NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 772

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at Lynford Quarry, Mundford, Norfolk

Chris Birks

Contents

Figures

Local Authority No.076759

Location:	Lynford Quarry, Mundford
Grid Ref:	TL 825 948
SMR No:	37410 STD
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Summary

Eight evaluation trenches were dug within an area of the proposed extension to the existing workings at Lynford Quarry, Mundford. A ditch of unknown date was recorded in two of the trenches and a small number of finds were recovered from its fill. A palaeochannel was recorded within three of the trenches from which a small quantity of finds were recovered.

1.0 Introduction

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 09/04/02/DG), supplemented by a Project Design prepared by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: WAB/1370).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

If further exceptionally well-preserved Palaeolithic remains were encountered, these are generally so rare that they would be considered to be of national importance and worthy of preservation in-situ, in line with PPG16 and English Heritage guidelines (1998).

The site archive will be held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The site lies upon a solid chalk geology, with alluvium and colluvium deposits overlying natural fluvial glacial sands and gravels of Late Pleistocene date.

The site is situated just to the south-east of Ickburgh and north-east of Mundford (Fig. 1). It lies on the southern side of the valley of the River Wissey on the Flood Plain Terrace. It lies on reasonably level ground at an elevation of *c*.12m OD following the clearance of scrub and trees.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological evaluation of the application area was carried out in March 2000 by Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of Ayton Asphalte (Birks 2000). Trial trenching of the area exposed a scatter of Neolithic/Bronze Age flint working debris sealed underneath alluvium and a number of Iron Age pits. A known 19th-century floated water meadow system was also investigated. The potential of the site for prehistoric remains was recognised by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

and a brief issued for further work involving excavation, a topsoil watching brief and the monitoring of the quarry during extraction to recover any Palaeolithic remains that might occur within the area of the pit (NLA Ref: 1/06/00/DG). The watching brief was carried out in August and September 2000 and the excavation in January and February 2001 (Birks 2001, In Prep.). Both revealed a number of pits and other archaeological features containing Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint and pottery, and Iron Age pottery.

The monitoring of the quarry during extraction revealed a palaeochannel containing the remains of mammoths and Mousterian artefacts of Middle Palaeolithic date. Other Palaeolithic materials known for the site include a Late Upper Palaeolithic site located immediately outside the application area to the west and a number of findspots of Middle Palaeolithic handaxes and Pleistocene faunal remains. The excavation and recovery of Middle Palaeolithic artefacts at the site adds further support to Wymer's (1999) suggestion, that the human occupation of East Anglia at this time appears to be restricted to river valleys.

4.0 Methodology

The evaluation strategy undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site included geophysical survey, borehole survey and trial trenching.

The objective of this work was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the area of proposed extension to the quarry.

4.1 Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey was concerned with determining whether any palaeochannels containing Palaeolithic materials were present at depths of greater than 2m across the area of proposed extension. Guidelines set out in the documents *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1991) and *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 1995) were followed.

4.2 Borehole Survey

Any geophysical anomalies indicating the possible presence of a palaeochannel were to be confirmed by a series of boreholes.

4.3 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching was concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present within the upper part of the deposits within the area. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994) and *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk* (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology 1998) were followed.

Eight 30m by 2m trenches (Fig. 2, 1-8) were excavated within the area of the proposed extension to the quarry. The positions of the trenches were located by measuring from a baseline set-up centrally within the site and then located to Ordnance Survey coordinates using a total station theodolite. Trench 8 was

repositioned due to surface obstructions. A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 15.03m OD on the earth bund to the south of the site.

Machine excavation was carried out with a 360-type machine using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil and exposed surfaces were scanned with a metal detector.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norfolk Archaeological Unit's *pro-forma* sheets. The trenches were planned at scales of 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100, and sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Colour and monochrome photographs of the trenches and excavated features were taken.

Due to a lack of suitably sealed and well-dated contexts, no environmental samples were taken.

Access to the site and trenches was good. The site was visited and inspected (unannounced) by a member of the Health and Safety Executive on Thursday 31st October to his approval. The weather remained dry with occasional showers.

