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*A1 Dishforth to Barton Improvement
Report on Archaeological Fieldwalking*

October 2006





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October 2006

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Prepared by: Blaise Vyner

Date: 02/10/06

Checked by: Helen Maclean

Date: 20/10/06

Approved by: Andy Barker

Date: 30/10/06

*Highways Agency
City House
New Station Street
Leeds
LS1 4UR*

*A McAlpine/AMEC JV
Project Office
C/O Faber Maunsell
Neville Court
Nevilles Cross
Durham
DH1 4TE*

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Initial fieldwalking of parts of the route for surface archaeological finds was undertaken in the mid-1990s. In order to complete fieldwalking of the projected route so far as cropping regimes would permit, a further programme of fieldwalking was undertaken during March 2005, with further limited survey work undertaken during October 2005. In the first programme of fieldwalking 52 fields were examined, with a further two fields walked in the second programme.
- 1.2 The fields were selected on the basis of omission from earlier programmes of work and/or the need to amplify information from the Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Healam Bridge and Bainesse, and the location of discovery of Mesolithic lithic material at Little Holtby.
- 1.3 The work was undertaken by Tees Valley Archaeology in conjunction with Faber Maunsell.

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2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aim and objectives of the survey programme were:

- To confirm the extent of activity at the known Roman sites at Healam Bridge and Bainesse Farm;
- To recover evidence for any further Roman sites;
- To identify the extent of activity evidenced by lithic material at Little Holtby;
- To identify any other significant scatters of lithic material;
- To identify any other archaeological sites – principally likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date – revealed through artefact spreads.

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3 FIELDS EXAMINED & METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Field numbers refer to the field numbering sequence developed for the Cultural Heritage assessment of this project. Fields 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 52 are situated in the southern section of the route to the south of Roxby House, Pickhill. Fields 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 encompass the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Healam Bridge. Fields 72, 73, 77, 81, 82, 83, 87, 89, 92, 99, 101, 121 and 122 lie in the central section of the route. Fields 132 and 133 are located at Little Holtby. Fields 155, 156, 160, 163, 164, 166 and 167 are in the area of Bainesse Farm, while Fields 203, 211, 213, 226, and 231 are located on the northern part of the route.
- 3.2 The methodology for the fieldwalking is detailed in Appendix 1. Metal detecting was also undertaken in the areas of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments, according to the methodology presented in Appendix 2.
- 3.3 Throughout the survey conditions were regarded as good for the recognition of surface artefacts, with either bare ploughed topsoil surfaces visible or minimal crop generation. The single exception was Field 35, where the crop was well advanced and conditions are described as poor. Field 163 at the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Bainesse was under pasture and only metal detecting was undertaken here.

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4 SUMMARY RESULTS

- 4.1 A summary of finds by Field is presented as Appendix 3. In summary, a small concentration of lithic material from Field 133 at Little Holtby suggests that this may be a location of sustained Mesolithic activity. At Healam Bridge the recovery of Roman pottery from Fields 60, 61 and 62 confirms the focus of Roman activity in this area. Elsewhere, however, the fieldwalking finds appear generally to represent casual loss in the case of flint flakes and worked material, or deposition through manuring in the instance of medieval and post-medieval pottery.
- 4.2 Finds of lithic material have been assessed as a group (Appendix 4) in order to identify any apparent chronological or component trends. Of these, small assemblages from Fields 18 and 156 have been identified as having some potential for indicating activity focuses.
- 4.3 The absence of surface finds of Roman date from Fields 155, 156, 160, 163, 164, 166 in the area of Baines Farm indicates a fall-off in settlement debris with distance from the roadside settlement, perhaps combined with the effect of medieval ploughing which has produced fairly deep levels of topsoil (NAA 2006, 24, 12.5).
- 4.4 Finds of post-Roman pottery have been summarily noted (Appendix 3): varying in size and date, none of these appears to have any significance beyond confirming the deposition of domestic rubbish during agricultural operations.
- 4.5 While fieldwalking was undertaken the opportunity was taken to reconnoitre for unrecorded cultural heritage features. The low earthwork of a probable Bronze Age burial mound was observed in the hedge boundary between Fields 9 and 11 at Hutton Moor, where a cluster of such monuments is present. Between fields 121 and 122 at Aiskew a spread of plaster and stone suggested the site of a building of post-medieval date.

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5 RESULTS FROM PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS - HEALAM BRIDGE

5.1 A programme of fieldwalking and metal detecting was carried out on parts of Fields 60, 61, 62, and 63 in the scheduled area at Healam Bridge, Pickhill with Roxby, during March 2005, following receipt of Scheduled Monument Consent. The work was undertaken in accordance with methodologies agreed with English Heritage and the North Yorkshire County Archaeology Officer.

5.2 Varying quantities of pottery and metalwork finds of Roman date support the geophysical evidence in indicating the underlying pattern of Roman activity in the area. The finds are noted below in field order extending from south to north.

Field 60 (Fig. 1)

5.3 Fieldwalking recovered small quantities of Roman (6 sherds), medieval (10 sherds) and post-medieval (7 sherds) of pottery. A single piece of probable Roman glass was also found. Lithic material was limited to a flake and a piece of debitage.

5.4 Metal detecting recovered one iron object.

5.5 Geophysical survey suggests that this area may be at the margin of Roman activity and the fieldwalking finds tend to support this suggestion. The model of activity outlined above includes the possibility that settlement or burial activity may have extended into this area, but the finds here could simply represent deposition through manuring during the Roman and succeeding periods.

Field 61 (Fig. 1)

5.6 Fieldwalking recovered greatly increased quantities of Roman pottery (101 sherds), as well as a larger number (53 sherds) of medieval pottery, together with a limited quantity (7 sherds) of post-medieval material. There was no lithic material present.

5.7 Metal detecting also recovered an increasing intensity of Roman or probable Roman items, including one coin (post-AD330) and three bronze items. Six unidentified iron and lead objects were also recovered.

5.8 Geophysical survey indicates that this area lies at the edge of Roman civilian settlement and the proposed model suggests that the area may have been one of back gardens and paddocks.

The fieldwalking and metal detecting finds tend to support this picture, with both Roman and medieval sherds showing abrasion consistent with having been on the surface for a long period, perhaps having been deposited through manuring. The limited number of metal and coin finds also suggests a location which is not central to settlement.

Field 62 (Fig. 2)

- 5.9 Fieldwalking recovered reduced quantities of Roman (32 sherds), and medieval (15 sherds) pottery, with no post-medieval material present. Nor was there any lithic material present.
- 5.10 Metal detecting recovered an increased intensity of Roman or probable Roman items, including three coins (all 4th century AD) and four bronze objects. Some 17 unidentified iron and lead objects were also recovered.
- 5.11 Geophysical survey indicates that this area lies beyond the eastern edge of the Roman fort, suggested in the activity model to have been a protected zone around the fort. The fieldwalking and metal detecting finds – a diminishing quantity of pottery but an increasing quantity of metal items – tend to support the suggestion of an area which was somehow different from that fringing the civilian settlement.

Field 63 (Fig. 2)

- 5.12 Fieldwalking recovered slightly reduced quantities of Roman (28 sherds), and medieval (6 sherds) pottery, with no post-medieval material present. Nor was any lithic material found.
- 5.13 Metal detecting recovered a much reduced intensity of Roman or probable Roman items, including one Roman coin (4th century AD), a 19th century penny, and what is now confirmed as a bronze button, the other metal artefacts mostly comprising undatable iron items including nails, as well as lead scraps.
- 5.14 Geophysical survey and previous evaluation excavation suggests that this area may have been given over to industrial activity, although the suggested activity model allows for the possibility of some burial use in this area. The fieldwalking and metal detecting finds suggest a diminishing level of Roman activity in this area, and while some of the metalwork may be of Roman date and derive from industrial activity, a number of pieces are post-medieval. The reduced quantity of pottery also tends to suggest non-domestic use of the area.

Conclusion

- 5.15 Pottery and metal detecting finds from the scheduled area at Healam Bridge are summarised in the table below. Reports prepared in respect of pottery, metal finds and coins appear in Appendix 4.

Pottery sherds				Metal detecting and other material
Field	Roman	Medieval	Post-med	
60	6	10	7	1 glass fragment, 1 iron object
61	101	53	1	1 coin (4 th C), 3 bronze items, 6 other
62	32	15	-	3 coins (4 th C), 4 bronze items, 17 other
63	28	6	-	1 glass fragment, 1 coin (4 th C), 16 other

- 5.16 There were no surface finds to suggest any significant activity in the immediate area during the pre-Roman periods.
- 5.17 The combined results of metal detecting and fieldwalking support the picture provided by geophysical survey and evaluation excavation which has been undertaken at the site, and do not appear to contradict the activity model which has been proposed.
- 5.18 No pottery or metal objects were found to suggest Anglian or later post-Roman activity in the area.
- 5.19 Surface finds of medieval material are generally limited throughout the route, so the greater number of sherds in field 61 should be noted as perhaps indicating more intense activity than seasonal agricultural operations. However, the abraded nature of the sherds, suggests an origin through manuring rather than disturbance of underlying medieval occupation levels.

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6 RESULTS FROM PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS - BAINESSE FARM

6.1 A programme of fieldwalking and metal detecting was carried out on parts of Fields 156 and 163 in the scheduled area at Bainsesse farm, Catterick, during March 2005, following receipt of Scheduled Monument Consent. The work was undertaken in accordance with methodologies agreed with English Heritage and the North Yorkshire County Archaeology Officer.

6.2 A small quantity of lithic material was found, along with abraded medieval pottery sherds and miscellaneous iron fittings which appear to be of recent origin. There were no finds attributable to the Roman period

Field 156

6.3 Fieldwalking recovered small quantities of lithic material (9 items), which included two artefacts of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date, as well as 9 medieval and one post-medieval pottery sherds.

6.4 Metal detecting recovered 10 iron objects and a scrap of lead. The identifiable iron objects appear to be gate and wagon fittings of relatively recent date.

6.5 Geophysical survey has revealed the presence of a small enclosure extending into this area from the west (ASUD 2004, fig. 129, Area 27/27a). The absence of material of Roman date would suggest that the enclosure is pre-Roman in origin.

Field 163

6.6 Fieldwalking was precluded by the presence of pasture in this field.

6.7 Metal detecting recovered a total of 16 iron objects and a lead musket ball. The iron objects include nails, a hinge, a staple, and a hasp, all apparently of relatively recent date. No material attributable to the Roman or Anglian periods has been noted.

