

CHAPTER 2

FEATURES AND FINDS PRE-DATING THE MIDDLE IRON AGE FARMSTEAD

THE EARLIEST OCCUPATION (FIGS 2, 5, 10)

The evidence for occupation pre-dating the enclosures is sparse and consists of at least five pits and a scatter of residual pottery sherds and flints, dating variously from the Late Neolithic to the Early Iron Age. A Neolithic component is particularly evident in the flint assemblage (p. 21).

To the north of where Enclosure 1 was later to lie, a single sherd of Peterborough Ware was recovered from AF16, while a quantity of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was found in AF71 (FIG. 5, A, C; FIG. 10). Further south, two pits (FIG. 2, AF28 and AF46) contained 61 sherds (872 g) of Early Iron Age pottery (FIG. 5, D; FIG. 10). Pit CF81 in the north-west part of the later Enclosure 5 contained a small quantity of Early Bronze Age pottery (FIG. 5, B; FIG. 10). Sherds (C66) from a heavily flint-tempered vessel of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date were found in a small scatter about 1 m south of Enclosure 5 (FIG. 5, ?C). They probably derived from a shallow feature removed during machine stripping. The residual material includes a rim sherd from a Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware bowl from the ditch of Enclosure 2 (FIG. 2, CF6).

Near the Early Iron Age pits AF28 and AF46 were some undatable pits (AF30, AF34–5, AF42) containing charcoal, traces of burning and other indications of prehistoric occupation in the vicinity (FIG. 2). Pits AF28 and AF34 contained some fragments of burnt stones. These

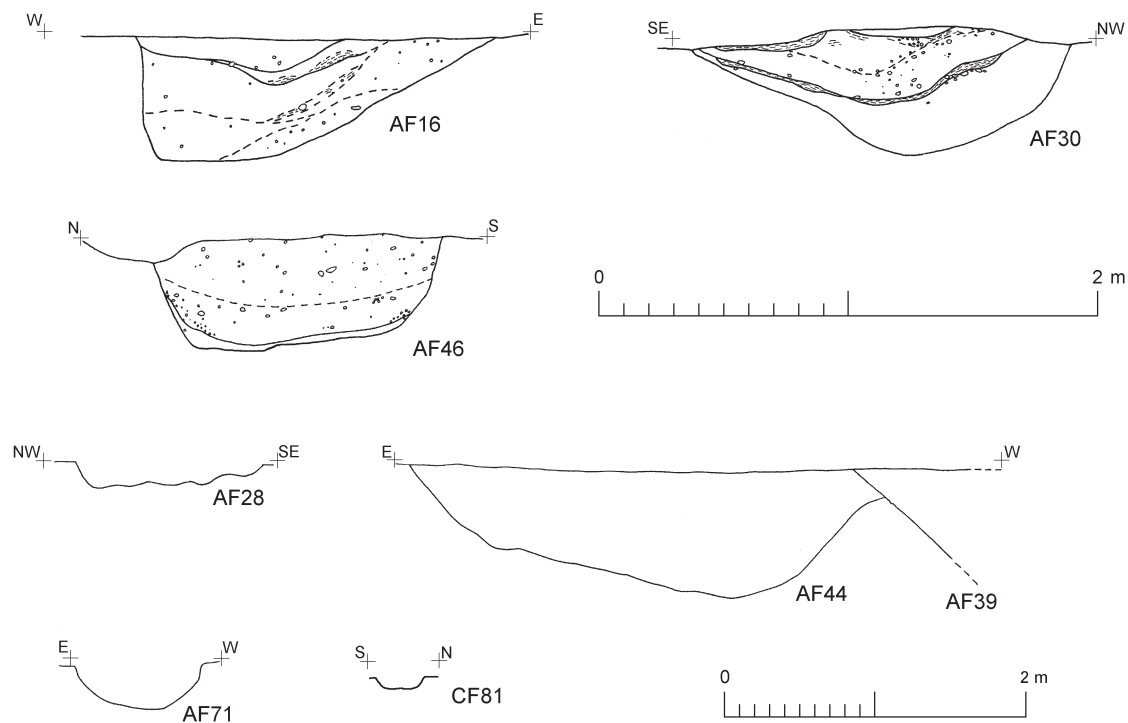


FIG. 10. Features pre-dating Enclosure 2: sections and profiles (scale 1:50)

were part of the substantial scatter of such material across the western part of the site, apparently made up of burnt flint pebbles and sandstone/quartzite 'pot-boilers'. Neither group of burnt stone is datable, although a Middle Iron Age date for both seems the most likely (p. 20), in which case AF28, AF34 and the others in the undated group of pits are probably of this date or later. But the dating of these pits is problematic. The proximity of AF30 to AF28 and AF46 hints that the pits belong to the Early Iron Age, and plant remains in AF30 characteristic of Late Neolithic assemblages in Essex (p. 384) suggest that this pit and AF42, which was cut by it, may be even earlier. Another pit, AF44, was cut by the ditch of Enclosure 2 and is presumed to be part of the clearance of the site before the enclosure was laid out (p. 26).

