

Report 2947



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of  
Norwich Research Park North site, Colney Lane,  
Colney, Norfolk**

**Prepared for**  
c/o Faithful + Gould  
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Location:	Norwich Research Park, Colney Lane, Colney, Norfolk
District:	South Norfolk Council
Grid Ref.:	TG 1819 0771
Client:	Faithful + Gould
Date of Fieldwork:	28th May 2012

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## ***Executive Summary***

*An archaeological desk-based assessment was conducted for Faithful + Gould ahead of proposed development of the Norwich Research Park, Colney Lane, Colney, Norfolk.*

*Colney is a small parish, largely dominated by the Norwich Research Park and the Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital. The University of East Anglia is also located nearby. The institutions operating from the complex of buildings on the site are a centre of excellence in many fields, including food science and research. Prior to the construction of the Research Park buildings in the 1970s the area is likely to have been agricultural, and had been relatively undeveloped for several centuries.*

*The area has seen a number of archaeological interventions. Archaeological work in advance of the construction of a new laboratory for the John Innes Institute in 2000 recovered important Early Neolithic remains, and the area itself is rich in finds from this period. The location of the proposed development is ideal for early settlement being on a terrace of the Yare Valley, just beyond reach of flood waters. The presence of prehistoric remains, of Bronze Age and Iron Age date, are also feasible within the development area, although their foci may be different to that of any Neolithic remains.*

*Archaeological excavations in the vicinity have produced evidence of Roman agricultural practices, especially in the form of field boundaries.*

*Saxon activity appears to be focussed to the north of the development site. Several Early Saxon buildings have been found in Bowthorpe. Finds of Saxon date from the area around the development site appear to have a funerary aspect to them; there are finds normally associated with burials but no cemeteries have been found. The site is located close to the Late Saxon church of St Andrew, and it is possible that a settlement of Late Saxon and medieval date may have been centred on the church.*

*Cropmarks of possible medieval or post-medieval enclosures and field boundaries have been recorded in the area, some of which lie within the boundary of the development site itself, and these could feasibly relate to manorial remains and associated field divisions.*

**FIG 1**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site of the Norwich Research Park North development site, Colney Lane, Colney Norfolk (TG 1819 0771) (Fig. 1, Plates 1 and 2) and to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The NRP North site comprises the sites of the John Innes Centre, the Institute of Food Research and the UEA Triangle. This assessment has been undertaken in advance of submission of a planning application to provide information about the character and significance of the heritage resource within the development area.
- 1.0.2 This report has been prepared in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2947/DW) in accordance with instruction from Faithful and Gould. This work was commissioned and funded by Faithful and Gould.
- 1.0.3 This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following the guidelines set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.



Plate 1. North-east corner of the development, looking south-east towards the river



Plate 2. South-west corner of the development, looking north-west towards Hethersett Lane

## **1.1 Aims of the Assessment and Assessment Methodology**

- 1.1.1 This assessment has a range of aims, but key among them is to provide information to support proposals for the development of the site. It will seek to provide that information in a way that allows an appropriate evaluation of the likely archaeological implications of the proposals and, where appropriate, to devise a programme of further evaluation and mitigation to manage and protect the heritage assets during the subsequent development.
- 1.1.2 Other aims of this assessment are a mix of general and more specific issues, such as identifying, if possible, areas of high, medium and low archaeological potential, identifying targets for further archaeological investigation and providing an overview of the historical development of the site in its local context and its broader position within the wider area.
- 1.1.3 In order to achieve the assessment aims a wide range of source material was examined. The material included unpublished reports on previous archaeological work, maps, published material, online material and information held in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and the Norfolk Record Office (NRO).

## **1.2 Abbreviations used in the text**

- 1.2.1 Previously known archaeological sites are identified by their unique Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) reference number and located, where appropriate, by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Mapping taken from the Norfolk Record Office (NRO) will be referenced by their unique identifying code.



- 1.2.2 References to previous archaeological reports and published works will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full bibliographic details listed in the sources.

## **2.0 POLICY**

### **2.1 The Regulatory and Advisory Framework for Cultural Heritage**

#### **2.1.1 *National Planning Policy Framework***

- 2.1.1.1 The treatment of archaeological remains and the Historic Environment is regulated by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). This policy replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010) and provides advice to planners and developers on the treatment and consideration of Heritage Assets.

- 2.1.1.2 The *Framework* states that ‘Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment’.

It also states (Section 12.128):

‘In determining applications...should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’

- 2.1.1.3 The *Framework* goes on to discuss the importance of understanding the impact a development may have on any archaeological remains or Heritage Assets within a site.

- 2.1.1.4 There is also weight given to ‘undesigned’ assets, that is, those heritage assets that are not nationally designated but have sufficient heritage significance to justify taking that significance into account where, for example, an application for planning permission is being considered.

‘Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets (Section 12.139).’

#### **2.1.2 *East of England Plan***

- 2.1.2.1 The East of England Plan (The Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England, May 2008) provides for the Historic Environment.

‘In their plans, policies, programmes and proposals local planning authorities and other agencies should identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings, places and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and those features and sites (and their settings) especially significant in the East of England (Policy ENV 6).

Of particular note for this development are

- the rural landscapes of the region, which are highly distinctive and of ancient origin
- the wide variety of archaeological monuments, sites and buried deposits which include many scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological assets.

## **2.2 Local Policy**

### **2.2.1 Joint Core Strategy**

2.2.1.1 The planning policy of the South Norfolk district is covered under the Joint Core Strategy (adopted March 2011), which states:

‘5.4. The area has a wealth of environmental assets ranging from international and national status, to those of local importance. These must be safeguarded and enhanced for the benefit of current and future generations. These assets include biodiversity (wildlife and habitats), built heritage and the wider historic environment, ancient monuments and archaeological assets, geodiversity (geological features), landscape and historic landscape character; as well as more general aspects such as the countryside and rural character.’

### **2.2.2 South Norfolk Local Plan**

2.2.2.1 The South Norfolk Local Plan (adopted 2003) contains site specific policies for the NRP, including:

‘Policy COL 1: Planning permission will be granted for research and development uses...at the Norwich Research Park, Colney, provided that:

The design and layout of all such development, including any proposals for the extension, infilling or development of existing buildings respects the layout, scale and quality of the existing Research Park buildings, where appropriate, and contributes positively to their landscape setting. Any planning permission granted for development at the Norwich Research Park will be limited to that falling within class B1(b) of Part B of the Schedule to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (and the equivalent class in any successor Order), or to that which is ancillary to existing buildings and uses on the same site, and conditions will be imposed to this effect.’

