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# FIELDWALKING AND MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY SURVEY; PROPOSED FLOOD ALLEVIATION AREA, RIVER WARING, NORTH OF HORNCASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE

NGR: TF 2685 7055
SITE CODE: RWHO02
LCNCC ACC. NO: 2002.492

EVENTS L14509 L14510 SOURCES L19098 L19099 PRN - 45495 - Neol/BA 45496 - ROMAN 45497 - Medieval 45498 - Post Med

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Report prepared for
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February 2003

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## *Summary*

- *A programme of non-intrusive archaeological fieldwork, involving field walking and rapid magnetic susceptibility survey, was carried out on the site of a proposed flood relief zone in the vicinity of the River Waring to the north of Horncastle, Lincolnshire.*

- *The County SMR shows only a single flint flake within the proposed flood zone. However, the site is close to Horncastle, a major Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement.*

- *Fieldwalking recovered low densities of material dating from the Mesolithic to the early modern periods, within a relative concentration of artefacts in the north-west of the site. This correlated with the results of the magnetic susceptibility survey, which recorded enhanced magnetic susceptibility in this area.*

- *The fieldwork has identified a possible localised area of Romano-British activity. The presence of sporadic Mesolithic flints may be indicative of seasonal migration along the river valley, and dispersed post-Roman artefactual remains are likely, for the most part, to reflect manuring over a protracted period of time.*

- *It is suggested that the site is further examined by a detailed gradiometer survey in order to ascertain the existence and nature of any underlying archaeological remains.*

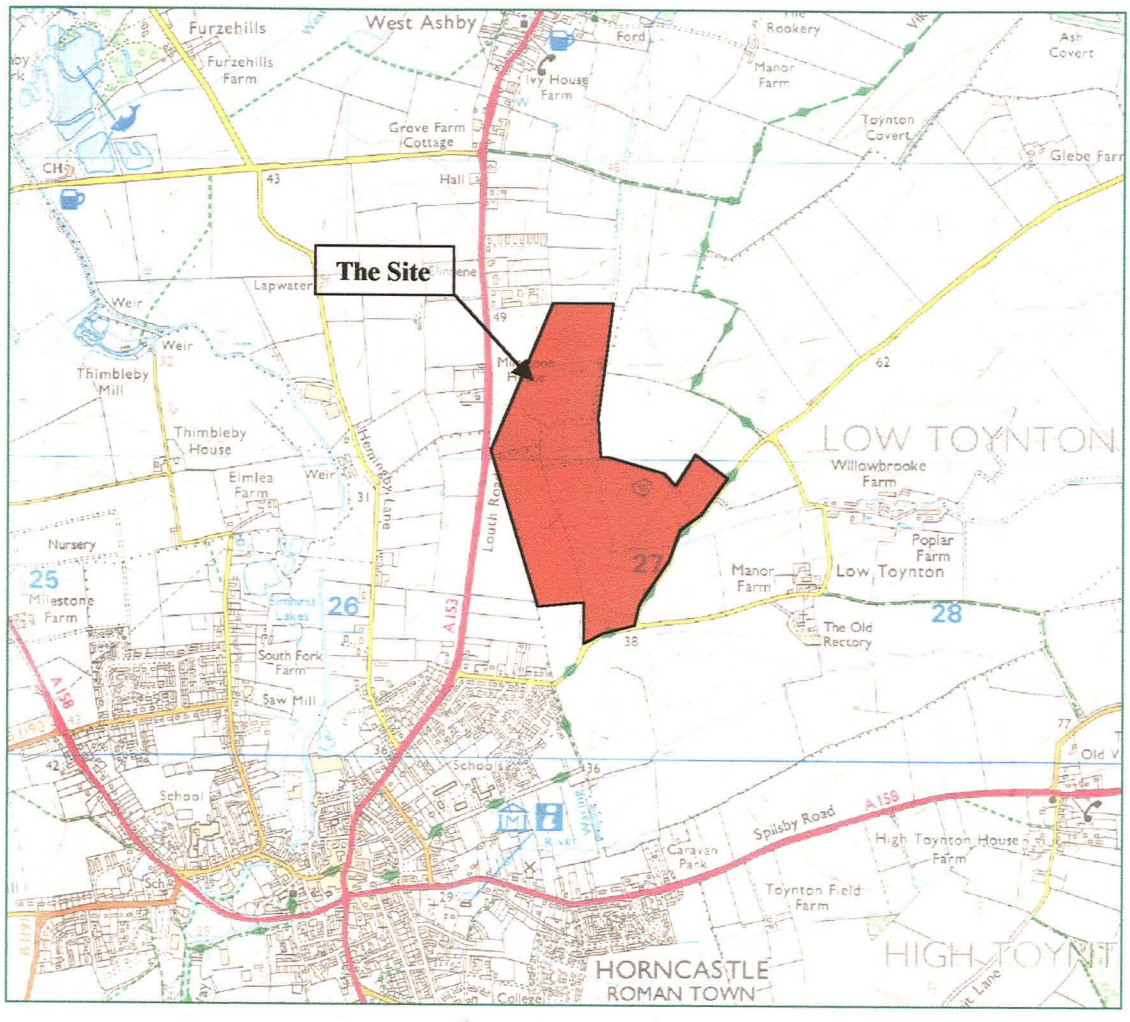


**Fig.1:** General site location (scale 1:25,000)
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## 1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Babtie Brown & Root to undertake fieldwalking and magnetic susceptibility surveys on the site of proposed flood alleviation works in the vicinity of the River Waring, north of Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

These works were undertaken to fulfil the conditions of a specification prepared by Bullen Consultants Limited and agreed with representatives of the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council. The reporting methodology conforms with current IFA guidelines (IFA, 1999), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

Copies of this report will be deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. Reports will also be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## 2.0 Site location and description

The proposed flood alleviation zone falls within the administrative district of East Lindsey, immediately to the north of Horncastle. The site comprises an irregular composite unit, made up of mixed arable and pasture land, straddling the River Waring (described in detail in Section 6). To the west, it reaches the A153 Louth Road, and its south and east sides are defined by Low Toynton Road. The total site area is approximately 41 hectares. Its central National Grid Reference is TF 2685 7055.

The site lies within the east and west sides of the Waring valley, rising gently on either side of the river, and also from south to north. A spot height on Low Toynton Road at the south end of the development area is at a height of 38m OD. The 45m contour broadly defines the north-west edge of the site, to the east of Louth Road.

The local soils belong to the Cannamore Association; loamy and clayey soils which are prone to slight seasonal waterlogging (Hodge et.al., 1984). The underlying drift geology consists of alluvial silt in the vicinity of the Waring, flanked by glacial till, and overlying a solid geology of Ancholme Group Clay.

