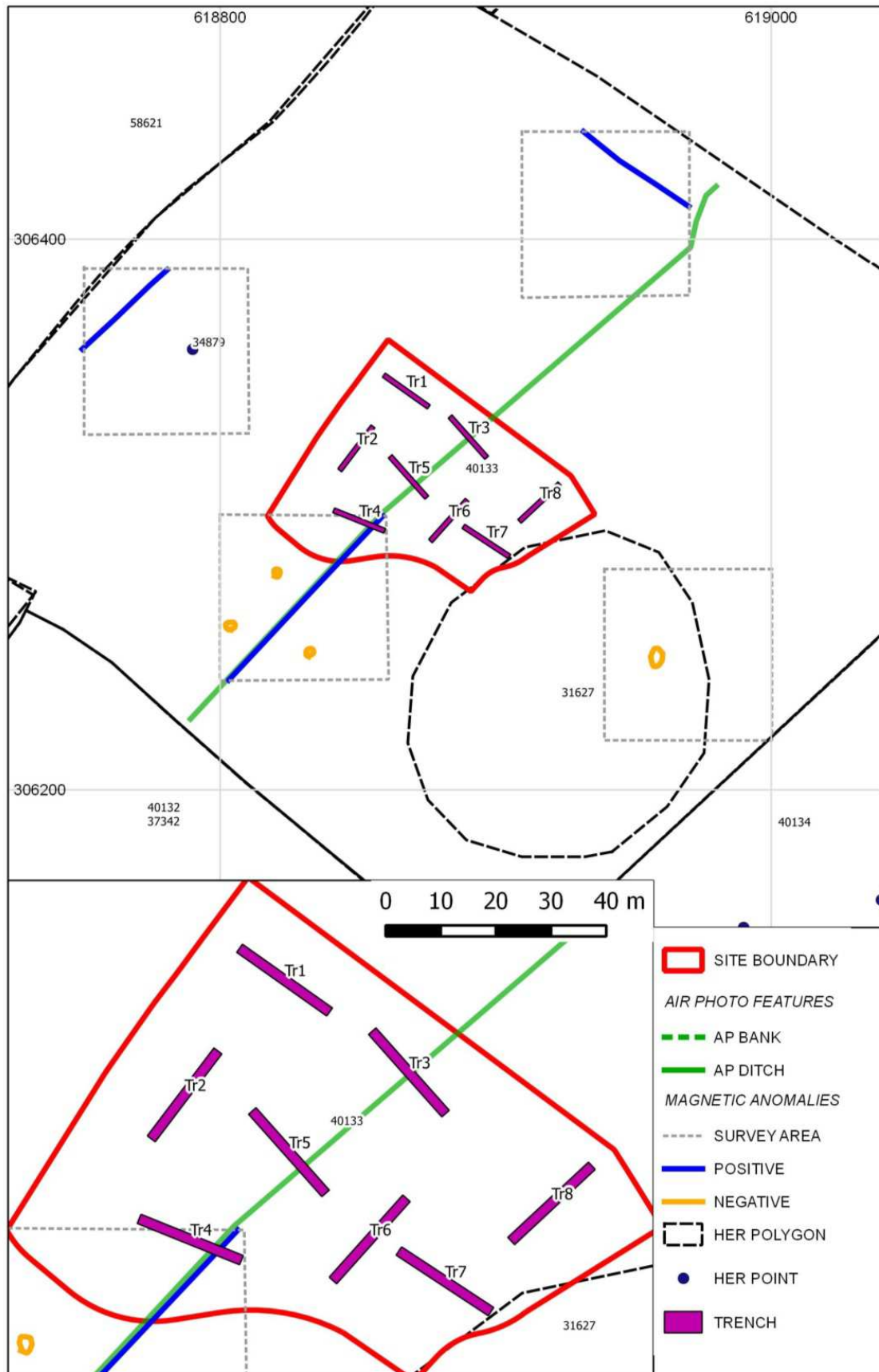


Table 27-1
Planning Conditions, Programme Stages, Methodology and Provisional Timetable