5.0 Results

5.1 Geophysical Survey

A fluxgate magnetometer and an electromagnetic conductivity meter were used to examine the area. The aim of the work was to locate possible Pleistocene organic filled palaeochannels on the basis of their associated magnetic susceptibility and electrical conductivity anomalies. Maximum sensing depths of about 2m (magnetometer) and 5m (electromagnetic meter) were attained. The site had been cleared of vegetation and topsoil prior to survey.

Both the geomagnetic and conductivity anomalies were found to be very weak and diffuse, reflecting low amplitude variations in subsoil magnetic susceptibility and electrical conductivity respectively. The majority of magnetic anomalies can be ascribed to topsoil topography (*e.g*. wheelruts) and ferrous litter.

5.2 Borehole Survey

A borehole survey was not undertaken as no geophysical anomalies were identified at depths of greater than 2m.

5.3 Trial Trenching

All trenches displayed a complex stratigraphy of glacial sands, gravels and alluvium deposits. For descriptions of these deposits see Appendix 1 and the relevant figure for sequence of deposition.

The roots of felled coniferous and deciduous trees had been bulldozed to the eastern end of the site prior to geophysical survey. This resulted in the loss of some of the topsoil.

Due to the loose, uncompacted nature of the deposits, the trench edges were stepped in order to reduce the risk of collapse.

5.3.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 3)

Trench 1 was located within the western part of the site and was east-to-west orientated. Undisturbed deposits were revealed in the trench to a depth of about 1.2m from the modern surface (to *c*. 10.11m OD). They consisted of glacial outwash sands and gravels and overlying alluvium deposits. One archaeological feature was identified centrally within the trench, north-south linear [36]. Three pieces of animal bone were recovered from the lower fill [35]. No further archaeology was present.

5.3.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2, 4)

Trench 2 was positioned towards the western side of the site and was north-to-south orientated. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m from the surface (to *c*. 10.85m OD). North-east-to-south-west orientated linear [20] was identified towards the north end of the trench. No finds were recovered and no further archaeology was present.

5.3.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 2, 5)

Trench 3 was located to the east of trench 2 and was east-to-west orientated. The natural deposits contained very little gravel content in comparison to the rest of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m from the surface (to *c*. 11.35m OD). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

5.3.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 2, 6)

Trench 4 was located centrally within the site and was north-to-south orientated. Stratified deposits were revealed to a depth of 1.2m from the surface (to *c*. 11.17m OD). A possible palaeochannel [33], orientated east-to-west, was identified within the northern half of the trench and displayed similar physical characteristics to the palaeochannel identified in trenches 5, 6 and 8. It contained a mixed stratigraphy of very fine sands and peat/sandy peat deposits with unsorted flint inclusions. No finds were recovered. No further archaeological features were present.

5.3.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 7)

Trench 5 was located to the east of trench 4 and was east-to-west orientated. Stratified deposits were revealed to a depth of 1.2m from the surface (to *c*. 10.75m OD). Palaeochannel [18] was identified towards the eastern end of the trench in a north-to-south orientation. It contained a mixed stratigraphy of very fine sands and peat/sandy peat deposits with unsorted flint inclusions. No finds were recovered and no further archaeology was present.

5.3.6 Trench 6 (Figs. 2, 8)

Trench 6 was located towards the eastern end of the site and was north-to-south orientated. Stratified deposits were revealed to a depth of 1.2m from the surface (to *c*. 9.88m OD). A possible palaeochannel [48] was identified towards the north end of the trench in an east-to-west orientation. It contained a mixed stratigraphy of very fine sands and peat/sandy peat deposits with unsorted flint inclusions. No further archaeology was present and no finds were recovered.

5.3.7 Trench 7 (Figs. 2, 9)

Trench 7 was located to the eastern extreme of the site and was east-to-west orientated. Undisturbed deposits were revealed to a depth of 1.2m from the surface (to *c*. 9.69m OD). These comprised glacial outwash sands and gravels with overlying alluvium deposits. A peat layer was identified extending *c*.10m from the eastern end of the trench. Four small sondages proved this peat layer continued towards the west below the maximum depth of excavation. Possible water channel [75] was identified mid point within the trench. Two natural features, most likely caused by root disturbance, [76] and [84] were also identified. No finds were recovered and no further archaeology was present.