## 3.0 Planning Background

The proposed development consists of the construction of a flood storage area at a site on the River Waring. This site will contain floodwaters to prevent flooding downstream. An embankment will be constructed around part of the storage area. To investigate the area, a scheme of archaeological work has been agreed with the Senior Built Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council.


**Fig. 2:** Site location, showing the distribution of all finds, against the results of the magnetic susceptibility survey. See figs. 3-5 for an explanation of the symbols used (scale 1:5000)

## 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire incorporates just one entry that is directly associated with the proposed alleviation zone: a single flint flake of Mesolithic date (c.8000 – 4000BC) was recovered from the west bank of the River Waring. However, a scatter of Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flint artefacts was identified close to Louth Road, approximately 300m west-south-west of the current site.

Horncastle itself, located immediately to the south of the site, was a major settlement in the Later Iron Age (May, 1976). The focus of this activity appears to have been approximately 1.5km south-south-west of the proposed flood zone (May, 1976). A Romano-British small town, possibly a market town and local administrative centre, developed in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, replacing the native settlement. Horncastle is located at the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring, which enter the town from the north-east and east respectively, joining towards the west side of the modern town. This created an area of land enclosed by water on three sides, and, by the end of the 3rd century AD, a rectangular defensive enclosure had been constructed at this point, possibly associated with a system of fortifications along the east coast of the province (Whitwell, 1982). However, occupation continued outside the walls of this enclosure throughout the Romano-British period, in an area situated to the south of the Waring, covering a total area of approximately 54 hectares (Field & Hurst, 1984). An extensive area of Later Iron Age and Romano-British field systems is known from cropmark evidence and excavation on the west side of the Roman town. It is possible that similar activity occurred on the north-east side of the settlement, towards the proposed development and is yet undiscovered.

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented by three poorly provenanced burials; two from High Street (including a female dated to the 6th century), and a third unlocated male, with a sword and two spearheads (Leahy, in Vince 1993). Excavations in Conging Street also yielded Early and Late Saxon pottery (HTL, 1993).

The nearby villages of West Ashby and Low Toynton are both of probable late Saxon date and are listed in the Domesday Book of 1086. Toynton (later subdivided into High and Low Toynton) was under royal ownership while West Ashby was divided between the King, Gilbert of Ghent and William Tallboys (Morgan & Thorne 1986). The actual ownership of the land making up this site is not known, although, it is likely to have belonged to one of the estates mentioned above and been used for agricultural purposes.

A single medieval lead ampulla was found to the east of the site, and a German jetton (1570-99) was located immediately to the south of Low Toynton Road, on the northern edge of Horncastle. This is very limited evidence for the medieval period, and it is likely that the area continued to be used primarily for agriculture/pasture.

## 5.0 Methodology

### 5.1 Fieldwalking survey

The entire site was systematically fieldwalked by a team of four experienced archaeologists over a period of one week. Transects were at 15m intervals, and were set out on a field-by-field basis, using appropriate boundaries as base lines. Where possible, fields were walked along plough lines to minimise crop damage and maintain uniformity along each transect.

Each walker was provided with a sequentially numbered set of bags (eg. 1-50, 51-100) for finds collection and retention. All finds were individually bagged, providing unique identification codes. They were then returned to their original positions, flagged, and plotted on a 1:2500 base plan.

Information relating to topography, soil type, ground cover, visibility etc. was recorded on pro-forma field reconnaissance sheets, and a photographic record of each field was maintained, selected prints from which have been reproduced in this report.

The fieldwork was supervised by Chris Clay, and was carried out over a period of five days, from Monday 11th to Friday 15th November 2002.

### 5.2 Magnetic susceptibility survey

Pre-Construct Geophysics, using a Bartington Instrument MS2-D search loop connected to a MS2 susceptibility meter, carried out the magnetic susceptibility survey.

Two readings were taken at each station to avoid distortion caused by intrusive ferrous items in the topsoil or poor surface contact. Measurements of volume specific magnetic susceptibility (MS) were logged in SI units at 20m intervals along transects spaced 20m apart. The data was recorded by hand and subsequently inputted into Geoplot v.3 for analysis and plotting. The magnetic susceptibility results are shown as colour-scale plots (Fig. 2).

The data were despiked and processed using a median filter in order to further remove 'noise' and produce a smoother appearance. The field loop survey revealed values of MS varying between a minimum of 2 SI x 10-5 (shown as blue) and a maximum of 100 SI x 10-5 (shown as red). The fieldwork was carried out by Peter Heycoup, and the data processed and interpreted by Peter Masters.

## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Fieldwalking (figs. 2-5)

#### 6.1.1 Field 1

This field exhibited a gentle slope towards Field 5, which adjoined its eastern boundary. A track ran along the northern edge of the field, with a dog-leg extending southwards into the field. Surface visibility was restricted by stubble, which covered much of the ground surface. Nevertheless, a low-density scatter of material was recovered, with no obvious concentrations. This consisted of 3 flint flakes, 2 sherds of Romano-British greyware pottery, and 10 sherds of pottery ranging in date between the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods.

#### 6.1.2 Field 2

This field was bounded by the A153 Louth Road at the south-west corner, with the north-west edge of the field broadly following the 45m contour. From this point the field sloped gently to the east. The eastern edge of the field was defined by the extent of ploughing, which marked a change in land use to pasture in Fields 3 and 4. The surface visibility was good, as the field had been recently ploughed, and had not been planted. This field yielded the greatest concentration of finds, with the highest densities being towards the west side.

Prehistoric material recovered from this field comprised 16 flints, of which 7 were Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c.2500 - 2000BC), and one Early Neolithic (c.4000 – 3500BC). The remaining flints could not be closely dated. A single sherd of possible prehistoric pottery was recovered from the south-west corner of the field.

20 Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from Field 2, with a noted concentration towards the south-west corner. These were generally heavily abraded, suggesting a long-term presence within the ploughsoil. As a result, 13 of the sherds could only be broadly dated to the Romano-British period (AD43 – c.410), with 3 of these possibly belonging to the later Iron Age (1st century BC/AD). Of the remaining sherds, five were 2nd/3rd century AD, and two were 3rd/4th century AD.

A spread of post-Roman pottery was also recovered, totalling 26 sherds; again, largely concentrated towards the southern end of the field. This included a single sherd of sandstone tempered Anglo-Saxon – middle Saxon pottery (c.AD450 - 800). The majority (17) of the remaining sherds were medieval (AD1066 – c.1500), consisting largely of Toynton Ware, which totalled 12 sherds. The remainder was post-medieval or early modern.