28.0	Planning condition sign-off	29.0	Archaeological Programme Stage	30.0	Methodology to be employed	31.0	Provisional date
			WSI		Prepare this document Consult museum Commence OASIS record Obtain HER number		October 3rd
A			APA approval of WSI				November 1st
			Fieldwork Stage 1		Trenches will be excavated as set out in Figure 4. Each trench will measure 20x1.8m in plan. A minimum of four man-days on site allocated for fieldwork, to be increased if need arises. Identify, define and agree any areas requiring further archaeological work		November 7th
					The APA will be informed of the results of the trenching through a site meeting or by telephone / email as required		
	Development may commence outside defined areas of further archaeological work		Potential Fieldwork Stage 2		Strip map and sample defined areas containing archaeological features		November 13th
			Summary Report				December 20th
B			Completion of fieldwork and APA approval				December 20th
			Assessment Report				May 2014
C			APA approval				June 2014
			Full Archive Report				November 2014
			APA approval				December 2014
			Archive Deposition				December 2014
			Publication		Note / report as appropriate		To be agreed with Journal

31.1 Monitoring and Key Organisations and Personnel

The APA will be kept informed of the project timetable, and will be invited to visit site at any time during the fieldwork and discuss the results with SLR, so that the implications for mitigation can be resolved at an early date.

The archaeological planning advisor (APA) is

Ken Hamilton
 Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning)

Norfolk County Council
County Hall
Martineau Lane
Norwich
Norfolk
NR1 2DH
Tel: 01362 869275

The archaeological consultant is

Gavin Kinsley (Associate Archaeologist)
SLR Consulting
Aspect House, Aspect Business Park
Bennerley Road
Nottingham NG6 8WR
Tel: 0115 964 7280 / 07796 050 308

It is currently intended that the fieldwork and most of the archaeology reporting will be provided by NPS Archaeology (NPSA):

Jayne Bown (Archaeology Manager)
The Project Officer will be selected from the list in Appendix A
NPSA Archaeology (NPS Property Consultants Limited)
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY
01603 756160 / 07788 567608
Jayne.Bown@NPS.CO.UK

The proposed destination museum is (subject to confirmation):

Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Shirehall
Market Avenue
Norwich
NR1 3JQ
01603 493625

Contact with the museum will be made by NPSA prior to commencement of fieldwork in order to confirm the deposition arrangements. If the proposed museum refuses to accept the deposition, the archaeological contractor will contact the archaeological consultant immediately.

The OASIS record for the project will be updated along with the archive.

31.2 Health and Safety

SLR and any sub-contractors they may use will operate in accordance with the health and safety procedures as set out in:

- The Health and Safety Work Act (1974) and related legislation;
- Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers 2010. Manual of Health and Safety for Archaeological Fieldwork; and

- The Council for British Archaeology (1989). Handbook No. 6, Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork.

No hazardous contaminants with potential to injure human health are known within the Site. Should unexpected contaminants be found during the fieldwork, measures will be identified and approved by the APA should they require adaptation of the agreed methodology.

SLR will prepare a site-specific site health and safety plan and SLR and NPSA will provide site-specific risk assessments to be read and acknowledged by all staff on site. All necessary protective clothing and equipment will be used.

A First-Aid kit and Accident Book will be kept on site by NPSA at all times.

32.0 DETAILED METHODOLOGY: FIELDWORK STAGES

32.1 Topsoil / Made Ground Removal

Deposits will be excavated under archaeological control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the top of archaeological remains or undisturbed natural deposits, whichever is the higher. Great care will be exercised to identify any buried soils or other archaeological deposits which might lie over the subsoil.

The archaeologist will identify any potential archaeological features present. Where necessary and such potential features will be investigated to establish their significance by hand-cleaning.

