

**NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

Report No. 942

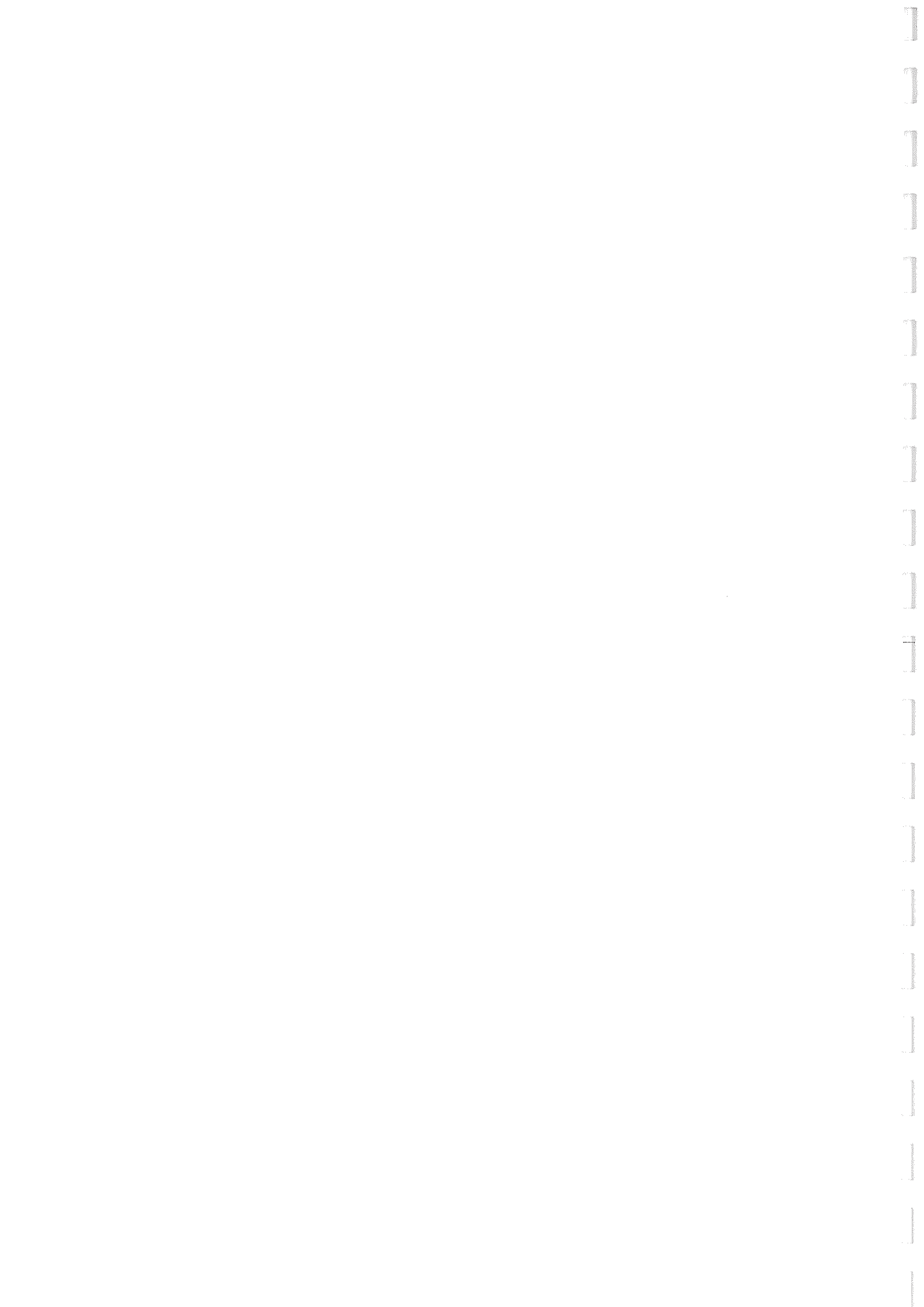
**An Archaeological Evaluation by Field Survey of land associated  
with the A140 Long Stratton Bypass**

