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ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

# New House Site by Clava Lodge, Culloden Moor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

| | |
|---|---|
| National Grid Reference | **NH 76336 44819** |
| Planning Reference | **IN-09-319** |
| Authors | **Mary Peteranna** |
| Site Code | **CLA13** |
| Report No. | **2013-12/CLA13** |
| Client | **F. Johnstone** |
| Date | **8-3-2013** |
| OASIS No. | **rosscrom1-145279** |

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***Cover*** *– Nairn viaduct, facing NNE; inset: SF01-flint flake found in the topsoil*



**Acknowledgements**

Fieldwork was conducted by Mary Peteranna. We would like to thank Mrs. Johnstone for commissioning the work and Macintosh Joinery for their assistance on site. All mapping, unless otherwise stated, is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group under RoCAS licence LIG1044. Excerpts from historic maps were taken from historical maps copyright of the National Library of Scotland. Aerial imagery and other background mapping are reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by Microsoft Bing Maps. This is an unpublished report.

**Summary**

*Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services conducted a controlled strip archaeological watching brief during site clearance for a new house near Clava Lodge in Culloden Moor by Inverness. The watching brief was a requirement of the Highland Council Planning Department prior to development of the site. Four features were identified and excavated, three of which were interpreted as stone holes resulting from the removal of boulders from the subsoil and one of which was a pit of unknown use, possibly Post Medieval in date. A large flint flake of unknown origin, examined by National Museums Scotland, was an intriguing find although of little archaeological significance.*

## 1 Introduction

A controlled strip archaeological watching brief was undertaken from 6-7 February 2013 prior to construction of a new house site near Clava Lodge in the Nairn Valley close to the location of the well-known Bronze Age cairns at Balnuaran of Clava.

The watching brief requirement arose due to the unique situation of the development site in the Nairn Valley, within an area where an extensive spread of prehistoric burial monuments is located. Its situation placed the site in an area with very high archaeological potential.

## 2 Aims and objectives

The general aim of the controlled strip archaeological watching brief was to identify and record any features or objects of archaeological importance that could be damaged or destroyed by this development, while minimising any delays or disruption to the development project and to propose appropriate mitigation in the event that significant features of interest were uncovered[1]. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* and PAN 2/2011 describe how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment[2].

The end result of the fieldwork is to make available the records of any archaeological remains found on a site.

The specific objectives were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area
- To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits
- To record and excavate all features and recover any artefacts prior to their destruction
- To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating
- To make recommendations for post-excavation work, when required

[1] Highland Council 2012 and Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008
[2] The Scottish Government 2010 and 2011

## 3 Site Location

The new house site is centred on NGR NH 76336 44819, approximately 150m ENE of Clava Lodge to the southeast of Culloden Moor in Inverness-shire, 9km east-southeast of Inverness (Figure **1**). Situated in the base of the Nairn Valley, the proposed new house site is located in open pastureland less than 30m from the River Nairn to the north and 150m from the late 19th century Nairn railway viaduct (Plate **1**) to the east.

The site is located on the northeastern edge of a group of houses. The terrain, at around 100m OD, is a flat, grass-covered area with no visible archaeological features on the surface. The underlying bedrock in the area is conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of Middle Old Red Sandstone[3].

Around ¼ mile southwest of the house site, there is a significant number of prehistoric burial monuments spread for approximately 1km along the river terrace and centred on Balnuaran of Clava. The proposed house site lay along the same route through the River Nairn valley as the prehistoric sites and, as such, there was potential for unrecorded buried remains survive within the application site which could be impacted by the proposed development[4].


