FIELDWORK AT THE FORMER UNILEVER SITE, HIGH STREET, NEEDHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION: POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: MID SUFFOLK

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Fieldwork at the Former Unilever Site, High Street, Needham Market, Suffolk

An Archaeological Excavation: Post Excavation

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Site Code:	**NDM-033**
Written and researched by:	**Ashley Pooley** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, February 2013**
Project Manager:	**Mark Hinman**
Commissioning Client:	**Taylor Wimpey**
Consultant:	**CgMs Consulting Ltd**

Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Central Office** **7 Granta Terrace** **Stapleford** **Cambs, CB22 5DL**
Tel:	**01223 845522**
Fax:	**01223 845522**
E-mail:	**mhinman@pre-construct.com**
Website:	**www.pre-construct.com**

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Contexts

List of Figures

1 ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook excavations in advance of housing development on the Former Unilever Site, to the east of the High Street, Needham Market, Mid Suffolk. This comprised an archaeological trial trench evaluation in April 2012 and a subsequent excavation in May and June 2012. Two phases in the construction and use of a Bronze Age funerary monument, comprising two successive circular ditches with 17 internal cremations, were encountered. This monument was succeeded by ditches associated with Middle Bronze Age land divisions. Small-scale activity during the Roman period was represented by a single pit and sparse pottery finds. This was followed by evidence for an Anglo-Saxon settlement, comprising a pit and two sunken-featured buildings, one of which was situated in the middle of the area enclosed by the Bronze Age ring-ditch. Finds evidence indicates a date at the end of the early Saxon/ beginning of the middle Saxon period (7th-8th-century) for this phase of occupation. The site appears to have been unoccupied, although perhaps under cultivation, during the medieval period. The latest archaeological features comprised later post-medieval yard surfaces and brick buildings, possibly related to a maltings shown on the 1884/5 Ordnance Survey map.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 In April 2012, Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey in advance of a housing development on the former Unilever Site in Needham Market, Suffolk. Due to remains dating to the Bronze Age being present, an excavation was undertaken in May and June 2012 in the centre of the site.

2.2 The site lies to the east of the High Street (the B1113) in Needham Market is centred on National Grid Reference TM 08863 54999. The High Street frontage comprises Nos. 18 and 20. The site is bounded by the London-Norwich railway line to the east, various residential properties to the north and 16 High Street and various residential and business properties accessed from Station Yard to the south. The site was derelict immediately prior to the current development and had formerly been occupied by a factory operated by Unilever.

2.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hinman, March 2012) produced in response to a brief issued by Keith Wade of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS CT). The subsequent excavation was undertaken according to a mitigation strategy arising from consultation between Abby Antrobus (SCCAS CT), Duncan Hawkins (CgMs) and Mark Hinman (PCA).

2.4 The excavation and monitoring was designed to contribute to an understanding of the character, condition, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area, and to provide a comprehensive appraisal of the significance of any remains within a local, regional and national context as appropriate.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site is located in the valley of the River Gipping, approximately 10km northwest of Ipswich. It lies around 300m south of the medieval core of Needham Market.

3.2 The site is broadly flat, with a gentle slope downwards from west to east. It covers an area of *c.* 1.8ha. The River Gipping lies between 100m to the northeast and 300m to the east of the site, and its terrace gravels form the underlying geology. The British Geological Survey describes the bedrock of the area as belonging to the Newhaven Chalk Formation. Archaeological deposits were encountered at a height of 20.48m AOD to 20.11m AOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) reveals a number of records for the area, ranging in date from prehistoric to modern. The site was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Clemence and Herring 2011). This assessment identified a relatively high potential for prehistoric and Saxon remains, particularly on the northern part of the site.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 An excavation at The Pightle, *c.* 50m northwest of the Unilever Site, found burnt and worked flint, the latter found in discrete patches. Following on from this excavation, the monitoring of trenches during construction work revealed further flint-work, while 'probable and definite' prehistoric features and finds were identified at a later monitoring stage of works. The flint-work was mainly Mesolithic, with earlier and later Mesolithic assemblages (HER NDM 008: SAU, Gill D & Caruth J, May 1993).

4.2.2 A number of archaeological features were revealed cutting the subsoil. These mainly comprised ditches and pits. At the north end of the site was a ring-ditch, probably dating to the Early Bronze Age, and evidence of limited Iron Age occupation (800 BC – AD 1) was found in a single feature.

4.3 Roman (AD 43 - 410)

4.3.1 Needham Market is located some 3km from the Roman town of Combretovium and the major Roman road (the Pye Road) which ran northwards from that town to Venta Icenorum (Caistor St Edmund). There are seven Suffolk HER records relating to find spots of Roman date in the vicinity of the site but no evidence has been found to indicate Roman occupation.

4.4 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - 1066)

4.4.1 There is no surviving Anglo-Saxon charter which mentions Needham Market. However, the settlement was originally a hamlet belonging to Barking, which is recorded in a charter of AD 1042-1066, when King Edward granted land there to Ely Abbey (Sawyer 1968, plOSl). There are no recorded Anglo-Saxon burials either within the study area or within the wider vicinity (Meaney 1964).

4.4.2 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement was identified during the excavation at The Pightle. The main occupation level there was dated to the Anglo-Saxon period and comprised a hut or *grubenhaus,* three pits and a spread of pottery. A large number of Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds, some stamped and decorated, together with finds relating to domestic tasks, were recovered.

4.5 **Medieval (AD 1066-1539)**

4.5.1 Needham Market was not recorded in Domesday Book and was part of the parish of Barking until the early part of the 20th century. It is likely that a hamlet existed before the time that Domesday Book was written, due to its position on the main road to Bury St Edmunds and its riverine location. In old notes relating to the town it is spelt 'Nedeham', 'Nedham' or Neidham' and the first mention of the town under its present name is in 1245.

4.5.2 In 1245 King Henry III granted a market charter for Needham to Hugh, Bishop of Ely. The Annual Fair was held in the main street on the 28th October, the feast of Saints Simon and Jude; this carried on to some extent until around 1900.

4.5.3 A church is mentioned in the Index Eliensis, a survey of property belonging to the See of Ely, in 1277, although this church predates the present building, which was built in 1460.

4.6 **Post-Medieval/ Industrial (AD 1540-1900)**

4.6.1 The town was bombed by German aircraft during the Second World War, in 1942. This caused the deaths of seven residents and the destruction of several properties including the telephone exchange. There was also considerable damage to both Christchurch (formerly the Congregational Church) and the Modern School.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The site was initially subject to a field evaluation which comprised the excavation and recording of fourteen evaluation trenches. Their dimensions are tabulated below:

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	15.00	1.80	0.60
2	15.00	1.80	0.35
3	20.00	1.80	0.60 to 0.70
4	25.00	2.10	0.70
5	20.00	1.80	0.74 to 0.80
6	17.00	2.10	0.80
7	10.00	2.00	1.40
8	20.00	2.00	1.40 to 1.50
9	20.00	1.80	0.50 to 0.76
10	10.20	1.80	1.55
11	15.00	1.80	1.50
12	12.00	1.80	1.05 to 1.20
13	20.00	1.80	1.33
14	29.00	1.80	0.70 to 1.40

Table 1 Trench Information

5.2 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 & 13 contained no archaeological remains. Due to the presence of significant archaeological deposits, it was decided to conduct further work in the immediate vicinity of Trenches 5, 6 and 14.

5.3 Four test pits were excavated around Trench 14, with dimensions set out below, in order to investigate a colluvial deposit containing struck flint fragments.

Test Pit No.	Dimensions in plan (m)	Depth (m)
1	2.00 x 2.00	1.10
2	2.00 x 2.00	0.58
3	2.00 x 2.00	0.70
4	2.00 x 2.00	0.70

Table 2: Test Pit Information

5.4 Additionally, the area of investigation in the vicinity of Trenches 5 and 6 was widened in order to investigate a concentration of prehistoric archaeology comprising several linear ditches and a monument enclosed by a ring-ditch (subsequently found to consist of two successive ring-ditches). Accordingly, a roughly square area measuring 41.00m from northwest to southeast and 38.00m from southwest to northeast was exposed by machine and archaeological features hand-excavated.

5.5 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, the fieldwork methodology initially involved the mechanical removal of modern factory footings and associated overburden, along with any truncated subsoil horizons. This was carried out under close archaeological supervision using a 360˚ tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Deposits were removed in spits until archaeologically significant features and horizons, or the surface of the natural glacio-fluvial sands and gravels, were encountered. Where factory footings impacted significantly upon buried archaeological deposits, they were left in-situ to be removed in the final demolition phase after archaeological excavation had finished. All further excavation was undertaken using hand-tools.

5.6 All archaeological features were hand-drawn on waterproof drafting film at a scale of 1:50. These plans were based on an arbitrarily aligned grid, with this grid subsequently located onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid using a differential global positioning system (GPS). Sections of all excavated features and interventions were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

5.7 Contexts were each assigned a unique record number and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological events recognised by the deposition of material are signified in round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where a single feature was investigated at two or more locations, each intervention was assigned an individual record number. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved. A metal detector was used during the machine-stripping; features in the evaluation trenches and excavation area, and the spoil-heaps, were also scanned with a metal detector to enhance recovery of metal objects.

5.8 Archaeological features and deposits were photographed using digital, colour and black and white film cameras. Working shots were taken throughout the fieldwork.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 All archaeological features recorded in the field evaluation and excavation have been tentatively assigned to a chronological phase (Table 3).

Period 0: Natural/Undated
Period 1: Mesolithic to Neolithic
Period 2: Bronze Age
Period 3: Roman
Period 4: Anglo-Saxon
Period 5: Late Post-Medieval

Table 3: Periods of archaeological activity

6.2 Period 0: Natural/ Undated Features: [248], [230], [20]

6.2.1 To the southwest of Postholes [238], [240] and [242], in the north of the excavation area (Figure 3), lay Tree Throw [248], which measured 2.15m+ from northeast to southwest and 2m from northwest to southeast.

6.2.2 Shallow feature [230] was located within the area encircled by one of the Bronze Age ring-ditches (**Ditch 3**; see below), towards its north-east side and cut by its inner edge (in Slot [204]). This feature was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.70m from northwest to southeast, 1.30m+ from northeast to southwest and was just 50mm deep. Given the lack of any anthropogenic material within its fill (229), a soft mid greyish-brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of flint gravel, [230] is also likely to have been a natural feature.

6.2.3 Feature [20], just inside the northern edge of **Ditch 3**, was circular with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. It measured between 0.40 and 0.43m in diameter and had a depth of 0.12m. Its fill (21) comprised a mid to dark brownish-grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel. While [20] was similar in appearance to some of the Bronze Age cremation deposits within the ring-ditch, its position very much on the periphery (the other cremation features were clustered well towards the centre of the enclosure formed by the ring-ditch) suggests that it does not belong to that period. Since the feature contained no finds, it is described here.

6.3 Period 1: Mesolithic to Neolithic: Residual Finds Only (No Features)

6.3.1 Evidence of Neolithic activity comprised a fairly large assemblage of worked flint from several features and deposits (see Bishop, Section 8.1) and 24 sherds (311g) of Neolithic pottery (see

Percival, Section 8.2) from Bronze Age Ditch Slots [41], [189] and [191] (the latter two slots through **Ditch 1**). However, all of the material from this period is residual, with no Neolithic features identified.

6.4 Period 2: Bronze Age

Ditch 1: Slots [187], [191], [189]

6.4.1 **Ditch 1** was located on the north side of the ring-ditches (Figure 4). It was aligned northwest to southeast. It was cut by **Ditch 4** to the south-east (see below), while to the northwest it extended beyond the limit of the excavation area. It was formed by two separate lengths of ditch which were traced for 8.80m in total, with a narrow interruption between them where **Ditch 1** was cut by another narrow ditch (Slot [41]), the portion to the north being designated [189] and [191], that to the south [187]. [189]=[191] measured between 1.30 and 2.40m wide (becoming wider to the north) and 0.44m deep, while [187] measured 1.10m wide and 0.33m deep. Fills (188) and (190) (in the northern part of the ditch) contained Collared Urn fragments dating to the Early Bronze Age.

The Ring-Ditches
Ditch 2: Slots [150] [166], [200], [235], [179], [256]
Ditch 3: Slots [126], [129], [132], [140], [145], [157], [161], [228], [45], [22], [204]

6.4.2 The most substantial feature was a large circular ditched monument, which was built in two phases (Ditches 2 and 3) (Figure 4). Eighteen small features associated with cremation rites were sited in a broadly circular pattern within the centre of this ditched enclosure, surrounding a heavily-truncated feature which might be the remains of a pit containing a central burial.

6.4.3 The first phase of the monument comprised a curving ditch (**Ditch 2**) which was present on the southwest side of the monument, having been truncated by the later, more substantial ring-ditch (**Ditch 3**), positioned slightly to the east (Figure 4). Six slots were excavated along the length of **Ditch 2** and numbered individually (clockwise from south-east) as: [150], [166], [200], [235], [179] and [256]. The ditch varied in width from 0.66 to 1.15m, was 0.38 to 0.67m deep and had steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 5). It was observed to contain between two and three fills in the excavated slots. In Slots [150], [166] and [256], there was a basal fill of soft mid yellowish to orangey-brown silty sand with occasional to very frequent gravel inclusions and struck flint (Slot [150]: (149), Slot [166]: (165), Slot [256]: (255)) and an upper fill of soft mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional to very frequent gravel inclusions (Slot [150]: (148), Slot [166]: (164), Slot [256]: (254)) (Figure 5).

6.4.4 The other three slots [200], [235] and [179] contained three fills: a basal fill of soft yellowish-brown sandy silt with very frequent gravel inclusions (Slot [200]: (199), Slot [235]: (234), Slot [179]: (253)), a secondary fill of soft mid brown sandy silt with very frequent gravel inclusions (Slot [200]: (198), Slot [235]: (233), Slot [179]: (178)), and a tertiary fill of soft mid brown sandy

silt, but with fewer (although still very frequent) flint gravel inclusions (Slot [200]: (197), Slot [235]: (232), Slot [179]: (177)) (Figure 5).

6.4.5 **Ditch 3** had an internal diameter of 15.45m from east to west and 14.60m from north to south and an external diameter of 19.75m from east to west and 19.60m north to south. It had an internal circumference of 60.10m and external circumference of approximately 78.50m. Eleven slots were excavated at intervals and the cuts recorded (clockwise from east side) as [126], [129], [132], [140], [145], [157], [161], [228], [45], [22] and [204]. **Ditch 3** measured between 1.95 and 2.50m wide and was between 1.09 and 1.35m deep. It had steep rounded sides, which were found to be slightly stepped in some slots, and a narrow concave base (Figure 5).

6.4.6 Multiple fills were identified in the slots through **Ditch 3** (Figure 5). These usually comprised a basal fill arising from the initial silting of the ditch (Slot [126]: (137), Slot [129]: (153), Slot [132]: (147), Slot [140]: (163), Slot [145]: (196), Slot [157]: (231), Slot [161]: (160), Slot [228]: (218), Slot [204]: (203)), between one and four subsequent fills arising from the erosion of the unstable sandy sides of the ditch (from lowest to uppermost: Slot [126]: (136), (135), (125), Slot [129]: (152), (151), (128), Slot [132]: (146), (131), Slot [140]: (141), (162), (139), Slot [145]: (195), (144), (194), (143), Slot [157]: (156), (155), Slot [161]: (159), Slot [228]: (227), (226), Slot [204]: (202)) and a final fill arising from a more gradual accumulation of material in the top of the ring-ditch while it was still visible as an earthwork (Slot [126]: (124), Slot [129]: (127), Slot [132]: (130), Slot [140]: (138), Slot [145]: (142), Slot [157]: (154), Slot [161]: (158), Slot [228]: (225), Slot [204]: (201)). In general, the sequence of fills was more complex in the east and southeast sections of the ring-ditch and less complex to the west and north (see Figure 5). Slots [45] and [22], on the north side of the ring-ditch, contained only basal (47) and (27) (respectively) and upper (46) and (23) fills, the former comprising friable mid orangey-brown silty sand and gravel, the latter mid to dark brown/ grey clayey silt.

Cremations [185], [210], [174], [208], [271], [176], [273], [212], [214], [216], [172], [193], [220], [222], [224], [181], [183] and associated feature [217]

6.4.7 Within the central area demarcated by the ring-ditches were 17 cremation deposits and a patch of burnt natural gravel [217] which is likely to be associated with cremation rites. These features appeared to be arranged in an approximate 'ring', although this apparent distribution might be misleading due to later truncation in this area. It remains unclear how these features relate chronologically to the construction of the ring-ditches: they may be contemporaneous with either of the ditches or even predate the monument itself. One possible scenario is that the putative central burial was contemporary with the earlier ring-ditch (**Ditch 2**) and the cremations contemporary with its recut (**Ditch 3**). However, although this would constitute a 'neat' and logical scenario, and a chronological sequence which is mirrored by some other excavated Bronze Age funerary monuments, there was no positive evidence to support it here.

6.4.8 In the northern half of the barrow's interior lay cremations and related features [185], [210], [174], [208], [271], [176], [273], [217] and [212].

6.4.9 [185] was a small circular feature with a concave base, a diameter of 0.10m and a depth of just 20mm. It was all that remained of a cremation after modern truncation. It was filled with a soft dark grey sandy silt deposit (184) which contained moderate flint gravel and very frequent charcoal.

6.4.10 To the southeast of [185] lay Cremation [210]. This was a circular feature with a diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.58m. It was filled by (209), a deposit containing frequent cremated human bone, charcoal and burnt flint. As the gravel edges of this feature appeared to show signs of scorching it seems likely either that this represents in-situ burning or that the contents of the fill were still very hot when they were deposited. Cremation [210] had also been slightly truncated by the Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building [244]=[246] (see below).

6.4.11 0.85m to the east of [210] was Cremation [174]. This was sub-oval in plan with a concave base, measured 0.52m from north to south, 0.37m from east to west and had a depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (173), a friable dark brown to black silty clay deposit containing burnt bone and burnt flint.

6.4.12 Cremation [208] was located 1m southeast of [174]. It was oval in plan with vertical sides to the north and east, gradual concave sides to the south and west, and a flat base. It measured 0.52 by 0.37m across and 0.13m deep and contained a single fill (207) of soft dark brownish-grey silty sand with charcoal and cremated human bone inclusions. There were some signs of scorching to the natural gravels on the east side of the feature. .

6.4.13 Cremation [271] lay 1.20m to the northeast of [174]. It was circular in plan with a concave base and measured 0.30m in diameter by 0.15m deep. It was filled with a silty sand deposit (270) which contained occasional burnt bone and charcoal, but appeared not to have been burnt in-situ due to the lack of scorching of the immediately adjacent natural gravels.

6.4.14 1.25m to the south of [271] lay Cremation [176], a sub-circular feature with vertical edges and a flat base. It measured 0.64m from east to west and 0.50m from north to south and was 0.23m deep. It contained two fills. The upper fill (175) was a 0.18m thick deposit of dark brown to black silty sand with inclusions of sand lenses, cremated human bone, charcoal, and burnt flint. This also contained a Deverel Rimbury vessel: SF1 (dated to the Middle Bronze Age). This deposit lay above the lower fill (236) which comprised a moderately cemented yellow sand deposit with grey mottling, which was 60mm thick.

6.4.15 [273] lay 0.80m to the southeast of [176] and was a circular steep- to vertical-sided feature with a concave base. It measured 0.52m from east to west, 0.41m from north to south and

was 0.32m deep. It was filled with a soft black to dark grey deposit of burnt sand, charcoal and burnt flint (272) with frequent inclusions of un-burnt flint pebbles (suggesting that this too had not been burnt in-situ).

6.4.16 A patch of scorched gravel [217] measuring 0.60m from northeast to southwest and 0.30m+ from northwest to southeast was encountered to the southeast of [273]. It was truncated by the footings for the modern factory buildings to the northwest. It seems likely that this feature arose from burning related to the cremation deposits.

6.4.17 To the south of [217] lay Cremation [212], a sub-circular vertical- to steep-sided feature with a slightly concave base measuring 0.60m in diameter. It was filled with a friable dark brown to black silty sand deposit (211) which contained frequent inclusions of burnt flint and cremated human bone.

6.4.18 In the southern half of the barrow's interior lay Cremations [214], [216], [172], [193], [220], [222], [224], [181] and [183].

6.4.19 Cremation [214] lay 1.35m to the southwest of Cremation [212]. It was circular with a concave base; it had a diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.15m. It was filled with (213), a friable mixed greyish-brown and orange silty sand deposit with inclusions of burnt bone and charcoal.

6.4.20 Located 2m south of [214], Cremation [216] comprised a small circular feature with vertical sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.32m and was 0.22m deep. It was filled with (215), a deposit of soft light to mid brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint gravel, burnt bone and struck flint.

6.4.21 Cremation [172] lay 2.5m to the west of [216] and was sub-circular with a concave base, measuring 0.44m from north to south, 0.40m from east to west and 0.13m deep. It was filled with (171), a friable dark brownish black silty sand deposit with traces of red in-situ burning and moderate inclusions of burnt flint and burnt bone.

6.4.22 On its south-eastern side [172] cut Cremation [193], a sub-oval feature with a concave base. This measured 0.52m from east to west, 0.40m from north to south and was 0.10m deep. It was filled with (192), a friable dark brown to black silty sand deposit with inclusions of burnt flint and burnt bone.

6.4.23 Immediately to the south of these features lay Cremation [220], a sub-circular feature with a concave base which measured 0.60m from east to west, 0.39m from north to south and 0.20m deep. It was filled with a friable dark brown to black silty sand deposit (219) which contained frequent inclusions of burnt flint and cremated human bone.

6.4.24 Cremation [222] lay immediately to the northwest of [220] and southwest of [172] and [193]. It

was a small circular feature with steeply-sloping to vertical sides and a concave base, which measured 0.40m in diameter by 0.31m deep. It was filled with (221), a friable dark brown to black silty sand deposit with inclusions of burnt flint and cremated human bone.

6.4.25 Immediately to the northwest of this lay Cremation [224], a circular feature with steeply-sloping to vertical sides and a rounded base, which measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.38m deep. It was filled with a friable dark grey sandy silt deposit (223) with very frequent flint gravel inclusions, burnt flint and cremated human bone. The inclusion of un-burnt flint gravel along with burnt flint suggests that the burning did not occur in-situ but that the contents had been placed within [224] after burning or cremation.

6.4.26 Approximately 2.20m northwest of [224] lay Cremation [181]. This was sub-circular in plan with a concave base and measured 0.60m from north to south, 0.50m from east to west and 0.46m deep. It was filled with a deposit (180) of charcoal, burnt sand and un-burnt sand with frequent inclusions of burnt bone.

6.4.27 Cremation [183] lay approximately 1.95m northeast of [181]. It was a circular feature with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base, which measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It was filled with (182), a soft dark grey sandy silt deposit which contained very frequent inclusions of un-burnt flint gravel (again suggesting that any burning or cremation had not occurred within the feature), charcoal and burnt bone. Cremation [183] had been slightly truncated to the east by [244], the cut for an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building (see below).

Primary Burial? [262]

6.4.28 Approximately in the middle of this ring of cremations and related features was a heavily-truncated feature [262]. This was sub-rectangular or oval in plan, with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 2.60m from northwest to southeast and 1.70m from northeast to southwest; it was 0.85m deep. Its fills: (257), (267), (268) and (269) in order of deposition, comprised deposits of re-deposited sand with charcoal lenses. Given the truncation of this feature by an Anglo-Saxon building [246] (see below) and its position within the centre of the ring-ditches, [262] possibly represents the heavily-disturbed remains of a primary central burial.

Bronze Age Field/ Enclosure Boundaries
Ditch 4: Slots [250], [43], [29], [206], [106], [108]
Ditch 5: Slots [115], [168]

6.4.29 The construction of the funerary monument was succeeded by the laying-out of linear boundaries (**Ditch 4** and **Ditch 5**) representing part of a field or enclosure. **Ditch 3** was cut on its northeast edge by another Bronze Age ditch, this time a straight boundary **Ditch 4**. This

ditch was aligned northwest to southeast and was exposed for a distance of 34.00m, extending across the excavation area. Six slots were excavated along its length, where the cut was recorded (from northwest to southeast) as [250], [43], [29], [206], [106] and [108]. The ditch varied from 0.50 to 0.80m wide and was 0.11 to 0.34m deep. Its fill (probably the basal fill which had survived subsequent extensive modern truncation) was a mid greyish-brown to dark brownish-grey silty sand with inclusions of flint gravel and worked flint fragments.

6.4.30 **Ditch 5** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest (Slots [115] and [168]) and was encountered in the south-east of the excavation area, to the south of **Ditch 4**. It was exposed for a length of 11.60m before it curved in a south-easterly direction beyond the edge of the excavation. Its north-eastern parts had been truncated by a post-medieval ditch (**Ditch 6**; see below) but it probably originally continued north-northeast to meet **Ditch 4**. **Ditch 5** had a width of between 0.40 and 0.80m and was 0.30 to 0.32m deep. Its fill (again probably the surviving basal fill), numbered (114) and (167), was a mid greyish-brown silty sand to sandy silt with inclusions of flint gravel, which contained pottery and struck flint.

6.4.31 **Ditch 5** appeared to be arranged perpendicularly to **Ditch 4** and, given the similarity of their fills, dimensions and apparent date, these ditches are likely to represent parts of the same field or enclosure system.

6.4.32 Just inside the change in alignment of **Ditch 5** in Slot [168], and to its east, lay a single circular posthole [170] with moderately-steep rounded sides and a concave base. It measured 0.34m in diameter and was 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill (169) which comprised a soft mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint gravel and worked flint.

