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**LAND AT  
MANOR FARM  
CANTLEY  
NORFOLK**

**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
AND FIELDWALKING**

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**Work undertaken for  
Dewing Grain Storage Limited**

**August 2010**

**Report produced by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





## CONTENTS

1.	SUMMARY.....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION.....	1
2.2	BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.....	2
4.1	METHODS.....	2
4.2	RESULTS.....	3
5.	FIELDWALKING AND METAL DETECTING.....	4
5.1	METHODS.....	4
5.2	RESULTS.....	4
6.	DISCUSSION.....	4
7.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5
8.	PERSONNEL.....	5
9.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	5
10.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	5

Appendix 1 Method Statement for Fieldwalking and Geophysical Survey

Appendix 2 Re-survey of magnetometer grid

Appendix 3 The finds *by Anne Boyle and Gary Taylor*

Appendix 4 The Archive

### List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location map

Figure 2 Layout of survey area

Figure 3 Minimally processed survey data - greyscale plot (clipped to +/-3SD for display)

Figure 4 Minimally processed data - trace plot

Figure 5 Processed survey data - greyscale plot

Figure 6 Interpretative plot

Figure 7 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey

## 1. SUMMARY

*Detailed magnetic gradiometer survey, fieldwalking and metal detecting were undertaken over the area of a proposed new grain store on land at Manor Farm, Cantley, Norfolk.*

*The site lies within an extensive cropmark complex that includes late prehistoric to Roman field systems, enclosures and settlements.*

*Interpretation of the geophysical results is hindered by the significant magnetic disturbance affecting the southern half of the survey area, alongside the existing grain drying facility, access roads and reinforced concrete surfaces. However, a possible small enclosure with internal features can be distinguished in the east of the survey area and other hints of linear features. A faint suggestion of ridge and furrow cultivation can also be discerned in the northern half.*

*Fieldwalking retrieved a sparse scatter of finds ranging in date from Anglo-Saxon and medieval to the early modern period. However, conditions for survey were not ideal and this may under-represent the true density. Metal detecting identified only a scatter of modern iron material.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

Geophysical survey and fieldwalking are non-intrusive methods of archaeological evaluation which is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present*

*Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Dewing Grain Storage Limited to undertake detailed magnetometer survey and fieldwalking and metal-detector survey over the area of a proposed extension to their grain store on land at Manor Farm, Cantley, Norfolk. The surveys were carried out between the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> August 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Cantley is located 16km southeast of Norwich in the Broadland administrative district of Norfolk. Manor Farm is located c. 1km north of the village. The site of the proposed development lies on the north side of the farm centred on National Grid Reference TG 3809 0531 (Fig. 1).

Currently under pasture, the site lies on relatively level ground at c. 15m O.D. above the River Yare and Norfolk Broads to the south of the village. Local soils of the Wick 2 Association, typically coarse loamy soils (Hodge et al. 1984, 346) developed on Pleistocene glacial sand and gravel.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Cantley is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, recorded as 'Cantelai' meaning 'Canta's clearing' (Ekwall 1960, 522). Sites and finds dating from the prehistoric and Roman periods to medieval and post-medieval have been

recorded in the parish. The evaluation site lies within an extensive cropmark complex that includes late prehistoric to Roman field systems, enclosures and settlements covering almost four km<sup>2</sup> within the parishes of Cantley and Beighton (NHER 6096). A possible Roman villa site has been identified further north in Beighton parish (NHER 21762) and another villa or settlement in Cantley parish to the southwest (NHER 10270). It is considered that this landscape represents a planned Roman agricultural estate probably associated with one or both of these potentially high status settlement sites. The cropmark of an undated ringditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow, is also recorded some 200m to the northeast of the survey area (NHER 11667).

### **3. AIMS**

The aim of the surveys was to locate any artefacts or features of possible archaeological significance within the area in order to assess the impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains.

## **4. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

### **4.1 Methods**

Location and layout of survey area is shown in Figure 2. Weather and ground conditions during the survey were damp. The field was slightly overgrown with patches of nettles but generally in reasonable condition for survey.

Survey was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (2008) and IfA (2002) guidelines and codes of conduct.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic

Gradiometer manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (nT) in an overall field strength of c. 49,000nT can be accurately detected using this instrumentation, although in practice instrument interference and soil noise can limit sensitivity.

At the end of the survey, one of the initial grids was resurveyed, to demonstrate the repeatability of the results. The results of both surveys of the grids are presented as raw data in Appendix 2.

The mapping of anomalies in a systematic manner allows an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies representing pits and ditches can be seen where they contain more topsoil which is normally richer in magnetic iron oxides and provides a contrast with the natural subsoil (but this can vary depending on the nature of the underlying deposits). Wall foundations can show as negative anomalies where the stone is less magnetic than the surrounding soil, or as stronger positive and negative anomalies if of brick, but are not always responsive to the technique.

Magnetometers measure changes in the Earth's magnetic field. With two sensors configured as a gradiometer the recorded values indicate the difference between two magnetic measurements separated by a fixed distance. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame with a 1m separation between the sensing elements giving a strong response to deep anomalies.

*Sampling interval and data capture*

Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid. The Grad 601 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m although a greater range is possible where strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site.

Readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which is downloaded daily either into a portable computer whilst on site or directly to the office computer. At the end of each job, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

*Processing and presentation of results*

Processing is performed using specialist ArchaeoSurveyor software. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.