**Plate 1 House site prior to stripping and the Nairn viaduct to right, facing N**

[3] British Geological Survey 2010
[4] Highland Council Historic Environment Team 2012

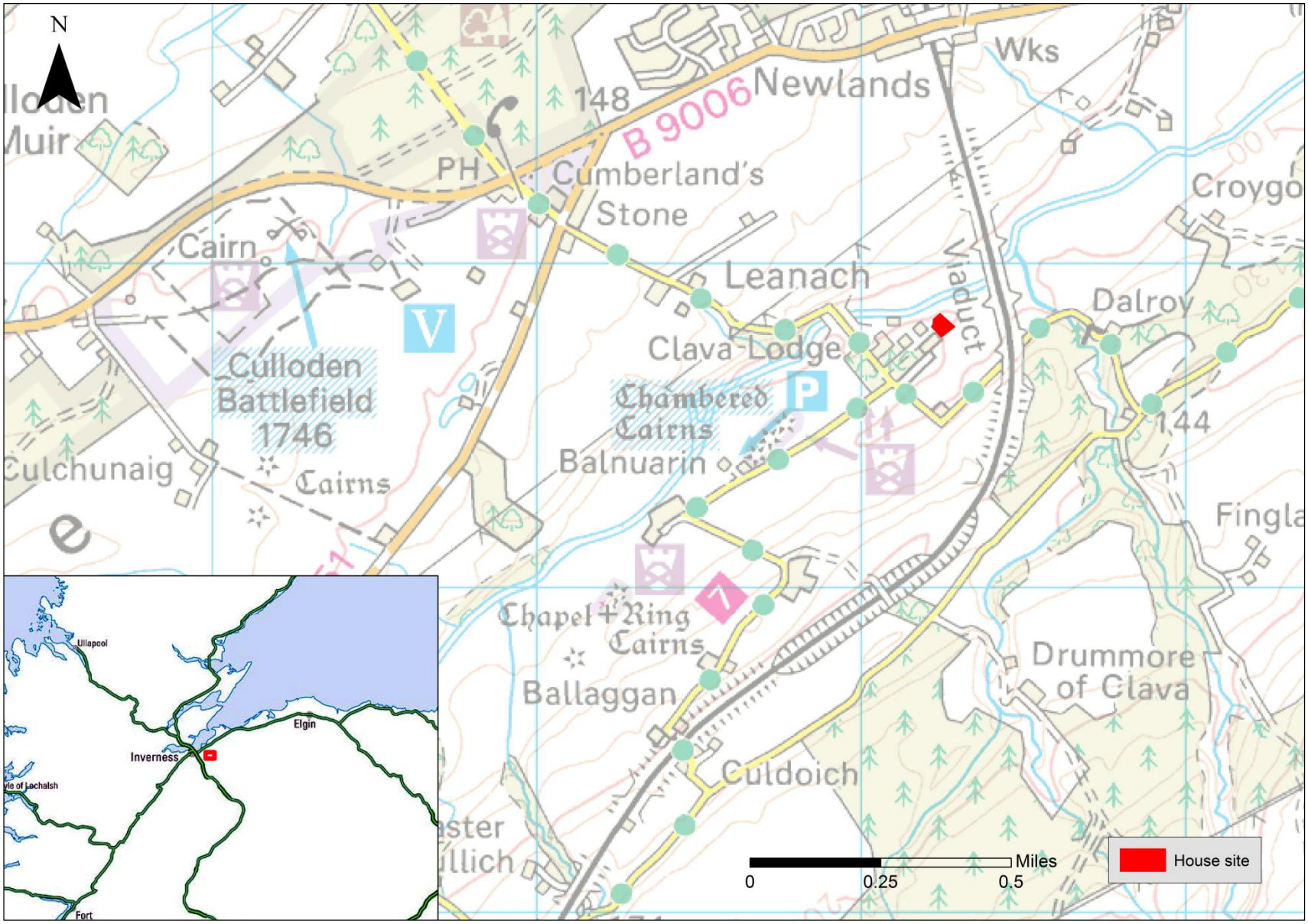


**Figure 1** **Location map of the proposed new house site east of Clava Lodge**

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

**4.1** The proposed development site is of archaeological interest due its close proximity to extensive prehistoric burial monuments located in the base of the Nairn Valley (Figure **2**), sites shown on early mapping by at least the time of the first Ordnance Survey in 1870. The numerous prehistoric monuments near the new house site include chambered and ring cairns, standing stones and cup-marked stones, although the most well-known is the group of three early Bronze Age burial cairns at Balnuaran of Clava (Scheduled Monument 90074). These well-preserved sites contain passage graves and ring cairns with surrounding circles of stones which are graded in height. In the mid 1990s, Richard Bradley directed several seasons of fieldwork at Balnuaran of Clava. Douglas Scott has also extensively studied the celestial alignment of the cairns. The entrances are aligned to the SSW, in-line with the midwinter sun.

**4.2** During a visit to one standing stone to the northeast of Balnuaran of Clava in 2003, Douglas Scott recovered a polished stone axehead[5] from cattle disturbance in the field to the northeast of Balnuaran of Clava.

**4.3** The 1746 battle site of Culloden (Scheduled Monument 967), also of considerable notoriety, is located only 1.9km northwest of the proposed house site above the Nairn Valley in Culloden Moor.

## 5 Methodology

### 5.1 Desk-based Assessment

The purpose of the desk-based assessment (DBA) was to gain information about the known archaeology or potential for archaeology within the development site (including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit to assist in the formulation of a strategy for work[6]. This information serves to inform the archaeologist of the potential nature of archaeological features to be uncovered during fieldwork.

A check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Historic Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland and any other available records or online resources about the site.

### 5.2 Controlled Strip Watching Brief

All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with *Institute for Archaeologists'* Code of Conduct[7]. All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures, using written records and drawn plans.