Other Bronze Age Features

Ditch Slots [28], [41], Tree Throw [50], Postholes [48], [18], [16], [242], [240], [238], Pits [280], [282], Colluvial Deposit (92), (99), (101), (103)

6.4.33 Immediately north of the central part of **Ditch 4** was a short, narrow northwest to southeast-aligned linear ditch, through which two slots were excavated [41] and [28] (Figure 4). Ditch Slot [41] contained a small quantity of Early Neolithic pottery. The ditch measured 0.50m wide by 0.19m deep and was traced for 4.55m across Trench 5. To the southeast, the ditch cut **Ditch 4** (Slot [29]) but its continuation in this direction had been lost to truncation. To the northwest, it cut **Ditch 1** but its continuation had again been lost to truncation from the modern factory buildings. Given its stratigraphic position, the Early Neolithic pottery was residual.

6.4.34 A single probably Bronze Age feature [50] was exposed in Evaluation Trench 4 (Figure 3). It was traced for a distance of 2.00m northeast to southwest, was 1.70m wide from northwest to southeast and was 0.30m deep. [50] had moderately-sloping sides and a concave base and

was filled with (51), a soft mid reddish-brown sandy silt deposit which contained frequent burnt flint as well as flint gravel. It continued to the southwest beyond the confines of Trench 4. The presence of burnt flint in its fill suggests a prehistoric date for [50]. However, given the character of its fill (derived from reworked natural deposits) and its shallowness relative to its large size in plan this seems likely to be a naturally-formed hollow, perhaps a tree throw. It was truncated by a post-medieval feature [53] to the south.

6.4.35 Another possible Bronze Age feature, Posthole [48], was identified in Evaluation Trench 5. The posthole was cut into the top of **Ditch 3** just to the east of Slot [45]. It was circular with very steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.65m from east to west, 0.59m from north to south and had a depth of 0.20m. It was filled with a friable dark brown silty sand deposit (49) which contained worked flint.

6.4.36 Posthole [48] was very similar in dimensions and the general character of its fills to two features found further to the northeast within Trench 5. These, however, contained no finds. Posthole [18] was circular with gently-sloping sides, had a flat base, and measured between 0.64m and 0.71m in diameter and 0.27m deep. It was filled by (19), a deposit of friable dark brownish-grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint gravel.

6.4.37 1.5m east of [18] was Posthole [16]. This was circular in plan with a diameter of between 0.61m and 0.64m and was 0.15m deep. It had moderately-sloping sides with a concave base and contained a single fill (17), a deposit of friable mid to dark brownish-grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of flint pebbles. Together, Postholes [48], [18] and [16] may have formed a southwest to northeast-aligned fence-line or part of a structure.

6.4.38 To the north of [16] and [18], in the northern corner of the excavation area, lay a group of three small postholes [238], [240] and [242]. Posthole [238] was circular with very steeply-sloping to vertical sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.37m deep and was filled with (237), a friable dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of flint gravel, along with occasional flint cobbles (possibly post-packing) and burnt flint.

6.4.39 Posthole [240] was also circular with steeply-sloping sides and rounded base, measured 0.40m in diameter and had a depth of 0.40m. Its fill (239) comprised a friable mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand deposit with inclusions of frequent flint gravel, occasional flint cobbles (again possible post-packing) and struck flint.

6.4.40 Posthole [242] was the same shape in plan and profile as [238] and [240] and measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.14m deep. Its fill (241) was very similar to (239), although without any worked flint.

6.4.41 Although these postholes formed a line, their exact character is unclear, although it is likely that they were contemporary and associated with one another.

6.4.42 Two shallow pits were identified just to the south of the ring-ditch [280] and [282]. They had been severely truncated by the factory buildings and contained no finds. Their position and outline in plan suggest that they would both have (prior to modern truncation) originally been cut by the earlier of the two ring-ditches (**Ditch 2**). They may have been prehistoric pits, but could equally have been natural tree hollows.

6.4.43 Four test pits were excavated within the vicinity of Trench 14 in order to further investigate a layer of soft/ friable light yellowish-brown gravel, sand and silt. During investigation of Trench 14, struck flint fragments were recovered from this deposit, which was observed to be extensive, although not filling any obvious feature, and of a different composition and colour to the underlying natural gravels. It was observed to be 0.70m thick in Test Pit 1, where it was numbered (92), 0.52m thick in Test Pit 2, numbered (99), 0.80m thick in Test Pit 3, numbered (101), and 0.70m thick in Test Pit 4, numbered (103). All four test pits produced struck flint, with Test Pits 2 and 3 also containing small quantities of animal bone. No concentrations of knapped flint suggestive of in-situ manufacture were encountered. This deposit had a diffuse boundary with the underlying natural terrace deposits; this observation and patches of iron-panning at the interface between the two, suggest that this was a colluvial deposit transported downslope from the west.

6.5 Period 3: Roman

Pit or Ditch Terminus [55]

6.5.1 The only Roman feature identified on the site was cut [55], which was partially exposed at the south-east end of Trench 4. It measured 1.60m from northwest to southeast, was exposed for 1.05m from northeast to southwest and extended to the southwest beyond the confines of the trench. Due to the limited exposure of this feature, it is unclear whether it was a pit or the terminus of a ditch. The feature had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base and was 0.37m deep. It was filled with (56), a soft mid greyish-brown sandy silt deposit with frequent inclusions of flint gravel and struck flint. It contained 15 sherds (100g) of pottery from a mid to late Roman Wattisfield reduced ware beaker (see Anderson, Section 8.5). A few other Roman potsherds were found elsewhere on the site, in all cases being present either as residual/ intrusive material or unstratified.

6.6 Period 4: Anglo-Saxon

SFB 1: [244], [266], Postholes [261], [259]
SFB 2: [278], Posthole [276]
Pit [252]

6.6.1 Two sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) were exposed: [244]=[246] (SFB 1), which lay in the centre of the ring-ditches, and [278] (SFB 2), just outside and to the south of the ring-ditches

(Figure 7). Only five sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were present, some of which were intrusive in one of the Bronze Age ring-ditches where it had been cut by a Saxon pit (see Sudds, Section 8.4), in addition to fragments from a bone comb (see Gaimster, Section 8.7). Overall, these finds reflect a date at the end of the early Saxon/ beginning of the middle Saxon period (*c*. 7th/ 8th century) for this settlement activity, although further evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation, perhaps spanning a longer chronological range, may lie outside the limits of the excavation area.

6.6.2 SFB 1 comprised a sub-square cut with rounded corners, steeply-sloping to vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 6). It was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 4.30m from northwest to southeast, 3.75m from northeast to southwest and had a depth of 0.49m. It was filled with (243)=(245), a mid-greyish brown silty sand deposit with inclusions of frequent flint pebbles and very occasional animal bone. No pottery or other chronologically-diagnostic finds were present.

6.6.3 Two structurally-associated postholes stood in the middle of each gable end of SFB 1: [261] to the northwest and [259] to the southeast. Both were circular in plan with very steep to vertical sides. Each posthole measured 0.30m in diameter and 0.45m deep. Their fills, (260) and (258), respectively, comprised mid greyish-brown sandy silt with very frequent flint gravel inclusions but no finds.

6.6.4 This SFB was located in the middle of the Bronze Age ring-ditch and had almost completely truncated any remains of the central burial [262]. It remains unclear whether the positioning of the Anglo-Saxon building in the middle of an earlier funerary monument was by chance or represents the deliberate appropriation of the monument and its various associations by the later inhabitants of the area.

6.6.5 SFB 2 lay just outside and to the south of the ring-ditch. This also comprised a rectangular cut aligned roughly northwest to southeast, but with more gently-sloping sides than SFB 1 (Figure 6). It was also slightly smaller than its more northerly counterpart, measuring 3.60m from northwest to southeast and 3.10m from northeast to southwest, with a depth of 0.22m and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown silty sand deposit (277), which represents natural silting of the feature after the building's abandonment; it contained a sherd of grass-and-sand-tempered early Saxon pottery (Sudds, Section 8.4). This part of the excavation area had been heavily-truncated by the modern factory buildings and it is likely that SFB 2 would have originally been deeper.

6.6.6 A posthole [276] lay at the northwest gable end of SFB 2. It was circular in plan, 0.60m in diameter and 0.50m deep, with very steeply-sloping to vertical sides and a concave base. It had two fills. The lower fill (283) comprised mid brown sandy silt and contained no finds. The upper fill (275) comprised dark brown/ black sandy silt containing large flint cobbles (packing material) and charcoal flecks. The southeast end of SFB 2 was truncated and it is possible

that there was originally also a posthole at this gable end.

6.6.7 A further Anglo-Saxon feature, Pit [252], was cut through the later of the two Bronze Age ring-ditches (Slot [140]). It was located 2m northwest of SFB 2. It was circular with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base, and measured 1.50m across and 0.33m deep. Its fill (251) was a soft mid greyish-brown fine sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of flint gravel, burnt flint and sandstone pebbles, and occasional burnt daub and residual struck flint. It also contained a sherd of early Saxon grass-tempered pottery from a wide-mouthed globular jar (Sudds, Section 8.4) and two fragments of a composite bone comb (SFs 2 and 3) of likely middle Saxon date (Gaimster, Section 8.7). Two additional pottery sherds, including a fragment of Ipswich ware, were present as intrusive material in Slot [140] through Bronze Age **Ditch 3**. Pit [252] was a fire pit or hearth.

6.7 Period 5: Late Post-Medieval

Layers (81), (80), (79), Brick Walls (83), (85), (89), Postholes [58], [60], [64], [66], [71], [35], Features [52], [53], [54], [32], Pits [76], [73], [75], [105], [117], [119], Ditch Slot [69], Ditch 6: Slots [110], [121]

6.7.1 The greatest concentration of post-medieval features was encountered in Evaluation Trench 4, in the north-west of the site (Figure 3). These comprised brick walls and associated surfaces relating to a malthouse shown on the 1884/1885 Ordnance Survey map (Clemence 2011, 100).

6.7.2 Layer (81) was a firm mid grey sandy silt deposit with inclusions of very frequent chalk and occasional flint gravel. This lay underneath (80), a firm light grey silt and chalk deposit which formed a subsequent floor layer. A quernstone was found in association with (80). Layer (80) was overlain by (79), a 50mm thick occupation horizon consisting of firm dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of coal, clinker and brick rubble.

6.7.3 These deposits (81), (80) and (79) were cut by a series of highly-disturbed brick walls (83), (85) and (89) belonging to an 18th- or 19th-century building aligned on a northeast to southwest axis and likely to be part of the maltings complex.

6.7.4 Trench 4 also contained other post-medieval features to the southeast of wall (89). These comprised Postholes [58], [60], [64] and [66] and Features [52], [53] and [54]. These were not excavated during the evaluation due to their recent date.

6.7.5 A single pit [76], exposed in plan for 3.45m from northwest to southeast and 2.35m from northeast to southwest, was exposed in Trench 9. Its lime-rich fill and the presence of much animal bone suggest that it was a pit used for the disposal of diseased animals. Pit [76] extended north-eastwards beyond Trench 9. It was largely unexcavated and explored cautiously due to concerns over contamination, but was seen to contain at least two fills (78)

and (77). The upper fill (78) was a mid grey sandy silt deposit with very frequent gravel, while the lowest fill encountered (77) was a light grey chalk or lime deposit with very frequent animal bone. The 'fresh' appearance of the animal bone suggested a very recent date.

6.7.6 Trench 10 contained a ditch [69], a posthole [71] and two pits [73] and [75]. Ditch [69] was aligned north to south and exposed for a distance of 3.00m. It was 0.50m wide, 0.30m deep and contained a single fill (68), a deposit of mid brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of post-medieval brick and tile.

6.7.7 Ditch [69] was truncated at its southern end by a pit [73] which extended to the east beyond the confines of Trench 10. It was exposed for 1.50m from north to south and 1.00m from east to west and was 0.40m deep. Pit [73] contained a single fill (72), a mid brown sandy silt deposit with occasional inclusions of post-medieval brick and tile.

6.7.8 To the northwest of Pit [73] and west of Ditch [69] lay a posthole [71]. This was circular in plan with a concave base, and measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. Its fill (70) was a deposit of mid brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint gravel and post-medieval brick and tile.

6.7.9 Another pit [75] lay at the southern end of Trench 10 and was exposed for 3.50m from north to south and 1.50m from east to west. It had a depth of 0.50m, moderately-sloping sides and a flat slightly irregular base. It contained a single backfill (74) of mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent grey clay patches and inclusions of animal bone, post-medieval brick and tile, and occasional flint gravel.

6.7.10 Trench 11 contained two post-medieval or modern features: a posthole [35] and a concrete-filled feature [32]. Posthole [35], at the southwest end of the trench, measured 0.28m in diameter and was 0.29m deep. It was filled with (36), a deposit of dark greyish-brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of flint gravel.

6.7.11 Feature [32] measured 3.00m from northeast to southwest, and was exposed for 1.80m (the width of the trench) from northwest to southeast, extending beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. It was machine-excavated to a depth of 1.00m. It was filled with concrete (33). As both [35] and [32] were observed to cut through post-medieval soil layers, they are considered to be of recent date.

6.7.12 In the centre of the excavation area, a number of discrete post-medieval pits were encountered: [105], [117] and [119], as well as **Ditch 6**, recorded as [110] and [121] in the two slots dug along its length. This ditch was aligned north to south, measured between 1.85m and 2.30m wide and 0.65m deep and was traced for a length of 30.50m. It was filled with a silty sand deposit (111)=(120) containing inclusions of frequent flint gravel and occasional animal bone, pottery, tobacco pipe, glass, coal, iron objects, charcoal, slag and

CBM. It probably represents a field boundary/ drainage ditch, although, as it was not encountered further to the south, it was perhaps the boundary of a small enclosure or paddock extending to the east of the excavation area.

6.8 **Modern Features**

6.8.1 Modern intrusions across the site comprised drainage runs and concrete ground beams associated with the Unilever factory building. These truncated many of the earlier archaeological features.

7 QUANTIFICATION OF THE ARCHIVE

Type	NDM033 Evaluation	NDM033 Excavation	Total
Context register sheets	2.5	8.5	11
Context sheets	63	215	278
Trenches	11	0	11
Plan registers	1	1	2
Plans at 1:50	11	9	20
Plans at 1:20	1	1	2
Plans at 1:10	0	1	1
Section register sheets	0.5	1.5	2
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	16	29	45
Photo register sheets	1	8	9
Black & White films	0	2	2
Colour slide	0	2	47
Digital photos	10	97	107
Small finds register sheets	0	1	1
Small finds	0	1	1
Environmental register sheets	0	3	3
Environmental sheets	0	8	8
Environmental samples	0	90	90
Cremations	0	15	15
Inhumations	0	0	0
Grave Goods	0	1	1

8 SPECIALIST REPORTS

8.1 Lithics – Barry Bishop

Introduction

8.1.1 Excavations at the former Unilever site in Needham Market resulted in the recovery of 653 struck flints and 94 pieces of unworked burnt stone (Tables 4 and 5). Eighteen unworked and un-burnt stones were also recovered. Although these show no evidence of human modification and may be purely natural residual clasts, in some cases such material was deliberately collected and deposited in the past. Although not further discussed, they are described and included in the catalogue (Appendix 3).

8.1.2 This text should be used in conjunction with the catalogues, which provide detailed descriptions of the material including each piece of struck flint. It provides a general summary of the material, including a brief description of the characteristics of each of the industries present. It discusses the archaeological significance of the material, including its potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project, and recommends any further work required.

Quantification and Distribution

Type	Flakes	Blade	Blade-like Flakes	Cores	Core Tools	Conchoidal Chunk	Micro-debitage	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt;g)
No.	311	195	28	89	3	12	15	94	1,728
% Struck	47.6	29.9	4.3	13.6	0.5	1.8	2.3		

Table 4: Basic Quantification of the Lithic Material from Needham Market

8.1.3 Contextually, nearly half (48.9%) of the struck assemblage was recovered from the fills of the ring-ditch monument, mostly the secondary and tertiary fills of the later barrow ditch. A relatively high proportion (13.3%) also came from the Bronze Age enclosure ditches. Other Bronze Age features contributed 13 pieces, with Saxon and later features producing 75 pieces. The remaining pieces were recovered from soil horizons, including eight during the test-pitting. It should be noted that the bulk of the struck assemblage can be dated to the Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic period and therefore can be considered residually deposited.

Burnt Stone

8.1.4 A total of 94 pieces of unworked burnt stone weighing 1728g were recovered from 22 separate contexts (see Table 4). The material consists entirely of flint, with the exception of a single large burnt siliceous sandstone cobble recovered from Ditch 1 (Slot [189]). This is most

likely to be a 'bunter bed pebble' and, as with the flint, most probably derives from the local glacial deposits. The flint is variably but mostly heavily-burnt, resulting in it having become heavily 'fire-crazed' and attaining a uniform grey-white colour. This is most characteristic of deliberate burning such as might occur during cooking or craft activities, although overall the quantities are small and no other evidence for such practices was forthcoming. Only one context, Ditch 1 (Slot [189]), contained significant quantities of burnt stone and this may represent either the location of a hearth or a place where hearth waste had been dumped. Two of the cremation pits, [176] and [181], contained small quantities of burnt flint that may have been incorporated from the cremation pyre. The remainder of the material most probably represents dispersed 'background' waste from hearth use.

Struck Flint

General Comments

8.1.5 The struck assemblage all consists of flint and is dominated by flakes but with both blades and cores contributing relatively high proportions of the total. Nearly half of the cores are fragmentary, having disintegrated during knapping along thermal flaws. Retouched blades and flakes and core implements contribute just over 3% of the total assemblage. Small quantities of micro-debitage knapping waste were recovered, mostly from the bulk samples, but none in any quantities that could indicate in-situ flint-working areas. The material represents Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic, Later Neolithic and Middle to Late Bronze Age activity at the site, as will be discussed below (Table 5).

Suggested Date Range	No. of Pieces	%
Mesolithic	3	0.5
Mesolithic or Early Neolithic	186	28.5
Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	213	32.6
Later Neolithic	7	1.1
Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	2	0.3
Later Neolithic to Iron Age	30	4.6
Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age	23	3.5
Undateable	189	28.9

Table 5: Suggested Dating of the Struck Flint Assemblage

8.1.6 The raw materials for all of the struck industries comprise both thermally shattered nodular fragments with variably weathered cortex and large, rounded and often chattermarked (battered) cobbles. The former are constituents of the glacial deposits found locally in the area and, while the latter originate from high energy fluvial or possibly even marine (beach) environments, it is also likely that they had been incorporated into the same deposits through glacial action. The raw materials are of good size and knapping quality although they are often

thermally flawed. A few pieces of coarser-grained 'stony' flint are also present, including a flake that has been struck from a ground implement. It is possible that this, at least, had been imported from elsewhere.

8.1.7 The condition of the assemblage does vary although most pieces are in either a good or only slightly chipped condition. Despite the majority of pieces probably being residually deposited, it is likely that they originally had been deposited close to where they were recovered. Degrees of recortication also vary. Although the earlier material appears more prone to recortication this cannot be used as a definitive guide to dating the pieces as it can range from full to absent even on single pieces.

Mesolithic / Early Neolithic

8.1.8 By far the largest component of the struck assemblage involved a systematic, blade-based reduction strategy and was produced during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. These include all of the prismatic blades, which accounts for 45% of all blades and 13.5% of the entire assemblage, and almost certainly the bulk of the remaining blades and many of the flakes. The majority of the flakes, whilst strictly only dateable to between the Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age, also exhibits traits associated with systematic production, such as being thin and having narrow and carefully trimmed striking platforms. These too are indicative of the careful preparation, maintenance and reduction of cores undertaken to facilitate the removal of relatively standardized blades and narrow flakes.

8.1.9 High proportions of blades (13%) and flakes (25%) were struck specifically in order to decorticate raw materials, whilst nearly half of the blades and over three-quarters of the flakes retain some remnant of cortex. This indicates that one of the main activities was the primary processing of raw materials and the subsequent working down of cores. The concern with core working is also reflected by the high proportions of rejuvenation and core modification flakes, which together account for 12.5% of the total assemblage.

8.1.10 Blade cores are well represented, contributing 45% of the extant examples. Most of these show great skill in their production, having been carefully shaped and their striking platforms maintained through the removal of 'core tablets' and other rejuvenation flakes. Several cores had produced bladelets, suitable for conversion into microliths. Most of the extant blade cores had been discarded due to exhaustion; the high quantities of core preparation waste suggesting that many others had been produced but removed for use elsewhere. The deficiencies of the raw materials can be seen by the number of disintegrated cores, which account for nearly half of all those identified. Many of these had shattered during reduction but other examples are suggestive of 'testing' pieces, again indicating the initial prospecting of raw materials.

8.1.11 The bulk of this material can only be securely dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic

periods. Although reduction techniques remain fairly homogeneous, the wide range in the sizes of the blades suggests the assemblage had been formed through repeated visits over a long period. The very high levels of skill evident in the production of many of the blades and the neat, systematic working of the blade cores indicate that high proportions belong to the Mesolithic period. A Mesolithic presence is also indicated by the presence of a Later Mesolithic scalene triangle microlith (context [245], fill of SFB 1), a truncated blade (context [40], the subsoil) and a short transverse axe (context [124], upper fill of Slot [126], Ditch 3). Other implements of likely Mesolithic date include a sturdy burin made on the retouched end of a flake (context [127], upper fill of Slot [129], Ditch 3), a further graving tool made by notching and retouching a prismatic blade (context [159], middle fill of Slot [161], Ditch 3) and a piercer made on a blade-like flake (context [173], fill of Cremation [174]). Two of the cores had 'pseudo-burin' removals (contexts [131] and [201]) whereby part of the striking platform is accentuated to form a beak-like projection (cf Rankine 1952, fig 6; Jacobi *et al.* 1978, 218). Whether these were intended as tools or were simply a means to produce very narrow blades is uncertain, but they are characteristic of Mesolithic industries.

8.1.12 No chronologically diagnostic pieces characteristic solely of the Early Neolithic were identified. However, there is no reason to assume that similar types of activity did not continue over the transition; in East Anglia both Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flintwork is frequently found in close association (e.g. Brown and Murphy 1997, 12; Reynolds and Kaner 2000). The presence of some less systematically produced blades, including some very chunky examples, is an indication that this may also be the case here.

Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age

8.1.13 Later Neolithic activity at the site is not well represented but at least occasional visiting is demonstrated by the recovery of two transverse arrowheads; a small oblique example (unstratified) and an irregular form (context [139]). Other pieces characteristic of industries of this date include a number of carefully made scrapers with symmetrical and careful formed arced working edges (e.g. contexts [186], [251] and [274]). Two broken but otherwise sturdy and very similar blunted-back knives, both made on large non-prismatic blades that may have been specifically made for the task, are typical of Neolithic industries and may also date to this phase of occupation (contexts [131] and [274]). A number of competently produced, large but relatively thin flakes with multi-directional dorsal scars and sometimes with facetted striking platforms are also most typical of Later Neolithic or perhaps Early Bronze industries. One of these retained a small patch of polishing on its dorsal surface, indicating it had been struck from a ground implement, most likely an axe (context [188]). A few extensively worked multi-platform cores (e.g. contexts [46], [125], [128]) are also likely to belong to these periods although they are few in number and despite the ambiguities in dating much of the knapping waste there is little evidence for any extensive working of flint at this time.

8.1.14 Diagnostic Early Bronze Age flintwork was not identified although it is entirely possible that

some of the pieces attributed to the Later Neolithic were made at the same time as the construction of the ring-ditch. Very little struck flint was present in the first ring-ditch or the primary fills of the second ditch. The greatest quantity from the primary fills came from context [47] and many of these pieces would be compatible with a Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age attribution, although no diagnostic pieces are present. Some flintwork of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date was recovered from the ring-ditch's middle and upper fills. Whilst it is not likely that these were deposited *in situ* it is possible that they had eroded from adjacent land surfaces.

Middle and Later Bronze

8.1.15 Struck flints dateable to the Middle and Later Bronze Age is also poorly represented but a number of crudely produced flakes and irregularly reduced cores does indicate sporadic flintworking occurring during these periods.

8.1.16 The flakes attributed to these periods vary in shape and size, although they were mostly large, thick and frequently exhibited either cortical or multidirectional dorsal scars, testifying to short knapping sequences and the random use of striking platforms. These are typically wide and plain or cortical, with minimal core face trimming and have very obtuse angles of detachment (cf Martingell's (1990) 'squat flakes'). Bulbs of percussion are often pronounced and hinging to the distal terminations frequent.

8.1.17 The cores of this date are unsystematically reduced and mostly use cortical or thermal plains as striking platforms, often with only a handful of flakes removed from any particular direction. A few have been more extensively reduced, but again, only with a few removals from each platform and with no long knapping sequences evident. It appears that once a few suitable flakes had been procured, the core was no longer needed and consequently discarded. They form a high proportion of this assemblage although as they were often minimally worked this is not surprising. Two 'core tools', made from small angular chunks of raw materials are also likely to date from this period (both from context [138]). They comprise a scraping-type tool and a more extensively worked piercing-type implement.

8.1.18 Most of the material dateable to these periods was scattered in small numbers within the ring-ditch, enclosure and a variety of other features. Concentrations of crude knapping debris are apparent in some of the secondary fills (e.g. [125] and [155]) and particularly the tertiary fills (e.g. [201], [124], [138] and [142]) of the ring-ditch. Although the quantities of material are still not large, they do indicate slightly more sustained episodes of knapping, seemingly associated with the use or reuse of the monument. No struck flint could be positively associated with the cremations; eight pieces were recovered from these features but all can be considered earlier and residually deposited.