5.3.8 Trench 8 (Figs. 2, 10)

Trench 8 was located centrally towards the northern edge of the site and was east-to-west orientated. Undisturbed natural sands and gravels were revealed to a depth of 1.2m from the surface (to *c*. 9.62m OD). Possible palaeochannel [37] was identified in a north-west-to-south-east orientation. It contained a mixed stratigraphy of very fine sands and peat/sandy peat deposits with unsorted flint inclusions. Flint and animal bones were recovered from lower fills [38] and [49] of palaeochannel [37].

6.0 The Finds

A summary of the finds is provided in Appendix 2.

6.1 Flint

by Sarah Bates

A total of eleven struck flints and one small fragment of burnt flint (weighing 0.002kg) were recovered from the site. The fragment of burnt flint was non-struck and has been discarded. The flint is summarised in Table 1 and listed by context in Appendix 1.

Type	No.
Multi platform flake core	1
Flake from hammerstone	1
Flake	6
Retouched flake	1
?notched flake	1
?utilised blade	1
Burnt fragment	1

Table 1:Summary of the flint

Four small flints were recovered from the fill [38] of palaeochannel [37]. They include three flakes and part of a possible blade. At least one of the flakes was struck by soft hammer and the fragment of ?blade may have been utilised although possibly the slight damage to its edges may have occurred post-depositionally. One of the flakes, thicker than the others and probably struck by hard hammer, has a hinge fracture to its distal end.

The other flints were all found in unstratified contexts. They include a small multi-platform flake core, its edges abraded or slightly 'rolled' and a large flake one end of which is battered; the fragment/nodule from which it came was probably used as a hammerstone. A fairly large broad flake has been retouched to form a knife-like implement by the removal of its bulb by a few shallow flakes from its ventral face and the retouch of its straight left and distal edges. A smaller hard hammer struck flake, squat in shape, has a possible notch in its right edge and slight retouch or utilisation of its scraper-like distal edge. Three unmodified flakes are also present, one of them is from the platform/edge of a 'keeled' core.

The flints probably represent a mixture of material dating to different periods. The thin soft hammer struck pieces are likely to be of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date while the other material is probably of a later prehistoric date.

6.2 Faunal remains

by Julie Curl

6.2.1 Summary

A total of 0.305kg of faunal remains were recovered from two trenches during the evaluation. All of the remains examined in this assemblage were hand collected.

6.2.2 Methodology

The bone was examined to determine species present, ages, butchering and any pathologies. Bone was weighed and counted (for each context and species present) and condition of the bone was also noted. Due to the very small size of the assemblage, metrical data was not taken. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheet and a table providing a summary of the assemblage is included.

6.2.3 Results

Trench 1 produced a total of 5 pieces (0.049kg) of bone from an unstratified context and from context [35], a lower fill of ditch [36]. They are fragments of large mammal rib which had been chopped and/or cut.

Trench 8 produced 3 pieces (0.256kg) of bone. An adult sheep/goat tibia was recovered from context [38], a lower fill of palaeochannel [37] which had been chopped at the proximal end. An incomplete equid mandible was found in context [49], a lower fill of palaeochannel [38]. The wear on the equid teeth suggest a mature or elderly animal, there is also periodontal disease evident on the jaw. The unstratified material from Trench 8 produced a chopped mandible fragment, possibly cattle.

The condition of all of the bone is good, although the bone in this assemblage is dark brown in colour and shows numerous scratches.

6.2.4 Conclusions

Most of the remains in this assemblage derive from the butchering and food use of the common domesticated animals. The history of the equid in this assemblage is less certain as there are no obvious butchering marks on the bone present.

The condition, colouration and marks on the surface of the bone suggest that they are derived from organic material which has undergone trampling, by other animals or people, before the bone was completely buried.

7.0 Conclusions

Archaeological and natural features were recorded in 7 of the evaluation trenches, numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. They included a single ditch identified within trenches 1 and 2 that turned from a north-to-south orientation in trench 1 to north-east-to-south-west in trench 2. Three fragments of large mammal rib, which had been chopped and/or cut were recovered. No further finds were discovered. The ditch may have been part of a system of land enclosure for grazing.