Topsoil stripping (using a smooth-bladed bucket) of the entire application site was monitored and guided by an archaeologist. Any potential features of archaeological interest were identified, excavated and recorded.

[5] Highland HER No. MHG32563
[6] Institute for Archaeologists (a) 2012
[7] Institute for Archaeologists (b) 2012

Areas containing archaeological features and each individual feature were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and feature section drawings were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Any significant archaeological features were sampled and all archaeological finds were recovered and retained for post-excavation analysis and reporting.

### 5.3 Photography and recording

The development site was recorded using high resolution digital photography prior to the start of works and throughout the watching brief in order to record the evaluation as well as any features or finds of interest.

The watching brief area, findspots and feature locations were plotted using a Trimble Geo-XR Rover capable of centimetre accuracy.

## 6 Results

### 6.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based search was carried out in advance of the fieldwork.

#### 6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

The site location and surrounding landscape were examined on mapping held at the National Library of Scotland on-line[8].

##### 6.1.1.1 John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832
***Northern Part of Inverness Shire***

The location of *Clova* is shown on Thomson's map as the site of one large estate house.

##### 6.1.1.2 First Edition OS Six-inch-to-the-mile maps
***Inverness-shire (Mainland*), Sheet XIII – surveyed 1870, published 1876**
***Nairnshire*, Sheet VI – surveyed 1869, published 1871**

There were no features noted within the proposed development site on the 1st Edition OS mapping. A number of the prehistoric sites associated with Balnuaran of Clava were marked on this early map.

##### 6.1.1.2 Second Edition OS Six-inch-to-the-mile maps
***Inverness-shire (Mainland*), Sheet XIII – surveyed 1903, published 1906**

A boundary wall is depicted running through the north end of the new house site. Close to the eastern boundary of the new house site, the 'old gravel pits' used during construction of the Nairn Viaduct are also shown on the mapping to the west side of the railway bridge.