Discussion

8.1.19 The struck flint assemblage can be considered medium to large for the region and demonstrates activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to the later Bronze Age.

8.1.20 Although precise dating and quantification of the material from the different periods is problematic (see Table L02) the worked flint of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic characteristics forms the greatest component, accounting for perhaps as much as 80% of the entire assemblage. It was recovered from later features and unstratified deposits as residual material and originally had most probably been deposited onto the surface. Given the degree of subsequent levelling and truncation at the site, it is likely that what was recovered is only a very small fraction of the original corpus.

8.1.21 The most notable characteristic of this material is the high quantities of primary working and core reduction waste. Combined with the presence of only limited numbers of retouched pieces, it suggests that the evidently good quality raw materials present with the glacial deposits provided a focus for the activities here, which concentrated on the production of worked flint. It is likely that many of the useable products, including blades and prepared cores, were subsequently taken away for use elsewhere. Although this activity may well have spanned the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition, it is evident that a large proportion does relate to the former period. Intensively worked raw material sources of this date are virtually unknown in East Anglia; flint of acceptable knapping quality can be found extensively across East Anglia and by and large raw materials appear to have been gathered on an opportunistic basis as part of routine travels across the landscape. That this location appears to have been repeatedly targeted raises the possibility that it, or its contained flint, held a significance that transcended the need to simply replenish raw material stocks. In that sense that location may have been a favoured, or 'persistent', place in the Mesolithic landscape (e.g. Barton *et al.* 1995; Pollard 2000).

8.1.22 This intensity in flintworking does not appear to continue throughout the Neolithic. By the Later Neolithic there is good evidence that flint was being made and used but the amount of material that can be attributed to that period is much smaller. The material that can be is dominated by retouched implements and large, thin useable flakes. There is little evidence that raw materials were being processed on any significant scale and instead the assemblage seems geared towards the manufacture and use of a range of tools. The numbers are small but the range of pieces is most characteristic of settlement type activities.

8.1.23 Similar low levels of flint production and use can be seen for the Middle-Late Bronze Age and perhaps beyond. This material is characterized by opportunistically made thick flakes, crude retouched pieces and irregularly reduced cores. The bulk of this was found in the ring-ditch's middle and upper fills and may either have been undertaken in conjunction with the continued funerary practices recorded there or, perhaps more plausibly, the ditches may have provided convenient locations to dispose of waste. It should also be noted that in some circumstances during these periods working flint was conducted specifically in and around earlier

monuments, possibly for ceremonial purposes (e.g. Pollard 1998; 2002; Bishop forthcoming). Small quantities of flintwork attributable to these periods were also found in some of the other features of this of this date. This low-level and scattered use of flint is more typical of these periods and represents opportunistic and short-lived knapping episodes conducted within settlements and field-systems. It would seem that when required, pieces of readily to-hand raw materials were struck with little overall strategy or proficiency until suitable edges were procured, once the task was completed the flint would be discarded with little formality.

Recommendation

8.1.24 Due to the evident chronological mixing of the material no further technological or metrical analyses would be productive. The material has been catalogued in detail and this can form a reasonable basis for any further chrono-typological and spatial analyses. A detailed description of the assemblage, preferably alongside illustrations of relevant pieces, should be included in any published account of the excavations.

8.2 Prehistoric Pottery – Sarah Percival

Introduction

8.2.1 A total of twenty five sherds weighing 546g were collected from four excavated contexts and from unstratified surface collection. The assemblage comprises rim and body sherds from an Earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl and similar from a Later Neolithic Peterborough Ware vessel (Table 6). A small, semi-complete Middle Bronze Age accessory vessel was also found.

Pottery spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number of vessels
Earlier Neolithic	8	63	1
Later Neolithic	16	248	1
Middle Bronze Age	1	235	1
Total	25	546	3

Table 6: Quantity, weight and number of vessels by pottery spot date

Earlier Neolithic

8.2.2 A small Earlier Neolithic assemblage of eight sherds weighing 63g was recovered from Ditch 1, Ditch Slot [41] and from unstratified surface collection. The assemblage includes a distinctive rolled rim (Plates 1 & 2) similar to examples commonly found at the Earlier Neolithic site of Broom Heath, Ditchingham (Wainwright 1972, fig.19, P124). The sherds are made of coarse fabric containing sparse to moderate angular calcined flint, moderate small angular flint and sparse quartz sand. Flint-tempered fabrics are typical of Earlier Neolithic from the region and form the dominant fabric type within contemporary assemblages from Broom Heath, Eaton Heath and Hurst Fen (Wainwright 1972 and 1973; Clark 1960).

8.2.3 The pottery from the relict soil beneath the enclosure at Broome Heath, which is broadly contemporary with the pottery from feature [41], has recently been re-examined and is now believed to have developed c.4185-3975 cal BC and fallen out of use c.3715-3505 BC (Whittle *et al*. 762).

Later Neolithic

8.2.4 A total of sixteen rim and body sherds from a single Later Neolithic Peterborough Ware vessel were found in Ditch 1, Slots [189] and [191]. The sherds are most likely from a small Fengate-style vessel with a narrow convex collar decorated with alternating panels of vertical and horizontal fingernail impressions and herringbone motif on the rim bevel. The vessel is made of fine fabric with common small grog and moderate rounded voids within a silty-clay matrix. Peterborough Wares are believed to date from *c*. 3400–2500 cal BC (Gibson and Kinnes 1997, 67). Elsewhere in Suffolk, Fengate Ware has been found to the west of Needham Market at Cavenham (CAM029 info SHER) and Peterborough Ware has also been found at Little Bealings (Martin 1993, fig.36).

Middle Bronze Age

8.2.5 A small semi-complete vessel was found as an accessory vessel accompanying cremation [176]. The tub-shaped vessel is 73mm high with a diameter at the rim of *c.*100mm and at the base of 80mm. It is made of blockly fabric which contains common angular grog up to 11mm with rare sub-rounded voids. The exterior is decorated with scattered fingernail impressions and the rim is simple and rounded.

8.2.6 The small Deverel-Rimbury vessel is of the Ardleigh tradition similar to examples found accompanying cremations at Brightlingsea, (Clarke and Lavender 2008, fig.23,7, fig.25.22), White Colne (Brown 1999, fig.73, 139) and at the site type at Ardleigh (Brown 1999, fig.66, 103). Radiocarbon analysis of cremated bone associated with the Brightlingsea urns suggest that they date from *c.*1300-1600BC (Clarke and Lavender 2008, 43). Needham Market is situated within the Gipping valley and forms a westerly outlier of a group of Ardleigh Urns recovered from along the river with examples also being found at Ipswich and Sproughton (Information Suffolk HER).

8.3 Osteological report - Aileen Tierney

Introduction

8.3.1 15 features containing cremated human remains. The term ‘deposit’ is being used in this report to encapsulate all types of deposits which may contain cremated human remains. The cremated bone may have been deposited as a ‘burial’, part of redeposited pyre debris, the result of an *in situ* cremation process or associated with an accidental disturbance or redeposition of material.

8.3.2 The osteological analysis aims to provide a detailed description of the nature of the cremated bone present, to quantify and differentiate, where possible between human and animal cremated bone, to assess the age, sex and presence of pathological changes and to identify pyre goods or any evidence of pyre technology used during the cremation process.

Methodology

8.3.3 The remains were excavated in accordance with the IFA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 1993). The cremation deposits were excavated on site in uniform spits. The deposits were wet-sieved through a 0.5mm sieve, and the residues passed through a stack of 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sieves. All the bone >5mm was extracted for analysis. The <5mm residue was scanned and identifiable bone and any artefacts extracted. All the weights were recorded and are presented as a percentage of the total weight. None of the weights and percentages include the <5mm residues, although the residues were scanned for identifiable elements. The largest skull and long bone fragments were noted both at the laboratory excavation and analysis stages.

8.3.4 Osteological analysis follows procedures for cremated bone outlined by McKinley (2004). General methods used in the osteological evaluation of all human skeletal material are those of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). An assessment of age was based on the stages of dental development and eruption (Bass, 1995) and epiphyseal union, on the degree of dental attrition (Brothwell, 1981), pubic symphysis (Ubelaker, 1989; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994) and on changes to the auricular surfaces (Lovejoy et al 1985). Cranial sutures were also consulted where applicable. The age categories used in this report are:

infant	0-4 years
juvenile	5-12 years
subadult	13-18 years
young adult	19-25 years
middle adult	26-44 years
mature adult	45 years +

8.3.5 In keeping with standard practice, no attempt was made to sex the immature individuals. The sex of adult individuals was ascertained where possible from sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and metrical data but amongst the cremated remains any determination should be treated with caution.

8.3.6 All bone was identified macroscopically in terms of part of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified long bone). Identification of elements allowed for a minimum number of individuals (MNI) analysis. The colour of the bone and any pathologies have also been noted and include location. Pathologies are included on the Osteological summary table (Appendix 4). The presence or absence of pyre goods or pyre debris was also noted.

The cremations

8.3.7 (171) [172] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth: 0.13m) weighed 117g. No age or sex has been allocated to this individual. A possible un-fused epiphysis may suggest a younger age, but as it is an unidentified fragment we cannot allocated it a definite age group. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present and the possibility that we are dealing with juvenile remains. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 24.13mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 36.96mm. 75.2% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 3). The bone preservation was good. A small fe pin (?) was also recovered from the uppermost spit of this deposit. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, only a small number of limbs could be identified as upper or lower in this case. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.8 (173) [174] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.13m) weighed 107g. No age or sex has been allocated to this individual. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment measured 20.92mm and the longest long bone fragment measured 52.25mm. 56.1% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was good. Most skeletal elements were present, although there was an absence of vertebrae. This can be explained by the higher degree of fragmentation which may result in the smaller vertebral fragments remaining unidentified. In a small number of cases, limbs could be defined as upper or lower. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.9 (175)[176] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.23m) weighed 160g in total; 149g in the main fill and 11g in the vessel fill. This cremation deposit had a small Deverel-Rimbury vessel placed in [176], which contained a small amount of bone (11g, Plate 7 and 8). Due to the position and location of the vessel within the deposit, it is possible that the remains found in the vessel were intentionally placed there. While it has been noted that the thinner skull fragments (which would suggest a younger individual) the vessel also contains adult sized bones. In addition to this, deciduous teeth were also located in Spit 2 and Spit 4 of the main bone deposit. Therefore it has been identified as a double burial. The deposit from the vessel has been kept separate and has been listed as 175A to differentiate it from the main fill (175).

8.3.10 This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present, in addition to the fact that some of the remains may belong to juvenile individuals. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 35.48mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 50.96mm. 73.8% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was good. Most skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, only a small number of limbs could be identified as upper or lower in this case. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.11 (180)[181] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.46m) weighed 438g. It has been identified as adult in terms of dentition, fused epiphyses and general size. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 42.42mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 61.05mm. 73.5% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, only a small number of limbs could be identified as upper or lower in this case. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.12 (182) [183] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth: 0.22m) weighed 58g. It has been identified as a probable double burial (adult and child) due to the varying thickness of the skull fragments. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present, in addition to the fact that some of the remains may belong to juvenile individuals. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 19.65mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 26.68mm. 81% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was fair. Only skull fragments and a possible ulna and carpel were identified within this deposit along with unidentified limbs. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.13 (207)[208] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth: 0.13m) weighed 215g. It has been identified as adult in terms of dentition, fused epiphyses and general size. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired, mainly buff with moderate white fragments. The largest skull fragment recovered was 27.09mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 45.69mm. 66.5% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 3). The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, only a small number of limbs could be identified as upper or lower in this case. Dental caries was identified on a tooth.

8.3.14 (209)[210] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.58m) weighed 841g. It has been identified as adult in terms of fused epiphyses and general size. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired, mainly buff with moderate white fragments. The largest skull fragment recovered was 41.83mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 65.24mm. 71.6% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, only a small number of limbs could be identified as upper or lower in this case. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.15 (211)[212] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth: 0.44m) weighed 925g. It has been identified as adult in terms of dentition, fused epiphyses and general size. The sciatic notch is

quite narrow which suggests possible male (Score 3/4) (Buikstra & Ubelaker, 1994, 18). The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 45.68mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 60.72mm. 77.7% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, only a small number of limbs could be identified as upper or lower in this case. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.16 (213)[214] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.15m) weighed 14g. Despite the small quantity of bone, surviving dentition has allowed this cremation deposit has been identified as a possible double burial. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present, in addition to the fact that some of the remains may belong to juvenile individuals. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 16.33mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 33.33mm. 92.9% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was poor. Only dentition was readily identified during the analysis of this deposit. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.17 (215)[216] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.22m) weighed 10g. No age or sex has been allocated to this individual due to the small quantity of bone recovered from the deposit. The bone appeared to be well fired, mainly buff with occasional white/grey fragments. The largest skull fragment recovered was 21.28mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 19.93mm. 80% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was fair. Most skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit and the small quantity of bone, limbs could not be determined as upper or lower. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.18 (219)[220] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.2m) weighed 505g. It has been identified as adult in terms of dentition. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone was not sufficiently fired, which has resulted in fragile but complete vertebrae being recovered from the deposit. The largest skull fragment recovered was 35.65mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 45.82mm. 85.3% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was good. All skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, only a small number of limbs could be identified as upper or lower in this case. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.19 (221)[222] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth: 0.31m) weighed. It has been identified as adult in terms of dentition. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 31.59mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 34.33mm. 81.6% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone

preservation was fair. Most skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit, limbs could not be determined as upper or lower. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.20 (223)[224] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.38m) weighed 236g. It has been identified as adult in terms of dentition. This cremation has not been allocated a sex due to the lack of diagnostic features present. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 35.52mm and the largest long bone fragment measured 51.78mm. 74.2% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was good. Most skeletal elements were represented in this cremation but due to the fragmentary nature of the deposit and the small quantity of bone, limbs could not be determined as upper or lower. There were no pathological changes noted on the bone.

8.3.21 (270)[271] - The bone from this cremation deposit (depth:0.15m) weighed 3g. No age or sex has been allocated to this individual due to the small quantity of bone recovered from the deposit. The bone appeared to be well fired. The largest skull fragment recovered was 11.61mm and the largest long bone measured 16.34mm. 66.7% of the bone fragments from this cremation were >10mm (Table 8). The bone preservation was poor. Due to the fragmentary nature of the deposits, no skeletal elements could be identified and as a result, no pathological changes were noted on the bone.

8.3.22 (277)[278] - A small amount of bone weighing <1g was recovered from the fill of the sunken-featured building [278]. Due to the small quantity of bone, no age or sex has been allocated. What does survive appears to be well fired, buff with slight grey colouring. Only one fragment could be identified as a possible carpel. The bone preservation was fair, with no pathological changes noted on the bone.

Results

8.3.23 A minimum of 18 individuals were identified. Of these, four were identified as juveniles, seven adults, two probable adults and five of unknown age. The cremations ranged in depth from 0.13m to 0.58m and the amount of bone varied significantly (3 – 925g).

8.3.24 There was one probable male identified. The remainder of the individuals from this site did not contain sufficient diagnostic data for the sexing process. As we are dealing with a small number of cremations, caution must be exercised when using metrical data to sex individuals, as to suggest male for a robust individual may not correspond to a generally more robust population as a whole.

8.3.25 Two cremation deposits [176] and [182] contained possible burnt animal remains. In [176], thinner fragments of the skull vault were initially identified as juvenile remains and were located in the associated vessel (SF1). In [182], this bone was located in the first spit of the

un-urned cremation deposit. This may suggest that the bone was not intentionally mixed with the human bone deposit, but may have been placed on top. This idea can present to us the theory that the remains burnt on the pyre were carefully collected, with the burnt animal bone removed from the pyre and remaining separate from the human remains, if both had been simultaneously burnt on the pyre. However, as we are dealing with un-urned cremation deposits, the level of truncation is unknown, and therefore what we refer to as our first spit may indeed be the middle of the bone deposit. In both these cases, the identification of these thinner skull fragments has been preliminarily identified as juvenile remains but is yet to be confirmed as such.

8.3.26 Dental caries was noted as present on the adult remains found in (207)[208]. It was only noted on one tooth, with a high score (total obliteration). None of the other five teeth from this deposit showed any signs of dental disease. As tooth enamel does not survive well in the cremation process, it may be possible that neighbouring teeth in the dental arcade were beginning to be infected by this particular tooth, but the evidence had not shown itself on the tooth root by the time of death.

8.3.27 In general bone was well fired and thus displayed a buff yellow to white colour. Very rare fragments showed any sign of differential firing (e.g. grey/blue/black variations) and where it did occur, no skeletal element could be identified. Due to such a small amount of differential burning, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest poor firing of specific cremations. However, these slight variations are within the range of 'normal' where minor issues with time, temperature and oxygen supply of the pyre were affected.

8.3.28 The fifteen cremation deposits analysed vary between 3 – 925g. As we are dealing with un-urned cremation deposits, it is harder to recognise the level of truncation which each feature has sustained. McKinley's work (McKinley, 1993) with modern crematoria can help shed light on whether or not we are dealing with a complete deposit, a truncated deposit or a token deposit as mentioned earlier.

8.3.29 All of the cremation deposits discussed here are lower than the predicted weight brackets, thus all have the potential to be token deposits. However, the relative depths of the cremations will also affect this result and therefore the unknown level of truncation which may have occurred must be taken into consideration. Cremation deposits which were less than 0.2m contained between 3 – 215g of cremated human bone, deposits less than 0.3m contained between 10 – 505g of cremated human bone, deposits less than 0.4m contained between 152 – 236g of cremated human bone, deposits less than 0.5m contained between 438 – 925g of cremated human bone and the deposit with a depth of 0.58m contained 841g of cremated human bone.

8.3.30 Overall, the depth of the feature does not have an overall correlation with the amount of bone found within the deposit. This tells us that, in some circumstances, we are dealing with what

originally may have been a complete deposit of one or more individual, for example, (209)[210], while in other cases, such as (215)[216], the low quantity of bone in relation to the depth of the feature suggest we are dealing with a token deposit or pyre related feature.

Fill	Cut	Weight	Depth bracket	Depth
270	271	3	<0.2	0.15
213	214	14	<0.2	0.15
173	174	107	<0.2	0.13
171	172	117	<0.2	0.13
207	208	215	<0.2	0.13
215	216	10	<0.3	0.22
182	183	58	<0.3	0.22
175	176	160	<0.3	0.23
219	220	505	<0.3	0.2
221	222	152	<0.4	0.31
223	224	236	<0.4	0.38
180	181	438	<0.5	0.48
221	212	925	<0.5	0.44
209	210	841	<0.6	0.58

Table 7: Cremations sorted by depth ranges.

8.3.31 Three cremation deposits appear to have the remains of multiple individuals. The first potential double burial [176] was highlighted due to the presence of a number of skull fragments which were thinner and were not as substantial as the other skull fragments and indeed the remainder of the bone deposit. The second potential double burial [183] has also been identified as such as a result of varying thickness in the skull fragments under examination. Neither of these cremation deposits appear to have any other duplication elements. In both these cases, the identification of these thinner fragments is yet to be confirmed as juvenile remains (as they may be animal bone). The third potential double burial [214] was identified on a number of deciduous teeth, which erupt at different times. There was a deciduous canine present within the deposit, which erupts between ten and fifteen years of age and a molar which erupts between five and fifteen years of age. This age overlap may actually mean we are dealing with one individual and can actually age the individual more specifically using both teeth.

8.3.32 Analysis of fragmentation (Table 8), in addition to the colour of the bone, is essential and can be very beneficial in understanding the cremation process including body position on the pyre. The cremations from this site display a low level of fragmentation; an average of 75.4% of fragments is greater than 10mm. In fact all the cremation deposits have more than 50% of the bone fragments greater than 10mm. These figures show us that, despite the bone been open to the elements (un-urned) and having to undergo on-site excavation, the level of bone preservation is quite high within this group.

Fill	Cut	>10mm (g)	>10mm (%)	>5mm (g)	>5mm (%)	Total >5mm (g)
171	172	88	75.2	29	24.8	117
173	174	60	56.1	47	43.9	107
175	176	110	73.8	39	26.2	149
175A	176	8	72.7	3	27.3	11
180	181	322	73.5	116	26.5	438
182	183	47	81	11	19	58
207	208	143	66.5	72	33.5	215
209	210	602	71.6	239	28.4	841
211	212	719	77.7	206	22.3	925
213	214	13	92.9	1	7.1	14
215	216	8	80	2	20	10
219	220	431	85.3	74	14.7	505
221	222	124	81.6	28	18.4	152
223	224	175	74.2	61	25.8	236
270	271	2	66.7	1	33.3	3
277	278					1

Table 8: Summary of cremated bone fragment size. 175A denotes the fill found inside SF1 but presumed to be part of the main fill (175)[176].

8.3.33 However despite the figures suggesting a low level of fragmentation, if we refer to the largest skull and long bone measurements taken, it is clear that while a large percentage of the fragments from each cremation are greater than 10mm, there is a scarcity of significantly large fragments. The largest skull fragment retrieved measured 45.68mm with the largest skull fragment in the remaining cremation deposits varying between 11.61mm and 42.42mm. There is a similar, if not slightly higher, range with the largest fragment of long bone recovered ranging from 16.34mm to 65.24mm. These figures explain why such a low number of individuals could to be allocated an age or sex. Low levels of fragmentation, as suggested by the percentages discussed above, imply minimal disturbance in the initial collection of the remains from the pyre and their subsequent deposition.

Conclusions

8.3.34 The cremated bone recovered from nine contexts can be described as good, with four bone deposits showing fair preservation and only one with poor preservation. Despite the lack of significant wear on the bone, and the high percentage of fragments greater than 10mm, the identification of skeletal elements which would have aided the aging and sexing process was prevented due to the absence of significantly large fragments of bone. The lack of wear on the bones indicates they had not been open to the elements for a long period of time or deposited in detrimental soil conditions. The majority of the cremations displayed a white/buff colour suggestive of an efficient cremation process. Certainly, all fourteen cremation deposits have suffered some degree of truncation, although the level of this damage is unknown. Due to this unknown level, a definite amount of bone loss cannot be ascertained. When looking at fragment size, these cremations were found to have a high percentage of fragments greater than 10mm but a significant absence of larger identifiable fragments. As a result of this, only

broad age categories were allocated and unfortunately only one individual was allocated a sex.

8.3.35 One of the double burials which proved interesting was the cremation deposit which included the Deverel-Rimbury vessel (175)[176]. It displays the potential for the act of separating the remains of two individuals. The identification of thinner skull fragments in the vessel suggests this intention of separation. Perhaps, it was intended to keep the juvenile remains separate in the vessel but through a disorganised collection of remains from the pyre, certain elements got confused. A simpler theory would be to suggest that the remains found in the vessel are merely overspill from the main deposit. This interpretation can be illustrated by the photograph included in the results section (Plate 7).

8.3.36 The small number of cremations which were recovered from this site may suggest that we are dealing with a small cemetery which may have been used by a local kin group. It has been discussed elsewhere that double burials signify family links. This idea of the double burials being the remains of close relations backs up the idea of the small family plot which may have been returned to over a long period of time. Multiple burials are common in relation to Bronze Age mortuary sites. Multiple burials do raise the question of possible curation of the remains and therefore the potential secondary handling of the remains before the final deposition. Closer analysis of the wear on the bones of the different individuals within each feature may ascertain whether both sets of bones were deposited at the same time or whether the remains were stored elsewhere before the final deposition.

8.3.37 One feature [210] had *in-situ* burning around the edge of the feature. This would suggest that the remains were deposited into these features while they were still hot, or perhaps cremated in the feature itself. To have hot contents being deposited in this way, the pyre must have been in a location close enough to allow for this *in-situ* burning to occur.

8.3.38 This feature was the deepest cremation deposit excavated on site at a depth of 0.58m. In addition to this, this deposit (209) displays the second highest level of bone fragments greater than 10mm (602g). This low level of fragmentation supports the in-situ burning theory as the remains have not undergone any disturbance until the discovery by archaeologists. As the remainder of the cremation deposits do not display any signs of *in-situ* burning and as no evidence of a pyre was discovered on the site, perhaps a separation of rites is apparent.

Recommendations

8.3.39 As discussed in the main text, it is the concentration of bone within each deposit, and the depth of the deposit, which must be looked at to ascertain the purpose of the deposit, and this aspect should be looked into further. The depths, the associated variations in weights and the context information should be examined more closely at the next stage to ascertain where the smaller weights of bone were located within the feature. Using this information, the idea of token burials can be put forward and dealt with, with a degree of certainty.

8.3.40 All the cremations have been bagged by spit, with the spits for each cremation deposit bagged together. Each cremation will be boxed up to prevent further fragmentation, and will be stored by cut number. It is recommended at this point that a second opinion be sought from Natasha Dodwell regarding a number of the smaller fragments as they may further determine the extent of the double burials and the inclusion of animal bone within the cremations. Due to the potential of this assemblage and the questions raised by these deposits it is recommended that the skeletal collection be retained for further study.

8.4 Saxon Pottery – Berni Sudds

8.4.1 Five sherds of early to mid Saxon date were presented for analysis. These are quantified, described and provisionally dated below in Table 1. The Suffolk Ceramic type series codes have been used to identify and classify the fabrics.