The following shows the basic processing carried out on the processed gradiometer data used in this report:

1. DeStripe (sets the background mean of each traverse within a grid to zero and is useful for removing striping effects)
2. Despike (useful for display and allows further processing functions to be carried out more effectively by removing extreme data values)

Parameters: X radius = 1; Y radius = 1; Threshold = 3 std. dev.; Spike replacement = mean

3. Clip (excludes extreme values allowing better representation of detail in the mid range): -12 to 12nT.

The southern half of the survey has been adversely affected by the presence of strongly magnetic modern material, giving rise to a directional striping effect. Standard de-sloping and de-striping routines have not been able to remove this entirely.

**4.2 Results**

The presentation of the data for the site involves a print-out of the raw data as greyscale and trace plots (Figs 3, 4), together with a greyscale plot of the processed data (Fig. 5). Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto an interpretative drawing (Fig. 6) and are described below.

*Positive linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin*

A possible small enclosure and series of linear positive anomalies is visible just east of the centre of the plot. A curvilinear positive anomaly may represent an internal feature. However, responses are not strong and the interpretation tentative.

*Discrete positive anomalies*

Strong discrete positive responses are few, but taking into account the relatively low magnitude response of the possible enclosure, it may be that more such are lost in the general background variation across the site. Area positive responses features may represent pit features but burrowing and recent other disturbance across the field may account for most.

### *Agricultural features*

A faint series of regular linear anomalies are evident on a roughly E-W alignment in the northwest of the survey area. These may represent remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation.

### *Iron spikes (discrete bipolar anomalies)*

Iron items within the topsoil/ploughsoil give a distinctive localised bipolar (strong negative and positive) response. Such items usually derive from relatively recent agricultural use of the land – broken or discarded pieces of agricultural machinery etc. – and in this case metallic debris discarded at the southern edge of the field. These are fairly widely distributed across the survey area.

### *Modern disturbance*

Elevated positive and negative readings are evident along the southern margin of the survey area adjacent to the existing grainstore, access roads and reinforced concrete surfaces. Two large bipolar anomalies are also recorded in this area. This edge of the field contained a large amount of modern debris, including dumped rubble, and metal items, including bed springs and other odds and ends that might have resulted from the burning of rubbish which may account for localised magnetic enhancement.

The northern boundary of the field was more overgrown with considerable disturbance from animal burrows, which probably account for the anomalous readings along this edge.

## **5. FIELDWALKING AND METAL DETECTING**

### **5.1 Methods**

Fieldwalking was undertaken on north-south transects at approximate 20m

intervals. Metal-detecting was undertaken on the same transects. Surface artefacts and metal-detecting finds were collected, bagged and each assigned a unique reference number. Each of these finds was accurately plotted using a Total Station and have been plotted onto a base map (Fig. 7).

The survey area had been under pasture in recent times but was cultivated in preparation for the fieldwalking. Material at the surface was quite visible having been washed by heavy rain but the surface was not well broken and where longer grass had been turned it was still quite obscuring. Fieldwalking results probably under-represent the density of material within the survey area.

### **5.2 Results**

Artefacts recovered during fieldwalking and metal detecting are listed in Appendix 3. Seventeen artefacts were collected: ten sherds of pottery, four pieces of ceramic building material and three metal items. Further large modern iron items (including sheet iron, bed springs and metal pipe) were unearthed along the southern edge of the field, but not collected.

The ceramic finds includes one sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery and five sherds of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery among later material. The brick and tile collected is all post-medieval to modern as are the iron items retrieved in metal detecting.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Magnetic survey proved only partly successful. There was considerable modern disturbance along the southern edge of the survey with dumped rubble



and other modern rubbish including large metal items evident at the field surface. Possible archaeological responses are noted, including a possible small enclosure and slight hints of ridge and furrow cultivation, but magnetic contrast with the background is not strong and it is difficult to confidently distinguish potential features from natural variation in the background.

Fieldwalking recovered only a sparse scatter of artefacts, but field conditions mean that this may under-represent the true density. No prehistoric or Roman pottery was recovered. A sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery and five sherds of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery were recovered from the survey area perhaps reflecting early origins for the Manor Farm site. Metal-detecting recovered only modern iron items.

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Neil Macnab at Chaplin Farrant Ltd who commissioned the project and arranged access. Tom Lane edited the report.

## 8. PERSONNEL

Project coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Geophysical Survey: Steve Malone, Jonathon Smith  
 Field survey: Steve Malone, Mark Peachey, Alex Beeby  
 Survey processing and reporting: Steve Malone