A palaeochannel was identified in trenches 4, 5, 6 and 8. It contained a mixed stratigraphy of very fine sands and peat/sandy peat deposits with unsorted flint inclusions. Flint and animal bones were recovered from lower fills of the palaeochannel within trench 8. Remains of sheep/goat were present and displayed evidence of butchering. A fragment of ?cattle bone also showing signs of butchering was recovered unstratified from subsoil close to trench 8. An incomplete horse mandible was recovered from the palaeochannel. The wear on the teeth and evidence of periodontal disease on the jaw indicated a mature or elderly animal. This is perhaps evidence of an animal that had been hunted or scavenged, or indeed used as a working animal. The condition, colouration and marks on the surface of the animal bones suggest that they had been trampled before the bone was completely buried. The flints probably represent a mixture of material dating to different periods, the earliest likely to be of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date and the remainder probably of a later prehistoric date. These represent activities in or around the site from as early as *c*. 5000-4000 BC.

A small water channel and two natural features were identified within trench 7. No finds were recovered.

The ground level of the site was *c*. 11m to 12m OD and the maximum depth excavated to during trial trenching was 9.62m OD. In comparison, the excavations containing Middle Palaeolithic evidence immediately south of the study area lay between 7m and 9m OD. It was unlikely, therefore, that any evidence relating to similar deposits would have been encountered through trial trenching with a maximum excavation depth of 1.2m from ground level. The maximum sensing depth attained was 5m from present ground level, *i.e*. to *c.* 7m OD. However, the lack of evidence to suggest that substantial organic-filled palaeochannels existed beneath the area being investigated seems to be due to effects caused by the proximity of the lake and the large earth bund to the west and the presence of large flint nodules, not necessarily due to them not being present. The Late Upper Palaeolithic site located immediately outside the application area to the west lay *c*.1-1.5m below present ground level to *c*.11m OD and therefore any such remains at a similar depth could have been detected through trial trenching.

8.0 Discussion

The evaluation has provided no new information about the Palaeolithic occupation on the site itself. The area's great significance with regard to the Middle and Late Palaeolithic periods remains undiminished, however (Birks 2000), as proven

through the recent excavation of a Late Pleistocene palaeochannel containing the remains of mammoths and artefacts of Middle Palaeolithic date (Boismier, In Prep.).

This area has evidently been prone to periods of flooding and the natural migration of the river meander, resulting in the creation of a number of water channels. The palaeochannel was identified within four trenches at different orientations, possibly indicative of a river meander (Fig. 2). It produced flint and animal bone finds from a lower deposit within one of the trenches. The flints were mostly unabraded suggesting they had not been transported far by the river and therefore originated close to their findspot. The earliest flints were likely to be of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date while the other material is probably of a later prehistoric date. This particular river channel was open potentially as early as *c*. 5000-4000 BC.

Approximately 10 similar palaeochannels from an abraded stream system were identified and recorded during excavations of the Middle Palaeolithic site immediately south of the site, within the upper layers of a south-facing section. A small number of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint were recovered from the channels. Similar channels probably exist elsewhere within the area and close to the River Wissey.

It seems the landuse of the area has included livestock rearing and management though in which period remains uncertain. It may relate to the considerable evidence recovered during previous archaeological investigations associated with Iron Age settlement in the area.

Previous archaeological interventions have produced considerable evidence relating to human activities in or around the site from the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Post-Medieval periods indicating a long, if intermittent, history of occupation. No doubt further remains lie within the underlying deposits surrounding the proposed area of extension to the quarry.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Acknowledgements