Excavation to approximately 0.4m below surface is expected to be adequate to expose the correct level at which archaeological features will be visible.

32.2 Overall Site Plan(s)

A plan or plans of trenches, areas of stripping and monitoring, and overall plans of archaeological features will be made using EDM or GPS including National Grid co-ordinates and spot-heights AOD.

The plan(s) will show the boundary of each episode of monitoring / stripping and include an Area number and the date of the work, and the outline of all archaeological features present. Stratigraphic relationships where visible on the surface will also be shown.

The plan(s) will include a digital version suitable for emailing and will be kept up-to-date so that it can be used as a basis for progress tracking and identifying and specifying the scope of any further excavation required.

32.3 Excavation and Recording of Archaeological Features

Options for excavation methods include:

- Hand-excavation in stratigraphic units;
- Hand-excavation in defined levels; and
- Machine-excavation under archaeological control.

Option 3 will only be exercised with prior agreement of the APA.

The features or parts of features to be excavated will be recorded before, during and after excavation in text in proformas, and hand-drawn drawings, plus suitably scaled detailed plans and sections (at 1:20 and 1:10 as appropriate).

Photographs to complement the written and drawn records will be taken in monochrome film and colour high-resolution digital film format, including photographic scales where appropriate. Photographs will be catalogued indicating the date and subject.

32.4 Environmental Samples

Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected in accordance with the project aims and objectives, if suitable deposits are encountered. The scope and methodology of sampling will be identified in detail when the nature, sequence and chronology of features present has been understood as far as possible through sample-

excavation. Provisionally, suitable deposits are likely to exclude those from undateable and unphased features and disturbed deposits, and to include discrete visible charred material (including fuel deposits) any surviving bone, buried land surfaces, potential in-situ pollen or other microfossil assemblages, and a sample of other contexts including a selection of those with no visible potential. The sampling will establish as far as possible the environmental development within and around the Site, the economic basis of each development phase on the Site, and of any spatial zoning within the Site.

Standard 80 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists where appropriate. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow English Heritage⁷. Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

Palaeoenvironmental samples will be stored in sealable and robust containers.

32.5 Scientific Dating

Suitable deposits will be sampled for scientific dating, under the guidance of a suitably-qualified specialist. These are most likely to be:

- Radiocarbon;
- Luminescence; and
- Archaeomagnetic dating.

32.6 Finds

32.6.1 Recording and Storage

Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, as outlined in UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation) guidelines. Where appropriate the 3D co-ordinates of individual objects will be recorded. Work will be in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Guidelines⁸.

32.6.2 Treasure

All finds constituting Treasure will be treated in compliance with *The Treasure Act 1996* (and as amended by the *Treasure Designation Order 2002 No 2666*). This Act replaced the common law of treasure trove in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, which was previously the only legal protection afforded to antiquities. Under the law of treasure trove, finds of gold or silver had to be reported to the coroner and could be declared treasure trove and the property of the Crown if they had been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and their owner, or heirs were unknown. The 1996 Act removed the need to establish that objects were hidden with the intention of being recovered, except in a very few cases; it sets out the precious metal content required for a find to qualify as treasure; and it extends the definition of treasure to include other objects found in archaeological association with finds of treasure. Six categories of object are now classed as treasure:

⁷ English Heritage 2011: *Environmental Archaeology – A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to post-Excavation (Second Edition)*.

⁸ Institute for Archaeologists 2008: *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research Of Archaeological Materials*.

- Any object other than a coin which is at least 10% silver or gold by weight and more than 300 years old.
- Any coins that are at least 10% silver or gold by weight and come from a single find, provided the find contains at least two coins with a gold or silver content of at least 10%. The coins must be at least 300 years old at the time of discovery. Where finds consist of coins that are less than 10% gold or silver by weight, there must be at least 10 coins in the find and they must be at least 300 years old at the time of discovery for the find to be considered treasure.
- Any object, of whatever, composition, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- Any object (other than a coin), any part of which is base metal, which, when found is one of at least two base metal objects in the same find which are of prehistoric date;
- Any object, (other than a coin) which is of prehistoric date, and any part of which is gold or silver.
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove but does not fall within the specific categories given above.

