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Table 1 Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age sites and finds in area of Figure 2

Note: the list includes unlocated finds from Beetley, Billingford, Brisley, Hoe and North Elmham because these parishes fall wholly or almost wholly within the area of the map.

Co.Number	N.G.R.	Parish	Description
1012/c4	TF/9814 1939	North Elmham	Flint scatter,including 'scrapers, cores and other flints', noted 1965
1012/c3755	TF/9806 1978	North Elmham	Ring-ditch,visible as slight rise.
1012/c3756	TF/9812 1970	North Elmham	Round barrow.
1012/c3757	TF/9814 1961	North Elmham	Ring-ditch.
1064	TF/969 192	Beetley	Flint scatter.
1065	TF/971 196	North Elmham	Flint scatter inc. flaked flint axe frag. & indet. flint- and sand-tempered prehistoric rim sherd. High proportions of well-made blade cores and blades (?Meso.) and of large, often steep and coarsely-retouched scrapers (?BA).
1066	TF/984 193	North Elmham	Flint scatter inc. leaf-shaped arrowhead & end-polished chisel. Very few blade cores or blades.Perhaps predominantly Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age.
1087	TF/970 200	North Elmham	Flint scatter.
1100	TF/968 196	North Elmham	Flint scatter with 10 sherds of indet. prehistoric flint- and sand-tempered pottery. Fairly high proportion of blade cores and blades. Perhaps predominantly Earlier Neolithic.
1121/c3	TF/9638 2179	North Elmham	Round barrow surviving mid C20.

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Co.Number	N.G.R.	Parish	Description
1121/c4	TF/9628 2180	North Elmham	Ring-ditch.
2781	-	Beetley	Stone axe.
2782	-	Beetley	Axe of volcanic ash (petrology no. N20) & axe-hammer of micaceous sandstone (petrology no. N90).
2783	-	Beetley	Fragmentary axe of silicious tuff (petrology no. N4).
2786	TF/9839 1706	Hoe	Pot-boiler site with struck flint, sherds of East Anglian and rusticated Beaker, and lumps of fired clay (Apling 1931,365; Clarke 1970,corpus nos. 551-2)
2788	TF/9806 1543	Hoe	Polished flint axe.3 scrapers from same field.
2791	TF/9665 1709	Gressenhall	End-polished flint axe.
2794	TF/9810 1518	E.Dereham	Fragmentary polished flint axe.
2795	TF/9841 1710	Hoe	Pot-boiler site.
2797	TF/9622 1668	Gressenhall	Polished flint axe.
2799	TF/9908 1862	Hoe	Pot-boiler site.
2800	TF/9911 1816	Hoe	Pot-boiler site.
2801	TF/9571 1519	Gressenhall	Pot-boiler site
2802	TF/9549 1554	Gressenhall	Pot-boiler site
2803	TF/9879 1791	Beetley	Pot-boiler site
2804	TF/9859 1773	Beetley	Pot-boiler site
2805	TF/984 176	Beetley	Pot-boiler site
2806	TF/9860 1792	Beetley	Pot-boiler site
2807	TF/9861 1802	Beetley	Pot-boiler site
2808	TF/9860 1800	Beetley	Pot-boiler site

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Co.Number	N.G.R.	Parish	Description
2818	TF/9757 1943	North Elmham	Pot-boiler site with indet. prehistoric sherd (now lost).
2827	TF/9803 1545	Hoe	Scraper.
2892	TF/9832 2365	North Elmham	Round barrow.
2900	-	North Elmham	Polished flint axe.
2912	TF/9945 2252	Bintree	Round barrow.
2926	-	North Elmham	Flanged copper alloy axe.
7162	TF/9459 2388	Horningtoft	Barbed and tanged arrowhead.
7194	TG/0137 2328	Bintree	End-polished flint chisel.
7201	TG/0009 2079	Billingford	Barbed and tanged arrowhead.
7202	TG/0140 2238	Billingford	Fragmentary flint axe.
7220	TG/009 226	Billingford	Pot-boiler site.
7240	TF/941 196	Stanfield	Partly-polished flint axe.
10041	TF/9490 2330	Horningtoft	Pot-boiler site.
10042	TF/947 239	Horningtoft	Pot-boiler site.
11547	TF/955 184	Beetley	Ring-ditch.
11548	TF/9630 1887	Beetley	Ring-ditch.
11762	TF/9807 2169	North Elmham	Leaf-shaped arrowhead.
11838	TF/9855 2385 (centre)	North Elmham	Group of at least 5 ring-ditches.
11844	TF/9757 1940	North Elmham	Polished flint axe and group I stone axe (petrology no.N224).
11845	TF/9822 1991	North Elmham	Flaked flint axe.
11850	TF/9790 1745	Beetley	Scraper.
11856	TF/943 230	Horningtoft	Flint scatter inc. fragmentary chisel or oblique arrowhead
12338	TF/9764 1717	Beetley	Scraper.
12339	TF/9990 2145	Billingford	Flint scatter:

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Co.Number	N.G.R.	Parish	Description
12340	TG/0090 2095	Billingford	Scraper.
13796	-	Gressenhall	Flaked flint axe.
14017	TF/991 162	Hoe	Scraper.
14553	-	Beetley	Fragmentary flaked flint axe.
14584	-	North Elmham	Polished flint axe.
14676	TF/9850 1950 (centre)	North Elmham	Flint scatter.
14676/c1	TF/9866 1949	North Elmham	Ring-ditch.
15278	TG/0161 1669	Swanton Morley	Decorated, flanged copper alloy axe.
15297	TF/984 182	Beetley	Flint scatter.
16311	TF/9735 2270	North Elmham	Polished flint axe.
16351	TF/9780 1700	Beetley	Flint scatter, inc. microliths.
16886	TF/954 194	Beetley	Pot-boiler site.
16887	TF/949 197	Beetley	Pot-boiler site.
17230	TG/002 201	Billingford	Ring-ditch.
17486	TG/012 192	Swanton Morley	Flint scatter.
17590	TF/9499 1606	Gresenhall	Ring-ditch.
17804	-	Hoe	Scraper.
18319	TF/9810 1888	Beetley	Ring-ditch.
18817	TF/987 161	Hoe	Ring-ditch.
19713	TF/966 161	Gressenhall	Stone axe-hammer.
20355	TF/9832 1700 (centre)	Hoe	Flint scatter inc. tranchet axe.
20837	TF/9843 1981	North Elmham	Ring-ditch.
21130	TG/009 220	Billingford	Fragmentary polished flint axe.
21132	TG/013 223	Billingford	Partly polished flint chisel.

Table 2 Earlier Neolithic and indeterminate prehistoric features in group A

EN = Earlier Neolithic; INDET = indeterminate prehistoric

CONTEXT	E	N	DATE	TYPE	DIAM.(CM)	DEPTH(CM)	FILL DESC.	COMMENT
2	155	478	EN	PIT	74	15	-	
3	154	480	EN	PIT	50	29	-	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 4
4	155	480	EN	PIT	50	35	-	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 3
5	153	481	EN	PIT	57	32	-	
6	155	483	EN	PIT	70	30	-	
7	155	482	EN	PIT	60	23	-	
8	153	480	EN	P-H	44	30	-	
9	155	481	EN	PIT	80	30	-	
11	153	478	EN	P-H	53	12	-	
12	154	483	EN	PIT	62	30	-	
16	156	482	EN	P-H	37	30	-	
17	155	485	EN	P-H	70	-	-	CONTEXT INCLUDES BOTH POST-HOLE AND PERI-GLACIAL FEATURE CUT BY IT
19	151	474	EN	P-H	60	32	-	
20	156	481	EN	PIT	84	-	-	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 21 & 86
21	156	481	EN	PIT	50	14	-	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 20 AND 86
24	161	461	EN	PIT	191	34	-	
25	159	465	EN	PIT	125	10	-	
26	161	464	EN	PIT	105	20	-	
27	162	465	EN	PIT	50	7	-	
28	-	-	EN	PIT	-	-	-	UNPLANNED: REPRESENTED BY SECTION DRAWING & FINDS
30	158	469	EN	PIT	-	32	-	CUT BY 110
32	159	472	EN	PIT	-	56	-	CUT BY 106
34	159	477	EN	OTHER	-	-	-	?PERIGLACIAL
35	153	481	EN	P-H	45	24	-	-
37	160	482	EN	P-H	62	18	-	-
38	160	481	EN	OTHER	210	12	-	?NATURAL
42	159	475	EN	P-H	26	10	-	-
43	160	481	EN	P-H	36	40	-	-
44	159	482	EN	P-H	46	41	-	-
45	158	474	EN	P-H	56	40	-	-
47	154	479	INDET	PIT	65	17	-	-
51	153	483	EN	P-H	30	-	-	-
52	153	483	EN	P-H	32	-	-	-
53	154	484	EN	P-H	30	-	-	-
54	161	483	INDET	PIT	185	-	-	-
55	159	481	EN	P-H	47	42	-	-
57	158	482	EN	P-H	17	-	-	
58	157	482	EN	P-H	30	-	-	
61	152	473	INDET	PIT	120	23	-	RECORDED AS 'HEARTH ?BURNT AREA'
63	162	477	INDET	PIT	90	-	-	PROB.CUT BY LNEBA FEATURE 33
68	158	482	EN	P-H	15	25	-	
74	159	487	EN	P-H	20	26	-	
83	163	462	EN	OTHER	-	-	BROWN SAND WITH GRAVEL PEBBLES	
86	157	481	EN	P-H	43	62	DARK BROWN SAND WITH PATCHES OF VERY DARK LOAM	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 20,21
102	157	464	INDET	OTHER	-	-	-	
106	157	472	EN	P-H	65	-	-	CUT 32

Table 3 Earlier Neolithic and indeterminate prehistoric features in group B

EN = Earlier Neolithic, INDET = indeterminate prehistoric

CONTEXT	E	N	DATE	TYPE	DIAM.(CM)	DEPTH(CM)	FILL DESC.	COMMENT
3080	170	494	EN	PIT	140	35	N-S SECTION SHOWS 1 LAYER: MID TO DARK RED-BROWN-GREY SANDY LOAM WITH SCATTERED PEBBLES E-W SECTION SHOWS 3 LAYERS: 1.DARK BROWN-BLACK LOAM WITH SCATTERED SMALL STONES 2.MID-BROWN LOAM, WITH FEWER STONES 3.DIRTY BROWN GRAVELLY SAND	CUTS 3083,3087. BURNT FLINT IN FILL.
3082	168	494	EN	PIT	100	25	DENSE DARK BROWN-BLACK SANDY LOAM WITH SCATTERED MEDIUM PEBBLES	-
3083	170	495	EN	PIT	120	40	DARK RED-BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH PEBBLES	CUT BY 3080, CUTS 3107
3085	167	495	EN	PIT	115	25	DARK BROWN/YELLOW SANDY SILT.LARGE NOS. OF SMALL-MEDIUM FLINTS	?PERIGLACIAL
3087	169	494	EN	PIT	100	30	DARK BROWN MOIST SANDY LOAM WITH SMALL TO MEDIUM PEBBLES	CUT BY 3080
3107	170	496	INDET	PIT	125	51	LIGHT YELLOW-MID YELLOW-BROWN SILTY SAND WITH SCATTERED STONES	CUT BY 3083

Table 4 Earlier Neolithic features in group C

CONTEXT	E	N	TYPE	DIAM.(CM)	DEPTH(CM)	FILL DESC.	COMMENT
380	177	448	PIT	90	-	DARK BROWN, SANDY	-
386	179	448	PIT	112	63	DARK GREY-BROWN,DENSE	CUT BY IRON AGE FEATURE 365

Table 5 Earlier Neolithic features in group D

Successive fills numbered in descending order

CONTEXT	E	N	TYPE	DIAM.(CM)	DEPTH(CM)	FILL DESC.	COMMENT
713	225	447	PIT	90	21	BROWN GRAVELLY SOIL	-
730	228	442	PIT	270	75	1.DARK STONEY FILL 2.GRAVEL OVERLYING DIRTY GRAVEL	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH NATURAL FEATURE 741
776	228	444	PIT	106	22	VERY PEBBLY DARK BROWN LOAM	-
783	233	445	PIT	160	32	DIRTY GRAVEL WITH MUCH ANIMAL DISTURBANCE	-
786	230	445	PIT	110	53	1.DIRTY GRAVEL MIXED WITH BROWN SANDY LOAM 2.ANIMAL DISTURBANCE	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 789,793; ?POST-PIT FOR 793
789	229	445	PIT	120	43	DIRTY GRAVEL MIXED WITH BROWN SANDY LOAM	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 786
793	230	445	P-H	38	32	REDDISH BROWN SAND WITH VERY SMALL PEBBLES	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 786, ?CONTAINED BY IT
798	225	445	PIT	199	82	1.(720) RELATIVELY CLEAN ORANGE GRAVEL 2.(720) SLIGHTLY DARKER THAN 1. 3.(752) MEDIUM GREYISH-BROWN SANDY LOAM 4.FAIRLY CLEAN GRAVEL	CUT 799
799	225	444	PIT	272	83	1.CLEAN GRAVEL 2.MEDIUM BROWN LOAMY SAND 3.MEDIUM TO DARK GREYISH-BROWN LOAMY SAND 4.DIRTY GRAVEL	CUT BY 798; INCLUDES 804 (LAYER NEITHER DESCRIBED NOR SHOWN IN SECTION)