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Excavation and recording was carried out by John Ames, Chris Birks, Francesca Boghi and Neil Moss. Finds were processed and reported on by Richenda Goffin and examined by Sarah Bates (flint) and Julie Curl (animal bone). Digitising was by Chris Birks, Sandrine Etienne and Neil Moss. This report was prepared and illustrated by David Dobson and edited by W.A. Boismier.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Site Subdiv
1	D	Topsoil	TR1
2	D	Pale greyish brown silty sand (10/90) with occasional small rounded flints	TR1
3	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand (30/70) with moderate small subrounded flints	TR1
4	D	Dark brownish orange silty sand (20/80) with frequent small rounded flints	TR1
5	D	Mid yellowish brown silty coarse sand (10/90) with occasional small rounded flints	TR1
6	D	Dark brownish orange silty sand (20/80) with frequent small rounded flints	TR1
7	D	Orange/brown sand with frequent small rounded flints	TR1
8	D	Light yellowish brown medium sand with occasional small angular flints	TR1
9	D	Mid yellow brown coarse sand with moderate subangular & subrounded flints	TR1
10	D	Very pale yellow/brown medium sand	TR1
11	D	Mid to light orange brown sand & gravels with frequent fine rounded grit & frequent angular flint gravel & frequent small rounded flints	TR5
12	D	Laminated bands of very pale grey & dark brown/black mixed peat & sandy peat (50/50) with occasional subrounded flints	TR5
13	D	Mid brown flint gravels	TR5
14	D	Light orange brown coarse sand	TR5
15	D	Pale brown/yellow sand laminated with darker bands of sand with poorly sorted flints	TR5
16	D	Pale brown/yellow medium sand with moderate angular flint grit & moderate small rounded flints	TR5
17	D	Pale brown/yellow medium sand with occasional unsorted flints	TR5
18	C	Palaeochannel	TR5
19	D	Mid orange brown sand & gravel (60/40) fill of ditch [20]	TR2
20	D	Ditch	TR2
21	D	Orange brown sand & gravel (50/50) with occasional medium to large flints	TR2
22	D	Pale orange sand & gravel (90/10) with occasional medium to large flints	TR2
23	D	Pale orange/yellow sand with occasional small to medium flints	TR2
24	D	Light yellow/brown medium sand with frequent small subangular flints & frequent subangular grit	TR4
25	D	Light yellow brown sandy peat & coarse sand (60/30/10) fill of [33]	TR4
26	D	Light yellow brown medium sand with frequent angular flint gravel & frequent angular to rounded small flints fill of [33]	TR4
27	D	Very pale grey medium sand laminated with sandy peat (50/50) fill of [33]	TR4
28	D	Dark reddish brown sandy peat (20/80) with moderate small subangular flints fill of [33]	TR4
29	D	Light yellow brown medium sand fill of [33]	TR4
30	D	Mid brown yellow coarse sand with frequent subrounded flint gravel & frequent small subrounded flints fill of [33]	TR4
31	D	Mid orange brown silty sand (10/90) with frequent subrounded flint gravel & moderate small rounded flints	TR4
32	D	Light yellowish brown medium sand with moderate fine laminations of slightly darker coarser sand & gravel	TR4
33	C	Palaeochannel	TR4
34	D	Mid grey/brown silty sand (30/70) with moderate subangular flint gravel & occasional subrounded flints fill of [36]	TR1
35	D	Dark reddish brown sandy silt (20/80) with considerable peat & moderate small subangular flints towards base fill of [36]	TR1
36	C	Ditch	TR1
37	C	Palaeochannel	TR8
38	D	Mixed dark brown/black & mid brown grey peat & silty sand (10/90) with occasional small subrounded flints fill of [37]	TR8
39	D	Very light grey fine sand with occasional subangular flints	TR6
40	D	Light brown beige medium to coarse sand with frequent small to large rounded to angular unsorted flints	TR6
41	D	Dark brown/black peat with occasional medium subangular flints	TR6
42	D	Very light grey medium to coarse sand with frequent small to medium angular to rounded unsorted flints	TR6
43	D	Light grey coarse sand with frequent subangular flint gravels	TR6