The Act also introduces a Code of Practice for the voluntary recording of archaeological finds.

32.6.3 Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during site works these will be left undisturbed until the coroner has been alerted and the APA has been informed. If these remains are ancient and excavation is deemed necessary then an exhumation licence will be applied for from the Ministry of Justice. The remains will then be archaeologically excavated and recorded according to the guidance set out in J McKinley and C Roberts, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains IfA technical paper 13, 1993. Storage, analysis and reburial will be undertaken as appropriate.

The requirement for excavation of features and deposits which may be exposed in the trenching cannot at present be fully defined. This excavation and attendant reporting, etc., will be undertaken as far as is required to satisfy the aims and objectives of the WSI, and will be carried out as directed by SLR and by agreement with the APA.

33.0 DETAILED METHODOLOGY: POST-FIELDWORK STAGES

33.1 Summary Report

Within two weeks of completion of the fieldwork, a summary report will be completed, outlining the results of the fieldwork, their significance in relation to the project aims, and any comments on further work required to complete the project. Authorship will be clearly identified in the report. The report will contain:

- mapping of locations of all fieldwork showing the type of archaeological work carried out;
- a written summary of the deposits, and any features and finds present.
- a preliminary synthesis and appraisal based on the available information, of the results of the fieldwork and an assessment of their significance.

33.2 Archive of Field Records and Finds

During and on completion of fieldwork, the field-records which have been produced will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a complete, coherent and consistent archive. If remains are of sufficient complexity to merit it, a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared.

A basic quantification of the finds by context and material will be drawn up.

33.3 Assessment Report

Finds and samples will be sent to the appropriate specialists along with relevant documentation.

There will then be an iterative process of assessment of the excavation record and the finds samples and any scientific dating.

An Assessment Report will be completed, consisting potentially of the following elements:

- a non-technical summary of the report;
- authorship and acknowledgements; project and planning background;
- a description of the archaeological setting of the site;
- a description of the topography and geology of the investigation area;
- a description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results;
- a text describing the findings of the investigation;
- plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed including spot-heights sufficient to define the general excavated surface and existing surface levels. if a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced;
- drawn sections of the archaeological features and scaled photographs with written descriptions of sample sections representing the general stratigraphic sequence;
- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape, referring to the aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey;
- specialist assessments on the finds, samples and scientific dating from the site;
- appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features; and
- a provisional consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, and regional terms;

- recommendations for any further proportionate analysis required;
- Updated Project Design consisting of:
 - a synopsis and timetable for the Full Archive Report and Archive; and
 - provisional proposals for publication (subject to the results of the recommended further analysis).

A draft will be sent to the client and to the APA for comment and review prior to formal submission.

33.4 Full Archive Report

The results of any further analysis will be incorporated in a final Full Archive Report. The range of contents of the Full Archive Report are likely to be similar to the Assessment Report but will additionally include the further analyses and any related updates or amendments to the other sections of the Report. Provisional sections will be finalised.

Authorship will be clearly defined in the report.

A draft will be sent to the client and to the APA for comment and review prior to formal submission.

33.5 Full Archive

NPSA will complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>.

The project archive will be deposited in the destination museum and is expected to potentially include:

- Summary Report, Assessment Report and Full Archive Report;
- relevant non-archaeological reports such as geotechnical investigations;
- reference to publication arrangements and OASIS record;
- field records;
- stratigraphic matrices;
- artefacts, ecofacts/samples; and
- any other documentation that relates to the archaeological works.

The archives will be prepared according to the methodology set out in MAP2⁹.