Table 6 Earlier Neolithic and other features in group E

EN = Earlier Neolithic; ? = date uncertain

CONTEXT	E	N	DATE	TYPE	DIAM.(CM)	DEPTH(CM)	FILL DESC.	COMMENT
1269	261	452	EN	PIT	98	20	FINE,SOFT DARK BROWN SOIL WITH SOME FLINT PEBBLES	-
1275	263	448	EN	P-H	29	17	DARK SANDY LOAM WITH SOME SMALL & MEDIUM PEBBLES	-
1276	263	450	EN	P-H	27	17	DARK, FINE,LOAMY, WITH A FEW SMALL & MEDIUM-SIZED PEBBLES	-
1288	260	453	EN	PIT	115	38	MID-BROWN PEBBLEY LOAM, CHARCOAL FLECKS	-
1301	261	455	?	SLOT	80	50	MEDIUM BROWN GRAVELLY LOAM WITH CHARCOAL AND SOME SMALL TO MEDIUM FLINT PEBBLES	SLOPED UP FROM BASE OF 1334 TO SURFACE OF NATURAL GRAVEL
1334	261	454	?	PIT	135	50	1.(1338) DARK BROWN AND LOAMY, WITH REDDENED BURNT FLINT 2.(1334) FINE, COMPACT REDDENED CLAYEY MATERIAL WITH CHARCOAL AND REDDENED BURNT FLINT AND SANDSTONE 3.(1445) FINE AND BLACK WITH BURNT FLINT	SEEMED TO CUT 'SPREAD' 1268.?PART OF SAME FEATURE AS 1301. TRACES OF IN SITU BURNING ON GRAVEL SIDES AND AT INTERFACE WITH 1268.
1446	263	449	EN	P-H	31	21	DARK BROWN LOAMY,SOME SMALL & MEDIUM-SIZED PEBBLES	-
1456	260	451	EN	PIT	83	19	RELATIVELY STONE-FREE DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM,CHARCOAL FLECKS	CUT NATURAL FEATURE 1459 AND SEEMED TO CUT 'SPREAD' 1288
1457	259	451	EN	PIT	58	24	DARK,ALMOST BLACK,FINE LOAM, CHARCOAL FLECKS,RELATIVELY STONE-FREE	CUT 1543
1460	263	448	EN	P-H	31	14	DARK BROWN LOAMY,ONLY A FEW SMALL & MEDIUM PEBBLES	-
1476	263	448	EN	P-H	33	21	DARK BROWN LOAMY WITH SMALL, MEDIUM & SOME LARGE FLINT PEBBLES.	-
1533	259	452	EN	PIT	50	15	FINE DARK BROWN LOAM,SOME PEBBLES,CHARCOAL FLECKS	CUT BY 1534) TOPMOST FILLS) DUG AS 1458
1534	259	452	EN	PIT	62	16	FINE VERY DARK BROWN LOAM, ALMOST BLACK, WITH SOME PEBBLES & CHARCOAL FLECKS, SURROUNDED BY FLINT NODULES	CUT 1533) BEFORE 2) FEATURES) RECOGNISED
1543	260	451	EN	PIT	-	25	STONY FINE MID-BROWN LOAM	CUT BY 1457,?CUT BY 1559, ?CUT 1543
1559	259	451	EN	PIT	60	29	DARK,ALMOST BLACK FINE LOAM, WITH CHARCOAL FLECKS & RELATIVELY STONE-FREE.MORE SAND & GRAVEL AT EDGES.	
1725	264	453	EN	P-H	23	25	DARK BROWN-BLACK FINE LOAM WITH SOME PEBBLES	CUT 1744
1736	263	452	EN	P-H	16	42	FINE DARK BROWN LOAM WITH PEBBLES	-
1744	264	453	EN	PIT	144	23	FINE MID BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH SOME PEBBLES	CUT BY 1725
1813	263	451	EN	P-H	45	27	FINE DARK BROWN LOAMY WITH MANY LARGE PEBBLES	-

Table 7 Earlier Neolithic features outside feature groups

successive fills numbered in descending order

CONTEXT	E	N	TYPE	DIAM.(CM)	DEPTH(CM)	FILL DESC.	COMMENT
117	171	467	PIT	141	46	REDDISH-BROWN SAND(BURNT) WITH CHARCOAL	-
118	173	468	PIT	220	50	1.DIRTY BROWN SAND WITH STONES 2.VERY DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH MUCH CHARCOAL SOIL	-
889	226	457	PIT	100	45	1.MEDIUM TO DARK GREYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM,WITH A FEW SMALL TO MEDIUM PEBBLES 2.SMALL TO MEDIUM PEBBLES IN ORANGE-BROWN LOAMY SAND	CUT INDETERMINATE PREHISTORIC FEATURE 890; BOTH CUT CONVOLUTED LAYERS OF ?NATURAL FEATURE 887
1107	235	494	PIT	100	36	MEDIUM BROWN SANDY PEBBLY LOAM	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 1109
1109	236	493	PIT(S)	217	29	MEDIUM BROWN SANDY PEBBLY LOAM	SHALLOW, ELONGATED;UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 1107
1144	216	495	PIT	121	43	LIGHT BROWN SANDY PEBBLY LOAM WITH GRAVELLY TIP LINES	-
1321	242	465	PIT	150	17	MEDIUM BROWN LOAM WITH STONES	-
1652	254	449	PIT	43	18	MEDIUM BROWN GRAVELLY SAND	-
1995	251	488	PIT	55	20	MID BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH STONES	-
2507	176	418	PIT	128	22	DARK YELLOWISH-BROWN SAND WITH A FEW PEBBLES	-
2618	167	400	PIT	140	33	1.VERY DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH A FEW PEBBLES 2.DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH A FEW PEBBLES & ?ANIMAL DISTURBANCE 3.YELLOWISH-BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH SOME PEBBLES	
2792	161	387	PIT	140	33	DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH PEBBLES & ANIMAL DISTURBANCE	-
2903	180	493	PIT	160	31	MID BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH MANY ANGULAR PEBBLES AROUND EDGES & DOWN SIDES	-
3072	175	493	PIT	75	22	MEDIUM BROWN PEBBLY LOAM	-
3644	130	432	PIT	325	77	1.MID-BROWN LOAM & BURNT STONES 2.ORANGE-BROWN LOAMY SAND, VERY STONEY 3.MID-BROWN SANDY LOAM, VERY STONEY 4.ORANGE-BROWN SANDY LOAM 5.DARK RED-BROWN BURNT LOAM 6.MID ORANGE-BROWN SANDY LOAM 7.ORANGE GRAVEL	FILL = 3645 ONLY W 1/2 EXCAVATED

Table 8 Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Features

successive fills numbered in descending order

CONTEXT	E	N	TYPE	DIAM.(CM)	DEPTH(CM)	FILL DESC.	COMMENT
10	151	480	PIT	167	47	-	RECORDED PREHISTORIC POTTERY NOW MISSING
33	163	477	IRREG. FEATURE	132	-	-	PROBABLY CUT 63
121	150	484	P-H	30	26	VERY DARK BROWN LOAMY SAND WITH CHARCOAL	?ALICNED WITH 120,134
122	148	486	PIT	250	28	-	?2 INTERSECTING PITS
123	147	483	PIT	103	22	BLACK SOIL WITH CHARCOAL & BURNT FLINTS	??BURIAL
701 /1172	213	475	PIT	160	-	DARK,SANDY	
787	228	447	PIT	180	32	LIGHT BROWN VERY GRAVELLY	CUT BY LATER FEATURES
941	232	479	PIT(S)	103	43	1(941).MEDIUM BROWN-GREY SILTY PEBBLY LOAM 2(959).LIGHT YELLOWY-BROWN, SILTY WITH A FEW PEBBLES 3(960).DIRTY SANDY GRAVELLY	?2 INTERSECTING PITS; BURNT SOIL PATCHES & BURNT PEBBLES IN 941; 959 BURNT IN SITU AT INTERFACE WITH 941
1130	206	495	PIT	74	23	1.DARK BROWN EARTH WITH SOME STONES 2.ORANGE-BROWN SANDY FILL WITH SOME GRIT	
1196	198	438	PIT	74	15	DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM, NO STONES	-
1211	201	440	PIT	46	9	LIGHT BROWN SANDY PEBBLY LOAM	-
1584	256	446	PIT	100	24	BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH A FEW COBBLES & MANY FLECKS & PIECES OF CHARCOAL.POSSIBLE POST PIPE WITH FEWER PEBBLES	CUT 1620. POST-PIPE INDICATED IN SECTION DRAWING MAY CUT 1584 RATHER THAN FORM PART OF IT
1630	264	477	?	59	6	MID BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH A FEW PEBBLES, SOME BURNT	POSSIBLY A NATURAL DEPRESSION IN SURFACE OF SUBSOIL RATHER THAN A CUT FEATURE
3599	113	462	PIT	85	22	1.VERY DARK YELLOW-BROWN-BLACK GRITTY SAND WITH BURNT FLINT 2.LAYER OF BURNT SOIL AND FLINT WITHIN 1	FILL = 3600

Table 9 Indeterminate prehistoric features outside feature groups

successive fills numbered in descending order

CONTEXT	E	N	TYPE	DIAM.(CM)	DEPTH(CM)	FILL DESC.	COMMENT
120	150	483	P-H	57	18	VERY DARK BROWN LOAMY SAND WITH CHARCOAL	ALIGNED WITH 121,134
134	150	486	P-H	60	18	S end DIRTY-BROWN SAND WITH STONES (?=POST PIT) N end REDDISH-BROWN BURNT SAND, WITH BURNT FLINTS & MOST OF CHARCOAL (?= POST PIPE)	ALIGNED WITH 120,121
143	168	456	PIT	110	22	BROWN LOAMY SAND WITH SOME CHARCOAL & STONES	?EN SHERDS
538	200	491	PIT(S)	110	39	N pit 1.GRAVEL & LIGHT BROWN SOIL 2.CLEAN SAND, LITTLE STONE N & S pits 3.DARK BROWN SOIL,SOME LARGE FLINTS	2 INTERSECTING PITS, 3RD LAYER COMMON TO BOTH
721	229	454	PIT	90	28	1.DARK BROWN STONY GRAVELLY SOIL. 2.?ANIMAL-DISTURBED SAND	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 722, UPPER FILL COMMON TO BOTH
722	229	453	PIT	140	20	DARK BROWN STONY GRAVELLY SOIL	UNCERTAIN RELATION WITH 721
890	226	457	PIT	-	15	DARK GREY FINE SANDY LOAM, SMALL TO MEDIUM PEBBLES, BURNT FLINTS,CHARCOAL	CUT BY EARLIER NEOLITHIC PIT 889; BOTH CUT CONVOLUTED LAYERS OF ?NATURAL FEATURE 887
1111	233	491	P-H	83	57	1.SANDY DARK BROWN LOAM, VERY FEW PEBBLES (= POST PIPE) 2.MEDIUM BROWN PEBBLY LOAM WITH LIGHTER SANDY GRAVELLY FILL AROUND EDGE (= POST PIT)	-
1216	194	434	PIT	135+	35	1.DARK BPOWN-RED SAND WITH PEBBLES,BURNT FLINT, CHARCOAL FLECKS 2.GREY-BLACK SANDY LOAM WITH SCATTERED SMALL PEBBLES & CHARCOAL FLECKS.	CONTEXT ALSO INCLUDES 6 FURTHER LAYERS,WHICH PROBABLY BELONG TO A PERIGLACIAL FEATURE
1620	256	446	PIT	55	23	ORANGE-BROWN VERY SANDY LOAM WITH MANY SMALL TO MEDIUM COBBLES & SOME CHARCOAL FLECKS	CUT BY 1584
1723	258	478	PIT	92	24	DARK BROWN-GREY SANDY LOAM WITH SMALL & MEDIUM PEBBLES	-
1766	260	484	OTHER	-	-	DARK BROWN LOAMY WITH REDDISH TINGE.SMALL & MEDIUM FLINT PEBBLES,SOME FIRE-REDDENED	?PIT, ?DISTURBANCE
3220	109	500	PIT	190	60	GREY-BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH FLINT & GRAVEL	FILL = 3221

Table 11 Summary of pit fills, sherd weights, and quantities of struck flint

Group	Darker Fills					Lighter Fills				
	no.of features	total sherd wt.(kg)	mean wt.per feature (kg)	total struck flint	mean no. per feature	no.of features	total sherd wt.(kg)	mean wt. per feature (kg.)	total struck flint	mean no.per feature
Earlier Neolithic										
B	4	1.878	0.470	442	110.5	1	0.035	0.035	8	8
C	2	0.372	0.186	15	7.5	-	-	-	-	-
D	5	2.572	0.514	96	19.2	3	0.060	0.020	2	0.7
E	8	1.473	0.184	54	6.8	-	-	-	-	-
Other	9	1.125	0.125	28	3.1	6	0.065	0.011	16	0.2
Totals	28	7.420	0.265	635	22.7	10	0.158	0.058	26	4.3
Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age										
	5	2.071	0.414	5.2	0.4	3	0.045	0.015	2	0.7
Indeterminate Prehistoric										
	6	0.04	0.08	6	1	3	-	-	2	0.7

Table 12 Pottery from periglacial contexts

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL COLLARED URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
17	0	0	3	15	0	0	221	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	825
18 +18A	0	0	6	35	0	0	105	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	680
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	40	0	0	6	40	2	5	3	5	2	5	17	95
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	90
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	0	0	20	102
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	60
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	50
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
1131	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	2500
1132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
1136	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	4
1137	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
1152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2

TABLE 12 (cont.)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1181	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	42
1238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	238
1240	0	0	8	55	6	45	61	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	76	387
1274	0	0	1	10	2	10	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	35
1286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
1290	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	20
1293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
1308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	16	5	19
1332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	9
1416	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	1	7	0	0	4	35
1449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
1459	0	0	0	0	3	40	21	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	26	116	0	0	26	116
1484	0	0	7	50	2	16	85	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	380	0	0	94	380
1509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	11	0	0	3	3	8	3	17	17
1511	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	80	0	0	21	80
1567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
1617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11

TABLE 12 (cont.)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	1	12
1619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5
1640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	7
1642	0	0	3	15	0	75	0	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	4	80	437
1655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
1666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	5
1718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	67	276
1754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3
1757	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	28
1783	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	3	5	10	29
1788	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
1817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
1831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
1832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	5
1834	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	33
1844	0	0	1	25	0	5	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	55
1860	0	0	1	10	6	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	45

TABLE 12 (cont.)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1872	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	56
1901	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
2224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	5
2539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	168	2	7	3	7	0	0	20	182
2690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	9
2801	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	45
3073	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
3074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
3078	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
3079	0	0	1	10	1	18	7	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	95
3095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
3216	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23
3217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
3262	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
3428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
NO.	0		32		17		718		121		65		0		0		0		7		1		21		46		9		41		1078	
%	0.0		3.0		1.6		66.6		11.2		6.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.6		0.1		1.9		4.3		0.8		3.8			
WT.		0		236		169		3316		2510		270		0		0		0		51		3		97		502		23		115		7292
%		0.0		3.2		2.3		44.5		34.4		3.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.7		0.0		1.3		6.9		0.3		1.6		

Table 13 Lithic material from periglacial contexts

CONT-EXT	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	DENTIC-ULATE	SAW	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-LITH	TRUNCATED PIECE	MISC. RE-TOUCHED	TOTALS	SANDSTONE	'POT-BOILERS'	BURNT FLINT
17	2	2	113	119	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	241	1	0	1
18	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
22	0	0	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
36	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
48	0	0	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
49	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
50	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
59	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
60	2	0	31	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	1	0
109	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
494	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
1136	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
1181	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1240	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
1266	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1274	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
1290	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1416	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
1431	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1459	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
1484	0	0	26	28	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	57	1	0	4
1509	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

CONT-EXT	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	DENTIC-ULATE	SAW	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-LITH	TRUNCATED PIECE	MISC. RE-TOUCHED	TOTALS	SANDSTONE	'POT-BOILERS'	BURNT FLINT
1511	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
1553	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1642	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
1757	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1834	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1860	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1872	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
2539	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
2690	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
2743	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2783	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
2801	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2303	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2807	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
2820	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
2830	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
3073	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
3074	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3075	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
3076	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
3077	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
3078	0	1	19	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
3079	1	1	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0

CONT-EXT	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	DENTIC-ULATE	SAW	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-LITH	TRUNCATED PIECE	MISC. RE-TOUCHED	TOTALS	SANDSTONE	'POT-BOILERS'	BURNT FLINT
3084	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3088	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
3094	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3106	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3216	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
3217	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3253	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3255	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	0	1	0
3376	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
TOTALS	12	5	333	283	6	1	1	7	1	1	6	656	3	2	9

Table 16 'Lincolnshire' flint

CON-TEXT	DATE/ TYPE	FEATURE GROUP	E	N	DESCRIPTION
24	EN	A	161	461	flake from ground implement
603	US	-	210	470	axe, ?of 'Lincolnshire' flint
1983	R-B	-	252	487	flake from ground implement