2.2.2.2 Policy ENV9 provides directly for archaeology:

‘There will be presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible archaeological remains of national importance, whether scheduled or not...Development affecting sites of archaeological remains of local interest and their settings will only be permitted if the need for the development outweighs the local value of the remains. Applicants will be required to arrange for archaeological field evaluation of any such remains before applications are determined. Proposals should include provision for the remains and their settings to be protected, enhanced or preserved. Where it is accepted that physical preservation in situ is not merited, planning permission may be subject to conditions and/or formal agreement requiring the developer to secure investigation and recording of the remains, and publication of the results.’

## **3.0 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

3.0.1 The area considered by this report lies in the administrative area of South Norfolk, in the parish of Colney, close to the south-western limits of Norwich. The proposed development site itself is bounded to the north

by the Watton Road (B1108) and is bisected by the north-south aligned Colney Lane. The western boundary of the site is formed by Hethersett Lane (Fig. 1, Plate 2).

- 3.0.2 The development site encompasses an area of approximately 30Ha (300,000m<sup>2</sup>). The River Yare is close to the eastern border of the site (Plate 1). The Research Park occupies land within a loop of the River Yare at an elevation of around 17m above ordnance datum (AOD).
- 3.0.3 The bedrock geology of the development area is chalk with a superficial geology of sands and gravels - Happisburgh Glacigenic and Lowestoft Formations (Undifferentiated)<sup>1</sup>.

## 4.0 SOURCES USED IN THE ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 NHER Records

- 4.1.1 The primary source for archaeological evidence in Norfolk is the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), which details designated and undesignated heritage assets, archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the site data was collated from all NHER records that fell within a 1km radius of the site, which recovered 157 records in total. The results are presented in Table 1, below.

Record type	No. within study area
Find Spot	84
Excavations, evaluations and watching briefs	21
Site of archaeologically or historically significant structure or place	20
Cropmarks or Earthworks	19
Listed Buildings	10
Geophysical Surveys	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>

Table 1: NHER records within 1km of the site

### 4.2 Historical Sources

- 4.2.1 The historical background of the parish is considered useful in reconstructing the early landscape of the site. The sources used in this section include archaeological excavation reports, local histories and the 'History from the Sources' edition of the Domesday Book, which helps to chart population and landscape in the early medieval period.

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

## **4.3 Cartographic Sources**

- 4.3.1 A range of maps were examined in order to establish the nature of more recent land-use within the proposed development area. The earlier maps were also of some use in tentatively reconstructing the character of the medieval and early post-medieval landscape.
- 4.3.2 Some maps were consulted on the Historic Maps of Norfolk website (<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/>) and some at Old Maps (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>). Not all of the maps considered are reproduced within this report. The maps examined in detail are:
- Faden's Map of Norfolk in 1797 (Barringer 2004b)
  - Bryant's Map of Norfolk in 1826 (Barringer 2004a)
  - Tithe Map of 1840 (NRO Ref. DN/TA 224)
  - Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1880s
  - Online Ordnance Survey maps to modern day

## **5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Archaeological Evidence**

#### **5.1.1 Sites within the development area**

A total of eight sites are located within the development area (Figs 2-7, Appendix 1), many of which were recorded during archaeological interventions prior to the construction of the John Innes Centre and the Norwich Research Park.

##### **5.1.1.1 Prehistoric Evidence**

(Figure 2)

- 5.1.1.1.1 The excavations at the John Innes Centre (NHER 9332) recovered important evidence of Neolithic date, including evidence of occupation - a midden-type deposit where refuse had been dumped including over 28,000 pieces of flint knapping debitage. This deposit was located in a natural periglacial hollow which had been filled with a 'brown forest soil', formed under pine and oak woodland. The Neolithic midden or 'occupation' layer had been cut by a rectangular post-hole structure, with internal sub-divisions and a floor surface.
- 5.1.1.1.2 A Neolithic chipped flint tool (NHER 9331) was found on the ploughed surface of a field in 1970s within the area subsequently excavated as site NHER 9332 (above). The site of a probable Bronze Age barrow (NHER 9335) is located to the north of NHER9332, on the crest of a slope. The barrow is one of two possible sites of a barrow excavated in 1799 (see NHER 9336 for the alternative site), and which contained a burial urn complete with cremated human bone and fragments of pottery. The NHER states that 'reports suggest' that Early Saxon spearheads, knives and pottery were also found nearby.

**FIG 2**

#### *5.1.1.2 Roman Evidence*

5.1.1.2.1 One fragment of Roman or medieval pottery (NHER 9397) was recovered from the surface of a ploughed field in 1975. Two fragments of Roman pottery (NHER 9337) were also found within the site's boundary in 1935.

#### *5.1.1.3 Medieval, Post-medieval and Undated Evidence*

5.1.1.3.1 Three cropmark sites are located within the development area, all of which have been identified from aerial photographs. To the east of Colney Lane the earthworks of a possible medieval to post-medieval enclosure are recorded (NHER 54424), along with linear field boundaries, although most of these cropmarks appear to lie outside the development area. Two undated enclosures (NHERs 54425 and 54426) are also recorded in the area.

### **5.1.2 Sites within the study area (1km radius)**

#### *5.1.2.1 Prehistoric Evidence*

(Figure 2)

5.1.2.1.1 A total of sixty prehistoric NHER entries were recorded within the study area, some of which have been discussed above. Many of these sites relate to find spots, although these provide a busy backdrop for activity of this period in the vicinity. The earliest find recovered is a Palaeolithic flint handaxe (NHER 9398) recovered in 1975 from a field near the weir in the river; it may have been redeposited by river action or disturbed by the construction of the weir. This site is located around 260m to the north of the Norwich Research Park.

5.1.2.1.2 Mesolithic finds have also been recovered from the area. A flint blade (NHER 35739) was found during gardening, two large scatters of Mesolithic flints (NHER 11639 and 11641) including blades and flakes were recorded and a Mesolithic flaked flint axe (NHER 9334) has been found. Mesolithic flint was recovered during archaeological excavation at the site of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (NHER 31871), and also during archaeological works prior to construction of the John Innes Centre (NHER 9332).

