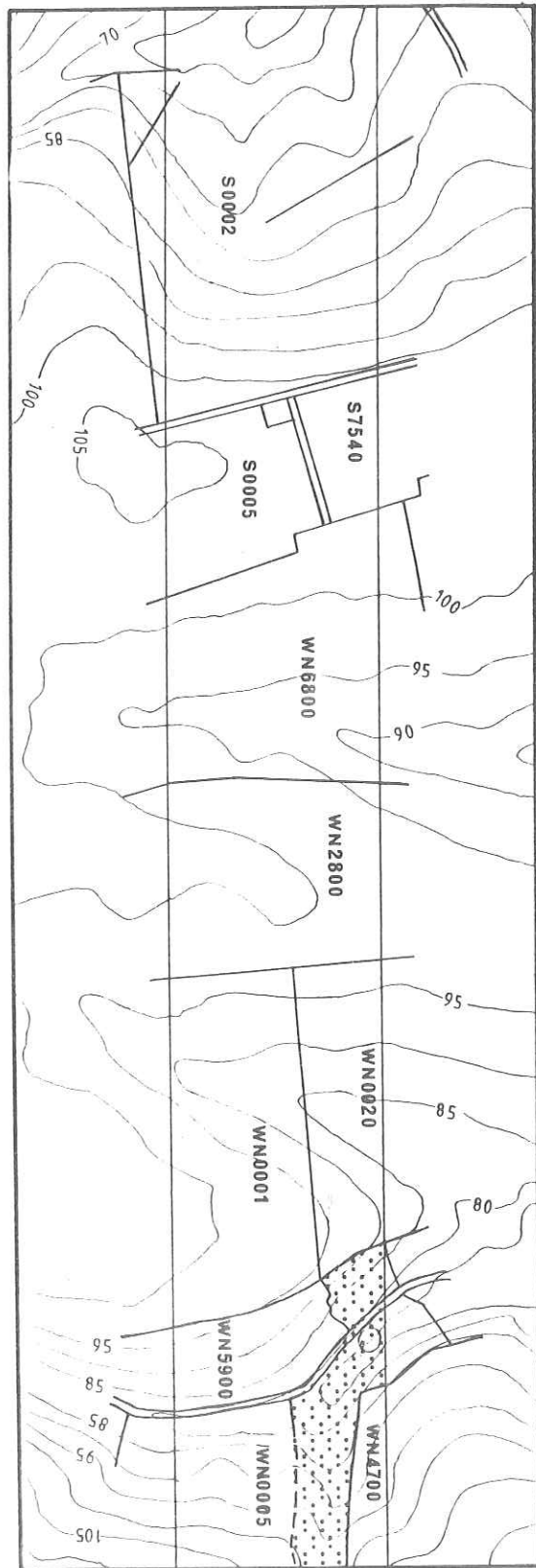


Fig. 2.1E



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Field WN0001. To the west of WN5900, field WN0001 was mainly flat, with a deep valley running north-south down the centre. Exceptionally, the c.180 metres at the western end of the field (uphill from the valley) was walked at 40 metre intervals instead of the usual 10 metres. The surface conditions in this area consisted of standing crops, with hard-packed ground in between. In the c. 400 metres walked in the centre and the east of the field the crop was low and surface visibility good, despite the presence of numerous pieces of natural flint and chalk. The 53 potsherds include 31 of Roman date, 11 mediaeval sherds and 11 more recent sherds. The Roman finds, including a Samian sherd and a colour-coated rim were mainly collected in the central third of the field, particularly in the valley. They probably indicate a previously unknown site. The 116 flint finds consist of 28 retouched pieces, 26 cores and 62 flakes. Thirteen of the retouched pieces were scrapers, one of them a thumbnail type, and there was a single borer and several bifacially flaked fragments. There were six

Field WN5900. On the opposite side of the Wold Newton valley from WN0005, field WN5900 sloped uphill from east to west. At the time of fieldwalking it had recently been planted. The density of natural chalk and flint varied, but was generally high. A total of 44 flint artifacts and 5 potsherds, 2 of them of mediaeval date, were collected. Of the flint finds, 12 were retouched, 5 cores and 27 flakes. Four of the retouched pieces were scrapers, including a circular scraper, a borer and three bifacially-flaked fragments, possibly from axes.