[8] National Library of Scotland 2013

### 6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record

A search for sites on the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) revealed no previously recorded sites within the proposed development area. However, there are a substantial number of prehistoric remains within the surrounding landscape associated with the cairns at Balnuaran of Clava (Figure **2**), which indicated the potential for more widespread prehistoric remains to have survived in the general location of the proposed house site.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MHG54934** | **NH 75965 44625** | **Possible Clava cairn Mains of Clava NW** |
| **MHG3010** | **NH 75949 44616** | **Standing stone, Mains of Clava NW** |
| **MHG32563** | **NH 75945 44613** | **Findspot of stone axe, Clava** |

Geophysical survey in the 1990s showed evidence that a passage-type cairn may once have been located in a field by the River Nairn near Clava Cairns; a standing stone which may have formed part of the outer stone circle now survives here, approximately 300m WSW of the new house site. In 2003, D. Scott recovered a polished Neolithic stone axehead in an area of cattle disturbance next to the standing stone.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MHG54933** | **NH 75845 44542** | **Earthwork mound, Mains of Clava** |

Approximately 100m ENE of Balnuaran of Clava, a survey in the 1990s identified a possible earthwork underlying a 19$^{th}$ c. wall, which may have been a barrow or burial cairn associated with one phase of the Balnuaran cemetery.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MHG3011** | **NH 75850 44414** | **South ring cairn, Balnuaran of Clava** |

Located in a field approximately 100m SE of the well-preserved Balnuaran of Clava cairns is the remains of a Bronze Age ring cairn.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MHG3013** | **NH 75767 44478** | **Northeast cairn, Balnuaran of Clava** |
| **MHG3012** | **NH 75682 44423** | **Kerb cairn, Balnuaran of Clava** |
| **MHG4366** | **NH 75714 44433** | **Central ring cairn, Balnuaran of Clava** |
| **MHG3002** | **NH 75688 44381** | **Southwest cairn, Balnuaran of Clava** |

Located 1/2km from the proposed house site is the site of four well-preserved Bronze Age round cairns (part of Scheduled Monument 90074) comprising 2 passage-graves (NE and SW cairns), 1 ring cairn (central cairn) and 1 small kerb cairn.

Excavations at the site were conducted by Richard Bradley in the 1990s.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MHG2961** | **NH 75636 44266** | **Ring cairn, Mains of Clava SE** |

Located in a field approximately 250m SW of the proposed house site, is the remains of a kerb cairn which may have formed part of a later phase of the Balnuaran of Clava cemetery.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MHG2998** | **NH 75930 44840** | **Cup marked stone, Clava Bridge** |
| **MHG2962** | **NH 75750 44590** | **Cup marked stone, Clava Plain** |
| **MHG2963** | **NH 75650 44350** | **Cup marked stone, Welltown** |

Three cupmarked stones have been recorded in the landscape surrounding the Balnuaran of Clava cairn located southwest of the proposed house site.


**Figure 2** **Location of archaeological sites in the landscape to SW of the proposed house site**

## 6.2 Fieldwork

### 6.2.1 Watching brief

The fieldwork took place during a period of cold, mostly dry weather on 6-7 February 2013.

The house site, driveway, septic tank location and a corridor around the house site for services was cleared during a controlled strip excavation using a flat-edged bucket. The topsoil on the mostly flat site was a mid to dark brown stony, dry soil between 30cm to 40cm deep overlying a pale orange-brown sandy gravel containing 10% large stones and boulders (Plate **2**). The boulder-filled subsoil was difficult to clean back using the excavator, and the majority of the area cleared was cleaned back further using a drawhoe in order to better check for any archaeological features or deposits.

There were scattered, unstratified finds of white and decorated glazed pottery sherds, coloured glass sherds, one iron nail and a small iron bar recovered from the topsoil. A large flint flake (Section **6.3**), also unstratified, was also recovered from the topsoil.