### 6.1.3 Fields 3 and 4

These two fields exhibited a very gentle slope westwards from the river and were under a dense cover of pasture, consisting predominantly of low grass, with occasional patches of reeds, nettles, and low bushes. A brief examination of these fields revealed zero ground visibility, and hence the fields were not walked.

### 6.1.4 Field 5

This sloped gently downwards towards the River Waring that defined its eastern boundary. The young crop that characterised the ground cover in this field resulted in near-perfect visibility.

A moderate spread of material was recovered, which included 9 worked flints, of which 6 formed a small concentration in the southern half of the field. The majority were abraded and could not be closely dated, although the assemblage included a single Early Neolithic test core, and 3 flints of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. A fragment of quern stone was recovered from the west side of the field.

4 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, 3 from the south end of the field, and 1 at the northern edge.

17 sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from this field. A 'cluster' of 9 post-medieval sherds occurred towards the centre of the field, consisting of brown and red-glazed earthenwares.

### 6.1.5 Field 6

This field lay immediately east of the river and north of Low Toynton Road. This was predominantly flat, and contained a young winter cereal crop, largely under 0.1m in height. Surface visibility was therefore close to 100%. No discrete artefact scatters were noted, although a low density spread of material was noted across the field, including 6 struck flints. 3 of these were undated; one was an Early Neolithic flake, with the other two being a core and flake of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date (c.4000BC).

The field yielded only 3 medieval sherds, two post-medieval sherds, and one undated sherd of pottery.

### 6.1.6 Field 7

The ground cover in this field was variable. A c.40m wide band of high weeds and grasses (up to 1m in height) ran along the north-western boundary, resulting in a visibility level of approximately 10%. The remainder of the field was covered with short stubble and cut straw, which also limited visibility. Drains marked the south and west edges of the field, with a track along the north-east edge.

A single sherd of post-medieval brown glazed earthenware was recovered from the north-east corner of the field.

### 6.1.7 Field 8

The majority of this field, which sloped gently downwards towards the River Waring on its west side, and south towards Field 6, had a cover of young cereal crops, offering good visibility. However, the area to the north was not walked due to an area of grass, weeds, and young trees around a large pond, which reduced ground visibility to zero. Despite the generally good visibility within the field, few finds were recovered; comprising 2 undated flint flakes, 1 Early Neolithic flake, 1 Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade, 1 sherd of medieval/post medieval Toynton/Bolingbroke Ware, and 1 post-medieval brown glazed earthenware sherd.

### 6.1.8 Field 9

The ground cover in this field consisted of mature sugar beet, approximately 0.3m to 0.6m high. This severely limited surface visibility, excluding occasional open patches. No artefacts were recovered from this field.

### 6.1.9 Field 10

This number was allocated to identify a single transect running along the east side of the river. The ground cover in this area comprised close cropped pasture, and therefore no finds were observed or recovered.

## 6.2 Magnetic susceptibility survey (Fig. 2)

### 6.2.1 Field 1

Magnetic susceptibility values are low to medium (range 10-100, mean 34.76 x 10-5 SI Units - volume specific) but the distribution appears to show some patterning. The magnetic susceptibility survey indicates a broad spread of higher susceptibility values shown in red, trending towards the River Waring. This may indicate the presence of a modern land drain running from west to east towards the river, as this seems to correlate with a linear band in Field 5. However, it is also quite possible that the soil has been magnetically enhanced by the accumulation of colluvial deposits and modern farming practice. The fieldwalking data shows a light scatter of pottery and flint, but this occurs away from the area of high magnetic susceptibility values.

### 6.2.2 Fields 2, 3 and 4

These three fields were surveyed as a composite unit, as there was no hedge between Field 2 and Fields 3 and 4. The eastern edge of Field 2 was simply defined by a change in land use from ploughed arable land to pasture.

Magnetic susceptibility values are low to medium (range 2-64, mean 15.69 x 10-5 SI Units - volume specific) but the distribution appears to show magnetic enhancement. An area of high magnetic susceptibility values is concentrated towards the west side of Field 2. This may partially be due to a scatter of brick and other material that was observed during the survey along the western edge of the survey area, that has enhanced the readings in this part of the field. However, in the south-west corner of the field, the fieldwalking and MS data correlate well, with a scatter of medieval and Romano-British pottery being collected in this area. This suggests some form of topsoil magnetic enhancement, possibly from either settlement activity or manure scattering. Beyond this zone of high readings the variation in MS is more subdued, with the lowest values occurring to the east, in Fields 3 and 4, which lie on the floodplain of the river. Therefore, the low magnetic susceptibility values may have been caused by the accumulation of alluvium (from river flooding), possibly masking any underlying archaeological deposits.

### 6.2.3 Field 5

Magnetic susceptibility values are low (range 5-30, mean 11.17 x 10-5 SI Units - volume specific) but the distribution appears to show some discrete patterning. The highest readings can be seen to be concentrated to the south, north-east and north-west close to the field boundaries. A further area previously commented upon in Field 1 is more centrally located where a small concentration of post medieval pottery can be seen. However, the distribution and number of artefacts do not justify the presence of a site and may represent a land drain running east to west. Beyond these zones of high readings the variation in MS is more subdued, with the lowest values occurring towards the south, where a discrete cluster of worked flints were retrieved. This zone of low readings (shown in blue) may not represent any archaeological remains but merely denote natural alluviation.

### 6.2.4 Field 6

Magnetic susceptibility values are low (range 4-28, mean 12.57 x 10-5 SI Units - volume specific). The magnetic susceptibility survey indicates a band of higher susceptibility values shown in red in the southern half of the field. The distribution of finds from the fieldwalking is limited and does not correlate with the MS results, suggesting that these high readings represent a relatively recent episode of magnetic enhancement of the topsoil. Again this parcel of land is close to the river indicating alluvial deposits, especially with the lower readings taken over most of the field.

### 6.2.5 Field 7

Magnetic susceptibility values are low (range 3-19, mean 6.67 x 10-5 SI Units - volume specific) but the distribution appears to show two discrete areas of high magnetic readings to the north-east and south-east ends of the field. The artefact collection survey only produced one sherd of pottery suggesting that the MS readings do not indicate any significant 'hotspots'.

### 6.2.6 Field 8

Magnetic susceptibility values are relatively low (range 2-26, mean 8.62 x 10-5 SI Units - volume specific) but the distribution appears to show some patterning close to the large pond at the north end of the field. The high magnetic susceptibility readings close to the pond presumably represent a relatively recent episode of topsoil magnetic enhancement, probably associated with the pond. Very few artefacts have been recovered from this field, justifying this interpretation.