THE EARLIER PREHISTORIC POTTERY (FIG. 11)

By Nigel Brown

The excavations produced a small amount of pottery (341 sherds weighing 1.855 kg), which has been recorded (details in archive) using a system devised for prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988). All decorated and rim sherds (with the exception of the rim fragments from AF71 and CF81) are illustrated (FIG. 11, TABLE 2). Fabrics present in the assemblage are:

Fabric

A, flint, S, 2 well sorted

B, flint, S-M, 2

C, flint, S-M with some L, 2

D, flint, S-L, 3

F, sand, S-M, 2-3 with addition of occasional large flint

J, sand, S 2 with veg. voids particularly on surfaces

M, grog, may have some sand or flint and occasional voids

L, quartz sometimes with sand, S-L 2

O, quartz and flint, S-L, 2

P, largely temperless, may have sparse very fine sand occasional flint or sparse irregular voids.

Size of inclusions: S = less than 1 mm diameter; M = 1-2 mm diameter; L = more than 2 mm diameter.

Density of inclusions: 1 = less than 6 per cm²; 2 = 6-10 per cm²; 3 = more than 10 per cm².

The earliest pottery present is Peterborough Ware (FIG. 11, 1-3, TABLE 2), traditionally regarded as of Late Neolithic date, although recent reconsideration of the dating evidence (Gibson and Kinnes 1997) has suggested an earlier origin. This is supported locally by the stratigraphic sequence at the Springfield Cursus (Buckley *et al.* 2001). Body sherds and base sherds with cord-impressed decoration (FIG. 11, 1), and rim sherds, probably from Mortlake Style bowls (FIG. 11, 2-3), are present among the Stanway pottery. The material was derived from one of the enclosure ditches (CF6) and from a small pit (AF16). A small sherd of a flat base in Fabric F included with the Peterborough Ware from CF6 might be contemporary, but Fabric F commonly occurs in Middle Iron Age assemblages and consequently this sherd may well be of Iron Age date.

Early Bronze Age material is represented by a small fragment of the rim of a Collared Urn decorated with cord impressions on the exterior, together with a few other sherds from CF81, all in a grog-tempered fabric and possibly from the same pot.

Much of the earlier prehistoric pottery derived from AF71, and comprised body sherds probably derived from large jars. A small fragment of a plain rounded rim was present, but there were no decorated or otherwise diagnostic sherds. Dating is therefore problematic. The fabric and joining sherds of what appears to be the neck of a large round-shouldered jar might, by comparison with assemblages from elsewhere in Essex (*e.g.* Brown 1988; Wymer and Brown 1995), suggest a date within the first half of the 1st millennium B.C.

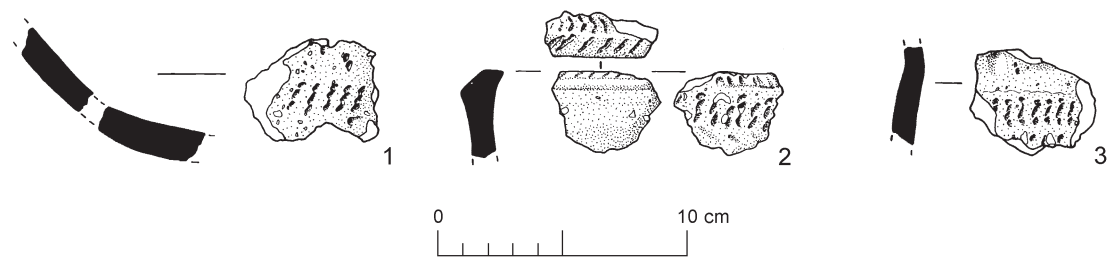


FIG. 11. Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery (scale 1:3)

TABLE 2: LIST OF ILLUSTRATED NEOLITHIC POTTERY

FIG. 11	Context	Description	Fabric
1	CF6	Peterborough Ware ?Mortlake bowl. Body and round base sherd. Rows of cord impressions arranged in herringbone pattern.	O
2	CF6	Peterborough Ware rim of Mortlake bowl. Row of cord impressions inside rim, and arranged in herringbone pattern on top of rim. Inside edge of rim also impressed. Part of two finger impressions survive on exterior of neck.	O
3	AF16	Peterborough Ware, neck/shoulder sherd of Mortlake bowl. Finger impressions on neck. Row of cord impressions on shoulder.	L

