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NOSTERFIELD QUARRY, OAKLANDS EXTENSION, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

FIELDWALKING REPORT.
OSA REPORT No: OSA05EV07.

SEPTEMBER 2005.

OSA

ON SITE ARCHÆOLOGY LTD

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA05EV07

SITE NAME: Oaklands Extension, Nosterfield Quarry

COUNTY: North Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 2760 8155

ON BEHALF OF: Mike Griffiths and Associates
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TIMING: Fieldwalking
April/May 2005

Post excavation & report preparation
September 2005

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PERIODS REPRESENTED: Late Prehistoric, Romano-British, Medieval and Post-Medieval/Modern

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1 0 Introduction

On-Site Archaeology were commissioned by Mike Griffiths & Associates to undertake a field walking survey in fields to the north of Nosterfield Quarry as part of an ongoing archaeological assessment of the area

A total of 1541 finds were recovered from the fieldwalking survey area This number included twenty-two fragments of natural stone, which are discussed no further in the following report, leaving a total of 5129 finds Of these 1215 were identified as fragments of modern field drain The analysis of the remaining artefacts indicated a spread of Neolithic/early Bronze Age worked stone throughout the field walking area Similarly a concentration of late medieval pottery (spanning the late 12th to the mid 16th century) was identified in the southeastern end of the survey area The quantity and distribution of the above material implies the presence of subsurface archaeological features and or artefact scatters within the plough zone The only other concentration of finds of note was post-medieval and modern material, which probably entered the archaeological record through night soiling activities

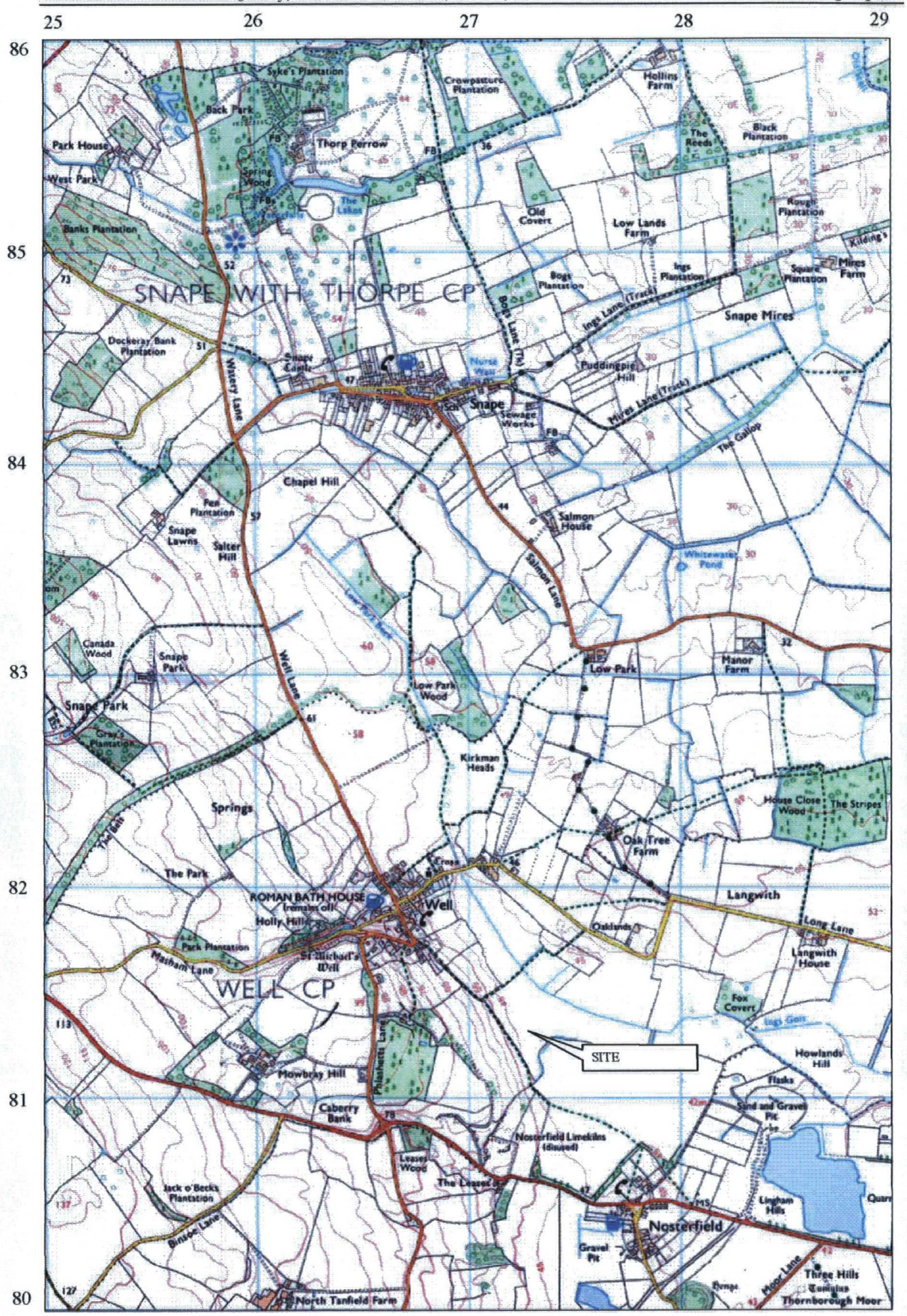

Figure 1. Site location. (NGR SE 2770 8140).

2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

The site area encompasses an irregular parcel of land, which measures 1 32km east/west and 0 52km north/south (NGR centre SE 275 815) The site is located to the north of Nosterfield Quarry operated by Tarmac Northern Ltd, and approximately 0 5km to the southeast of the village of Well in the Vale of Mowbray, North Yorkshire (Fig 1) To the east, west and north of the site area lay tracts of enclosed farmland A single carriageway road, Long Lane, bounds the site on its northwestern edge while to the southwest the site area runs parallel to a ridge of Magnesium limestone (Fig 1) The site area comprises six enclosed fields (coded A through to F, Fig 2) covering a total area of 49 6 Hectares

The local geology is complex and changeable over the site area To the south and west a ridge of magnesium limestones (Permian) rises to a height of approximately 90m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) To the north and east the bedrock consists of Triassic sandstones and mudstones Both areas of bedrock are largely concealed by Quaternary deposits comprising clayey sandy tills with glacial sands and gravels largely confined to a belt running parallel to the base of the limestone ridge Here the land is low lying reflecting the location of an extensive area of peat deposits, which lay in the bottom of a shallow valley in the basin of a former post-glacial lake To the south and west the peat deposits continue, however their extent is constrained within a narrow, sinuous channel, which probably represented one of the outflow channels of the post-glacial lake The course of a small stream, Ings Goyt, bisects the site on an east/west axis and broadly follows the route of the relict channel in the eastern half of the site area, which exists as a much larger topographical feature

The topography of the site area consists of gently sloping land to the east and north and a steeper slope on the limestone ridge to the southwest Both slopes fall to the margins of the peat deposits occupying the location of the former lake To the south the landscape has been drastically altered by the ongoing quarrying operations Upon the low slope to the east and north are occasional low mounds probably comprising till clay and cobble islands

In Area A where the fieldwalking survey took place the field was divided into set aside to the north and east and arable to the southwest (Fig 2) The fieldwalking survey was undertaken in the arable area of the field where a crop had recently been planted Here the southwest edge of the survey comprised the lower slope of the limestone ridge and the lower lying northeastern fringes of peat deposits known to occupy the lower lying land of the site area (Fig 2)

On the whole the land use of the general site area is given over to dairy farming and animal husbandry with some arable farming and land under set aside also taking place Alongside farming quarrying also has a significant impact on the land use of the area

3 0 Archaeological Background.