**Plate 2** **Driveway to the new house site after topsoil stripping, showing the stony and boulder-filled natural of the subsoil, facing S**

### 6.2.2 Features

Four features were identified, cleaned and half-sectioned during the fieldwork (Figure **3**). Three of the features, Feature **1,** Feature **2** and Feature **3** were interpreted as stone holes, areas in the subsoil where large stones and boulders had been removed from the subsoil during ploughing. Each of the pits contained a single fill of mid brown stony soil, no different from the topsoil (Plates **3 - 5**). On the surface, Feature **2** appeared to be of a symmetrical shape and potentially an archaeological feature of interest. Its excavation showed the pit to contain a less stony fill than Features 1 and 3 (Figures **4** and **5**), but there were no other indications that the pit was archaeological in nature.

Feature **4**, a pit measuring 2.1m long by 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep appeared just above the surface of the subsoil. It contained a mixed fill of gravelly sand, large stones and topsoil (Plate **6** and Figure **6**). A small sherd of clear glass was found in the fill, which also contained a few scattered fragments of degraded grass or hay and a piece of hemp twine. There were no other indications as to the use of the pit, although the finds suggest it may be Post Medieval in date and possibly associated with an agricultural use.

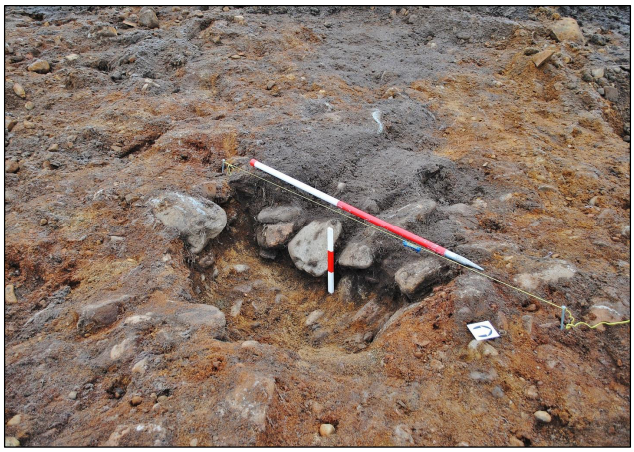

**Plate 3 Feature 3, SW-facing section, facing NNE**

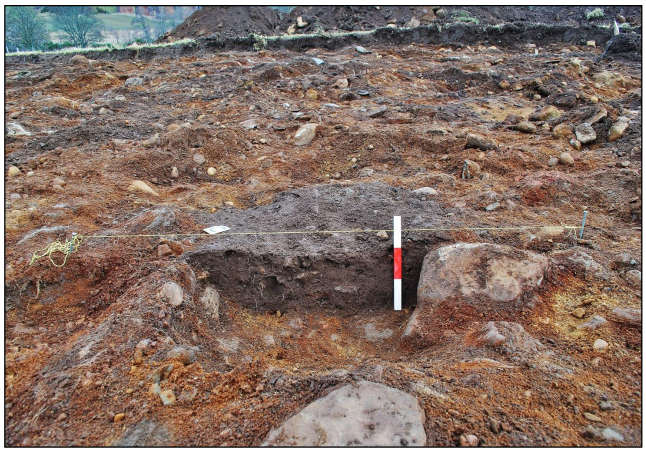

**Plate 4 Feature 2, SW-facing section, facing NE**

**Plate 5 Feature 1, NW-facing section, facing SE**

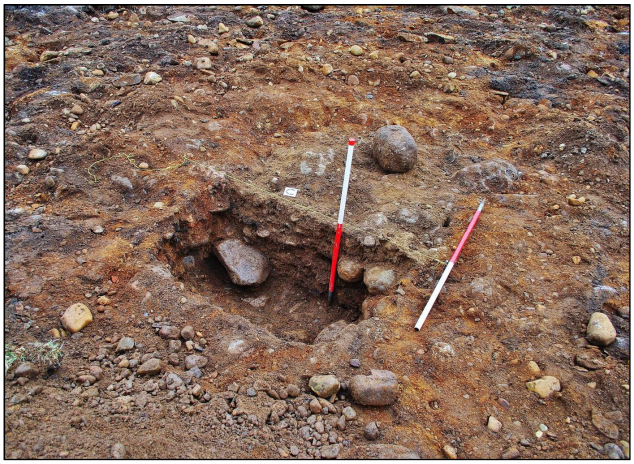

**Plate 6 Feature 4, W-facing section, facing NE**


**Figure 3** **Location of features on the proposed house site**

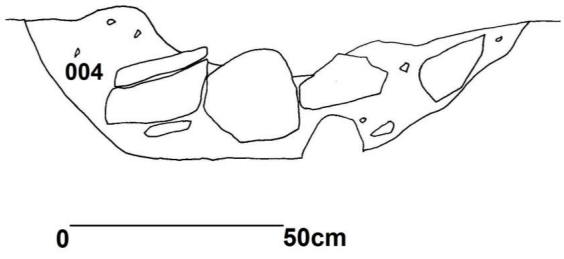