DISCUSSION

The Peterborough Ware from Stanway is decorated with a combination of impressed cord and finger impressions. These forms of decoration are common in Peterborough Ware assemblages and occur at the Springfield Cursus (Brown 2001). However, in most local groups cord decoration is less common than finger-tip and finger-nail impression (*e.g. ibid.*; Brown 2003). The use of quartz as a tempering agent for Peterborough pottery is frequent and widespread, and may well have had ritual or symbolic implications (Gibson 1995). One sherd from CF6 has a burnt deposit/residue adhering to the surface, presumably the result of use as a cooking pot. The material from both CF6 and AF16 is largely unabraded; this is of some interest, since the Peterborough Ware from CF6 was residual in an Iron Age ditch. It may be that the material was accidentally incorporated from an earlier feature cut by the ditch. Alternatively it may have been deliberately deposited in the ditch during the Iron Age, presumably having been uncovered during the creation of the Iron Age enclosures; apparent reverence for earlier artefacts, particularly Bronze Age metalwork, is quite well known in the Iron Age.

The sherds from AF71, which probably belong to the earlier 1st millennium B.C., lack diagnostic features but are unabraded and appear to have been deposited soon after breakage. Such material commonly occurs on settlement sites of the period which are quite common in east Essex (*e.g. Brown 1996*).

THE SCATTER OF HEAT-AFFECTED STONE ACROSS THE SITE

(FIG. 12; TABLES 3–4)

(incorporating a note and TABLE 3 by Keith Oak)

The weight of heat-affected stones from the excavations is around 80–100 kg. Almost all of them came from the west side of the site, especially the features inside Enclosure 1, although precise numbers are not available for every context (FIG. 12, TABLE 3). The stones are mainly small and rounded, some having split in the heat. The whole ones are mostly naturally rounded (fluvio-glacial) small cobbles, commonly described as ‘potboilers’. On average these stones are between about 50–70 mm, measured on the longest dimension. They are predominantly of two