Context	Suffolk CTS Code	Description	Date
138	ESO2	Early Saxon Grass and sand tempered ware body sherd	450 – 750
163	GIPS	Gritty Ipswich Ware	720 – 850
251	ESO1	Early Saxon Grass tempered ware wide-mouthed globular jar	450 – 750
274	ESHW	Early Saxon Handmade ware; Quartz-tempered	450 - 850
277	ESO2	Early Saxon Grass and sand tempered ware body sherd	450 - 750

Table 9: Description of the Saxon pottery.

8.4.2 The grass and quartz tempered sherds potentially date from the 5th century, but as observed elsewhere in southern and eastern Britain grass or chaff-tempering becomes more prevalent during the 6th century, reaching a zenith during the 7th century (Sudds 2005, 216). Taken together with the presence of Ipswich ware, a collective date towards the end of the early Saxon period into the early middle Saxon period is most likely for contemporary activity in the vicinity (c.7th – 8th century). Three of the sherds are intrusive finds, two within the fill of ditch [140] dated to the Bronze Age, but these were found close proximity to the later truncation of the ditch by Saxon pit [252]. The two other sherds were recovered from pit [252] and [278].

8.4.3 The fabric types identified can all be well paralleled in the region and the wide-mouthed globular jar is also typical of the period. The assemblage is small but in relatively good condition.

8.5 Roman Pottery – Katie Anderson

8.5.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 23 sherds, weighing 373g was recovered from the evaluation and excavations at Needham Market. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

Context	No.	Wt(g)	Earliest Date	Latest Date
255	1	2	40	400
274	1	3	150	400
56	15	100	150	400
227	6	268	100	400

Table 10: All Roman pottery by context

8.5.2 15 sherds (100g) from a single Wattisfield reduced ware beaker were recovered from the fill of a ditch terminus or pit [55] (56) partially-revealed in Evaluation Trench 4. This vessel dates from the mid-late Roman period. A further body sherd from a Wattisfield reduced ware vessel was recovered from the surface of the excavation area. Six sherds from a large sandyware jar were recovered from Sample <85>, taken from the fill (277) of an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB 2); the Roman pottery is residual. The final sherd comprises a coarse sandy greyware body sherd from a fill (255) of Slot [256] through Bronze Age **Ditch 2**. This sherd is intrusive, occurring as a result of reworking of the site's deposits throughout the subsequent periods.

8.5.3 Overall the pottery evidence supports the view that Roman activity at the site was minimal, although the small assemblage recovered does suggest a mid-later Roman date for this activity.

8.6 Animal Bone – Kevin Rielly

Introduction

8.6.1 The site comprises a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age burial mound followed by some slight indications of Roman activity and thence by a series of Middle Bronze Age structures including a sunken featured building within the burial mound and ditches associated with land division. The next phase of activity dates to the later post-medieval era incorporating some cut features, surfaces and brick walls, all indicative of the expansion of the town into this area in the 18th and 19th centuries.

8.6.2 Minor quantities of animal bones were hand recovered from features assigned to each of the major occupation phases, although in particular from those dating to the Saxon and Post-medieval periods.

Methodology

8.6.3 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a total of 79 bones, all of which could be placed within the aforementioned occupation periods (

Period:	Bronze Age	Saxon	Post Medieval
Species			
Cattle	5	9	5
Cattle-size	3	7	
Sheep/Goat	2	1	1
Pig		8	
Sheep-size		2	
Dog	1		33
Cat	1		
Small mammal	1		
Grand Total	**13**	**27**	**39**

8.6.4 Table 11). The condition of these bones varied according to the time of burial. While there was no notable difference in the degree of fragmentation, which tended towards moderate to low, the surface condition of the bones showed a higher proportion of abrasion and root etching amongst the older specimens. This is essentially shown by the Bronze age/Saxon bones compared to the post-medieval collections, the latter displaying a singular lack of either root etched or abraded fragments (Table 12). Finally it should be mentioned that various soil samples were taken, here including the cremation fills, two of which produced possible burnt animal bone deposits which are yet to be examined.

Period:	Bronze Age	Saxon	Post Medieval
Species			
Cattle	5	9	5
Cattle-size	3	7	
Sheep/Goat	2	1	1

Pig		8	
Sheep-size		2	
Dog	1		33
Cat	1		
Small mammal	1		
Grand Total	**13**	**27**	**39**

Table 11: Species distribution in each period based on Total fragment counts of hand collected bones.

Period:	Bronze Age	Saxon	Post Medieval
Condition			
Well preserved	8	22	39
Poorly preserved		1	
Root etched:			
Slight	1		
Moderate	3	2	
Severe	1	2	

Table 12: Bone preservation

Bronze Age

8.6.5 The earliest collection was taken from two deposits, a possible colluvial layer [99] recovered from Test Pit 3, this representing a relatively widespread deposit discovered in the vicinity of Evaluation trench 14; and from fill [257] within the burial pit [262] located in the middle of the Bronze Age barrow. The barrow collection consisted of cattle and cattle-size bones, the former including cranial (mandible) and post-cranial (radius, ulna and pelvis) body parts, while the colluvium provided a single cattle fragment, a horncore, alongside two sheep/goat bones (a femur and a metatarsus), plus a dog and a cat tibia. The horncore is rather small, clearly coinciding with similar prehistoric 'types', although this form is certainly not confined to this early era with examples notably found in Roman London (Rielly forthcoming). It essentially was rather round to oval at the base with the shaft twisting up and forward, this then also describing the position of the point. The cat tibia displayed a small transverse knife cut close to the distal end on the anterior surface. This cut had clearly been made with a metal knife and while this does not negate an early date it is perhaps more likely that this bone and perhaps the others in this collection should post date the Bronze Age. Notably, the less well preserved bones (Table 12) dating to this phase were all taken from the burial pit.

Saxon

8.6.6 The few bones from this phase were taken from the sunken floored building [246], situated at the centre of the barrow and also from the fill [251] of pit [252], this truncating the southern part of the Bronze Age ring-ditch. The SFB fills [243] and [245] were interpreted as post-abandonment silting. Each deposit provided some cattle and pig bones, represented by a mix of skeletal parts, while a single sheep/goat metatarsus was taken from the ring-ditch pit. The cattle bones are clearly from rather small individuals, which may be suggestive of young animals. However, the metacarpus from fill [243] within the SFB while certainly sub-adult, as shown by the unfused distal end, can nevertheless be viewed as representing an animal close to its full height. It measured 139.5mm from the proximal end to the distal part of the diaphysis. Comparing this to complete cattle metacarpals (PCA reference collection), it follows that it probably measured 158mm in length which would then give a shoulder height of about 971mm (following von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974). In contrast a metatarsus from [245], also taken from the SFB and also with an unfused distal end provided an extrapolated length of 209.7mm (using the same method) and a height of 1142mm. There is no evidence for such small cattle from either Early or Middle Saxon sites in this area (see Crabtree 990, 36-7 and Crabtree 2012, 47) although they have been found, albeit rarely, in Middle Saxon London (see Rielly 2003, 323). However, the larger size taken from the metatarsal is well within the range of sizes provided by these Saxon Suffolk and London sites.

Post-medieval

8.6.7 The bones dated to this phase were all taken from fill [111] of ditch [110], this forming the northernmost of two slots dug into ditch 6 located in the south-eastern part of the site and just to the east of the Bronze Age barrow. This collection consisted of a few cattle bones, again a mixture of skeletal parts, alongside a concentration of dog bones, comprising the partial remains of two individuals, one aged up to about 1.5yrs and the other representing an old adult with well-worn mandibular teeth (age after Amorosi 1989, 106-11).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

8.6.8 This is a rather small collection with a notable proportion of moderate to poorly preserved bones in within the Bronze Age and Saxon assemblages but which nonetheless can offer some insights into the use of animals coinciding with the three major occupation periods. The earliest collection is notable for the slight but possibly significant concentration of cattle bones located within the central burial pit. It should be mentioned that the state of the bones may suggest an undue survival bias towards the more robust elements of a typical archaeological bone assemblage. However, there is certainly a precedent for the use of cattle within the 'ritual' procedures associated with Bronze Age barrows. This is clearly shown by the admittedly far more numerous cattle assemblages taken from the Bronze Age mounds excavated at Irthlingborough in Northamptonshire and Gayhurst in Buckinghamshire. These provided copious quantities of cattle bones, representing some 185 and 300 animals respectively. The bones in both collections were biased towards various body parts, the former contained within a proposed cairn directly over the burial chamber and the latter recovered from the fill of the surrounding ring ditch (Towers et al 2010, 508-9).

8.6.9 The Saxon collection offers a representative sample of the types of food animals exploited by the local Middle Saxon community. While far from a detailed view, these bones can provide some clues concerning the age, and therefore exploitation, and size, and therefore 'type' of animals used. The post-medieval evidence offers very little information concerning the usage of food animals. However information can be gleaned from the dog bones, in particular concerning the size of the two individuals and by extension, the possible 'type' or 'types' of dog represented.

8.6.10 There are notable topics which should be taken into account with reference to further work on these phased assemblages. The earlier collection should include a deliberation on the exploitation of cattle in Bronze Age ritual practises while the Saxon bones may provide, alongside local or at least East Anglian comparisons (as Crabtree 2012), some information on domesticate food usage. The post-medieval collection, as stated above, should probable prioritise comparative information concerning the use of dogs in this locality.

8.6.11 Finally, a small collection of bones (from colluvial deposit [99]), described above as Bronze Age, may well date to some later period. Where the dating evidence is poor it is often understood that the accompanying bone assemblage should necessarily be discarded or at least not included in any further analysis. However, this deposit provided two rather interesting fragments – a complete cattle horncore and a butchered cat tibia. The first can provide useful information concerning the 'type' of cattle exploited and the second is suggestive of either a meat or craft use (this cut may have aided the skinning process), both of some interest, whatever the date of deposition. It is recommended that efforts should be made to provide a more determined date for this deposit.

8.7 Bone/Horn Comb fragment - Märit Gaimster

8.7.1 Context [252], sf <3>: incomplete tooth-plate segment of a double-sided composite comb: L 14mm; W 17mm+. The fragment is not diagnostic enough to identify any closer than bone/horn. Single-and double-sided composite combs alike were constructed by means of a series of tooth-plate segments, fixed to the side or connecting plates with rivets. During the post-Roman period, the riveting was normally done across pairs of tooth plates, producing half-rivet holes at the edge of each segment. On the fragment from Needham Market there are indeed traces of a half-rivet hole on one edge. Traces of the teeth remain on both sides of the plate, and one remaining broken tooth, with clear signs of wear and use, suggests a tooth length of *c.* 10mm. This indicates a full width of the comb of around 35mm. A measure of the tooth spacing shows that the comb had one side with coarser (3–4/cm) and the other with finer (6–7/cm) teeth. Such differentiated combs are usually more characteristic for Roman combs, and from combs in the Late Saxon period onwards (MacGregor 1985, 92; cf. Foreman 2009); however, there are examples of differentiated combs also from the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (Cowie and Blackmore forthcoming).

8.8 Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains – Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

8.8.1 Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and eighty were submitted for assessment.

8.8.2 All but three samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The three samples from sunken-featured building 2 were bulk floated by PCA, with the flots again being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. All flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed within Tables Appendix 5). Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

8.8.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

8.8.4 Assemblages containing macrofossils suitable for dating are listed within Appendix 5, wherein the statement of potential is based solely upon the density of material present.

Results

8.8.5 Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were scarce, occurring (often as single specimens) within only thirty of the assemblages studied. Preservation was generally quite poor, with many of the remains being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Many of the macrofossils were also very fragmented.

8.8.6 Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, although most cereals were too poorly preserved for close identification. Cereal chaff was entirely absent. Weed seeds were particularly scarce, comprising occasional specimens of small legumes (Fabaceae), grasses (Poaceae) and bedstraw type (*Galium* sp.). Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell occurred marginally more frequently, being recorded within thirty seven of the assemblages studied. However, in most instances, the density of material per assemblage was very low and the fragment size was small. Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some larger pieces >10mm in size, were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils occurred infrequently, but did include pieces of charred root or stem and indeterminate seeds and tubers. Possible fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem were noted within samples 40 (Cremation deposit [212]) and 53 (Cremation deposit [222]).

8.8.7 Although most of the fragments of the black porous and tarry material were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, other pieces were hard and brittle, and were probable bi-products of the combustion of coal, small fragments of which were also present throughout. Coal (coal 'dust') is a common intrusive element within

assemblages of all dates, with most fragments probably being derived from either the spreading of midden waste/night soil during the post-medieval period or the use of steam implements on the land in early modern times. Bone fragments, many of which were burnt/calcined, were present within most of the cremation assemblages, but were also recorded within the Bronze Age ditch fills, the test-pit assemblages and the samples from sunken-featured building 1. Other remains occurred less frequently, but did include small pieces of burnt or fired clay, splinters of burnt stone and vitreous globules, with the latter possibly being derived from the high temperature combustion of silica rich ash.

Discussion

The Bronze Age cremation deposits (Tables 13-16)

8.8.8 A total of fifty one assemblages were studied from spit samples within nineteen cremation deposits. With the exception of sample 58 (from Cremation deposit [181]), all are very small (i.e. 0.1 litres in volume or less) and are primarily composed of highly comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments. Although cereal grains, seeds and nutshell fragments are occasionally recorded, there is nothing to suggest that any of these are related to offerings to the deceased, and it is considered far more likely that all are derived from materials which were either burnt accidentally beneath the pyres or were gathered for use as kindling or fuel. Why the assemblage from sample 58 is so much more substantial (at approximately 0.7 litres in volume) is not currently known, but it is, perhaps, most likely that it contains a far higher density of pyre debris than any of the other samples.

The Bronze Age ditch fills (Table 17)

8.8.9 Seventeen samples were taken from fills within Enclosure ditch 1 and the first and second cuts of the Barrow ditch (Ditches 2 and 3 respectively). The recovered assemblages are small, and are essentially identical to those from the cremation deposits. It is, therefore, tentatively suggested that many of the ditch assemblages contain scattered pyre debris, much of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. The fact that every single assemblage from the second barrow ditch (Ditch 3) contains small fragments of charred hazel nutshell is, perhaps, of note, as it may indicate both that hazel woodland was locally common, and that those using the site were still regularly availing themselves of wild food resources.

The Saxon features (Table 18)

8.8.10 The seven assemblages from Sunken-featured buildings 1 and 2 are very sparse, and are typical of ‘structural’ deposits of Saxon date. The latter are almost invariably largely composed of small quantities of hearth waste, much of which probably fell through the raised floors of the buildings into the underlying pits. Within the current samples, the main difference between the assemblages from buildings 1 and 2 is that the latter do not contain bone fragments, but on the basis of so few samples, it is not possible to state whether this finding is of any particular significance.

8.8.11 The single pit assemblage of Saxon date (sample 35 from pit [252]) is very sparse, and it would appear most likely that the few remains which are recorded are probably derived from scattered or wind-dispersed refuse, which was accidentally included within the pit fill.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

8.8.12 In summary, with very few exceptions, the recovered assemblages are small, sparse and very limited in composition. As a result, interpretation of the contexts from which the samples were taken is difficult. However, it would appear that those using the site for funerary rites during the Bronze Age were utilising a range of materials from the local landscape including wood, small round-wood, dried grasses and possibly heather. There is limited evidence for the local production of cereals, and it would appear that gathered foodstuffs still formed a significant part of the diet.

8.8.13 As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Mesolithic to Early Neolithic

9.1.1 The site produced a relatively large worked flint assemblage, primarily (*c*. 80%) of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date, although all present as residual material in later features. There are high quantities of primary working and core reduction waste, indicating that the evidently good-quality raw materials found in the local glacial deposits were being used for worked flint production on a significant scale. The useable products of this production were mainly taken for use elsewhere. A large proportion of the assemblage is Mesolithic; intensively-worked raw material sources of this date are relatively unknown in East Anglia and this raises questions about whether this location could have been a favoured or 'persistent' place in the Mesolithic landscape (Barton *et al.* 1995; Pollard 2000). Due to the assemblage's size, date, and the character of the flint-working activity that it represents, the flint from the site is of local - regional significance.

9.1.2 By the Late Neolithic, activity was smaller-scale and geared towards the manufacture and use of a range of flint tools, reflecting settlement-related activity rather than primary processing of raw materials.

9.2 Bronze Age

9.2.1 It is clear that this site reflects the broader pattern of later prehistoric funerary activity and land divisions in the local area, as reflected in evidence from aerial photography.

9.2.2 Six ring-ditches have been identified locally within the Gipping valley (Clemence 2011, 26-27, marked 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 on fig. 4, page 87, and listed as 1, 2, 5, 6, 6a and 7 in table 5, pages 89-90). Two of these have been excavated (Clemence 2011: 1 and 2 on fig. 4, page 87), one of which was located immediately to the northwest of the Unilever site in The Pightle. Definite evidence of associated funerary activity appears to have been limited in both cases. A further two ring-ditches (Clemence 2011, fig. 4: 6 and 6a) have probably been destroyed without investigation by the construction of the Lion Barn Industrial Estate (Meredith 2012, 4). This location of funerary monuments on low-lying ground has been observed elsewhere and now appears to have been the preferred situation for these monuments (Bradley 2007, 154). The use of river valleys as communication routes (Bradley 2007, 16-17), and the need to display a community's claim to land or outright ownership through ancestry to passing travellers, was probably relevant to this, although the religious importance attached to bodies of water may also have been important.

9.2.3 In the wider area, the Unilever site shares parallels with West Stow. Here, a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ring-ditch (designated D.115) was discovered with associated cremations and a single inhumation within its interior (West 1990, 8-9). The West Stow example (idem, 107, fig. 68) differs in some respects from that at Needham Market: it enclosed a rather

smaller internal area, had a different ditch profile, and the ditch was wider but shallower. More cremations were present at West Stow (forty-nine as opposed to seventeen), and these were distributed in a slightly less orderly fashion than at Needham Market (where all the cremations were placed within the central area), with twenty-three situated wholly or partly over the enclosing ditch.

9.2.4 At least four distinct and successive episodes of activity during the Bronze Age were demonstrated stratigraphically across the site. Although no direct stratigraphic relationship between them existed, it is likely that **Ditch 1**, which contained Early Bronze Age pottery, either predated or was broadly contemporary with the ring-ditches. It represents an Early Bronze Age land division.

9.2.5 A monument with a probably circular ditch (**Ditch 2**) was then constructed. It is possible that the truncated central burial was related to this stage of construction, although this is conjectural.

9.2.6 This ditch was then replaced by a more substantial circular ditch which was broadly twice as wide and deep. The reasons for this are unclear. It might simply be that the original ditch had become silted-up and the monument/ any associated burials were still considered important enough to require re-demarcation. Alternatively, it might be the case that re-cutting the ditch enabled the monument and its associations to be appropriated by a new group of people. The diameter of this extant later ring ditch (**Ditch 3**) falls within the lower range of barrows surviving as earthworks or identifiable from cropmarks within Suffolk (Lawson et al. 1981, 24 fig. 3).

9.2.7 Deverel Rimbury ware from (175), the upper fill of Cremation [176], dates at least this cremation, and possibly the encompassing ditches, to the Middle Bronze Age (1600-1300 BC). However, as it is possible that Feature [262], in the centre of the ring-ditches, represents a primary interment (again a strong parallel with West Stow), some period of time might have elapsed between the construction of the ring-ditch(es?) and the establishment of a cremation cemetery. As West and Gardiner comment, “It is envisaged that these cemeteries were open for some length of time, and that deposition of cremations were not made simultaneously. A covering mound was added, in some cases, at a later stage[.]” (West 1990, 108).

9.2.8 This might account for the early (Mesolithic – Early Neolithic) character of much of the worked flint found in the vicinity of and within the ring-ditches, and raises interesting questions about the longevity of land-use at particular points in the landscape, continuity in general use (e.g. ‘funerary’), changes in specific usage (for instance from inhumation to cremation, and the reconstruction of the ring-ditch), and the significance attached to particular places by local populations.

9.2.9 A general pattern, perhaps somewhat ill-defined, of the continued importance of certain sites and subsistence patterns has been observed, expressed through the revisiting and reuse of certain locations from the Mesolithic period onwards. This is probably due to the continued indigenous character of populations in East Anglia throughout prehistory, despite dynamism in the underlying social, economic and environmental background (Healy 1984, 83-84).

9.2.10 The character of the cremation deposits remains unclear as well (hence the vagueness in the author's terminology.) A number of possibilities are suggested: Are they distinct and largely unurned cremations forming a small cemetery (perhaps of a local kin-group) or the residues of cremation of human remains which have previously been subject to excarnation processes? It has been recently remarked that "many cremation deposits have been shown not to contain all of the ashes and bone fragments that could have been recovered from the pyre." (Barber 2011, p.2). Or do the cut features represent the remains of a structure which was burnt to the ground before the construction of the later mound and ditch? Bradley has remarked upon the multiplicity of evidence for deliberate burning associated with monuments and structures during the prehistoric period (2007, p. 41: albeit here dealing explicitly with the Early and Middle Neolithic). It seems unlikely that these earlier remains represent a domestic structure (such as a roundhouse) due to the substantial size of the initial ditch, the relative lack of pottery and, for instance, burnt daub within the associated features. Their arrangement also appears to be too discrete and covers too small an area in plan to be related to a roundhouse which, if present, would have left a series of postholes around the inner edge of the ditches. However, with the caveat that later truncation (particularly in the Anglo-Saxon period) has occurred, it is clear that the cut features containing burnt deposits are arranged in a broadly circular pattern towards the centre of the barrow.

9.2.11 Are these the remains of a mortuary structure clustered around a burial pit? In discussing a similar (albeit smaller and earlier) monument at West Stow, West and Gardiner stated "Ring-ditches may be seen as mortuary enclosures and the lack of finds from within bears out the argument that they were not used for any domestic purpose." (West op. cit., loc. cit.).

9.2.12 The final prehistoric episode appears to be the establishment of land divisions and enclosures, of which two ditches were discovered. Again, this reflects patterning within the wider area identified from aerial photography where a ring ditch to the southwest of the site was associated with parallel linear ditches (Clemence 2011, Number 6a in Table 5, p. 89) Enclosure ditches and field systems have also been identified from aerial photographs to the northwest and southeast of the site (ibid., Numbers 8 and 20 on Map 4, p. 87).

9.2.13 One significant aspect of the site which requires further analysis is the presence of a sizeable assemblage of Early and Later Neolithic pottery and struck flint in the ring-ditches and associated ditches, and the bearing that this has on the potential early date of the circular monument.

9.3 The Anglo-Saxon period

9.3.1 The remains of both Anglo-Saxon Sunken-Featured Buildings (SFBs) gave no clues as to their function or precise date, but are highly typical of the period between approximately 450 and 750 AD. The two examples from this site have two paired postholes at each end to support a pitched roof: this is the commonest form of SFB and, indeed, was very frequently encountered at West Stow (Arnold 1997, p. 39 and p. 40, fig. 3.2). As no dating evidence came from within the SFBs themselves, the nearest available dating evidence comes from Small Find 3, a fragment of a bone comb recovered from fill (251) of pit [252]. Whilst this is very probably Middle or Late Anglo-Saxon, a possibility remains of a Roman date. This conflicts with the probable date of the SFBs, which are characteristic of the early Anglo-Saxon period.

9.3.2 The question of deliberate reuse of prehistoric monuments as foci for Anglo-Saxon activity (both settlement and burial) has recently been the subject of study (Crewe forthcoming, and Williams, 1997). More relevant to the association of SFBs with burial mounds is Frieston Road, Lincolnshire and SFBs in close proximity at Village Farm, Elstow, Bedfordshire (Crewe forthcoming, figs. 1 and 2). At the former, a SFB was situated over a ring-ditch whilst at the latter two SFBs are situated adjacent to a pair of ring-ditches. The pair of SFBs at Needham Market appear to respect the burial mound to a great degree: the largest is situated within centre of the ring ditch whilst its slightly smaller counterpart is sited just outside the later ring-ditch to its south. The situation here thus more closely resembles Village Farm, Elstow.

9.3.3 However, there is one important difference in that at Needham Market the SFB within the centre of the mound truncated a feature which has been interpreted as a likely primary interment pit. This situation might be purely fortuitous: once a decision had been made to construct the SFB atop the mound, a central location would be naturally most advantageous as the highest, most level patch of ground with the disturbance of a central burial being a largely unplanned consequence. Against this, there must be set the conscious decision to build on top of the mound thereby appropriating (and possibly de-sacralizing or re-sacralizing that space). Examples abound of prehistoric monuments being appropriated at later periods or even claimed for entirely new religious systems: the Waylands Smithy long barrow was renamed to reintegrate it within a pagan Anglo-Saxon landscape, whilst the henges of Knowlton and Avebury (both Wilts.) were both forcibly reclaimed within a Christian context by, respectively, church construction and the destruction of standing stone circles.

9.3.4 Crewe mentions the practical attraction for constructing a SFB (as opposed to a post-built structure such as a hall) atop barrows in that they didn't require a level surface for their floor but merely room to excavate a pit (Crewe 2008, p. 4). Chapter 28 of the mid-8th century Life of St Guthlac recounts how the saint lived and was buried in a hut excavated into a burial

mound. As Crewe comments, this “sounds remarkably like a SFB” (ibid., p. 5). This might not only have been following respectable monastic precedent, as St Antony (the father of monasticism) lived in tombs in Upper Egypt, but also be an attempt to reclaim for Christianity a marginal site with pagan associations.