### 6.2.6 Field 9

Magnetic susceptibility values are low (range 5-24, mean 12.46 x 10-5 SI Units - volume specific) but the distribution appears to show a discrete area of magnetic enhancement close to the eastern field boundary. No artefacts were recovered from fieldwalking (due to poor visibility) and the magnetic enhancement may be related to a relatively recent episode of topsoil magnetic enhancement.

## 7.0 Discussion and conclusion

The finds recovered exhibited a wide date range, from the Late Mesolithic to the early modern period (c.4000BC – AD1900). However, only two distinct artefact concentrations were noted; worked flints, Romano-British pottery and brick debris in Field 2 and worked flints in Field 5.

The earliest material recovered consisted of three Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flints, each from a different field (Fig. 3). This is a very small assemblage, associated with a period when communities were often migratory, exploiting the resources of different areas at different times of year. It is possible that these flints represent temporary occupation of the area, within a pattern of seasonal transhumance along the river valley.

The distribution of other flints is similarly of limited interpretive potential, being for the most part widely distributed across the surveyed area. The greatest number of flints came from Field 2, at the north-west end of the survey. This occupies an area well suited to prehistoric, and later occupation. It lies close to the food and water source provided by the river, but beyond the flood plain, and is sheltered by the crest of the hill to the west. A small concentration was noted, consisting of six flints to the west side of Field 5 (Fig. 3). This may point to some focus of activity, although the small number of flints (4 of which were undated) renders this uncertain.

Field 2 exhibited a marked concentration of finds from the Romano-British period, towards its southern end (Fig. 4). A total of 19 sherds were recovered from this area, with a further sherd at the north end of the field. The sherds were heavily plough damaged, making close dating difficult (the possible dates represented covering the period from the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age to the end of the Roman occupation of Britain). Such a concentration of material may indicate the presence of a Romano-British site in the vicinity of this location. The remainder of the site produced only 6 sherds of Romano-British material, from Fields 1 and 5.

The greatest number of finds were from the post-Roman periods (Fig. 5) and the earliest material consisted of a single sherd of probable Saxon pottery from Field 2, and a Saxo-Norman sherd from Field 5. Little can be made of this, other than to hypothesise that the area remained under agricultural usage, exploited by the nearby communities that were known to exist at this time.

A greater concentration of material was dated broadly to within the medieval period. Again, the majority of this was from Field 2. The material was heavily abraded, and possibly derived from manure scattering associated with a farm located to the west of Louth Road, believed to be of medieval origin. However, the post-medieval and early modern pottery from this field is very limited in quantity, suggesting a possible change of land use towards the end of the medieval period.

Fields 1, 5 and 6 also produced small amounts of material of post-Roman date. The majority of this was post-medieval to early modern, and may represent a general background scatter, which is commonly encountered during fieldwalking projects in this country.

## 8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Generally, the methodologies applied proved effective in generating useful archaeological data. Fieldwalking was restricted to fields where crop cover allowed good enough surface visibility. The visibility factor obviously affected the overall distribution of collected material, although it should be noted that a relatively high concentration was recorded in Field 1, which was covered with stubble during the survey. The majority of the artefacts recovered across the site were heavily abraded, due to constant ploughing of the land and as a result, the interpretive potential of this material was somewhat limited, resulting in broad date ranges for the find types.

Topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey can provide only a general outline of the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains. However, in combination with the fieldwalking results it has resulted in the identification of potentially archaeologically significant areas of the site.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Babtie, Brown and Root for this commission. Thanks also go to the fieldwalking team, Aaron Chapman, Rachel Gardner and Stuart Whatley.

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## 11.0 Site archive

The documentary archive for the site is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology. This will be deposited at Lincoln City and County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the global accession number 2002.492.


**Fig. 3:** Distribution of flints in relation to the results of the magnetic susceptibility survey (scale 1:5,000)


**Fig. 4:** Distribution of Romano-British pottery in relation to the results of the magnetic susceptibility survey (scale 1:5,000)


**Fig. 5:** Distribution of post-Roman pottery and tile in relation to the results of the magnetic susceptibility survey (scale 1:5,000)

APPENDIX 1: Colour Plates

**Pl. 1:** Field 1, looking north-north-east

**Pl. 2:** Field 2, looking south-south-west. The fieldwalkers are visible in the middle distance

**Pl. 3:** Field 5, looking south. In the foreground, the dense coverage of Field 4 is evident

**Pl. 4:** Field 7, looking south-west.

**Pl. 5:** Field 8, looking south-west.

**Pl. 6:** Field 9, looking north-east. The dense sugar beet crop severely impaired visibility

APPENDIX 2: Lithic materials report
By Jim Rylatt

38 pieces of struck or modified flint were recovered by fieldwalking, these weighing a total of 508 grams. This assemblage comprised two scrapers, three cores, one core fragment, two flakes with possible retouch, one blade, 21 unretouched flakes and eight chunks.

## 1.0 Description

The flint all appears to be derived from secondary deposits. The secondary flakes have a thin, abraded cortex, and where relatively large areas of this surface survive, often exhibit a rounded profile. This indicates that the nodules utilised were water-transported pebbles and cobbles, which would have been rolled and battered by glacial and fluvial forces prior to their initial deposition. This resulted in the thin, irregular and pockmarked nature of their cortex. The depositional processes of river gravels also limit the size of the nodules and consequently have an effect upon the methods of working employed. Additionally, the widely divergent sources of the nodules incorporated into the gravels account for the considerable variation in colour, composition and quality; from translucent pale-brown and pale grey flint to coarse, opaque flint with frequent inclusions. The valley of the Waring, or an associated river such as the Bain, is likely to have been the source of this material.

22 pieces exhibited signs of post-depositional damage (58% of the assemblage). In some cases this attrition was so severe that the entire flake margin had been removed. Damage of this magnitude suggests that this component of the assemblage has been situated within the active plough zone for an extended period. However, a smaller element of the collection was in fresh condition suggesting that plough truncation of stratified contexts is an ongoing process.

## 2.0 Dating

The differing attributes of elements of the assemblage indicate that this collection represents a palimpsest. Three items had features broadly indicative of the highly controlled patterns of working that characterise Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic industries, while a further four pieces are most likely to have been produced during the Early Neolithic (totalling 18% of the assemblage). This group included a core (*218*), and a small number of narrow blades and blade-like flakes (*87, 88, 214*). These blades are likely to have been produced from cores of A1, A2 and B1 types. It seems likely that most, if not all of this material was produced during the earlier Neolithic.