6.8 Geophysical survey indicates the presence of further enclosures in this area, but the metal detecting finds suggest that this were not associated with Roman settlement. The enclosures may thus be associated with pre-Roman settlement or with Roman agricultural activity which was not associated with artefact loss.

Conclusion

- 6.9 Taking the lithic material, pottery, and metal detecting finds together with the evidence from geophysical survey, the picture of Roman activity confined to a narrow corridor along Dere Street appears to be confirmed. There is no evidence that the roadside settlement extended west into the area of the proposed A1 upgrade route. The enclosures revealed by geophysical survey may represent earlier settlement - although the absence of querns is noted - or they may be agricultural enclosures of probable pre-Roman Iron Age or Roman date.
- 6.10 The lithic material recovered suggests limited transient activity in the Neolithic or early Bronze Age, lacking the intensity which might suggest sustained activity likely to be associated with other archaeological evidence. Medieval and later ceramic material recovered from fieldwalking comprises a limited number of abraded sherds likely to have arrived during manuring of fields.

7 RESULTS FROM PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS – LITTLE HOLTBY

- 7.1 Fieldwalking was carried out in Fields 132 and 133 in October 2005. The location had already been the subject of fieldwalking which had recovered an assemblage of flints and flint debris of apparent Mesolithic date. Trial trenching done in 1995 had recovered further flint debris seemingly associated with a scarp in the subsoils surface which was tentatively suggested to be evidence for a structure (Barton, Howe, Warren and Blackledge 1995). Finds are detailed in Appendix 6.

Field 132

- 7.2 Seven fragments of blade were found, including a tip from a microlith which could be of early Mesolithic date. In general, however, the material could range in date from the Mesolithic through the Neolithic.

Field 133

- 7.3 Fieldwalking here produced 15 pieces of worked flint, including three pieces of blade and seven small flakes. There are no chronologically diagnostic items present, and all could belong to the Mesolithic – Neolithic continuum. The plot of the lithic material suggests that there may be two distributional focuses (Fig. 3), although the quantity of material is too small to allow any further interpretation.

Conclusion

- 7.4 The assemblages are limited in size and composition, and appear to be somewhat peripheral to the assemblage previously found, which lies beyond the western edge of the present scheme. The material appears to represent transient passage rather than evidence for a focus of activity.

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8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 For the prehistoric periods the picture is one of only sparse activity, with small and mixed lithic scatters in Field 1, 17, 18, 132 and 133 and 156. The presence of a small quantity of mixed lithic material from Field 18 may have slighter significance when considered in conjunction with the record of later Neolithic pottery from Geotechnical Investigation in the same field at TP03001 (Tees Valley Archaeology 2005), which adds further to the potential of this field to contain features of Neolithic date. Similarly, the discovery of Neolithic pottery in a ditch or pit encountered in an evaluation trench in Field 155 (NAA 2006) increases the potential interest of the area of Fields 155 and 156. In Fields 132 and 133 at Little Holtby the present finds assemblage suggests that the extent of scheme impact on the putative Mesolithic activity site may be limited. However, Field 134 adjoining remains to be fieldwalked as part of the current programme.
- 8.2 The absence of lithic finds north of the River Swale at Catterick may reflect the underlying geology more accurately than the behaviour of early people since the geology gives rise to clayey soils supporting pasture fields which are not conducive to fieldwalking. Having noted this point, attention is also drawn to the fact that geophysical survey has failed to identify evidence for early prehistoric features north of Brompton-on-Swale.
- 8.3 The absence of pre-Roman Iron Age artefacts from the fieldwalking assemblage is unsurprising given the propensity of surface pottery of this period to be destroyed by frost action. The fact that geophysical survey has succeeded in identifying sites of this period in this scheme in Fields 101 and 199 (NAA 2006) may make the fieldwalking results in this respect more reassuring than might otherwise be the case, especially given the tendency of such sites to extend into the Romano-British period, when the pottery does survive to be retrieved as surface finds.
- 8.4 The results of fieldwalking appear to confirm the presently recorded Roman and Romano-British sites as the only ones currently visible along the route on the basis of finds of Roman pottery.
- 8.5 Fieldwalking rarely retrieves evidence for early medieval features, so the fact that material of this period is not present in the record is a matter of no surprise.

- 8.6 The discovered scatters of medieval and post-medieval pottery appear to be too limited to suggest activity beyond that of rubbish disposal in the course of manuring fields.

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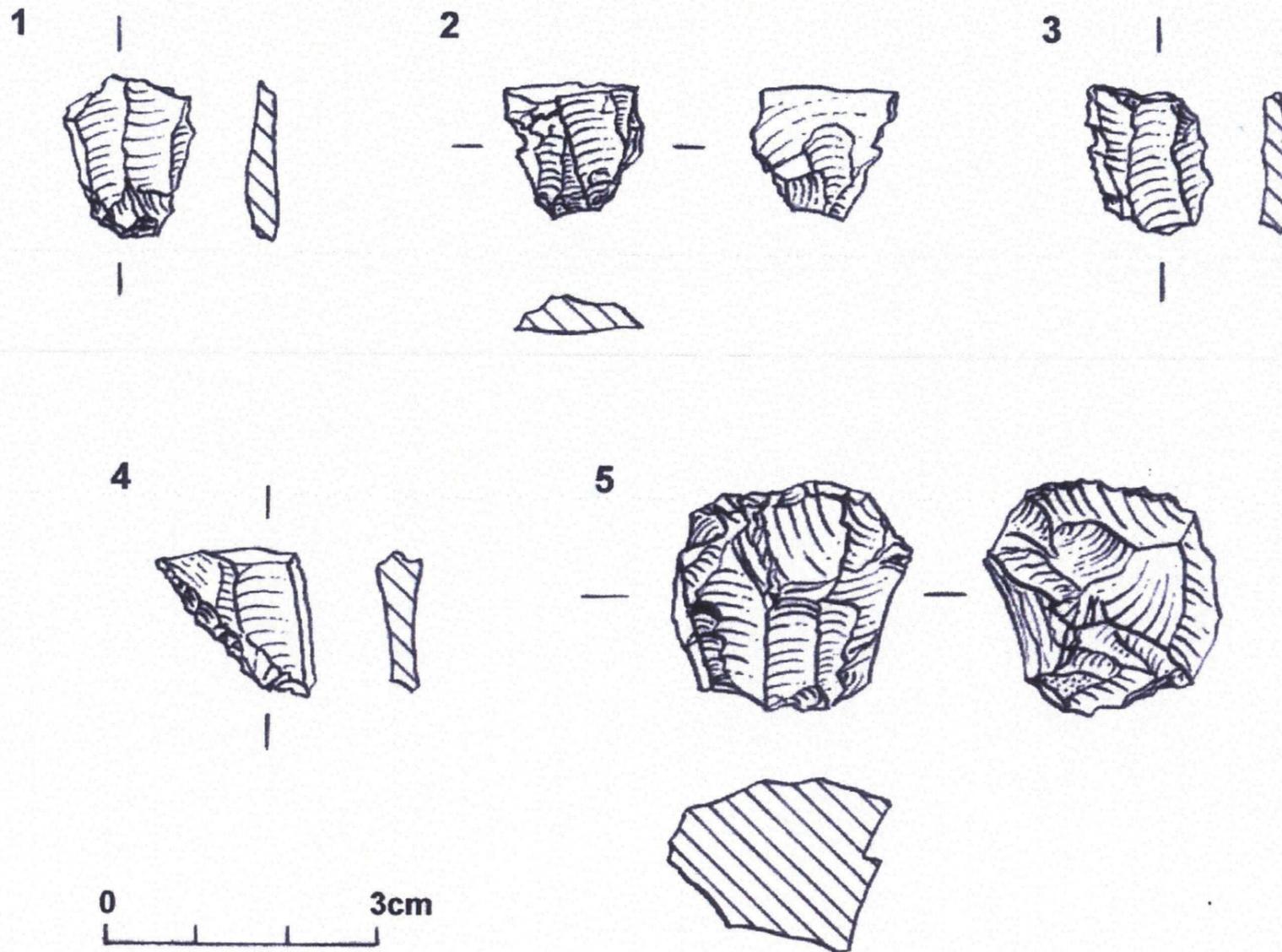
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FIGURES

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NOTES:-

- 1: Find 829, snapped blade
- 2: Find 832, snapped blade
- 3: Find 833, snapped blade
- 4: Find 835, broken microlith
- 5: Find 843, core

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Faber Maunsell Ltd
Neville Court, Nevilles Cross,
Durham DH1 4TE