10 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The excavations at Needham Market revealed evidence for activity from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period, albeit to varying degrees of intensity. Early Prehistoric activity was limited to a sizable assemblage of worked/burnt flint, as well as eight sherds of Earlier Neolithic pottery and 16 sherds of Later Neolithic pottery. This material was all residual occurring in later dating features. Bronze Age activity was characterised by the construction of a circular burial mound, comprising two successive circular ditches with 15 internal cremations. This monument was succeeded by ditches and features associated with Middle Bronze Age land divisions. Evidence of Roman activity was limited to a single ditch terminus/pit and a small assemblage of pottery. The Anglo-Saxon period saw the construction of two sunken-featured buildings, one of which was situated towards the centre of the Bronze Age burial mound. There was also an associated pit which produced an interesting assemblage of material including part of a worked bone comb. This pit was cut into the top of the ring ditch. The site appears to have been unoccupied during the medieval period. The latest archaeological features comprised later post-medieval yard surfaces and brick buildings, evidence of the expansion of the town during the 18th and 19th centuries.

10.2 Research Significance

10.2.1 Two periods of activity at Needham Market stand out as being of local, regional and national importance. Firstly, the Bronze Age ring ditch and internal burial mound can be paralled with two further Bronze Age ring ditches within the Gipping Valley, with a further four identified through arieal photography (Clemence 2011). One of those excavated was located immediately to the northwest of the Unilever site at The Pightle, although it lacks conclusive evidence of funerary activity. Further afield, the former Unilever site shares parallels with West Stow, to the south of Needham Market (West 1990).

10.2.2 Secondly, the nature of Anglo-Saxon activity at the site is of great interest, despite the limited number of features identified from this period. Certainly the activity identified at the Unilever site can be compared and contrasted to that identified at The Pightle, which additionally might help refine the date of the Saxon occupation at this site. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of Saxon activity is the positioning of one SFB (SFB1) in the centre of the Bronze Age ring ditch and on top of the possible central burial. Pit [252] also cuts into the top of the ring ditch. Although the location of Saxon occupation may have been coincidental, it is also possible that the positioning of the SFB within the centre of the ring ditch was deliberate, with other examples of the reuse of these monuments in the Saxon period seen on sites in both Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire as well as further afield (Crewe forthcoming, and Williams, 1997).

10.3 Proposed Publication Format and Contents

10.3.1 It is proposed to produce an article for inclusion in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History ('PSIAH'). The title of the article will be 'A Bronze Age Ring Ditch, Funerary Mound and Saxon Occupation at the Former Unilever Site, Needham Market.

10.3.2 Text will be emailed to Joanna Martin (joanna.martin5@btinternet.com) accompanied by hard (paper) copies of any illustrations.

10.3.3 The main focus of the article will be a detailed discussion of the Bronze Age and Saxon evidence, including an introduction to the excavations, covering the background of the site. In particular, the article will focus on the sequence of the Bronze Age archaeology, comprising the development of the Ring ditch and subsequent Bronze Age field-system, and the possible reuse of this monument in the Saxon period.

10.3.4 This will be followed by a discussion making reference to other relevant sites at both the local and regional level, and where deemed necessary; national level. This will include comparisons of both the archaeology and material record and will highlight the possible reuse of the Bronze Age ring ditch in the Saxon period.

10.3.5 Due to the limited material record from the site, specialist reports will be limited to detailed summaries for the relevant periods, including cremated human remains, flint, pottery and animal bone, including the bone comb.

10.3.6 Illustrations will comprise site location, detailed site plans and selected sections of the ring ditch. It is recommended that the complete Deverel-Rimbury urn will be illustrated along with the bone comb.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Nick Pankhurst supervised the evaluation. Subsequent fieldwork was supervised by Nick Pankhurst, the author and Sandy Pullen. Mark Hinman project-managed the site for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The Archaeological Consultant for CgMs Consulting was Duncan Hawkins. Thanks are due to Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team. Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Vicky Crewe for responding to a note placed on The Society for Medieval Archaeology's website by making the results of her MA dissertation and resulting article in Medieval Settlement Research available to the author.

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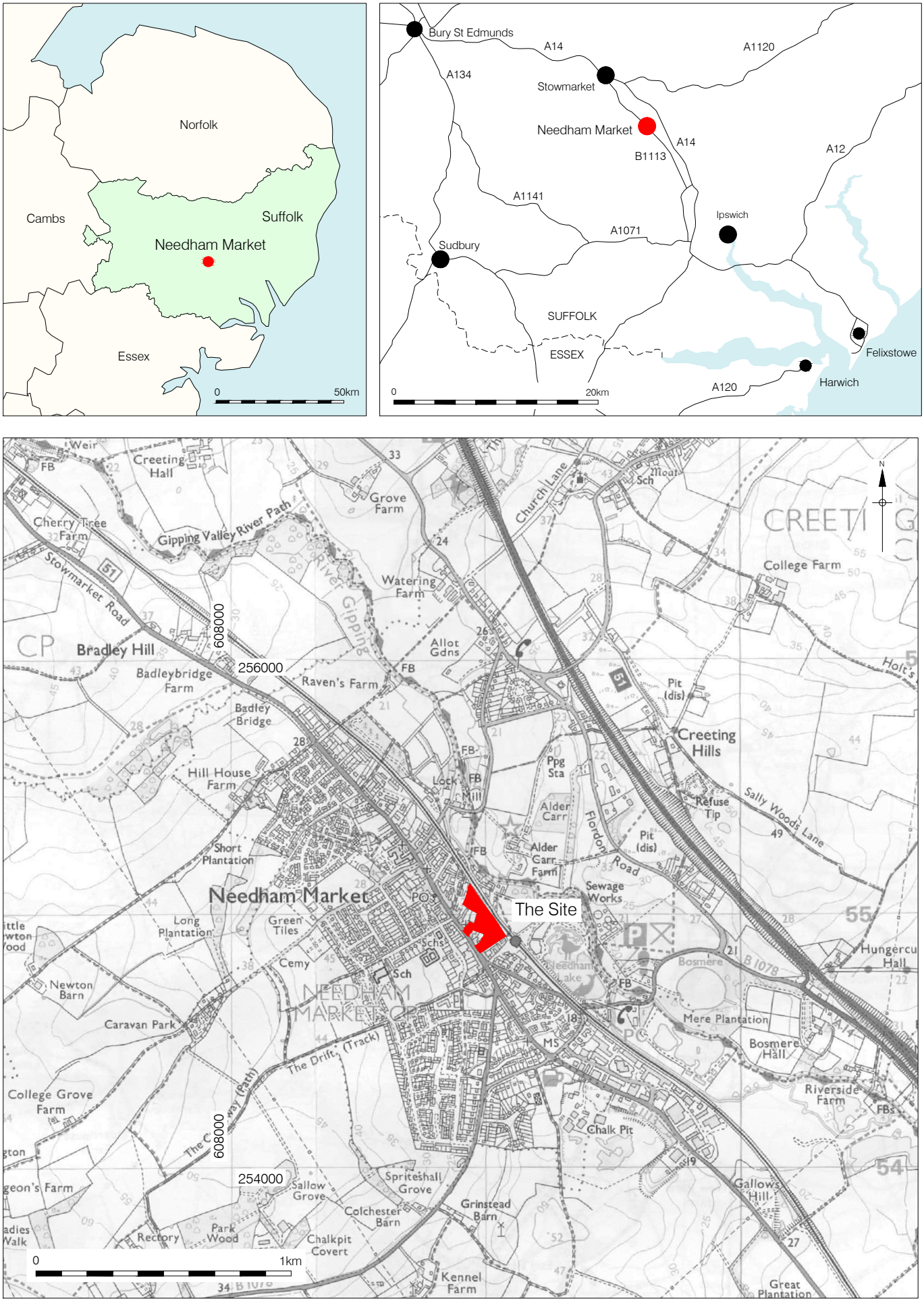

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 500,000 and 20,000 at A4

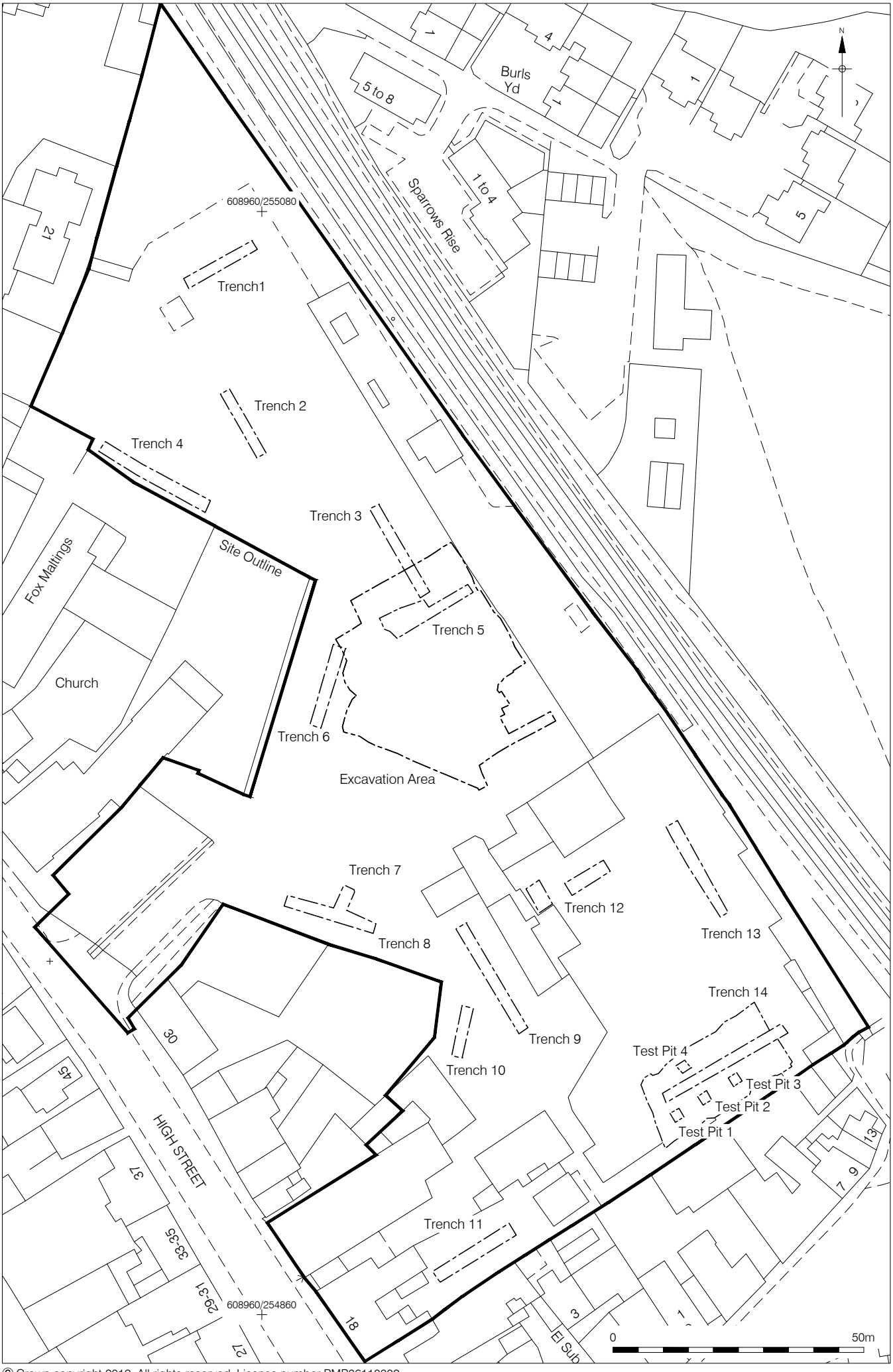

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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,000 at A4

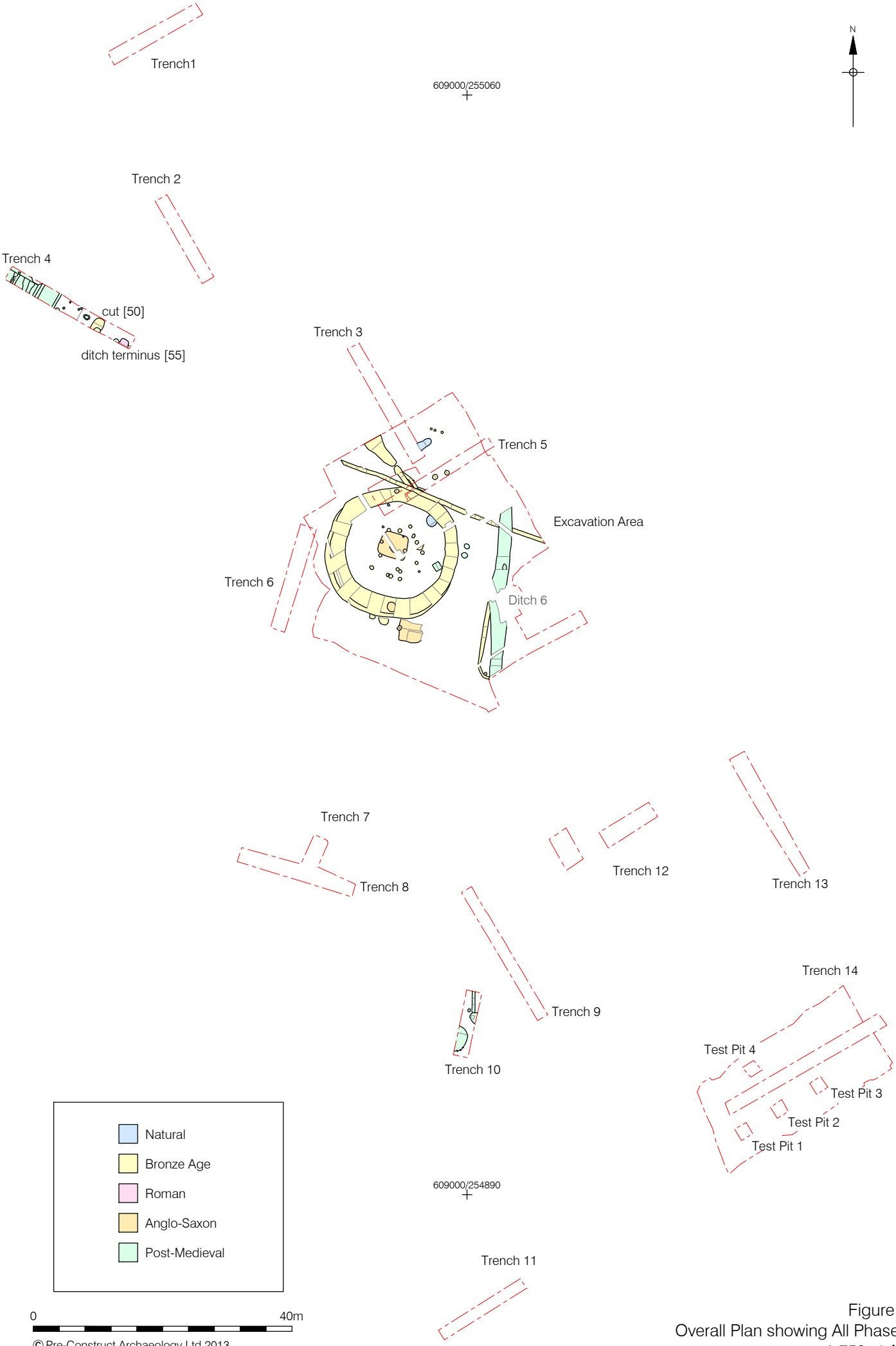

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Figure 3
Overall Plan showing All Phases
1:750 at A4

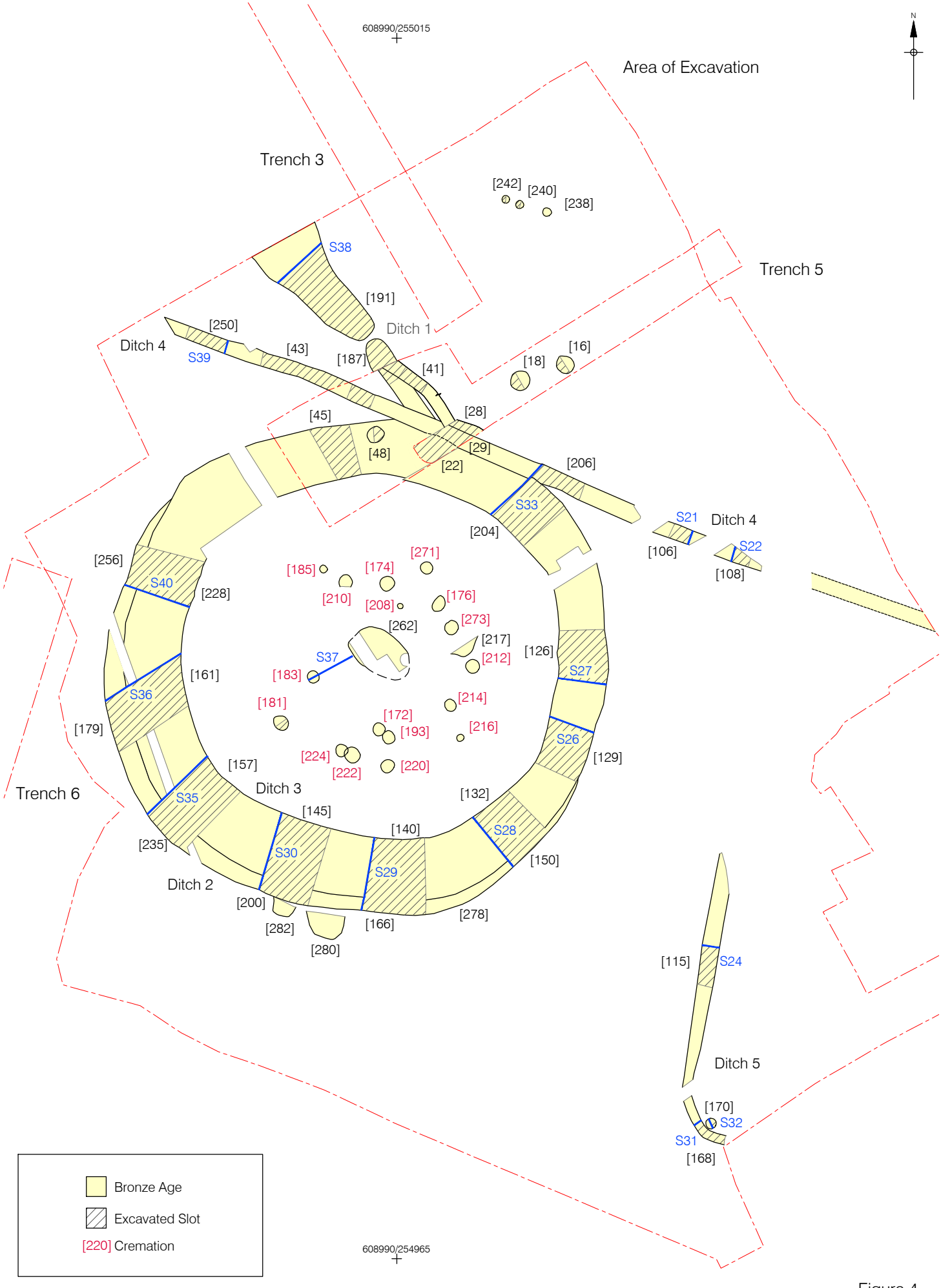

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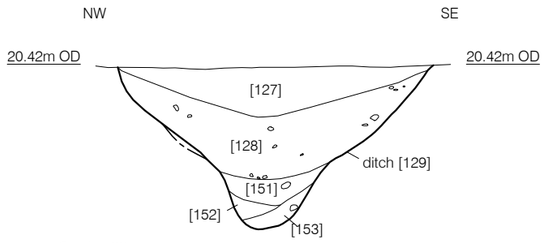
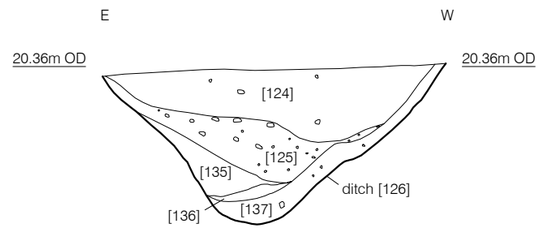
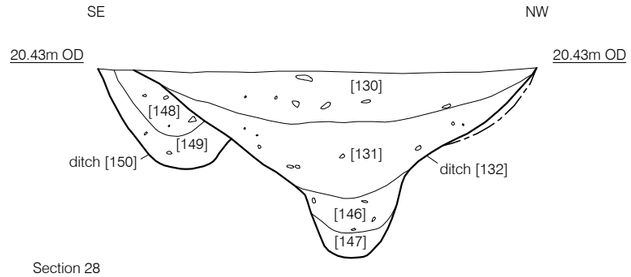
Figure 4
Bronze Age Features in Excavation Area
1:200 at A4



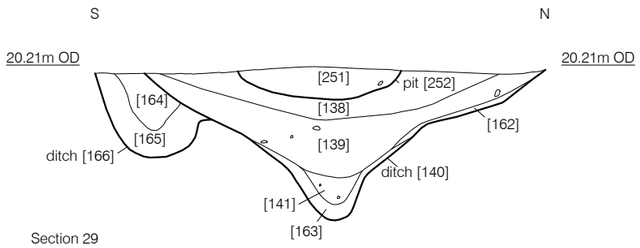
Section 26
Ditch 3
Southwest Facing



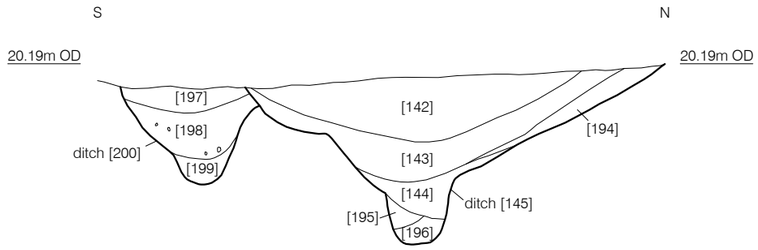
Section 27
Ditch 3
North Facing



Section 28
Ditches 2 and 3
Northeast Facing



Section 29
Ditches 2 and 3
East Facing



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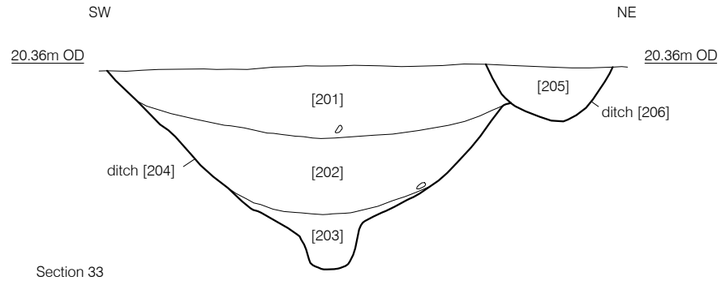
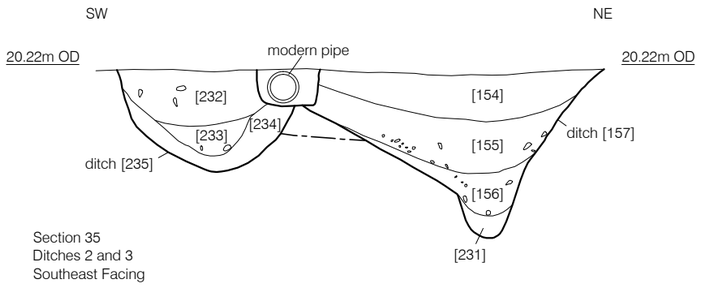
East Facing



Section 33
Ditches 3 and 4
Southeast Facing



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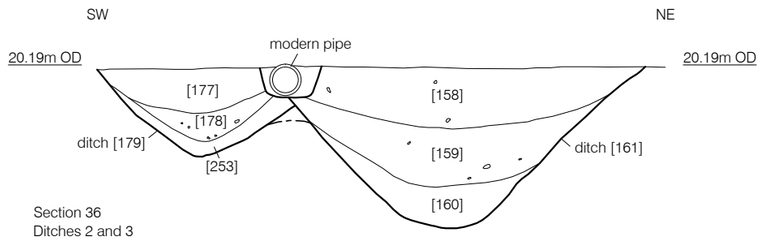
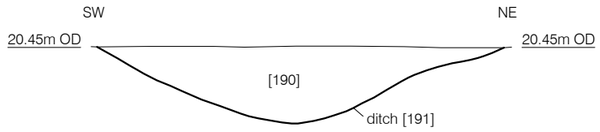
Ditches 2 and 3
Southeast Facing

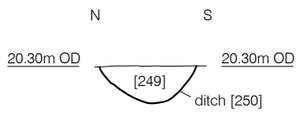


Section 36
Ditches 2 and 3
Southeast Facing

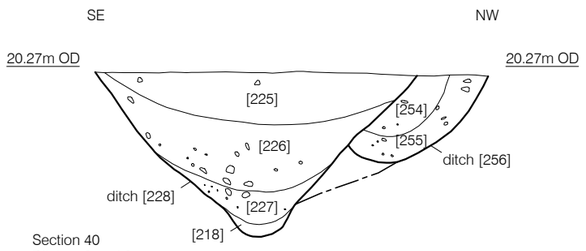
Section 37
Northwest Facing



Section 38
Ditch 1
Southeast Facing



Section 39
Ditch 4
West Facing



Section 40
Ditches 2 and 3
Northeast Facing

0 2m

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Figure 5
Sections from Ring Ditches
1:40 at A3