Table 17 Chalk flint

CON-TEXT	DATE/ TYPE	FEATURE GROUP	E	N	DESCRIPTION
86	EN	A	157	481	Blade
324	US	-	200	465	Large flake fragment
549	PS	-	192	473	Fragmentary backed knife
2060	US	-	180	400	Flake
2069	US	-	175	395	Core
2105	US	-	160	385	Large flake fragment
2681	N	-	169	405	Large blade fragment
2682	N	-	168	408	Flake
3029	R-B	-	178	494	Flake
3645	EN	-	129	431	Flake
3770 (UNSTRAT.1978)	US	-	-	-	Flake

Table 18 Lithic material from components of 3367

CONT-EXT	CORES	FLAKES	BLADES	NOTCH	MICROLITHS	TRUNCATED PIECE	TOTALS	NO. BURNT	BURNT FLINT PRESENT
3368	0	4	13	0	4	0	21	8	*
3368 + 3427	0	14	16	0	1	0	31	5	*
3408	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	
3427	0	24	25	0	0	0	49	2	*
3593	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	*
3594	0	4	2	1	1	0	8	2	*
3595	0	3	1	0	1	1	6	0	*
3596	1	1	3	0	1	0	6	0	*
3603	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	*
3607	1	7	5	0	0	0	13	1	*
TOTALS	2	60	69	1	9	1	142	20	

Table 19 Mesolithic material from other contexts

CONTEXT	E	N		MICROLITHS	MICRO-BURINS	TRUNCATED PIECES	TRANCHET AXE	TOTALS
240	165	465		1	0	0	0	1
244	165	445		1	0	0	0	1
250	170	475		0	1	0	0	1
256	170	445		1	0	0	0	1
281	180	440		1	0	0	0	1
289	185	460		1	0	0	0	1
295	185	430		1	0	0	0	1
297 (INH.20)	190	480		1	0	0	0	1
323	200	470		1	0	0	0	1
394	180	431		0	0	1	0	1
396	179	449		1	0	0	0	1
609	210	440		1	0	0	0	1
787	228	447		1	0	0	0	1
876	227	459		1	0	0	0	1
2015	205	420		2	0	0	0	2
2046	185	420		0	0	1	0	1
2060	180	400		1	0	0	0	1
2070	175	390		1	0	0	0	1
2078	170	410		1	0	0	0	1
?2087	165	420	*	1	0	0	0	1
2180	155	490		2	0	0	0	2
2201	209	406		1	0	0	0	1
2203	209	406		1	0	0	0	1
2285	202	402		0	0	0	1	1
2792	161	387		1	0	0	0	1
2820	153	423		1	0	0	0	1

TABLE 19 (cont.)

CONTEXT	E	N	MICROLITHS	MICRO-BURINS	TRUNCATED PIECES	TRANCHET AXE	TOTALS
3114	145	480	1	0	0	0	1
3255	119	501	0	0	1	0	1
TOTALS			25	1	3	1	30

* not plotted because provenance doubtful

TABLE 20

Table 20 Arrowheads

CONTEXT	E	N	LEAF-SHAPED	CHISEL	OBLIQUE	BARBED & TANGED	OTHER & ?UNFINISHED	TOTALS
32	159	472	1	0	0	0	0	1
58	157	482	1	0	0	0	0	1
152	176	446	1	0	0	0	0	1
192	181	442	0	0	1	0	0	1
266	175	455	0	0	0	0	1	1
281	180	440	1	0	0	0	0	1
299	190	470	0	0	0	0	1	1
318	195	435	0	1	0	0	0	1
433	182	452	0	0	1	0	0	1
1117	212	482	0	0	1	0	0	1
1478	250	468	0	0	1	0	0	1
2486	182	426	0	0	0	0	1	1
2681	169	404	0	1	0	0	0	1
3199	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
(FILL OF DITCH RUNNING FROM 131 503 TO 136 426)								
3456	120	472	0	1	0	0	0	1
3768	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
(UNSTRAT.1975)								
3776	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
(SURFACE COLLECTION C.U.M. 30.1563)								
TOTALS			4	3	4	1	9	21

Table 21 Lithic material from Earlier Neolithic and indeterminate prehistoric contexts in feature group A

CONT-TEXT	FLAKES	BLADES	LEAF ARROWHEADS	SCRAPERS	BORERS	SERRATED PIECES	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKE FROM GROUND IMPLEMENT	TOTALS	NO. BURNT	SAND-STONE	CHALK	OTHER ROCKS	'POT-BOILERS'	BURNT FLINT
2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 + 4	8	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	7	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	2	0	0	1	0	0
11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	11	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	0	0
21	32	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	1	1	0
24	7	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
38	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0

CONT-TEXT	FLAKES	BLADES	LEAF ARROWHEADS	SCRAPERS	BORERS	SERRATED PIECES	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKE FROM GROUND IMPLEMENT	TOTALS	NO. BURNT	SAND-STONE	CHALK	OTHER ROCKS	'POT-BOILERS'	BURNT FLINT
54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	117	120	2	5	2	9	2	1	258	10	1	1	2	2	2

Table 22 Lithic material from concentration 1

CONT-TEXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	DENTICULATE	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-LITHS	MISC. RETOUCHED	AXE	TOTALS
17	PG	2	2	113	119	0	1	2	0	2	0	241
18	PG	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
36	PG	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
48	PG	0	0	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
49	PG	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
50	PG	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
60	PG	2	0	31	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	45
64	PG?	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
212	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
213	US	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
2180	US	2	0	45	48	0	0	0	2	0	0	97
3116	US	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
TOTALS		7	2	239	212	3	1	2	2	2	1	471

Table 23 Lithic material from feature group B

CONT-TEXT	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	BORERS	SERRATED PIECES	HAMMER-STONE	TOTALS	NO. BURNT	?QUERN FRAGS.	OTHER SANDSTONE	QUARTZ & QUARTZITE	BURNT FLINT
3080	4	2	93	41	3	0	1	0	144	4		1	3	15
3082	2	3	25	13	1	1	1	0	46	1	1	0	0	10
3083	3	9	114	49	6	0	0	1	182	4		0	1	3
3085	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0
3087	1	1	40	26	0	1	1	0	70	5		0	0	2
TOTALS	11	15	276	132	10	2	3	1	450	14	3	1	4	30

Table 24 Lithic material from concentration 2

CONT-TEXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	TOTALS
2181	US	0	0	4	3	2	9
2182	US	0	0	2	4	0	6
2190	US	0	0	4	0	0	4
2191	US	0	0	6	2	1	9
2192	US	0	0	1	0	0	1
3026	US	0	0	3	1	0	4
3029	R-B	1	0	5	0	0	6
3030	R-B	0	0	2	2	0	4
3031	R-B	0	0	6	0	0	6
3045	R-B	1	0	3	1	1	6
3047	R-B	0	0	1	2	0	3
3074	PG	0	0	0	1	0	1
3076	PG	1	0	7	7	0	15
3077	PG	2	0	7	2	0	11
3078	PG	0	1	19	15	0	35
3079	PG	1	1	9	8	1	20
3106	PG	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS		6	2	80	48	5	141

Table 25 Lithic material from feature group C

CONT-TEXT	FLAKES	BLADES	SERRATED PIECE	MISC. RETOUCHED	TOTALS	NO. BURNT	BURNT FLINT
380	3	2	1	1	7	0	1
386	4	4	0	0	8	2	0
TOTALS	7	6	1	1	15	2	1

Table 26 Lithic material from concentration 3

CONT-TEXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	LEAF ARROWHEADS	OBLIQUE ARROWHEADS	SCRAPERS	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-LITHS	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKES FROM GROUND IMPLEMENTS	INDET. HEAVY IMPLEMENT	TOTALS
152	IA	0	1	7	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
159	PS?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
161	PS	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
162	R-B?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
164	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
168	IA	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
175	R-B	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
192	R-B	0	0	16	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
193	PS?	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
194	US	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
198	R-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
255	US	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
256	US	1	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	17
257	US	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
267	US	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	13
268	US	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
269	US	1	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
279	US	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
280	US	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
281	US	2	0	35	27	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	71
349	R-B?	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
365	IA	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22

CONT-TEXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	LEAF ARROWHEADS	OBLIQUE ARROWHEADS	SCRAPERS	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO LITHS	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKES FROM GROUND IMPLEMENTS	INDET. HEAVY IMPLEMENT	TOTALS
373	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
374	US	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	13
377	PS?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
378	UD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
379	IA	1	0	18	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
396	IA	0	0	14	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	20
426	R-B	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
430	R-B	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
433	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
434	R-B	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
437	R-B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
439	R-B	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
440	R-B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS		6	1	177	109	2	2	8	3	3	3	3	1	318

Table 27 Lithic material from feature group D

CONT-TEXT	CORES	FLAKES	BLADES	BORER	SERRATED PIECES	AXE	TOTALS	NO. BURNT
713	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
720	0	7	3	0	0	0	10	0
730	2	18	10	0	0	0	30	1
752	0	2	4	0	1	0	7	0
776	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0
783	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
786	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
798	0	4	3	0	1	1	9	1
799	1	25	25	0	1	0	52	0
804	0	2	2	1	0	0	5	0
TOTALS	3	63	49	1	3	1	120	2

Table 28 Lithic material from feature group E

CONT-EXT	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPER	BORER	SERRATED PIECES	HAMMER-STONE	TOTALS	NO. BURNT	SANDSTONE	OTHER ROCK	'POT-BOILERS'	BURNT FLINT
1269	15	6	1	0	1	0	23	5	0	0	0	0
1275	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1288	8	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	1
1446	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1456	5	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	0
1457	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1458	2	1	0	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0
1476	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1534	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
1559	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1736	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1744	6	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	40	16	1	1	4	1	63	5	1	1	5	3

Table 29 Lithic material from 'spread' of feature group E

CONT-TEXT	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SERRATED PIECE	TOTALS	NO. BURNT
1268	1	9	5	0	15	0
1285	0	8	2	0	10	3
1443	0	2	1	1	4	0
1825	0	0	2	0	2	0
TOTALS	1	19	10	1	31	3

Table 30 Lithic material from concentration 4, excluding 'spread' of feature group E

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORE	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPER	SERRATED PIECES	MISC. RETOUCHED	TOTALS
697	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1044	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1063	US	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1064	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1066	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1079	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1238	PG	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1240	PG	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	12
1243	IA	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
1244	R-B	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
1245	IA	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
1252	R-B	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1266	PG	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1267	IA	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
1270	UD	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	11
1273	IA	0	2	18	8	0	0	0	28
1274	PG	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
1279	US	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1298	IA	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
1299	IA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1300	R-B?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1310	IA	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
1459	PG	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
1461	R-B	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
1477	IA	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
1484	PG	0	0	26	28	0	1	2	57
1532	IA	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
1552	IA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1564	IA	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	16
1600	UD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1635	IA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1653	IA	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

TABLE 30 (cont.)

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORE	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPER	SERRATED PIECES	MISC. RETOUCHED	TOTALS
1654	IA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1757	PG	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
1830	IA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1860	PG	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
1872	PG	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
TOTALS		1	3	115	68	1	4	2	194

Table 31 Lithic material from Earlier Neolithic features outside feature groups

CONT-EXT	CORE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	BORER	DENTIC-ULATE	MICRO-LITH	MISC. RETOUCHED	TOTALS	NO. BURNT	ROCK FRAG.	'POT-BOILER'
117	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	0
118	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	1
889	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
1107	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2507	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2792	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
2903	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0
3072	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
3645	0	8	17	2	0	0	0	0	27	3	0	0
TOTALS	1	33	30	3	1	1	1	1	71	6	1	1

Table 32 Lithic material from concentration 5

CONT-	DATE/ TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	SERRATED PIECES	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKE FROM GROUND IMPLEMENT	TOTALS
680	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
681	US	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1265	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1523	IA	1	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	14
1525	R-B	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	14
1542	IA	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	13
1581	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1663	IA	0	0	20	12	0	0	0	0	32
1691	IA	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
1693	IA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1694	IA	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1732	US	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1734	R-B	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1738	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1741	R-B	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	13
1742	R-B	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	6
1795	UD	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	7
1814	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1816	R-B	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	7
1835	R-B	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1836	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1891	R-B	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1895	UD	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1896	R-B	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	13
1897	R-B	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	9
1898	R-B	1	1	14	13	0	2	0	0	31
1899	IA	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
1900	IA	0	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	19
1902	UD	0	0	35	13	0	0	0	0	48
1920	IA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1921	IA	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
1933	R-B	0	0	5	7	1	1	0	0	14
1945	IA	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
1954	IA?	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1955	IA	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	10

TABLE 32 (cont.)

CONT-	DATE/ TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	SERRATED PIECES	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKE FROM GROUND IMPLEMENT	TOTALS
1976	R-B	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
1977	R-B	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
1982	R-B	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
1983	R-B	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	4
1985	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1986	R-B	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1989	IA	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
1993	IA	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTALS		4	1	185	122	2	6	2	1	323

Table 33 Lithic material from Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features

CONT-EXT	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	SCALE-FLAKED KNIFE	MICRO-LITH	TOTALS	NO. BURNT	SANDSTONE	QUARTZITE
10	0	7	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
121	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
122	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
123	2	18	2	2	1	0	25	12	3	1
701/ 1172	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
787	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
1196	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	34	6	2	1	1	46	13	3	1

Table 34 Lithic material from concentration 6

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	CHISEL ARROWHEAD	SCRAPERS	DENTIC-ULATE	MICRO-LITHS	MISC. RETOUCHED	'FABRI-CATOR'	TOTALS
2031	US	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
2032	US	1	0	22	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	26
2033	US	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2034	US	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
2035	US	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2039	US	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
2040	US	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2041	US	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2042	US	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
2043	US	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
2047	US	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
2048	US	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
2049	US	0	1	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
2050	US	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
2051	US	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2057	US	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
2058	US	3	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
2059	US	0	0	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
2060	US	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
2061	US	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
2065	US	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
2066	US	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
2067	US	0	0	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
2068	US	0	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
2069	US	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2077	US	0	1	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
2078	US	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
2079	US	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
2080	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2081	US	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
2088	US	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2089	US	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2090	US	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2091	US	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2092	US	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5

TABLE 34 (cont.)

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	CHISEL ARROWHEAD	SCRAPERS	DENTIC-ULATE	MICRO-LITHS	MISC. RETOUCHED	'FABRI-CATOR'	TOTALS
2286	US	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
2287	R-B	0	0	9	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
2289	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2294	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2297	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2307	R-B	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2308	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2311	PS	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
2322	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2325	PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2332	PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2338	PS	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2362	PS	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2363	PS	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2370	R-B	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2372	R-B	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2384	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2386	UD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2451	R-B	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2468	UD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2515	PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2532	R-B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2546	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2577	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2584	UD	1	0	12	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
2586	US	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2594	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2610	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2615	R-B	0	0	21	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
2629	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2642	R-B	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
[illegible]44	UD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
[illegible]7	R-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
2665	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2674	UD	1	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
2681	N	1	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	10

TABLE 34 (cont.)