SLR in conjunction with the archaeological regulator will jointly endeavour to persuade the legal owner of the artefacts to transfer ownership to a relevant repository.

The archive will comply with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (Archaeology Section) Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (1990) the Society of Museum Archaeologists Towards An Accessible Archive (1995) and to the reasonable requirements of the recipient Museum or approved repository.

In accordance with Section 4 of *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* Archaeological Archives Forum 2007 (revised 2011) a rigorous process of selection and discard will be followed so that only those elements that are considered of significance for potential future study will be retained. Bulk items such as ceramic building materials, stonework, large quantities of undiagnostic pottery, and material

⁹ English Heritage 1991: *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2).

that is difficult and costly to conserve such as worked wood, may be selected for discard once appropriate recording and analysis has been undertaken, on site or in the laboratory post-excavation.

The archive will be deposited within twelve months of the completion of the site works.

The archive will be prepared according to the guidance stated in Section 2.1. Temporary storage pending deposition will be with SLR Consulting or their sub-contractor for a period of up to five years after which responsibility for its maintenance will cease; if by this time no repository has accepted to take the material, then it will be returned to the client or some alternative option applied.

33.6 Publication

A report will be offered for appropriate archaeological publication, the location of which is yet to be determined. Details will be specified in the Assessment Report, and updated in the Full Archive Report.

33.7 Report Deposition

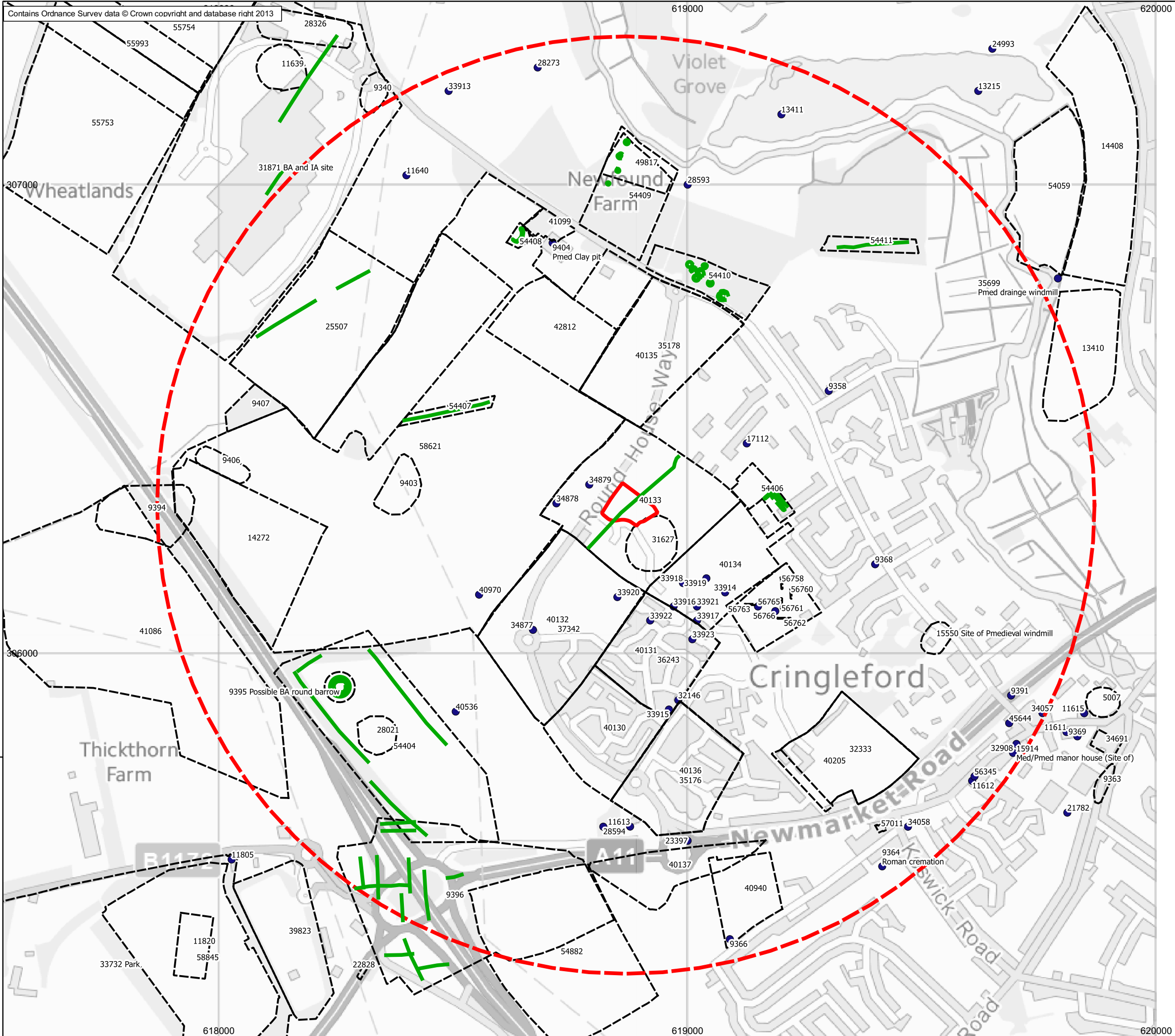
Copies of the final report will be supplied through SLR Consulting to: the client; the APA; and the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record.