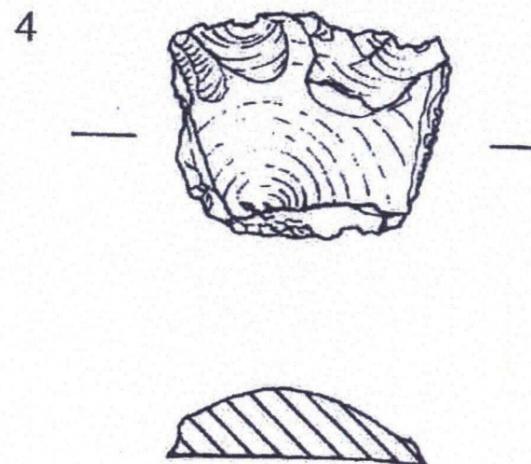
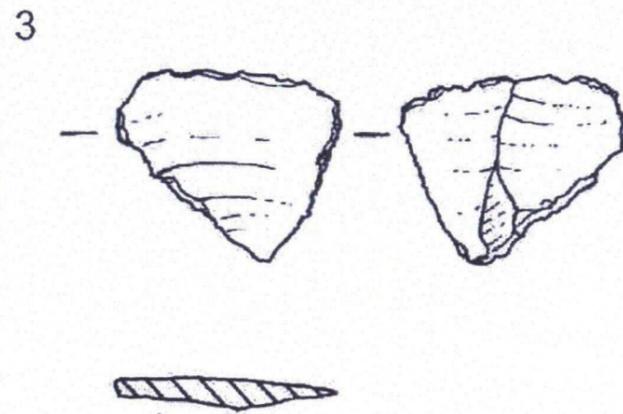
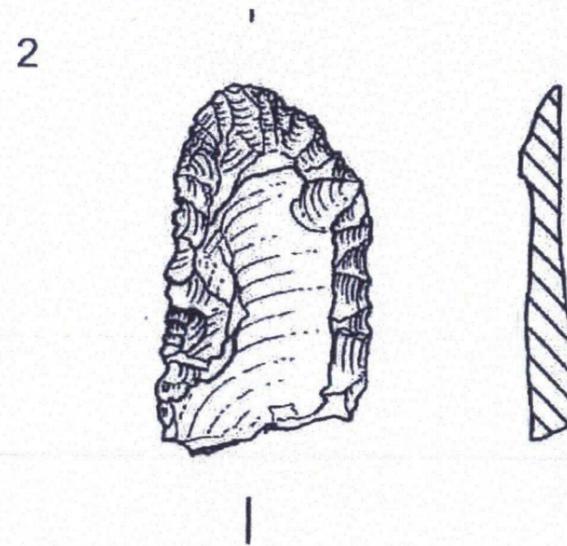
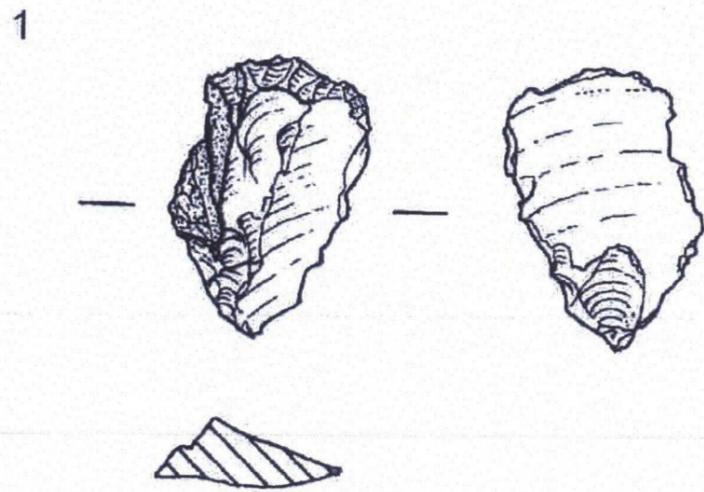
Telephone 0191 384 8594
Fax 0191 384 6082

ORIGINATOR:-

Faber Maunsell Ltd
5th Floor, 2 City Walk,
Leeds LS11 9AR

Telephone 0113 391 6800
Fax 0113 391 6899

PROJECT TITLE:- A1 DISHFORTH TO BARTON IMPROVEMENT		
SKETCH / FIG TITLE:- Flint finds from Little Holby, Field 132		
SCALE:- NTS		
DATE:- OCTOBER 2006	JOB No:- 104D113	
SKETCH / FIG No:- FIG 5 - D2B/BR/DB/12/01/SK046		
		PREPARED BY:- HRM



NOTES:-

- 1: Field 18, Find 67, fluted knife
- 2: Field 18, Find 69, end scraper
- 3: Field 22, Find 73, petit-tranchet
- 4: Field 36, Find 106, non-standard scraper

LEAD CONSULTANT:-

Faber Maunsell Ltd
Neville Court, Nevilles Cross,
Durham DH1 4TE

Telephone 0191 384 8594
Fax 0191 384 6082

ORIGINATOR:-

Faber Maunsell Ltd
5th Floor, 2 City Walk,
Leeds LS11 9AR

Telephone 0113 391 6800
Fax 0113 391 6899

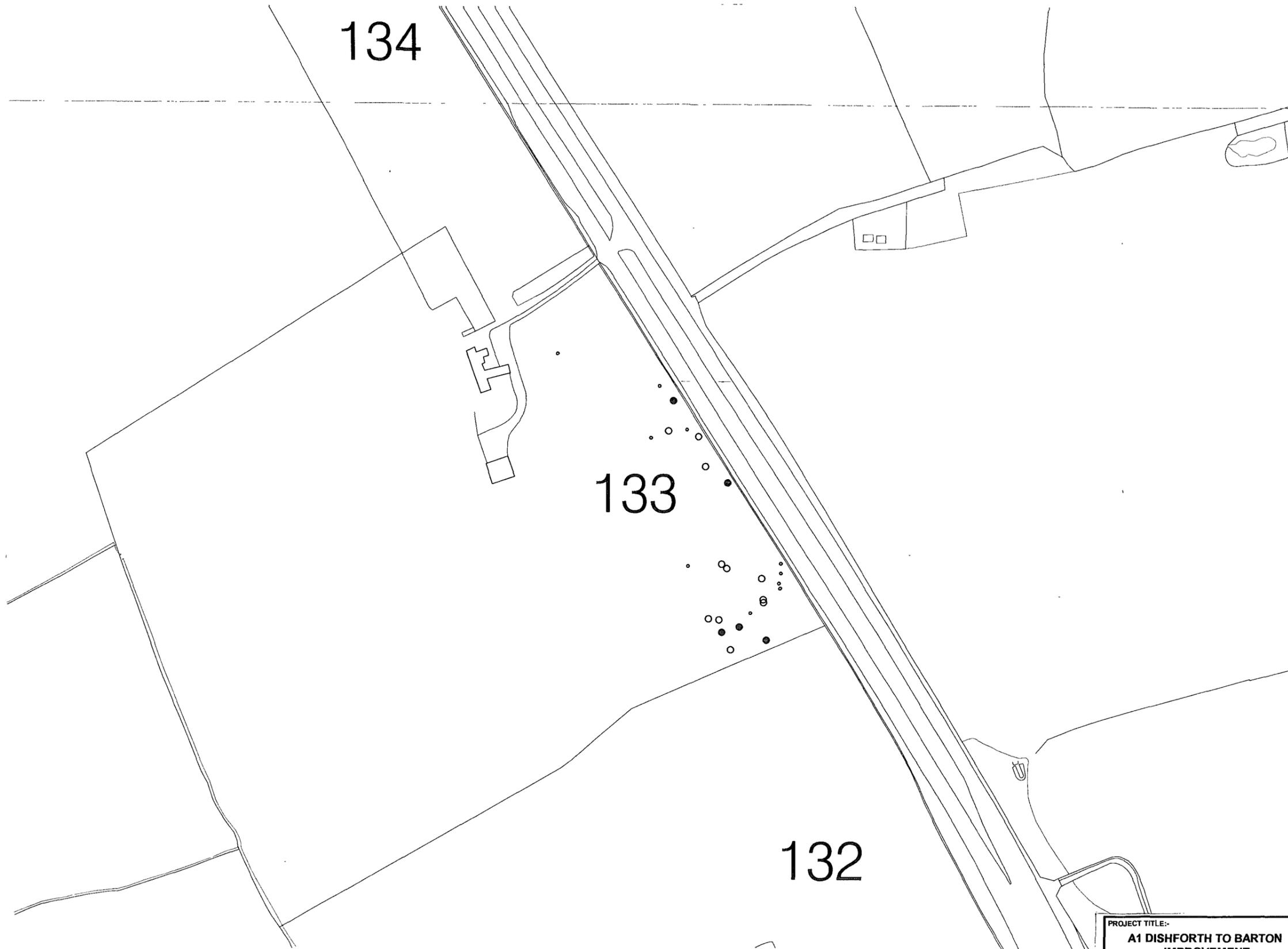
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SCALE:- NTS		
DATE:- OCTOBER 2006	JOB No:- 104D113	
SKETCH / FIG No:- FIG 4 - D2B/BR/DB/12/01/SK045		
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134

133

132



NOTES:-

KEY

- Worked flint
- Unworked flint

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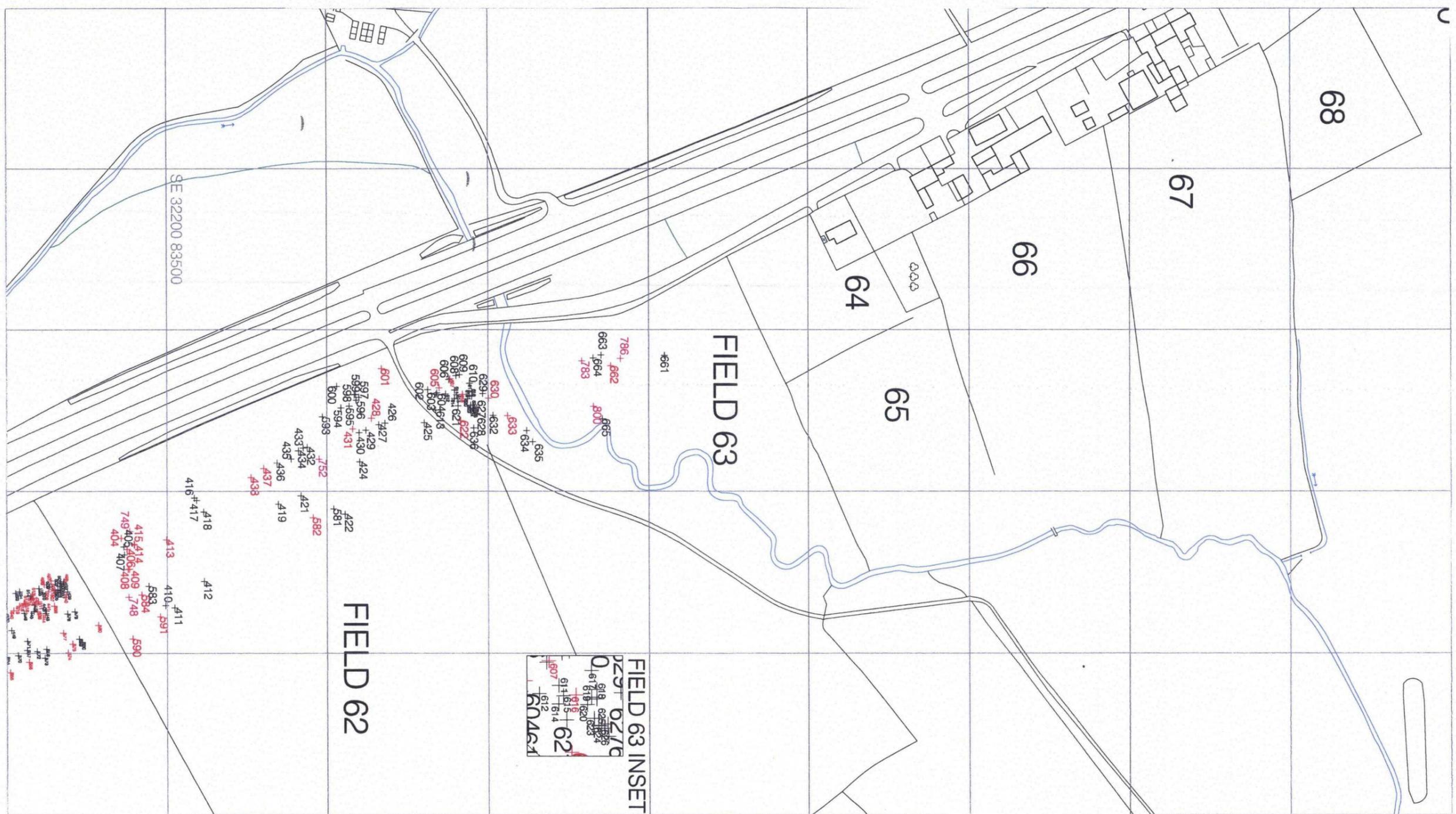
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Fax 0191 384 6082