A larger proportion of the assemblage exhibited traits consistent with Late Neolithic and Bronze Age patterns of working (29%). Morphological attributes include the use of cores with multiple platforms, which produced relatively broad flakes, with pronounced bulbs of percussion. Also among this group was a large thumbnail type end and side scraper (*111*).

## 3.0 Discussion

A little over half of the assemblage was composed of debitage that did not exhibit morphological characteristics enabling a differentiation of the technology employed in its manufacture (53%). However, it was also apparent that many of the flake edges had suffered damage due to post-depositional processes such as ploughing. It is therefore possible that this could have created a small bias, altering the composition of the collection.

The recovery of cores, a core fragment and primary flakes, indicates that the initial stages of core reduction were undertaken in this area, but the collection is too small to determine whether different activities were spatially differentiated. The assemblage contained very few tools and retouched flakes (13%), and is therefore not suggestive of occupation, or other related activity.

The low occurrence of worked flint (less than 1 piece per hectare) could indicate that the material collected was produced over two relatively short, discrete periods during the Early Neolithic and the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Alternatively, the assemblage could be a palimpsest representing a number of events occurring over hundreds, or thousands of years, during which flint tools were expediently manufactured, used and discarded. Such activity could occur at any point within the landscape, and need not infer the close proximity of contemporary settlement.

Examination of the assemblage has suggested that the activity during the later 3rd-2nd millennia BC was more extensive, or sustained than in the earlier period. However, analysis of the distribution of flint and pottery on a number of other multi-period sites has indicated that a large proportion of Early Neolithic cultural material was generally deposited in pits (Healey, 1993: 100). In contrast, far fewer sub-surface features were created during the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, and it seems likely that most lithic material generated by these industries was placed or discarded on the contemporary ground surface. Ultimately this has offered less protection to these later assemblages, and has resulted in much of the material becoming incorporated into later ploughsoils. These differing depositional traits could indicate that there was far greater activity within the confines of the site during the 4th and early 3rd millennia BC than has been detected, as a large proportion of the original assemblage could still be contained within stratified deposits.

Given the site's location on the flood plain of the River Waring, it is also possible that the low incidence of worked flint indicates that much of the assemblage is still *in-situ*, having been sealed beneath alluvial deposits.

## 4.0 References

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# RWHO 02 FLINT LIST

| Find No. | Type | Date | Weight | Complete | Recort. | Burnt | Retouch | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | chunk | | 8 | | | yes | | |
| 2 | chunk | L.Neo/BA | 44 | | | yes | | large flake surfaces survive; calcined, with granular structure |
| 9 | chunk | L.Neo/EBA | 32 | | | yes | | large flake surfaces survive; calcined, with granular structure |
| 11 | flake | | 1 | | | | poss | possibly retouched along distal end, but some post-dep damage |
| 22 | flake | L.Neo/EBA | 4 | yes | partly | | | slight post-dep damage |
| 23 | flake | | 4 | no | partly | | | signif post-dep damage, including removal of ends |
| 25 | Utilised flake | L.Neo/BA | 6 | yes | | | | prob. use-wear along one lateral edge |
| 28 | flake | L.Neo/EBA | 2 | | partly | | prob | one lateral edge prob retouched, but signif post-dep damage to margins |
| 34 | flake | E.Neo | 6 | no | yes | | | distal fragment; some post-dep damage to margins |
| 51 | chunk | | 20 | | | yes | | |
| 52 | chunk | | 16 | | | yes | | calcined, with granular matrix and some flake surfaces |
| 53 | chunk | | 18 | | | yes | | granular matrix |
| 69 | flake | | 6 | yes | partly | | | signif post-dep damage to margins |
| 72 | core | L.Neo/BA | 42 | | | | | type C, in final stages used as discoidal core, hardhammer percussion |
| 78 | flake | | 6 | no | yes | | | post-dep damage, including removal of one end |
| 81 | flake | | 1 | yes | | | | slight post-dep damage |
| 85 | flake | | 2 | no | | | | proximal frag, some post-dep damage |
| 87 | flake | E.Neo | 2 | | | | | blade-like flake; some post-dep damage to margins |
| 88 | blade | L.Mes/E. Neo | 1 | yes | partly | | | slight post-dep damage |
| 89 | flake | | 1 | no | partly | | | slight post-dep damage |
| 101 | core | ?E. Neo | 90 | | | | | half a river pebble; tested by removal of blade-like flakes from both ends |
| 109 | flake | L.Neo/BA | 6 | yes | | | | some post-dep damage to margins |
| 111 | end & side scraper | L.Neo/EBA | 36 | yes | | | yes | large thumbnail type on thick support |
| 121 | flake | | 2 | no | | | | distal frag, primary flake |
| 122 | flake | | 2 | yes | | | | some post-dep damage to margins |
| 129 | chunk | | 10 | | partly | yes | | granular matrix, flake surfaces survive |
| 131 | flake | | 8 | no | | | | some post-dep damage to margins |
| 203 | core frag | L.Neo/BA | 54 | | | | | type Cb, broad flakes, hardhammer percussion |
| 204 | chunk | | 20 | | | yes | | |
| 205 | end scraper | | 8 | yes | | | yes | informal retouch along distal end; slight post-dep damage |
| 206 | flake | L.Neo/BA | 2 | | | | | some post-dep damage to margins |
| 209 | flake | L.Neo/BA | 10 | | partly | | | some post-dep damage to margins |
| 211 | flake | | 1 | no | | | | distal frag; some post-dep damage to margins |
| 213 | flake | | 2 | | | | | blade-like flake; some post-dep damage |

| Find No. | Type | Date | Weight | Complete | Recort. | Burnt | Retouch | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 214 | flake | E.Neo | 1 | no | | | | distal frag blade-like flake |
| 218 | core | L.Mes/E. Neo | 32 | | partly | | | Exhausted blade & flake core, type B1 |
| 220 | flake | L.Mes/E. Neo | 1 | | | | | some post-dep damage to margins |
| 355 | flake | | 1 | yes | | | | small primary flake; slight post-dep damage |
| **38** | | LM/EN **3**<br>EN **4**<br>LN/EBA **11** | **508g** | | **2**<br>**9** patina | **8** | **2**<br>**1** prob<br>**1** poss<br>**1** use wear | |

APPENDIX 3: Romano-British pottery report

# REPORT 122 ON POTTERY FROM FIELD WALKING AT THE RIVER WARING FLOOD ALLEVIATION AREA, RWHO02

## for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.**

**17 December 2002**

## QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The pottery totals 26 sherds, weighing 0.325kg from 26 finds. The pottery is fragmentary and mostly heavily abraded. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. A copy of the archive database is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

The pottery is summarized for quantities by date on Table 1.