34.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of Care UK Limited; no warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.



NOTES

LEGEND



SITE BOUNDARY



STUDY AREA

AIR PHOTOGRAPH FEATURES



BANK

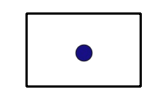


DITCH

HER FEATURES



HER POLYGON



POINT

307000

306000



CRINGLEFORD
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
DRAWING 1

Scale 1:8,003 @A3 Date SEPTEMBER 2013

NPS Archaeology Staffing

The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will be responsible for the day to day running of the fieldwork and reporting. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The (Senior) Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological excavation and post-excavation analysis.

Other members of staff involved in the project will be Project Assistants (experienced field archaeologists) and a Finds Officer. Project Assistants will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.

NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Project Management

Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown BA, MIfA
Project Manager	Nigel Page BA, AlfA

Project Staff

Project Officer	To be nominated from the list below
Finds Officer	Becky Sillwood AlfA
Project Assistants	To be nominated

NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service.

The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

Specialist staff used by NPS Archaeology: (CVs on request)

Specialist	Research Field
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates BA, MIfA	Worked Flint
Sarah Percival BA, MIfA	Prehistoric and Saxon Pottery, briquetage
Fran Green BSc, PhD	Palaeo-environmental

Julie Curl, MIfA	Faunal Remains
Sue Anderson MIfA	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Jane Cowgill	Iron-working
Roger Doonan	Non-Ferrous Metalworking
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
Andrew Peachey MIfA	Roman Pottery, Fired Clay
Richard Macphail PhD	Micromorphology
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass

Key staff CVs

Project Manager: Nigel Page BA, AlfA

Nigel joined NPS Archaeology in 2008 after spending 21 years working for the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. Initially he was with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust before moving to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo, where he was a Project Manager for 10 years before becoming Head of Field Services.

Nigel's work has been mainly within commercial archaeology and he has extensive experience of carrying out surveys and excavations as a part of the construction process. He is currently managing large-scale excavations in Norfolk and West Wales as well as many other projects across England.

As a member of the Senior Management Team he also has a role in the strategic management of the organisation as well as the operational management of our field staff.

Project Officers

Senior Project Officer: David Adams BA, MIfA

David has been employed full-time as an archaeologist since 1987, much of which has been spent with NPS Archaeology. He is a very experienced archaeologist who has worked extensively in the Eastern region of England as well as further afield. David directs fieldwork on some of the organisation's most prestigious projects and has had some significant publications. He is currently preparing a publication in the East Anglian Archaeology series on the early development of Norwich, and a paper on an Upper Palaeolithic site for The Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.