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	CHISEL ARROWHEAD	SCRAPERS	DENTIC-ULATE	MICRO-LITHS	MISC. RETOUCHED	'FABRI-CATOR'	TOTALS
2682	N	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
2683	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2685	N	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2690	PG	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
3147	PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS		12	4	334	129	1	9	1	2	6	1	499

Table 35 Lithic material from concentration 7

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	FLAKES	BLADES	?UNFINISHED ARROWHEAD	SCRAPERS	BORER	BACKED KNIFE	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-LITHS	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKE FROM GROUND IMPLEMENT	TOTALS
286	US	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
287	US	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
288	US	3	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
289	US	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
299	US	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
300	US	1	9	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
301	US	1	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
310	US	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
311	US	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
312	US	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
313	US	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
322	US	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
323	US	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
324	US	0	15	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
325	US	0	11	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
334	US	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
335	US	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
336	US	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
337	US	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
495	US	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
500	US	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
529	UD	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
530	UD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
531	US	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
535	R-B	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
536	R-B	0	30	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40

TABLE 35 (cont.)

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	FLAKES	BLADES	?UNFINISHED ARROWHEAD	SCRAPERS	BORER	BACKED KNIFE	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-LITHS	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKE FROM GROUND IMPLEMENT	TOTALS
540	PS	1	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
542	PS	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
545	PS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
548	PS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
549	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
581	PS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
582	PS	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
591	UD	0	10	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
985	R-B	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
3760 (= 288 +289 + 300 + 301)	US	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3761 (= 300 + 312)	US	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3762 (= 528 + 531)	US	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
TOTALS		8	195	101	1	14	1	1	2	2	1	1	327

Table 36 Lithic material from concentration 8

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	BORER	DENTIC-ULATES	SAWS	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-BURIN	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKE FROM GROUND IMPLEMENT	TOTALS
104	UD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
105	UD	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
109	PG	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
186	UD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
197	R-B	2	0	33	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	54
236	LS	3	2	125	24	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	156
237	US	0	9	130	30	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	171
238	US	1	0	79	32	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	116
239	US	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
248	US	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	12
250	US	0	3	49	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	70
251	US	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
260	US	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
262	US	0	0	30	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
263	US	1	0	23	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
272	US	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
273	US	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
274	US	1	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
275	US	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
346	US	2	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
401	R-B	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
402	R-B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
404	R-B	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

CONT-EXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	BORER	DENTIC-ULATES	SAWS	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-BURIN	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKE FROM GROUND IMPLEMENT	TOTALS
405	R-B	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
407	R-B	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
408	R-B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
415	US	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
416	US	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
453	R-B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
480	PS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3084	PG	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3759 (= 273 + 274)	US	1	0	12	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
3784 (= 238 + 239)	US	1	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
TOTALS		15	12	564	184	7	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	796

Table 37 Lithic material from concentration 9

CONT-TEXT	DATE/TYPE	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	BORERS	DENTIC-ULATE	MICRO-LITH	MISC. RETOUCHED	'FABRI-CATOR'	TOTALS
3113	US	5	3	102	22	5	0	0	0	0	1	138
3114	US	6	5	220	16	2	2	1	1	2	0	255
3115	US	1	2	60	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	71
3764 (= 2177 + 2178 + 3115)	US	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3765 (= 3110 + 3111 + 3114 + 3115)	US	2	6	56	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	75
TOTALS		14	16	439	52	10	2	1	1	4	1	540

Note: 3765 includes material from two 5m squares immediately W of concentration 9 as well as material from the concentration itself. It is not included in the totals plotted in Fig. 31.

Table 38 Cores from feature groups and lithic concentrations

GROUP OR CONC.	A1	A2	B1	B2	B3	C	D	E	LEVALLOIS	UNCL./FRAG.	TOTALS
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	7
B	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	11
2	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	6
D	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
6	0	8	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	14
7	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	7	15
8	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	8
9	0	2	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	3	12

Table 39 Lithic material from indeterminate prehistoric features outside feature groups

CONT-TEXT	CORES	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	SERRATED PIECES	TOTALS
120	0	0	1	0	0	1
538	0	1	1	0	0	2
721	0	1	0	0	0	1
722	1	0	0	0	0	1
1111	0	0	0	0	1	1
1216	0	1	0	0	0	1
1723	0	1	1	1	0	3
3221	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	1	5	3	1	1	11

Table 40 Lithic material from remaining contexts in excavated area
(i.e. those not included in Tables 18, 21 - 37, or 39)

CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	CHISEL ARROWHEAD	OBLIQUE ARROWHEADS	?UNFINISHED ARROWHEADS	SCRAPERS	BORERS	SCALE-FLAKED KNIFE	BACKED KNIFE	NOTCHES	DENTIC-ULATE	SERRATED PIECES	MICRO-LITHS	TRUNCATED PIECES	MISC. RETOUCHED	FLAKED & GROUND AXE	TRANCHET AXE	FLAKES FROM GROUND IMPLEMENTS	HAMMER-STONES	TOTAL
80	19	1622	804	2	2	4	63	3	1	1	2	1	16	13	3	19	1	1	3	2	2662

Table 41 Lithic material from fieldwalking

Note: Contexts listed in this table are fromareas of the fieldwalking grid rather than defined features or layers. 3778 to 3781 (1976) and 2422 to 2428 (subsequent seasons) approximately correspond to excavated concentration 6.

CON-TEXT	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	BORERS	DENTIC-ULATE	MISC. RETOUCHED	'FABRI-CATORS'	AXE	TOTALS
2243	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
2245	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
2246	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
2247	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2248	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2249	1	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	16
2250	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2251	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2252	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
2253	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
2254	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2255	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2256	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2257	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2258	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2259	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
2260	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2261	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2262	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2263	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2264	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
2266	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2267	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2268	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2269	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2270	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2422	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2423	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
2424	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
2425	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2426	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2427	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
2428	4	0	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	19

TABLE 41 (cont.)

CON-TEXT	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	SCRAPERS	BORERS	DENTIC-ULATE	MISC. RETOUCHED	'FABRI-CATORS'	AXE	TOTALS
2432	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2434	2	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
2435	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2436	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2438	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
2439	2	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
2440	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
2441	2	0	12	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	18
3118	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3119	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3121	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3122	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
3124	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3126	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3127	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3128	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
3137	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3778	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
3779	1	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
3780	1	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
3781	1	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
3782	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
3783	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
TOTALS	28	6	218	25	15	2	1	2	2	1	300

Table 42 Lithic material from casual collection

CONTEXT	CORES	IRREG. WASTE	FLAKES	BLADES	BARBED & TANGED ARROWHEAD	?UNFINISHED ARROWHEADS	SCRAPERS	MISC. RETOUCHED	'FABRICATORS'	TOTALS
2429	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2430	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
2442	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
2442+2430	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	10
2443	0	0	16	2	0	0	1	0	0	19
3775	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3776	0	0	3	0	1	4	2	3	2	15
3777	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
TOTALS	3	2	34	5	1	4	5	4	2	60

notes: 2443 consists of surface finds from 3756, the double-ditched round barrow to the north of the excavated area.

3776 consists of a collection from 'Pot Piece, North Elmham' given by Miss Eleanor Nicolson to the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in 1930 (accession no. 30.1563).

Table 44 Pottery from Earlier Neolithic and indeterminate prehistoric contexts in feature group A

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE		MILDENHALL WARE		OTHER DEC. BOWL		INDET. BOWL		PETERBOROUGH WARE		GROOVED WARE		?BEAKER		COLLARED URN		FOOD VESSEL URN		INDET. LNEBA		IRON AGE		INDET. PREHIST.		ROMANO-BRITISH		EARLY SAXON		OTHER		TOTALS	
	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	400
3+4	0	0	1	5	1	37	58	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	330
5	0	0	0	0	1	16	42	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	435
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	40
7	0	0	1	5	0	0	33	95	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	105
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
9	0	0	7	15	0	0	108	736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	756
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	85
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15
20	0	0	11	55	0	0	74	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	385
21	0	0	2	35	0	0	26	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	290
24	0	0	1	5	0	0	40	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5	4	5	0	0	47	215
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	75	1	5	2	5	0	0	13	120
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	65
27	0	0	1	5	0	0	14	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	230

TABLE 44 (cont.)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	?BEAKER NO.	?BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	60
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	50
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	56
86	0	0	1	5	0	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	26
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
NO.	0	25	2	522	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	7	567																
%	0.0	4.4	0.4	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.2																	
WT.	0	130	53	3483	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	100	16	11	3804																
%	0.0	3.4	1.4	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.3																	

Table 45 Earlier Neolithic pottery from other contexts in area of feature group A (between grid lines 150-170 E and 450-490 N)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
17	0	0	3	15	0	0	221	810	224	825
18	0	0	6	35	0	0	105	645	111	680
29 (1972 season)	0	0	1	10	0	0	11	35	12	45
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	90	16	90
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	15
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	80	17	80
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	60	12	60
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	50	12	50
213	0	0	1	10	0	0	8	10	9	20
227-229	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	4	25
230	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	60	5	65
242	0	0	1	10	0	0	4	80	5	90
NO.	0		13		0		415		428	
%	0.0		3.0		0.0		97.0			
WT.		0		85		0		1960		2045
%		0.0		4.2		0.0		95.8		

Table 46 Pottery from Earlier Neolithic contexts in feature group B

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
3080	0	0	10	100	16	236	96	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	855
3082	0	0	0	0	4	50	19	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	209
3083	0	0	8	90	13	175	105	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	704
3085	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	35
3087	0	0	2	35	1	11	24	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	110
NO.	0		20		34		249		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		1		306	
%	0.0		6.5		11.1		81.4		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.7		0.0		0.3			
WT.		0		225		472		1203		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		8		0		5		1913
%		0.0		11.8		24.7		62.9		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.4		0.0		0.3		

Table 47 Earlier Neolithic pottery from other contexts in area of feature group B (between grid lines 160-175 E and 490-500 N)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
2181	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	35	3	35
3073	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	1	20
3078	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	25
3079	0	0	1	10	1	18	7	67	9	95
NO.	0		1		2		11		14	
%	.0		7.1		14.3		78.6			
WT.		0		10		43		122		175
%		0.0		5.7		24.6		69.7		

Table 48 Pottery from Earlier Neolithic contexts in feature group C

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
380	0	0	0	0	2	22	25	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	45	0	0	5	10	40	202
386	0	0	2	10	0	0	21	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	170
NO.	0		2		2		46		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		7		0		5		63	
%	0.0		3.2		3.2		73		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		1.6		0.0		11.1		0.0		7.9			
WT		0		10		22		283		0		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		45		0		10		372
%		0.0		2.7		5.9		76.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.5		0.0		12.1		0.0		2.7		

Table 49 Earlier Neolithic pottery from other contexts in area of feature group C (between grid lines 170-185 E and 440-455 N)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
152	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	120	15	120
168	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	1	30
192	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30	4	30
194	0	0	0	0	2	133	22	167	24	300
268	0	0	0	0	1	28	9	48	10	76
279	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	15	5	20
280	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	100	13	100
281	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	30	6	30
365	0	0	11	83	0	0	76	667	87	750
374	0	0	2	5	0	0	16	140	18	145
379	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	35	8	35
430	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	10
NO.	0		14		3		175		192	
%	0.0		7.3		1.6		91.1			
WT.		0		93		161		1392		1646
%		0.0		5.7		9.8		84.5		

Table 50 Pottery from Earlier Neolithic contexts in feature group D

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE		MILDENHALL WARE		OTHER DEC. BOWL		INDET. BOWL		PETERBOROUGH WARE		GROOVED WARE		BEAKER		COLLARED URN		FOOD VESSEL URN		INDET. LNEBA		IRON AGE		INDET. PREHIST.		ROMANO-BRITISH		EARLY SAXON		OTHER		TOTALS	
	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)	NO.	WT(g)
713	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	230
720	0	0	4	125	0	0	22	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	250
730	0	0	7	80	2	30	228	1377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	239	1502
752	0	0	4	35	0	0	25	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	170
776	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	28	108
783	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
786	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	25
789	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
798	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	28	311
799	0	0	10	95	0	0	79	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	90	438
804	0	0	1	25	0	0	22	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	135
NO.	0		27		2		455		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		3		1		3		491	
%	0.0		5.5		0.4		92.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.6		0.2		0.6			
Wt		0		375		30		2772		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		16		5		6	320	
%		0.0		11.7		0.1		87.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.5		0.2		0.2		

Table 51 Earlier Neolithic pottery from other contexts in area of feature group D (between grid lines 215-240 E and 430-455 N)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
639	0	0	2	15	1	20	28	225	31	260
649	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	2	25
739	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
773	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	25	6	45
787	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	5
801	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
1181	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	32	7	32
NO.	0		3		1		46		50	
%	0.0		6.0		2.0		92.0			
WT.		0		35		20		318		373
%		0.0		9.4		0.5		90.1		

Table 52 Pottery from Earlier Neolithic contexts in feature group E

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1269	0	0	2	5	1	15	12	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	95
1275	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25
1276	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
1288	0	0	11	90	3	57	57	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	520
1446	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26
1456	0	0	0	0	3	68	12	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	140
1457	0	0	1	10	0	0	55	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	57	281
1458	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	40
1460	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
1476	0	0	3	25	0	0	8	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	80
1533	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
1534	0	0	3	20	4	153	7	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	260
1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	47
1744	0	0	4	30	2	28	16	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	205
1813	0	0	3	30	0	0	6	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	55
NO.	0		28		13		200		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1		0		0		243	
%	0.0		11.5		5.3		82.4		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.4		0.0		0.4		0.0					
WT.		0		265		321		1230		0		0		0		0		0		0		7		0		1		0				1824
%		0.0		14.5		17.6		67.4		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.4		0.0		0.1		0.0				

Table 53 Pottery from 'spread' of feature group E

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL COLLARED URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1268	0	0	3	60	2	33	23	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	375
1285	0	0	2	15	0	0	40	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	150
1287	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	12	54
1443	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	23
NO.	0		7		3		75		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		1				87	
%	0.0		8.0		3.4		86.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		1.1		0.0		1.1					
WT.		0		81		38		469		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		10		0		4				602
%		0.0		13.5		6.3		77.9		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		1.7		0.0		0.7				

Table 54 Earlier Neolithic pottery from other contexts in area of feature group E, excluding 'spread' (between grid lines 245-275 E and 435-460 N)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
699	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
1240	0	0	8	55	6	45	61	275	75	375
1245	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	56	3	60
1270	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	105	5	105
1274	0	0	1	10	2	10	3	15	6	35
1279	0	0	1	5	1	12	5	53	7	70
1298	0	0	0	0	3	67	11	113	14	180
1310	0	0	2	17	2	25	39	243	43	285
1416	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	20
1459	0	0	0	0	3	40	21	75	24	115
1484	0	0	7	50	2	16	85	314	94	380
1511	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	80	21	80
1635	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	3	25
1757	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	28	4	28
1860	0	0	0	0	1	10	6	35	7	45
1872	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	56	15	56

TABLE 54 (cont.)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1901	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	13	2	19
3099	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5
NO.	0		21		22		283		328	
%	0.0		6.5		6.7		86.8			
WT.		0		162		235		1491		1888
%		0.0		8.6		12.5		78.9		

Table 55 Pottery from Earlier Neolithic features outside feature groups

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
118	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15
889	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25
1107	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	65
1109	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	62
1144	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
1321	40	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	41	108
1652	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
1995	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
2507	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	7
2618	22	220	0	0	0	0	48	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	2	73	756		
2792	3	25	0	0	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	40
2903	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	35
3072	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
3645	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
NO.	67		4		0		99		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1		3		1		1		176	
%	38.1		2.3		0.0		56.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.6		1.7		0.6		0.6			
WT.		380		20		0		776		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		5		7		2		2		1192
%		31.9		1.7		0.0		65.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.4		0.6		0.2		0.2		

Table 56 Earlier Neolithic pottery from other contexts outside areas of feature groups

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
29	0		0		0		1		1	
(iv)		0		0		0		15		15
289	0		0		0		2		2	
		0		0		0		20		20
581	0		0		0		1		1	
		0		0		0		10		10
582	0		0		0		1		1	
		0		0		0		5		5
642	0		0		0		2		2	
		0		0		0		15		15
660	0		1		0		0		1	
		0		5		0		0		5
661	0		0		0		7		7	
		0		0		0		15		15
874	0		0		0		1		1	
		0		0		0		3		3
887	0		0		0		4		4	
		0		0		0		6		6
1015	0		0		0		6		6	
		0		0		0		30		30
1136	0		0		0		1		1	
		0		0		0		4		4
1137	0		0		0		3		3	
		0		0		0		10		10
1297			1				1		2	
				5				5		10
1342	0		0		0		3		3	
		0		0		0		10		10
1642	0		3		0		75		78	
		0		15		0		415		430
1663	0		1		0		1		2	
		0		5		0		15		20

TABLE 56 (cont.)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1732	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	1	15
1741	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	10
1774	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	4	12
1783	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	13	5	14
1788	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6
1795	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	5	10
1816	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	5	2	15
1834	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	7	30
1844	0	0	1	25	0	0	5	30	6	55
1870	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	5
1895	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	3	15
1896	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	10
1898	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	75	10	75
1933	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	15
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	35	9	35
2095	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	2	15

TABLE 56 (cont.)