Table 1

| Date | Sherds | % | Weight | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IA/ROM | 4 | 15.38 | 65 | 20.00 |
| M2-3? | 1 | 3.85 | 5 | 1.54 |
| 2-3C | 3 | 11.54 | 38 | 11.69 |
| 2-3C? | 2 | 7.69 | 25 | 7.69 |
| 3C+? | 1 | 3.85 | 13 | 4.00 |
| L3-4 | 1 | 3.85 | 19 | 5.85 |
| 3-4C | 1 | 3.85 | 46 | 14.15 |
| ROM | 13 | 50.00 | 114 | 35.08 |
| Total | 26 | 100 | 325 | 100 |

Half of the finds cannot be closely dated. The remaining small sample of 13 finds range from an indeterminate Iron Age or Roman category, through to two finds, broadly dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries. The fabrics are shown on Table 2.

Table 2 Fabrics

| Fabric | Code | Sherds | % | Weight | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coarse | COAR | 3 | 11.54 | 55 | 16.92 |
| Coarse | COAR? | 1 | 3.85 | 2 | 0.62 |
| Grey quartz-gritted | GREY | 15 | 57.69 | 218 | 67.08 |
| Grey quartz-gritted? | GREY? | 1 | 3.85 | 4 | 1.23 |
| Grey fairly fine | GRFF | 2 | 7.69 | 9 | 2.77 |
| Oxidized | OX | 2 | 7.69 | 18 | 5.54 |
| Oxidized? | OX? | 1 | 3.85 | 9 | 2.77 |
| Shell-gritted common medium | SHCM | 1 | 3.85 | 10 | 3.08 |
| Total | | 26 | 100 | 325 | 100 |

Questionable attributions are due to the poor condition of sherds and possible post-depositional changes. Most of the sherds are the common reduced quartz-gritted GREY fabrics, with three similar fabric body sherds fired in oxidizing conditions, OX. These leaves four sherds in coarse-gritted fabric COAR and a single shell-gritted body sherd, SHCM. The five rims are all in GREY fabrics, and include two fragmentary jar rims of common types, two rims from jars or bowls, datable only loosely to the 2nd to 3rd centuries, and a single bowl with a bead-and-flange rim, datable to the latter part of the 3rd century or the early 4th century. The other later Roman date, 3rd-4th century, derives from a fragment of base with a string-mark where the vessel was cut from the wheel, a feature which is more common in the later Roman period.

The coarse COAR sherds are all dark grey body sherds, all in very poor condition and usually too small to enable identification of the manufacture method. One is possibly wheel-made and another possibly hand-made, the remaining two being indeterminate. The single shell-gritted sherd is also possibly hand-made. These unfortunately provide no definite evidence for date, and while these could derive from Iron Age occupation, the fabrics continue into the Roman period, often still being in use in the mid to late 2nd century.

## CONCLUSIONS

The date-range on such limited evidence appears to be possibly from the 1st century through to the later 3rd or possibly early 4th century. There are no sherds which can be dated to the later 4th century. When the finds are plotted, the bulk of them are concentrated in the north-west Field 2, west of the River. Two finds come from Field 1, and four from the adjacent Field 5 to the east, again west of the River. Five of these six finds are common GREY including a rim fragment of a jar or bowl (no 016), loosely dated to the 2nd to 3rd century, a body sherd possibly from a bowl with burnished line decoration suggesting a 3rd century date (no 048); the other body sherds are not closely datable. The final find is the shell-gritted body sherd (no 047), of indeterminate later Iron Age or Roman date. The concentration in Field 2 is interesting, particularly if all fields had been subject to similar agricultural cultivation.

## FABRICS DEFINITION

| | |
|---|---|
| COAR | Coarse tempered fabrics, usually in a Iron Age pottery tradition, often poorly mixed clay with quartz, limestone, grog and other inclusions. |
| GREY | Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions. |
| GRFF | Grey, fairly fine fabric. This code covers fabrics intermediate between the common grey wares with sparse to common quartz and the very fine fabrics used for Parisian and 'London' wares, which are fired from silty clays with very few minute inclusions. Usually used for finer vessels for the table, particularly beakers. |
| GRFF | |
| OX | Oxidized, miscellaneous oxidized wares. This coding comprises all miscellaneous oxidized sherds, usually in varying red-brown shades and degrees of grittiness, for which no significant fabric groupings are evident. |
| SHCM | Shell-gritted, common medium shell inclusions. |

## ARCHIVE DATABASE

| Find No | Material | Period | Fabric | Form | Manuf+ | Cond | Extent | Draw | Shs | Weight | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 008 | POT | ROM | GREY | - | - | VABR | BASE FR? | - | 1 | 8 | ROM |
| 016 | POT | ROM | GREY | JB | - | VABR | RIM FR ONLY | - | 1 | 9 | 2-3C |
| 017 | POT | ROM | GREY | CLSD? | - | VABR | BS THIN WALL | - | 1 | 3 | ROM |
| 029 | POT | ROM | GREY | - | - | VABR | BS | - | 1 | 18 | ROM |
| 030 | POT | ROM | GREY | BFB | - | ABR | RIM/PT WALL | - | 1 | 19 | L3-4 |
| 031 | POT | ROM | GREY | - | - | VABR | BS VERY VABR | - | 1 | 14 | ROM |
| 035 | POT | ROM | GREY | - | - | - | CHIP ONLY | - | 1 | 2 | ROM |
| 036 | POT | IA/ROM | COAR | - | - | VABR | BS DKGRY QTZ | - | 1 | 3 | IA/ROM |
| 037 | POT | ROM | GRFF | CLSD | - | ABR | BS F.FINE DKGRY;BK OR FS? | - | 1 | 5 | M2-3? |
| 038 | POT | ROM | OX | - | - | VABR | BS QTZY FAB | - | 1 | 9 | ROM |
| 042 | POT | ROM | GRFF | CLSD | - | ABR | BS THIN WALL | - | 1 | 4 | 2-3C? |
| 043 | POT | ROM | GREY | - | - | ABR | BS THIN WALL LTGY | - | 1 | 3 | ROM |
| 045 | POT | IA/ROM | COAR | - | - | VABR | BS DKGRY QTZ | - | 1 | 18 | IA/ROM |
| 046 | POT | ROM | COAR? | - | - | VVABR | BS DKGRY;SURF LOSS;WM?;SANDY | - | 1 | 2 | ROM |
| 047 | POT | ROM | SHCM | - | HM? | VABR | BS LTBN FB | - | 1 | 10 | IA/ROM |
| 048 | POT | ROM | GREY | - | BL | - | BS 10MM;BOWL? INDETERM.BL DECOR | - | 1 | 13 | 3C+? |
| 050 | POT | ROM | GREY | CLSD | - | - | BS SANDW FAB | - | 1 | 6 | ROM |
| 074 | POT | ROM | GREY | JBEV | - | VABR | RIM FR | - | 1 | 8 | 2-3C |
| 076 | POT | ROM | GREY | JEV | - | VABR | RIM FR | - | 1 | 21 | 2-3C? |
| 077 | POT | ROM | OX | CLSD | - | VABR | BASE FR;GREY CORE RB | - | 1 | 9 | ROM |
| 080 | POT | ROM | GREY | JCUR | - | ABR | RIM FR | - | 1 | 21 | 2-3C |
| 083 | POT | ROM | GREY | - | - | VABR | BASE FR;STRING | - | 1 | 46 | 3-4C |
| 115 | POT | ROM | OX? | - | - | VVABR | BS GRY CORE;LTBN CORT & ?SURFS | - | 1 | 9 | ROM |
| 119 | POT | ROM | GREY? | CLSD | - | VABR | BS F.THIN WALL;SURF LOST;QTZY | - | 1 | 4 | ROM |
| 126 | POT | ROM | GREY | JB | - | VABR | BS NR ?RIM | - | 1 | 27 | ROM |
| 129 | POT | IA/ROM | COAR | - | HM? | ABR | BS DKGY QTZY | - | 1 | 34 | IA/ROM |
| | | | | | | | | | 26 | 325 | |