David has a particular interest in the richness of Norwich's archaeological heritage and in studying its past. He has managed several large-scale projects within the historic core of

the city, adding new insight to our understanding of the development of one of the most important Late Saxon and Medieval towns in England.

He has worked for a wide range of archaeological organisations, including national bodies such as CADW, English Heritage, AFAN (France), and The Department of Public Works (Ireland). He has also been involved with academic research projects run by Nottingham University (Bulgaria) and The University of East Anglia (St Vincenzo, Italy). To this extensive list can be added Roman sites in Italy, *oppida* at Alesia and Budapest, Terps in Holland and world heritage sites such as Hadrian's Wall and Butrint (Albania).

David's experience in outreach work includes talks at local societies, and contributions to radio and television programmes about work the unit has undertaken. He has also collaborated with BBC Local History Archive to produce a DVD of the Bussey's Palace Street excavation.

Senior Project Officer: Pete Crawley BA, AIfA

Pete has worked for NPS Archaeology for over eight years and as a Project Officer, running a range of projects, for over six years. He has been involved in the archaeological profession since 1989 and gained his degree in 1993.

He has experience of deep complex stratigraphy, rural landscapes and urban shored sites, gained working on a range of sites within commercial archaeology and also research projects in Britain, Albania, Egypt, France and Turkey.

Pete has responsibility for managing the organisation's photographic requirements. He is a qualified First Aider.

Project Officer: John Ames MIfA

John Ames has worked for NPS Archaeology for over twelve years, the last six years as a Project Officer. He has directed and reported on a large range of projects including extensive fieldwalking and metal-detector surveys, large rural evaluations and excavations, as well as shored deep urban evaluations and excavations.

John is entrusted with the most difficult and logistically complex projects undertaken by NPS Archaeology. He has excellent man management skills and is adept at motivating excavation teams. He is also a trained First Aider, and has some oversight of NPS Archaeology's Health and Safety practices.

Project Officer: Steve Hickling BA, MA, AIfA

Steve joined NPS Archaeology (for the second time) in December 2007 and to date has directed a range of fieldwork and post-excavation projects including a major linear scheme in 2008-10. He has over 17 years of archaeological experience in fieldwalking, desk-top assessment, building recording, watching brief, evaluation and excavation. This includes directing larger infrastructure projects necessitated through road construction and pipelines.

Between February 2000 and December 2007 Steve worked as a supervisor for organisations based in Essex, Cambridgeshire and Gloucestershire running fieldwork and post-excavation projects.

From May 1993 to February 2000 he was employed by Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Suffolk County Council, Oxford Archaeology, Gifford and Partners, Lancaster University and English Heritage on a large number of sites in East Anglia and throughout the rest of England.

Steve has completed an extra-mural, university level course in Environmental Archaeology at the University of East Anglia as well as holding a BA and MA. He has also attended courses on Urban Archaeology, Report Writing, Desk-Top Assessments and Health and Safety for Archaeologists. He is a trained First Aider.

Palaeo-environmental Specialist Dr Frances Green BSc, PhD

Dr Fran Green joined NPS Archaeology in 1998 as an archaeologist and palaeo-environmental specialist, and has worked on a wide range of archaeological projects in both an urban and rural context. She has a PhD in palaeo-geography and has published research on a range of subjects related to quaternary geology, palynology, sedimentology and palaeo-environmental science. She has provided invaluable environmental and sedimentological interpretation for a range of archaeological sites, including the Palaeolithic site at Lynford Quarry and the Bronze Age timber circle at Holme-next-the Sea (Seahenge). Fran has extensive experience of the logging and interpretation of soil sample cores from window sampling and similar soil sampling techniques



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