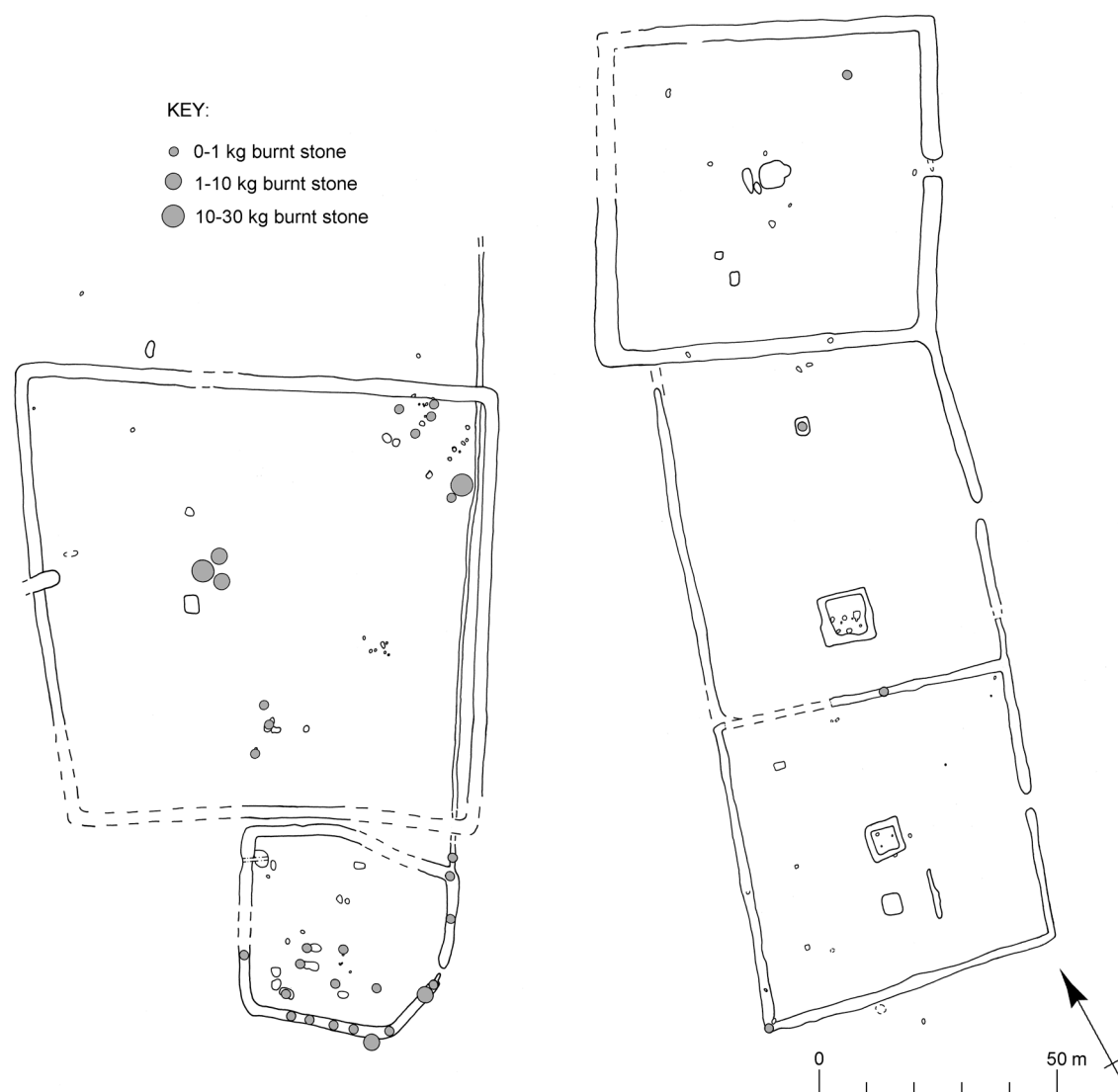


FIG. 12. Distribution of burnt stones by weight

stone types, *i.e.* sandstones/quartzite and flint. They are bigger than the stones which occur naturally in the underlying sand and gravels, which suggests that the largest ones, and hence presumably others, had been individually selected and had not been scorched accidentally by fires on the ground as might otherwise have been the case.

The pits AF24, AF76 and CF174 account for around half (about 41.2 kg) the total weight of the heat-affected stones. The groups of stones from these three pits (TABLE 4) consist of approximately 90% sandstones/quartzites and 10% flint. The composition of the remainder of the burnt stones from the site is almost exactly the reverse, being approximately 85% flint and 15% sandstones/quartzites. Flint makes up at least 95% of the local gravel deposits yet, in the three pit deposits, the equivalent figures are 2%, 8% and 12% respectively. Thus the stone from the pits reveals a deliberate policy of collecting well- or moderately cemented sandstones. Such stone types (quartzites) are mechanically strong and have survived being transported by glaciers and deposited by fluvio-glacial rivers. They were carefully selected because their thermal properties made them more suitable for pot-boilers than the ubiquitous flint pebble. The quartzites tend to be homogeneous and thus, when heated and rapidly cooled, generally expand and contract evenly and do not crack. Glacially derived flint, on the other hand, tends to have micro-fractures that are exploited by the expansion and contraction and so flint tends to shatter when heated in a fire, which makes such pebbles unsuitable for use as pot-boilers. Sandstone

TABLE 3: HEAT-AFFECTED STONES AND THE DATING EVIDENCE FOR THEM

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Date of latest pottery</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
Enclosure 1			
AF24	pit	–	29.20
AF26	pit	Middle Iron Age	<1
AF27	pit	Middle Iron Age	<1
AF28	pit	Early to Middle Iron Age	?<1
AF30	pit	–	?<1
AF34	pit	–	?<1
AF54	small pit	Middle Iron Age	<1
AF57	small pit	Middle Iron Age	<1
AF58	small pit	Middle Iron Age	<1
AF65	small pit	–	<1
AF76	small pit	–	approx. 10
AF80	pit	Middle Iron Age	?<1
ploughsoil	unstratified	n/a	0.03
Enclosure 2 and immediately south of it			
CF6	enclosure ditch	Middle Iron Age	2.51
CF21	pit	Middle Iron Age	0.45
CF137/AF59	boundary ditch	Middle Iron Age	0.03
CF168	pit	Middle Iron Age	0.09
CF169	pit	Middle Iron Age	0.02
CF170	pit	Middle Iron Age	0.16
CF172	pit	–	0.21
CF173	pit	Middle Iron Age	–
CF174	pit	–	approx. 2
CF183	small pit or post-/stake-hole	Middle Iron Age	0.03
CF415	pit with pyre debris	–	0.35
Enclosures 3–5			
BF13	pit	–	0.50
BF24	chamber	1st century A.D.	0.02
BF41/CF1	enclosure ditch	1st century A.D.	<1.00
CF4	enclosure ditch	1st century A.D.	0.01

TABLE 4: WEIGHTS AND APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF STONE TYPES FROM PITS AF24, AF76, AND CF174

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Well-cemented sandstones/quartzites</i>	<i>Sandstones (less well cemented)</i>	<i>Micaceous sandstone</i>	<i>Vein quartz</i>	<i>Flint</i>	<i>Red sandstone (?Old Red Sandstone)</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>
AF24	29.2	75%	12%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%
AF76	10	65%	12%	2%	5%	12%	2%	2%
CF174	2	85%		3%	2%	8%	2%	

with laminations or thin beds is liable to fracture along the layers, and vein quartz would also tend to break, which is presumably why they too were rejected as pot-boilers. It would have been readily apparent which stone types worked best. They are easily identified and could have been collected with ease from surface deposits or stream/river banks.