39671 LGS

Chris Birks

May 2004

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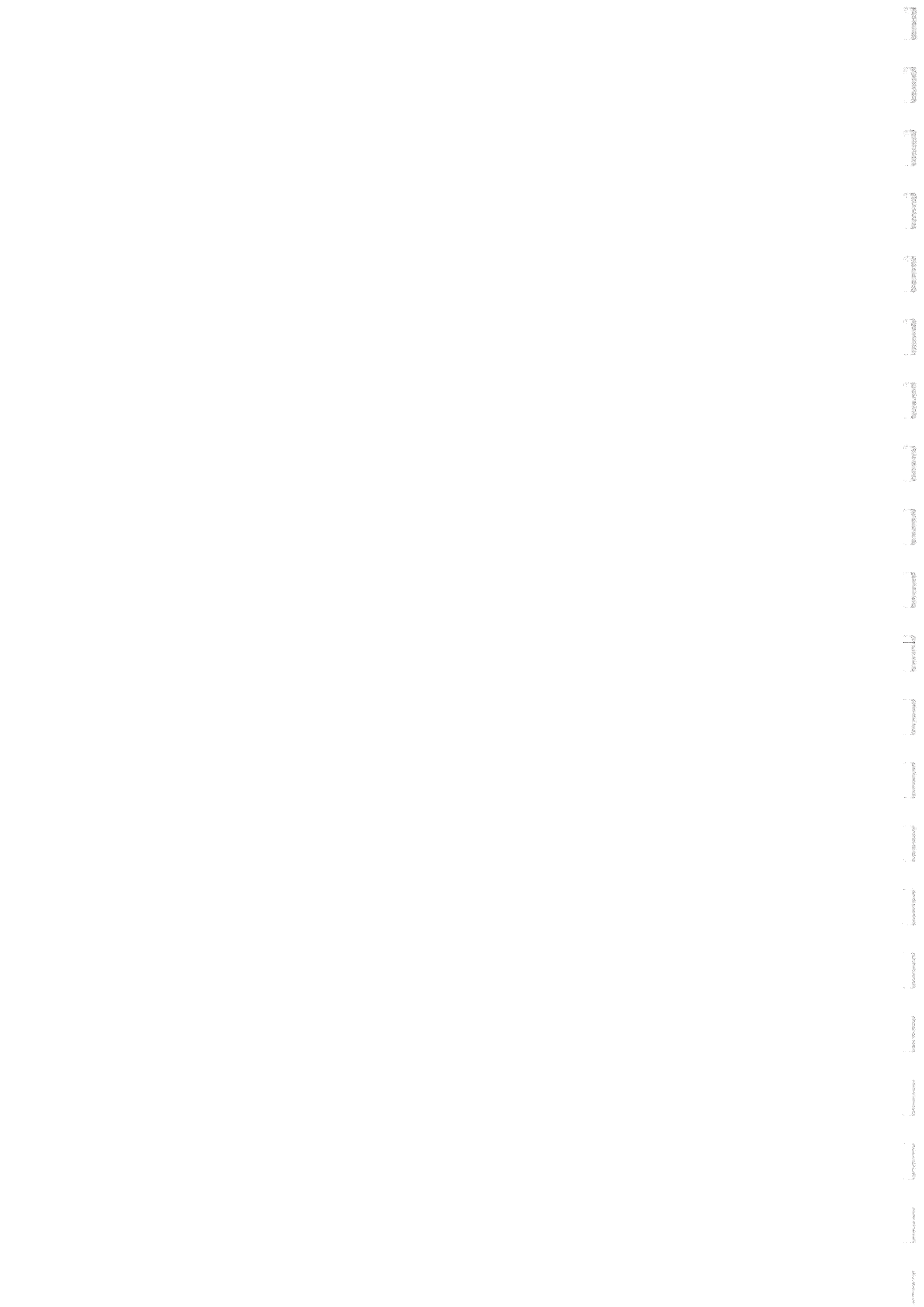
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Location: Land to west of Long Stratton, Norfolk  
Grid Ref: TM 19520 90715 to TM 20280 93850  
NHER No: 39671 LGS  
Date of fieldwork: 12th to 17th February 2004

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation by field survey was carried out on the site of a proposed A140 road bypass scheme, Long Stratton, south Norfolk. The field survey revealed scatters of prehistoric worked flint with evidence of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activity in the form of pottery, ceramic building materials and metal finds.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

(Fig. 1)

An archaeological evaluation by field survey took place on the site of a proposed A140 road bypass scheme with associated roads and services at land west of Long Stratton, south Norfolk. The site is located c. 0.5 to 0.75km west of the nucleus of Long Stratton. The Planning and Transportation Department, Norfolk County Council commissioned the project.

The field-survey comprised of systematic fieldwalking and metal detecting covering an area of c. 49ha. The aim of the survey was to identify any densities of artefacts that may relate to sub-surface archaeological features and/or deposits, for investigation through trial trenching.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Method Statement prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: 1620/WAB) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 14/05/03/DG).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

## **2.0 Geology and Topography**

(Fig. 1)

The solid geology is Upper Chalk with overlying drift geology i.e. chalky boulder clay (till) and colluvium deposits (Funnel 1994).

The area surveyed has elevations of between 45m OD and 55m OD. The land rises gradually from the north at Church Lane at c.45m OD to Edge's Lane at c.50m OD over a distance of c.1km. It then falls to c.45m OD over c.100m distance before rising again to c.55m OD at the southern end of the survey area.

### 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A number of entries are listed in the Norfolk Historic and Environment Records (NHER) for the development area. Prehistoric settlement was mainly confined to the valleys until the Roman period (Penn 2002). Prehistoric finds from the area around Long Stratton consist of flint flakes, recovered mainly during fieldwalking. No particular centre of activity has been identified. Iron Age pottery has been recovered during fieldwalking across the southern area of investigation (NHER 12513), and in the fields directly opposite, on the western side of the A140 (NHER 25916). The find of a Middle Bronze Age spearhead is also recorded within NHER 25916. The presence of Iron Age finds within the southern area of investigation and the fields directly opposite to the west may point to an earlier precursor to Roman activity, suggesting possible continuity of settlement (Penn 2002).

During the Roman period in this area, it seems to be the heavy clays that were colonised along a complex system of roads that were established at this time. The Roman road (NHER 7947; the A140 at Long Stratton) was built as the approach road from Colchester to the local capital at Caistor St Edmund. Agricultural expansion followed on the heavy clays of the plateau, and settlements were established along the road network. Fieldwalking evidence points clearly to a significant settlement to the south of Long Stratton: to the east of the A140 and corresponding to the southern area of investigation (NHER 12513), and to the west of the A140 directly opposite (Hers 25916, 35894, 20950). However, an evaluation undertaken at Wild Rose Farm in 1996, directly opposite the southern area of investigation to the west of the A140, found no archaeological features (Percival, 1996) and the full extent and character of this settlement is unknown.

Little is known of Early or Middle Saxon settlement in this area. The earliest appears to have retreated from the Roman expansion onto the heavy clays, to the river valleys as settlement *loci*; a Middle Saxon coin was recovered from fieldwalking across the southern area of investigation (NHER 12513). The Late Saxon to medieval period is characterised by settlement along the Roman road, corresponding to the modern settlements of Stratton St Michael and Long Stratton. The settlements take their names from the road itself, being a derivative of 'street-ton' (Penn 2002, 6). The medieval village of Stratton St Michael has since reduced in size: indications of former house tofts and enclosures exist to the north and south-east of the northern area of investigation (Hers 14118 and 14583 respectively). These are seen as low earthworks, finds concentrations and aerial photographic evidence, while the earthworks at NHER 14583 may represent 'Saye's Manor'. To the south-east of Church Lane, a watching brief was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at 'Thatched Cottage', a 16th- to 17th-century building. Its location within a curve on the lane suggested that an earlier building may have once occupied the plot, though no evidence of this was observed during renovation works carried out on the site (Percival 1997). Elsewhere along the route, several moated sites are also known, representing early medieval manor houses; a possible site is reported at Limetree Farm, to the south of the southern area of investigation (NHER 36819). Local tradition of a church exists in an area at the northern end of the southern area of investigation (NHER 15801).