**Figure 4** **Feature 3, SW-facing section**

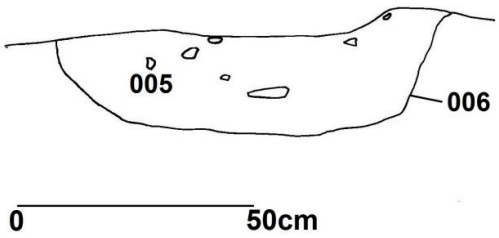


**Figure 5** **Feature 2, SW-facing section**

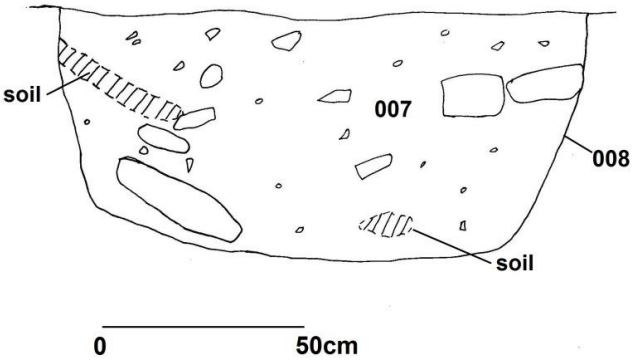


**Figure 6** **Feature 4, W-facing section**

### 6.2.3 Flint

A large flint flake (**SF01**), measuring 90mm x 118mm and 28mm thick, was recovered from the topsoil during the watching brief. The discolouration of the flint by cortication indicated it was of considerable age and its size suggested that it came from a large nodule. Recent chips on the surface of the flake (Plates **7** and **8**) revealed a dark grey-black colour to the flint, which had no cortex remaining. The flake may have been humanly struck, although specialist analysis could not determine this for certain and its origin remains unclear[9]. Further analysis of the find is in Appendix **1.**

**Plate 7** **Large flint flake, SF01 side view**

**Plate 8** **Large flint flake, SF01**

[9] Saville 2013

## 7 Discussion

Given the ground conditions of the subsoil, it was extremely likely that Features 1-3 were stone holes which formed by the removal of the stone during ploughing. The landowner, who had been working the fields for decades, attested to the removal of at least two large boulders by mechanical excavator from the subsoil in the recent past. The farmer, however, did not indicate knowing anything about the Feature **4** pit, the use of which remains uncertain. One simple explanation may be that this pit could have resulted from the removal of a much larger stone that was deliberately backfilled, in contrast to the other stone holes, which may simply have infilled with soil during ploughing.

The flint, although an interesting potential find, was not associated with a feature nor did it come from a stratified location. Specialist examination has suggested that it has very limited archaeological potential given its unknown origin.

## 8 Conclusions

There are no recommendations for further work on the site.