5.1.2.1.3 There are many records of Neolithic activity, with multiple sites that include finds evidence and also a reasonable amount of excavated evidence. The focus of much of this evidence is the excavations undertaken at the John Innes Centre itself (NHER 9332), which forms part of the proposed development area. This excavation recovered a possible Neolithic building, along with flint working activity. The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital site (NHER 31871) also returned evidence of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age activity in the form of ditches and pits. Late Neolithic ditches and post-holes were also recorded at Bishy Barnabee Way in Bowthorpe, nearly 1km to the north of the study area (NHER 35757). Near to this, a multi-period site dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age (NHER 9304) was recorded. An Early Neolithic roundhouse-like structure was found, along with a cluster of

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pits and many worked flints. There are a significant number of sites that have produced Neolithic flints throughout the area (NHERs 9321, 9328, 11638, 12192, 13409, 13411, 19827, 20666, 24157, 25508, 28273, 28326, 24017 and 34565).

- 5.1.2.1.4 The Bronze Age is represented by the recovery of surface finds. A Late Bronze Age spearhead was found in a garden in 1958 (NHER 9322), a Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (NHER 9321) was recovered in 1969 from the University grounds and an Early Bronze Age dagger (NHER 9309) found in the area sometime prior to 1934.
- 5.1.2.1.5 Evidence for Iron Age activity within the study area is almost entirely contained within a single site – the Little Melton water treatment works (NHER 50209) at which Iron Age stock enclosures, pit clusters and cremations were found during open area excavations. Pits and ditches of Iron Age date were also excavated at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital site (NHER 31871).
- 5.1.2.1.6 Cropmarks of possible prehistoric date are recorded in the area, including several ring ditches, which probably represent the remains of Bronze Age barrows (funerary monuments). To the south-west of the development site are the cropmarks of five possible ring ditches (NHER 36402) identified from aerial photographs. The cropmarks are fairly ephemeral and the surrounding fields have been noted as containing 'noisy' geology, which could explain some, or all, of these features. The largest (and clearest) ring ditch may have an entrance or causeway to its north-east - although this may simply be a break in the cropmark. It has been tentatively suggested that this ring ditch may even be a henge monument, although this interpretation should be viewed with caution.
- 5.1.2.1.7 A possible ring ditch cropmark (NHER 36401) is recorded to the south of the John Innes Centre - although only half can be seen - and according to the NHER it may actually be a modern feature (the turning circle of a tractor). A ring ditch, along with a field system and linear ditches (NHER 9316) has been recorded to the north of the development site, and evaluation of these cropmarks in 1999 demonstrated the presence of old river channels with Neolithic flint, prehistoric pits and ditches and evidence for lead working. Also in the northern part of the study area is a ring ditch (NHER 54449) that has only been visible on the aerial photographs taken on during a single flight, hence its interpretation as a ring ditch may be flawed and it too may relate to agricultural activity such as the marks left by a tractor turning. It should be noted however that this cropmark is slightly different in appearance to other features nearby which are clearly agricultural in nature. A fragmentary ring ditch cropmark (NHER 54408) can be found to the south-east of the site, with an internal bank feature visible as a grass mark. The slightly erratic nature of this feature, and the fact that it is close to a field margin, may also suggest that it is agricultural rather than archaeological in nature. It would appear that several ring ditches within the study area may be of spurious interpretation, with several possibly being the result of agricultural or geological effects, rather than archaeological in origin.

- 5.1.2.1.8 Geophysical survey in an area to the south of the site (NHER 55994) recorded a ring ditch, which is possibly the remains of a Bronze Age barrow; this has not been tested archaeologically.
- 5.1.2.1.9 It is clear that the development site is located in an area rich in evidence of prehistoric activity. The Yare Valley, within which it is one of the shallow river valleys in Norfolk, has a preponderance of prehistoric evidence. In particular, this includes barrows located on its sides, often near the 5m contours overlooking the river. Evidence of Neolithic activity is especially prevalent, and although much of this evidence is solely finds-related the record does include a Neolithic building, a relatively rare occurrence within the archaeological record of the region.



### FIG 3

**FIG 4**

#### 5.1.2.2 *Roman Evidence*

(Figure 3)

5.1.2.2.1 A total of twenty-seven NHER entries relating to the Roman period, were recorded within the study area and of these, twenty-three related to surface finds.

5.1.2.2.2 Excavated evidence of the Roman period is limited within the study area. Some Roman features were recorded on the John Innes Institute site (NHER 9332), and also to the north of the area on Three Score Road in Bowthorpe (NHER 9304) where a rectilinear field system appeared to post-date the prehistoric features on the site (Percival 2002). A continuation of this field system is apparently recorded to the east, also at Three Score in Bowthorpe (NHER 40711), although these ditches could not be dated with certainty to any period, they were on the same alignment as those at Three Score Road and are likely to be Roman. The only other excavated evidence is a refuse pit (NHER 9323) found in 1947 during trench-cutting for sewers to service the new housing estate. This pit may indicate some settlement or activity in this area, as the pit is likely to be domestic in nature and associated with buildings not agriculture (as seems to be the case further to the west).

5.2.2.2.3 The remainder of the sites recorded in the area return evidence of finds spots and several of these relate to pottery (NHERs 9337, 9397, 12454, 28277, 29058, 35739 and 55753) and several more to metal-detected finds (NHERs 9310, 9324, 9338, 15459, 15475, 19139, 20666, 21949, 24229, 24833, 25166, 29088, 29395, 39733, 41099 and 44080).

5.2.2.2.4 A substantial proportion of the artefactual and agricultural evidence (field systems) lies close to the River Yare, with some to the north within the loop of the river, and some to the south on the western banks of the river. A single pit represents settlement evidence in the area, and this lies to the east within the village of Earlham, now a suburb of Norwich.

#### 5.1.2.3 *Anglo-Saxon Evidence*

(Figure 4)

5.1.2.3.1 A total of twenty-four records of Anglo-Saxon evidence were noted within the study area; three of these records represent excavated remains whilst the remainder relate to artefactual evidence.

5.1.2.3.2 The two main excavations already mentioned are in close proximity to each other, and both have revealed areas of Early Saxon settlement. At Bishy Barnabee Way (NHER 35757) three, possibly four, sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) were recorded, along with post-hole structures and clusters. The extent of this settlement was somewhat limited by the excavation area, and it may have extended further (Trimble 2004). At Three Score in Bowthorpe (NHER 40711) three sunken-featured buildings were recorded. Also present around the SFBs were pits of the same date and a short segment of ditch, likely to be associated with the settlement. These two small settlements are only 500m apart, and are likely to represent a small farming community, although given the poor

quality of the soils in the area it is thought that the economy of these people was based on more pastoral pursuits (Green 2009). There is a cautiously identified site (NHER 34566) to the south of the Bishy Barnabee Way (NHER 35757) consisting of a single sherd of ambiguous Iron Age or Early Saxon pottery recovered from a ditch.