The field systems, and the commons and greens to the east of Long Stratton belong to these settlements (Penn 2002, 3). Two north-to-south lanes to the east and west of Long Stratton may also be early landscape features. The plateau has been traditionally known as 'wood pasture' and characterised by woodland clearances; the clearances resulted in a landscape of separate closes (crofts, haughs and wongs) and a few areas of enclosed strips. At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086, the land was well-wooded; the various greens and commons were settled in the 12th to 13th century, with late medieval houses still extant along their edges (Penn 2002, 3). Cartographic evidence, derived mainly from Faden's map of 1797, shows a landscape divided up into a fairly regular pattern of small fields, closes and strip fields, as well as small commons and greens; to the south-west of Long Stratton, and west of the A140 opposite the southern area of investigation lay Wacton Common, whilst to the east lay a series of linked greens on a minor route running south from Stratton St Michael and the northern area of investigation.

At the southern end of the proposed route, a multi-period scatter of Iron Age, Romano-British and Middle Saxon material, corresponding to NHER 12513; NHER 15801. At the northern end of the proposed route, two scatters of medieval pottery are listed (NHER 14109), and a medieval site composed of house platforms and a hollow way at NHER 14118. An evaluation was undertaken of these areas (Town 2003) and revealed the demolished remains of Roman settlement, and included quantities of Roman pottery, roof and floor tile, brick fragments, worked stone and animal bone. Amongst the animal bone assemblage were cut and chopped horn-cores, which suggest the presence of work-shops in the area, producing combs, cups and spoons. Smithing slags were also present, suggesting metal-working in the area. Roman coins recovered from stratified deposits show a date of no later than 335AD for some of the deposits. Of the features identified relating to these deposits, of note were two tracks comprising metallised flint surfaces. The northern area of investigation revealed a series of small gullies dated to the 11th to 14th centuries, and a series of shallow pits.

#### **4.0 Methodology**

(Figs 2 and 3)

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological finds within the development area.

The Brief required that a field survey of systematic field walking and metal-detecting to be undertaken to determine the extent, date and significance of artefactual evidence within the ploughsoil over the development site.

The corridor surveyed measured c.40m in width and comprised a total area of 49.36ha. This equates to approximately 50% of the total area to be surveyed, access to the remaining areas was not possible at this time due to the presence of crops and set-aside areas. Further work will be carried out once agreements with landowners have been made regarding access to these areas (Birks 2004).

The field survey was based on the National OS Grid with individual hectares subdivided into a 20m by 20m grid. A single transect was walked and metal-detected across each of the squares to provide a nominal 10% sample of the areas. Each individual grid square was allocated a site context number, commencing from [301] (Appendix 1). Finds recovered from each 20m square were bagged and recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The weather was generally cold and dry. The ploughsoil had been allowed to weather and settle. The heavy clay topsoil made fieldwalking and metal-detecting difficult.

## 5.0 Results (Appendix 1)

(Figs 2 and 3)

The results of the field survey produced scatters of worked flint, burnt flint, pottery and metal-working debris. The distribution of finds is shown in two plots; one for struck and burnt flints (Fig. 3) and one for pottery, ceramic building material, metal working debris and small finds (Fig. 4) showing the context numbers allocated to each surveyed grid square.

Distribution of worked flint was fairly regular across the entire survey area. A concentration of worked and burnt flints was, however, identified towards the base of a slope immediately north of Star Lane (Fig. 2, fieldwalking grids 364-376), and the base of a further slope south of Hall Lane (Fig. 2, fieldwalking grids 390-425). These may relate to the post-depositional effects of hillwash, though they at least indicate the potential of sub-surface features or deposits in the vicinity. The only other slightly higher density of flints lay at the northern extreme of the survey area, towards Church Lane (Fig. 2 fieldwalking grids 301-389). This area was being used for beet cultivation, a process that required deep-ploughing of topsoil and subsoil and there was evidence that the underlying natural deposits had been disturbed. This disturbance may have damaged any underlying features or deposits, and the scattering of any associated artefacts.

The minimal quantities of pottery and small finds recovered did not indicate any particular centres of activity.

## 6.0 The Finds (Appendix 2)

### Flint

A total of 224 struck flints and 152 burnt fragments, weighing 3.048kg, were recovered from the site. The burnt flint has been discarded. The assemblage is summarised in Table 1. Almost all of the flint is edge-damaged – as would be expected from an assemblage recovered by fieldwalking arable land.

A small number of cores are present. There are four flake cores and one which has had blades struck from it. The cores vary from a very tiny fragment which does appear to have been deliberately struck, to a large fragment from a nodule.

More than half of the struck flint consists of unmodified flakes. Small irregular pieces suggestive of a later prehistoric date are most common. A few pieces are classified as 'blade-like' but these are mostly quite irregular or cortical. Only two true blades are present.



Seven scrapers are present. One piece is described as an end scraper [418]. It is a quite thin blade-like ovate flake with slight retouch around its distal end. The scraper edge is very thin. The others are miscellaneous types and includes a couple of thermal fragments [327] and [337] which have been retouched.

Type	Number
Single platform blade core	1
Single platform flake core	4
Core/tool	1
Struck fragment	7
Flake	120
Blade-like flake	11
Blade	2
Chip	2
Spall	28
End scraper	1
Scraper	6
Piercer	5
Retouched flake	27
Retouched fragment	7
Utilised flake	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>
Burnt fragment	152

Table 1: Summary of flint

Five piercers are present. These are mostly small pieces with probable retouch or utilisation of their points.