Almost all the burnt stones were probably burnt in the prehistoric period. Their distribution on the site supports this view since most were found in Enclosures 1 and 2, and there is no apparent correlation between the heat-affected stone and the Late Iron Age and early Roman enclosures. In all probability most of the burnt flint pebbles occurred by chance, as a result of fires associated with prehistoric occupation or later funerary pyres. Others may have been deliberately burnt in the Middle Iron Age, because tiny flakes of burnt flint appear in pots as a

temper (p. 48). The large numbers of burnt stones in the three pits AF24, AF76 and CF174 are different because they are a result of a careful selection process. They are likely to have been deliberately exposed to heat and are thus best interpreted as pot-boilers. However, their date is uncertain since none of the three pits contained any useful dating evidence. Curiously, these pits were not located inside Enclosure 2, as might be expected if the pot-boilers they contained were Middle Iron Age. Either the fires in which the stones were burnt were deliberately sited away from Enclosure 2 or the quartzite pot-boilers belong to an earlier phase of occupation, most probably the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (p. 16) judging by the quantities of other prehistoric pottery from the site (limited as that is).

THE WORKED FLINT (FIG. 13; TABLES 5–6)

By Hazel Martingell

In total, 105 worked flints were studied from the excavations of 1987 (accession code 1987.16), 1988–92 (accession code 1988.4) and 1996–7 (accession code 1996.34) (TABLES 5–6). They came primarily from the excavated features, and it could be expected that the unexcavated areas would also contain a similar distribution of flint artefacts. A few worked flint fragments were also noted among the burnt stone.

The earliest piece is a good microdenticulated blade (SF327, not illustrated). These tools were used for cutting and reaping and were hafted into a wooden sheath along one long edge. They are associated with the Early Neolithic and the beginning of agriculture; they are not so evident in the Middle or Later Neolithic. It was recovered from ditch CF1 in Enclosure 5. The three scrapers (SF335, SF351, and SF375, not illustrated) are all good standard Neolithic types of the Middle or Later Neolithic periods. Scraper SF335 was recovered from ditch CF2 in Enclosure 5, scraper SF351 was from chamber CF42 in Enclosure 5, and scraper SF375 was also from Enclosure 5 but unstratified.

The bifacially worked fragment (SF384) is most likely to be a small part of a single-piece sickle of Late Neolithic date. It came from the Enclosure 5 area.

The remaining retouched and/or modified artefacts are those with minimal edge retouch or are on irregular 'blanks'. These pieces may occur in all periods and are not diagnostic of any one. With this in mind, we can look at the evidence for occupation on the site. The sequence of five enclosures covers the Middle to Late Iron Age, so there is a possibility that most of the worked flint recovered might belong to this time. In the past, it was thought that with the arrival of metal tools, flint tools ceased to be used. This was largely due to the recognition during the 19th and 20th centuries of distinct tool types that could be assigned to specific prehistoric periods — until the Iron Age. By the time metal had become the material for special items such as axes and swords, the importance of knapped flint had been reduced to basic sharp cutting edge pieces and strike-a-lights, with some natural flints modified by area of retouch called 'tools of convenience' made for specific tasks, for example SF381 and SF17. So, technically, there is no Iron Age flint tool typology in the traditional sense. However, over time and particularly from excavations of Iron Age sites (Young and Humphrey 1999), one particular artefact tends to dominate the collections and has become an acceptable Iron Age flint artefact. The criteria are:

- 1 A flint flake that may be described as 'squat', *i.e.* shorter than its width.
- 2 The platform is the widest part, which is usually unfaceted.
- 3 The positive and negative bulbs tend to be deep and rounded and lie one behind the other as though the flakes have been removed one after another from a split cobble without any core preparation.
- 4 The angle of the platform to the ventral/bulbar surface tends to be obtuse due to the angle of the blows removing the flakes, which tend to undercut the core, producing a thick butt end tapering to a sharp edge.
- 5 Occasionally this sharp edge may be modified by slight irregular retouch and sometimes the platform edge on the dorsal surface may have fine continuous retouch.