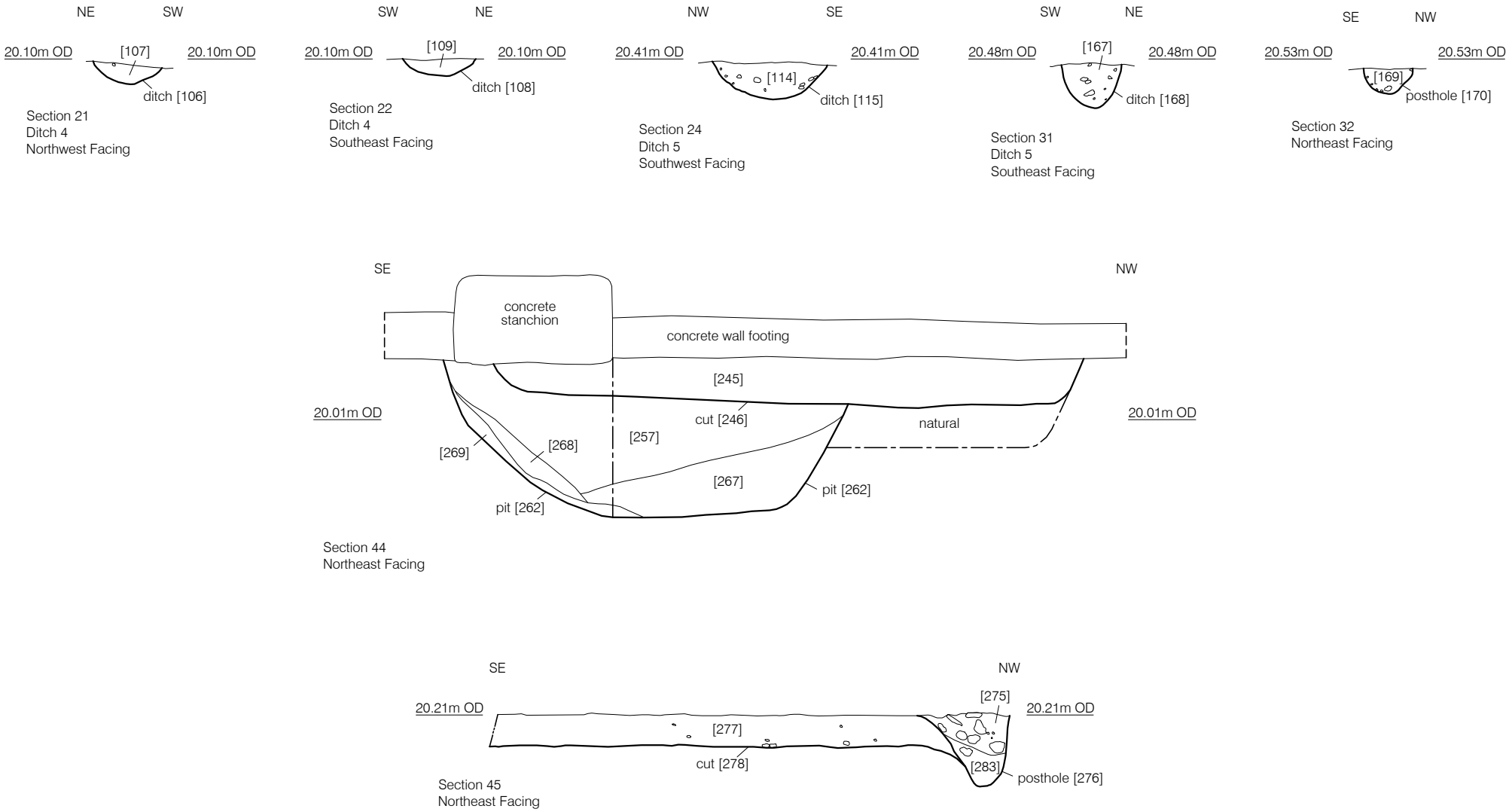

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Figure 6
Sections from Other Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon Features
1:40 at A4

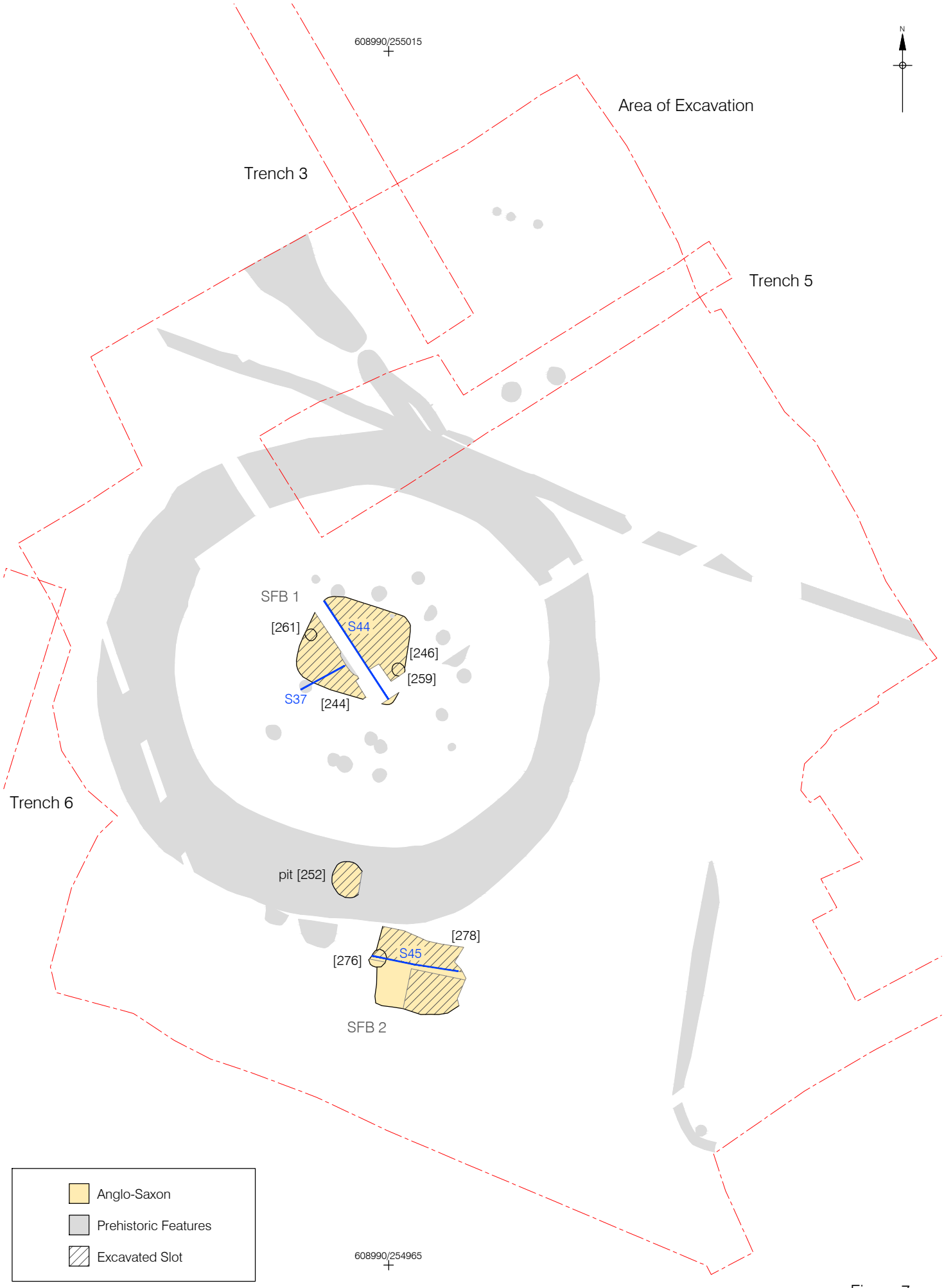

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Figure 7
Anglo-Saxon Features in Excavation Area
1:200 at A4

14 APPENDIX 2: PLATES

Plate 1: Earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl rim

Plate 2: Exterior of Peterborough Ware rim

Plate 3: Interior of Peterborough Ware rim

Plate 4: Ring-Ditch from above

Plate 5: Section through Ring-Ditch Slots [150] and [132] – northeast-facing

Plate 6: Section through Ring Ditch Slots [228] and [256] – north-facing

Plate 7: Section through Cremation [176], with complete Deverel-Rimbury urn

Plate 8: Cremation [176] fully-excavated, with complete Deverel-Rimbury urn

Plate 9: Cremation [181]

Plate 10: Cremation [176]

Plate 11: Bronze Age Postholes [238], [240] and [242] southeast-facing

Plate 12: Section through Bronze Age Ditch [191] – southeast-facing

Plate 13: Sunken-Featured Building 1 [246]=[244] – south-facing

Plate 14: Section through Sunken-Featured Building 1 [246]=[244] and probable Bronze Age Central Burial [262] – southwest-facing

15 APPENDIX 3: FLINT AND BURNT STONE SUMMARY TABLES

Context	Ref	Feature Type	No.	Wt:g	Comments
23	Tr5	RD22	1	23	Heavily burnt nodular flint fragment
42	<1>	EnD41	28	98	small variably burnt flint fragments
46	Tr5	RD45	2	34	Heavily burnt nodular flint fragments
47	Tr5	RD45	6	128	variably burnt flint rounded cobbles and angular thermally fractured nodular fragments
51	Tr4	F50	1	49	Heavily burnt nodular flint fragment
122		D121	1	4	heavily burnt flint fragment
124		RD126	2	22	Both heavily burnt flint
125		RD126	2	76	moderatley burnt thermally fractured nodular flint fragments
130		RD132	1	7	lightly burnt rounded alluvial pebble
154		RD157	1	3	small heavily burnt flint fragment
175		Crem176	7	8	small heavily burnt flint fragments
180	<58>Sp1	Crem181	1	3	small heavily burnt flint fragment
188		EnD189	1	103	Burnt and cracked siliceous sandstone rounded cobble fragmnet (?Bunter pebbles)
188		EnD189	25	847	variably burnt flint rounded cobbles and angular thermally fractured nodular fragments
201		RD204	1	21	Lightly burnt angular thermal flint fragment
207	<24>	Crem505	1	2	small heavily burnt flint fragment
215	<56>Sp1	Crem216	1	1	small heavily burnt flint fragment
223	<81> Sp3	Crem224	1	1	small heavily burnt flint fragment
237		PH238	1	125	Heavily burnt nodular flint fragment
243		SFB244	8	115	variably burnt flint rounded cobbles and angular thermally fractured nodular fragments
251		P252	1	20	Heavily burnt nodular flint fragment
274		Surface	1	38	heavily burnt flint fragment

Context	Ref	Feature Type	Stone	Wt:g	Description
124		RD126	Quartz	38	Broken disk shaped rounded quartzite pebble
128		RD129	Flint	398	Rounded and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble. White
128		RD129	Flint	439	Rounded and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble. Grey
128		RD129	Sandstone	262	Ferruginous siliceous sandstone, elongated but one end broken off. Dark red
131		RD132	Flint	266	Rounded and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble. Grey
139		RD140	Flint	167	Angular thermally shattered nodular fragment
139		RD140	Quartz	154	Rounded thermally flawed alluvial cobble. Pink
139		RD140	Flint	213	Very abraded nodular fragment of vesicular flint. Grey
139		RD140	Flint	138	Rounded and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble. Grey
139		RD140	Flint	99	very abraded and chattermarked elongated cobble. Grey
139		RD140	Flint	343	Rounded and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble. Grey
155		RD157	Flint	191	Rounded and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble. Reddish brown
155		RD157	Flint	139	Rounded and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble. Grey
155		RD157	Quartz	13	Rounded alluvial pebble. Pink
159		RD161	Flint	439	Elongated and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble, one end broken off. Light grey
159		RD161	Flint	503	Elongated and heavily chattermarked alluvial cobble, one end broken off. Grey/brown
159		RD161	Sandstone	726	Rounded siliceous sandstone cobble, some fracturing. Brown
205	<22>	EnD206	Flint	1.3	Small abraded flint disk-shaped pebble resembling a button. 12mm diam X 5mm thick

16 APPENDIX 4: STRUCK FLINT CATALOGUE

Ref	Feature	Type	Form	Suggested Date Range	Flint Colour	Cortex Type	Recortication	Condition	Comments
Tr5	RD22	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	battered	Blue	Slightly chipped	Opposed platform: rounded alluvial cobble which had probably been split and blades removed from the break. Thermally flawed flint. 112g
Tr5	RD22	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	40X15X8mm
Tr5	RD22	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Distal missing
Tr5	RD22	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	
Tr5	RD22	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Chipped	Distal missing
Tr5	RD22	Flake	Useable	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Squat
Tr13	SS	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Shattered core / tested nodule
Tr13	SS	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Thermal	Full	Chipped	
Tr14	SS	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Opaque black	None	None	Slightly chipped	bulbar and distal ends missing of possible blade
Tr14	SS	Blade	Retouched	Meso	Opaque black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Truncated blade. Prismatic blade with oblique, slightly concave distal truncation. Bulbar end missing. >35X16X4mm
Tr14	SS	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Bullhead	None	Slightly chipped	62X26X5mm
Tr14	SS	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Good	64X15X4mm
Tr14	SS	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Bulbar fragment
Tr14	SS	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	distal missing
Tr14	SS	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	distal missing
Tr14	SS	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	
Tr14	SS	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Good	
Tr14	SS	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	Minimal: thermally split alluvial cobble with a short series of squat flakes removed from scar. 57g

Tr14	SS	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Good	Right angled platforms: front and back type; the two platforms used consecutively , the back blade scars at an oblique angle to the front. Rejuvenated platforms. Very competent. 39g
Tr14	SS	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
Tr14	SS	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Core tablet: chunky, removes crushed platform edge
Tr14	SS	Blade	Core Dressing	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Distal missing. Possibly utilized
Tr14	SS	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Chipped	
Tr14	SS	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Chipped	
Tr14	SS	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	43X15X7mm. Plunged distal
Tr14	SS	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	None	Chipped	
Tr14	SS	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Rough thick	Blue	Slightly chipped	
Tr14	SS	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Thermal	Blue	Chipped	42X15X5mm
Tr14	SS	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	48X23X8mm
Tr14	SS	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thermal	Blue	Burnt	slightly burnt, distal missing
Tr9	SS	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	thin, curved
Tr9	SS	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	Shattered core / tested nodule
Tr9	SS	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	
Tr9	SS	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	bulbar end missing
Tr9	SS	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Slightly chipped	Irregular - core modification flake
Tr9	SS	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	small
Tr9	SS	Flake	Squat	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	thick
Tr9	SS	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Chipped	thin, curved
Tr9	SS	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Smooth	Full	Chipped	Opposed platform blade core split into two (rejuvenated?) with short flakes and blunting along one edge (possibly for use as a tool??). 21g.
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	None	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
<1>	EnD41	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Good	27X9X2mm
<1>	EnD41	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Good	bulbar fragment
<1>	EnD41	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly	bulbar fragment

								chipped	
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	very thermally flawed flint
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	distal missing
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	
<1>	EnD41	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	30X12X5mm
<1>	EnD41	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	distal missing
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	None	Good	trimming
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	ventral is mostly thermal
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	
<1>	EnD41	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
<1>	EnD41	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Unknown	Burnt	Heavily burnt and fragmented
	EnD41	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Burnt	medial fragment
	EnD41	Blade	Decortication	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	49X20X4mm
	EnD41	Blade	Retouched	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	Knife: non- prismatic blade with very fine retouch on right lateral margin near distal end and fine rounding/polishing wear. Cortical 'backing'. 57X26X12mm
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	40X17X4mm
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Blue	Chipped	distal fragment
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	secondary crested blade
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Incipient	Slightly chipped	blade-like
Tr5	RD45	Core	Flake	LNeo/EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	Single platform: A2 type broad and narrow flakes removed from the scar of a thermally shattered nodular fragment. 85g
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Abraded	
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	Distal missing, possibly fine retouch near break

Tr5	RD45	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	narrow
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Core Dressing	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	squat
Tr5	RD45	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Abraded	thermally shattered narrow flake core fragment
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	33X11X3mm
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Burnt	distal fragment
Tr5	RD45	Core	Flake	LNeo/EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Slightly chipped	Multi-platform: broad and narrow flakes removed including keel style from a nodular cobble fragment. 69g
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	very thermally flawed flint
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent brown	Rough thick	Incipient	Slightly chipped	bulbar end missing
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Full	Slightly chipped	distal missing
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	28X11X3mm
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thin rough	None	Chipped	distal missing
Tr5	RD45	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	battered	Blue	Good	Opposed platform: systematic A2 front and sides type with rejuvenated platforms. 36g
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	None	Full	Chipped	Plunged blade with remnants of opposed platform on distal. Bulbar end missing
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	None	Full	Slightly chipped	Some cresting towards distal. Bulbar end missing
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Cherty grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	59X26X5mm
Tr5	RD45	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Opaque black	battered	None	Slightly chipped	Shattered core / tested nodule
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	battered	None	Slightly chipped	a bit squat
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	bulbar end missing
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	Full	Burnt	Burnt fragment
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Burnt	possibly a blade fragment
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Chipped	stepped distal
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Chipped	Transverse, struck to remove bad platform edge
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Chipped	

Tr5	RD45	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Chipped	thermally shattered nodular fragment retaining some flake scars
Tr5	RD45	Core	Fragment	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	thermally shattered small flake core fragment
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Chipped	narrow
Tr5	RD45	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Single platform; Front type blade core made on a rounded alluvial pebble 68g
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	None	Chipped	thick
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	65X19X7mm
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Rough thick	Blue	Chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Core Dressing	LNeo-IA	Translucent grey	Smooth	Full	Chipped	
Tr5	RD45	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Rough thick	None	Burnt	lightly burnt bulbar end fragment
Tr5	RD45	Blade	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Thin rough	Blue	Good	cf transverse core rejuvenation flake
Tr5	P48	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	Blade-like
Tr4	F50	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Cherty grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	distal missing
Tr4	F50	Conchoidal Chunk	Possibly Natural	Prehistoric	Cherty grey	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	shattered alluvial pebble
Tr4	F50	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	
Tr4	F50	Blade	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	Longitudinal from platform removing severe hinge fracture. 38X19X9mm
Tr4	F50	Blade	Core Dressing	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	65X21X10mm. Partially crested
Tr4	PH54	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Cherty grey	None	None	Good	Core tablet: chunky, removes stepped platform edge
Tr4	PH54	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	31X15X6
Tr4	PH54	Flake	Mis-struck	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Good	Blade-like
Tr4	PH54	Flake	Decortication	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	narrow
Tr4	PH54	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	wide and thin
Tr4	PH54	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Chipped	
Tr4	PH54	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Full	Slightly chipped	bulbar end missing

Tr4	PH54	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Full	Slightly chipped	bulbar fragment
Tr4	PH54	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Thin rough	Full	Slightly chipped	67X20X8mm
<2>	TP1	Flake	Trimming	MBA-IA	Speckled grey	Smooth	None	Good	Short thick flake, badly struck
<2>	TP1	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	Distal missing
<2>	TP1	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
<2>	TP1	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	small
<5>	TP?	Microdebitage	Chip	Prehistoric	Opaque grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	Chip
<5>	TP?	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Flake fragment
<5>	TP?	Flake	Trimming	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Chipped	small
<6>	TP?	Conchoidal Chunk	Possibly Natural	Prehistoric	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	Incipient	Abraded	Possibly natural
	EnD105	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Good	small trimming
	EnD108	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	
	EnD108	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	medial segment
	EnD115	Flake	Useable	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	
	EnD115	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	
	EnD115	Blade	Decortication	Prehistoric	Unknown	Bullhead	Full	Chipped	distal missing
	D121	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	D121	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	
	D121	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
	D121	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	D121	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Chipped	
	D121	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent brown	None	None	Slightly chipped	bulbar fragment
	D121	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	None	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	D121	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thin rough	Full	Slightly chipped	
	D121	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Blue	Chipped	medial segment of a prismatic blade
	D121	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thermal	Full	Chipped	

<8>	RD126	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Cherty grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	core face trimming
<8>	RD126	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	20X6X2mm
<8>	RD126	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	hinged termination
<8>	RD126	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	Bulbar end missing
<8>	RD126	Microdebitage	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD126	Core Tool	Axe	Meso	Mottled grey/black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Transverse axe: Short possibly broken and reused or resharpened, heavy battering and some rounding to cutting edge. Lozenge transverse section. Flaked all-over except for butt. Butt is squared/ flat but cortical , some but not intensive evidence of crushing suggests possibility of hafting. 66X44X29mm 95g
	RD126	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Opaque black	thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule
	RD126	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Opaque black	thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule
	RD126	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Opaque black	thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule
	RD126	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Opaque black	thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule
	RD126	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Opaque black	thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule
	RD126	Core	Flake	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	battered	None	Slightly chipped	Front and side type, rejuvenated platform made on rounded chattermarked pebble. 85g
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	battered	None	Chipped	
	RD126	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	bulbar end fragment
	RD126	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	bulbar end missing
	RD126	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	Longitudinal removed severe hinge fractures of an opposed platform core
	RD126	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Burnt	Only slightly burnt
	RD126	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	
	RD126	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Good	
	RD126	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	Thick
	RD126	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Smooth	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
	RD126	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	blade dimensions
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	cf squat flake
	RD126	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly	core modification

								chipped	
	RD126	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	core modification
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	narrow
	RD126	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Opposed platform blade core made on a thermally shattered nodular fragment. 52g
	RD126	Flake	Squat	Prehistoric	Translucent black	thermal	Incipient	Chipped	thick
	RD126	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	core modification
	RD126	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	distal end segment
	RD126	Flake	Retouched	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Flake with inverse and slightly invasive retouch at distal end. 40X32X7mm
	RD126	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Slightly chipped	Front type single platform microblade core made on angular thermally shattered nodular fragment. 71g
	RD126	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	laterally split flake
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	narrow
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Burnt	Only slightly burnt
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	stepped distal
	RD126	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	thick, struck from blade core
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent brown	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD126	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Mottled grey/black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	Angular alluvial cobble fragment that has traces of a platform but which then shattered
	RD126	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Opaque black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Single platform; A2 front and side type with rejuvenated SP on a nodular fragment. 45g
	RD126	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Bulbar end missing
	RD126	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Good	distal fragment
	RD126	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Squat
	RD126	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Squat
	RD126	Conchoidal Chunk	Chunk	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Chipped	Alluvial cobble with several conchoidal surfaces
	RD126	Core	Flake	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	Minimal: Angular chunk, possibly a decortication flake with a thermal ventral, with a few small flakes removed from one - testing? 93g
	RD126	Core	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Angular nodular fragment retaining remnants of a single platform producing narrow

									flakes/blades but which split in two
	RD126	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	small
	RD126	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	Squat
	RD126	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Burnt	Squat, slightly burnt
	RD126	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Chipped	Large flake with a predominantly thermal ventral surface - possibly from 'testing'
	RD126	Core	Flake	LNeo/EBA	Unknown	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	Multi-platform: globular narrow to broad flakes extensively reduced. 74g
	RD129	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	Large 84X70X8mm, thin and curved
	RD129	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Blue	Chipped	Large broad and thin flake
	RD129	Core	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	Thermally shattered opposed platform blade core fragment
	RD129	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Chipped	
	RD129	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Good	thermally shattered alluvial pebble used as core / testing nodule
	RD129	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	52X22X8mm
	RD129	Flake	Retouched	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	Full	Slightly chipped	Burin. Large thick flake with bulbar end removed by steep scalar retouch and numerous burin removals taken longitudinally from the retouch. 67X39X18mm
	RD129	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Medial segment, large L = >90mm
	RD129	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD129	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Severely thermally flawed nodule fragment
	RD129	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thin rough	Incipient	Good	37X8X3
	RD129	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	Single platform A1 extensively worked 'bullet' shaped type. 35g
	RD129	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Distal missing
	RD129	Core	Flake	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Good	Multi-platform: large angular nodular fragment with large and often narrow flakes removed from many angles. Has very variable recortication but does not appear reused. 314g
	RD129	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	narrow
	RD129	Flake	Useable	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	

	RD129	Conchoidal Chunk	Chunk	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	probably from shattered core
	RD129	Flake	Useable	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	squat
	RD129	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD129	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	45X12X7mm
	RD129	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Bulbar end missing
	RD129	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	None	Full	Slightly chipped	
	RD132	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Opaque black	Thermal	None	Burnt	burnt fragment
	RD132	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	28X14X2
	RD132	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	distal missing but still large: .68X34X10mm
	RD132	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	stepped distal
	RD132	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Chipped	77X36X19mm. Possibly a rejuvenation blade, has remnants of a SP on its thick platform
	RD132	Conchoidal Chunk	Chunk	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	core fragment?
	RD132	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Burnt	Slightly burn, distal messing
	RD132	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	68X28X9mm
	RD132	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	distal fragment
	RD132	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Distal missing, some dorsal blade scars
	RD132	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	None	Incipient	Chipped	70X27X8mm
	RD132	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Bulbar end missing but very large: >118X32X17mm
	RD132	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	Blade shaped splinter
	RD132	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	distal missing
	RD132	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Full	Chipped	large but distal missing
	RD132	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Flake core that shattered along thermal flaws and then reworked with a series of 'pseudo-burin' removals. 44g
	RD132	Blade	Retouched	LNeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Blunted back Knife: distal end of a non-prismatic probable blade with extensive steep blunting retouch on right lateral. .55X31X16mm
	RD132	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Medial segment