APPENDIX 4: Post-Roman pottery and tile report
By Jane Young

## Ceramic Glossary RWHO02

| cname | full name | earliest date | latest date |
|---|---|---|---|
| BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | 1550 | 1800 |
| ENGS | Unspecified English Stoneware | 1750 | 1900 |
| FIRED CLAY | fired clay | 0 | 0 |
| GRE | Glazed Red Earthenware | 1500 | 1650 |
| HUMB | Humber Basin fabrics | 1250 | 1500 |
| LERTH | Late earthenwares | 1750 | 1900 |
| MEDLOC | Medieval local fabrics | 1150 | 1450 |
| MISC | Unidentified types | 400 | 1900 |
| MODTIL | Modern tile | 0 | 0 |
| NOTS | Nottingham stoneware | 1690 | 1900 |
| PANT | Pantile | 1600 | 1900 |
| PGE | Pale Glazed Earthenware | 1600 | 1750 |
| PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 0 | 0 |
| POTT | Potterhanworth-type Ware | 1250 | 1500 |
| PREH | Prehistoric wares | -4500 | 50 |
| RGRE | Reduced glazed red earthenware | 1600 | 1850 |
| SIEG | Siegburg-type Ware | 1250 | 1550 |
| SSTMG | Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered | 450 | 750 |
| STSL | Staffordshire/Bristol slipware | 1680 | 1800 |
| TB | Toynton/Bolingbroke wares | 1450 | 1750 |
| TOY | Toynton Medieval Ware | 1250 | 1450 |

# Pottery Archive RWHO02

*Jane Young* *Lindsey Archaeological Services*

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | weight | decoration | part | description | date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | TOY | | jug | 1 | 4 | | BS | | medieval |
| 116 | SIEG | | drinking jug | 1 | 10 | | rim | 14th;early jug unusual find;straight neck | medieval |
| 117 | TOY | | jug/jar | 1 | 9 | | BS | ? ID as oxidised fabric | medieval |
| 118 | TOY | | jug/jar | 1 | 15 | | BS | ? ID | medieval |
| 120 | MISC | oxidised;fine sandy;hard | jar | 1 | 7 | | rim | int glaze over ? Slip | medieval to post-medieval |
| 123 | TOY | | large jug | 1 | 41 | | handle | wide grooved strap | medieval |
| 127 | TOY | | pipkin | 1 | 38 | | handle | short straight handle with central hollow;end has semi-circular cut out;? ID;oxidised fabric | medieval |
| 130 | PREH | | ? | 1 | 6 | | BS | ? ID;comm clay ? Incl mod mixed quartz & occ aggregated sandstone | |
| 202 | GRE | | handled jar/pipkin | 1 | 24 | | LHJ | | post-medieval |
| 207 | TOY | | ? | 1 | 5 | | BS | | medieval |
| 210 | TOY | | bowl | 1 | 7 | | BS | | medieval |
| 212 | TOY | | large jug/jar | 1 | 14 | | BS | | medieval |
| 215 | BERTH | | large bowl | 1 | 48 | | rim | | post-medieval |
| 217 | MEDLOC | OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard | small jug | 1 | 2 | | neck | | medieval |
| 220 | PREH | | ? | 1 | 7 | | BS | ? ID;carbonised chaff/veg temper; or Anglo-Saxon | Prehistoric ? |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | weight | decoration | part | description | date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 221 | MISC | OX/R;med sandy;hard | small jug/jar | 1 | 2 | | BS | | medieval |
| 222 | MEDLOC | OX/R;med sandy;hard | ? | 1 | 3 | | BS | | medieval |
| 352 | BERTH | | large bowl | 1 | 34 | | rim | | post-medieval |
| 041 | TOY | | bowl ? | 1 | 13 | | base | int glaze | medieval |
| 004 | BERTH | | ? | 1 | 4 | | BS | int glaze | post-medieval |
| 005 | BERTH | | jar | 1 | 7 | | rim | | post-medieval |
| 006 | GRE | | bowl ? | 1 | 6 | | BS | | post-medieval |
| 007 | MEDLOC | OX/R/OX;coarse sandy;hard | jug/jar | 1 | 33 | | base | untrimmed base;? An odd TOY fabric;fine to coarse quartz incl greensand;reduced glaze | medieval |
| 008 | MISC | OX/R/?;fine sandy;hard | ? | 1 | 2 | | BS | no inner surface | Saxo-Norman to medieval |
| 010 | BERTH | | small bowl | 1 | 41 | | BS | soot | post-medieval |
| 012 | MISC | OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard | ? | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Saxo-Norman to medieval |
| 013 | BERTH | | small bowl | 1 | 9 | | BS | | post-medieval |
| 014 | MISC | dull oxidised;fine sandy;hard | ? | 1 | 9 | | rim | | Saxo-Norman to post-medieval |
| 021 | LERTH | | teapot ? | 1 | 4 | | handle | brown glazed earthenware | early modern |
| 024 | BERTH | | ? | 1 | 2 | | BS | | post-medieval |
| 027 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 7 | | BS | | medieval |
| 033 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 11 | | BS | | medieval |
| 032 | SSTMG | | ? | 1 | 3 | | BS | | Anglo-Saxon to mid Saxon |
| 034 | PREH | | ? | 1 | 2 | | BS | erratic-tempered;? Or Anglo-Saxon | Prehistoric ? |
| 112 | TOY | | ? | 1 | 4 | | BS | | medieval |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | weight | decoration | part | description | date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 113 | TOY | | jug/jar | 1 | 15 | | BS | | medieval |
| 049 | GRE | | jar ? | 1 | 2 | | BS | | post-medieval |
| 057 | ENGS | | large jar/flagon | 1 | 50 | | base | | early modern |
| 058 | GRE | | jar | 1 | 14 | | BS | soot;int glaze | post-medieval |
| 059 | BERTH | | bowl/jar | 1 | 22 | | base | int glaze | post-medieval |
| 061 | GRE | | small jar/cup | 1 | 5 | | BS | | post-medieval |
| 062 | BERTH | | large bowl | 1 | 20 | | BS | | post-medieval |
| 063 | STSL | | press mould dish | 1 | 12 | trailed & combed | rim | shell edge | post-medieval |
| 066 | NOTS | | hollow | 1 | 13 | | BS | | early modern |
| 071 | HUMB | OX/R;fine sandy;hard | jug | 1 | 14 | | BS | pocked glaze | early medieval to medieval |
| 075 | TOY | | jug | 1 | 18 | | BS | | medieval |
| 079 | TOY | | jug | 1 | 51 | | base | | medieval |
| 082 | GRE | | bowl | 1 | 15 | | rim | | post-medieval |
| 084 | PGE | | small jar/cup | 1 | 10 | | BS | | post-medieval |
| 086 | BERTH | | jar/bowl | 1 | 39 | | base | ? Slip dec;18th | post-medieval |
| 090 | TB | | ? | 1 | 3 | | BS | ? ID as oxid fabric | medieval to post-medieval |
| 102 | BERTH | | jar | 1 | 6 | | BS | int & ext glaze | post-medieval |
| 104 | BERTH | | ? | 1 | 9 | | base | | post-medieval |
| 106 | RGRE | | jar | 1 | 19 | | BS | | post-medieval |
| 107 | TOY | | small jug/jar | 1 | 3 | | BS | | medieval |

# Tile Archive RWHO02

*Jane Young  Lindsey Archaeological Services*

| context | cname | frags | weight | description | date | condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 015 | PNR | 1 | 34 | | Roman to post-medieval | very abraded |
| 019 | PNR | 1 | 18 | | Roman to post-medieval | very abraded |
| 040 | PNR | 1 | 20 | | medieval to post-medieval | abraded |
| 054 | PNR | 1 | 106 | | medieval to post-medieval | very abraded |
| 056 | MODTIL | 1 | 59 | | early modern | slightly abraded |
| 108 | PNR | 1 | 98 | | Roman or post-medieval | |
| 110 | FIRED CLAY | 1 | 10 | | - | abraded |
| 124 | PANT | 1 | 15 | | early modern | abraded |
| 128 | PNR | 1 | 33 | | Roman or post-medieval | very abraded |
| 208 | PNR | 1 | 49 | | medieval to post-medieval | very abraded |
| 219 | PNR | 1 | 8 | ? Or brick | - | |

APPENDIX 5: Artefact summary list

| *Find No.* | *Date* | *Description* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 2 | Late Neo/EBA | Burnt flint |
| 3 | Date uncertain | Quern fragment |
| 4 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 5 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 6 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 7 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 8 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 9 | Late Neo/EBA | Burnt flint |
| 10 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 11 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 12 | Saxo-Norman/med | Pottery |
| 13 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 14 | Date uncertain | Pottery |
| 15 | Date uncertain | Tile |
| 16 | 2-3cent. AD | Pottery |
| 17 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 19 | Date uncertain | Tile |
| 21 | Early modern | Pottery |
| 22 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 23 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 24 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 25 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 27 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 28 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 29 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 30 | Late 3-4cent | Pottery |
| 31 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 32 | Saxon | Pottery |
| 33 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 34 | Early Neolithic | Flint |
| 35 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 36 | IA/RB | Pottery |
| 37 | Mid 2-3cent | Pottery |
| 38 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 40 | Med/post-med | Tile |
| 41 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 42 | 2-3cent | Pottery |
| 43 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 45 | IA/RB | Pottery |
| 46 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 47 | IA/RB | Pottery |
| 48 | 3cent+ | Pottery |
| 49 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 50 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 51 | Date uncertain | Burnt flint |
| 52 | Date uncertain | Burnt flint |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 53 | Date uncertain | Burnt flint |
| 54 | Med/post-med | Tile |
| 56 | Early modern | Tile |
| 57 | Early modern | Pottery |
| 58 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 59 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 61 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 62 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 63 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 66 | Early modern | Pottery |
| 69 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 71 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 72 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 74 | 2-3cent | Pottery |
| 75 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 76 | 2-3cent | Pottery |
| 77 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 78 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 79 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 80 | 2-3cent | Pottery |
| 81 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 82 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 83 | 3-4 cent | Pottery |
| 84 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 85 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 86 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 87 | Early Neolithic | Flint |
| 88 | Late Mes/Early Neo | Flint |
| 89 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 90 | Med/post-med | Pottery |
| 101 | Early Neolithic | Flint |
| 102 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 104 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 106 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 107 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 108 | Date uncertain | Tile |
| 109 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 110 | Date uncertain | Tile |
| 111 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 112 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 113 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 114 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 115 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 116 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 117 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 118 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 119 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 120 | Med/post-med | Pottery |
| 121 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 122 | Date uncertain | Flint |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 123 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 124 | Early modern | Tile |
| 126 | Romano-British | Pottery |
| 127 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 128 | Date uncertain | Tile |
| 129 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 130 | Prehistoric? | Pottery |
| 131 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 202 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 203 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 204 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 205 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 206 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 207 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 208 | Med/post-med | Tile |
| 209 | Late Neo/EBA | Flint |
| 210 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 211 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 212 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 213 | Date uncertain | Flint |
| 214 | Early Neolithic | Flint |
| 215 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 217 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 218 | Late Mes/Early Neo | Pottery |
| 219 | Date uncertain | Tile |
| 220 | Late Mes/Early Neo | Flint |
| 221 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 222 | Medieval | Pottery |
| 352 | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 353 | Date uncertain | Flint |