3.1 Introduction.

Oaklands extension lies on the periphery of an extensive multi-period landscape centred on three henge monuments known as the Thomborough Rings The presence of this monument complex has prompted an over-riding interest in the study of landscape development during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, however, it is clear that the later use of the landscape was and is as important especially in regards to how early elements of the earlier landscape have been impacted on and survive to this day In that respect this section seeks to on draw existing archaeological knowledge in order to summarise the development of the local landscape from the Late Upper Palaeolithic to the Post-Medieval/Early Modern period

Although no archaeological work has been undertaken within the Oaklands area itself the surrounding landscape has been the focus for a series of excavations and research projects since the 19th century The archaeological development of this landscape has been recently documented elsewhere (Harding 1994 and 1998, FAS 2003 and 2005, Mike Griffiths and Associates 2005) and these documents have been consulted widely in order to produce the brief period based discussions below Also in addition to published and unpublished sources two websites containing reports on archaeological investigations have also been extensively consulted www archaeologicalplanningconsultancy co uk/mga/projects/noster/soecial1 htm and www thomborough ncl ac uk The latter is hosted by Newcastle University and summarises the results from fieldwalking and limited excavation undertaken as the Thomborough Landscape Project under the direction of Dr Jan Harding

3.2 Late Upper Palaeolithic (c. 10 000 - 7600 BC).

There is no direct archaeological evidence for human occupation in the surrounding area for this period However, recent palaeo-environmental analysis of column samples from a series of deep solution holes adjacent to a former lake, which was situated in the existing area of Nosterfield Quarry, has identified a pollen sediment record sequence dating from the early Holocene through to the late Iron Age (FAS 2003) Along side this, the analysis of peat from the margins of the afore mentioned lake indicate that the lake possibly formed in the early Flandarin period and that evidence for Palaeolithic occupation may be contained within these deposits (*ibid*)

3.3 Mesolithic (c. 7600 - 3500 BC).

A similar situation pertains for this period where the palaeo-environmental evidence indicates pine and scrub woodland developing into extensive forest cover of birch and pine Again no direct evidence for occupation at this time has been forthcoming, however, the discovery of random finds of small quantities of microliths and other diagnostic worked stone tools during fieldwalking surveys in the area (Harding 1994 and 1998, FAS 2005), indicate the presence of Mesolithic communities in the landscape More recent work in Nosterfield quarry and the landscape surrounding the henges has identified further evidence for a Mesolithic presence in

the area represented by the recovery of larger concentrations of lithic material (Harding and Johnson 2004) and the excavation of a pit radio carbon dated to 4675±BC (Mike Griffiths and Associates 2005)

3.4 Neolithic (c. 3500 - 1700 BC).

Palaeo-environmental evidence indicates that during the early Neolithic the area was heavily wooded on the valley sides, while the valley bottoms comprised a wetland environment of lakes and marshes (FAS 2003) In the later Neolithic the environmental evidence is less forthcoming, however, a glimpse was afforded from the analysis of the fills from the ditches of the henges and a cursus monument This indicated a wooded environment 'under an oceanic climate with plentiful rainfall' (Thomas 1955, 432)

Traditionally the Neolithic has been divided into an earlier and later phase The earlier part of the Neolithic witnessed the introduction of small-scale agriculture, ceramics and the construction of distinctive forms of funerary and ceremonial monuments associated with social groups that were still highly mobile within the landscape The later part of the period saw the continuation of these themes, however, there became an emphasis towards the individual's role in social organisation towards the end of the period Alongside this was the mobilisation of large social groups in the construction of a diverse range of funeral and ceremonial monuments on a grander scale than before, at what must have been significant places within the landscape (Thomas 1999)

Similar to events in the Mesolithic evidence for settlement in the earlier part of the Neolithic is scarce and much of what can be said regarding the social organisation of communities relies on the evidence from the excavation of several pits in the area of Nosterfield quarry and from fieldwalking of the wider Area around the later henge monuments The results show that settlement was located to the east of the concentration of earlier and later Neolithic monuments at Thornborough, suggesting that there was a long term distinction between areas where settlement and related activities took place and those where ceremonial activities took place (FAS 2003, FAS 2005, Harding 1998)

The earliest monument to have been constructed in the area was a cursus (FAS 2003) The monument is physically truncated by the central henge of the later monument complex and another possible example is thought to survive adjacent to the northern henge (Harding 1998) The main cursus is aligned northeast/southwest and is overlain by the central henge of the Thornborough complex The monument has been the subject of limited excavation, which verified its interpretation (Thomas 1955, Vatcher 1960), however, the date of the feature remains inconclusive Initially a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date was proposed, but it seems more likely that it may date to the earlier/middle Neolithic (Harding 1998) The latter date would be in keeping with other similar examples from the region (Manby 1988) and from further afield (Tilley 1994) Originally it was thought that the cursus existed as an isolated monument, however the discovery of a burial within the internal area of the monument and a funerary enclosure at the eastern end of the cursus suggests that it may form part of a group of monuments This would not be out of keeping with similar type-sites from elsewhere in the country where it is known they utilised prominent landscape features and

earlier monuments to accentuate their creation in the landscape and also suggesting that their function involved linear movement along their routes by the communities, which utilised the monuments (*ibid*)

During the later Neolithic settlement activity appears to be confined to the east of the henge complex, although recent work in the western area of Nosterfield quarry identified a widely spaced double row of pits and several other pit alignments (FAS 2003 and 2005) Thus evidence for settlement takes the form of pit groups and alignments which have been dated to the late Neolithic from the analysis of pottery fabrics and the radio carbon dating of charred material recovered from the fills of several pits One pit alignment comprised a double row of features, which supported timber uprights and is reckoned to be broadly contemporary with the construction of the henges (Harding 1998)

The three henges at Thornborough are aligned northwest/southeast, spanning a distance of 1 3km across the landscape They have been classified as Class IIA based on the criteria that the henges comprise a predominantly regional group of monuments with two entrances and a large bank surrounded by two concentric ditches (FAS 2003) Recent excavation at the henges has revealed that the banks may have been coated with gypsum (Thomas 1955, 433) and that there was three distinct phases of construction comprising the cutting of the outer ditches, followed by further re-excavation of the outer ditch and finally the excavation of the inner ditch Evidence for the silting of the ditches suggests some chronological depth between each phase and longevity to the use and function of the monuments (Harding 1998)

3.5 Bronze Age (c. 1700 - 600 BC).

Environmental evidence indicates that during the early Bronze Age in the area damp woodland conditions gave way to dry warmer conditions and more open vegetation cover A deterioration in the climate took place in the later Bronze Age (FAS 2003)

Nationally, the Bronze Age is divided into earlier and later phases Similar to events in the later Neolithic emphasis focuses on the roles of certain individuals reflected in the number of distinctive barrow burials at this time In some cases the original individual burials become the focus for a series of later inhumations and cremations Many of the ceremonial monument types originating in the late Neolithic continue in use in the earlier Bronze Age and many go through subsequent phases of reconstruction and use Also the earlier phase is notable for a lack of evidence for settlement and most of the information regarding the organisation of early Bronze Age society is dominated by the results of the barrow excavations Furthermore, it has recently been suggested that the scarcity of built domestic structures during the early Bronze Age was due to the fact that social groups were still highly mobile and that both spheres of the every day and spiritual life overlapped (Bruck 1999) Thus permanent sites of an overtly domestic nature were not of the norm and temporary settlement within a seasonal round associated with important places within the landscape formed the basis of everyday existence (*ibid*)