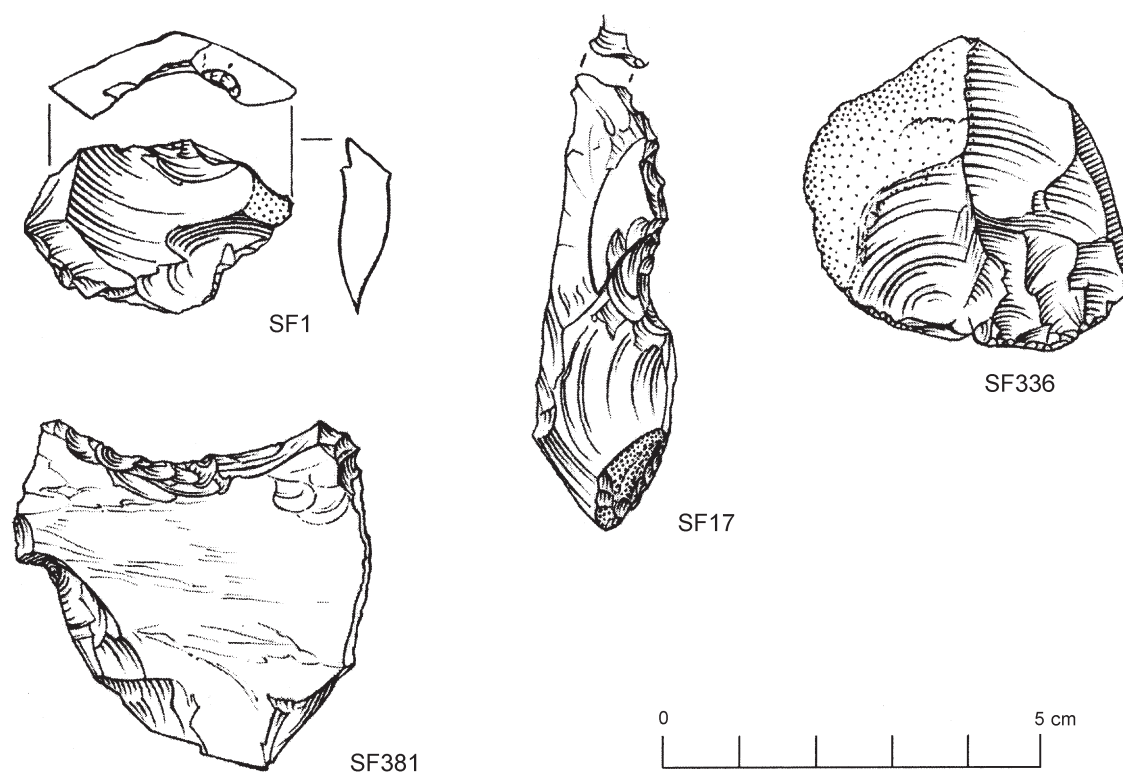


FIG. 13. ?Iron Age worked flints. SF1: typical Iron Age squat flake. SF17: flint rod with areas of retouch, ridges worn smooth. SF336: flake with two cones of percussion and fine retouch along platform edge. SF381: naturally split flint piece with sharp concave edge and areas of retouch. (Scale 1:1)

Of the illustrated artefacts, SF1 is typical of the basic squat flake and SF336 has fine continuous retouch along the platform edge (FIG. 13).

There are seven retouched pieces that could be Iron Age in date, four of which are illustrated (FIG. 13, SF1, SF17, SF336, SF381). The three that are not illustrated are either fragmentary or with little significant retouch. SF50 is a possible arrowhead. This is a naturally converging flake, with the butt end opposite the pointed end, thinned on both surfaces by invasive retouch; this may have been for hafting. The piece is now broken and its original shape may not have been a regular triangle and therefore it would not have been an arrowhead. SF18 and SF337 are both edge-retouched pieces of irregular form. SF1 and SF17 came from Enclosure 1. SF17 came from the floor of chamber AF25 in Enclosure 1. It is a flaked and retouched natural piece of flint, a multi-purpose 'tool of convenience', either buried as a funerary deposit in the chamber or residual. SF18 was found 140 m south-west of Enclosure 2. SF50, SF336, SF337 and SF381 came from the Enclosure 5 area.

TABLE 5: WORKED FLINT CATALOGUE

Middle Iron Age ditch CF137/AF59

1988.4 SF49 A549, AF59

Core, burnt, one flake removing core surface

Enclosure 1 1987 trial-trench

1987.16 SF7 45, L1

Flake, converging, thick triangular section, ?IA
retouch on ventral surface

1987.16 SF2 54, L1

Scraper, broken tertiary flake; fine retouch half-
way round circumference, broken edge retouched