A relatively larger number flakes and fragments are classified as miscellaneous retouched. These include many small flakes and also a number of pieces of thermal origin. It is possible that some of this 'retouch' has occurred accidentally due to plough damage. Considering the high frequency of edge damage within the assemblage as a whole, and the irregular nature of some pieces, this may be likely.

There is little in the way of datable pieces in the assemblage. The nature of the flint does, however, suggest that a later prehistoric date (Neolithic to Bronze Age) for most of the material is probably most likely.

### **Pottery** (Appendix 3)

A total of forty-four sherds, weighing 0.267kg, recovered consisting mainly of locally produced fabrics of medieval to post-medieval date. These fabrics include Grimston ware, Local medieval unglazed ware, earthenware and stoneware. An assemblage of this type is commonly found on rural sites in Norfolk, and the Local medieval unglazed wares may reflect several near-by production sites. Quantities recovered were minimal and did not exceed more than two sherds from any one grid square.

### **Ceramic Building Material**

The site produced 174 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing 4.3kg. The majority of the assemblage consists of post medieval brick, roof tile and pan tile fragments.

### **Small Finds** (Appendix 4)

The site produced three metal detected small finds. The assemblage consists of a badly worn William III, silver sixpence, circa 1694-1702, and folded twice to form a three sided love token (SF99), an 18th-century copper alloy shoe buckle with foliate decoration and a silver or tinned finish (SF100). An undated fragment of iron knife blade and handle was also recovered (SF101).

### **Finds of non-archaeological value** (Appendix 5)

This group consists of three post-medieval copper alloy artefacts, recovered by metal detection. The assemblage includes an incomplete decorative flat button top [341], an 1890 Victoria penny [384] and part of an agricultural seed broadcaster [402].

## **7.0 Conclusions**

The main evidence retrieved during this field walking survey was the relatively large quantity of struck flint that was recovered. Most of the flint is unmodified debitage, although cores, re-touched flakes, scrapers and other tools were also identified. It is thought a prehistoric date of Neolithic and/or Bronze Age is most likely for this assemblage. Three distinct clusters of struck flint were noted which possibly reflect areas of prehistoric activity in the vicinity (although this data may have been skewed by the effects of hillwash). Only small quantities of other classes of artefacts, all dating to the post-medieval period, were recovered, from which no particular centres of activity could be gauged.

The retrieval of significant quantities of prehistoric struck flint adds to what has already been retrieved from the area (see 3.0 within this report). It is also worthy noting how different this assemblage is in nature from the largely Romano-British material recorded during the archaeological trial trench evaluation at the northern and southern limits of the proposed route of the A140 Long Stratton Bypass (Town 2003).

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

### **Acknowledgements**

The field survey was conducted by Chris Birks, Andrea Cox and Rebecca Crawford. Metal detecting was carried out by Andy Barnett. Finds were processed by Lucy Talbot and Rebecca Crawford, and managed by Richenda Goffin. Sarah Bates reported on the flint finds, and Richenda Goffin on pottery finds. The report was formatted, produced and illustrated by David Dobson with the digitisation of the distribution maps by the author. Alice Lyons edited the report.

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### Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description
301-to-424	Ploughsoil	20 x 20m fieldwalking squares

### Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Period	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
301	Prehistoric	Flint	18	0.131
302	Prehistoric	Flint	4	0.027
303	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.011
303	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
304	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.001
304	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
305	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.011
305	Prehistoric	Flint	5	-
306	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
307	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.052
307	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
308	Prehistoric	Flint	3	0.010
309	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.009
309	Prehistoric	Flint	1	0.008
310	Post-medieval	Bottle glass	1	-
310	Prehistoric	Flint	6	-
311	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.005
311	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.092
311	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
312	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
313	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
314	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.039
314	Prehistoric	Flint	9	0.010
315	Post-medieval	Pottery	2	0.010
315	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.022
315	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
316	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.003
316	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.021
316	Post-medieval	Bottle glass	1	-
316	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
317	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.052
317	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
318	Medieval and post-medieval	Pottery	3	0.039
318	Medieval and post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.029
318	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
319	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	3	0.048

Context	Period	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
319	Prehistoric	Flint	4	-
320	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.006
320	Prehistoric	Flint	2	0.070
321	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.040
321	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
322	Medieval and post-medieval	Pottery	3	0.011
322	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.019
322	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
323	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	7	0.160
323	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
314	Post-medieval	Pottery	2	0.006
314	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
325	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	3	0.133
325	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
326	Prehistoric	Flint	5	0.050
327	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.050
327	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
328	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.005
328	Prehistoric	Flint	5	0.044
329	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	5	0.100
329	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
330	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.007
330	Post-medieval	Bottle glass	1	-
330	Prehistoric	Flint	4	0.002
331	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.014
331	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
332	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.003
332	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
333	Medieval and post-medieval	Pottery	2	0.010
333	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.016
333	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
334	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.003
334	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.066
334	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
336	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
337	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.010
337	Prehistoric	Flint	5	-
338	Prehistoric	Flint	1	0.039
339	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.036
339	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
340	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.031
340	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-

Context	Period	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
341	-	Copper alloy	1	-
343	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.019
343	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
344	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.003
344	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
345	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.009
346	Prehistoric	Flint	4	-
348	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
349	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
350	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	3	0.013
350	Post-medieval	Wind	1	-
350	Prehistoric	Flint	4	-
351	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
352	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.002
352	Prehistoric	Flint	4	-
353	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.007
353	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
354	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.005
354	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
355	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
356	Prehistoric	Flint	1	0.042
357	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.004
357	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
358	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
359	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.150
359	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
360	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
361	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.019
363	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.010
363	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	3	0.066
363	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
364	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
365	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.004
365	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	6	0.076
366	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.092
367	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.035
367	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	4	0.116
368	Medieval	Pottery	2	0.013
368	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.013
368	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
370	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.009
370	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.043