In contrast the later Bronze Age is characterised by distinct changes in several spheres of social organisation Where in the early Bronze Age burial and the construction and use of

ceremonial monuments played a significant role in society, such activity ceases in the later part of the period Instead there is an emergence of recognisable settlement sites, often enclosed, alongside a greater emphasis on agricultural production than that witnessed in preceding periods At this time social organisation apparently revolved around the household

Within the area under consideration evidence for settlement for both the early and later Bronze Age is very scarce That is to say apart from the recovery of beaker pottery from several pits in Nosterfield quarry and scattered fragments of pottery from elsewhere in the area no direct evidence for settlements has yet been identified

In the earlier Bronze Age the Thornborough Henge complex remained a significant fixture within the landscape and formed a focal point for the location for burials under round barrows and in ring ditches These monuments have been found at several locations around the henge complex suggesting that a different perception of the surrounding landscape was taking place In Nosterfield quarry two ring ditches were identified which were associated with several urned and un-urned cremations (FAS 2005) Some of these burials dated to the middle Bronze Age indicating that regionally such burial traditions were longer lived than elsewhere

3.6 Iron Age & Romano-British (c. 600 BC - AD 410).

The deterioration in climate continued into the Iron Age and this was thought to account for the lack of evidence for occupation in the area during this period due to the abandonment of less favourable areas and a movement into lowland areas Additionally soil exhaustion, believed to have taken place during the Bronze Age is also proposed as being detrimental to occupation in the area (FAS 2003) However, recent excavations in Nosterfield quarry have produced some evidence for occupation This included possible evidence for funerary activity in the form of two square barrows with only one burial identified in the ditch of one of the features (FAS 2005) Along with the square barrows two pit alignments were also recognised as Iron Age in date and they were associated with a wider rectilinear field system that continues to the northwest of the quarry (*ibid*)

Evidence for occupation in the Romano-British period is more forthcoming Forts are known to have been established at Catterick and Aldborough and they were linked by a main arterial Roman road known as Dere Street whose route is fossilised in part as the modern day A1 It is believed that the forts located along this major route would have been supplied with numerous resources from villas situated within their surrounding hinterlands Two such villa complexes have been identified in the area under consideration One was apparently located at Well where evidence for a bathhouse and a tessellated pavement have been identified (FAS 2003) However the location of this site close to a spring may suggest that the structural remains may be associated with a different type of site altogether such as a shrine Fragments of building material including mosaic pavement have been found at Langwith House in secondary deposits and are assumed to have derived from the structures at Well A second villa site has been recorded at Castle Dikes to the south of the area (*ibid*) More prosaic evidence for Romano-British occupation in the area was identified during excavations in Nosterfield quarry and included a drying oven dating to the 2nd century AD Pottery

assemblages recovered from the top fills of earlier features dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries have also been recovered from the quarry area

3.7 *Anglo-Saxon to Post-Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1540).*

Evidence for early medieval settlement is extremely scarce in the area and is postulated from the presence of burial mounds at How Hill near Carthorpe and Camp Hill, both approximately 4km to the east of the area in question Evidence for ecclesiastical activity in the Nosterfield area during the early medieval period is also slight with several instances of Anglian sculpture recorded from the wider area and the site of a chapel recorded at Carthorpe The Domesday book records the village of Well (Fern 2005) indicating that the village may have origins in the early medieval period and it has been suggested that the small number of records for other traceable modern day settlements indicates a dispersed settlement pattern in the early medieval period in the Nosterfield area Similarly place name evidence indicates a widespread settlement pattern with a variety of settlement types surviving in the area (FAS 2003)

By the 12th and 13th centuries the pattern of dispersed settlement still continued and though the church held much of the land in the wider area, the manor of Well appears to have been under the tutelage of a series of lords and wealthy families, as recorded in the historical documentation (Fern 2005) Much of the land within the Oaklands extension was common or meadow lands, with some woodland, which was utilised for grazing and peat cutting In fact many historical sources refer to the area as swamp Aerial photographic evidence indicates that much of the surrounding land around Oaklands was utilised within the open field system of Well and nearby villages Further afield in the area, during the 16th century a shift in the organisation of settlement to a more nucleated pattern occurred Some villages expanded and survive as their modern day equivalent, while the many examples of deserted villages in the area indicate that many centres for one reason or another did not were abandoned (i e East Tanfield)

The largest upheaval to the organisation of the landscape took place in the post-medieval/early modern period when the open field system and much of the common land was divided and re-allocated under the Enclosure Acts Most of the land in the area under consideration was enclosed during the 18th and 19th centuries, possibly on a local and private basis as no parliamentary enclosure awards survive for Well (*ibid*) This included the peat and common grazing lands occupying the majority of the Oaklands area Surviving documentary sources show that much of this area was enclosed as a series of narrow rectilinear fields whose pattern and method of enclosure (ditched hedges) facilitated in the drainage of the newly enclosed fields (*ibid*)

It was also during this latter period that the exploitation of mineral resources took on an increase in activity The limestone ridge to the west of the area under consideration had been exploited for building material and lime burning and its related products from earlier times The presence of many lime burning kilns and quarries testify to the increase of this industry in the late medieval/post-medieval period Along side this, the quarrying of sand and gravel

deposits had also become established as an industry in the 19th and 20th centuries leading to the whole scale quarrying witnessed to this day at Nosterfield quarry

4.0 Methodology.

Area A covers 17 5ha which is divided into 11 5ha of grassland set-aside and 6ha of arable (Fig 2) Only the arable area was fieldwalked The methodology for the fieldwalking survey recommended total coverage of the arable of Area A and the retneval of all finds from all penods In order to ensure that total coverage was undertaken in a methodological manner the area to be fieldwalked was gridded out into 50m x 50m survey blocks. This was set out from a base line running approximately parallel to the division between the arable and set-aside on a northwest/southeast onentation The baseline was divided into 50m divisions starting from the northwestern end At each 50m division a total station was set up on the base line and a line of 50m divisions was set out running perpendicular to the base line When completed this produced a gridded area compnsing 2500m² survey blocks over the whole area to be fieldwalked At the northwestern and southeastern ends of the survey area where adequate sight lines could not be established using the total station the gridded area was extended using tapes and ranging rods

The field walking survey started in the northern comer of the survey area Here 50m tapes were run out on the northwestern and southeastern edges of the first 50m square survey block Ranging poles were positioned along the tapes at 4m intervals in order to provide sight lines for each transect walked within the 50m square area Thus on the northwestern edge of the 50m square survey block the ranging poles were situated at 3m, 7m, 11m, 15m etc, while on the southeastern edge of the survey block they were situated at 1m, 5m, 9m, 13m etc This ensured that as each transect was walked the fieldwalker would be covenng 1m to their right and 1m to their left Effectively each transect was designed to cover a total of 100m This procedure was followed for each survey block and al each block fieldwalking was always initialed in the northern comer

As the transects were walked finds were placed in bags and secured to their original find spot location with a nail Each bag was marked with the site code, area letter (A) and an individual identifying number (beginning at 1) The location of each find was then recorded by total station A survey station was located on the main baseline (Station A) using a total station, which was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid

All material considered to be anthropogenically derived or not local to the area was collected and its three dimensional location recorded Surface Artefact Collection Field Forms were used to record details of fieldwalkers, soil/crop conditions, slope/ topography, and lighting/ weather conditions and presence/absence of finds for each day of the survey Stone scatters, areas of soil discoloration and outcrops of natural substrata were recorded and plotted directly onto the forms too

Finds were preliminarily examined after the fieldwork was completed and it was decided that fragments of modern field drains were to be discarded This decision was taken in light of the large number of fragments of this material recovered from the survey area in general and from three main locations Those locations comprised low-lying areas, which are often waterlogged and were identified on plans of drainage schemes held by the landowner (pers

comm Mr Sampson, the landowner) This material has been retained by *On-Site Archaeology*

The remaining finds were washed and sorted into artefactual categories in order to facilitate identification They were then boxed according to artefact class and sent to the relevant specialists for identification Each artefactual category was scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage and the results recorded on to a spreadsheet The spreadsheet comprised a series of columns which recorded the find number, type and date range

The results of the analysis were plotted as individual finds using a CAD graphics programme Each artefactual category was broken down by date and a symbol used to identify the date range of the material on the same plot of the whole survey area The final results are presented as a series of figures within the final report All finds were cleaned, conserved, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No 2"

5.0 Results.

5.1 Introduction.

At the lime of fieldwalkmg survey the visibility varied from moderate to good with a patchy young crop covenng the weathered and dry field surface A total of 1541 individual artefacts were recovered during the field walkmg survey Of those 1216 (79%) finds were identified as modem field drain The fragments of field drain had an even distribution throughout the survey area with three particular concentrations (Fig 3) Those concentrations corresponded with the known location of modem field drains The locations compnsed low-lying areas on the fnnges of a former peal mire on the northeastern edge of the survey area These artefacts were discarded along with 22 pieces of natural stone and will form no part of the following report

The remaining 303 artefacts will form the focus of the discussion below They comprised twelve fragments of animal bone (4%), forty-seven fragments of ceramic building matenal (15 5%), four fragmenls of clay tobacco pipe (1%), twelve shards of glass (4%), ten metal objects (3%), 158 sherds of pottery (52%) and sixty pieces of worked stone (20%) (Fig 4)

5.1 Prehistoric.

A total of sixty pieces of worked stone were recovered from the fieldwalkmg survey area (see Appendix 1 for a full descnption and discussion of the assemblage) The total included fifty-three pieces of worked flint (88%), six pieces of worked chert (10%) and one fragment of possible volcanic tuff (2%) The majonty of the assemblage compnsed debitage produced during core reduction and the making of tools Alongside the debitage were one core, one core fragment and an irregularly worked chunk Alongside the debitage was a complete parallel-sided blade and a broken second example Two definite arrowheads and one possible transverse arrowhead were also identified withm the assemblage The two definite examples included a late Neolithic transverse form and an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged example Other formal tools included two broken thumbnail scrapers of a probable early Bronze Age dale and a broken side scraper of a possible late Neolithic date Four broken miscellaneous retouched flakes indicated the simple utilisation of flakes The fragment of worked stone was a probable flake from a group VI axe, which had a polished surface on its dorsal face

In terms of distnbution the artefacts appear lo form a spread of matenal throughout the survey area, the quantity of which tails off towards the northwestem end of the survey area (Fig 5)

Although fieldwalkmg surveys have been undertaken in the local area (Harding 1998, FAS 2003 and 2005), mainly concentrated around the location of the Thomborough monument complex, none has been undertaken within the general area lo the north of Nosterfield Quarry and, as it stands, there is no comparable evidence from which to compare the location of the present malenal with The extent of present knowledge regarding the organisation of Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement indicates that it lay some distance to the east and

northeast of the Thomborough monument complex (*ibid*) The present finds location lies further a field to the northwest of the monuments suggesting that this part of the landscape, especialty the higher ground comprising the limestone ridge, may have also been utilised for settlement

5.3 *Romano-British.*

A single sherd of mortarium was recovered from the survey area (Fig 6), which could only be generally dated to the Roman period

5.4 *Late Medieval.*

A total of twenty-three pottery sherds and fragments of ceramic building material of a late medieval date (late 12th to mid 16th centuries) were recovered from the fieldwalking survey area The pottery fabrics comprised Humber ware, Northern Gritty Ware, Tees Valley Ware, Yorkshire Gritty Ware and unidentifiable local medieval wares (see Appendix 2) Only one fragment of late medieval ceramic building material was recovered from the survey area and that was a fragment of floor tile The majority of the recovered material dated to the 13th - 15th centuries In terms of spatial distribution a few sherds are spread throughout the northwestern part of the survey area, however, there appears to be a dispersed concentration of pottery sherds in the southeastern end of the area (Fig 7)

5.5 *Post-Medieval/Modern.*

A total of 199 artefacts of a post-medieval/modern date were recovered from the fieldwalking survey area They included five metal objects, forty-four fragments of ceramic building material, twelve shards of glass, 134 sherds of pottery and four fragments of clay tobacco pipe The metal objects comprised a cast iron wheel hub, a piece of barbed wire, a nail and two copper buttons The ceramic building material comprised fragments of flat tile and brick The glass component of the finds mainly comprised bottle glass with a single sherd of window glass The pottery sherds comprised eighteen different fabric types including unidentified sherds of slipware, Nottingham Stoneware, Cistercian Ware, Black Glazed Wares, Sunderland Coarsewares, Pearlware, Transfer Printed Wares, Creamwares. Glazed Red Earthern Ware etc (see Appendix 2) The four fragments of clay tobacco pipe represented stems The post-medieval/modern finds were spread fairly evenly throughout the survey area, although, there was a fall off in numbers to the southeast of the survey area (Fig 8)

5.6 *Other Finds.*

A total of twenty other artefacts, which could not be dated conclusively, were recorded in the survey area They included twelve fragments of animal bone mainly comprising teeth, which were probably modern in date One fragment of ceramic building material that could not be dated either There were five metal objects two iron horseshoes, which could not be closely dated and similarly two iron nails Finally two sherds of pottery could not be dated either The artefacts had a random distribution throughout the survey area (Fig 9)