1987.16 SF4 61, L1

Flake, small, trimming, secondary

1987.16 SF10 102, L1

Flake, rough, two cones, good prepared platform, ?IA
light grey flint

FEATURES AND FINDS PRE-DATING THE MIDDLE IRON AGE FARMSTEAD

23

1987.16 SF5	103, L1	Blade, punch struck, fine butt, incurved profile, secondary, 63 mml	
1987.16 SF8	143, L2	Notch spall	
1987.16 SF3	167, L2	Flake, core preparation platform, secondary	
<i>Enclosure 1</i>			
1988.4 SF17	A469, floor of chamber AF25	Retouched irregular converging flint piece, worn	?IA FIG. 13
1988.4 SF25	A503, mound of chamber AF25	Retouched small flake, tertiary	
1988.4 SF30	A504, mound of chamber AF25	Flake fragment, tertiary, thin section	
1988.4 SF16	A525, ?pit with cremation-related debris AF48	Flake fragment, tertiary, thinning flake	
1988.4 SF45	A615, pit AF80	Core, blade, three platforms: one and two opposing, three adjacent	
1988.4 SF15	A94, AL4	Flake, trimming, tertiary	
1988.4 SF1	A234, u/s	Flake, secondary, wide platform, deep bulb	?IA FIG. 13
1988.4 SF2	A234, u/s	Core, flake	
<i>Enclosure 2 enclosure ditch (CF6)</i>			
1996.34 SF309	C20, CL13	Flakelet, tertiary	
1996.34 SF310	C55, CL29	Flake, thick, secondary	
1996.34 SF311	C55, CL29	Flake, tertiary, slight rolling	
1996.34 SF312	C55, CL29	Flake, secondary, slight rolling	
1996.34 SF313	C1210, CL86	Flake, thin section, straight, primary	
1996.34 SF314	C1211, CL81	Core, small, single platform	
1996.34 SF314	C1211, CL81	Flake, small, wide platform, tertiary	?IA
1996.34 SF315	C1219, CL89	Flake, primary, slight rolling	
1996.34 SF316	C1220, CL94	Flake, thinning, primary	
1996.34 SF317	C1221	Flake, primary, slight patination	
1996.34 SF318	C1279, CL126	Flake, butt removed, primary	
1996.34 SF319	C1292, CL114	Flake, trimming, secondary	
1996.34 SF320	C1299, CL142	Retouched blade, tertiary	
1996.34 SF321	C1299, CL142	Blade, thin section, tertiary	
1996.34 SF322	C1302, CL135	Flake, trimming, secondary	
1996.34 SF323	C1308, CL144	Notch spall, tertiary, good	
1996.34 SF324	C1326, CL142	Flake, thinning, tertiary	
1996.34 SF325	C1373	Flake, thinning, tertiary, good	
<i>Enclosure 2</i>			
1996.34 SF326	pit CF173, CL164, C1330	Flakelet, thinning, secondary	
<i>Enclosure 2 (unstratified, topsoil)</i>			
1996.34 SF353	C1, CL1	Blade-flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF354	C1, CL1	Flake, tertiary, slight patination	
1996.34 SF355	C1, CL1	Flake, tertiary	
1996.34 SF356	C1, CL1	Flake, tertiary	
<i>Outside Enclosures 1 and 2</i>			
1988.4 SF7	A164, AL4	Retouched blade fragment, tertiary	
1988.4 SF20	A420, u/s	Core, blade, good	
1988.4 SF22	A440, u/s	Retouched fragment, secondary, worn	
1988.4 SF18	A467, u/s	Retouched and obliquely truncated blade, tertiary	?IA
1988.4 SF46	A540, u/s	Retouched blade fragment	
1988.4 SF47	B59, u/s	Flake, secondary, axe thinning?	
1996.34 SF385	C1363, u/s	Flake, irregular, tertiary	
1996.34 SF386	C1376, u/s	Retouched blade, tertiary	
<i>Enclosure 3</i>			
1988.4 SF294	B282, BL22 enclosure ditch BF27	Flake, faceted butt, tertiary	
1988.4 SF48	B22, u/s	Retouched and worn flake, retouch on ventral surface, tertiary	
1988.4 SF51	B23, u/s	Blade, tertiary, 57 mm, treacly white with black inclusions flint, good	
<i>Enclosure 5 enclosure ditch (CF1)</i>			
1996.34 SF327	C3, CL3	Microdenticulate/saw on blade; fine retouch along both lateral edges – very good straight blade, tertiary	Early Neolithic
1996.34 SF328	C87, CL37	Flake, sharpening/trimming; ochre stained patination	

TABLE 5: WORKED FLINT CATALOGUE (CONT'D)