	RD132	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	RD132	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	
	RD132	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
	RD132	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Large, distal and bulbar ends missing but >100X31X13mm
	RD132	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
	RD132	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD132	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	refits to FI309
	RD132	Flake	Decortication	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	Squat
	RD132	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	RD132	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	80X25X18mm
	RD132	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Large 87X60X32mm. Refits to FI310
	RD132	Core	Flake	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	Minimal: Rather irregular but centripetally worked small-flake core. 48g
	RD132	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	Severe hinge fracture
	RD132	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Burnt	slightly burnt
	RD132	Blade	Prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	32X10X2mm
	RD132	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	None	Good	
	RD126	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	Thermal	None	Chipped	narrow
<75>	RD140	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	Thermal	None	Good	narrow
<75>	RD140	Flake	Useable	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Good	laterally split flake
<75>	RD140	Microdebitage	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Blade fragment
<75>	RD140	Microdebitage	Chip	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Platform trimming
<75>	RD140	Microdebitage	Chip	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	
<75>	RD140	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Chipped	Broken BLF or large blade segment
<75>	RD140	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Chipped	thin, curved
	RD140	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Mottled grey/black	Thermal	None	Good	thermally shattered multi-platform core fragment
	RD140	Flake	Core Dressing	LNeo-IA	Opaque red	None	None	Slightly chipped	

	RD140	Core	Flake	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	battered	None	Slightly chipped	Single platform: Rather irregular flake core made on a battered alluvial cobble. Lots of incipient Hertzian cone. 65g
	RD140	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	bulbar and distal ends missing
	RD140	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Single platform: A1 type with a few small removals also taken from base but classic 'bullet' shape. Exhausted, some incipient Hertzian cones. 57g
	RD140	Flake	Core Dressing	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Chipped	a bit squat
	RD140	Flake	Retouched	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Edge retouched. Steep but slightly invasive retouch along right lateral plus many incipient Hertzian cones showing attempts at further working. Distal missing. >32X49X14mm
	RD140	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	laterally split flake
	RD140	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	Centripetal. Thermal spall from rounded alluvial cobble with a number of small flakes removed from perimeter on both faces. Some incipient Hertzian cones. 39g
	RD140	Core Tool	Piercer	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Angular thermal chunk with intensive working along three edges forming a robust and worn piercing type tool
	RD140	Core Tool	Scraper	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	Angular thermal chunk with one or two small flakes removed from one end. Also some edge damage suggesting use as a scraping type tool
	RD140	Conchoidal Chunk	Possibly Natural	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	broken small angular chunk
	RD140	Conchoidal Chunk	Possibly Natural	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	conchoidally broken thermal chunk
	RD140	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Chipped	Possibly utilized. Possibly reused (dorsal has possible earlier flake scars)
	RD140	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	thermally shattered multi-platform core fragment
	RD140	Flake	Decortication	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD140	Flake	Useable	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	
	RD140	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD140	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	29X11X6mm
	RD140	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	a bit squat
	RD140	Flake	Core Dressing	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	Very thermally flawed flint - mostly thermal ventral

	RD140	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Good	Thermally shattered ?single platform flake core made with a rounded alluvial cobble
	RD140	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Opaque black	Thermal	None	Good	
	RD140	Core	Flake	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	battered	None	Slightly chipped	Small-flake multi-platform core on angular thermally shattered nodular fragment. Lots of incipient Hertzian cones. 70g
	RD140	Flake	Retouched	LNeo	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	Arrowhead. Flake with steep bifacial blunting around all margins including along an obliquely truncated bulbar end. Probably an irregular transverse form.
	RD140	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD140	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD140	Core	Flake	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	Angular thermally shattered nodular chunk with a single flake removed from one end. Testing nodule or shattered core. 39g
	RD140	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Good	distal missing
	RD140	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Good	
	RD140	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Attempt o make a platform on a large angular thermally fractured nodular fragment that subsequently shattered
	RD140	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	medial segment
	RD140	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	distal missing
	RD140	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	
	RD140	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thin rough	None	Chipped	
	RD140	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Full	Chipped	bulbar end missing
	RD140	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Thin rough	Blue	Slightly chipped	trimming
	RD145	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	battered	None	Chipped	Large thick, lots of cortex
	RD145	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	thin, curved Facetted striking platform
	RD145	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	bulbar segment
	RD145	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD145	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	bulbar end fragment
	RD145	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule
	RD145	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule

	RD145	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule
	RD145	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core fragment / testing nodule
	RD145	Flake	Useable	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	
	RD145	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	bulbar end fragment
	RD145	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	60mm long
	RD145	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Good	thin, curved
	RD145	Flake	Retouched	MBA-IA	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	Edge retouched: Appears to have irregular steep and worn retouch along left lateral margin - irregular scraper? Distal missing. >27X25X12mm
	RD145	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thin rough	Incipient	Chipped	
	RD132	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	large but distal and bulbar ends missing
	RD150	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent brown	Rough thick	None	Good	laterally split flake
	RD157	Blade	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Cherty grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	Plunged blade removing opposed platform at distal end
	RD157	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD157	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	Minimal: thermally shattered nodular fragment with attempts at fashioning a platform a blade removals and one end
	RD157	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Burnt	slightly burnt. 33X12X6mm
	RD157	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	45X15X6mm Has a stepped distal end
	RD157	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	61X19X8mm
	RD157	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	68X12X5mm some cresting near distal end.
	RD157	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	laterally split flake. Distal missing
	RD157	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	mis-struck
	RD157	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Shattered core / tested nodule
	RD157	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Blue	Chipped	30X15X4mm
	RD157	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Cherty grey	None	None	Chipped	Large broad flake
	RD157	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Mottled grey/black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	Shattered core / tested nodule

	RD157	Conchoidal Chunk	Possibly Natural	Prehistoric	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Either natural or a flake with a thermal ventral
	RD157	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Good	
	RD157	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Good	
	RD157	Flake	Possibly Natural	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Either natural or a flake with a thermal ventral
	RD157	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Shattered core / tested nodule
	RD157	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Shattered core / tested nodule
	RD157	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	
	RD161	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Mottled grey/black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Irregular; several wide thick flakes removed randomly from a thermally shattered nodular fragment. May have shattered during flaking. 137g
	RD161	Blade	Retouched	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Graving tool: oblique notch, cf micro-burin, cut into right lateral of a prismatic blade and with a steeply retouched break, making a chisel ended tool. 29X18X9mm
	RD161	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Burnt	Lightly burnt cf core tablet
	RD161	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Severe hinge fracture
	RD161	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	41X8X3mm
	RD161	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	some edge damage could be from utilization
	RD161	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	distal missing
	RD161	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Good	bulbar end missing
	RD161	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Good	laterally split flake
	RD161	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Burnt	lightly burnt, distal missing
	RD161	core	Flake	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	Multi-platform; small tablet shaped core with many small flakes removed from several directions. Nicely trimmed platform edges. 33g
	RD161	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	facetted striking platform
	RD161	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Rough thick	Blue	Slightly chipped	cf transverse core rejuvenation flake
	RD161	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	ventral is mostly thermal
	RD161	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thin rough	Incipient	Good	
	RD140	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	

	RD140	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
	RD140	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Unknown	Smooth	Full	Burnt	slightly burnt
<17>Sp1	Crem174	Flake	Retouched	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Piercer. Blade-like flake with blunting retouch on left lateral and slight notch on right accentuation a sharp distal worn from use. 33X29X7mm
<30> Sp3	Crem176	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	None	None	Good	distal fragment
	RD179	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	thin
	RD179	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	distal missing
<58>Sp1	Crem181	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	40X19X3
<10>	EnD188	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Mottled grey/black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Splayed distal
<10>	EnD187	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Good	Distal segment
<10>	EnD189	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	platform trimming flake
	EnD187	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	54X22X5mm possibly utilized
	EnD190	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	Odd - flake with very wide facetted platform - could be an attempt at a core tablet or a resharpening flake from a scraper-type implement
	EnD191	Flake	Retouched	LNeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	End and side scraper. Beautifully made with extensively worked and perfectly arced distal with retouch continuing around right lateral and thinning out towards bulbar end. 59X40X19mm
	EnD189	Flake	Useable	Neo-EBA	Cherty grey	None	None	Chipped	Struck from a ground implement. Large broad relatively thin flake with very small patch of polishing surviving on distal
	EnD189	Core	Flake	LNeo-IA	Mottled grey/black	Thermal	Blue	Good	Minimal: Thermally shattered cobble with a few small flakes removed from a single platform. Appears to have partially shattered but continued to be worked. 56g
	EnD189	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Opaque black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	distal end missing
	EnD189	Blade	Core Dressing	Meso/ENeo	Opaque black	Thin rough	None	Good	distal missing
	EnD189	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	bulbar segment
	EnD189	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Quite thick
	EnD189	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	
	EnD189	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Burnt	burnt distal fragment

	EnD189	Conchoidal Chunk	Possibly Natural	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Burnt	Slightly burnt shattered fragment
	EnD189	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	Front type opposed platform blade core made on thermally shattered cobble 63g
	EnD189	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Good	Severe hinge fracture
	EnD189	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	small
	EnD189	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	Small angular thermal chunk with a number of blades removed from front type opposed platforms but with some removals also from the back, possibly to rejuvenate the main platforms. 69g
	EnD189	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	very thermally flawed flint
	EnD189	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	bulbar end missing
	EnD189	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Chipped	bulbar end missing
	EnD189	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	distal missing
	EnD189	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	distal missing
	EnD189	Flake	Retouched	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Burnt	Edge Retouched: Slightly burnt flake with worn fine blunting type retouch around all margins. Bulbar end missing. >61X 47X12mm
	EnD189	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Burnt	moderately burnt bulbar fragment
	EnD189	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Burnt	slightly burnt
	EnD189	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	
	EnD189	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	
	EnD189	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Good	38X18X5
	EnD189	Flake	Useable	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Good	small
	EnD189	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Good	33X12X2mm
	EnD189	Core	Flake	LNeo-IA	Translucent grey	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	Minimal: Angular chunk with a few flakes removed randomly but flint is severely thermally flawed. 67g
	EnD189	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Rough thick	Full	Abraded	
	EnD189	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Thermal	Full	Abraded	39X16X9.
	EnD189	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thin rough	Full	Slightly chipped	thermally shattered core
	EnD191	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	None	None	Chipped	
	EnD191	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Blade-like, distal missing
	EnD191	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	narrow

	EnD191	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	Ventral has thermal flaw
	EnD191	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	
	EnD191	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	
	EnD191	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Rough thick	Blue	Slightly chipped	distal missing
	EnD191	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thermal	Incipient	Good	
	EnD191	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Thin rough	Blue	Good	Severe hinge fracture
<15>	Crem193	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	Bullhead	Incipient	Chipped	Narrow distal missing
<23>	RD204	Microdebitage	Chip	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	Decortication chip
<23>	RD204	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Good	Narrow
<23>	RD204	Microdebitage	Chip	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Abraded	Decortication chip
<23>	RD204	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	Narrow
<23>	RD204	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Shattered core fragment
	RD204	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	bulbar fragment
	RD204	Microdebitage	Chip	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Good	
	RD204	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Incipient	Chipped	narrow
	RD204	Core	Flake	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	Testing: thermal spall with single flake removed. 100g
	RD204	Blade	Decortication	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	46X17X7mm
	RD204	Blade	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	65X26X13mm
	RD204	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	Front and side type opposed platform blade core with both platforms rejuvenated. 95g
	RD204	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Irregular: angular thermal spall with a series of short flakes removed mainly from one side. 85g
	RD204	Core	Flake	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	Multi-platform; extensively reduced producing small flakes but some indications it had produced narrower flakes and blades earlier in its life. 22g
	RD204	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Good	Single platform: angular thermal chunk with a series of blades removed form one end but mostly unworked, cf pseudo-burin. 208g
	RD204	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Single platform: smallish thermal fragment with a series of small broad flakes removed predominantly from one platform although a few others also used. Many incipient Hertzian cones. 39g

	RD204	Core	Flake	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Single platform: thermally shattered nodular fragment with a series of short broad flakes removed from one side.78g
	RD204	Flake	Useable	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	squat
	RD204	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	thermally shattered core / testing nodule
	RD204	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Good	a bit squat
	RD204	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Chipped	Bulbar end missing
	RD204	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	distal missing
	RD204	Blade	Retouched	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	Edge retouched; distal end of a blade with short stretch of fine steep blunting near break
	RD204	Flake	Mis-struck	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Flake with a largely thermal ventral
	RD204	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	laterally split flake
	RD204	Core	Flake	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Multi-platformed and rather randomly reduced core. 155g.
	RD204	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	thermally shattered core fragment
	RD204	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	thermally shattered core fragment
	RD204	Core	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered opposed platformed blade core
	RD204	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	thick
	RD204	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Chipped	
	RD204	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD204	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	
	RD204	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent brown	None	None	Burnt	Slightly burnt. A bit squat
	RD204	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	a bit squat
	RD204	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	None	Chipped	distal missing
	RD204	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	distal segment
	RD204	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	
	RD204	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	
	RD204	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Thin rough	Blue	Slightly chipped	Opposed platform blade core worked all way round with both platforms rejuvenated. 66g
	RD204	Flake	Useable	Prehistoric	Unknown	Thin rough	Full	Chipped	

<22>	EnD206	Microdebitage	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Blade fragment
<22>	EnD206	Microdebitage	Chip	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	
<22>	EnD206	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	cf small core tablet
<22>	EnD206	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	A bit blade-like
<22>	EnD206	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Thick flake, distal missing
<22>	EnD206	Microdebitage	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Blade fragment
<22>	EnD206	Microdebitage	Chip	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Decortication
<22>	EnD206	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Medial segment
<63>	Crem210	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	None	None	Burnt	Slightly burnt 36X16X6mm
<27>	Crem210	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	36X9X4mm Hinge distal termination
<70>	RD228	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	failed blade
<70>	RD228	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	platform chip
<70>	RD228	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	Narrow
<29>	RD228	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Blue	Good	Distal segment
<29>	RD228	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	failed blade
	SFB244	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Cherty grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Classic A1 type pyramidal blade core with rejuvenated platform.67g
	SFB244	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	battered	Full	Burnt	burnt medial fragment
	SFB244	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	battered	None	Burnt	slightly burnt, distal missing
	SFB244	Flake	Squat	MBA-IA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Severe hinge fracture
	SFB244	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	stepped distal
	SFB244	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Good	thermally fractured
	SFB244	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Good	trimming
	SFB244	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	distal fragment
	SFB244	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	laterally split flake
	SFB244	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Multi-platform: angular chunk with a number of flakes removed randomly. 38g
	SFB244	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Full	Chipped	Severe hinge fracture
	SFB244	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Burnt	Slightly burnt angular fragment
	SFB244	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered core or flake with largely thermal ventral

	SFB244	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	
	SFB244	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	24X10X2mm
	SFB244	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	laterally split flake
	SFB244	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Full	Burnt	slightly burnt bulbar fragment
	SFB244	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	small
	SFB244	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	SFB244	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
	SFB244	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Chipped	Possibly natural
	SFB244	Flake	Decortication	LNeo-IA	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Chipped	Severe hinge fracture
	SFB244	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Good	bulbar missing
	SFB244	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	distal fragment
	SFB244	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	None	Full	Chipped	Distal missing. Step fractures
	SFB244	Flake	Core Dressing	LNeo-IA	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Chipped	Large thick flake
	SFB244	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Unknown	None	Blue	Good	distal fragment possibly of blade
	SFB246	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	Bullhead	None	Slightly chipped	narrow
	SFB246	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	None	Good	stepped distal
	SFB246	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Odd - a bit like a transverse axe sharpening flake
	SFB246	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	small
	SFB246	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Good	
	SFB246	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Good	
	SFB246	Flake	Decortication	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	SFB246	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	SFB246	Conchoidal Chunk	Chunk	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	probably from shattered core
	SFB246	Blade	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Full	Good	L = 28mm B = 13mm. Removed severe step fracturing
	SFB246	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	L = 47mm B = 11mm
	SFB246	Blade	Retouched	Meso	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Good	Microlith; scalene triangle with bulbar tip missing. .17X7X2mm
	SFB246	Blade	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	Plunged blade removing right angled platform at distal end
	EnD250	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Cherty grey	None	None	Chipped	

	EnD250	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Burnt	Bulbar fragment of possible blade
	EnD250	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	Distal missing
	EnD250	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Medial segment
	EnD250	Flake	Mis-struck	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	possibly a failed blade
	EnD250	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	transverse removing step and hinge fracture scars
	EnD250	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	EnD250	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Largely thermal ventral, very flawed flint
	EnD250	Flake	Prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent brown	None	None	Chipped	
<35>	P252	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Medial segment
<35>	P252	Microdebitage	Chip	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Good	Core trimming waste
<35>	P252	Microdebitage	Chip	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Good	Core trimming waste
<35>	P252	Microdebitage	Chip	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Good	Core trimming waste
<35>	P252	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	None	Full	Slightly chipped	Distal missing
SF2	P252	Flake	Retouched	LNeo	Translucent grey	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	End-and-side scraper; Finely made elongated horseshoe shaped scraper with extensive moderately steep scalar retouch straight along both lateral margins and convex on distal end. 52X36X9mm
	P252	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	Full	Chipped	
	P252	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	wide
	RD256	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	44X20X2mm
	RD256	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	distal missing. Possibly utilized
	RD256	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Blue	Chipped	Wide but thin and curved
	RD256	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	46X11X4mm Damage around its very sharp distal suggests may have been used as a piercer.
	RD256	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	distal fragment
	RD256	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	
	RD256	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Rather squat, lots of incipient Hertzian cones on SP
	RD256	Blade	Decortication	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	Thin rough	Incipient	Chipped	Possible fine steep but irregular retouch on right lateral

	PH261	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	Flake from thermally shattered nodular fragment
	PH261	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Mottled grey/black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	Thermally shattered fragments of cores / testing nodules
	PH261	Core	Flake	LNeo-IA	Mottled grey/black	Smooth	None	Chipped	Irregularly but extensively reduced multi-platform flake core made with an angular thermally shattered nodular fragment. t9g
	PH261	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Possibly utilized
	PH261	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Incipient	Good	Cortex has striations. Possibly utilized
	PH261	Flake	Decortication	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Good	Squat / mis-struck
	PH261	Flake	Decortication	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Thin rough	Blue	Slightly chipped	From prismatic blade core. Possibly utilized
<79> Sp1	Crem273	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Thin, curved
<79> Sp1	Crem273	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	None	Incipient	Good	Medial segment
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Cherty grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	A small area of possible light retouch/usewear on left lateral near bulbar end
	Surface	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Cherty grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	Core tablet
	Surface	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Cherty grey	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	Opposed platform: nicely worked front type made on a rounded alluvial pebble. 57g
	Surface	Flake	Retouched	LNeo	Cherty grey	Thin rough	None	Chipped	Circular scraper all round fine to slightly invasive relatively shallow retouch - between a knife and a scraper. Bulbar end missing but otherwise very oval. 48X35X8mm
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Cherty grey	Thin rough	None	Chipped	Large, wide
	Surface	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Cherty grey	Thin rough	None	Chipped	thermally shattered flake (looks a bit like a very large burin spall)
	Surface	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Mottled grey/black	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	Front type opposed platform blade core made on thermally shattered cobble with very weathered cortex. 43g
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Mottled grey/black	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	
	Surface	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	35X17X5mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	44X16X3mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Good	55X18X5mm
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Good	Blade-like
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Full	Chipped	distal missing
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	distal missing
	Surface	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly	Distal missing

								chipped	
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	L- 38mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	L= 33mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	L= 43mm
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	laterally split flake
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Light retouch or heavy use-wear along its concave right lateral margin. Distal missing
	Surface	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	medial fragment, possible blade
	Surface	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Chipped	medial segment
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	Blue	Burnt	Prismatic but thick, lightly burnt, bulbar end missing
	Surface	Flake	Retouched	LNeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	Scraper: thick wide flake with steep convex scalar retouch along left lateral and shallower slightly invasive convex retouch along right lateral. 50X48X10mm
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	Surface	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	bulbar and distal ends missing
	Surface	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Blue	Chipped	distal fragment
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	facetted striking platform
	Surface	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Chipped	mis-struck
	Surface	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	mis-struck flake
	Surface	Core	Blade	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Rough thick	Full	Abraded	Opposed platformed front type with rejuvenated SP. Possibly thermally shattered. Very little cortex, probably made on angular thermally shattered nodular fragment.58g
	Surface	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Chipped	Possible light retouch
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Incipient	Chipped	small
	Surface	Flake	Blade-like	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Rough thick	Incipient	Good	stepped distal
	Surface	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Good	Thermally shattered fragments of cores / testing nodules
	Surface	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Good	Thermally shattered fragments of cores / testing nodules
	Surface	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Smooth	Incipient	Chipped	decortication blade

	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	
	Surface	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	42X21X11mm
	Surface	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Chipped	44X15X7mm stepped distal
	Surface	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	Angular thermally shattered nodular fragment with a few small flakes removed from one edge and lots of incipient Hertzian cones. Possibly used as cutting chopping type tool
	Surface	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	Angular thermally shattered nodular fragment, attempts to continue flaking after shattering. Lots of incipient Hertzian cones
	Surface	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	bulbar end missing
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Blue	Good	core shaping
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	narrow
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	platform chip
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	plunged
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	small split pebble, possibly natural
	Surface	Flake	Squat	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	squat flake
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Chipped	thick
	Surface	Flake	Useable	LNeo-IA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	thick but narrow
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Good	
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	Surface	Flake	Squat	MBA-IA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	?Late
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Good	?Late
	Surface	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	bulbar fragment
	Surface	Flake	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	distal fragment
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	laterally split flake
	Surface	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	Medial segment, deliberately snapped?
	Surface	Flake	Mis-struck	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	mis-hit / core shaping
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Blue	Slightly chipped	narrow
	Surface	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	Incipient	Good	Possibly struck to remove prominent hinge fracture scar

	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	possibly utilized
	Surface	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	severe step fracture
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Chipped	thermally flawed flint
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	38X14X4mm
	Surface	Blade	Retouched	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	Blunted back knife: large blade with extensive blunting type retouch along its right lateral margin cf blunted back knife. Distal missing. >85X30X13mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent brown	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	L = 47mm
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	MBA-IA	Translucent brown	Thermal	Blue	Chipped	squat
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	thermally flawed flint
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thin rough	Incipient	Chipped	
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Chipped	37X14X5mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	40X13X4mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Slightly chipped	52X13X4mm
	Surface	Blade	Fragment	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Slightly chipped	distal fragment
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	L = 35mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	L = 44mm
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	None	Full	Chipped	medial segment
	Surface	Blade	Fragment	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Blue	Abraded	medial segment
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	None	Incipient	Chipped	Thin, wide and curved. Distal missing
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Chipped	37X13X5mm hinged distal
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	40X20X5mm. Possible inversely cut notch on its left lateral but too damaged to be certain
	Surface	Blade	Decortication	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	87X22X11mm Plunged, some traces of cresting on dorsal
	Surface	Flake	Rejuvenation	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Classic core tablet from blade core. Many earlier attempts at core rejuvenation
	Surface	Conchoidal Chunk	Chunk	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	core fragment?
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Chipped	Distal missing
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Chipped	narrow

	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent grey	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	Possibly utilized
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Chipped	
	Surface	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	
	Surface	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	60X26X13mm
	Surface	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thin rough	None	Chipped	distal missing
	Surface	Flake	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Thin rough	Incipient	Slightly chipped	narrow
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	32X15X5mm Hinged distal termination
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	None	Blue	Slightly chipped	distal fragment
	Surface	Flake	Blade-like	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	None	Blue	Chipped	possible light retouch on right lateral margin
	Surface	Blade	Decortication	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Rough thick	Blue	Slightly chipped	44X14X3mm
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Meso-EBA	Unknown	Smooth	Full	Abraded	Platform edge trimming
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	44X13X4mm
	Surface	Blade	Decortication	Meso/ENeo	Unknown	Thermal	Blue	Slightly chipped	
	Surface	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Mottled grey/black	Thin rough	None	Good	Thermally shattered core, possibly with flaking continuing after it shattered
	Surface	Blade	Prismatic	Meso/ENeo	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	24X12X2mm
	Surface	Flake	Mis-struck	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	None	None	Slightly chipped	very thermally flawed flint
	Surface	Flake	Retouched	LNeo	Translucent black	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	Arrowhead; oblique transverse form. Bifacially blunting forming a concave base and which then continues along a transverse break and with minor working around tip. Rather short and squat. Unusually retains a patch of thick cortex on tang. 34X20X5mm r/t = 0.59
	Surface	Conchoidal Chunk	Chunk	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	thermal shattered pebble with some conchoidal features
	Surface	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	Incipient	Slightly chipped	bulbar end missing
	Surface	core	Flake	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	Irregular; several wide thick flakes removed randomly from a thermally shattered nodular fragment. May have shattered during flaking. 38g
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Meso-EBA	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly	

								chipped	
	Surface	Flake	Useable	Prehistoric	Translucent black	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thermal	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	Surface	Flake	Core Dressing	Prehistoric	Translucent brown	Thin rough	None	Slightly chipped	trimming
	Surface	Blade	Decortication	Meso-EBA	Translucent grey	Rough thick	None	Slightly chipped	35X14X4mm
	Surface	Core	Fragment	Prehistoric	Translucent grey	Smooth	None	Slightly chipped	thermal shattered core / testing piece
	Surface	Blade	Non-prismatic	Meso-EBA	Unknown	None	Blue	Chipped	bulbar end missing
	Surface	Flake	Fragment	Prehistoric	Unknown	None	Full	Slightly chipped	