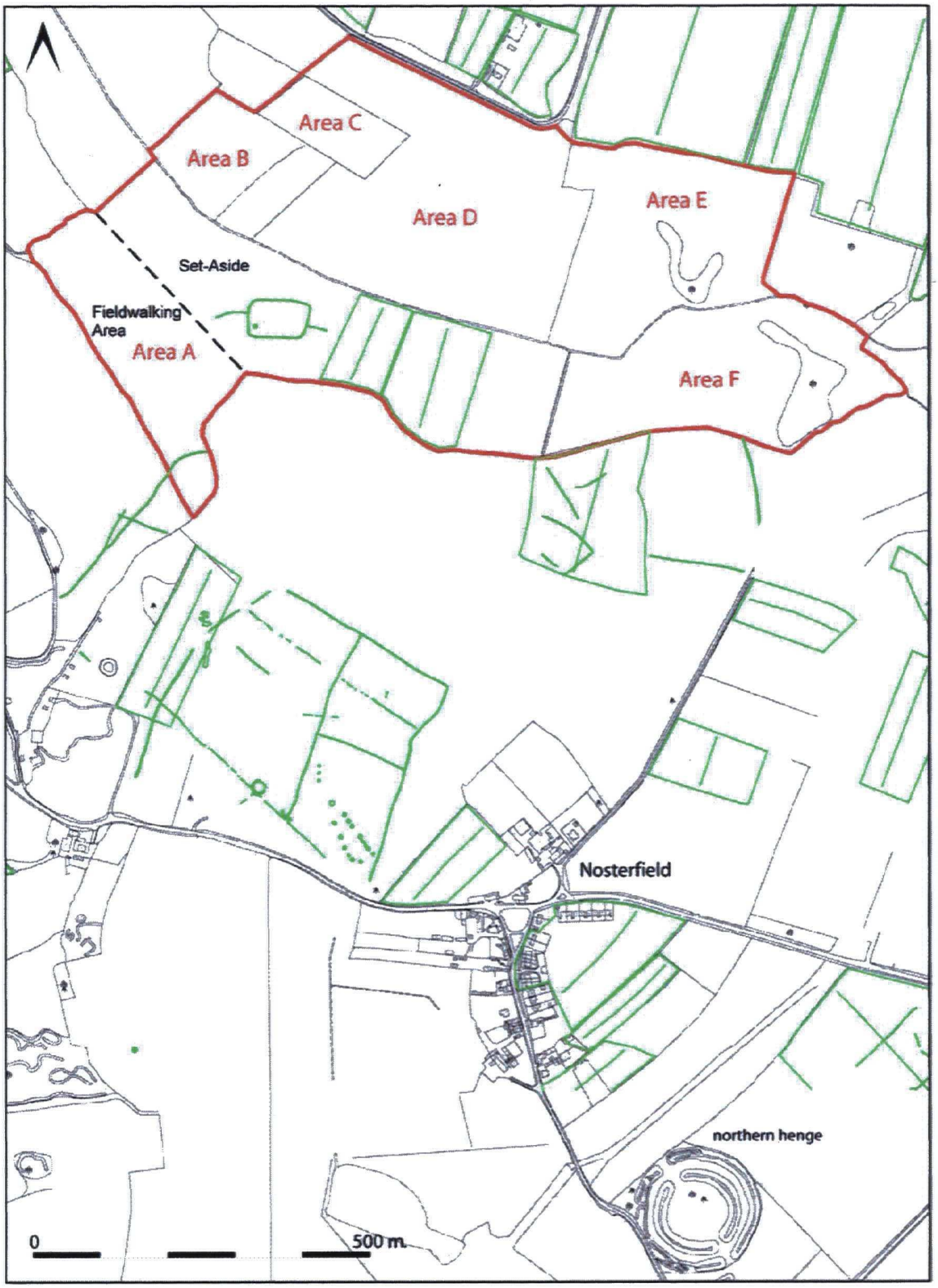

Figure 2. Plan of site area showing set-aside and fieldwalking area in Area A.

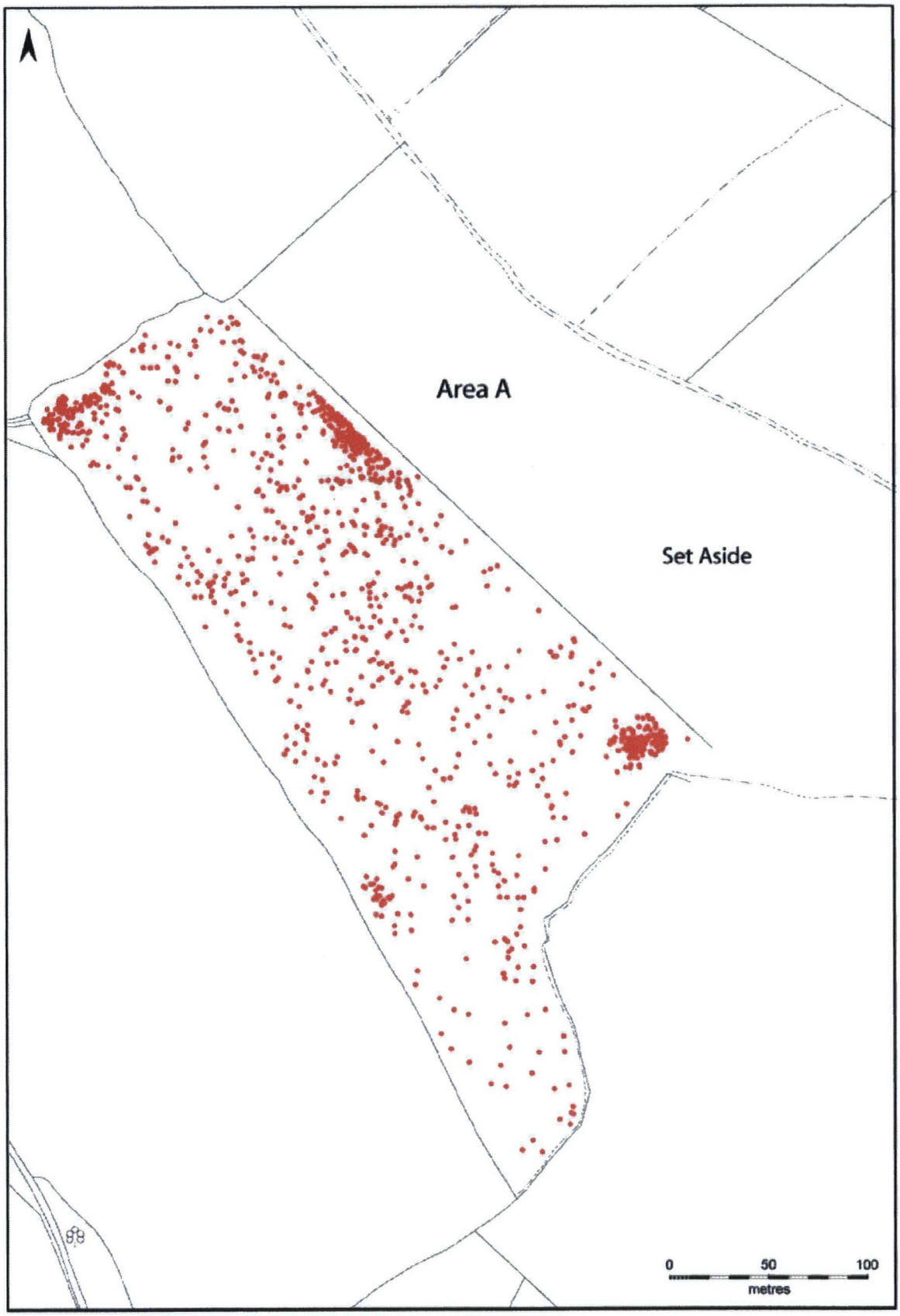

Figure 3. Plot of discarded land drain fragments. (1216 finds).

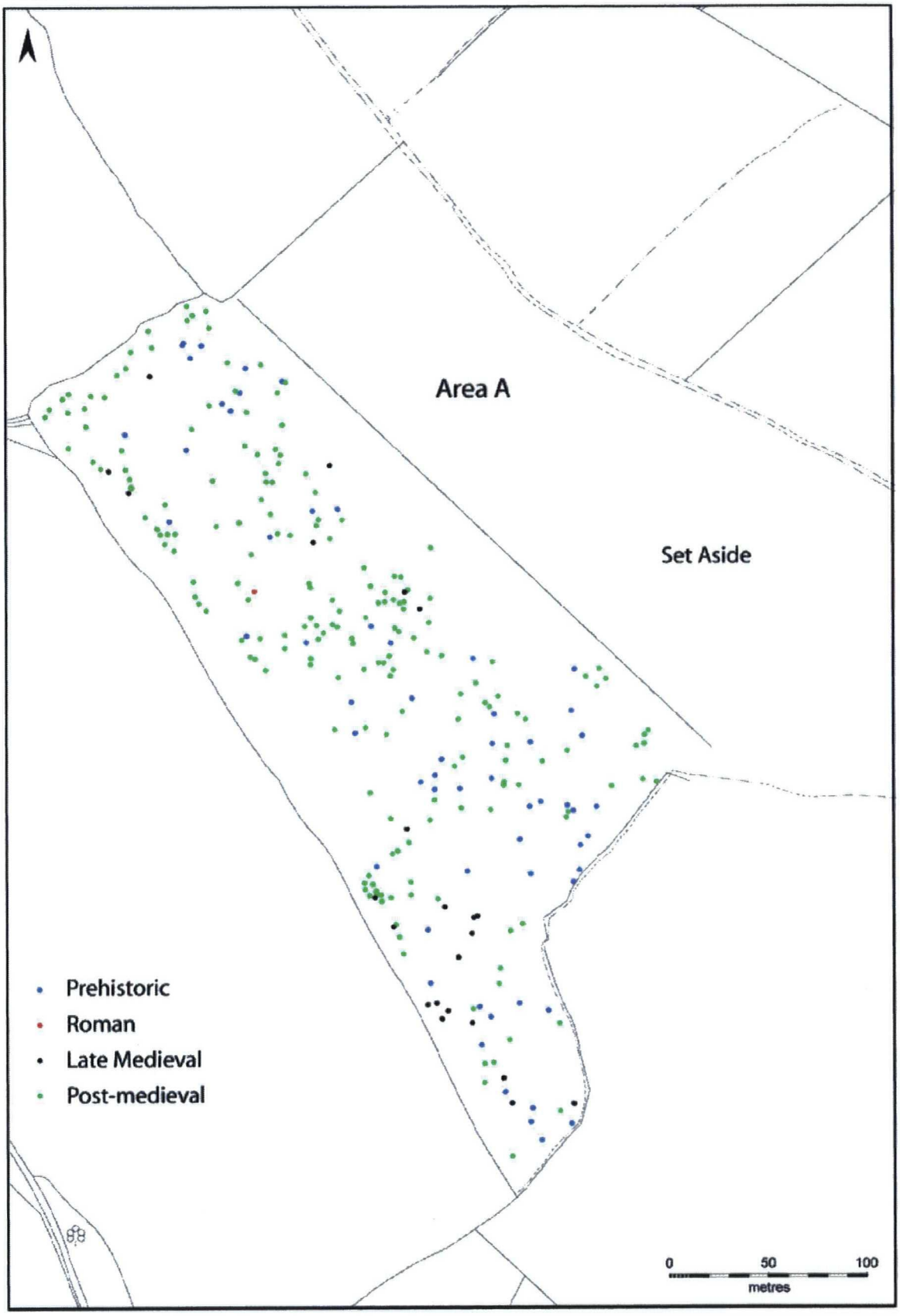

Figure 4. Plot of all dated finds. (303 finds).

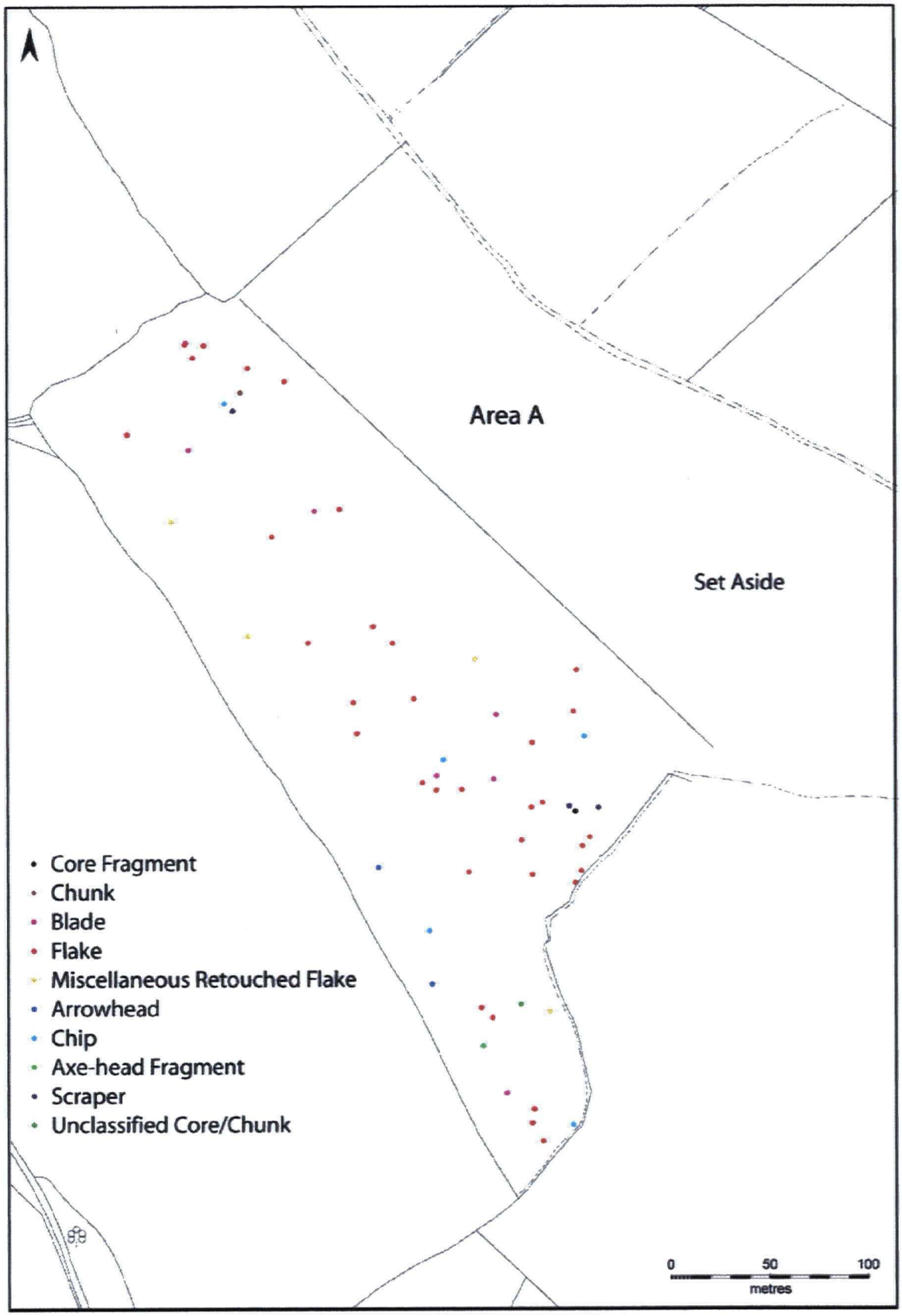

Figure 5. Plot of prehistoric worked stone. (60 finds).

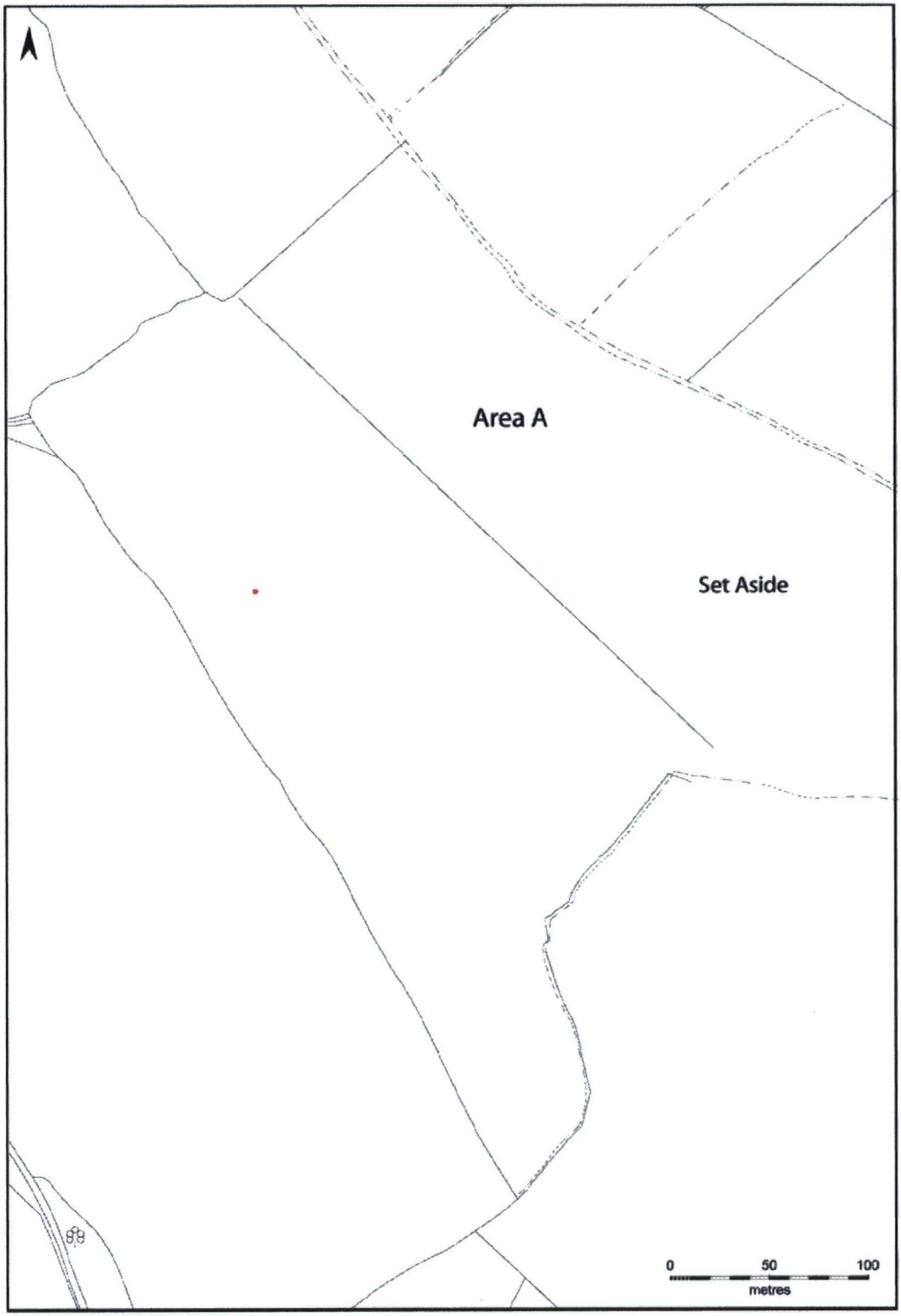

Figure 6. Plot of Roman finds. (1 find).

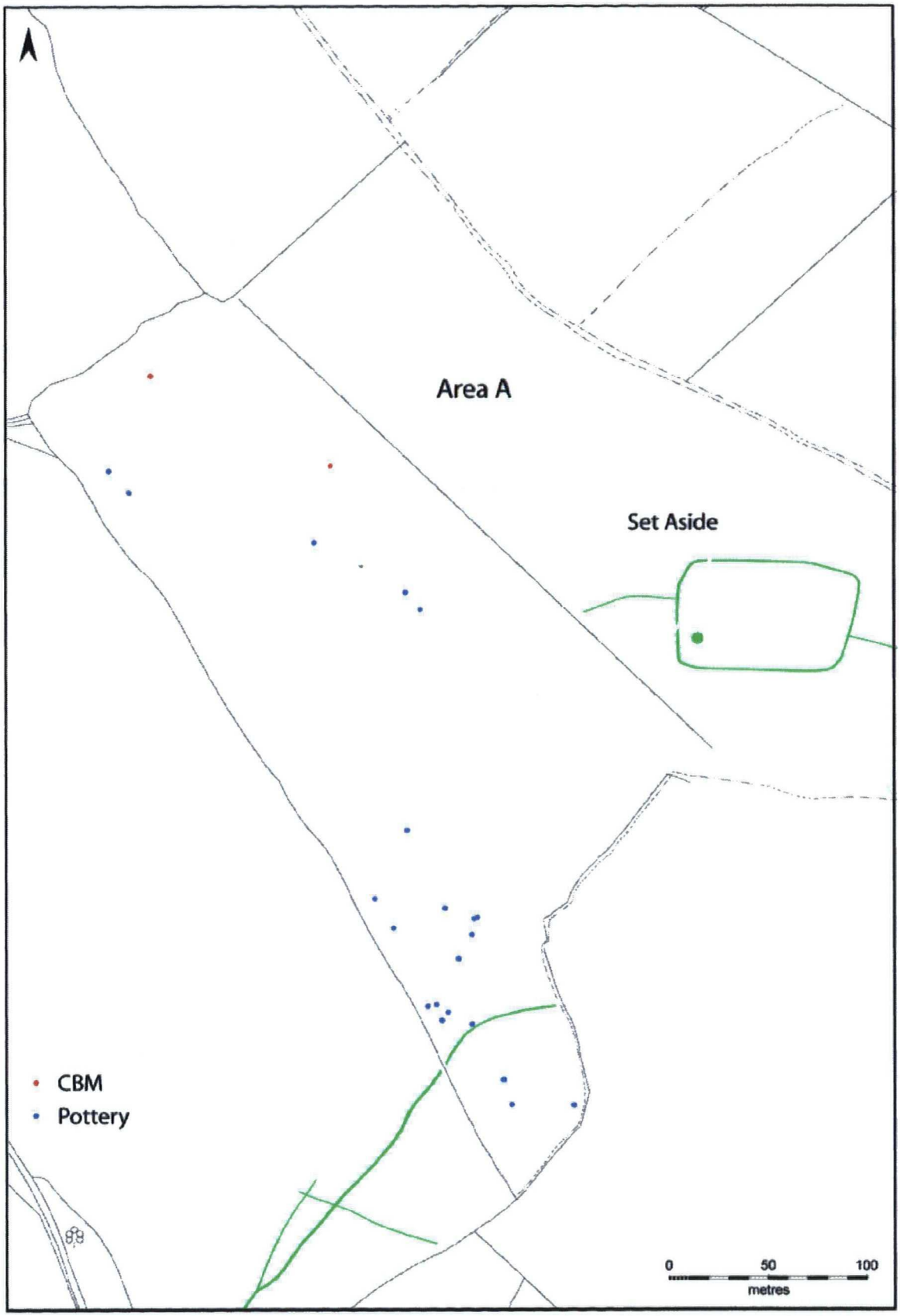

Figure 7. Plot of Late Medieval finds, (also showing cropmarks). (23 finds).

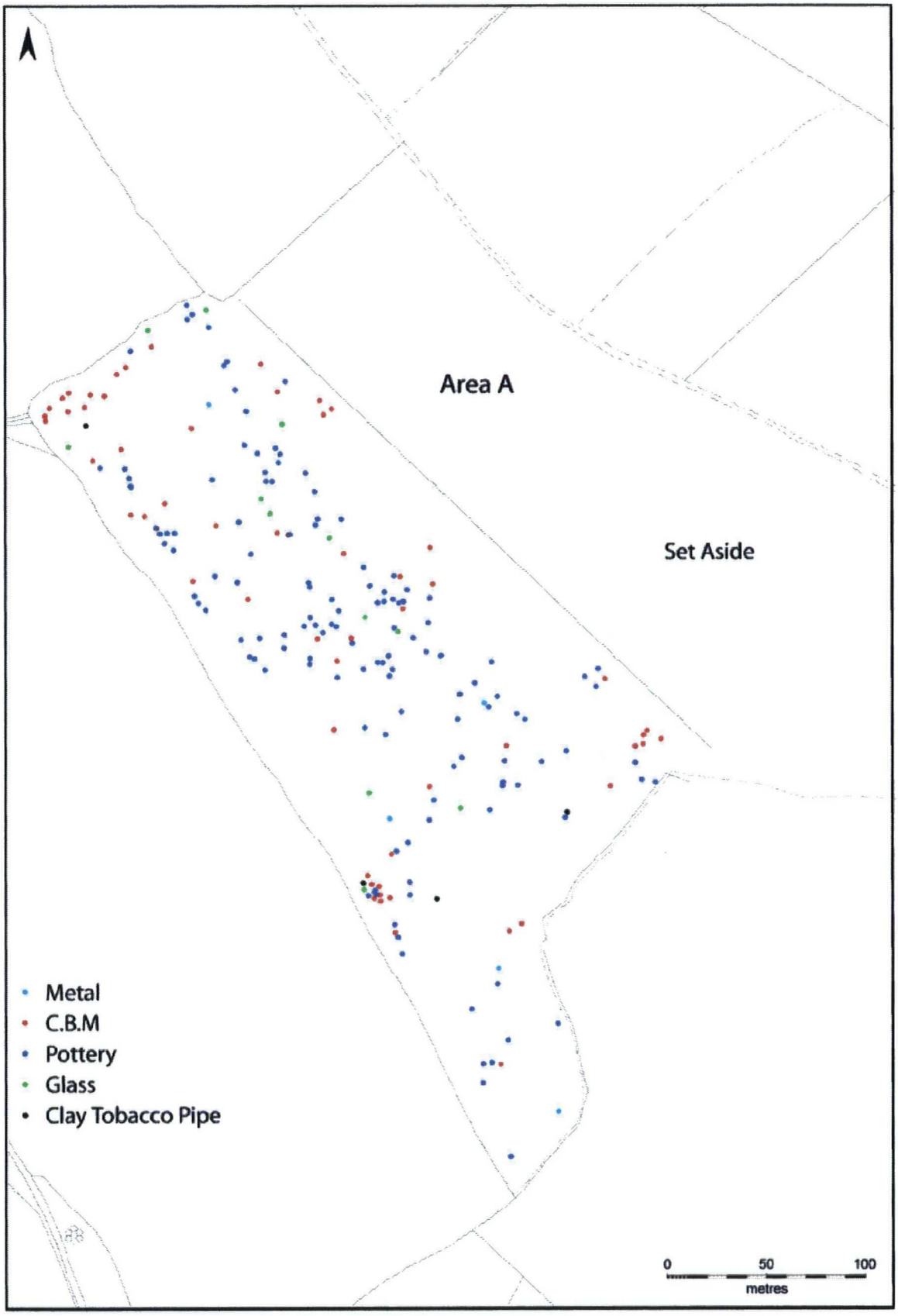

Figure 8. Plot of Post-Medieval/Modern finds. (199 finds).

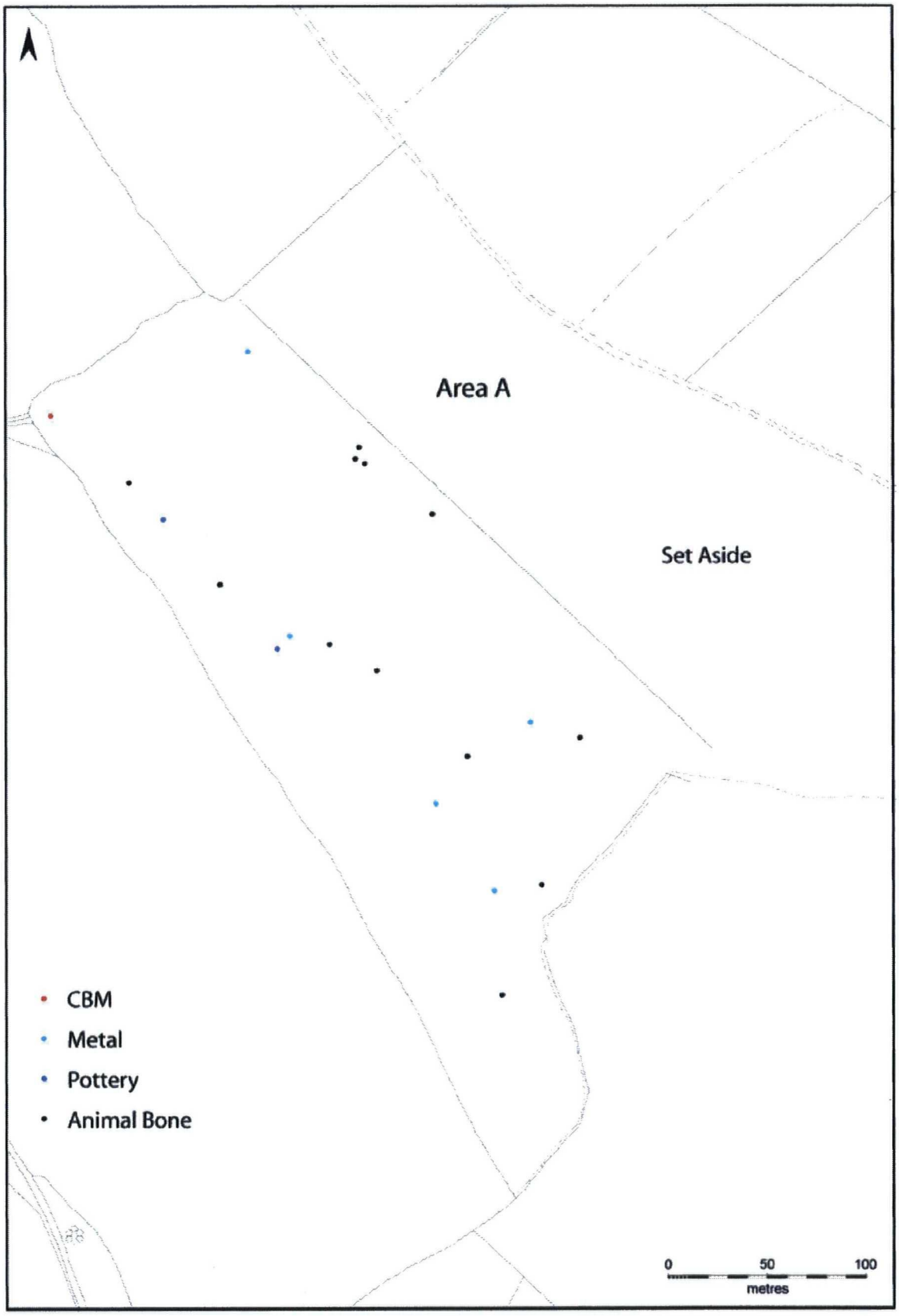

Figure 9. Plot of undated finds. (20 finds).