- 5.1.2.3.3 The remainder of the Saxon evidence from the study area is from Early, Middle and Late Saxon finds and the Late Saxon (1050–1100) round tower of the church of St Andrew (NHER 9339). Given the earlier Saxon evidence it would appear that the village was already developing prior to the founding of a stone-built church.

#### 5.1.2.4 *Medieval Evidence*

(Figure 5)

- 5.1.2.4.1 A total of thirty-nine NHER entries in the study area were related to the medieval period. Seven of these records were either related to excavated evidence or cropmarks, and the remainder to finds-based evidence. One of these possible medieval sites (NHER 54424) is represented by cropmarks recorded from aerial photographs and encroaches into the southern part of the development area. It contains a large rectangular enclosure and field boundary ditches, thought to be of medieval to post-medieval date. Close to the development area, NHER 9341 represents medieval walls and pits recorded during construction of the B1108 bypass in 1973. Just to the north of the development area more cropmarks have been identified (NHER 54423), including another large rectangular enclosure and more field boundaries. North of the development area medieval pits were recorded during an evaluation at Dodderman Way (NHER 34566).
- 5.1.2.4.2 To the east of the study area is the site of a deserted medieval village (NHER 9392), now located within the park of Earlham Hall. This village was depopulated in 1657 but is mentioned in the 11th-century Domesday Book and 14th-century *Nomina Villarum* which reveals that it was assessed for tax in 1334, and Black Death relief in 1352-4. Attempts to find physical evidence of the village revealed a series of earthworks and a hollow way within Earlham Park and the vicinity of Earlham Hall. However, these features are now believed to relate to the post-medieval park rather than medieval settlement.
- 5.1.2.4.3 At the western limit of the study area, at site of the Little Melton water treatment works (NHER 50209), the excavated remains were almost exclusively of Iron Age date except a single medieval pit that was recorded during a watching brief.
- 5.1.2.4.4 To the very north of the study area is site (NHER 54446) which is thought to be the deserted medieval settlement of Bowthorpe. Several linear banks and ditches are visible as cropmarks and earthworks on land within the area defined as Bowthorpe Deserted Medieval Village and the ruins of St Michael's Church (NHER 5352, outside the study area).

**FIG 5**

5.1.2.4.5 The rest of the medieval evidence in the area is surface or metal-detected finds. Many of the artefacts are likely to be either casual losses or deposited during general manuring of fields in the area.

5.1.2.4.6 The parish church of Earlham, St Mary's (NHER 9326), has Norman origins and medieval additions.

#### 5.1.2.5 *Post-medieval Evidence*

(Figure 6)

5.1.2.5.1 A total of forty-one records were noted within the study area for the post-medieval period, several were of excavated evidence and monuments, but more (twenty-four) represented find spots.

5.1.2.5.2 Several cropmarks sites were observed within the area, including some mentioned in the medieval section above (which may also contain remains of post-medieval date). These include the earthwork enclosures and field boundaries found partly within the development area and also to the north (NHERs 54424 and 54423). Some of the cropmarks thought to relate to Bowthorpe deserted medieval settlement (NHER 54446) also correspond to tracks seen on Ordnance Survey mapping, and may be post-medieval in date. Close to Colney Woodland Burial Park, and within Colney Park itself lie more cropmarks (NHER 54435), this time curvilinear in nature, and either relating to post-medieval woodland boundaries or may possibly be geological in origin. Also within Colney Park, just south of Colney Hall lie the earthworks of possible ridge and furrow agriculture (NHER 54436).

5.1.2.5.3 Two large parks lie within the study area, that of Earlham Park (NHER 33727) and Colney Park (NHER 30499). Earlham Park was mentioned in 1733 and extended to the present area by 1800, although some trees from pre-park field boundaries remain and a hollow way runs up to the south of the hall. The majority of the park is occupied by 19th-century tree belts, woodland walks and gardens. Colney Park was established before 1794; the conifer woods were introduced after 1834 and more exotic planting, pleasure grounds and estate buildings were added between 1834 and 1906. The walled gardens predate the 1834 developments and the present kitchen garden is late 19th-century in date. Edward Boardman, the noted Norwich architect, worked on the gardens in 1885 and probably designed the sunken gardens. A subterranean walk, grotto, rockery, aviary and menagerie were also added.

5.1.2.4.4 Brick and flint wall foundations were recorded close to the western corner of the development site boundary during construction of the B1108 Colney bypass in 1973 (NHER 9344), and pottery of 16th- to 17th-century date was recovered. Nearby is an 18th-century milestone (NHER 56301), one of sixteen surviving along the Norwich to Watton turnpike road. This one marks Norwich 3 miles and Watton 18 miles. Another milestone lies further along to the east on the main road, and is again 18th-century in date (NHER 56300) and marks Norwich 2 miles and Watton 19 miles.

**FIG 6**

5.1.2.4.5 In the south of the study area, 800m south-east of the development site lies Newfound Farm (NHER 9404) which was apparently named after a type of clay suitable for making pots was sourced close by. Some of the clay was exported to Holland and Cringleford potters are mentioned in two 17th-century wills. To the south-west of site NHER 9404 is a disused clay pit (NHER 9407), and near to this in 1976 a scatter of post medieval kiln debris and pottery wasters (NHER 9406) was found in a field and on the edge of a pit. The results of a geophysical survey in 1977 indicated the location of three possible kilns. A potter at the site is mentioned in 17th-century documents.

5.1.2.4.6 Two small post-medieval (or modern) pits (NHER 40135) were found during an excavation close to the above-mentioned sites. To the north of Watton Road observations along the route of an Anglian Water pipe trench (NHER 29915) recorded a post-medieval pit and finds.

5.1.2.4.7 The site of a tollgate and tollhouse (NHER 9385) is located some 110m north of the northern boundary of the developments site. Also to the north of the study area (900m away) a 17th-century kiln was found in 1948 (NHER 9387), probably used for the production of ceramics for the Jacobean part of Earlham Hall.