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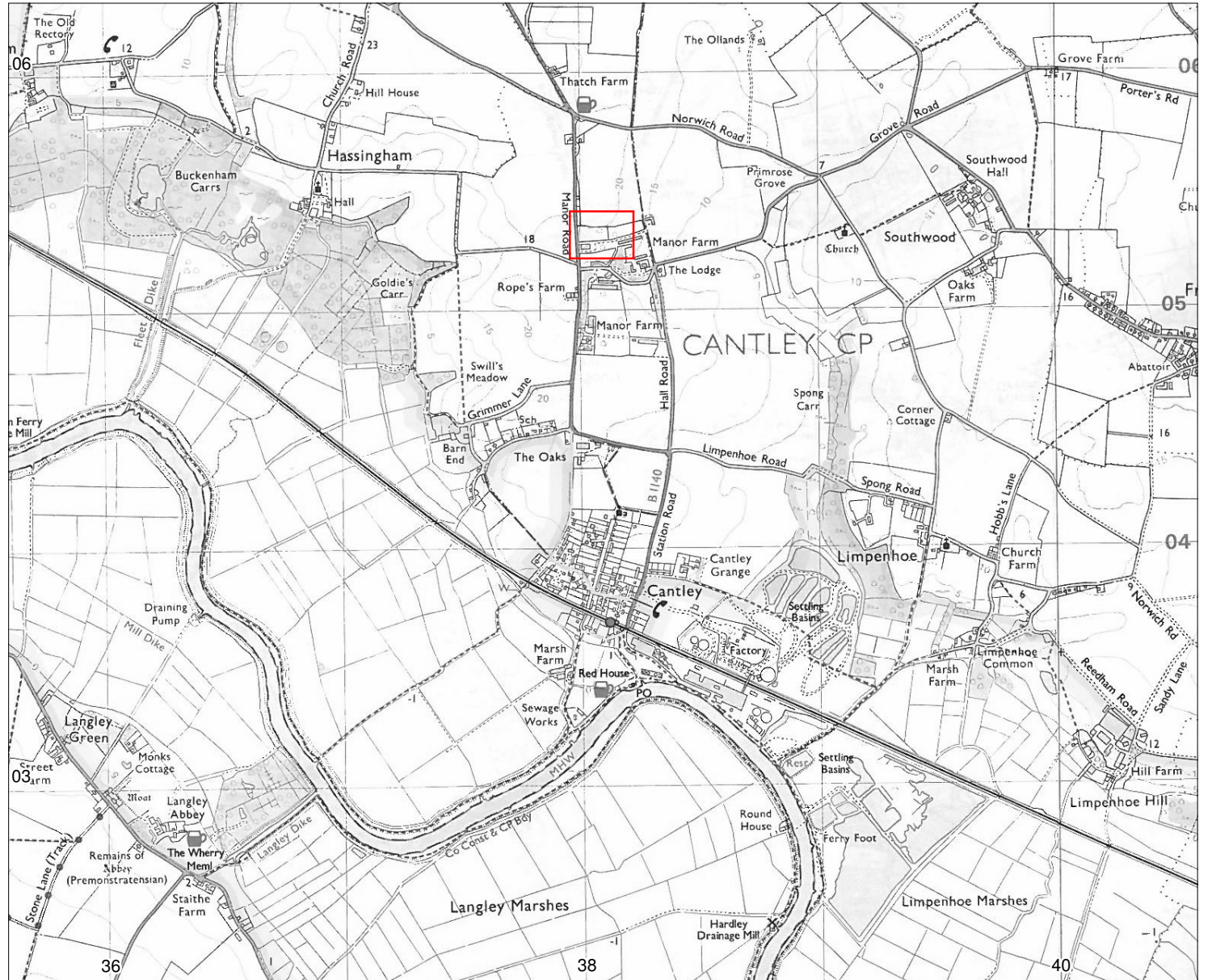
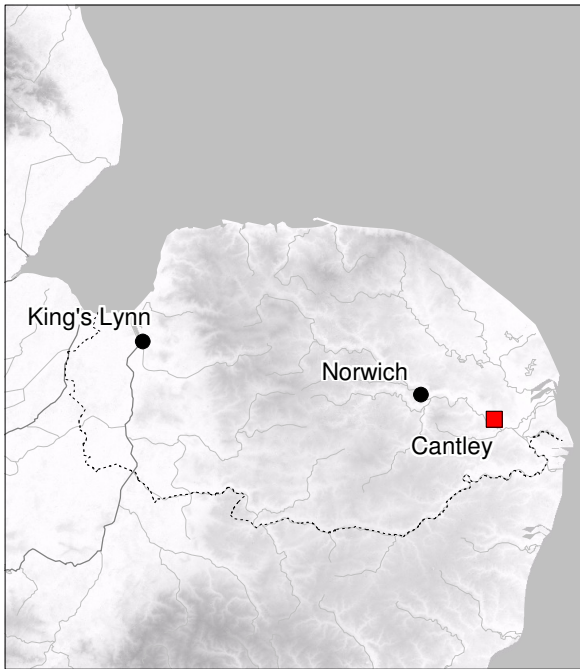
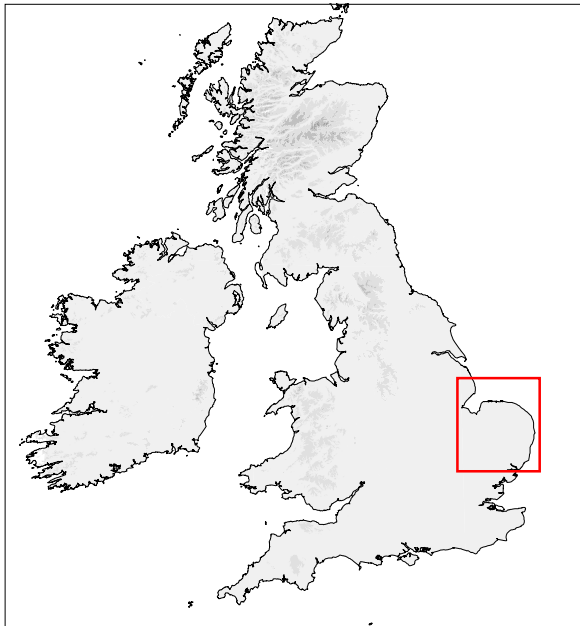
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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
EH	English Heritage
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
OS	Ordnance Survey



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 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project: Cantley Manor Farm (CAMF10)		
Scale: varies	Drawn by: SJM	Report No: 78/10