17 APPENDIX 5: POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	F2	Dsc	Qty	Wt (g)	Pot Type	Spotdate	Description	Sample	Feature Number
42	F1	F	U	4	23	Plain bowl	Earlier Neolithic	Sparse sub-rounded calcined flint, moderate small angular flint, moderate quartz sand	<1>	Ditch Slot [41]
42	F1	F	R	1	17	Plain bowl	Earlier Neolithic		<1>	Ditch Slot [41]
42	F1	F	U	2	12	Plain bowl	Earlier Neolithic		<1>	Ditch Slot [41]
175	G1	G	C	1	231	Deverel-Rimbury	Middle Bronze Age	Common angular grog up to 11mm. Rare voids		Cremation [176]
188	G2	G	R	1	24	Peterborough Ware	Late Neolithic	Common small grog, moderate rounded voids		Ditch Slot [189] (Ditch 1)
188	G2	G	U	2	9	Peterborough Ware	Late Neolithic			Ditch Slot [189] (Ditch 1)
188	G2	G	U	9	165	Peterborough Ware	Late Neolithic			Ditch Slot [189] (Ditch 1)
188	G2	G	R	1	25	Peterborough Ware	Late Neolithic			Ditch Slot [189] (Ditch 1)
190	G2	G	R	3	25	Peterborough Ware	Late Neolithic			Ditch Slot [191] (Ditch 1)
U/S	F1	F	U	1	11		Earlier Neolithic			U/S
Total				**25**	**542**					

18 APPENDIX 6: CREMATION SUMMARY TABLE

Key to Table 1		
Disturbance:	*	undisturbed
	$	bone may be crushed but unmoved
	?	disturbance level unknown
		Disturbed
Type:	u	urned cremation burial
	un	un-urned cremation burial
Sex:	??F	possible female
	?F	probable female
	?	unknown sex
	?M	probable male
	??M	possible male

Fill	Cut	Disturbance/truncation	Type	Total weight (g)	MNI	Age	Sex	Age/sex - why?	Pathology
171	172	?	un	117	1				
173	174	?	un	107	1				
175	176	?	un	149	2	adult & child		thick and	
175A	176		u	11		or animal		thin skull	
180	181	?	un	438	1	adult		dentition, adult sized fib,	
182	183	cut by SFB [244]=[246]	un	58	2	adult & child		differential skull thickness	
207	208	?	un	215	1	adult		dentition, epiphyses, size	Caries
209	210	cut by SFB [244]=[246]	un	841	1	adult		epiphyses, size	
211	212	?	un	925	1	adult	?M	pelvis; dentition, epiphyses, size	
213	214	?	un	14	2	double		dentition	
215	216	?	un	10	1				
219	220	?	un	505	1	adult		dentition	
221	222	?	un	152	1	adult?		dentition?	
223	224	?	un	236	1	adult?		dentition	
270	271	?	un	3	1				
277	278	?	un						

19 APPENDIX 7: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Table 13: Cremation samples 12-26

Sample No.	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**24**	**25**	**26**
Context No.	**171**	**171**	**171**	**192**	**192**	**173**	**173**	**173**	**175**	**175**	**175**	**175**	**175**	**207**	**207**	**207**
Cremation No.	**172**	**172**	**172**	**193**	**193**	**174**	**174**	**174**	**176**	**176**	**176**	**176**	**176**	**208**	**208**	**208**
Spit No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Cereals																
Hordeum sp. (grains)					x											
Triticum sp. (grains)					xcf											
Cereal indet. (grains)								xcffg								
Herbs																
Fabaceae indet.					xcf		xcf				xcf					
Tree/shrub macrofossils																
Corylus avellana L.	x	x		x	x	xcf									x	
Other plant macrofossils																
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	xxxx	xx	xxxx	x	x	xx		
Charcoal >5mm	x					xx	x	x	xx	x	xx	x		x		
Charcoal >10mm					x	x			x	x	x	x				
Charred root/stem	x				x	x	x		x		x					
Indet.cereal fragment/seed	x			x	x						x					
Indet.seed/tuber											xcf					
Indet.tuber				x					x							
Other remains																
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx	xx	x	x	x	x		xx		xx	x	x	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bone	x xb	x xb		x xb	x	xb	x xb	xb	x xxb	x xb	x xb	xb	x xb	xx xb	x	x xb
Burnt/fired clay					x			x				x				
Burnt stone		x			x										x	x
Chalk fragments	x	x	x			x										
Ferrous globules							x									
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones		xpmc														
Vitreous material	x	x			x	x			x			x	x	x		x
Sample volume (litres)	**12**	**10**	**10**	**13**	**11**	**14**	**13**	**11**	**12**	**11**	**13**	**12**	**18**	**10**	**12**	**11**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 14: Cremation samples 27-44

Sample No.	**27**	**28**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**
Context No.	**221**	**219**	**211**	**211**	**211**	**211**	**211**	**211**	**211**	**211**	**211**
Cremation No.	**222**	**220**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**	**212**
Spit No.		**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	
Cereals											
Hordeum sp. (grains)							x			xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)		xcffg									x
Herbs											
Fabaceae indet.										x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Corylus avellana L.		x	x	xcf			x	x	x	x	x
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	xxx	xx	xx	x	x	x	xx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x		x	x		x				x	
Charcoal >10mm	x										x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x		x	x					x
Ericaceae indet.(stem frags.)							xcf				
Indet.cereal fragment/seed											x
Indet.fruit/tuber frag.	x										
Other remains											
Black porous 'cokey' material		xxx	xx	xx	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	xxx
Black tarry material	xx		xx		x	x	x	x	x		xxx
Bone	x xb	x xb	x xb	x xb	xb	x xb	x xb	x xb	xxb	x xxb	xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	x	x								x
Burnt stone	x					x	x	x	x		
Chalk fragments		x	x	x							
Glass frags.				x							
Marine mollusc shell		xpmc									
Small coal frags.	x	x	xx	x	x		x	x		x	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x			xpmc						
Vitreous material	x	x	x	x			x	x			x
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**21**	**20**	**12**	**11**	**17**	**12**	**10**	**10**	**13**	**27**
Volme of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 15: Cremation Samples 46-55

Sample No.	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
Context No.	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**221**	**221**	**221**	**221**	**221**
Cremation No.	**220**	**220**	**220**	**220**	**220**	**222**	**222**	**222**	**222**	**222**
Spit No.	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Cereals										
Triticum sp. (grains)	x									
Cereal indet. (grains)	x		xcffg							
Herbs										
Poaceae indet.			x							
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.	xcf			x	x					
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	x	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	x	xxx	x	xxxx	xxxx	x	xx	x
Charcoal >5mm	x		x	x		xx	xx	x	x	
Charcoal >10mm						xx	xx	x		
Charred root/stem	x		x	x		x	x		x	
Ericaceae indet.(stem frags.)								x		
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx		x	xx	x		x	xx	xx	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x		x	x		x		
Bone	xb	x xb	xb	xxb		x xxb	x xb	x xxxb	xb	xb
Burnt/fired clay								x		
Burnt stone			x						x	
Chalk fragments								x	x	
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	x
Vitreous material	x			x		x	x		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	**19**	**10**	**12**	**12**	**10**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 16: Cremation samples 56-81

Sample No.	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**69**	**79**	**80**	**81**	
Context No.	**215**	**215**	**180**	**180**	**180**	**213**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**182**	**272**	**270**	**223**	**182**
Cremation No.	**216**	**216**	**181**	**181**	**181**	**214**	**210**	**210**	**210**	**183**	**273**	**271**	**224**	**183**
Spit No.	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**				**3**		**1**	**1**	**4**	
Cereals														
Cereal indet. (grains)	x										xcf	xcffg		
Herbs														
Galium sp.		xcf												
Tree/shrub macrofossils														
Corylus avellana L.				x	xcf	x	x				xcf			
Other plant macrofossils														
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx	x	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	xx	x			xx	x	x				xxx	
Charcoal >10mm				x			x						x	
Charred root/stem	x		xx		x	x	xx	x	x		x			x
Ericaceae indet.(stem frags.)		xcf												
Indet.cereal fragment/seed									x					
Indet.seed/fruit			x											
Other remains														
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xx
Black tarry material	x	x	x	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	x	x	x		x	x
Bone	x xb	x	xb	x xxb	x	xb	x xb	x xxb	x xb		x xb	x xb	x xb	xb
Burnt/fired clay	x			x			x						x	
Burnt stone				x			x	x	x		x			x
Mineralised/faecal concretion		xcf												
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bones				xpmc	xpmc		xpmc		xpmc		xpmc			
Vitreous material		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**12**	**20**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**19**	**21**	**18**	**29**	**12**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.7**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 17: Bronze Age Ditch samples

Sample No.	1	10	11	22	73	74	7	8	9	23	29	70	71	72	75	76	77	61
Context No.	**42**	**186**	**190**	**205**	**233**	**198**	**128**	**124**	**130**	**201**	**226**	**225**	**154**	**155**	**138**	**139**	**127**	**257**
Cut No.	**41**	**187**	**191**	**206**	**235**	**200**	**129**	**126**	**132**	**204**	**228**	**228**	**157**	**157**	**140**	**140**	**129**	**262**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**
Group No.	**D1**	**D1**	**D1**	**D2**	**D2**	**D2**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	**D3**	
Cereals																		
Triticum sp. (grains)				xcf							xcf							
Cereal indet. (grains)		xcffg			xfg						x	x	xfg		xcffg			
Tree/shrub macrofossils																		
Corylus avellana L.		x	x				xcf	xcf	xcf	xcf	x	x	xcf	x	x	x	x	x
Other plant macrofossils																		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	x	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x			x								x		x			x
Charred root/stem		x	x		x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	
Indet.seed/fruit										x								
Other remains																		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	x
Black tarry material	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	x	x	x		xxx	xx	x	x	x			
Bone		x	x	x	x	x xb	x		x	x	x	x	x xb	x	x		x	x
Burnt/fired clay			x			x						x		x			x	x
Burnt stone				x					x		x							x
Ferrous globules				x														
Fish bone												x	x					
Glass frags.														x				
Mortar/plaster						x												
Small coal frags.		x	x	xx	xx	xxx	xx	x	x	x	xxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone		xpmc		xpmc							xpmc			xpmc		xpmc	xpmc	xpmc
Vitreous material		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	xx	x		x	

Sample volume (litres)		**20**	**20**	**22**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**19**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**19**	**18**	**21**	**20**	**18**	**18**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**
% flot sorted	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 18: Saxon Features samples

Sample No.	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**33**	**34**	**68**	**84**	**85**	**86**	**35**
Context No.	**91**	**95**	**99**	**100**	**103**	**243**	**245**	**260**	**277**	**277**	**275**	**251**
Cut No.						**244**	**246**	**261**	**278**	**278**	**276**	**252**
Feature type	**TP1**	**TP1**	**TP2**	**TP3**	**TP4**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**ph**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**ph**	**Pit**
Group No.						**SFB1**	**SFB1**	**SFB1**	**SFB2**	**SFB2**	**SFB2**	
Date						**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**
Cereals												
Hordeum sp. (grain)										x		
Triticum sp. (grains)					x					x	xcffg	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xcffg				xcffg	x			xfg	xfg		xfg
Herbs												
Asteraceae indet.											x	
Euphrasia/Odontites sp.										xcf		
Small Fabaceae indet.		xcf										
Large Poaceae indet.								x			x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils												
Corylus avellana L.							x					x
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xx	x	xx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm		xxxx	x	x	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm		xx				x	x	x	xx	x	xx	x
Charcoal >10mm									x		xx	
Charred root/stem	x	x			x	x	x	x		x		
Indet.fruit/nutshell frag.			x									
Indet.seed									x	x		
Other remains												
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	x		x	x	xx
Black tarry material	x			x	x	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	x
Bone	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x				x
Burnt/fired clay				x								x
Burnt stone												

Ferrous globules									x			
Small coal frags.	x		x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x		x
Small mammal/amphibian bones							xpmc					xpmc
Vitreous material			x		x				x			x
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**10**	**19**	**21**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**19**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 19: Environmental Summary

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature type	Description	Potential
10	186	187	Ditch	Cereal+nutshell	M
12	171	172	Crem.	Nutshell	L
13	171	172	Crem.	Nutshell	L
15	192	193	Crem.	Tuber + nutshell	L/M
16	192	193	Crem.	Cereals+seeds+nutshell	L/M
29	226	228	Ditch	Cereals+nutshell	L/M
33	243	244	Pit	Cereal	L
34	245	246	Pit	Nutshell	L
35	251	252	Pit	Cereals+nutshell	L
36	211	212	Crem.	Nutshell	L
37	211	212	Crem.	Nutshell	L/M
40	211	212	Crem.	Cereals+nutshell	L
41	211	212	Crem.	Nutshell	L
42	211	212	Crem.	Nutshell	L
43	211	212	Crem.	Cereals+seeds+nutshell	L
44	211	212	Crem.	Cereals+nutshell	L/M
46	219	220	Crem.	Cereals+nutshell	L/M
58	180	181	Crem.	Charred root/stem	L/M
59	180	181	Crem.	Charred root/stem+nutshell	L/M
62	213	214	Crem.	Charred root/stem+nutshell	L/M
63	210	210	Crem.	Charred root/stem+nutshell	M
70	225	228	Ditch	Cereal+nutshell	L
71	154	157	Ditch	Cereal+nutshell	L
72	155	157	Ditch	Nutshell	L
73	233	235	Ditch	Nutshell	L
75	138	140	Ditch	Cereal+nutshell	L
79	272	273	Crem.	Cereals+nutshell	L

20 APPENDIX 8: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Interpretation	Group Name
1	1	Trench				
2	2	Trench				
3	3	Trench				
4	4	Trench				
5	5	Trench				
6	6	Trench				
7	7	Trench				
8	8	Trench				
9	9	Trench				
10	10	Trench				
11	11	Trench				
12	12	Trench				
13	13	Trench				
14	14	Trench				
15	15	Trench				
16	16	cut	Pit/natural feature	Bronze Age?	Pit/natural feature	
17	16	fill	Pit/natural feature	Bronze Age?	Natural silting of [16]	
18	18	cut	Pit/natural feature	Bronze Age?	Pit/natural feature	
19	18	fill	Pit/natural feature	Bronze Age?	Natural silting of [18]	
20	20	cut	Posthole	Unknown	Posthole	
21	20	fill	Posthole	Unknown	Backfill of [20]	
22	22	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
23	22	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [22]	Ditch 3
24	24	layer	Overburden	Modern	Modern made ground	
25	25	layer	Natural	Natural	Terrace deposits for R Gipping	
26	28	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [28]	
27	22	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [22]	Ditch 3
28	28	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 1
29	29	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 4
30	30	layer	Topsoil	Modern	Gardensoil	

31	31	layer	Surface	Post Medieval	Path/yard surface	
32	32	cut	Pond	Modern	Backfilled Pond?	
33	32	fill	Pond	Modern	Concrete infill of [32]	
34	34	layer	Ploughsoil	Post Medieval	Ploughsoil	
35	35	cut	Post Hole	Post Medieval	Posthole	
36	35	fill	Post Hole	Post Medieval	Backfill of [35]	
37	37	layer	Gardensoil	Post Medieval	Gardensoil	
38	38	layer	Made ground	Post Medieval	Made ground	
39	39	layer	Made ground/subsoil	Post Medieval	Made ground/subsoil	
40	40	layer	Subsoil	Post Medieval/Medieval	Subsoil	
41	41	cut	Ditch	Neolithic	Enclosure ditch	
42	41	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary silting of [41]	Ditch 1
43	43	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 4
44	43	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary silting of [43]	Ditch 4
45	45	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
46	45	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [45]	Ditch 3
47	45	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [45]	Ditch 3
48	48	cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Pit/natural feature	
49	48	fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Backfill of [48]	
50	50	cut	Ditch/pit/tree throw	Bronze Age	Ditch/pit/tree throw	
51	50	fill	Ditch/pit/tree throw	Bronze Age	Silting of [50]	
52		Unexc cut	Backfilled posthole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Backfilled posthole	
53		Unexc cut	Backfilled posthole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Backfilled posthole	
54		Unexc cut	Backfilled posthole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Backfilled posthole	
55	55	cut	Ditch/pit	Roman	Ditch terminus/pit	
56	55	fill	Ditch/pit	Roman	Backfill of [55]	
57	29	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [29]	
58	58	cut	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Posthole	
59	58	fill	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Backfill of [58]	
60	60	cut	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Posthole	
61	60	fill	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Backfill of [60]	
62	62	cut	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Posthole	
63	62	fill	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Backfill of [62]	
64	64	cut	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Posthole	

65	64	fill	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Backfill of [64]	
66	66	cut	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Posthole	
67	66	fill	Post Hole	Post-Medieval/Modern	Backfill of [66]	
68	69	fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Silting of [69]	
69	69	cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	Field Ditch	
70	71	fill	Post Hole	Post Medieval	Backfill of [71]	
71	71	cut	Post Hole	Post Medieval	Posthole	
72	73	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Backfill of [73]	
73	73	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	Tree-planting pit?	
74	75	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Backfill of [75]	
75	75	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	Tree-planting pit?	
76	76	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	Carcass pit?	
77	76	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Lime backfill of [76]	
78	76	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Backfill of [76]	
79	79	layer	Occupation	Post Medieval	Maltings waste?	
80	80	layer	Floor	Post-Medieval	Chalk floor?	
81	81	layer	Overburden	Post-Medieval	Floor make-up	
82	82	cut	Robber trench	Post-Medieval	Robber trench	
83	82	fill	Robber trench	Post-Medieval	Backfill of [82]	
84	84	cut	Robber trench	Post-Medieval	Robber trench	
85	84	fill	Robber trench	Post-Medieval	Backfill of [84]	
86	87	Masonry	Wall	Post-Medieval	Chalk rubble wall foundation	
87	87	cut	Construction trench	Post-Medieval	Construction trench for [87]	
88	88	cut	Robber trench	Post-Medieval	Robber trench	
89	88	fill	Robber trench	Post-Medieval	Backfill of [88]	
90		Structure number	Building	Post-Medieval	Structure number for construction	
91	91	Test pit			Test pit 1	
92	91	layer		Bronze Age?	Colluvial subsoil	
93	93	cut		Natural	Natural gully	
94	93	fill		Natural	Silting of [93]	
95	95	cut				
96		fill				
97		fill	Pit			
98		fill				
99		fill				

100		fill				
101		fill				
102		fill				
103		fill				
104	105	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Backfill of [105]	
105	105	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	18th/19th C Pit	
106	106	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 4
107	106	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [106]	Ditch 4
108	108	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 4
109	108	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [108]	Ditch 4
110	110	cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	18th/19th C field ditch	Ditch 6
111	110	fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Fill of [110]	Ditch 6
112	112	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	19th C pit	
113	112	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Backfill of [112]	
114	115	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [115]	Ditch 5
115	115	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 5
116	117	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Backfill of [117]	
117	117	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	19th C pit	
118	119	fill	Pit	Post Medieval	Backfill of [119]	
119	119	cut	Pit	Post Medieval	19th C pit	
120	121	fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Fill of [121]	Ditch 6
121	121	cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	18th/19th C field ditch	Ditch 6
122	123	fill	Ditch	Post Medieval	Fill of [122]	Ditch 6
123	123	cut	Ditch	Post Medieval	Erosion of [121]?	Ditch 6
124	126	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary fill of [126]	Ditch 3
125	126	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [126]	Ditch 3
126	126	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
127	129	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary fill of [129]	Ditch 3
128	129	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [129]	Ditch 3
129	129	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
130	132	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary fill of [132]	Ditch 3
131	132	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [132]	Ditch 3
132	132	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
133	134	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Fill of [134]	Ditch 3
134	134	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Posthole/root activity	Ditch 3

135	126	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [126]	Ditch 3
136	126	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [126]	Ditch 3
137	126	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [126]	Ditch 3
138	140	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary Fill of [140]	Ditch 3
139	140	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [140]	Ditch 3
140	140	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
141	140	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [140]	Ditch 3
142	145	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary fill of [145]	Ditch 3
143	145	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [145]	Ditch 3
144	145	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [145]	Ditch 3
145	145	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
146	132	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [132]	Ditch 3
147	132	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [132]	Ditch 3
148	150	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [150]	Ditch 2
149	150	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [150]	Ditch 2
150	150	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	First barrow ditch	Ditch 2
151	129	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [129]	Ditch 3
152	129	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [129]	Ditch 3
153	129	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [129]	Ditch 3
154	157	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary fill of [157]	Ditch 3
155	157	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [157]	Ditch 3
156	157	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [157]	Ditch 3
157	157	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
158	161	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary fill of [161]	Ditch 3
159	161	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [161]	Ditch 3
160	161	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [161]	Ditch 3
161	161	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
162	140	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [140]	Ditch 3
163	140	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [140]	Ditch 3
164	166	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [166]	Ditch 2
165	166	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [166]	Ditch 2
166	166	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	First barrow ditch	Ditch 2
167	168	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [168]	Ditch 5
168	168	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 5
169	170	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Backfill of [170]	

170	170	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Posthole	
171	172	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
172	172	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (171)	Cremation
173	174	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
174	174	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (173)	Cremation
175	176	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
176	176	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (175)	Cremation
177	179	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [178]	Ditch 2
178	179	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [179]	Ditch 2
179	179	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	First barrow ditch	Ditch 2
180	181	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
181	181	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (181)	Cremation
182	183	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
183	183	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (182)	Cremation
184	185	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
185	185	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (184)	Cremation
186	187	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary silting of [187]	Ditch 1
187	187	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Dtich 1
188	189	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary silting of [189]	Ditch 1
189	189	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 1
190	191	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary silting of [191]	Ditch 1
191	191	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 1
192	193	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
193	193	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (193)	Cremation
194	145	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [145]	Ditch 3
195	145	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [145]	Ditch 3
196	145	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [145]	Ditch 3
197	200	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [200]	Ditch 2
198	200	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [200]	Ditch 2
199	200	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [200]	Ditch 2
200	200	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	First barrow ditch	Ditch 2
201	204	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary fill of [204]	Ditch 3
202	204	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [204]	Ditch 3
203	204	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [204]	Ditch 3
204	204	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3

205	206	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [206]	Ditch 2
206	206	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 2
207	208	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
208	208	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (207)	Cremation
209	210	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
210	210	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (209)	Cremation
211	212	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
212	212	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (211)	Cremation
213	214	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
214	214	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (213)	Cremation
215	216	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
216	216	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (215)	Cremation
217		layer	Burning	Bronze Age	Pyre deposit?	
218	228	cut	Fill	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [228]	Ditch 3
219	220	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
220	220	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (219)	Cremation
221	222	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
222	222	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (221)	Cremation
223	224	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
224	224	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (223)	Cremation
225	228	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Tertiary fill of [228]	Ditch 3
226	228	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [228]	Ditch 3
227	228	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [228]	Ditch 3
228	228	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Second barrow ditch	Ditch 3
229	230	fill	Tree throw	Bronze Age	Silting of [230]	
230	230	cut	Tree throw	Bronze Age	Tree throw	
231	157	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [157]	Ditch 3
232	235	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [235]	Ditch 2
233	235	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [235]	Ditch 2
234	235	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [235]	Ditch 2
235	235	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	First barrow ditch	Ditch 2
236	176	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Lower fill of [176]	Cremation
237	238	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Fill of [238]	
238	238	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Posthole	
239	240	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Fill of [240]	

240	240	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Posthole	
241	242	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Fill of [242]	
242	242	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	Posthole	
243	244	fill	Pit	Saxon	Post-abandonment silting of [244]	SFB 1
244	244	cut	Pit	Saxon	Cut for SFB 1	SFB 1
245	246	fill	Pit	Saxon	Post-abandonment silting of [246]	SFB 1
246	246	cut	Pit	Saxon	Cut for SFB 1	SFB 1
247	248	fill	Tree throw	Unknown	Silting of [248]	
248	248	cut	Tree throw	Unknown	Tree throw	
249	250	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [250]	Ditch 4
250	250	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	Enclosure ditch	Ditch 4
251	252	fill	Pit	Saxon	Fill of [251]	
252	252	cut	Pit	Saxon	Fire pit?	
253	179	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [179]	Ditch 2
254	256	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Secondary fill of [256]	Ditch 2
255	256	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	Primary fill of [256]	Ditch 2
256	256	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	First barrow ditch	Ditch 2
257	262	fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Backfill of [262]	
258	259	fill	Post Hole	Saxon	Fill of [259]	SFB 1
259	259	cut	Post Hole	Saxon	SFB gable-end posthole	SFB 1
260	261	fill	Post Hole	Saxon	Fill of [261]	SFB 1
261	261	cut	Post Hole	Saxon	SFB gable-end posthole	SFB 1
262	262	cut	Pit	Bronze Age	Disturbed burial pit?	
267	262	fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Backfill of [262]	
268	262	fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Backfill of [262]	
269	262	fill	Pit	Bronze Age	Backfill of [262]	
270	271	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
271	271	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (270)	Cremation
272	273	fill	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cremation deposit	Cremation
273	273	cut	Cremation	Bronze Age	Cut for (272)	Cremation
274	274	layer	Surface finds	Bronze Age		
275	276	fill	Post Hole	Saxon	Fill of [276]	SFB 2
276	276	cut	Post Hole	Saxon	Gable-end posthole of SFB 2	SFB 2
277	278	fill	Pit	Saxon	Post abandonment silting of SFB	SFB 2
278	278	cut	Pit	Saxon	Cut for SFB 2	SFB 2

279	280	fill	Pit	Unknown: Bronze Age?	Fill of [280]	
280	280	cut	Pit	Unknown: Bronze Age?	Pit	
281	282	fill	Pit	Unknown: Bronze Age?	Fill of [282]	
282	282	cut	Pit	Unknown: Bronze Age?	Pit	
283	284	fill	Post Hole	Saxon	Fill of [284]	SFB 2
284	284	cut	Post Hole	Saxon	Gable-end posthole of SFB 2	SFB 2

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 826 761
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA