

APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF WORKED FLINT
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1. Introduction

- 1.1 A small group of worked flint and an assemblage of burnt unworked flint was recovered from the excavations. The worked flint is dominated by debitage, which is generally undiagnostic and has limited potential for dating. The burnt unworked flint consists of small to medium sized fragments of heavily calcined flint.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 The material was recorded by typological group, where appropriate notes were made on pertinent technological attributes. Brief notes were also made on the general condition of the material. The burnt unworked flint was briefly scanned and quantified, a general note of the condition of the material was also made.
- 2.2 The worked and unworked flint was recorded onto the MoLAS Oracle database, and subsequently converted to RLE Datasets.

3. Quantification

- 3.1 A total of 17 pieces of worked flint and 146 pieces of burnt unworked flint were recovered. The flint is summarised below.

4. Provenance

- 4.1 The flint came from a series of context types (pit fills [100], [102], [102/103], [105], [109], posthole fill [351], tree-throw hole fill [156], ditch fill [125] and grave/grave fills [242], [305], 342]. Other than the burnt unworked flint from [102/103], [105], [156] and [342] there were few concentrations of material.

5. Conservation

- 5.1 The material is appropriately packed for long-term storage. Some of the burnt unworked flint is in a poor condition but good packing will help to support it physically and buffer its environment.
- 5.2 Selected burnt unworked flint could be discarded, keeping only a selection of representative material for archive purposes. The full quantification (by weight and number), together with a description of the material discarded would provide sufficient records for any future work.

6. Comparative material

- 6.1 This group has potential for comparison with that from other sites along the CTRL route.

7. Potential for further work

- 7.1 This group of flint has relatively limited potential as it is composed largely of burnt unworked flint or undiagnostic debitage. However, it is likely that this material is of Neolithic-Bronze Age date; the small size of the assemblage and its composition preclude any refinement of the dating. This dating is based on technological attributes (eg mostly hard-hammer struck) of the material and its general appearance.
- 7.2 Although the material indicates some form of prehistoric activity in the vicinity it is of very limited extent. Given this limited potential no further work is required. If a summary is required for publication it can be drawn from this assessment report, and the evaluation report by Jon Cotton (URL 1997).
- 7.3 None of the flint has potential for answering the fieldwork event aims established for the site.

8. Bibliography

URL, 1997, 'Cuxton Anglo-Saxon Cemetery (ARC CXT 97) Archaeological Evaluation' prepared by MoLAS

Table 11: Assessment of worked flint

Event code	Context	Count	Period	Comments [presence of diagnostic material/ dominance tool/flakes etc.]
ARC CXT 98	102	1	?LBA-LIA	Flake fragment, SH?
ARC CXT 98	102/103	7	?LBA-LIA	Flakes, one or two cortical
ARC CXT 98	105	3	?LBA-LIA	Flakes, 1 is slightly bladelike
ARC CXT 98	125	1	?LBA-LIA	Broken blade, poss used edges
ARC CXT 98	305	2	?LBA-LIA	2 possible flakes
ARC CXT 98	342	1	?LBA-LIA	Burnt flake
ARC CXT 98	351	1	?LBA-LIA	Serrated flake, Slightly blade-like, worn serrations
ARC CXT 98	367	1	?LBA-LIA	Flake

Table 12: Assessment of burnt flint

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Comments
ARC CXT 97	41	4	120	Calcined grey
ARC CXT 97	-	1	18	Calcined grey, spit sample 30-40cm
ARC CXT 97	-	2	24	Calcined grey, spit sample 110-120cm
ARC CXT 98	100	1	21	Calcined grey
ARC CXT 98	102	6	5	Calcined grey
ARC CXT 98	102/103	40	3412	Calcined grey
ARC CXT 98	105	50	4100	Calcined grey
ARC CXT 98	109	2	23	Calcined grey
ARC CXT 98	156	20	792	Calcined grey
ARC CXT 98	242	10	168	Calcined grey
ARC CXT 98	342	17	638	Calcined grey