Figure 1 Site location map

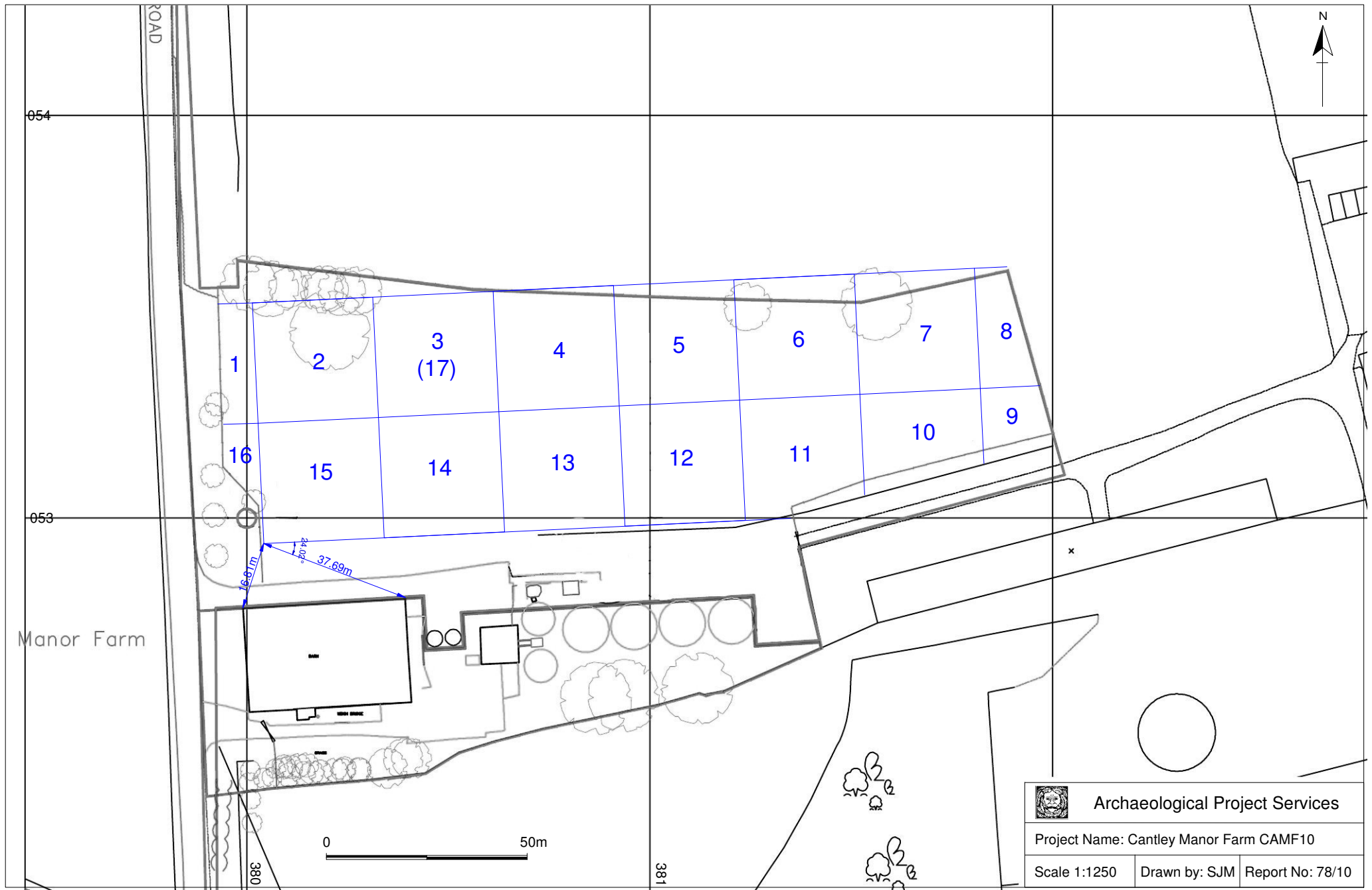
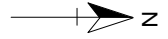
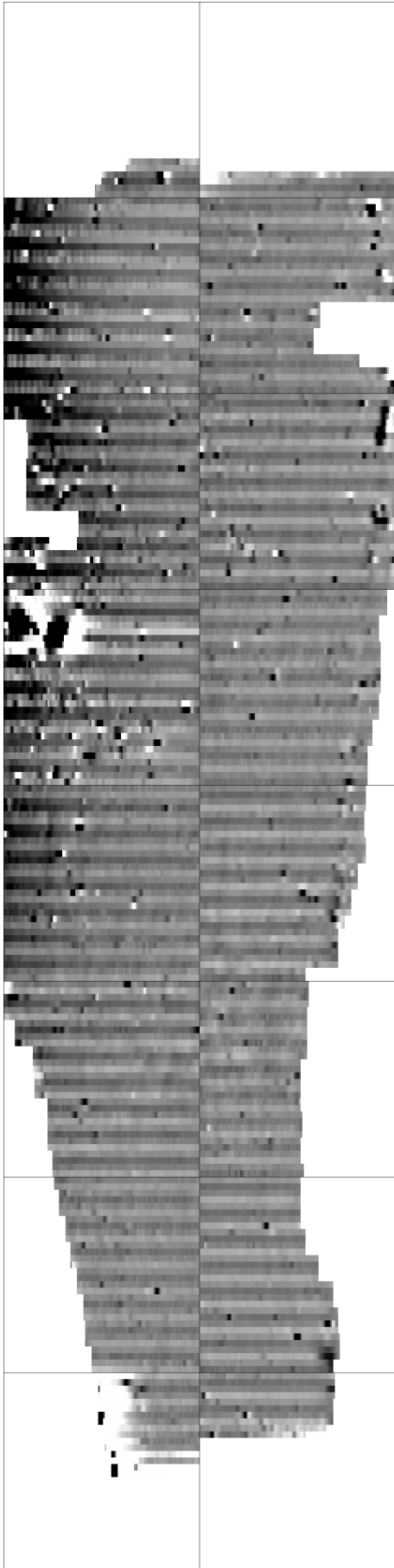
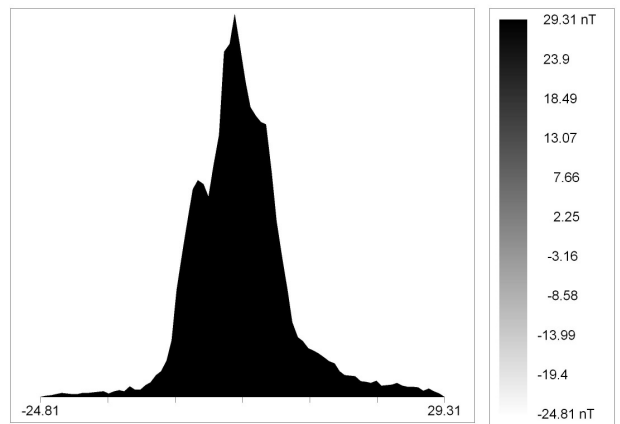