#### 5.1.2.6 *Second World War Evidence*

(Figure 7)

5.1.2.6.1 Six sites of Second World War date were recorded within the study area, all of which are on its eastern side.

5.1.2.6.2 A spigot mortar gun emplacement (NHER 32484) can be found just within the boundary of Earlham Park along the Watton Road, some 480m to the east of the development site. It is the only spigot mortar base recorded in Norwich. Just to the south of this, also within Earlham Park, is barrage balloon site (NHER 54414) which was identified from aerial photographs of the area. Another barrage balloon site and anti-landing trenches (NHER 54415) are recorded in the same general area, 600m to the north-east of the development site

5.1.2.6.3 In the south-east of the study area are two possible searchlight batteries. The first (NHER 54409) contains at least one extant structure, along with three circular banks and a circular ditch. It is possible that this site may have been a replacement for the possible anti-aircraft or searchlight battery situated 240m to the south-east (NHER 54410). Site NHER 54410 also has several circular banks and a circular ditch feature. Both sites had been removed by the end of the war.

#### 5.1.2.7 *Modern Evidence*

(Figure 7)

5.1.2.7.1 To the very west of the study area are earthworks (recorded as NHER 42673) resembling ridge and furrow but coinciding with lines of pine trees. The earthworks probably result from earthmoving when pines were planted in the early/mid 20th century.



## FIG 7

#### 5.1.2.8 *Negative Evidence*

(Figure 7)

5.1.2.8.1 Five sites investigated within the study area returned negative evidence.

5.1.2.8.2 A watching brief to the south of the development area (NHER 33769) did not encounter any archaeological finds or features.

5.1.2.8.3 To the north of the area a series of evaluation trenches excavated at Dodderman Way in Bowthorpe (NHERs 34564, 34567, 34568 and 34569) did not expose any archaeological evidence.

#### 5.1.2.9 *Undated Evidence*

(Figure 7)

5.1.2.9.1 A total of fifteen records which remain undated were returned within the study area. The evidence for the majority of these sites is cropmarks that do not confirm to dateable patterns or shapes.

5.1.2.9.2 Two of the cropmark sites (NHERs 54425 and 54426) are located within the proposed development area (NHER 54425 partly) and both contain cropmarks of undated enclosures.

5.1.2.9.3 Just to the west of the proposed development site are two sites (NHERs 55992 and 55993) that have been previously subject to geophysical survey. Site NHER 55992 revealed two large magnetic anomalies which could be due to incidents of burning and may indicate the remains of a highly magnetised feature such as a kiln. Site NHER 55993 revealed two linear anomalies, likely to be ditches.

5.1.2.9.4 A north-south track (NHER 9315) was investigated in 1965 just to the north of the development area. An 'old roadway' was found at 15cm below the ground surface at the time. It measured 3.46m wide and was made of chalk covered with shingle in some places. No pottery was found but two small animal bones were retrieved. Evaluation trenches were excavated at site NHER 34565 (which encompasses NHER 9315) in 1999 where an infilled hollow way of unknown date and several Neolithic flints were recorded. The hollow way had been visible as an earthwork on an aerial photograph of the area taken in 1993.

5.1.2.9.5 Just to the south of the development area is an undated animal pound (NHER 9384).

5.1.2.9.6 At the northern edge of the study area are the cropmarks of an undated ditch (NHER 54448). Towards the east are cropmarks of pits (NHER 54412). There are cropmarks of ditches to the south (NHER 25507). Cropmarks of ditches (NHER 54421) are present at the western limit of the study area (and beyond). An additional possible cropmark site is recorded to the west (NHER 9393) although excavation in advance of the Norwich southern bypass recovered no evidence of these features.

5.1.2.9.7 Undated deer antlers (NHER 25913) were recovered to the east of the development site, close to the river, some 1.8m deep in peat. The age of these remains is unknown.

- 5.1.2.9.8 An undated spindle whorl was found during fieldwalking in Bowthorpe (NHER 9309) in the same location that a Bronze Age dagger was found prior to 1934.

## **5.2 Historical Evidence**

- 5.2.1 At the time of the *Domesday Survey* (Brown 1984) Colney was under the ownership of three different lords - Roger Bigot, Godric the Steward and William of Ecouis - after it had been forfeited by Earl Ralf. These manors remained divided for centuries and became known as Westhall, Easthall and Melton's.
- 5.2.2 Westhall was the main manor, owned by Godric the Steward and held for him by Walter at the Conquest. In the 13th century it was owned by the Malherbe family. In 1309 it is said to have had a manor house, mill 240 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow and 14 acres of pasture. The manor holdings extended into Hethersett, Melton and Cringleford. In 1326 it was owned by Thomas de Brockdish and Robert de Welholme. In 1401 William Rees owned it, and it soon thereafter was joined with the manor of Easthall.
- 5.2.3 Easthall manor was owned by Roger Bigot, and at the time of the Conquest was held by Warenger. Warenger's successor took the name of 'de Colney' (Blomefield 1806) and in 1260 a Sir Ralf de Colney was lord. In 1310 Sir William de Colney settled the estate, in trust, on John de Whinbergh, who held it for de Colney's lifetime. At this point the manor consisted of 'three messuages, one mill, 200 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 32s. annual rent in Colney, Carleton, Parva-Melton, Erlham, and Merkeshall, and was held of the honour of Forncet' (Blomefield 1806). Blomefield states that the manor is now (in 1806) in the hands of Jeremiah Norris of Norwich. The site of the Easthall manor house is thought to have been on the site of what is now Old Hall (Arthur 2000). It is unclear whether there was a manor house associated with Westhall manor. Blomefield made no mention of one and it has been suggested that it was a fragmented manor without a manor house or a demense (Grant and Bigmore 1974). It has however been suggested more recently that a manor house may have lain under what is now Post Office Row, the land behind which is known as Manor Yard (Arthur 2000).
- 5.2.4 Melton's manor was owned by William de Ecouis, who founded Middleton Castle in west Norfolk. The manor held by him in Colney was relatively small, consisting of 30 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow and half a plough, with a value of 2 shillings. The manor was held of William by Robert of Vaux, who held one freeman here. This minor manor was joined to Easthall manor in the 15th century, some time after the two larger manors were united under the ownership of John Jaxley (Grant and Bigmore 1974). It is highly unlikely that Melton's manor was associated with a manor house.