Context	Category	Description	Site Subdiv
44	D	Light brown medium sands with frequent small to medium subrounded flint gravels	TR6
45	D	Light grey/brown fine to medium sands with moderate round to angular unsorted flints	TR6
46	D	Mixed orange and light grey sand with frequent orange-stained small to medium subangular flints	TR6
47	D	Laminated white and dark brown/black bands of very fine clean sand and sandy peat (50/50) with very occasional medium round & subangular flints	TR6
48	C	Palaeochannel	TR6
49	D	Pale orange coarse sand with frequent unsorted flints	TR8
50	D	Mixed pale orange/yellow medium sand with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR7
51	D	Dark brown/black peat	TR7
52	D	Very pale grey/white fine sand	TR7
53	D	Pale orange yellow coarse sand with frequent unsorted flint gravels	TR7
54	D	Very pale grey/white fine sand	TR7
55	D	Dark brown/black peat	TR7
56	D	Mixed pale yellow medium sand and dark brown/black peat	TR7
57	D	Silver fine sands	TR7
58	D	Mixed yellow medium sand & dark brown/black peat with frequent unsorted flints	TR7
59	D	Dark brown/black peat deposit in lenses	TR7
60	D	Mixed yellow medium sand and dark brown/black peat with frequent unsorted flints	TR7
61	D	Dark brown/black peat	TR7
62	D	Mid grey fine sand with occasional unsorted flint gravel	TR7
63	D	Mixed yellow medium sand & dark brown/black peat with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR7
64	D	Dark brown/black peat	TR7
65	D	Pale yellow medium sand	TR7
66	D	Mixed yellow medium sand & dark brown/black peat with occasional unsorted flint gravel	TR7
67	D	Pale grey medium sand & dark brown/black peat	TR7
68	D	Mid brown flint gravels	TR7
69	D	Dark brown/black peat	TR7
70	D	Mixed yellow medium sand & dark brown/black peat with occasional unsorted flint gravel	TR7
71	D	Yellow medium sand with frequent unsorted flint gravels	TR7
72	D	Dark brown/black peat	TR7
73	D	Medium yellow sands & dark brown/black peat	TR7
74	D	Yellow medium sand & dark brown black peat with occasional unsorted flint gravel	TR7
75	C	?Channel	TR7
76	C	Natural feature	TR7
77	D	Light brown/yellow medium sand with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR7
78	D	Pale grey medium sand	TR7
79	D	Mixed pale yellow medium sand and dark brown/black peat	TR7
80	D	Yellow medium sand and frequent fine rounded flint grit	TR7
81	D	Pale yellow medium sand	TR7
82	D	Pale yellow medium sand with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR7
83	D	Light brown/yellow medium sand	TR7
84	C	Natural feature	TR7
85	D	Pale yellow medium sand with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR7
86	D	Pale yellow medium sand with frequent fine flint grit	TR7
87	D	Mixed yellow medium sand and dark brown/black peat and flint gravel (60/20/20)	TR7
88	D	Dark orange coarse sand with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR7
89	D	Mixed medium to coarse sand and dark brown/black peat	TR7
90	D	Orange coarse sand	TR7
91	D	Mixed orange coarse sand and dark brown/black peat	TR7
92	D	Mixed orange coarse sand and dark brown/black peat with occasional unsorted flint gravel	TR7
93	D	Orange/yellow medium sand	TR7
94	D	Mixed mid orange brown medium sand and dark brown/black peat	TR7
95	D	Mid orange brown medium sand with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR7

Context	Category	Description	Site Subdiv
96	D	Dark brown/black peat	TR7
97	D	Mixed brown medium sand & orange medium sand with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR3
98	D	Dull orange coarse sand	TR3
99	D	Orange coarse sand	TR8
100	D	Mid grey coarse sand laminated with dark brown/black peat layers	TR8
101	D	Dark brown peat with pieces of wood	TR8
102	D	Dark brown/black sandy peat (50/50)	TR8
103	D	Mid brown silty peat (50/50)	TR8
104	D	Mid orange coarse sand	TR8
105	D	Mid orange brown coarse sand with frequent unsorted flint gravel	TR8
106	D	Dull orange sand with frequent medium to large subangular flints	TR8

Appendix 2: Finds by context

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
U/S	8	ABONE	1	0.028
U/S	-	ABONE	2	0.025
U/S	-	FLINT	7 struck	-
U/S	-	FLINT	1 burnt	-
35	1	ABONE	3	0.024
38	8	FLINT	4 struck	-
38	8	ABONE	1	0.018
49	8	ABONE	2	0.210

Key:

ABONE - Animal bone FLINT - Flint

Appendix 3: Flint by context

Context	Trench	Type	No.
38	8	Flake	3
38	8	?utilised blade	1
u/s	-	Burnt fragment	1
u/s	-	Multi platform flake core	1
u/s	-	Flake	3
u/s	-	Hammerstone flake	1
u/s	-	?notched flake	1
u/s	-	Retouched flake	1