1996.34 SF329	C1349, CL170	Flake, trimming, notch spall type	
1996.34 SF330	C1387	Blade, irregular, converging, sharp, utilised, tertiary	
<i>Enclosure 5 enclosure ditch (CF2)</i>			
1996.34 SF331	C72, CL40	Blade fragment, converging, thin section, straight section – tertiary, good	
1996.34 SF332	C72, CL40	Flake, waste, core/tool trimming, secondary	
1996.34 SF333	C72, CL40	Flake, waste, core/tool trimming, secondary	
1996.34 SF334	C72, CL40	Blade fragment, secondary	
1996.34 SF335	C72, CL40	Denticulate scraper on secondary flake; flake removals across distal end and down both lateral edges (ventral flaking on left edge)	Middle or Late Neolithic
1996.34 SF336	C146	Retouched flake, two cones of percussion removed by two ventral flakes; fine retouch along platform edge	?IA FIG. 13
1996.34 SF337	C1392	Microdenticulate on converging flake, retouch along right edge	
1996.34 SF338	C1399	Flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF339	C1399	Flake, secondary	
<i>Enclosure 5 enclosure ditch (CF4)</i>			
1996.34 SF342	C15, CL11	Retouched converging flake; fine retouch along both lateral edges, glossy, slight patination	
1996.34 SF343	C68, CL27	Flake, trimming, tertiary	
<i>Enclosure 5 Chamber (CF42)</i>			
1996.34 SF344	C501, CL49	Flake, gravel, secondary	
1996.34 SF345	C502, CL49	Flake, tertiary, tip of retouched piece	
1996.34 SF346	C511, CL55	Blade, thinning, tertiary, good	
1996.34 SF348	C594, CL59	Blade, converging, tertiary	
1996.34 SF349	C600	Blade, tertiary, good, tip missing (45 × 9 × 4mm)	
1996.34 SF350	C676	Flake, thinning, tertiary	
1996.34 SF351	C718	Scraper on long secondary flake, retouch around distal end, good	Middle or Late Neolithic
1996.34 SF352	C730, CL78	Flake, thinning, tertiary, good	
<i>Other Enclosure 5 features</i>			
1996.34 SF340	C1284, shaft CF23	Flake, trimming, slight patination, secondary	Middle Palaeolithic?
1996.34 SF341	C98, pit CF53	Flake, trimming, core/artefact, tertiary	
1996.34 SF341	C98, pit CF53	Flake, trimming, core/artefact, tertiary	
<i>Enclosure 5 (unstratified)</i>			
1988.4 SF50	B60, u/s	?Arrowhead, simple, broken, tertiary	?IA
1996.34 SF387	C1396, u/s	Core, small, small blade removals	
<i>Site of Enclosures 2 and 5 (ploughsoil: unstratified)</i>			
1996.34 SF357	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary, shattered	
1996.34 SF358	C2, CL1	Flake, tertiary	trimming pieces
1996.34 SF359	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF360	C2, CL1	Flake fragment, tertiary	
1996.34 SF361	C2, CL1	Flake, tertiary	
1996.34 SF362	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF363	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF364	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF365	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF366	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary, irregular	
1996.34 SF367	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF368	C2, CL1	Flake from core trim, base part	
1996.34 SF369	C2, CL1	Flake, small, secondary	
1996.34 SF370	C2, CL1	Flake, small, tertiary	
1996.34 SF371	C2, CL1	Chipping	
1996.34 SF372	C2, CL1	Blade, secondary, irregular, 43 mm	
1996.34 SF373	C2, CL1	Retouched flake fragment, retouch at platform end	

FEATURES AND FINDS PRE-DATING THE MIDDLE IRON AGE FARMSTEAD

25

1996.34 SF374	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary, irregular	
1996.34 SF375	C2, CL1	Retouched flake fragment, secondary, patinated ventral surface (scraper)	
1996.34 SF376	C2, CL1	Blade, triangular section, 57 × 17 × 10 mm	
1996.34 SF377	C2, CL1	Flake, secondary	
1996.34 SF378	C2, CL1	Flake, tertiary	
1996.34 SF379	C2, CL1	Gunflint, large, used	Modern
1996.34 SF380	C2, CL1	Flake fragment, secondary	
1996.34 SF381	C2, CL1	Retouched naturally fractured piece, retouched wide concave edge	?IA FIG. 13
1996.34 SF382	C2, CL1	Retouched flake, secondary, worn edges	
1996.34 SF384	C2, CL1	Bifacial fragment, notched broken edge, slight patination	Neolithic

TABLE 6: TOTALS OF WORKED FLINT TYPES

Flakes	60
Blades	11
Blade-flake	1
Cores	6
Notch spalls	2
Bifacial fragment	1
Retouched flakes	10
Retouched blades	4
Scrapers	3
Microdenticulates 'saws'	2
Retouched natural pieces – IA?	2
Retouched and obliquely truncated blade	1
?Arrowhead (atypical of any type)	1
Gunflint	1
Total of pieces	105