## **5.3 Listed Buildings**

(Figure 8, Appendix 2)

- 5.3.1 A total of ten listed buildings are recorded within the study area, the majority of which are located on the northern side of the Watton Road, on the opposite side of the B1108 to the proposed development site.
- 5.3.2 St Andrew's church (NHER 9339) is one of the closest buildings to the development site (opposite its northern boundary on the north side of the B1108), and has a Late Saxon round tower and later nave.
- 5.3.3 The Old Rectory (NHER 9420), is also located just to the north of the development site and is a 17th-century style building, which has a plaque dated to 1715, which may be when it was built. To the west of this is Old Hall (NHER 11623), an L-shaped, mid 17th-century building. To the west of this is Hall Farm (NHER 50558), which includes buildings of 19th/20th-century date.
- 5.3.4 More distant buildings include Colney Hall (NHER 9415), which was built between 1767 and 1781 and Earlham Hall (NHER 9412) which dates to the late 16th-century. An 18th-century dovecote (NHER 9414) lies within Earlham Park.
- 5.3.5 In Earlham, to the north-east of the development site is St Mary's church (NHER 9326) which is of Norman origin with later alterations and additions. Buildings north of the churchyard (NHER 9413) have a 16th-century timber-framed core, but the Church Farm range dates to the 17th century and the Earlham Lodge wing dates to the later 17th century but is covered with a 19th-century façade. The farm buildings which serve as the University canoeing centre are of 18th/19th century date and the complex forms part of the University village.
- 5.3.6 Some of the University of East Anglia campus buildings are listed (NHER 40079) - those comprising the Suffolk Terrace, Norfolk Terrace, library and teaching wall. The buildings were constructed in 1964-68 with the library being elaborated on in 1972. The Suffolk and Norfolk Terraces, known as the Ziggurats, derive from Sant'Elia and Marcel Breuer under the influence of Louis Kahn. They were listed as Britain's first and most successful expression of a university as a small city rather than a dispersed campus.

## **5.4 Cartographic Evidence**

- 5.4.1 The earliest available map of Colney is Faden's map of Norfolk in 1797 (Barringer 2004) which has not been reproduced here due to the coincidental location of the site at the point where two sheets meet. The infrastructure layout surrounding the site is pretty as it is today, with the Watton turnpike road (on its original alignment, not the bypass route) and Colney Lane and Hethersett Lane both depicted.
- 5.4.2 The next map is Bryant's map of Norfolk in 1826 (Fig. 9), which shows little change in the area. Old Hall, the Church and Colney Hall are all

**FIG 8**

depicted, and the roads are as they were in 1797. Newfound Farm is shown on both Faden's and Bryant's maps.

- 5.4.3 The tithe map of c.1840 (Fig. 10) shows the original route of the Watton Road (through the village) which has subsequently been bypassed and made straighter. The site overlies six fields, see Table 2 for detail of owners and use of the land.

Field Number	Field Name	Land Use	Landowner	Occupier
41	Field	Arable	Joseph Scott Esq.	John Ladbrooke
42	Field	Arable	Joseph Scott Esq.	John Ladbrooke
43	Meadow	Pasture	Joseph Scott Esq.	John Ladbrooke
44	Field	Arable	Joseph Scott Esq.	John Ladbrooke
45	Field	Arable	Joseph Scott Esq.	John Ladbrooke
46	Close	Arable	Rev. Edward Postle	-
47	Close	Arable	Rev. Edward Postle	-
48	Field	Arable	Joseph Scott Esq.	John Ladbrooke

Table 2. Tithe Apportionment

- 5.4.4 The Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s (Fig. 11) shows the construction of a building known as Hill House at the corner of Watton Road and Colney Lane – this building is still present. There is also a structure present along the Hethersett Lane frontage, which may represent agricultural barns. Just to the north of these buildings is an area which may represent quarry pitting.

- 5.4.5 By the time of the 1928 map the barns on the western edge of the site have the words 'Sheepwash' near to them, which appear to confirm their use for agricultural purposes. The possible quarry to the north of the barns appears to be more likely to be a pond at this stage. Hill House is named as 'High House' on this map, and sits within substantial gardens. Another possible small quarry pit lies in the centre of the area. Little changes in the area until the 1970s when the 'Biological Research Institute' and 'Food Research Institute' appear on the site.

**FIG 9**

**FIG 10**



**FIG 11**

## **6.0 DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 Site Potential**

- 6.1.1 The proposed development site lies within an area rich in archaeological remains representing several periods. The site is located within the Yare Valley, above the level of marsh or flood-prone ground. It lies on a gentle slope, and would appear to have been an ideal location for settlement in the past.
- 6.1.2 The major period of activity in the area, demonstrated by excavated evidence, is the Neolithic. Earlier finds (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) are present in the archaeological record. Evaluations and excavation of the site of the John Innes Centre recovered the remains of a probable Neolithic building and an important flint working site, which were preserved under colluvium in the base of a shallow valley and it seems likely that more evidence of this period could be recovered from construction works in this part of the site. Based on available evidence, Bronze Age and Iron Age remains are less likely to be present; if they are encountered they will probably take the form of pits and ditches.
- 6.1.3 The Roman period in the area seems to be related to agricultural activity, based on excavated evidence from the area, and there is the strong possibility that field boundaries and enclosures could be found within the boundary of the development area.
- 6.1.4 Evidence of Saxon date appears to be more focussed to the north of the development site, within the parish of Bowthorpe, although finds of this period have been recovered from the surrounding area, especially to the west. The development site is located not far from a Late Saxon church, and it is feasible that Saxon settlement would have had it as a focus. There is the possibility of remains of Saxon date being recovered from the development site, although in a lesser amount than for the prehistoric period.
- 6.1.5 The presence of medieval and post-medieval remains within the development area is also possible, and is likely to take the form of field boundaries, and possibly enclosures.
- 6.1.6 There is reasonably high potential for heritage assets of several periods to be present, and given that the archaeological interventions undertaken to date have recovered important evidence, it is likely that remains would be of value.

## 6.2 Valuing the Archaeological Resource

6.2.1 The categories used to assign a value to the archaeological resource are based on those outlined in DMRB (Department for Transport 2007):

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. <b>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</b> Listed Buildings (including proposed buildings).
Medium	<b>Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.</b>
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

Table 3. Criteria for assigning a value to the archaeological resource

6.2.2 It is thought likely that any archaeological remains encountered within the development area will be of **medium to high** value, possibly relating to the rich prehistoric landscape in which the site lies, and possibly with later remains overlying it.

## 6.3 Likely condition of archaeological remains

6.3.1 It is important to consider the condition and stability of any archaeological remains that may be present within the development area.

6.3.2 The site is currently covered in buildings and car park areas, along with a smaller agricultural area relating to the John Innes Centre and an area of scrubland which is known as the 'triangle' site. It is likely that prior to construction of this complex in the 1970s the area was pastoral and arable land. Some of the sub-surface remains will have been truncated by agricultural procedures.