## 9 References

Bradley, R 1994 *Excavation at Balnuaran of Clava*

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Ordnance Survey 1906 *Inverness-shire (Mainland*), Sheet XIII Accessed online at National Library of Scotland

Saville, Alan 2013 *Flint from NGR NH 76336 44816* National Museums Scotland, unpublished report

The Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy* Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf

The Scottish Government 2011 *Planning Advice Note 2/2011* (PAN 2/2011): *Planning and Archaeology*. Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/
Thomson, John 1832 *Atlas of Scotland*, *Northern Part of Inverness Shire*

## Appendix 1 Flint from NGR NH 76336 44819 (NMS daybook no: ARCH.DB.2013/08)

Large flint flake which is a topsoil find from a watching brief for a new house site approx. 150m ENE of Clava Lodge, about 0.5 mile from the Clava Cairns. Submitted for identification and comment by Mary Peteranna of Ross & Cromarty Archaeological Services.

Unusually large flint flake, approx. L.90 x B.118 x Th.28mm (maximum dimension 120mm); weight 229.7g. Exposure of the interior of the flint by recent chipping shows it to be good quality dark grey/black, whereas the surface of the flake is otherwise discoloured by advanced cortication to a dense cream (with some iron staining). There is no cortex remaining, so the nodule from which the flake derives must have been very large – this is not pebble flint.

The striking platform is obscured by recent damage but the general configuration of the piece, together with the presence of dorsal negative flake scars, suggests it could be a humanly struck flake, although this is not absolutely clear cut. There is no retouch from the existing edges – all the edge modification is natural damage and abrasion – and there is a possibility that the flake could be the result of natural processes. The condition of the flint, with corrosion of the surface in places, indicates a considerable age and/or a hostile burial environment.

There is nothing to give any typological help in determining this piece. Anomalous pieces like this are found from time to time and their origin normally remains mysterious. If it is natural then it could derive from local deposits which have incorporated flint from eroded pre-Pleistocene strata; if humanly struck then extremely likely – because of the size of the flint, its quality, and the discolouration – to have been imported from outwith Scotland in relatively modern times. Either way, I do not think this piece has any archaeological significance for its find location, nor does it intrinsically tell any story in terms of culture or chronology.

Alan Saville
National Museums Scotland
15.02.2013

## Appendix 2 List of Features

| Feature | Type | Dimensions | Plans | Contexts | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Natural | 64cm NW-SE x 45cm, 20cm deep | - | 003 | Natural pit in subsoil where stone removed |
| 2 | Possible pit | 1.1m NE-SW x 0.8m, 20cm deep | S2 | 005, 006 | Possible pit, but probably natural pit in subsoil where stone removed |
| 3 | Natural | 1.45m N-S x 1.3m, 38cm deep | S1 | 004 | Natural pit in subsoil where stone removed |
| 4 | Pit | 2.1m ESE-WNW x 1.4m, 60cm deep | S3 | 007, 008 | Pit of unknown use, cut through topsoil and subsoil and probably Post Medieval in date |

## Appendix 3 List of Plan and Section Drawings

| Section No. | Feature No. | Contexts | Date | Initials | Scale | Direction (facing) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S1** | 3 | 004 | 6-2-12 | MKP | 1:10 | SE | SE-facing section of natural stone hole feature no. 3 |
| **S2** | 2 | 005, 006 | 6-2-12 | MKP | 1:10 | SW | SW-facing section of probably natural stone hole feature no. 2 |
| **S3** | 4 | 007, 008 | 6-2-12 | MKP | 1:10 | W | W-facing section of pit of unknown use, feature no. 4 |