Figure 2 Layout of survey area



0  50m



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Scale 1:1000

Drawn by: SJM

Report No: 78/10

Figure 3 Minimally processed survey data (clip +/-3SD)

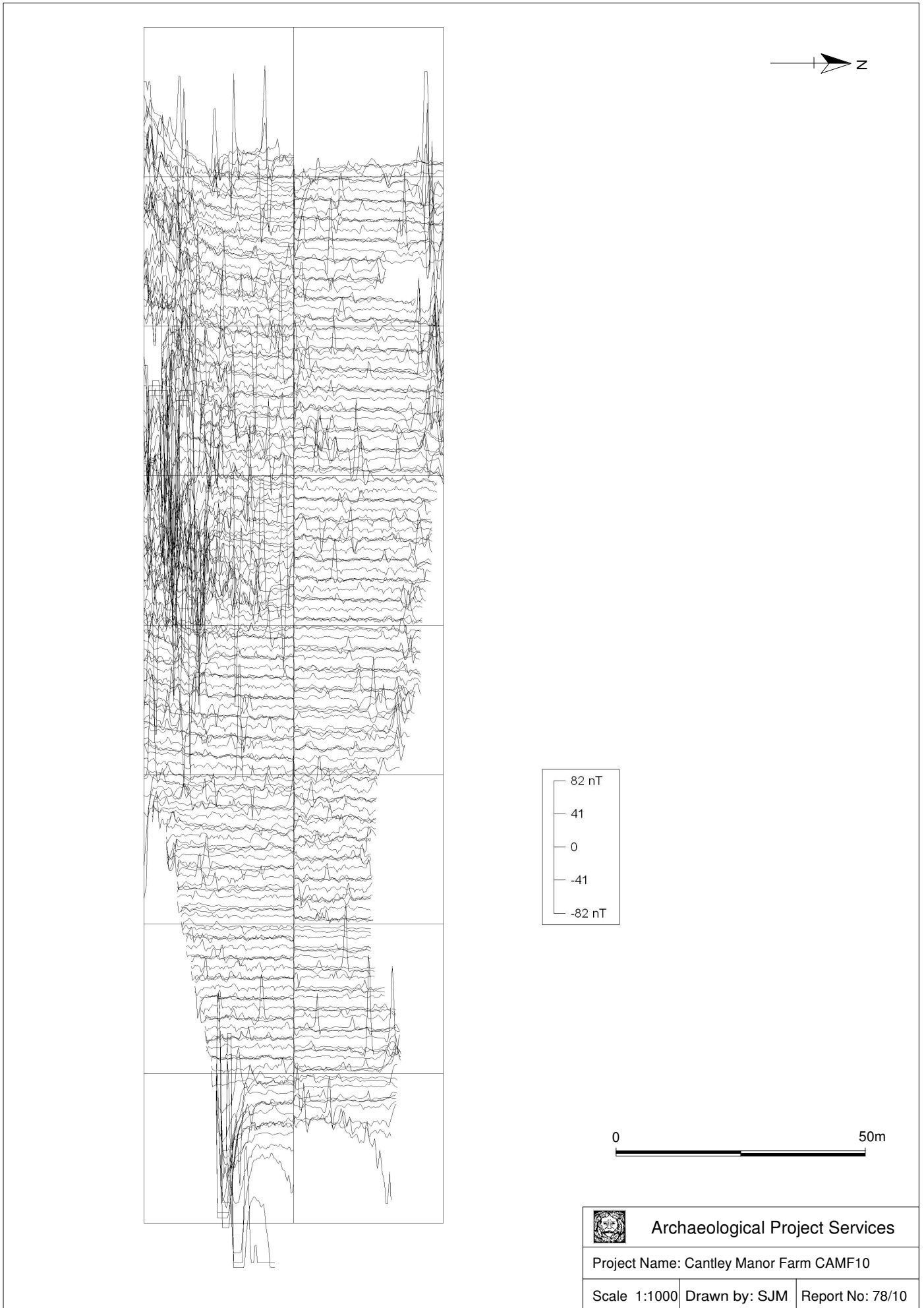


Figure 4 Minimally processed survey data trace plot





Figure 5 Processed survey data - greyscale plot

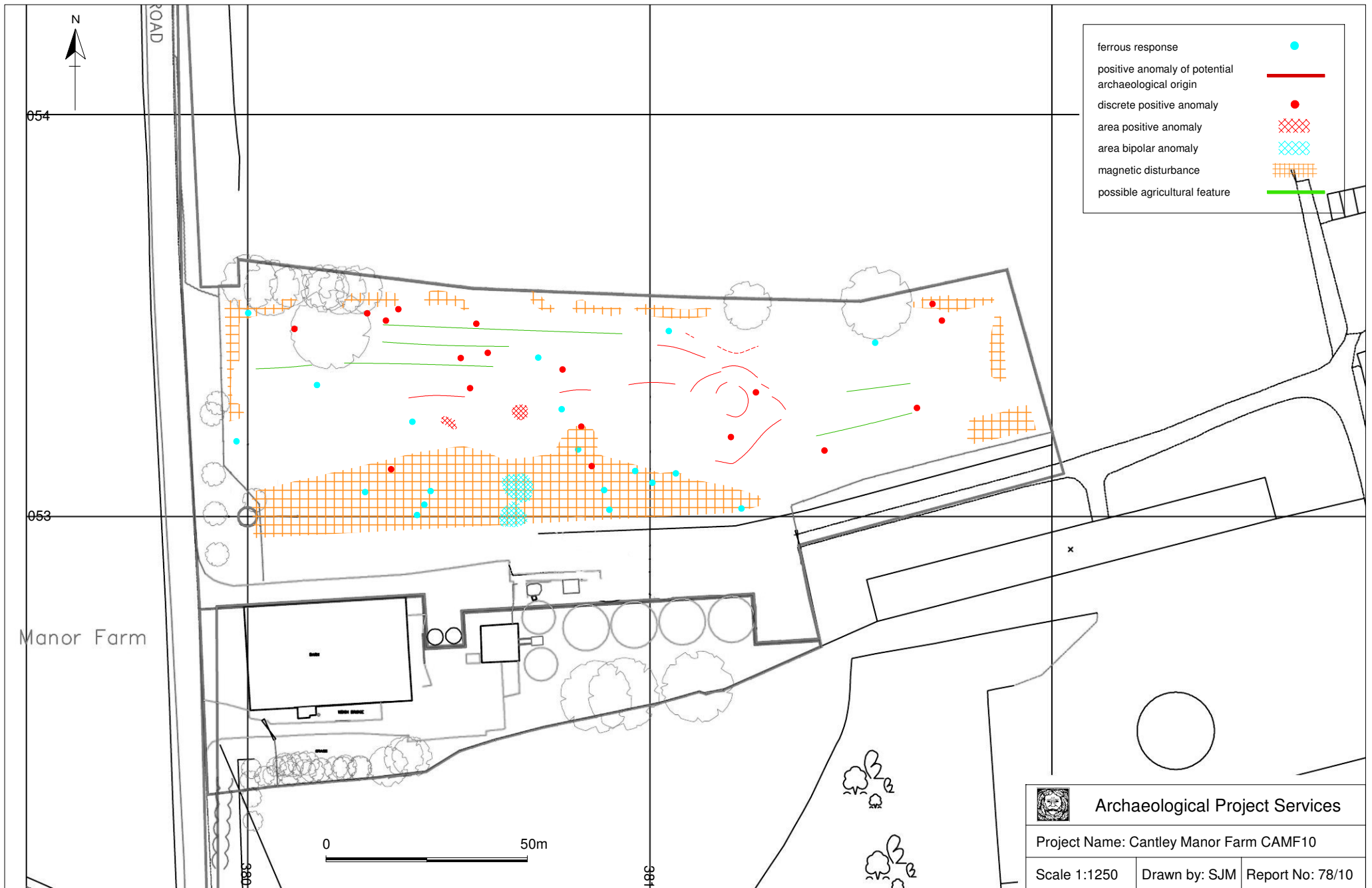


Figure 6 Interpretative plot



Figure 7 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey



# **Appendix 1**

## **Specification for Geophysical Survey and Fieldwalking**

### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations on land at Manor Farm, Cantley, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The work is being undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of the development of a proposed grain drying and storage facility at the site.*
- 1.3 *As a first stage, geophysical survey, fieldwalking and metal-detecting are required in order to further define the archaeological potential of the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork reports will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The reports will consist of a text describing the nature of the survey findings and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological investigations on land at Manor Farm, Cantley, Norfolk. The site is centred on at National Grid Reference TG 3809 0531.
  - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
    - 2.1.2 Overview
    - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
    - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
    - 2.1.5 List of specialists
    - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Cantley is located 16km southeast of Norwich in the Broadland administrative district of Norfolk. Manor Farm is located c. 1km north of the village. The site of the proposed development lies on the north side of the farm centred on National Grid Reference TG 3809 0531 and covers approximately 1.5 hectares of land.

### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (2010/0002) has been granted for construction of a grain drying and storage facility. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. In the first instance this is to comprise geophysical survey and fieldwalking and metal-detector survey.

### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The proposed site is dominated by soils of the Wick 2 Association, typically coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 346) developed on Pleistocene glacial sand and gravel. The site lies at c. 10m O.D. above the River Yare and Norfolk Broads to the south of the village.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The proposed development site lies within an extensive cropmark complex that includes late prehistoric to Roman field systems, enclosures and settlements. Cropmarks plotted immediately to the north of the proposed development site indicate that archaeological features are likely to continue in to the area. Consequently there is a high potential that important archaeological remains are present at the proposed development site.
- 6.2 There is as yet little information on that archaeological potential to provide a framework for addressing the research potential of any further discoveries, but any such will be considered in the light of research objectives laid out in Glazebrook 1997 and Brown and Glazebrook 2000.

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather information in order to assist the archaeological curator in formulating a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Establish the type and date range of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## **8 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

### **8.1 Reasoning for this technique**

- 8.1.1 The geophysical survey of the site will comprise a programme of detailed magnetometry using a fluxgate gradiometer. This technique enables large areas to be investigated and the results facilitate the identification of the likely archaeological potential of the site.
- 8.1.2 The effectiveness of the technique is limited by background magnetic susceptibility and the ground cover which ideally should be minimal.

### **8.2 Methodology**

- 8.2.1 Survey and reporting will be undertaken with adherence to English Heritage guidelines: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008), IFA guidelines and codes of conduct and in accordance with the *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk, 1998*, and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification.
- 8.2.2 The entire available area of the site will be subject to detailed magnetometry. 30m survey grids will be set out using a total station and tied in to permanent features to allow the grid to be exactly re-located if necessary. The magnetic gradiometry data will be collected across these grids using a Bartington GRAD 601-2 gradiometer, collecting readings at 0.25m intervals along traverses separated by 1m. The data is stored internally in the instrument until it is downloaded onto a laptop computer. When all surveying has been finished survey pegs will be removed.

- 8.2.3 Each day on site one grid will be surveyed twice, to demonstrate the repeatability of the results. The results of both surveys of the grids will be presented as an appendix to the site report as raw data.

### 8.3 Report

- 8.3.1 A report will be prepared on completion of the survey detailing the methodologies used and the results of the work. The areas and nature of archaeological activity will be shown on a series of computer generated plots and the anomalies encountered will be interpreted.
- 8.3.2 Processing of the data will be carried out using ArchaeoSurveyor. The presentation of the data for the survey will be a print-out of minimally processed data both as grey scale and trace plots together with a grey scale plot of the fully processed data. Magnetic anomalies will be identified and plotted onto the interpretative drawings for the site.

## 9 **FIELD WALKING**

- 9.1 A transect-based field survey involving fieldwalking and metal-detecting will be undertaken in order to recover information about the extent, date and significance of archaeological finds within the ploughsoil.
- 9.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk, 1998*, and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification
- 9.3 Fieldwalking will be undertaken on all fields in a suitable condition on transects at approximate 20m intervals, using plough or drill furrows as a directional guide (the client has indicated that the field can be ploughed at our request in readiness for survey). Metal-detecting will be undertaken on the same transects. Should significant concentrations of artefacts be discovered, more closely spaced transects will be undertaken in order to better define and characterise the distribution.
- 9.4 Surface artefacts and metal-detecting finds will be collected, bagged and assigned a unique reference number. Each of these finds will be accurately plotted using a Total Station and/or differential GPS survey equipment.
- 9.5 The report will include specialist description of artefacts recovered and plots showing the position of transects and the location of the different periods and classes of artefacts. Plans showing detailed and summary interpretations of the results of the fieldwalking and the geophysical survey will be produced.

## 10 **ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 A copy of the project archive will be prepared in line with Schmidt et al. (2001) *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice* (ADS), and lodged with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation.

## 11 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be supplied to the client, and to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (three hard copies and PDF copy on CD); a further copy will be forwarded to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

## 12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database. A report of the findings of the excavation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles

describing the results of the investigation may also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date; *Medieval Archaeology*, *Post-medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains.

### 13 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 13.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Geophysical Survey	APS
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS  Roman: A Beeby, APS with B Precious, independent specialist  Anglo-Saxon-medieval: Dr A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS or J Cowgill, independent specialist

### 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 Geophysical surveying is expected to take one day in the field. Fieldwalking is expected to be undertaken by 4 staff, a supervisor and 3 assistants, and to take one day.
- 14.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 6 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator.

### 15 INSURANCES

- 15.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances and Professional Indemnity, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

### 16 COPYRIGHT

- 16.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 16.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 16.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of

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- 16.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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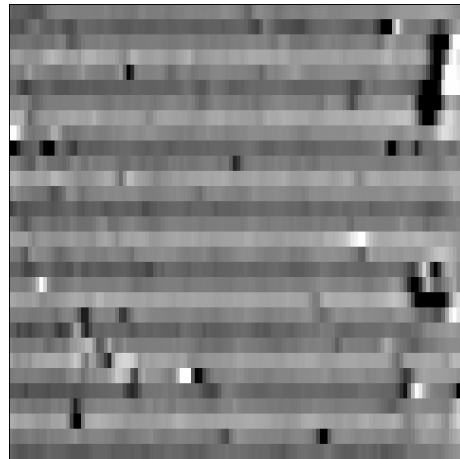
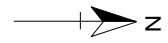
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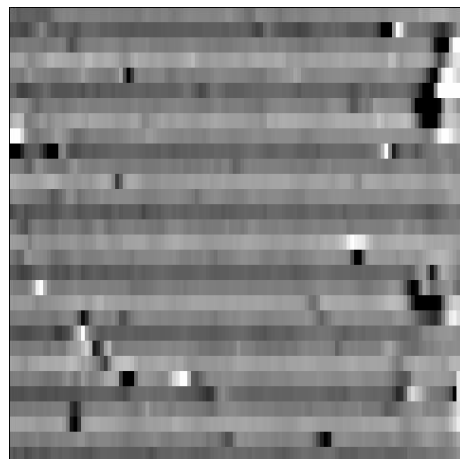
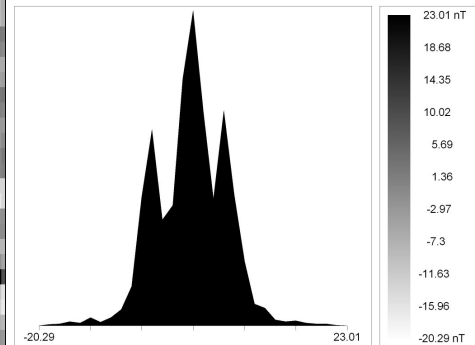
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Specification Version 2: 30 July 2010