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	INDET. BOWL NO.	INDET. BOWL WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
2597	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	36	12	36
2801	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	45	5	45
3029	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	15
3216	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	15
3262	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
NO.	0		10		0		188		198	
%	0.0		5.0		0.0		95.0			
WT.		0		81		0		982		1063
%		0.0		7.6		0.0		92.4		

Table 57 Pottery from Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age contexts

CONTEXT	GRIMSTON WARE NO.	GRIMSTON WARE WT(g)	MILDENHALL WARE NO.	MILDENHALL WARE WT(g)	OTHER DEC. BOWL NO.	OTHER DEC. BOWL WT(g)	UNDEC. BOWL NO.	UNDEC. BOWL WT(g)	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	IRON AGE NO.	IRON AGE WT(g)	INDET. PREHIST. NO.	INDET. PREHIST. WT(g)	ROMANO-BRITISH NO.	ROMANO-BRITISH WT(g)	EARLY SAXON NO.	EARLY SAXON WT(g)	OTHER NO.	OTHER WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	875	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	0
701/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
1172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
787	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
1196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	0
1211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
1584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0
1630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	0
3600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	473	0
NO.	0	0	0	2	0	74	30	25	64	50	0	3	0	0	0	248																
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	29.8	12.1	10.1	25.8	20.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0																	
WT.	0	0	0	5	0	556	760	325	865	212	0	8	0	0	0	2741																
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	20.3	27.7	11.9	31.9	7.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0																	

Table 58 Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery from other contexts

CONTEXT	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1954 EXCAV.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
1968 TRENCH IIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	15
7	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	40	4	40
192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	55	9	55
238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6
238-239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	3	20
262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	10
264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	60	4	60
318	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
323	0	0	6	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	45
324	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20

TABLE 58 (cont.)

CONTEXT	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
394/ 492 JUNCTION	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
582	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	1	30
604	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	10
773	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	20	3	30
1058	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
1131	119	2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	2500
1186	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
1244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	2	20
1290	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
1544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	5
1669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	10
1718	0	0	65	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	270

TABLE 58 (cont.)

CONTEXT	PETER-BOROUGH WARE NO.	PETER-BOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
1783	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	10
2055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	10	15
2063 (CREM. 2665)	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
2091	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10
2318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
2491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	1	26
2594	0	0	3	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	35
2677	0	0	18	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	340
2681	0	0	9	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	45
2682	0	0	18	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	27
2683	0	0	4	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	45
3095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
3113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
3114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	2	9
3216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	8

CONTEXT	PETERBOROUGH WARE NO.	PETERBOROUGH WARE WT(g)	GROOVED WARE NO.	GROOVED WARE WT(g)	BEAKER NO.	BEAKER WT(g)	COLLARED URN NO.	COLLARED URN WT(g)	FOOD VESSEL URN NO.	FOOD VESSEL URN WT(g)	INDET. LNEBA NO.	INDET. LNEBA WT(g)	TOTALS NO.	TOTALS WT(g)
3671	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
NO.	122		136		8		0		0		59		325	
%	37.4		41.7		2.5		0.0		0.0		18.4			
WT.		2525		855		61		0		0		422		3863
%		65.3		22.1		1.6		0.0		0.0		11.0		

Table 59 Decoration of indeterminate Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sherds

Main Filler	finger-pinched rustication	finger-nail rustication	row of oblique impressions	incised line(s)	groov-ing	?applique	totals
Flint or flint & sand	15	2	2	1			20
Sand	1	1					2
Vacuoles					3	1	4
Grog	4					1	5
	20	3	2	1	3	2	31

Table 60 Fired clay from prehistoric and ?prehistoric contexts

Context	Co-ordinates	Description	Associated pottery or other dating evidence	Evidence of burning	Fired clay pieces	Weight(g)
773	230 448	pit,cutting LNEBA feature 787	Earlier Neolithic, Beaker, indet LNEBA, Romano-British, Early Saxon.	charcoal, 3 burnt flints	4	0
941	232 479	pit	Grooved Ware	charcoal,burnt soil patches & burnt flint in fills, in situ burning at interface of 2 layers	3	10
3262	115 498	layer of periglacial formation 3260	Earlier Neolithic Indet. prehist.	layer consisted of red sand containing burnt flint	6	210
3368	133 471	NW quadrant of ?periglacial formation 3367	microliths & other Mesolithic material	burnt flint, burnt sand, charcoal	15	356
3594	133 471	layer of ?periglacial formation 3367	as 3368	as 3368	13	70
3595	133 471	layer of ?periglacial formation 3367	as 3368	as 3368	4	18
3600	113 462	fill of pit 3599	Rusticated Beaker,indet. LNEBA	charcoal, layer of burnt soil with burnt flint	14	93
3607	133 471	SW quadrant of ?periglacial formation 3367	as 3368	as 3368	2	4
Totals					61	821

Also single, inassessably minute fragments from each of 7, 1459 and 3217

Table 62 Radiocarbon determinations relating to southern Beakers in East Anglia

Calibrations are derived from the curve of Pearson et al. (1986), employing a confidence range of 95% or two standard deviations.

measurement	lab.no.	calibration	site	context	associated Beaker Clarke	Lanting	Case
3810 ± 80 BP (1860 BC)	HAR-3269	2550-1800 Cal BC	Trowse barrow, Trowse with Newton (Site 9592)	charred wood from above a grave containing a Beaker	S2	Step 6	Late
3800 ± 150 BP (1850 BC)	BM-152	2850-1780 Cal BC	Hearth VII, Chippenham barrow 5, Cambridgeshire	Hearth containing Beaker sherds	S2 SH2(?) FP	Step 5-6	Late
3800 ± 150 BP (1850 BC)	BM-133	2850-1780 Cal BC	Fifty Farm, Milden.hall, Suffolk	charcoal from occupation deposit	S3,S4, SH4,FP	Step 5-6	Late
3730 ± 80 BP (1810 BC)	HAR-4637	2460-1960 Cal BC	Bittering Pit, Beeston-with-Bittering (Site 15995)	charcoal from layer 4 of pit 3	S4	Step 7	Late
3750 ± 150 BP (1800 BC	BM-172	2580-1760 Cal BC	Lion Point, Clacton, Essex	charcoal from site 114, area 2	E Ang, BW,SH4, FN	Step 3,6	Middle Late
3540 ± 70 BP (1590 BC	HAR-4636	2080-1680 Cal BC	Bittering Pit, Beeston-with-Bittering (Site 15995)	charcoal from pit 2	S4	Step 7	Late
3520 ± 150 BP (1570 BC)	BM-77	2200-1690 Cal BC	Cottage Field, Wattisfield, Suffolk	charcoal from shaft containing Beaker pottery	S4,SH4, FP	Step 6-7	Late

APPENDIX I: Identification of a flake from 1459

(petrology no. N286)

by R.V. Davis

The rock is a rhyolitic tuff, extremely fine-grained and capable of holding a fine cutting edge - the igneous equivalent of flint regarding its working properties. It contains a few rounded iron grains randomly scattered throughout the specimen; a few high relief grains of sphene occur in interspaces; and occasional vesicules are choritised. This is an ungrouped rock of quite undistinctive petrology which could have been transported glacially or fluvially from a source in North or South Wales, Cumbria or Scotland.

Appendix II: Microwear analysis of struck flint from pits 3080, 3083 and 3087

by Rosemary Bradley, written 1983

Introduction

Eighty-six struck flints were sent for analysis, excavated from three separate but intersecting Earlier Neolithic pits in feature group B:-

3080	42 flints
3083	29 flints
3087	15 flints

All the excavated struck flints were individually bagged and uncleaned, carefully packed to avoid unnecessary movement. Microscopic examination showed that, except for a very few spots of friction gloss on some of the pieces, which probably occurred before excavation, no other accidental traces were seen. A preliminary microwear investigation revealed that the following six pieces were unsuitable for microwear analysis. They were therefore were excluded from the study:-

3080	nos 35 and 39
3083	nos 21, 24 and 27
3087	no.3

3083.24 is heavily corticated as a result of heating. All the other pieces which are too altered naturally to be suitable for microwear analysis show glossy surface patina and in the cases of 3080.39 and 3083.27, incipient cortication (whitening due to water loss) as well. The glossy patina appears as a shiny surface under the microscope and it seems to have affected the tops of the microtopography which appear to have been lightly dissolved. This would agree with the description of gloss patina by Stapert (1976, 12) and it suggests a chemical element of attack. In no

cases was the surface sheen well enough developed to detect any surface pits which could identify the gloss as being due to a mechanical process such as wind-blasting (Stapert 1976, 14).

The Microwear Analysis

Microwear technique: A Leitz Epivert metallurgical binocular microscope with variable dark-field lighting was used to examine the pieces. Magnifications employed ranged from 50x to 525x and no surface coating of the flint surfaces was needed. Photographs were taken with Ilford HP5 black and white film using a Nikon FE camera body.

Before examination an outline sketch was made of every flint and macroscopic flake scars, areas of intentional retouch and other features such as cortex were noted on it. During the microscopic analysis areas of utilisation damage and microwear polishes were represented on the diagram as lines set back from the edge. These indicate by their position and thickness the type and degree of damage to the tool. Arrows indicate the type and direction of linear features and letters marks the positions on photographs on the appropriate aspect.

Every piece was cleaned using an ultrasonic cleaning tank to remove adhering earth. Then, after an immersion of ten minutes in warm 5 per cent hydrochloric acid to remove surface mineral deposits, it was recleaned in the ultrasonic tank. After air drying the surfaces were cleaned of grease deposits such as fingerprints with acetone. Each piece was handled very carefully during the cleaning and examination to avoid accidental damage.

Microwear methodology: The interpretation of the microwear traces seen on the edges and surfaces of the prehistoric flint tools was based on the study of a large series of replicative experiments carried out by myself on both Brandon flint and beach pebble flint. However, if recrystalisation

of the flint structure is present it leads to the flint being more resistant to microwear polish formation and therefore polishes develop on such a flint in a slower and more restricted pattern (Bradley and Clayton forthcoming). Approximately 73 per cent of the flint artefacts from the Spong Hill sample are made of translucent or semi-translucent, probably non-altered flint whereas 27 per cent are of opaque flint which has possibly been recrystallised. Seventeen per cent of the translucent flint specimens show evidence of use-wear against only 4.5 per cent (one piece) of the opaque flint type. It must be noted here that this discrepancy may reflect not a true variation in use between the two flint types but an under-representation of the used pieces in the possibly recrystallised flint class, since this flint develops microwear polishes more slowly.

It is necessary to know the following factors in order to determine the function of a stone tool (Keeley 1980, 20-25):-

a) Position of the used edge

b) Type of material worked

c) Direction and type of use

The series of replicative experiments had shown that use-wear traces produced by working a range of substances differed considerably between material worked and that the mode of use could also be determined from the disposition and type of traces sustained.

Technological effects were also noted and controlled for. Hammerstone blows can produce crushed areas with scattered polish and antler retouchers often leave broad, shiny 'skid' marks which run up to the edge. All of these were investigated experimentally before this analysis was undertaken.

The only natural alteration frequently seen, other than the very faint, fibrous, incipient, glossy patina, was patches of friction gloss. These spots were microscopically small, characteristically about 100 um^2, very shiny, mirror-smooth areas in the centre of the flake, or

occasionally near an edge (Plate III). Stapert describes this phenomenon (1976, 29-39) but admits that the cause is unknown.

Results of the Microwear Study

Macroscopically, almost all of the sample is exceptionally well-preserved and the flint in many cases appears as if it was knapped yesterday. The surfaces are matte and dull with a clear, fresh 'ring' to them. Microscopically, the flint is matte, dull and fresh also with very occasional incipient fibrous polish visible. The surfaces of the flakes are extraordinarily fresh and quite remarkably preserved. This is important since the possibility of confusion of microwear traces with natural alterations does not arise. Ninety-three per cent of the collection was suitable for microwear analysis, and of these eighty artefacts only 20 per cent (sixteen pieces) showed small patches of the faint, fibrous, natural polish, the rest having surfaces like freshly-struck flint.

Eight pieces were deliberately retouched and half of these were used, i.e. 3080.21, 3083.3, 3083.17 and 3083.22. Those retouched or secondarily altered but with no traces of use include 3080.16 and 3080.34. The first, 3080.16 has characteristics indicating heat treatment prior to the secondary working. It has also been broken to reveal the waxy flint interior and it was possibly abandoned after if snapped. Two unused pieces from 3080 and 3087, each have regular, even denticulation along one edge. While this could be accidental, it seems to be too regular and such notching can be easily produced by drawing a second sharp flake over the edge at right angles to it. The size and general shape of these tools would make them suitable as tools but neither carried any traces on use.