Field WN4700. The part of this field that lay within the transect was on a very steep slope down from north to south. This field contained numerous depounds. It had been recently ploughed, and contained large numbers of chalk and natural flint lumps. Only 7 artifacts were collected, all in till flint, comprising 1 scraper, 1 core, 4 flakes and 1 blade.

Field WN0005. The field sloped downhill from the east, the slope becoming less pronounced in the Wold Newton valley. It had been planted prior to fieldwalking and the crop was just coming up. Collecting conditions were good, with relatively low quantities of chalk and flint occurring naturally. Most artifacts were found in the higher eastern part of the field. Finds comprised 4 potsherds, 2 of them of mediaeval date, and 102 flint artifacts, of which 15 were retouched implements, 18 cores, and 69 flakes. One of the cores was a blade core, and the 69 flakes included 7 blades. The retouched artifacts include 9 scrapers, two of them long end forms, 3 possible borers/awls, and an unfinished arrowhead. There were only 3 artifacts in chalk flint, the rest being in till flint.

Wold Newton parish.

mediaeval pottery being mainly found in the eastern part of the field. pieces of slag and oyster shell were collected from both areas.

core rejuvenation flakes, and a number of the cores and flakes appeared to have been heated.

Field WNO020. This field lies on the relatively flat uplands just west of the Wold Newton valley. At the time of fieldwalking only a few strips of land had been ploughed, so that field collection was confined to these areas. In the event a total of 21 flint artifacts were collected from the transect area. Of the flint artifacts, 6 were retouched, including 4 scrapers, and there were 9 flakes and 6 cores, 2 of the latter blade cores. One of the retouched pieces was in chalk flint, with all other artifacts being in till flint.

Field WN2800. This field, to the west of WNO020 and WNO001 is relatively level, though with a slight slope to form a small valley running NE-SE in the eastern half of the field. At the time of fieldwalking it appeared to have been recently disked. There were relatively few pieces of chalk, but many natural flint nodules and erratic stones, probably derived from boulder clays. There were three dewponds and several other solution hollows or marl pits. Only 6 potsherds were collected, all recent, and 195 flint artifacts including a fine plano-convex knife and an axe. The other 24 of the 26 retouched pieces comprised 12 scrapers, one a thumbnail type, 2 others long end forms, a microlith, and various retouched fragments. Of the 41 cores, 5 bore scars of blade removals. There were 14 blades among the 128 flakes. Only 7 artifacts were made in chalk flint, the rest in till flint.

A tumulus was excavated at Wold Newton in the 19th century, producing 20 urns, according to Tomlinson (1930). Whether this was a Bronze Age or later feature, the presence of the plano-convex knife, commonly a grave gift, is interesting in this connection.

Field WN6800. This field, to the west of WN2800, is also fairly level, with a very slight slope to the west. At the time of field collection a crop had been recently planted, and was just beginning to show. There were relatively few pieces of chalk, but a reasonable amount of natural till flint, in the field. Two pieces of modern pottery were collected, together with 163 flints. About two-thirds of the finds were made in the northerly half of the transect. There were 21 retouched pieces, including 12 scrapers, one a long end form, and 3 borers. The 23 cores included one with blade scars, and there were 10 blades among the total of 119 flakes. All of the artifacts were in till flint.

Swinhope parish.

Field S7540. This field lies to the east of the northern part of field WN6800, with its slight easterly slope offering a view across the Swinhope valley. Collection took place under very difficult circumstances, after stubble had been baled, and with stubble and weeds crushed down. There appeared to be numerous pieces of chalk and natural flint. 34 flints were collected, with few pieces being located in the eastern part of the field. The majority were found in the western part, some close to the hedge where visibility was easier. The 34