Context	Period	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
370	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
371	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	4	0.062
372	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.006
372	Prehistoric	Flint	2	0.014
373	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.005
373	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
374	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.005
374	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.008
374	-	Metal working debris	1	0.056
374	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
375	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.088
375	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
376	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.037
376	Prehistoric	Flint	3	0.010
377	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
378	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
379	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.359
379	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
380	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
381	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.006
381	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.013
381	Prehistoric	Flint	6	0.147
382	Prehistoric	Flint	4	0.077
383	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.013
383	-	Metal working debris	1	0.043
383	Prehistoric	Flint	5	0.027
384	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.004
384	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	1	-
384	Prehistoric	Flint	26	0.591
385	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.010
385	Prehistoric	Flint	3	0.028
386	Prehistoric	Flint	12	0.432
387	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.062
387	-	Metal working debris	1	0.053
387	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
388	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.017
388	Post-medieval	Silver (SF99)	1	-
388	Prehistoric	Flint	10	0.108
389		Ceramic building material	2	0.040
389	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
390	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.054
390	Prehistoric	Flint	5	0.082

Context	Period	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
391	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.066
391	Post-medieval	Bottle glass	2	-
392	Medieval and post-medieval	Pottery	2	0.006
392	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	4	0.072
392	Post-medieval	Mortar	1	0.028
392	Prehistoric	Flint	7	0.080
393	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.036
393	Prehistoric	Flint	6	0.031
394	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	5	0.045
394	Post-medieval	Mortar	2	0.147
294	Prehistoric	Flint	17	0.111
395	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	5	0.173
395	Prehistoric	Flint	4	0.064
395	-	Animal bone	-	0.013
396	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.013
396	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	10	0.153
396	Prehistoric	Flint	7	0.031
397	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	5	0.074
397	Prehistoric	Flint	1	0.009
398	Post-medieval	Pottery	2	0.011
398	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.188
398	Prehistoric	Flint	14	0.413
398	-	Animal bone	-	0.001
399	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	4	0.097
399	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
400	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.028
400	Prehistoric	Flint	6	0.053
401	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.010
401	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	3	0.056
401	Prehistoric	Flint	4	0.120
402	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	4	0.158
402	Modern	Copper alloy	1	-
402	Prehistoric	Flint	2	0.002
403	Prehistoric	Flint	1	-
404	Prehistoric	Flint	3	0.031
405	Post-medieval	Bottle glass	1	-
405	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
406	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.008
406	Prehistoric	Flint	2	0.016
407	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.035
407	Prehistoric	Flint	3	0.060
408	Prehistoric	Flint	1	0.021



Context	Period	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
409	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.001
409	Post-medieval	Bottle glass	1	-
409	Prehistoric	Flint	7	0.027
410	Post-medieval	Pottery	1	0.009
410	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.008
410	Prehistoric	Flint	2	-
411	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.003
411	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.074
411	Prehistoric	Flint	7	0.048
412	Prehistoric	Flint	3	0.002
412	-	Animal bone	-	0.031
413	Post-medieval	Copper alloy (SF100)	1	-
413	Prehistoric	Flint	2	0.006
414	Prehistoric	Flint	4	0.010
414	-	Animal bone	-	0.009
415	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.056
415	Prehistoric	Flint	4	0.025
416	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.002
416	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.038
416	Prehistoric	Flint	5	0.007
417	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.024
417	Prehistoric	Flint	2	0.029
418	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.022
418	Prehistoric	Flint	5	0.022
419	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.056
419	Prehistoric	Flint	3	0.063
420	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	3	0.048
420	Prehistoric	Flint	8	0.034
421	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	5	0.189
421	Prehistoric	Flint	5	0.086
422	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	0.006
422	Prehistoric	Flint	4	0.005
423	Medieval	Pottery	1	0.016
423	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	6	0.131
423	-	Iron (SF101)	1	-
423	Prehistoric	Flint	3	-
424	Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	2	0.026

### Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
303	Local medieval unglazed ware?	Body	1	0.001	11th to 14th century
304	Late Grimston ware?	Body	1	0.001	14th to 15th century
309	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	0.009	15th to 16th century
311	Local medieval unglazed ware	Cooking pot or jar	1	0.005	11th to 14th century
315	Late slipped redware	Body	1	0.006	18th to 19th century
315	Grimston ware	Body	1	0.005	Mid 12th to 14th century
316	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	0.003	15th to 16th century
318	Local medieval unglazed ware	Cooking pot or jar	1	0.012	11th to 14th century
318	Late post-medieval earthenware	Body	1	0.018	18th to 19th century
318	English stoneware	Jar?	1	0.009	17th to 19th century
322	Glazed red earthenware	Body	2	0.008	16th to 18th century
322	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.003	11th to 14th century
324	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.002	16th to 18th century
324	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.003	11th to 14th century
333	Grimston ware	Body	1	0.001	Late 12th to 14th century
333	Late slipped redware	Body	1	0.009	18th to 19th century
334	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.003	11th to 14th century
344	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.002	11th to 14th century
350	Glazed red earthenware	Body	2	0.012	16th to 18th century
350	Transfer printed ware	Body	1	0.001	1800 to 1900
352	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.002	11th to 14th century
357	Late post-medieval earthenware	Body	1	0.004	18th to 19th century
363	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.009	11th to 14th century
365	Glazed red earthenware	Bowl	1	0.004	16th to 18th century
367	Glazed red earthenware	Hand	1	0.034	16th to 18th century
368	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.008	11th to 14th century
368	Local medieval unglazed ware?	Cooking pot or jar	1	0.004	11th to 13th century
370	Glazed red earthenware/Late medieval and transitional ware	Base	1	0.007	16th to 18th century
372	Iron glazed ware?	Body	1	0.006	1800 to 1900
374	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.004	16th to 18th century
381	Local medieval unglazed ware	Base	1	0.007	11th to 14th century
392	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.003	11th to 14th century
392	Nottinghamshire stoneware	Body	1	0.004	18th century
396	Late glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.012	18th to 19th century

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
398	Porcelain	Vase?	1	0.003	17th to 20th century
398	Late post-medieval earthenware	Body	1	0.001	18th to 20th century
401	Late post-medieval earthenware	Body	1	0.01	18th to 20th century
409	Creamware	Body	1	0.002	1750 to 1880
410	Late slipped redware	Body	1	0.008	18th to 19th century
411	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.003	11th to 14th century
416	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	0.003	11th to 14th century
423	Grimston ware	Body	1	0.016	Late 12th to 14th century

#### ***Appendix 4: Small Finds***

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
99	388	1	Silver	Coin/ love token	William III, sixpence	1694-1702
100	413	1	Copper alloy	Buckle	Shoe, decorated and silvered or tinned.	18th century
101	423	1	Iron	Knife	Blade fragment and handle	

#### ***Appendix 5: Catalogue of Other Metal Objects (not small found as they have no archaeological significance)***

Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
341	1	Copper alloy	Button	Decorative	
384	1	Copper alloy	Coin	Victoria penny	1890
402	1	Copper alloy	Artefact	Agricultural machinery	

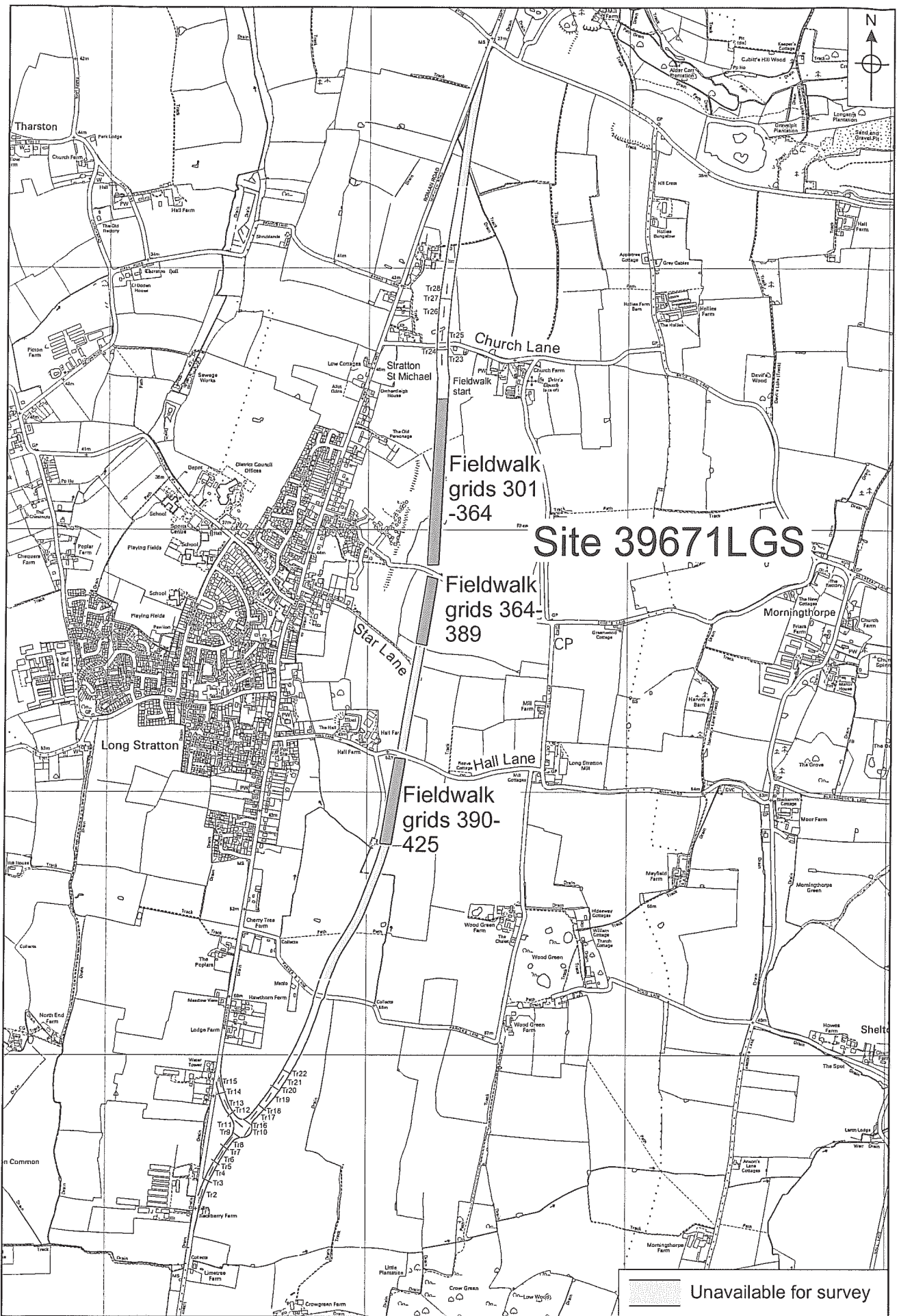
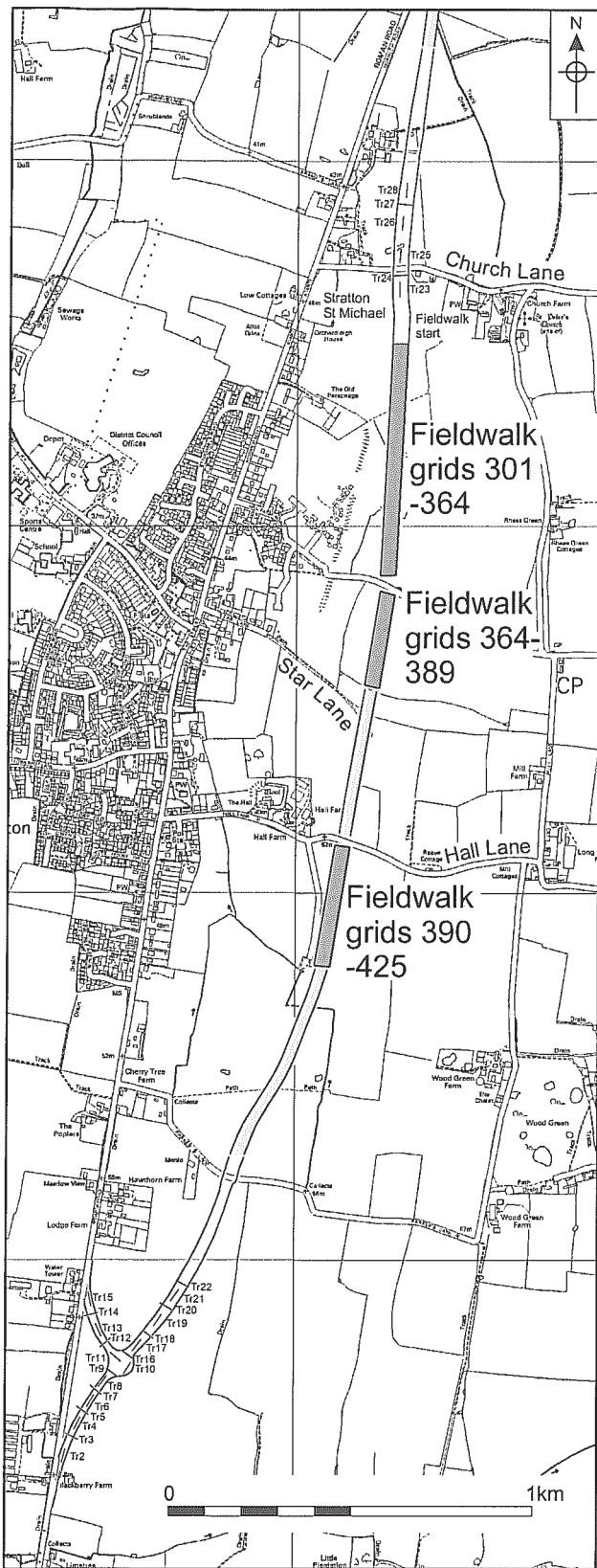
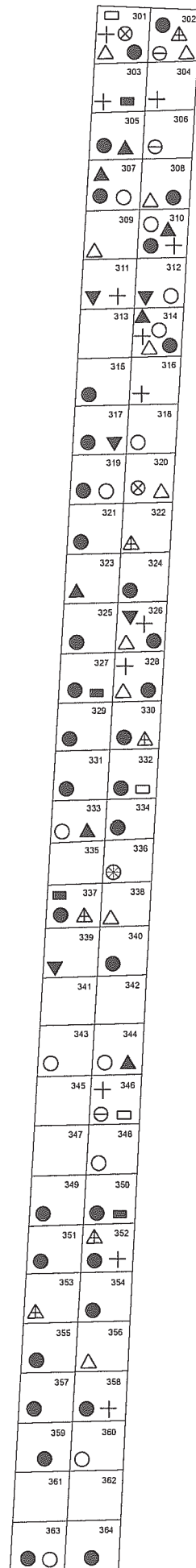


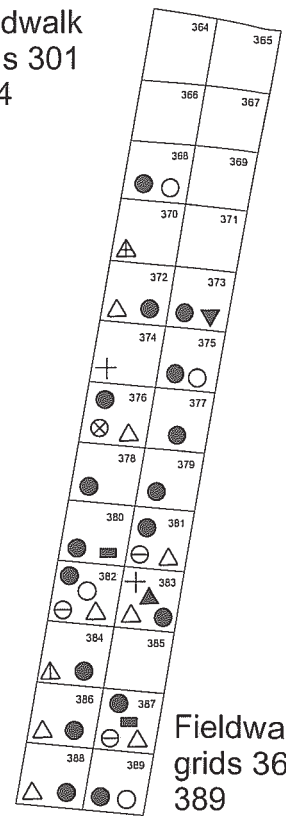
Fig. 1 Site location. Scale 1:20,000



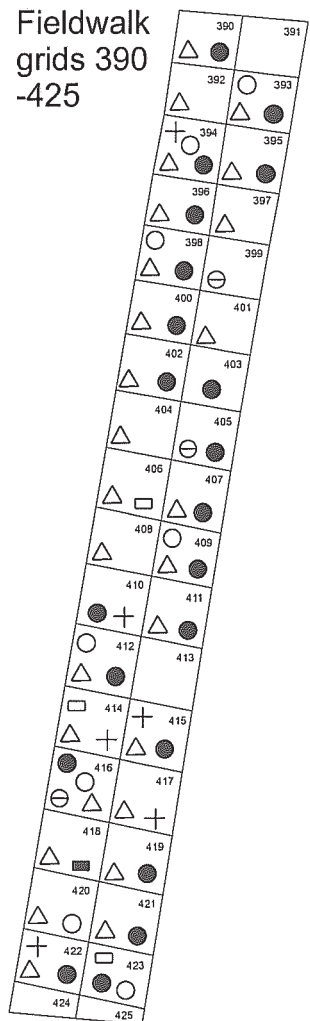
- ⊗ 1-2 cores
- ⊠ 1-2 scrapers
- utilised flake
- 1-4 flakes
- spalls
- ▲ struck fragment
- △ burnt fragment
- ⚠ retouched fragment
- ⊕ retouched flake
- ⊗ blade
- ⊖ blade-like knife
- ▼ piercer



Fieldwalk grids 301-364

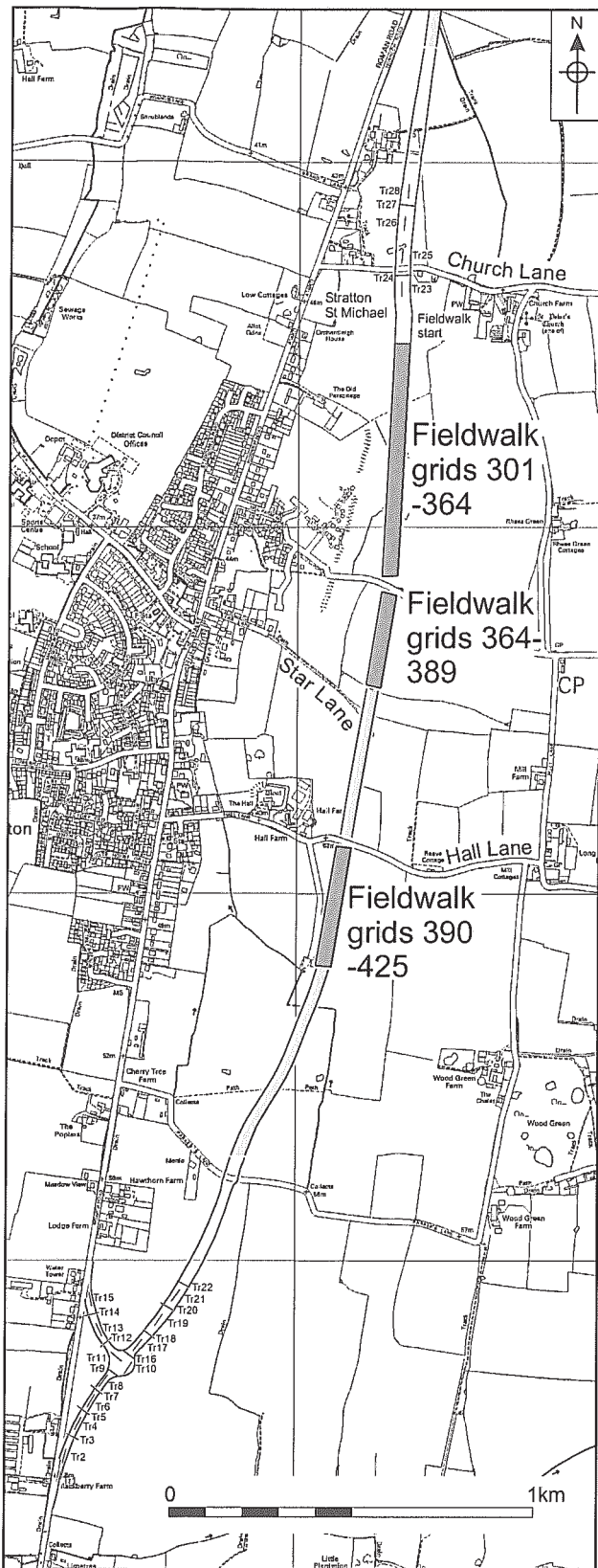


Fieldwalk grids 364-389



Fieldwalk grids 390-425

Fig. 2 Distribution of worked flint. Scale 1:2500



- 1-2 sherds medieval pottery      MWD Metal-working debris
- 1-3 sherds medieval/Post-medieval pottery      SF99 Post-medieval silver love token
- 1-2 sherds Post-medieval pottery      SF100 18th century shoe buckle pottery
- △ Post-medieval ceramic building material      SF101 Undated iron knife blade

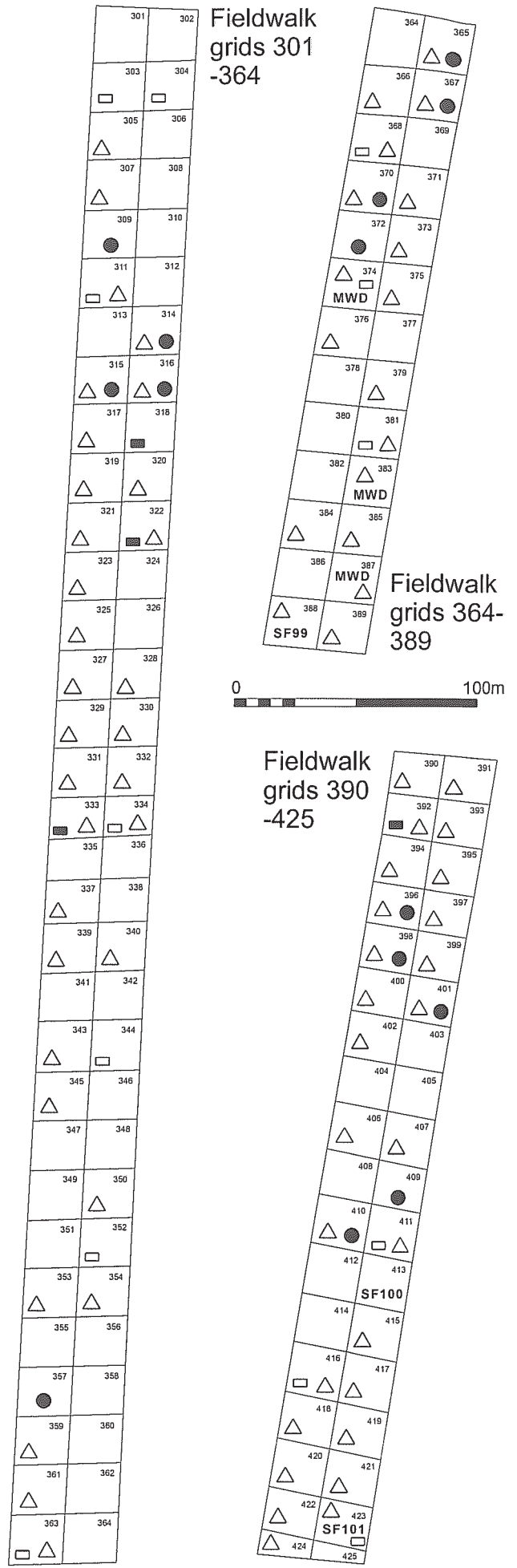


Fig. 3 Distribution of pottery, ceramic building material, metal-working debris and small finds. Scale 1:2500