Finally, a morphological scraper, 3080.34, was definitely shaped carefully by retouch on the dorsal surface. Examination of the edges revealed traces of very faint, amorphous microwear polish on the left edge

associated with a number of large (1/2-1 mm) and very large (1-2 mm) deep cone feather scars (Hayden 1979, 134). Whether this damage is accidental or due to pushing the scraper into a haft cannot be determined. Small spots of polish and microscars occur on the dorsal distal edge and they are connected with the secondary flaking. When the retouched dorsal face is viewed end-on the freshness of the flake scars is evident. Half-detached flakelets remain with the white, partially cracked portion staying in place, the arrises between them fresh, sharp and angular (Plate IV). Ventrally strongly sleeked shiny marks up to 50 um broad run up to the edge and these represent loci where the retouching tool slipped.

Only eleven artefacts from the assemblage were used, representing 13.75 per cent of the number studied microscopically. These came from all three pits and a total of fourteen edges in all were used. The degree of use varied from classic microwear features to fainter traces of use.

Comparison of Used and Unused Artefacts

A number of use-related morphological variables were recorded on each artefact during their examination. A comparison of these features between used and unused edges (including unused edges on used tools) reveals some of the reasons for either their use or non-use. The variables considered here include:-

A. Type of Blank

B. Size of the Blank

C. Edge Plan

D. Edge Profile

E. Edge Angle

A. Type of Blank: The cortex of primary and secondary flakes is generally rough, porous and crumbly, and produces blunt edges. It is therefore very unsuitable for active edges and is nearly always avoided. By these very features, however, cortex is often very comfortable to hold and frequently

the handle part of a tool is left cortical if it is not to be hafted.

Primary flakes are often the largest, but their unsuitable edges make them difficult to use. Only one piece (3080.21) was primary and this was, paradoxically, used, but only after the distal edge had been prepared by steep retouching, which exposed a fresh, sharp flint edge and regularised the outline. The piece was doubtless chosen for its size and its suitable shape for holding since there was no evidence for a haft. It was heat-treated before use.

Secondary flakes are often chosen for use as they combine the attributes of a fresh flint edge with reasonable size and sometimes with a useful cortical backing for holding.

Tertiary flakes are often smaller than the other two types but, since core reduction should be controlled more precisely by the time they are produced, their shapes should be regular and even. At Spong Hill, despite the fact that 53.7 per cent of all the sample were tertiary flakes, only one was used (3080.36). The reason for this avoidance of what would appear to be ideal flakes for use must be sought in the next variable, size.

Only one core, from 3080, is represented in this sample and it was not used. It shows evidence of heating but not of a controlled nature.

B. Blank Size (Table 64): Apart from a slight variation between the pits, the most striking difference is between the overall average dimensions for unused and used pieces, used ones being 12 mm longer, 10 mm wider and over 3 mm thicker. When the solitary small tertiary flake is removed from the averages for used pieces, the average length rises to 50.8 mm, average width to 31 mm and thickness to 10.1 mm. There has therefore been a very clear selection of larger pieces for use.

Apart from the one large primary flake mwentioned above, the majority of large flakes at Spong Hill are secondary. As larger flakes were

preferred for use, the proportion of secondary flakes which were used is considerable, amounting to nine of the eleven used pieces. Larger flakes were selected for either ease of handling or the length of edge suitable for use, or both.

	Unused				Used
	Pit 3080	Pit 3083	Pit 3087	Average	Average
Length	34 mm	36 mm	39.5 mm	36.5 mm	48.4 mm
Width	22 mm	20.6 mm	17.5 mm	20 mm	30 mm
Thickness	6.6 mm	5 mm	6 mm	5.9 mm	9.4 mm

Table 64 Average length, width and thickness of the unused artefacts by pit number compared to used pieces

Lateral edges are generally used for cutting because of their straightness so that a longer flake is preferred as it gives a longer active edge. The average length/width value of the cutting tools is 1.9, i.e. flakes used longitudinally are almost twice as long as they are wide.

For a transverse action an end is usually, but not always, preferred. For scraping edges breadth is a most important variable as a wider flake will give a broader scraping edge. The scraping edges from Spong Hill are proportionally much broader than the cutting tools: their average length/width ratio is 1.1 i.e. scraping tools are almost as long as they are broad.

The strength of a flake is dependent on its thickness. The thicker the piece the stronger it is. In cutting, however, too thick an edge will be unable to penetrate deeply into the material worked, and it will also sustain increased friction. A thinner edge is therefore preferable for cutting. But, in cutting a hard material such as bone, a thin edge is subject to excessive microflaking, so that it is necessary to select a

robust but not too thick edge for the task. In cutting a soft material such as meat, on the other hand, the thinner the edge the sharper it is. While edge thickness is not always related to blank thickness, it is often so. The average blank thickness for the cutting tools is 9.25 mm.

In scraping, a much thicker, stronger edge is needed to avoid microscarring and lateral snapping of the blank. The average thickness was 9.8 mm, which is not very different to the cutting value, but when the very thin tertiary flake 3080.36 is removed from the sample the value rises to 11 mm.

One would expect the width and thickness values to cluster more closely if the pieces were being hafted. The lack of definite hafting traces helps to support the hypothesis that these tools were hand-held and several of them have microwear traces that are consistent with handling. The greasy fresh nide polish on 3080.3, 3080.14, 3080.37, and 3087.14 was probably produced by friction with the user's hand during utilisation. The sizes of the three unused but secondarily-worked pieces lie in the same range as the used tools. They were presumably retouched for of use and selected for this because of their size.

Overall analysis of blank types and sizes has therefore shown that secondary flakes were preferred for use because they were bigger. If the three retouched but unused pieces were intended for use, then they illustrate that large, tertiary flakes, when available were also selected for use. 3080.34 is a exceptionally large tertiary flake for the site. This selection of larger pieces may be related to the lack of evidence for hafting, as a small unhandled tool is very awkward to hold for long periods. Amongst the unused pieces from the site there are, however, a number of flakes which, on their size and length of available fresh periphery, would appear to have been suitable for use. The reason for the rejection of many of these artefacts which seem to be large enough for

use can be found in the following variables which relate more exactly to the actual edge selection.

C. Edge Plan (Table 65): This is the shape of an edge when viewed from above and there are a number of differences between the plans of used and unused edges. However, as the number of used edges in this sample (fourteen) is very low compared to the unused edges, only broad generalisations can be made. Straight edges were preferred for use and almost half the used edges were straight. This attribute is particularly important for cutting, as protrusions not only prevent a clean cutting stroke, but also attract unnecessary friction and damage. Convex edges are very suitable for scraping as they are particularly strong, and in working materials such as hides their rounded shape prevents tearing of the skin. The importance of convexity for scraping is illustrated by the fact that many of the tools used transversely were retouched to produce regular, even, convex edges. The concavities noted on used edges are of an average value for the collection as a whole. In fact no edge on a used

	Unused %				Unused edges on Used pieces %	Used %
	3080	3083	3087	Average	Average	Average
Straight	32	21	40	30	24	44.5
Concave	19	18.5	12	17	16	16.5
Convex	22.5	27	25	25	34	28
Sinusoidal	2	2.5	1	2	-	5.5
Cusped/ Irregular	20.5	24	19	21	21	5.5
Points	4	7	3	5	5	-

Table 65 Comparison of edge plans on unused edge by pit with used edge and unused edges on used artefacts

from a thin stick, but otherwise they are avoided because they function poorly. Sinusoidal edges, if the waviness is not too pronounced, can work well although wear tends to concentrate on the projecting convexities. piece was wholly concave and the concavities noted were usually at either extremity of a used edge. Concave edges can be useful e.g. scraping bark Only one sinusoidal edge was used, and it was used for cutting. Irregular edges or ones with cusps and sharp projections are avoided as functional edges. Only one used edge was irregular and this shape was produced by severe microscarring on the edge which was probably quite even at the start of work. Selection against irregular or pointed edges is clear from their greater frequency among unused pieces and among unused edges on used pieces.

D. Edge Profile (Table 66): Edge profile is the shape of an edge when viewed edge-on: convexity and concavity are the curvature of the edge with relation to the dorsal surface. The actual curve on an edge is very important in use. A straight edge will, in cutting, produce a straight, regular groove and, because it is not subject to uneven twisting forces, will scar less in use and thus function efficiently for longer. In scraping also, a straight edge is an advantage, but equally one which is convex towards the scraping edge enables the otherwise often relatively blunt edge to grip into the material worked. It is for this reason, amongst others, that distal ends are frequently selected for use as scrapers as a flake often dips down towards its distal termination.

Proportionally more straight edges were selected for use, especially for cutting. Convex edges represented in the used category are only average for the sample as a whole, but unsuitable edges with concave, irregular and pointed profiles were avoided. A comparison of the used edges against the unused edges on the used tools reveals that straight edges were preferentially selected for use. Edges with concave profiles

were avoided as were those with irregular parts of the periphery from points and cusps. The disproportionate number of convex edges in the unused edges on used tools is caused by the inclusion in the sample of proximal (bulbar) edges which are usually convex in edge profile.

	Unused %				Unused edges on Used pieces %	Used %
	3080	3083	3087	Average	Average	Average
Straight	25.5	16	21	22	10.5	33.4
Concave	25.5	22	23	24	26	13.3
Convex	34.5	41	48	39	53	40
Sinusoid	10	9	3	8	-	13.3
Irregular	2	9	5	5	8	-
Points	2.5	3	-	2	2.5	-

Table 66 Comparison of edge profiles on unused edges by pit with used edges and unused edges on used artefacts

In other words, those edges were selected for use which displayed edge plans and profiles compatible with the task in hand. Artefacts which were of a suitable size but that lacked the requisite edge shape were retouched to obtain the optimum outline and plan for the work. A survey of the unused pieces in the collection demonstrates that not all flakes with suitable edge configuration were used. A final determining variable needs to be considered, and that is edge angle.

E. Edge Angle (Table 67): The edge angle variable is the average value in degrees of the edge in cross-section as measured by a goniometer. It is a value related not only to edge robustness but also to edge sharpness. Low readings indicate thin, fragile edges while high values represent strong but blunt margins. The most striking feature is the strong selection of a

relatively narrow band of edge angles for use. Edges with angles less than 30° are not represented in the used sample and this is related to the extreme fragility of such peripheries. During use, an edge with an angle as low as this would either have a propensity to snap leaving a blunt edge portion or else to microflake excessively. This would rapidly render the tool useless and could also ruin the worked material by introducing small flint spalls into it. Obtuse edges are not represented in the used edge category either since they are generally too blunt for most uses, although Crabtree has demonstrated experimentally that they can function effectively in certain tasks (1977). The actual range of edge angles represented by used tools here is 41° - 85° which is divided fairly equally between the three bands of measurements. The percentages for the used edges in the 30° - 50° band and the 51° - 70° band are twice, and in some cases nearly three times, the amount of the values for the corresponding bands among the unused pieces. This reflects a very real selection of certain edge angle values for use. When the unused and used edges on the used tools are considered, the low percentage of edges in the 51° - 70° band for unused edges and the corresponding increase in the percentage of this edge angle band for the used edges shows the particular selection of these edges for use. There is a higher percentage in the 71° - 90° and obtuse band of unused edges on used tools compared to the corresponding values for unused edges on unused pieces. A higher edge angle is blunter and therefore more comfortable to hold and for hand-held tools such values would be sought for the non-active part of the tool.

When the whole unused edge sample is considered, it is seen that there is an over-representation of obtuse angles compared to the other edge angle categories. This is caused by the inclusion of proximal high angle values produced by the knapping process.

In conclusion, this comparison of various morphological features of the used and unused edges has illustrated that important variables

governing the selection of edges for use were blank size and edge configuration. When a flake was not wholly suitable to the task in hand it was modified by retouch. However not every flake of a suitable shape was used and other factors, such as cultural constraints, must also have been important in the selection of flakes for use.

	Unused %				Unused edges on Used pieces %	Used %
	3080	3083	3087	Average	Average	Average
Under 30°	19	20	9	16.5	-	-
30° - 50°	25.5	35	33	29	34	28
51° - 70°	17	9	17	14	10	36
71° - 90°	11	11.5	11	13.5	28	36
90°	27.5	24.5	30	27	28	-

Table 67 Comparison of edge angle values of unused edges by pit number with unused edges on used artefacts and used edges

N.B. In these tables the figures are percentages calculated on the total number of edges in each column.

The Used Artefacts

Only eleven of the eighty pieces suitable for microwear analysis showed any evidence of use, and one of these (3083.17) had such faint and amorphous traces that the exact nature of its use is unknown. Only five tools had classic use-wear traces, but, since the collection was in a pristine state, it was possible to detect less well developed microwear traces on a further six. Seven of the used tools came from pit 3080 (17.5 per cent of the forty artefacts studied from that feature); three derived from pit 3083 (11.5 per cent of the twenty-six from this feature); and one from pit 3087 (7 per cent the fourteen from this feature). Since these

numbers are very small they are not statistically significant, but it appears that proportionally more pieces were used from pit 3080 than pit 3087 with pit 3083 coming in between these two. Fourteen edges in all were used but only three different materials were worked: wood, fresh hide or meat and damp vegetable matter. No pieces showed any evidence of either multiple use or reuse. The only actions represented were cutting, scraping and low-angle scraping or whittling. Only tool 3080.37 showed the combination of more than one action on an edge. None of the implements had been used for different actions on various parts of the periphery. The tools are now described according to the objective material worked:-

1. Wood-working: The highest percentage of used tools (46 per cent or five pieces) were used to work wood. In total, eight edges were used to either cut or scrape wood which was in every case fresh. Only two edges were retouched, the distal and part of the right edge on 3083.3. This piece has very slight traces of use and it is therefore hypothesised that it was either lost after a brief use or quickly broken and discarded. From the disposition of wear traces on the periphery it is suggested it was used to scrape, a theory supported by the high edge angles of the two edges used (distal 71°, right 76°). Another piece little-used on wood is 3080.13. It has regular microscars on the left edge and very small areas of scattered bright polish which is probably wood polish. Since this tool is made of light, probably recrystallised flint, the lack of polish development here could be a product of the more resistent type of flint. The bifacial nature of the damage and the edge angle of 45° indicate that the action undertaken was cutting.

Overall, the five edges used to scrape had an average edge angle value of 70°, while the three cutting edges had an average of 49°, conforming to the observation made above, that higher edge angles give a

more robust periphery which is particularly valuable in scraping. The cutting edges have lower values to facilitate penetration of the material worked. For a fairly resistent material like wood, however, the edge must still be strong enough to avoid severe microfracturing, hence the average edge angle of 49°.

In the cutting class, all three edges were lateral (two left, one right). This is because longitudinal edges are often longer and more suitable morphologically than transverse ones. For scraping, there is less of a concentration on transverse edges, which are often suitable for scraping. Only one proximal and one distal edge are represented, the other three are lateral (two right, one left). However, two of these lateral edges were associated with use on a transverse edge elsewhere on the tool and only one (3080.28) was only used on a lateral edge to scrape. Closer inspection of this piece indicates that the damage was more developed dorsally and the only linear features were perpendicular to the edge. It is possible that this tool was used a lower angle to the fresh wood and could therefore be a whittling knife.

The three tools which had well-developed microwear traces, 3080.14, 3080.28 and 3080.40, had all worked fresh wood. There was no evidence of dry wood being processed and the description of polish which follows is for wood in its fresh, moist state.

The damage traces sustained when a tool works wood are very characteristic and have been described by Semenov (1964, pl.47) and Keeley (1980, 35-42) and other workers in detail. My own experimental programme replicated their results and showed that the polish in particular develops more quickly and in a more classic fashion when the wood is fresh. The upstanding quartz lepispheres in the flint are the first to be polished and domed blobs of shiny, smooth polish develop which later spread out to a network or even sheet-like distribution. The polish patches are highly reflective, of a fluid appearance, with linear features in the direction

of use. Striations on fresh wood working tools are generally rare.

Microflaking associated with wood-working varies with the action of use and edge angle in a way that polish formation does not. Cutting produces bifacial feather and hinge-backed regular scars up to 1 mm across (e.g. 3080.40) whereas scraping produces unifacial microscarring with more hinge and step terminations (e.g. 3080.14) (Hayden 1979, 133).

Plate V shows the microscarred right edge of 3080.14 which was used to scrape fresh wood. Patches of bright, shiny wood polish can be seen on the upstanding projections. Only two pieces, 3080.14 and 3083.3 had evidence of holding. The greasy meat-like polish on parts of these tools is interpreted as produced by friction with the user's hand.

2. Meat and/or Fresh Hide: Four of the eleven tools (36 per cent) were used to work meat, fresh hide, or both. Only four edges, one on each tool, were used and of these two were retouched, the distal end of 3080.21 and the distal end of 3083.22.

Three of the pieces, 3080.21, 3080.36 and 3083.22 were very little used and, as the traces of wear they carry are not very well-developed, it is difficult to determine whether fresh hide or meat was processed. The last tool, 3087.14, was obviously a well-used meat knife. This was the only tool used in a longitudinal fashion and its extensive, straight, left unretouched edge, with an angle of 57^{o}, was ideally suited to this task. The other three edges were used transversely but in two different ways: the left retouched edge of 3080.36, from the distribution of use-wear and the presence of striations perpendicular to the edge, worked either meat or fresh hide in a low-angled, whittling motion with the ventral surface having the greatest contact with the objective material. The low edge angle of 40^{o} was possibly selected for its sharpness for this shaving action. The other two edges used transversely both were employed at high angles to the meat or hide to scrape it. These were both distal

ends, retouched to give edge angles of 81° for 3080.21 and 66° for 3083.22. This retouch not only steepened the edges, but also regularised them so that the tools would not tear into the skin or meat during use. The use of the distal ends of these tools illustrates the positioning of the active edge for scraping on a portion of the periphery suitable for the task both with respect to edge configuration and the leverage possible to exert maximum force when holding the tool. Since neither of these tools showed evidence of hafting, the consideration of maximum leverage would have been important.

One of the tools, 3083.22 gave a number of problems in identification of its usewear, since it had a very light patina on parts of its surface. In addition the end scraper 3080.21 had been heat treated prior to use. This not only changed the flint colour but in places microscars were visible with shiny interiors.

The usewear produced by working meat and that produced by working fresh hide are very similar. The only real difference between them is the degree of attrition and microflaking sustained by the edge. This is greater for fresh hide, which is more resistent, than for meat. These differences are apparent only after some use, so that the distinction cannot be made here, where the three pieces were little-used. Microscars are generally small, sliced or scalar with poorly-developed back borders and the arrises between them and the edge itself, worn round to a varying amount. The surface itself, microscopically, has an aspect of microdissolution so that it appears greasy and softened, lacking the more rugged appearance of fresh flint. Striations on the pieces here were rare. Plate VI illustrates the slightly rounded, retouched ventral distal end of 3083.22 with its development of greasy meat or fresh hide polish from scraping. Plate VII shows the almost fresh ventral left edge of 3080.36 with patches of meat or fresh hide polish, in particular on the upstanding hackles on the edge.

3. Wet Vegetable Material: The one tool used on this substance, 3080.37, is the piece which carries the most classic and best-developed microwear damage in the whole sample. The long right edge was used to whittle and cut the material while the location of the wear indicates that the natural cortex dorsally was used as a blunt area to grasp the tool in the user's hand.

The microscars which are macroscopically visible on the left edge dorsally are fairly irregular, scalar, and rectangular ones with some more jagged smaller ones nearer the edge. The irregular clustering of these scars on the edge suggests they were not intentionally produced by retouch. Since most of the polishing occurs on the ventral surface this must have contacted the vegetable material the most and, from the associated linear features, this was in a whittling or oblique cutting stroke. The pressure exerted upwards by this section would tend to detach microscars on the dorsal surface in the way seen on this piece. Once produced, these microscars would provide a toothed edge more capable of holding and tearing the material worked than a straight, even fresh edge. The microwear polish is very prominent and well-developed, in particular in the central and distal section of the edge. Dorsally and ventrally it occurs in a band up to 400 um deep and the edge itself, in addition to the arrises between the microscars, has been extensively rounded and blunted. The polish patches have developed first on the upstanding parts of the microtopography, and spread out from there into a lace-like pattern which in places attains a sheet-like formation. The polish itself is extremely reflective and smooth (Plate VIII). This indicates not only that the vegetable matter worked was high in silica but also that it had a high moisture content. The presence of elements of plastic deformation illustrate that the plant was wet and the striations which are visible occur more extensively on the ventral surface and illustrate that sometimes foreign particles were present to scratch the surface. These

striations are 1 um or so wide and oblique as well as parallel to the edge and are orientated in the same direction as the sleeks produced by plastic flow. They indicate that the tool was used in an oblique and longitudinal fashion, probably in one direction only, maybe in a 'reaping' motion, for which the edge angle of 41° would have been ideal.

The material worked has produced a polish like that seen on sickles but of a more fluid nature and lacking the 'comet shaped pits' common in corn gloss. The plant must have contained silica and have had a high water content. The polish I have seen the closest to that on this tool was produced by cutting fresh phragmites reeds. Grasping a bunch of reeds in one hand and cutting it with the tool held in the other hand at an oblique and low angle to the plant could produce just such usewear as seen here.

4. Unidentified Usewear: One piece, 3083.17, has very slight polish on the retouched distal end both dorsally and ventrally. However, the use must have been very brief since the edge appears very fresh and sharp with some partially detached flake scars still intact and no obvious rounding of the edge. As the piece was so little used, the polish formed has not developed characteristics particular to one material. Therefore all that can be said is that the distal edge (angle 78°) was used on a material in such a way as to produce slight bifacial microwear polish in small patches.

Discussion

It has been shown that the edges of the tools selected for use were chosen because they had the most suitable configuration for the task concerned. In addition to the overall size of the blank, edge plan and profile were important variables in this selection. Edge angle was particularly significant, and is discussed more fully here. It has already been noted

that a relatively narrow band of edge angle values were chosen for use. The conflicting considerations of edge sharpness against robustness are further illustrated in Table 68, where edge angle is correlated with the action involved and the material worked.

The characteristics of the material to be worked generally determine the optimum shape and angle for the edge. Retouch is carried out to better meet the functional edge requirements, if needed. Wood is a relatively resistent material and to avoid excessive edge scarring a stronger, thicker edge is required. The edge angle values for cutting reflect a compromise between an edge which is quite thick and strong and one which is sharp, the average value being 50°. For scraping, however, thick, strong edges are needed to withstand the powerful unidirectional pressures in use and this is reflected in the average value of 70°. Two of the wood scraping edges were retouched to steepen the edges and make them more suitable for use.

	Wood	Fresh hide/meat	Plant matter
Cutting	45° 55° 48°	57°	
Whittling		40°	41°
Scraping	58° 85° 71° 76° 60°	81° 66°	
(omitted 3083.17)			

Table 68 Edge angle values for used edges by action and material worked

Meat is a soft material and the edge angle of 57° for the cutting edge is a high value. The lower value of 40° for whittling or low-angle scraping (maybe to remove slithers of flesh from skin) is a more expected value since this edge would be very sharp for removing the meat or hide. The values for scraping hides are quite high with an average of 73.5°. For working fresh hides transversely, the high edge angle is needed not to prevent microscarring, as in the case of more resistent materials, but to avoid accidental tears and nicks being produced by too sharp an edge. Both the fresh hide/meat scraping edges were carefully retouched prior to use to produce a periphery of a suitable shape and edge angle for the task.

The flake used to work the final material, fresh, damp plant, had a functional edge with a low angle. Since the plant was moist it was probably not too hard, so that a sharp edge could be used to cut and reap it transversely and longitudinally. The edge microscarring which possibly occurred at the start of work was probably an advantage since it gave the edge additional grip.

Four pieces, including 3080.16 and 3080.34, were retouched but had no traces of usewear. While the first was possibly abandoned after breaking, the other three were presumably destined for use but for some reason remained unused. This leads on to the use of the sample as a whole. Only eleven pieces were used but of these only five, or 6.29 per cent of the total of eighty flints suitable for microwear analysis, were used very much, the other six had faint, relatively underdeveloped, usewear traces. While some of this may be due to the nature of the flint, the presence of deliberately retouched but unused pieces supports the contention that this is a relatively unused collection. None of the pieces carry such heavy wear that they could be taken as tools discarded because they were blunt and functionally at the end of their life after several re-sharpenings.

It is interesting here to compare the three pits in a number of respects. Pit 3080 contained seven used pieces (17.5 per cent of the forty pieces analysed from the pit). This is a relatively high level of use and, since all the tools had very fresh surfaces, there was no possibility of confusion with natural alterations. Pit 3083 had three used artefacts (11.5 per cent of the twenty-six analysed), all three were very little-used and two had slight patina. Only one flint from Pit 3087 was used, (7 per cent of the fourteen analysed) and its surface condition was fresh. There is therefore a difference of 10 per cent between the number of pieces used in Pit 3080 and Pit 3087. In addition the actual degree of use of the tools varies as well with those pieces from Pit 3083 having very little usewear.

Four tools from Pit 3080 worked wood, two worked fresh hide or meat and one damp plant material. In Pit 3083 one piece worked wood, one fresh hide and the third was the tool with an indeterminate polish. The one tool from Pit 3087 cut fresh meat and was quite well-used.

One tool from 3080 was retouched and used, but three were retouched and unused. In comparison, all three tools from 3083, although little used, were retouched and no retouched but unused tools came from this pit. Pit 3087 had one retouched and unused piece, the used tool had no secondary working.

This suggests that certain elements were selected for use but for some reason never functioned.

Heat Treatment

A final feature noted in the sample and requiring further discussion is the heat treatment of certain pieces. Eight flint artefacts had clear evidence of being exposed to relatively controlled baking in a fire which induced in them certain classic and characteristic changes. Three came from Pit 3080 (nos 16, 21, 31), four from Pit 3083 (nos 8, 12, 16, 24) and

one from Pit 3087 (no.1). Only one heat-treated piece was used, the large primary flake 3080.21, which had been retouched prior to heating. The subsequent use had detached small microflakes revealing the altered flint below.

The improvement given to the flaking qualities of siliceous stones by heating is discussed by Crabtree (1972, 5-6). Technologically, he says that slow heating and cooling relieve stresses and strains in the stone making it more vitreous and elastic, so that sharper cutting edges can be produced. Research in heating various stones experimentally has helped to define the actual physical changes which occur during the process and how to recognise these archaeologically (Crabtree and Butler 1964; Flenniken and Garrison 1975; Purdy 1974).

The most noticeable effect is the significant change in the texture of the flint which before heating is matte, dull and under the optical microscope, slightly granular. After heating the original flint surface remains unchanged but, should further retouch then occur, or microflaking detach small spalls from the edge, during use or accidental damage the interior texture of the flint is seen to be completely changed. Plate IX illustrates the difference between the texture of the dull, matte original surface and the post-heating shiny microscope. Plate X shows a single scalar scar in detail revealing the essential features of the change: the interior is very shiny and glossy with a 'wet' vitreous aspect.

What has happened to cause these changes? Flint is composed of three main elements: small spherical quartz lepispheres, fossils and a cementing matrix of structurally disordered water-rich silica (Clayton 1982). In knapping, the fracture front passes around the lepispheres and this results in the rough and grainy surface seen on a freshly-produced flake. Slow heating in excess of 350^{o} followed by slow cooling results in the structurally bound water from the matrix migrating into microfluid inclusions in the flint. When flint thus treated is knapped, the fracture

front passes across the lepispheres leaving a smooth, glassy surface (Clayton pers.comm.; Purdy 1974, 43).

Additional obvious changes seen after heating are weight loss (due to loss of some structural water) and colour change. This latter is due to alterations in the chemical species of trace elements in the flint such as iron.

Pieces from Spong Hill showing colour change from heat treatment include 3080.21 and 3083.8. Piece 3083.24 was heated too much or too quickly for it has numerous thermal cracks and potlids which show the waxy, heated interior and also it is extensively corticated white because of excessive water loss.

Until recently positive identification of heat treatment by analytical means was not possible. Now work in the Institute of Archaeology, London and the University of Leicester has been able to detect ancient heat treatment in archaeological flint specimens by changes in the electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra (Robins et al. 1978; Griffiths et al. forthcoming) and variations in manganese II features (Robins et al 1981). Preliminary work using ESR of the possibly heat treated pieces from Spong Hill has revealed that they have almost certainly been subjected to controlled heating (Griffiths pers.comm.).

It is difficult to ascertain why such pieces were being heated, since only one of them (3080.21) was used, and was retouched before heating. 3080.16, however, was partly secondarily-flaked after heating, although abandoned when it broke. Since heat treatment reduces the force needed to detach a flake and gives a more predictable outcome, it is particularly useful when fine pressure retouch work is being done. This is illustrated by the beautiful retouched Solutrean point from Laugerie Haute, France which was heat-treated before working (Collins 1973).

Since none of the other heat-treated pieces have any indication of deliberate retouch their heat treatment may have been accidental. The

fill of the three pits showed no evidence that they were sites of heat treatment, no reddened earth was discovered, although burnt flint was present (Table 23 (microfiche)).

Conclusions

Microwear analysis revealed that the sample is relatively unused with only eleven pieces out of eighty-six carrying usewear traces. Eight were deliberately retouched, but only half of these were subsequently used, and then only relatively lightly. Why some pieces were carefully worked to a form suitable for the task to which they were destined and then discarded cannot be determined.

Seven artefacts without deliberate secondary modification were also used. These were selected for use because their size, general morphology, and edge characteristics were suitable for a particular task. Several flakes were, however, unused even though they possessed functionally useful peripheries. Whether these would have been selected for use later if the sample had been used more, or whether they were rejected for other reasons cannot be stated. It would be unusual if every flake in an industry suitable for use were used, except in circumstances such as a severe restriction on the availability of raw material.

Only five of the eleven used flakes carried well-developed usewear traces. Since the assemblage was in such a fresh condition, the usewear traces on the remaining six tools cannot have been destroyed or masked by natural alterations, and the reason for their faint development must be sought in either the flint type, or the length of use, or a combination of these two factors.

One piece (3083.17) had such undeveloped wear that it was impossible to ascertain the action or the material worked. The ten remaining pieces exhibit damage traces from working three different materials: fresh wood, meat or fresh hide, and damp plant matter, in either a cutting, whittling

or scraping action. Nearly half the tools worked wood, which is perhaps to be expected, as is the processing of flesh and skin. A single tool cut a damp vegetable substance, possibly something like reed or sedge.

Although none of the pieces used had any evidence for hafting, several carried a greasy type polish which was probably produced by friction with the user's hand in holding. One piece, 3080.34 has wear and damage traces consistent with hafting but it was not used. The lack of handling devices is possibly related to the size of the pieces, but also to cultural factors.

Finally, eight pieces, one of them a tool, had evidence of heat treatment. The work of Griffiths et al. (forthcoming) has shown that heat treatment can be successfully induced in flint flakes in a simple way: by burying the pieces in the dying embers of a camp-fire and allowing it to cool completely before their removal. Previous descriptions of heat treatment (e.g. Mandeville 1973) have described the need for careful burial, heating of volcanic stones and detailed temperature control to prevent under or over baking. Since heat alteration can occur in less controlled conditions, the likelihood of its occurring accidentally quite frequently must be considered.

In conclusion, this microwear analysis was extremely satisfactory because of the very fresh condition of the pieces submitted for examination. It has been shown that the sample is really little-used. It may represent only a selection of the activities for which flaked flint tools were used on the site but nevertheless the analysis has revealed several facts on the treatment and use of pieces which would have been unknown otherwise.

Note: Pieces submitted for analysis but not studied microscopically are listed in Table 69.

3080.35	medium heavy glossy patina
3080.39	very heavy glossy surface patina and incipient cortication
3083.21	heavy glossy patina
3083.24	white cortication due to over-heat treating
3083.27	heavy glossy surface patina and incipient cortication
3087.3	natural glossy patina

Table 69 Pieces not studied microscopically from the three pits

Appendix III: Botanical Evidence

by Peter Murphy

Introduction and methods

The retrieval and interpretation of carbonised plant remains from the shallow, well-drained gravel-based fills of early prehistoric features (Mesolithic-Bronze Age) at Spong Hill raised several problems. To begin with, the concentration of carbonised material in these fills was generally very low: this seems to be quite typical of early sites in eastern England (Murphy forthcoming) and elsewhere in the country (Jones 1980, Van der Veen 1985, 206-9). In principle this problem can be overcome by flotating very large volumes of soil, but it is doubtful whether this should be done unless the possibility of later contamination can be discounted, for even a few contaminant carbonised macrofossils could have a significant effect on the results obtained from contexts containing very low densities of carbonised material. Unfortunately the archaeological deposits at Spong Hill were extensively disturbed by burrowing animals and deep roots, whilst the presence of occasional pieces of later pottery in the Neolithic features established that some post-depositional contamination had certainly occurred. Since samples collected from Roman and later contexts in the vicinity contained abundant cereal remains, indicating later crop processing at the site, there was a real possibility that some carbonised cereals and other seeds might have contaminated the early features. For this reason impressions of cereals on pottery were thought to give much more reliable, albeit limited, information on Neolithic and Bronze Age crop production.

In the 1977-8 seasons, in an attempt to get round the problem of contamination, thirty-five small samples from Neolithic and Beaker contexts were collected and processed by manual flotation in the

laboratory using a 0.5 mm mesh, with the hope of locating any features containing concentrations of plant remains in which the effects of any contaminants could be considered statistically minimal. No such concentrations were found: of these samples five produced only a few badly-preserved cereal grains and hazel (Corylus) nutshells. Larger-scale flotation was therefore not thought to be worthwhile. However, in 1984, the upper fills of a probable periglacial feature, 3367, showing evidence of in situ burning were found to contain charcoal associated with Mesolithic flints. Deposits of this type are so very uncommon that in this case large scale flotation was considered to be justified, though clearly the results have to be considered critically. Samples were processed using a water flotation tank with 0.5 mm meshes to collect the flot and retain the residue. The residues were subsequently re-floated in the laboratory to ensure retrieval of the small proportion of plant remains not recovered during initial flotation. The dried flots were sorted under a binocular microscope at low power.

Plant remains from Iron Age, Roman and Saxon contexts will be considered in a subsequent report.

Mesolithic features

The gravel subsoil at Spong Hill shows widespread evidence of frost disturbance under periglacial conditions. Several sections through the natural gravel show a sorted upper layer, with a concentration of large flints in the top of the deposit, and there were several types of fossil periglacial features - linear, penannular and more amorphous features thought to be of periglacial origin because they included vertically-orientated stones and layers. A number of these features contained Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts in their upper levels, suggesting that at least until the Neolithic they survived as surface undulations and became completely infilled only after intensive tillage began at the site. 3367

was a feature of this type. It is, however, of particular interest since it contained numerous Mesolithic flints with charcoal, heat-shattered flints and fired clay fragments and some of its fills, particularly 3594 were reddened. These characteristics indicate *in situ* burning, apparently of Mesolithic date. Large bulk samples in total *c.* 415 litres were therefore collected from this feature for flotation. Carbonised plant

Table 70 Carbonised plant remains from feature 3367

			3368/3427	3427	3593	3594	3595	3596	3603	3607
Charcoal fragments 6 mm	*Pinus* sp	tw	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
	Pinus sp	ntw	++	+	++	+++	+	-	+++	+
	Quercus sp	tw	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Quercus sp	ntw	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indeterminate (diffuse porous)		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indeterminate (deformed)		+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
Pinus sp		co.fr	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia/Lathyrus sp			1s+1c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corylus avellana		ns.fr	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Carex sp		nu	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gramineae indet.		ca	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Triticum aestivum s.l.		ca	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cereal indet.		ca	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1cf
Cereal indet.		ca.fr	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate		?tu.fr	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate			-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-
Sample volume (litres)			72	121	36	72	24	36	6	48

Abbreviations: ca - caryopsis; c - cotyledon; co - cone bracts and ?axil; fr - fragment; ns - nutshell; nu - nutlet; s - seed; ntw - not twiggy; tw - twiggy; tu - tuber.

The samples also contain glossy black globules and porous 'cokey' material - possibly carbonised resin.

Charcoal fragments smaller than 6 mm were not identified.

remains recovered are listed in Table 70. Most of this material consists of large fragments of pine charcoal (Pinus sp) associated with other carbonised macrofossils, which are discussed further below.

A sample of charcoal collected for radiocarbon dating from feature 1334 was identified as Pinus sp. and a further charcoal sample from this feature was also of pine. Though the stratigraphic relationships of this feature were confusing, the radiocarbon date on the charcoal, 8150 ± 100 BP or 6200 BC (HAR-2903) provides further evidence for the presence of pine woodland in the vicinity during the Mesolithic. A third determination of 8270 ± 100 BP or 6320 BC (HAR-7025) was made on charcoal from 3644, an apparently Neolithic pit.

Carbonised plant remains from Neolithic features

Plant remains identified in the small samples collected during the 1977-8 seasons are listed in Table 71.

Table 71 Carbonised plant remains from Neolithic and related features

Context No.	30	799	1484	941
Period	Early/Middle Neolithic		Periglacial	Later Neolithic
Context type	Pit	Pit		Pit
Cereal indet (caryopses)	1	1	-	1
Triticum sp (caryopsis)	-	1	-	-
Corylus avellana (nutshell)	-	+	+	+
Sample volume (litres)	2.5	2.5	5	2.5

Note: 1484 was a layer of periglacial formation 1459 within feature group E, which contained exclusively Earlier Neolithic material (Tables 12-13, microfiche).

Impressions on pottery (Tables 72 - 73)

All the prehistoric pottery from the site was inspected for impressions of plant material. Identifications are given in Table 73 and the results are summarised in Table 72. Casts of some well-preserved impressions are illustrated in Plate XI. In addition to the material listed here there were occasional scraps of grass or cereal culm and leaf. The cavities of the impressions were generally empty or filled with sediment, but occasionally carbonised plant material was present, for example in 3083 where a single grain was found within the cavity formed by an impression of an emmer spikelet.

Table 72 Summary of identifications of impressions sub-divided by period

	Early-Middle Neolithic	Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age
Triticum dicoccum (emmer)	4	-	-
Triticum cf dicoccum ?(emmer)	3	-	-
Triticum sp (indeterminate wheat)	6	1	-
cf Hordeum sp (?barley)	1	-	-
Indeterminate cereal	7	2	1
Malus sylvestris (apple)	1	-	-
Quercus sp (acorn)	1	-	-
Indeterminate seed	-	1	-

Multiple impressions of a single taxon on sherds apparently from the same vessel have been counted as a single identification.

Conclusions

Most of the carbonised plant material from the Mesolithic feature 3367 consists of charcoal. The predominant species identified is pine (Pinus sp) with some oak (Quercus sp). A radiocarbon date of 8280 ± 80 BP or 6330 BC (HAR-7063) was obtained. Pine charcoal from feature 1334 gave a date of 8150 ± 100 BP or 6200 BC (HAR-2903) and charcoal from feature 3644 a date of 8270 ± 100 BP or 6320 BC (HAR-7025). High pine pollen frequencies have been recorded from many localities in pollen zone VI,

Table 73 Impressions of plant material on pottery

Context	Species	Impressions
18	Malus sylvestris	Seed.
22 (P233)	cf Cereal	Shallow partial impression possibly of cereal grain.
24	Triticum dicoccum	Spikelet with internode.
24	Triticum cf dicoccum	Lower part of spikelet, no internode.
26	cf Cereal	Partial impression, possibly of cereal grain.
776 (P84)	cf Hordeum sp	Indistinct impression, possibly of two barley rachis internodes.
798 (P84)	Triticum dicoccum	Incomplete impression of spikelet showing part of internode.
713 (P83)	Cereal indet.	Shallow partial impression possibly of inflorescence bract.
730	Triticum sp	Impression of interior face of glume.
752	cf Cereal	Possible cereal grain impression.
798	Triticum dicoccum	Impression of lower half of spikelet, no internode.
	Cereal indet.	Partial impression probably of inflorescence bract.
804	Triticum sp	Impression of terminal spikelet.
1270 (P152)	Quercus sp	Impression of immature acorn cupule.
1285	cf Triticum sp	Impression possibly of upper part of spikelet, with glume tips.
1457	Triticum sp	Impression of interior of glume.
1534 (P133)	Triticum cf dicoccum	Impression of exterior of glume.
1584 (P228)	Cereal indet.	Impression of indeterminate caryopsis showing ventral groove.
1898	?Cereal	Partial impression probably of cereal inflorescence bract.
1944	Triticum sp	Shallow impression of spikelet fork (einkorn/emmer).
Trench IIa 1966	Cereal indet.	Very friable lightly-fired clay with a mass of incomplete impressions of cereal inflorescence bracts, straw and partial grain impressions. Includes a possible Triticum internode impression showing marginal pubescence.
	Triticum sp	Impression of grain (ventral surface).
2618 (P172, P176)	Cereal indet.	At least three impressions of indeterminate caryopses; other doubtful examples.
	Triticum sp	Three caryopsis impressions: ventral (emmer-type).
3080	Triticum cf dicoccum	Shallow impression of external face of glume.
3082 (P51)	Cereal indet.	Shallow impression of inflorescence bract.
3083	Triticum dicoccum	Lateral impression of spikelet. Cavity contained one carbonised grain fused to remains of inflorescence bracts.
	Triticum cf dicoccum	Impression of glume exterior.
3600	Indeterminate	?Large seed.

c.7000-5500 BC (Godwin 1975, 108; Simmons et al. 1981, 97) and it is clear that woodland at this time included a high proportion of pine over much of England. The predominance of pine charcoal in these Mesolithic samples from Spong Hill is quite consistent with this, and it appears that in the Mesolithic the site was covered with mainly pine woodland growing on the hummocks and hollows left after partial in-filling of periglacial features. Whether the charcoal and other evidence of burning indicate woodland clearance or domestic hearths is uncertain, though pine woods on dry soil could be considered a 'fragile ecosystem' (Simmons et al.1981, 109), vulnerable to the effects of fire and hence easily destroyed or modified by hunter-gatherer groups.

Whilst one can be confident that the large fragments of radiocarbon-dated pine charcoal from these deposits are of Mesolithic date some of the other carbonised macrofossils from 3367 are clearly later and must have been introduced either by the action of roots and burrowing animals or by some disturbance of the deposits in the Neolithic or later. In particular, carbonised grains of cereals including a grain of bread/club wheat and some Vicia/Lathyrus seeds were identified (Table 70). The presence of carbonised cereals in this Mesolithic deposit clearly indicates that suspicions about possible contamination of early features were justified and that impressions of cereals on pottery are a much more reliable source of information on early crops at this site.

Most of the identifiable impressions of plant material from this site are on Early-Middle Neolithic sherds, particularly on sherds of Mildenhall and related wares. The crops identified, emmer (Triticum dicoccum) and possibly barley (Hordeum sp) are entirely typical of Early-Middle Neolithic assemblages (Hillman 1981, 187) and the results from Spong Hill are comparable to those from other contemporary sites (Evans and Davies 1972; Helbaek 1952, 224; Murphy 1982, 47-9). Interpreting such a small collection of impressions in terms of crop production would be hazardous,

bearing in mind the complex range of factors which could have influenced the relative frequencies of impressions of different taxa, (Dennell 1976), though the predominance of wheat impressions at Spong Hill should be noted.

A single impression of an apple seed (Malus sylvestris) provides evidence for the collection of wild plant foods. A sherd from 1270 (an undated post-hole in the area of feature group E) shows a very clear impression of a small immature acorn (Quercus sp) in its cupule; presumably this was just an accidental inclusion.

Very few impressions were seen on Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery, and of those listed in Table 72 one impression (from 22) is only tentatively identified, one (3600) is not identified and a sherd from the 1968 excavation is dated only by its grogged fabric. A lack or rarity of impressions seems to be a common feature of Later Neolithic pottery and was formerly thought to indicate an economy based on pastoralism in which cereal production was of little or no importance. However, carbonised cereals have now been recovered from several Later Neolithic sites (Jones 1980; Murphy forthcoming; Van der Veen 1985, 208 and references therein) and the rarity of impressions on pottery is now thought to be related more to techniques of pottery making than to crop production.

The sparse carbonised remains of crops from Neolithic features add little to the picture gained from impressions, particularly since their date is suspect. However the carbonised hazel-nut shell fragments (Corylus avellana) from 799, 1484 and 941 probably give some further evidence of wild plant food collecting.

Finally, it seems worth emphasising that the uncritical use of flotation techniques for processing samples from early contexts at multi-period sites should be avoided. The problem of contamination is not confined to Spong Hill: for example, similar problems were encountered when examining flotated samples from the cursus at Springfield Barnes,

Chelmsford. In one area of this extensive site there was subsequent Roman activity involving cereal processing, and the Neolithic cursus ditch fills in this area contained some carbonised plant remains which could easily represent intrusive material of Roman date. For this reason only Neolithic samples from areas of the site with no later activity were considered to be reliable (Murphy forthcoming). As a general rule, it is necessary to be much more rigorous in assessing the extent of contamination than one might be at later sites. To avoid erroneous plant records from early contexts future work should be directed towards sites where there is no likelihood of contamination, for example, sites on the fen-edge which were covered by freshwater peat after abandonment (Murphy 1983) or sites submerged by rising sea-levels and sealed by estuarine sediments (Wilkinson and Murphy, 1986).