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Faber Maunsell Ltd
5th Floor, 2 City Walk,
Leeds LS11 9AR

Telephone 0113 391 6800
Fax 0113 391 6899

PROJECT TITLE:- A1 DISHORTH TO BARTON IMPROVEMENT		
SKETCH / FIG TITLE:- Plot showing finds from Field 133, Little Holtby		
SCALE:- NTS		
DATE:- OCTOBER 2006	JOB No:- 104D113	
SKETCH / FIG No:- FIG 3 - D2B/BR/DB/12/01/SK044		
		PREPARED BY:- HRM



NOTES:-
KEY
 + 209 Roman Pottery
 + 222 Medieval & later pottery
 + 749 Coins

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 Faber Maunsell Ltd
 Neville Court, Nevilles Cross,
 Durham DH1 4TE
 Telephone 0191 384 8594
 Fax 0191 384 6082

ORIGINATOR:-
 Faber Maunsell Ltd
 5th Floor, 2 City Walk,
 Leeds LS11 9AR
 Telephone 0113 391 6800
 Fax 0113 391 6899

PROJECT TITLE:- A1 DISHFORTH TO BARTON IMPROVEMENT	
SKETCH / FIG TITLE:- Plot showing Roman & medieval pottery finds & Roman coins from Fields 62 & 63. Slight variations from the specialist reports are due to plotting from provisional information.	
SCALE:- NTS	
DATE:- OCTOBER 2006	JOB No:- 104D113
SKETCH / FIG No:- FIG 2 - D2B/BR/DB/12/01/SK043	



PREPARED BY:-
HRM

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1**BRIEF FOR FIELDWALKING AT SITES ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE A1
DISHFORTH TO BARTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

Prepared by Kirsten Holland, Bullen Consultants

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 As part of the programme of archaeological work on the upgrading of the A1 between Dishforth and Barton, fieldwalking is required to determine the presence or absence of surface scatters of artefacts where such information can be obtained (i.e. where cultivated ground is present). Surface scatters of cultural material may indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains and can provide information useful to the establishment of the character and value of the archaeological resource.

2.0 Fieldwork Methodology & Timetabling

- 2.1 The aim of the work is to establish whether there are any scatters of cultural material that have been brought to the surface by agricultural activities, which may indicate the presence of further buried archaeological remains.
- 2.2 The objectives of the fieldwalking are to:
- Recover artefacts from the plough soil systematically and quantitatively
 - Accurately locate and date sites (both sites already identified and previously unrecorded sites)
 - Provide finds distribution and density data
 - Identify and date artefacts, where possible
 - Characterise revealed archaeological sites where possible
 - Provide information for the design of site-specific mitigation measures
 - Produce a report which presents the above information.
- 2.3 Fieldwalking and evaluation should be undertaken following the IFA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (1999) and for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2001). The work should conform to the general principles laid down in English Heritage's 'Our Portable Past' draft document regarding policy and good practice in respect of portable antiquities, and where any Scheduled Ancient Monument is concerned, to the specific requirements of that policy.
- 2.4 Fieldwalking should be undertaken in arable fields and will preferably take place soon after ploughing, but (subject to cropping regimes) after the ground surface has been subject to a period of weathering.
- 2.5 A corridor 60 metres wide extending from the edge of the existing A1 should be walked in each field where the alignment of the proposed route is online. The extent of fieldwalking on offline sections should be agreed in advance with Bullen Consultants. The fieldwalking should take place on 10 metre parallel transects except in areas of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), where transects shall be 5 m apart.

- 2.6 Reference points along the route will be established by BCL using GPS, and geo-reference information supplied to enable the survey team accompanying the fieldwalking team to establish Ordnance Survey control stations.
- 2.7 The transects shall be marked by ranging rods or flags and the locations of artefacts shall be flagged by the fieldwalking team. Thereafter the accompanying survey team shall locate artefacts (or groups of closely spaced artefacts – see collections strategy below) using a Total Stations Theodolite, they shall then provide an identification number, and bag each artefact individually (or in groups if appropriate, see collection strategy below).
- 2.8 Written records noting artefact visibility level, light level, personnel, numbers of finds bags, and brief description of the artefacts retrieved should be kept for each field where fieldwalking is undertaken.
- 2.9 Artefacts which may be considered ‘treasure’ under the Treasure Act 1996 (such as gold, silver, hoards of coins, and associated material) will be reported to the Coroner and the landowner.
- 2.10 It should be noted that parts of Healam Bridge, Catterick, and Brompton-on Swale are located within parts of Scheduled Ancient Monuments. In these areas fieldwalking shall only be undertaken once Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent has been received. In these areas fieldwalking transects shall be 5 m apart.
- 2.11 The contractor undertaking the fieldwalking will inform Mr Neil Campling, County Archaeologist for North Yorkshire of the locations and dates where fieldwalking will be undertaken, as far as is possible. The fieldwalking may be constrained by adverse weather conditions. Mr Campling shall be informed of any significant discoveries as soon as practicable, and in any case in conjunction with notification to any third party.
- 2.12 The archaeologists on site will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. A risk assessment shall be prepared and agreed with Bullen Consultants before the work commences.
- 3.0 Monitoring**
- 3.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by Bullen Consultants Limited and their sub-consultants.
- 4.0 Post-excavation/Post-recording Work and Report Preparation**
- 4.1 Upon completion of fieldwork, all finds should be cleaned, identified, assessed for conservation and retention, spot-dated, and properly stored.
- 4.2 Retained artefacts should be cleaned (where this does not lead to the loss of archaeological information), marked, catalogued, conserved (if appropriate) and packaged in accordance with the guidelines of the receiving museum.
- 4.3 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, maps and photographs.
- 4.4 The report should provide a clear summary of the artefacts recovered at each location, including the plotting of artefact densities against the Ordnance Survey map base. It

should also make justified suggestions for any further archaeological work which should be undertaken. The report should attempt an interpretation of the archaeological import of find locations where this is possible.

- 4.5 Copies of the report should be provided to Bullen Consultants, to include distribution to the County Heritage Unit (HER), to the museum accepting the archive, and where the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage.
- 4.6 Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the archive should be deposited at a suitable and appropriate museum, provisionally identified as the Yorkshire Museum, York.

5.0 Retention and discard strategies

- 5.1 All lithic material shall be retained
- 5.2 All hand-made pottery (i.e. likely to be of prehistoric, native Roman and Early medieval date) shall be retained
- 5.3 All Romano-British pottery shall be retained
- 5.4 All Romano-British artefacts shall be retained
- 5.5 All early medieval artefacts shall be retained
- 5.6 All medieval pottery shall be retained
- 5.7 All medieval artefacts shall be retained
- 5.8 Instances of post-medieval pottery shall be assessed in the field. A background level of pottery likely to relate to manure spreading shall be noted but not retained. More extensive deposits potentially likely to indicate settlement or activity focuses shall be reviewed in the field and retained where useful information may be obtained relating to the artefacts or deriving from them.
- 5.9 Other post-medieval artefacts shall be the subject of review and retention on the basis of 5.8 above.
- 5.10 In the event of substantial distributions of pottery or other artefacts being present at any location specialist advice shall be taken on collection and recording strategies to be employed.
- 5.11 Conservation to storage standard will be undertaken where specialist advice suggests that this is necessary.
- 5.12 Retention or disposal further to processing of finds shall be the subject of agreement with the landowner and the recipient museum, except in the case of items which upon cleaning prove not to be of archaeological interest (i.e. demonstrably recent brick, tile, agricultural, or industrial debris).

Response to Brief for Fieldwalking

The fieldwalking project will be undertaken 'in-house' under the management of Blaise Vyner, supervised by Steve Sherlock.

Fieldwalking will be supervised by Steve Sherlock, assisted by Dawn Harrison, with a team of three other field technicians.

Survey and location will be undertaken by Andy Copp (Field Archaeology Specialists, York), with one technician.

Mapping will be undertaken by Andy Copp.

Reporting will be undertaken by Steve Sherlock and Dawn Harrison.

Artefacts identification and reporting as follows:

Lithics, Peter Rowe (Middlesbrough)

Pottery of all periods: Blaise Vyner (with additional information on Roman pottery from Jerry Evans, Birmingham)

Metalwork: Blaise Vyner (with additional information from Lyndsay Allason-Jones, Newcastle)

Conservation: Karen Barker, Antiquities Conservator, Hexham

APPENDIX 2**BRIEF FOR METAL DETECTING AT SITES ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE A1
DISHFORTH TO BARTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

Prepared by Bullen Consultants.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 As part of the programme of archaeological work on the upgrading of the A1 between Dishforth and Barton, metal detecting is required to augment fieldwalking on areas of Scheduled Ancient Monuments likely to be affected by road construction. Metal detecting is required to determine the presence or absence of ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts within the ploughsoil horizon in order to further inform strategies of evaluation and mitigation of damage to the archaeological resource. In particular, the presence of metal items may indicate the location and extent of Roman and post-Roman burial areas, it can also indicate the presence of modern disturbance.

2.0 Metal Detecting Methodology & Timetabling

- 2.1 The aim of the work is to establish whether there are any metal artefacts on the topsoil surface or within the ploughsoil horizon which may contribute, with other surface finds, to the understanding of the archaeological resource.
- 2.2 The objectives of the metal detecting are to:
- Recover artefacts from the plough soil systematically and quantitatively
 - Provide finds distribution and density data
 - Identify and date artefacts, where possible
 - Further characterise the archaeological sites where possible
 - Provide information for the design of site-specific mitigation measures
 - Produce a report which presents the above information.
- 2.3 Metal detecting should be undertaken following the IFA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (1999) and for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2001). The work should conform to the specific principles laid down in English Heritage's 'Our Portable Past' draft document regarding policy and good practice in respect of portable antiquities where any Scheduled Ancient Monument is concerned.
- 2.4 Metal detecting should be undertaken subject to the limitations of the agricultural regime present on site, and should not extend below the level of the ploughsoil base.
- 2.5 The area of metal detecting shall be confined to the area likely to be affected by road construction. Metal detecting should take place along 5 metre parallel transects.
- 2.6 Reference points along the route will be established by BCL using GPS, and geo-reference information supplied to enable the survey team accompanying the metal detecting and fieldwalking team to establish an Ordnance Survey control station.

- 2.7 The transects shall be marked by ranging rods or canes and the signalled locations of artefacts shall be examined with the use of a trowel by the metal detectorist. Such investigation shall be limited to the retrieval of artefacts within the ploughsoil horizon. The detectorist shall bag, number, and removal any artefacts and shall leave a flag at the detected location. Thereafter the accompanying survey team shall locate the find spot using a Total Stations Theodolite.
- 2.8 The metal detection shall be undertaken in conjunction with fieldwalking for surface scatters of other cultural material. Written records noting field conditions, light level, personnel, numbers of finds bags, and brief description of the artefacts retrieved should be kept for each field where detecting is undertaken.
- 2.9 Artefacts which may be considered 'treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996 (such as gold, silver, hoards of coins, and associated material) will be reported to the Coroner and the landowner.
- 2.10 Metal detecting shall only be undertaken once Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent has been received.
- 2.11 The contractor undertaking the metal detecting shall inform Mr Neil Campling, County Archaeologist for North Yorkshire of the locations and dates where fieldwalking will be undertaken, as far as is possible. The detecting may be constrained by adverse weather conditions. Mr Campling shall be informed of any significant discoveries as soon as practicable, and in any case in conjunction with notification to any third party.
- 2.12 The archaeologists on site will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. A risk assessment shall be prepared and agreed with Bullen Consultants before the work commences.
- 3.0 Monitoring**
- 3.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by Bullen Consultants Limited and their sub-consultants.
- 4.0 Post-excavation/Post-recording Work and Report Preparation**
- 4.1 Upon completion of fieldwork, all finds should be cleaned, identified, assessed for conservation and retention, spot-dated, and appropriately stored.
- 4.2 Retained artefacts should be cleaned (subject to specialist advice), catalogued, conserved (subject to specialist advice), and packaged in accordance with the guidelines of the receiving museum.
- 4.3 Information on artefacts retrieved during metal detecting should be integrated within the report on fieldwalking.
- 4.4 Copies of the report should be provided to Bullen Consultants, to include distribution to the County Heritage Unit (HER), to the museum accepting the archive, and to English Heritage.
- 4.5 Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the archive should be deposited at a suitable and appropriate museum, provisionally identified as the Yorkshire Museum, York.

5.0 Retention and discard strategies

- 5.1 All ferrous and non-ferrous artefacts shall be retained until they have been examined by a finds specialist, with the exclusion only of aluminium, aluminium alloy, and galvanised metal items and nuts, bolts, and other clearly and demonstrably recent objects.
- 5.2 Conservation to storage standard will be undertaken where specialist advice suggests that this is necessary.
- 5.3 Retention or disposal further to processing of finds shall be the subject of agreement with the landowner and the recipient museum, except in the case of items which upon specialist examination prove not to be of archaeological interest.

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APPENDIX 3 LISTS OF FINDS BY FIELD

Field No.	No of Finds	Summary	Interpretation
1	15	Flint assemblage, med/post-med pottery from manuring. 1 Fe obj.	Flint assemblage suggests activity location during Neolithic or bronze age - possible site. Later finds - no site.
3	2	Flint	Flint - no site
9	9	Flint, 2 x post-med sherds (recent)	Flint - no site. Post-med pottery - no site.
11	8	Flint, 2 x post-med sherds (recent)	Flint - stray finds, no site. Bronze Age round barrow. Later finds - no site.
17	10	Flint, 1 post-med sherd	Flint - possible site. Later finds - no site.
18	27	Flint, 11 x medieval (manure spreading?) 1 post-med, 1 x post-med button, 1 coin (1663).	Possible Neolithic / bronze age site. Later finds - no site.
22	2	Flint	Flint - no site
24	2	Flint, 1 post-med sherd	Flint - no site
25	2	Flint, Fe obj	Flint - no site. Later finds - no site.
28	9	Flint, 3 x med, 1 recent button.	Flint - no site. Later finds - no site.
30	3	Flint, 2 x post-med.	Flint - no site. Later finds - no site.
31	7	Med / post-med pottery, probably result of manuring.	Pottery finds - no site.
32	7	4 x post-med, 3 x med (no interest - probably result of manuring)	Pottery finds - no site.
34	2	Flint, Fe frag - post-med?	Flint - no site. Later finds - no site.
36	6	Flint, 3 x post-med, 1 x Romano-British.	Flint - no site. Poss. Roman pottery - no site. Later finds - no site.
37	7	Flint, 6 x post-med.	Flint - no site. Later finds - no site.
52	5	5 x post-med	Post-med - no site
60	29	Approx equal amounts of Romano-British, medieval and post-med pottery, all abraded, suggest reflects reduced Roman activity and medieval and later manuring.	Flint - no site. Roman pottery - settlement. Med pottery - no site. Post-med pottery - no site.
61	182	Largely Roman but some abraded medieval pottery. Sufficient material to suggest Roman occupation.	Roman pottery and finds - settlement. Med pottery - probably manuring. Post-med - no site.
62	76	Looks to be a mixture of military and manure deposition rather than domestic. Virtually all Roman.	Roman pottery and finds - fort and later settlement. Med pottery - probably manuring.

Field No.	No of Finds	Summary	Interpretation
63	61	Known area of Roman industrial activity, looks to be high domestic component as well.	Roman pottery and finds - settlement. med pottery - probably manuring. Post-med finds - no site.
64	1	3 Iron fittings from ?farm wagon, probably recent	Recent finds - no site.
72	10	Med / late med pottery, probably result of manuring, 1 piece of flint	Flint - no site. Later finds - no site.
73	4	Medieval pottery, probably result of manuring	Med pottery - no site.
77	6	Med / post-med pottery, probably result of manuring and 1 Fe nodule,	Med and later pottery - no site.
81	20	medieval pottery, probably result of manuring	Med pottery - no site.
82	10	Med / late med pottery, probably the result of manuring.	Med and later pottery - no site.
83	13	Medieval pottery, probably result of manuring, and one piece of recent tile.	Med and later pottery - no site.
87	12	Med / late med pottery, probably result of manuring, 2 pieces of flint	Flint - no site. Med / late med - no site.
89	7	Med / post-med pottery, probably result of manuring. 1 coin (modern)	Med / post-med pottery - no site.
92	11	Medieval pottery, probably result of manuring	Med pottery - no site.
99	35	Mostly med abraded pottery, probably result of manuring. 2 x flint	Flint - no site. Med pottery - no site.
101	4	Medieval pottery, probably result of manuring	Med pottery - no site.
121	21	Med / post-med pottery, probably result of manuring.	Med / post-med pottery - no site.
122	1	Late med pottery	Pottery find - no site.
132	18	All med pottery, probably from manuring. Flint flakes and waste, limited activity Mesolithic - Neolithic.	Med pottery - no site. Flint - possible site.
133	42	All med pottery, probably from manuring. Flint flakes and waste, possibly more sustained activity Mesolithic - Neolithic.	Med pottery - no site. Flint - possible site.
155	16	Mostly med / post-med pottery, probably result of manuring. 2 x flint, 1 bronze button. Neolithic pottery from evaluation trench.	Flint and pottery - possible Neolithic site; med / post-med pottery - no site.

Field No.	No of Finds	Summary	Interpretation
156	33	Flint flakes and scraper indicate Mesolithic - Neolithic transient activity; none of the finds suggest Roman activity.	Flint - possible Neolithic site.
160	14	Mostly abraded medieval pottery, probably the result of manuring. Flint and 1x poss. IA/RB.	Flint - no site. Med and other pottery finds - no site.
163	18	Appears to be post-medieval assemblage.	Recent finds - no site.
164	9	Medieval pottery, probably result of manuring	Med pottery - no site.
166	1	Post-med pottery	Post-med - no site
167	10	7 x med, 2 x post-med, 1 x slag. probably manuring	Med / post-med pottery - no site.
212	1	Post-med tile	Post-med - no site
227	5	Mostly med / post-med pottery, probably result of manuring. 1 x Fe nail.	Med / post-med pottery - no site.
232	49	Abraded medieval pottery, probably result of manuring. Flint.	Flint - no site. Med and later pottery - no site.

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APPENDIX 4**REPORT ON FLINT FINDS FROM FIELDWALKING** by Peter Rowe

This report summaries an assemblage of 78 lithic artefacts collected during fieldwalking for the A1 D2B project. The entire assemblage has been catalogued using Microsoft Excel. The following variables have been catalogued: - raw material type, raw material colour, percentage of cortex, cortex type, percentage patina, type of artefact (e.g. flake, blade, core), interpretation (e.g. scraper, arrowhead), period, length, breadth, width, method of knapping, whether burnt, whether damaged. The full catalogue is available with the site archive. A summary of the material is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Quantities and composition of flint by field

Field No.	Notes	No.
1	8 knapped flints and 1 natural pebble. 6 of the 8 pieces have been modified as tools (see 3.1).	9
3	1 heavily reduced multi-platform core (Find 403). 1 small flake with retouched edge (Find 402).	2
9	1 undiagnostic edge scraper (Find 9), 3 retouched flakes, 2 unmodified flakes.	6
11	3 unmodified flakes, 1 flake with retouch (Find 32), 1 blade segment with trimmed edge (Find 26) – Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	5
17	1 natural pebble, 3 pieces of angular knapping debris, 3 heavily fired knapped pieces, 1 core trimming flake (Find 38), 1 flake with utilised edge (Find 33).	9
18	1 proximal end of blade with retouched edge (Find 48), 1 piece of debitage with retouched edge (Find 49), 1 end scraper (Find 67), 1 knife (Find 69), 1 piece of debitage with retouched edge (Find 54), 4 unmodified flakes, 1 piece knapping debris, 1 battered piece, 1 natural pebble (see 3.2).	12
22	1 petit tranchet arrowhead (Find 73) and 1 retouched flake (Find 72) (see 3.3).	2
24	1 angular piece of debitage with modern edge damage.	1
25	1 angular piece of debitage.	1
28	3 pieces of debitage and one irregular burnt fragment.	4
30	1 unmodified flake.	1
34	1 small flake.	1
36	1 thick flake of very dark brown-black flint with retouch around all edges including proximal end. Neolithic-Bronze Age (see 3.4).	1
37	Fragment of broken flake with pressure flake scars. Neolithic-Bronze Age.	1
60	1 flake, 1 piece of debitage and a large pebble.	3
72	Debitage retouched to form scraper. Undiagnostic.	1
87	1 utilised flake and an unmodified blade.	2
99	Piece of debitage reworked as single platform core. Later prehistoric.	1
155	1 burnt fragment of flake and one unworked flake.	2
156	6 flakes, 1 Mesolithic-Early Neolithic end scraper (Find 701), 1 fragment of core, 1 utilised blade (see 3.5).	9
160	1 piece of debitage.	1
232	3 pieces of debitage and 1 retouched distal end of blade.	4
Total		78

The collections of material from Fields 3, 9, 11, 17, 24, 25, 28, 30, 34, 37, 60, 72, 87, 99, 155, 160 and 232 have no diagnostic lithics other than those stated in the table and are not discussed further. The lithics from fields 1, 18, 22, 36 and 156 are discussed in turn below.

Raw material

This small collection of lithics is very homogenous in raw material character. Without exception the collection consists of flint. There are no pieces of other worked stone such as tuff, agate, quartz or chert. The vast majority of the flints are grey or light brown items, often with a range of different shades within one piece. The flint becomes opaque on finer flakes and is of a good quality with few flaws or fossils. There is some surface iron staining on several of the pieces.

Cortex is present on many of the pieces but rarely exceeds 25% of the surface area. Where present it is heavily reduced in section through glacial or wave action suggesting it has been procured within the sub-region. The flint is in keeping with pebble-derived source such as glacial gravels or beach deposits unless otherwise stated.

Post-deposition damage

The material from the surface collection has light edge chipping consistent with damage caused by movement within a soil matrix. One piece (Field 1, 25) has been snapped across retouch and iron staining suggesting a modern break. For this reason where items do not show consistent damage or retouch it is assumed that post-depositional factors are responsible for edge chipping. There is little evidence for patina development or thermal damage.

Field 1

The eight knapped pieces are all flakes or parts of flakes. One is unworked (14), with another with edge chipping consistent with damage in the ploughsoil (24). The remaining six pieces have all been modified beyond the original knapping. Finds 13 and 17 have regular damage along their edges suggestive of use as cutting implements. Find 11 is a small flake with oblique retouch along one edge forming a knife like cutting blade. Flint 16 is a large robust flake (41mm x 35mm x 13mm) with a battered edge forming a notch like recess. The final two items (19 & 25) are both fragments of larger retouched pieces. None of these flints are chronologically diagnostic and the sample is too small to suggest even a broad period based on knapping technology.

Field 18

This collection of 12 pieces has a number of tools and distinctive knapping characteristics. Of the twelve pieces there are four unworked flakes and a natural pebble, the remainder are:

- 48 – The proximal end of a blade with abrupt retouch along one edge. This sort of retouch is reminiscent of that on microliths and the narrow blade technology is reminiscent of a later Mesolithic date.
- 49 – This angular chunk of debitage has retouch cutting a white patina. This is suggestive of re-use of previously curated flint by later populations. The tool type is ad hoc and in keeping with the less technical flint industries of the later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Young 1999). Finds 54 and 58, further angular chunks of debitage with a crudely battered edge and casual retouch respectively, also fit this pattern.
- 67 – A small end scraper (28mm x 17mm x 6mm) based on a narrow flake (Fig. 4). The dating of this piece is not clear but it is reminiscent of the end scrapers of the later Mesolithic/early Neolithic.
- 69 – This is a finely worked knife in the plano-convex tradition based on a thick flake, 39mm x 21mm x 8mm (Fig. 4). The sides and end have been retouched with oblique pressure flaking followed by fluting of the dorsal face. This sort of artefact had particularly currency in Beaker and Early Bronze Age assemblages but also occurs from the early Neolithic.

This small collection has a broad chronological span from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. It is tempting to suggest that the later pieces may represent a settlement from the more sedentary prehistoric periods but the small sample size makes caution necessary.

Field 22

This field produced only two lithics, a retouched flake, and a petit-tranchet arrowhead, 73 (Fig. 4). The arrowhead measures 21mm in length, is 3mm thick, 19mm at the tip and 6mm at the base. The petit-tranchet arrowhead is present from at least the early Neolithic (Green 1980, 113) and continues in to the later 2nd millennium BC (Green 1980, 114-15).

Field 36

This single flint scraper, 106 (Fig. 4), is very unusual and stands apart from the rest of the assemblage. The raw material is a very fine dark brown, almost black, flint of extremely good quality. The flake has been removed by direct hard hammer percussion and is 8mm at the bulbar end. The sides have been retouched steeply and this extends around part of the proximal end. The distal end has more invasive retouch whilst the dorsal surface has several pressure flake scars. This piece would suit a scraping function but given its unusual combination of retouch may have been a

more novel item. The pressure flake scars suggest a date after the Mesolithic. The raw material is out of character and this may be an import.

Field 156

This small assemblage consists of six flakes, a core fragment, a utilised blade and an end scraper (701) based on a thick but elongated flake. This scraper is typical of the end scraper classes of the later Mesolithic/early Neolithic. The utilised blade would also be consistent with this date.

Conclusion

From the chronologically diagnostic pieces we can state with certainty that the landscape was in use from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age/early Iron Age. There is a range of tools suggesting domestic and hunting activities throughout prehistory. Of the 22 fields that have produced lithics only one has a collection reaching double figures in size. The small size of the collections either suggests that the landscape has not been intensively used in prehistory or that there are well preserved sub-soil assemblages that have not yet been disturbed by the plough. The continuing intensity of arable agriculture, however, suggests that the latter is unlikely.

APPENDIX 5**FINDS FROM HEALAM BRIDGE****Report on Roman pottery by Jerry Evans**

It is perhaps worth noting that the overall quantities of material recovered were not large. Table 1 shows the number of sherds from each field. Collection sizes from all fields are small except for Field 61, which is moderate. Field 61 represents material from an extra-mural settlement to the south of the town, the tally from Field 62 which includes much of the town being a lot lower.

Table 1 Sherd numbers of Roman pottery recovered by Field

Field	No of sherds	Average sherd weight
60	5	9.6g
61	104	6.3g
62	30	10.0g
63	29	7.2g
All	168	7.2g

The pottery was generally fairly abraded and the sherds small. There is little indication of much active erosion of Roman period deposits (i.e. there are few large sherds with fresh breaks). This is reflected in Table 1 by the low average sherd weights of the material from all the fields.

Table 2 Functional analysis of all Roman fieldwalked material

Constricted-necked jars	Wide mouthed jars	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Mortaria	Lids	Other	N
6.5%	6.5%	42%	12.9%	19.4%	6.5%	3.2%	3.2%	31
13.3%	6.0%	43.4%	6.0%	12.7%	7.2%	3.6%	7.8%	166%

Table 2 shows a functional analysis of all the fieldwalked material (none of the fields producing individual assemblages of sufficient size). The overall composition of the assemblage with 48.5% of jars and only 32.3% of tablewares is much closer to a rural pattern than an urban one, and presumably reflects the largely extramural source of the material.

Field 60

- A1 D2B SF216 A samian dish base body sherd with footring. Possibly EG, perhaps Dr 32, perhaps LC2-LC3. Wt 14g
- A1 D2B SF 215 A Dr 31 dish base omphalos with stamp fragment. Later 2nd -3rd century. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 217 A samian dish/bowl bead rim, 2nd century(?). D. 22cms, RE 6%, Wt 4g

- A1 D2B SF 666 A reeded rimmed hammerhead mortarium with iron slag trituration grits, probably Crambeck, AD 285+. D. c 27cms, RE 5%, Wt 23g
- A1 D2B SF 209 An excoriated eroded samian footing base for a dish/bowl. 1st-2nd century(?) D. 12cms, RE 8%, Wt 4g

The collection is very small and there appears to be a disproportionate amount of samian in it. The samian needs proper identification to give a better dating signal, the forms suggest at least a later 2nd century date, whilst there is also a 4th century Crambeck body sherd.

Field 61

- A1 D2B SF 554 An eroded oxidised mortarium base sherd. 2nd century. D. 13cms, BE 17%, Wt 81g
- A1 D2B SF 494 A whiteware body sherd, Roman, perhaps 1st-2nd century. Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 457 A greyware body sherd, some fine sand, Roman. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 485 A greyware body sherd with some moderate sand, Roman. Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 565 An oxidised eroded body sherd, possibly mortarium. 1st-2nd century(?). Wt 11g
- A1 D2B SF 439 A gritty greyware body sherd, Roman, could be 3rd-mid 4th century. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 556 A Crambeck greyware body sherd. AD 285+. Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 570 A greyware body sherd with common moderate sand temper. Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 492 A greyware body sherd with common fine-ish sand, Roman. Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 579 A greyware body sherd with common fine-ish sand, Roman. Wt 18g
- A1 D2B SF 466 A Dressel 20 amphora body sherd, 1st-3rd century. Wt 38g
- A1 D2B SF 520 A buff finely micaceous oxidised body sherd, perhaps 1st-2nd century. Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 442 A calcite gritted ware(?) body sherd. Perhaps 4th century. Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 495 A greyware body sherd with common fine-ish sand, Roman. Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 478 A greyware body sherd with common moderate sand, Roman. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 510 A BB1 jar rim sherd, Hadrianic-Antonine. D. 15cms, RE 4%, Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 571 A gritty greyware body sherd, perhaps mid 3rd-mid 4th century. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 531 A greyware body sherd with common moderate sand, Roman. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 491 A greyware jar base with common fine sand, Roman. BD 5cms, BE 15%, Wt 11g
- A1 D2B SF 637 a calcite gritted ware Huntcliff type jar rim fragment. D. 14cms, RE 4%, Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 572 An oxidised flagon neck body sherd with some fine-ish sand, 1st-2nd century(?). Wt 9g
- A1 D2B SF 566 A cleanish greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 488 A Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium body sherd. 1st-mid 4th century. Wt 5g

- A1 D2B SF 648 A samian dish/bowl rim fragment, CGS, Hadrianic-Antonine. D. 20cms, RE 2%, Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 493 A whiteware body sherd, possibly mortarium, could be Mancetter. 1st-id 4th century (?). Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 537 A buff-brown body sherd with common fine sand, Roman. Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 476 A Crambeck(?) Greyware body sherd. AD 285+ Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 465 A greyware sandy body sherd, Roman. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 456 A calcite gritted ware bodysherd, perhaps 4th century. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 448 An oxidised soapy body sherd, 1st-2nd century. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 547 An excoriated samian body sherd, 1st-2nd century. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 540 A Crambeck greyware body sherd, AD 285+. Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 550 A greyware body sherd with fine sand temper, Roman. Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 645 A Nene Valley beaker body sherd with barbotine decoration, AD 160-250. Wt 1g
- A1 D2B SF 487 A BB1 body sherd, Hadrianic or later. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 475 a) A BB1 body sherd, Hadrianic or later. Wt >1g
b) A greyware jar body sherd with some fine sand, Roman. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 455 A samian ware dish rim, Dr 18/31 or 31, 2nd century. D. 19cms(?), RE 3%, Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 462 A three-cordoned flagon handle in a fine sandy oxidised fabric, probably 1st-2nd century. Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 589 A two cordoned flagon handle in a fine sandy oxidised fabric with white slip, 1st-2nd century. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 549 A black colour-coated oxidised sherd, Roman. Wt 10g
- A1 D2B SF 533 A calcite gritted ware shoulder sherd, mid-late 4th century. Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 521 A whiteware body sherd, perhaps 1st-2nd century. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 477 A Dales type gritted ware jar rim sherd, later 3rd-mid 4th century. D. 15cms, RE 6%, Wt 9g
- A1 D2B SF 481 A Nene Valley body sherd, AD 160+. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 659 An oxidised sherd with a black colour-coat, rouletted, possibly Nene Valley, AD 160+(?) Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 502 A Crambeck mortarium body sherd. AD 285+ Wt 10g
- A1 D2B SF 524 A Crambeck mortarium body sherd. AD 285+ Wt 11g
- A1 D2B SF 654 A Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium body sherd, AD 100-350. Wt 9g
- A1 D2B SF 536 Dr 37 samian rim sherd with ovolo, largely excoriated. D. ?, RE 1%, Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 555 Eroded sandy oxidised body sherd, Roman, perhaps 1st-2nd century. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 490 An oxidised(?) body sherd, Roman. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 646 Excoriated samian dish/bowl body sherd. 1st-2nd century. D. 20cms, RE 4%, Wt 3g

- A1 D2B SF 543 An oxidised soapy body sherd. 1st-2nd century. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 503 An oxidised body sherd. 1st-2nd century. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 653 An oxidised soapy jar rim sherd fragment. D. c15cms, RE 4%, Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 449 An oxidised body sherd with common fine sand. Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 514 An oxidised body sherd with common fine sand. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 545 An oxidised body sherd with common fine sand, perhaps a flange end. Probably 1st-2nd century. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 538 An oxidised soapy body sherd, Roman(?) Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 546 An oxidised soapy body sherd. 1st-2nd century. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 588 An oxidised white slipped flagon neck body sherd. 1st-2nd century. Wt 9g
- A1 D2B SF 652 Two oxidised body sherds, probably 1st-2nd century. Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 559 An oxidised cleanish body sherd. Roman(?) Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 500 A sandy grey dish/bowl base, Roman. D. 13cms, BE 7%, Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 445 A sandy greyware body sherd. Roman. Wt 9g
- A1 D2B SF 486 A sandy greyware everted jar rim sherd, possibly a 3rd century BB copy. D. 15cms, RE 7%, Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 528 A sandy greyware body sherd. Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 484 A whiteware(?) Body sherd, Roman. Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 525 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 10g
- A1 D2B SF 535 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 11g
- A1 D2B SF 548 A greyware body sherd, some fine sand temper, Roman. Wt 14g
- A1 D2B SF 569 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 573 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 657 A greyware body sherd with fine sand temper, Roman. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 650 A gritty everted jar rim sherd, probably mid 3rd-mid 4th century. D. 18cms, RE 5%, Wt 10g
- A1 D2B SF 473 A BB1 dish rim, Hadrianic or later. D. ?, RE 2%, Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 459 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 454 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 534 A BB1 body sherd with acute lattice(?), probably Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 552 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 562 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 501 A soapy greyware body sherd, 1st-2nd century. Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 451 A gritty greyware body sherd, mid 3rd-mid 4th century. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 658 A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 529 A gritty greyware body sherd, perhaps mid 3rd-mid 4th century. Wt 10g

A1 D2B SF 643	A sandy greyware body sherd, perhaps Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 5g
A1 D2B SF 443	A calcite gritted ware body sherd. Wt 4g
A1 D2B SF 489	A BB1 body sherd, Hadrianic or later. Wt 1g
A1 D2B SF 644	A greyware body sherd with some fine sand. Wt 3g
A1 D2B SF 483	A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 3g
A1 D2B SF 470	A gritty greyware body sherd, mid 3 rd -mid 4 th century. Wt 3g
A1 D2B SF 463	A greyware body sherd with common fine sand, Roman. Wt 9g
A1 D2B SF 532	A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt >1g
A1 D2B SF 446	A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 3g
A1 D2B SF 553	A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 3g
A1 D2B SF 551	A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 5g
A1 D2B SF 472	a) A sandy greyware body sherd, Roman. Wt 4g b) A cinder fragment. Wt >1g
A1 D2B SF 505	A sandy greyware jar rim sherd, with straight, everted rim, Roman. D. 15cms, RE 6%, Wt 5g
A1 D2B SF 544	A sandy greyware necked everted rim jar, Roman. D. 20cms, RE 3%, Wt 11g
A1 D2B SF 578	A sandy greyware constricted-necked jar rim with everted rising rim, perhaps later 2 nd century or later. D. 11cms, RE 10%, Wt 12g
A1 D2B SF 479	A greyware constricted-necked jar rim sherd with everted, horizontal undercut, beaded rim, perhaps later 2 nd century or later. D. 11cms, RE 12%, Wt 8g
A1 D2B SF 560	A greyware wide-mouthed jar rim sherd in a fine sandy greyware. The wide-mouthed jar is necked with a horizontal wedge-shaped rim. Roman. D. 25cms, RE 5%, Wt 11g

This is a much larger collection than the others. Fourth century material is much more limited in this collection, below 9%. Similarly later 3rd-mid 4th century material is below 7%. Some 18% of the collection is of oxidised wares which are likely to be of 1st-2nd century date and it would appear likely that the bulk of the collection has a 1st-mid 3rd century date range.

Field 62

A1 D2B SF 600	A calcite gritted ware shoulder body sherd, a bit sand (cf fabric CG282 Evans 1985), mid-later 4 th century. Wt 15g
A1 D2B SF 435	A calcite gritted ware body sherd, eroded, probably 4 th century. Wt 8g
A1 D2B SF 599	A Crambeck greyware flange-rimmed bowl, eroded. AD 285+ D. ?, RE >3%, Wt 15g
A1 D2B SF 433	A Crambeck greyware body sherd. AD 285+ Wt 8g
A1 D2B SF 404	An oxidised flagon handle with two cordons with common fine sand temper. Wt 31g
A1 D2B SF 595	A calcite gritted ware body sherd. Probably 4 th century. Wt 43g

- A1 D2B SF 593 A calcite gritted ware Huntcliff type jar rim fragment, AD 350-400+. D. 18cms, RE 7%, Wt 17g
- A1 D2B SF 418 A greyware lid rim, perhaps 1st-2nd century. D. 20cms, RE 6%, Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 436 A Nene Valley beaker base. AD 160+ D. 4cms, RE 22%, Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 594 Two calcite gritted ware body sherds and a jar shoulder sherd of mid-late 4th century date, and a Huntcliff type jar rim, later 4th century. D. 20cms, RE 3%, Wt 49g
- A1 D2B SF 432 A samian dish/bowl rim fragment, 1st-2nd century. Wt 1g
- A1 D2B SF 597 A greyware necked jar rim with horizontal undercut rim, Roman. D. 22cms, RE 11%, Wt 27g
- A1 D2B SF 419 An oxidised body sherd with common fine-ish sand, Roman, probably 1st-2nd century. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 583 An oxidised cordoned bowl rim fragment. 1st-2nd century. D. 21cms, RE 4%, Wt 11g
- A1 D2B SF 598 A greyware sandy body sherd, Roman. Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 427 A greyware coarse sandy jar base, Roman. D. 7cms, BE 15% Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 430 An oxidised flange rimmed bowl rim, perhaps from a segmental bowl, fabric has some moderate sand, probably 1st-2nd century. D. ?, RE >2%, Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 424 A Crambeck greyware body sherd, AD 285+. Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 596 A greyware soapy jar base. BD 7cms, BE 15%, Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 425 An oxidised tile(?) fragment. Wt 1g
- A1 D2B SF 434 Two joining grey gritty body sherds, perhaps mid 3rd-mid 4th century. Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 421 A buff soapy oxidised body sherd, 1st-2nd century. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 407 A grey sandy body sherd, Roman. Wt 7g
- A1 D2B SF 429 A greyware body sherd with some moderate sand, Roman. Wt 6g
- A1 D2B SF 405 A samian flake. 1st-2nd century. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 416 An oxidised body sherd, Roman or Mediaeval. Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 412 A buff-oxidised everted jar(?) rim fragment. 1st-2nd century. D. ?, RE >3%, Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 426 A rouletted black colour-coated beaker body sherd, possibly Nene Valley, AD160+(?). Wt >1g

Over a third of the sherds in this small collection can be assigned to the 4th century. A couple of gritty greyware sherds attest some activity in the later 3rd or earlier 4th century. The 20% of oxidised ware sherds suggest a quite strong representation of 1st-2nd century material here.

Field 63

- A1 D2B SF 664 A smooth cleanish oxidised body sherd with some organics. Wt >1g. Roman, perhaps 1st-2nd century.
- A1 D2B SF 613 A greyware body sherd with fine sand, probably not Crambeck. Roman. Wt 15g

- A1 D2B SF 610 An oxidised body sherd from an indented beaker(?) With some moderate sand. 1st-2nd century(?) Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 623 A calcite gritted ware proto Huntcliff type jar rim sherd, mid-later 4th century. D c16, RE 9%, Wt 16g
- A1 D2B SF 612 Calcite gritted ware base body sherd. Probably 4th century. BD 9cms BE 10%, Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 606 A Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium rim, a two cordoned hammerhead, c.AD 200-240. D. 27cms, RE 7%, Wt 33g
- A1 D2B SF 627 A Crambeck greyware body sherd, c.AD 285+ Wt 10g
- A1 D2B SF 626 A buff Dressel 20 amphora stopper rim fragment, 1st-3rd century. D. 9cms, RE 13% Wt 10g
- A1 D2B SF 604 A buff soapy oxidised body sherd, cleanish. 1st-2nd century(?) Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 661 An oxidised jar base, some fine-ish sand. 1st-2nd century(?) BD 8cms, BE 8%, Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 665 An oxidised bodysherd, hard, little moderate sand. 1st-2nd century(?) Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 628 An oxidised flagon footing base. 1st-2nd century(?) BD ?cms, BE >5% Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 611 An oxidised bodysherd with common fine-ish sand. 1st-2nd century. Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 663 An oxidised simple rim fragment, possible a simple rimmed dish. Either 1st-2nd century or 19th century+ flower pot, probably Roman. D. 14cms, RE 4% WT >1g
- A1 D2B SF 605 An oxidised body sherd with some moderate sand. 1st-2nd century (?) Wt >1g
- A1 D2B SF 636 An oxidised body sherd, some moderate sand. 1st-2nd century(?) Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 615 A greyware body sherd with common moderate sand, Roman Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 603 A greyware body sherd with common fine sand. Maybe Crambeck, perhaps 4th century. Wt 2g
- A1 D2B SF 621 A greyware body sherd with common fine sand, Roman. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF625 A greyware body sherd with common moderate sand, Roman. Wt 5g
- A1 D2B SF 620 A greyware body sherd with common fine sand, Roman. Wt 8g
- A1 D2B SF 617 A BB1 body sherd, eroded. AD 120-350. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 614 A greyware body sherd with common fine sand, Roman. Wt 3g
- A1 D2B SF 624 A pale greyware body sherd, some moderate sand. Roman. Wt 4g
- A1 D2B SF 629 a) A Nene Valley(?) scale beaker body sherd, AD 160-300(?). Wt >1g
b) A greyware body sherd with common fine sand, Roman. Wt 9g
- A1 D2B SF 632 A greyware body sherd with abundant moderate sand, Roman. Wt 20g
- A1 D2B SF 608 A cleanish greyware jar base, Roman. BD 6cms, BE 23%, Wt 15g
- A1 D2B SF 618 A greyware necked wide-mouthed jar with common moderate sand, perhaps 3rd century+. D. 22cms(?) RE 5%, Wt 21g

- A1 D2B SF 619: A buff white bodysherd, either Roman or Post-Medieval. Wt >1g
A1 D2B SF 609 A smooth, clean, flat, oxidised, eroded sherd. Roman or Post-Medieval.
Wt 15g

The collection is small with only 29 Roman sherds, however, the low proportion of calcite gritted ware and other 4th century material is notable. Equally gritted greywares so common on the site in the later 3rd-mid 4th century at Catterick are completely absent. The high proportion of oxidised wares suggests a predominantly 1st-2nd century date range and most of the greywares are also probably of this date, but it is impossible to refine what period within this range they represent.

Report on metal finds by Lyndsey Allason-Jones

Copper alloy

771

Small, bell-shaped stud with a short skirt and a countersunk dimpled cone. The iron shank has snapped off at the waist. Allason-Jones 1985, Type 1. Bell-shaped studs are common finds on Roman military sites although their precise function in each context is not always clear. There is evidence that they were used as dagger pommels, lock-plate fastenings, door studs, drawer handles, key ends and as hinges for *dolabra* sheaths. H:10mm, Diam:18mm

742

Very small bell-shaped stud with a short skirt and concentric ribs around the central protruding cone. It has had an iron shank, now missing. H:11mm, Diam:16mm

777

Small, bell-shaped, cylindrical chape or strap-end with a flattened loop at top.

Medieval or post-medieval. L:25mm, Diam:6-10mm

730

Small buckle with a squat, oval loop of uneven oval section with a flat splayed plate emerging from the base. The plate is pierced to allow a length of oval-sectioned wire to pass through to form the pin. There is a small projection for the back of the plate.

Medieval? W:19mm, L:17mm

770

Fragment of a very small thin buckle of semi-oval shape and section with a cross bar. Post-medieval.

790

Semicircular buckle piece of oval section, split and pierced by a circular hole at both ends. Post-medieval. Total W:59mm, Th:7mm

802

Strap-end with three prongs of rectangular section split up to the pedimented, balustered, flat head. The head has a sunken, pierced lentoid area on both faces.

Post-medieval, possibly from harness. H:35mm, W:35mm, Th:3.5mm

757

Thick elliptical plate with a central short tube cast in one with the plate. At each end of the plate there is a countersunk circular hole, one still plugged with iron. Post-medieval. Total L:50mm, W:18mm, Th:3mm, L of tube:11mm

758

Machine-made button

792

Annular ring passing through a baluster moulded fitting; probably lorry tarpaulin fitting. Modern.

Ext.Diam:29mm

761

Annular ring of rectangular section. Medieval/Post-medieval. Ext.Diam:10mm, W:3m,

Th:1.25mm

731

Fragment of a curved sheet, possibly an offcut. Medieval.

L:23mm

794

Trouser button

769

Trouser button

778

Tinned blazer button

Report on coins by Craig Barclay

774

Barbarous AE3; imitation of *nummus* of House of Constantine I 'CONSTANTINOPOLIS' type,
post AD 330
Light wear

783

AE2; Magnentius
Trier; AD 350-53
FELICITAS REIBVBLICAE; -//TRS
Light wear

748

Illegible AE3
C4th AD
Light wear

752

Illegible AE3
C4th AD
Light wear

749

Barbarous AE *minim*
Late C4th AD

Field 28, find 84

Two pence; Charles II
Hammered Coinage, 3rd Issue; 166—62
Light wear
Seaby 3326

Field 18

Scotland Turner; Charles II
Coinage of 1663
Moderate wear; circulated widely in northern England (in lieu of official farthings) during C17th

786

Penny; George IV
Issued 1825-27
Heavy wear; probably deposited pre-1860

786

Penny; George V
1919; London mint issue
Light wear

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APPENDIX 6**REPORT ON FLINT FINDS FROM LITTLE HOLTBY, FIELDS 132 AND 133** by *Peter Rowe*

This report summarises information on an assemblage of 39 lithic artefacts collected during fieldwalking from Fields 132 and 133 for the A1D2B project. The entire assemblage has been catalogued using Microsoft Excel. The following variables have been catalogued:

- raw material type (e.g. flint, chert, agate)
- raw material colour
- percentage of cortex
- cortex type (e.g. reduced, chalky)
- percentage and patina colour
- type of artefact (e.g. flake, blade, core)
- interpretation (e.g. scraper, arrowhead)
- period
- maximum dimensions
- method of knapping (e.g. hard hammer percussion)
- whether burnt
- whether damaged

The full catalogue is available with the site archive. A summary of the material is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Quantities and composition of flint by field

Field No.	Notes	No.
132	5 natural pebbles, 3 pieces of blade, 1 microlith fragment, 1 core and 2 flakes.	12
133	11 natural pebbles, 5 pieces of angular debitage, 3 pieces of blade, 7 flakes and 1 burnt fragment.	27
Total		39

General composition*Raw material*

This small collection of lithics is very homogenous in raw material character. Two materials are present, flint and chert. There are no pieces of other worked stone such as tuff, agate, quartz or chert. The vast majority of the flints are grey or light brown items, often with a range of different shades within one piece. There is a high degree of patination on all of the items with the surfaces

and sections stained white, often to the extent that the original flint colour cannot be determined. There is some surface iron staining on several of the pieces.

Cortex is present but rarely exceeds 25% of the surface area. Where visible it is heavily reduced in section through glacial or wave action suggesting it has been procured within the sub-region. The flint is in keeping with pebble-derived source such as glacial gravels. Many of the pieces have the creamy white appearance of Wolds flint. The chert pieces from the collection are, without exception, small natural pebbles with no evidence for knapping.

Post-deposition damage

The material from the surface collection has light edge chipping consistent with damage caused by movement within a soil matrix. For this reason where items do not show consistent damage or retouch it is assumed that post-depositional factors are responsible for edge chipping.

Other than a single item (Field 133, 873) there are no signs of burning within the collection.

Field 132

The seven knapped pieces (see Table 1 and Figure 5) include four fragments of blade, one of which is the tip from a broken microlith (835, Fig. 5). The remainder of the blades are three proximal ends (829, 832 & 833) which have been snapped from longer pieces (Fig. 5). One of these (829) has light edge use. All of these pieces would be consistent with a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. Although the microlith is incomplete, it appears to belong to the larger, robust, microlith tradition of the early Mesolithic.

There are two flakes in this collection. Find 836 is a robust broken flake with edge use. The other is a finer broken flake (839) with no evidence of further use. Both of these pieces are chronologically undiagnostic.

The final worked piece is a small core (843, Fig. 5) with opposed striking platforms. This would sit well with the early blades from the site in terms of date.

Field 133

The 15 knapped pieces from this field include five undiagnosed angular pieces of debitage. These are supplemented by three pieces of blade and seven small flakes. The only evidence of secondary working on these items is a single flake, which has retouch on both edges forming shallow notches.

The blades from this field would again fit an early prehistoric date; however the remainder of the pieces are chronologically undiagnostic.

Conclusion

This small assemblage of 39 flints contains 16 natural pebbles making the actual number of knapped pieces 23. The small size of the collection again suggests that either the landscape was not intensively used in prehistory or, and more unlikely given the extent of arable agriculture, that there are well preserved sub-soil assemblages that have not yet been disturbed by the plough.

From the chronologically diagnostic pieces we can state with certainty that the landscape was in use from the early Mesolithic through to the early Neolithic period. The degree of patina on all of these pieces, including the core, three broken blades and part of a microlith, is comparable suggesting that if similar post-depositional factors had affected them then they could be of broadly similar age.

The microlith fragment and associated early pieces would be consistent with a site of the Early Mesolithic period as previously reported from adjacent to this location (BHWB 1995).

The assemblages are limited in size and composition and no further conclusions can be drawn.

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