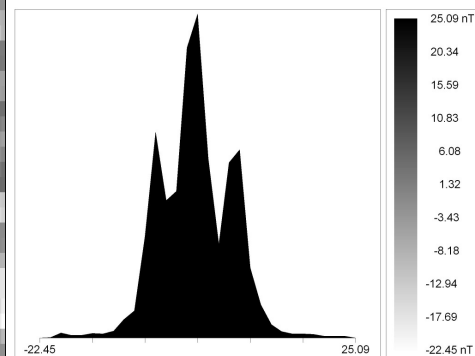




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Archaeological Project Services

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Scale 1:500 Drawn by: SJM Report No: 78/10





## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) which also includes surrounding counties. A total of ten sherds from ten vessels, weighing 97 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Anglo-Saxon to the early modern period.

##### Condition

Most of the sherds are small and abraded, as is expected for surface collected finds.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Decoration	Description	Date
p1	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	BS		Very abraded	16th to 17th
p2	NCBW	19th century Buff ware	?	1	1	18	BS			Late 18th to 19th
p3	WHITE	Whiteware	Dish/bowl	1	1	30	Base	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie		19th to 20th
p5	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2	BS		Abraded	12th to 14th
p6	LMU	Local Medieval Unglazed ware	Bowl	1	1	10	Rim		Triangular rim; very abraded	13th to 14th
p10	CREA	Creamware	?	1	1	1	Base		Abraded	Mid 18th to mid 19th
p11	LMU	Local Medieval Unglazed ware	?	1	1	4	BS		Abraded	13th to 14th
p12	EMSAX	Early to Middle Saxon	Jar/ bowl	1	1	21	Base	Acid igneous + biotite + quartzite + fe	Soot; organic impressions on surface; thick walled vessel	5th to 9th
p13	LMU	Local Medieval Unglazed ware	?	1	1	6	Base		Abraded; ?ID	13th to 14th
p17	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade	?	1	1	1	BS			12th to 14

		ware							
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**Potential**

All of the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage.

**Summary**

A small collection of sherds, dating from the Anglo-Saxon to early modern periods, was retrieved during fieldwalking.

**CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

*By Anne Boyle*

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 203 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

**Condition**

All the brick and tile comprises small to medium size fragments.

**Results**

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
p4	MOD TILE	Modern tile	1	17	Suitable for discard	18th to 20th
p7	BRK	Brick	1	89	Very abraded; suitable for discard	16th to 18th
p14	MOD TILE	Modern tile	1	14	Suitable for discard	18th to 20th
P16	MOD TILE	Modern tile	1	83	Suitable for discard; knife trimmed	18th to 20th

**Potential**

All the fragments are suitable for discard.

**Summary**

A small assemblage of early modern brick and tile was retrieved during fieldwalking.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Three other finds weighing a total of 73g were retrieved.

**Condition**

All of the other finds are corroded but in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 3, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
p8	Iron	Circular-sectioned wire, thin rod, 5mm dia, bent in U-shape	1	23	Late post-medieval
p9	Iron	Hexagonal nut	1	20	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

p15	Iron	Unidentified, possible nail	1	30	
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**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered by metal detecting survey.

**Range**

All of the other items recovered are of iron and two are clearly early modern, based on the form and extent of corrosion. The third object is heavily corroded and uncertain nature, possibly a nail.

**Potential**

The other finds are of limited potential as they occur in restricted quantities and most are clearly recent.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## Appendix 4 THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 2 Daily record sheets
- 1 Report text and illustrations
- 1 Bag of finds
- Digital data

File names	camf10-01-a.xgd camf10-01.xgd camf10-02.xgd camf10-03.xgd camf10-04.xgd camf10-05.xgd camf10-06.xgd camf10-07.xgd camf10-08.xgd camf10-09-a.xgd	camf10-09.xgd camf10-10-a.xgd camf10-10.xgd camf10-11-a.xgd camf10-11.xgd camf10-12-a.xgd camf10-12.xgd camf10-13-a.xgd camf10-13.xgd camf10-14-a.xgd	camf10-14.xgd camf10-15-a.xgd camf10-15.xgd camf10-16-a.xgd camf10-16.xgd camf10-17.xgd  camf20-c1.xcp
Explanation of codes used in file names	xgd files are magnetometer grids, named with site code and number in the order surveyed. Rotated grids are suffixed with "-a" xcp files are composites containing record of all the data and processes used to produce the end product		
Description of file formats	All files are in plain text xml format with header data defining survey and processing parameters		
List of codes used in files	D indicates a "dummy" value within the composite data		
Hardware, software and operating systems	ArchaeSurveyor 2.54 running under Windows XP Service Pack 3		
Date of last modification	17-09-10		
Indications of known areas of weakness in data	Grids 12-15 show directional effects caused by highly magnetic material at southern margins of survey		

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service  
Union House  
Gressenhall  
Dereham  
Norfolk  
NR20 4DR

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

CAMF10/ENF125181

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