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The proposed development area is located within the small parish of Colney, which contains the Norwich Research Park and the Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital; also nearby is the University of East Anglia. The area is a centre of excellence in many fields, including food science and research. Prior to the initial construction of these institutions in the 1970s the area is likely to have been agricultural, and has been reasonably untouched for several centuries.
- 7.2 The area has undergone a certain amount of development in recent years, and there have been a number of archaeological interventions. The surrounding parishes (Bowthorpe, Cringleford and Earlham,) have accommodated a growing population, and are ideally placed for access to Norwich.
- 7.3 Archaeological work at the site itself, in advance of expansion of the John Innes Institute site recovered important Early Neolithic remains, and the area itself is rich in finds from this period. The situation of the development is ideal, being in the Yare Valley, above the flood plain. People appear to have settled at or near the development site during the past and especially in the prehistoric period. Medlycott (2011, 13) states 'The Neolithic evidence from Norfolk appears to be distinctively different to that from other parts of the country' and any Neolithic evidence that may be present will provide important information that will further understanding of current Neolithic research objectives (Medlycott 2011). It is possible that later prehistoric remains of Bronze Age and Iron Age date could be present within the development site and if so, their foci may be different to that of the Neolithic.
- 7.4 There is a possibility that field boundaries of Roman date may be present at Colney based on as evidence from archaeological excavation undertaken in the vicinity.
- 7.5 Saxon activity appears to have been concentrated to the north of the development area, with several Early Saxon buildings encountered during archaeological interventions in Bowthorpe. Finds usually associated with burials have been found although no *in situ* cemeteries have been found nearby. The site is located close to a Late Saxon church, and it is possible that settlement of this date could be near the church; the same can be said for the medieval period. Some possible medieval or post-medieval enclosures and field boundaries have been recorded as cropmarks in the area, some of which are within the development site boundary. These remains could feasibly relate to manorial remains and associated field divisions.

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[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 07.06.2012

## Appendix 1: HER Listings

NHER No.	Description
9304	Area subject to multiple interventions – vast quantity of flints, Neolithic flint working site and possible roundhouse, and multi-period finds
9308	Multi-period finds recovered, including prehistoric, Late Saxon and medieval
9309	Early Bronze Age flint dagger found here before 1934 and later an undated spindle whorl was found during fieldwalking
9310	Prehistoric flint working site and multi-period finds
9313	Medieval brick found next to ford over River Yare
9315	Undated road surface found here
9316	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch and field system which were subsequently evaluated with trenches, found prehistoric pits and ditches and evidence for lead working
9320	Neolithic/Bronze Age axe from garden of 7 Hanbury Close
9321	Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead found in 1969, Neolithic flint axe found whilst laying a kerb here in 1992
9322	Late Bronze Age spearhead from garden of 21 Wakefield Road
9323	Refuse pit containing Roman pottery was found here during trench cutting for new sewers
9324	Roman coin found in garden of 31 Calthorpe Road
9328	Neolithic axehead found here in 1954
9331	Neolithic worked flint found on surface of ploughed field in 1970
9332	John Innes Institute - evaluations and excavation revealed a probable Neolithic building over a natural hollow, occupation layer and vast quantities of flints and other features, later metal detecting has revealed multi-period finds
9334	One Mesolithic and one Neolithic flint axe were found here
9335	One of two possible sites for a Bronze Age barrow excavated in 1799 (see NHER 9336 for alternative), and reported Early Saxon knives, pottery and spearheads excavated nearby
9336	One of two possible sites for a Bronze Age barrow excavated in 1799 (see NHER 9335 for alternative), and reported Early Saxon knives, pottery and spearheads excavated nearby
9337	Roman pottery found near the church
9338	Roman coin found on the banks of the River Yare
9340	Medieval vessel spout found here
9341	Medieval pits and walls and pottery found during construction of the bypass
9342	Three prehistoric worked flints found in trench near electricity sub-station
9344	Post-medieval wall found during construction of the bypass along with 16th-17th-century pottery and other post-medieval finds

NHER No.	Description
9384	Undated pound
9385	Site of post-medieval toll house
9387	Site of post-medieval brick kiln
9392	Earlham deserted medieval village
9393	Possible cropmark site, however archaeological work here in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered no archaeological evidence
9397	Roman or medieval pottery found on surface of ploughed field
9398	Palaeolithic hand axe found near the weir in the river
9403	Post-medieval pottery found, may have been a dump into an old clay pit here
9404	Newfound Farm was named for a new type of clay for making pottery, which was found nearby
9406	Post-medieval kilns and associated finds
9407	Post-medieval clay pit – large disused quarry
11638	Scatter of Neolithic flints found on surface of field
11639	Mesolithic worked flints found on surface of field
11640	Scatter of prehistoric flints found on surface of field
11641	Scatter of Mesolithic worked flints found on surface of field
11642	Scatter of prehistoric flint found on surface of field
11643	Scatter of prehistoric flint found on surface of field
12192	A Neolithic flint scatter found here in 1977, subsequent metal detecting recovered medieval and post-medieval metalwork
12454	Roman and medieval pottery found here
13409	Eight Neolithic worked flints found in molehills here
13411	Neolithic flints found during digging of the Broad
14272	Fieldwalking in the 1970s recovered a large amount of post-medieval pottery, probably the result of dumping from a nearby kiln; also a fragment of Late Saxon cheek piece found whilst metal detecting
14280	A fragment of post-medieval pottery found on surface of field
15459	Roman coins recovered during metal detecting
15475	Roman and medieval objects recovered metal detecting here
17161	Prehistoric flint flakes found during fieldwalking
17457	Prehistoric flint implements found in University grounds sometime prior to 1981
18497	Metal detecting in a small area recovered 3 Roman coins
18830	Late Saxon coin found in footings of garden wall
19139	Metal detecting recovered Roman, Early and Late Saxon and medieval finds