## Appendix 4 List of Contexts

| Context No. | Type | Description | Fill of | Filled by | Under | Over | Feature No. | Plans - Sections | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **001** | Deposit | Mid-dark brown stony soil | - | - | - | 002 | - | - | Topsoil |
| **002** | Deposit | Pale orange-brown sandy gravel with 10-15% large stones and boulders | - | - | 001 | 002 | - | - | Glacial moraine subsoil |
| **003** | Deposit | Mid-dark brown-grey gravelly soil | - | - | 001 | 002 | 1 | - | Topsoil fill of a pit in natural where stone removed during field ploughing |
| **004** | Deposit | Mid brown stony soil | - | - | 001 | 002 | 3 | S1 | Topsoil fill of a pit in natural where stone removed during field ploughing |
| **005** | Deposit | Moderately compact mid brown-grey soil with <5% small stones and gravel | 006 | - | 001 | 006 | 2 | S2 | Fill of pit of unknown use |
| **006** | Cut | Shallow suboval cut into subsoil, 1.1m NE-SW x 0.8m, 20cm deep | - | 005 | 005 | 002 | 2 | S2 | Shallow suboval pit-possibly a natural pit in subsoil where stone removed during field ploughing |
| **007** | Deposit | Pale yellow-orange stony sand with mixed soil layers and boulders | 008 | - | 001 | 008 | 4 | S3 | Fill of pit of unknown use, contained 1 small fragment of clear glass, a piece of twine and some decomposing grass or hay pieces |
| **008** | Cut | Suboval pit, cut through topsoil and subsoil, 2.1m ESE-WNW x 1.4m, 60cm deep | - | 007 | 007 | 002 | 4 | S3 | Pit of unknown use - probably Post Medieval in date |

## Appendix 5 List of Photographs

| No. | Direction Facing | Feature No. | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | SW | - | Photograph of the house site, prior to topsoil stripping | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **2** | W | - | Photograph of the house site, prior to topsoil stripping | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **3** | N | - | Photograph of the house site, prior to topsoil stripping | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **4** | NNE | - | Culloden Moor railway viaduct located E of the house site | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **5** | W | - | House site, prior to topsoil stripping, from below railway viaduct | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **6** | NE | 1 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 1 stone hole | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **7** | N | 1 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 1 stone hole | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **8** | N | 1 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 1 stone hole | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **9** | SE | 1 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 1 stone hole | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **10** | S | - | House site driveway, after topsoil stripping - shows the stony, boulder-filled natural subsoil | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **11** | SW | - | House site driveway, after topsoil stripping - shows the stony, boulder-filled natural subsoil | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **12** | WNW | - | House site driveway, after topsoil stripping looking towards NW corner of house site with Feature 1 at centre of image | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **13** | WNW | 2 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 2 pit | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **14** | WNW | 2 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 2 pit | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **15** | N | 2, 3 | Overlooking stone hole Feature 3 towards Feature 2 pit, pre-excavation | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **16** | NW | 3 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 3 stone hole | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **17** | N | 3 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 3 stone hole | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **18** | NNW | 3 | SE-facing section of Feature 3 stone hole, post-excavation | MKP | 06/02/2013 |
| **19** | NW | 3 | SE-facing section of Feature 3 stone hole, post-excavation | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **20** | E | 4 | Pre-excavation image of Feature 4 pit | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **21** | NE | 2 | SW-facing section of Feature 2 pit of unknown use | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **22** | NE | 4 | W-facing section of Feature 4 pit of unknown use | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **23** | NE | 4 | W-facing section of Feature 4 pit of unknown use | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **24** | SE | 1 | NW-facing section of Feature 1 stone hole | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **25** | SE | - | House site driveway, after topsoil stripping | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **26** | ESE | - | House site, after topsoil stripping | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **27** | E | - | House site, after topsoil stripping | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **28** | SSW | - | Septic tank site, after topsoil stripping | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **29** | SW | - | House site, after topsoil stripping | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **30** | E | - | House site, after topsoil stripping | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **31** | - | - | Large flint flake, SF01, unstratified find from topsoil on house site | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **32** | - | - | Large flint flake, SF01, unstratified find from topsoil on house site | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **33** | - | - | Large flint flake, SF01, unstratified find from topsoil on house site | MKP | 07/02/2013 |
| **34** | - | - | Large flint flake, SF01, unstratified find from topsoil on house site | MKP | 07/02/2013 |