NHER No.	Description
19140	Prehistoric flint flake recovered from the river bank
19191	Metal detecting recovered an Early Saxon brooch
19825	Metal detecting recovered an Early Saxon brooch
19826	Metal detecting recovered a German jetton dating to 1543
19827	Neolithic worked flints found whilst fieldwalking
20194	A Late Saxon coin found on surface of a harrowed field
20548	Metal detecting recovered a medieval strap end
20666	Multi-period finds found during trenching and metal detecting, includes Neolithic, Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval
20859	Burnt fragment of an Early Saxon brooch may be evidence for an Early Saxon cremation here, metal detecting also recovered a medieval buckle
20860	Metal detecting recovered a Late Saxon brooch and medieval strap fittings
20861	Metal detecting recovered an Early Saxon brooch
21948	Metal detecting recovered a 16th-century seal matrix
21949	Metal detecting recovered a Roman brooch
23462	Metal detecting recovered a medieval seal matrix
24017	Fieldwalking recovered Neolithic flints, possible flint working site
24157	Neolithic flints found whilst fieldwalking
24229	Metal detecting recovered a Roman coin
24833	Multi-period finds recovered whilst metal detecting; evaluation along the route of a pipeline recovered no finds or features
25159	Prehistoric flints including a Neolithic arrowhead were found here in the 1970s
25166	Metal detecting recovered a Roman brooch
25167	Metal detecting recovered a medieval jetton
25507	Cropmarks of undated linear ditches and Neolithic and other flints recovered from fieldwalking
25508	Neolithic flint flake found whilst fieldwalking
25705	Fieldwalking and watching brief in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered prehistoric flints and handmade pottery
25913	Undated deer antlers found around 1.8m deep in peat here
28273	Neolithic polished axehead and other flints found at this site
28277	Topsoil stripping in this area recovered Neolithic flints, and Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery – Neolithic flint working site
28326	Fieldwalking and metal detecting here has recovered Neolithic flints, medieval pottery and metalwork, post-medieval pin
28593	Metal detecting recovered a medieval buckle
28856	Metal detecting recovered Late Saxon and medieval finds



NHER No.	Description
29058	A watching brief on the route of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered a piece of Roman pottery and a flint flake
29059	A watching brief in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered a prehistoric pit
29088	Metal detecting recovered a Roman brooch
29395	Metal detecting in advance of the Norwich Southern Bypass recovered a Roman coin
29915	Post-medieval pit and finds recorded during monitoring of laying of Anglian Water pipe
30499	Colney Park – existed before 1794
31871	Hospital site – evaluation recorded ditches and pits of Beaker and Iron Age date, Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, post-medieval boundary ditch and undated metalworking; also some cropmarks, most of which are possibly geological in origin
32484	Second World War spigot mortar emplacement
33727	Earlham Park – mentioned in 1733, extended to present area by 1800
33769	Watching brief on surface water drain recorded on archaeological finds or features
33913	Post-medieval coin of Commonwealth date found on the surface here
34564	Evaluation at Dodderman Way recovered no archaeological finds or features
34565	Undated hollow way and Neolithic flints found during evaluation, hollow way also seen on aerial photographs
34566	Evaluation here recorded prehistoric and medieval pits, an undated trackway, Iron Age/Saxon pottery and a Neolithic flint; some pits visible on aerial photographs
34567	An evaluation here in 1999 did not record any archaeological finds or features
34568	An evaluation here in 1999 did not record any archaeological finds or features
34569	An evaluation here in 1999 did not record any archaeological finds or features
35178	Metal detecting recovered a medieval coin
35739	Mesolithic blade and Roman pottery recovered during gardening here
35757	Bishy Barnabee Way – evaluation and excavation revealed Late Neolithic ditches and post-holes, and an Early Saxon settlement site
35773	Metal detecting here recovered a medieval signet ring
36401	Possible cropmarks of a ring ditch
36402	Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditches and a possible henge monument
37311	Medieval to post-medieval finds recovered from the garden of 4 Church Farm
39733	Roman brooch found whilst metal detecting here
40054	Post-medieval object scatter
40135	Fieldwalking, geophysical survey and excavation recovered prehistoric flints, medieval and post-medieval pottery and metalwork, two small pits of post-medieval or modern date

NHER No.	Description
40424	Metal detecting here recovered 30 musket balls
40711	Three Score, Bowthorpe – Early Saxon settlement, Early Neolithic to Bronze Age pits, and Iron Age and Roman ditches
41099	Metal detecting recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval metalwork
41106	Metal detecting recovered medieval and post-medieval objects
41315	Metal detecting recovered a post-medieval buckle
42673	Earthworks noted at this location – probably resulting from earthmoving when pine were planted in early or mid 20th-century
42812	Metal detecting recovered a Late Saxon brooch and a post-medieval coin
44080	Multi-period finds recovered whilst metal detecting
49817	Metal detecting here recovered Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds
50209	Excavation recovered extensive Iron Age remains, including cremations, and subsequent watching brief recorded a medieval pit
50505	Prehistoric flints from 103 St Mildred's Road
54407	Earthworks of a possible prehistoric field boundary
54408	Cropmark of possible ring ditch
54409	Second World War searchlight battery or group of gun emplacements visible on aerial photographs
54410	Second World War searchlight battery or group of gun emplacements visible on aerial photographs
54412	Cropmarks of possible pits
54414	Second World War barrage balloon site in Earlham Park
54415	Second World War anti landing trenches and barrage balloon site
54421	Cropmarks of undated linear ditches
54423	Possible medieval to post-medieval earthwork enclosure or field boundary
54424	Possible medieval to post-medieval earthwork enclosure and field boundaries
54425	Cropmark of an undated enclosure
54426	Cropmark of an undated enclosure
54427	Second World War bomb craters visible on aerial photographs
54435	Cropmarks of curvilinear ditches, probable post-medieval field boundaries
54436	Earthworks of possible ridge and furrow
54446	Cropmarks of banks and ditches, possible deserted medieval village or post-medieval field boundaries
54448	Cropmarks of an undated linear ditch
54449	Cropmark of possible Bronze Age ring ditch
55753	Fieldwalking here recovered Neolithic to Bronze Age flint, Roman pottery and tile, medieval and post-medieval pottery and tiles and clay pipe

NHER No.	Description
55754	Fieldwalking revealed Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flint, and medieval to post-medieval pottery
55992	Geophysical survey recorded two large magnetic anomalies – possible kiln sites?
55993	Geophysical survey revealed two linear anomalies, probably ditches, of unknown date
55994	Geophysical survey revealed a ring ditch
56300	18th-century milestone
56301	18th-century milestone

## Appendix 2: Listed Buildings

NHER No.	Description
9326	St Mary's Church, Earlham
9339	St Andrew's Church, Colney
9412	Earlham Hall – late 16th-century and many later additions
9413	Church Farm and Earlham Lodge – 16th-century timber framed core
9414	Post-medieval dovecote – 18th-century
9415	Colney Hall – built between 1767 and 1781
9420	Old Rectory – dated 1715
11623	Old Hall – mid 17th-century
40079	University of East Anglia – original buildings, built 1964-8
50558	Hall Farm – 19th or early 20th-century