Appendix 4: Summary of the faunal remains

Context	Trench	Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	Comments
U/S	1	2	0.025	Lge mammal	Chopped and cut rib frags
U/S	8	1	0.028	?Cattle	Chopped mandible fragment
35	1	3	0.024	Lge mammal	Chopped rib fragment
38	8	1	0.018	Sheep/goat	Tibia – chopped at proximal end
49	8	1	0.210	Equid	Mandible. Teeth well worn – mature adult. Periodontal disease

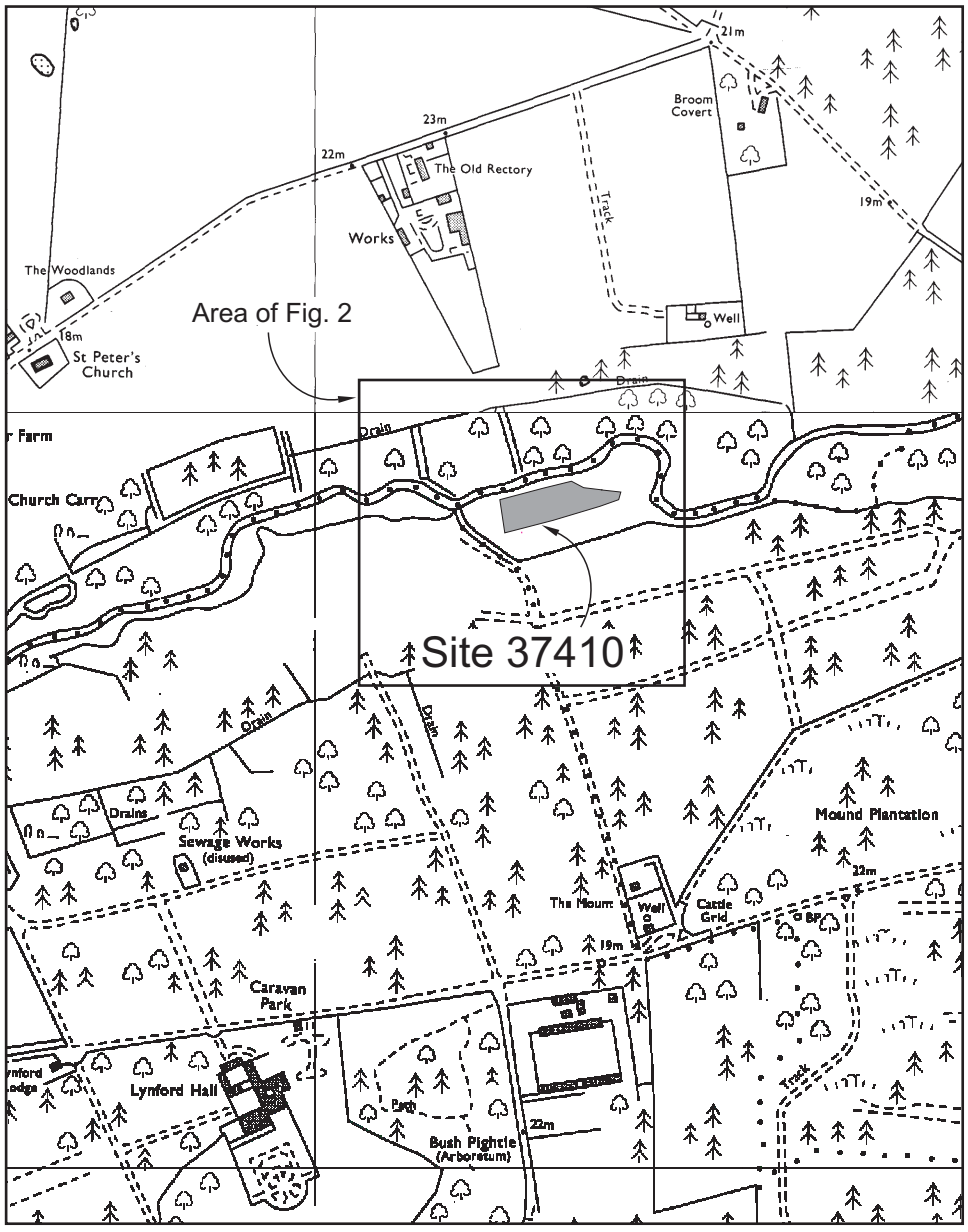


Fig. 1 Site location. Scale 1:10 000

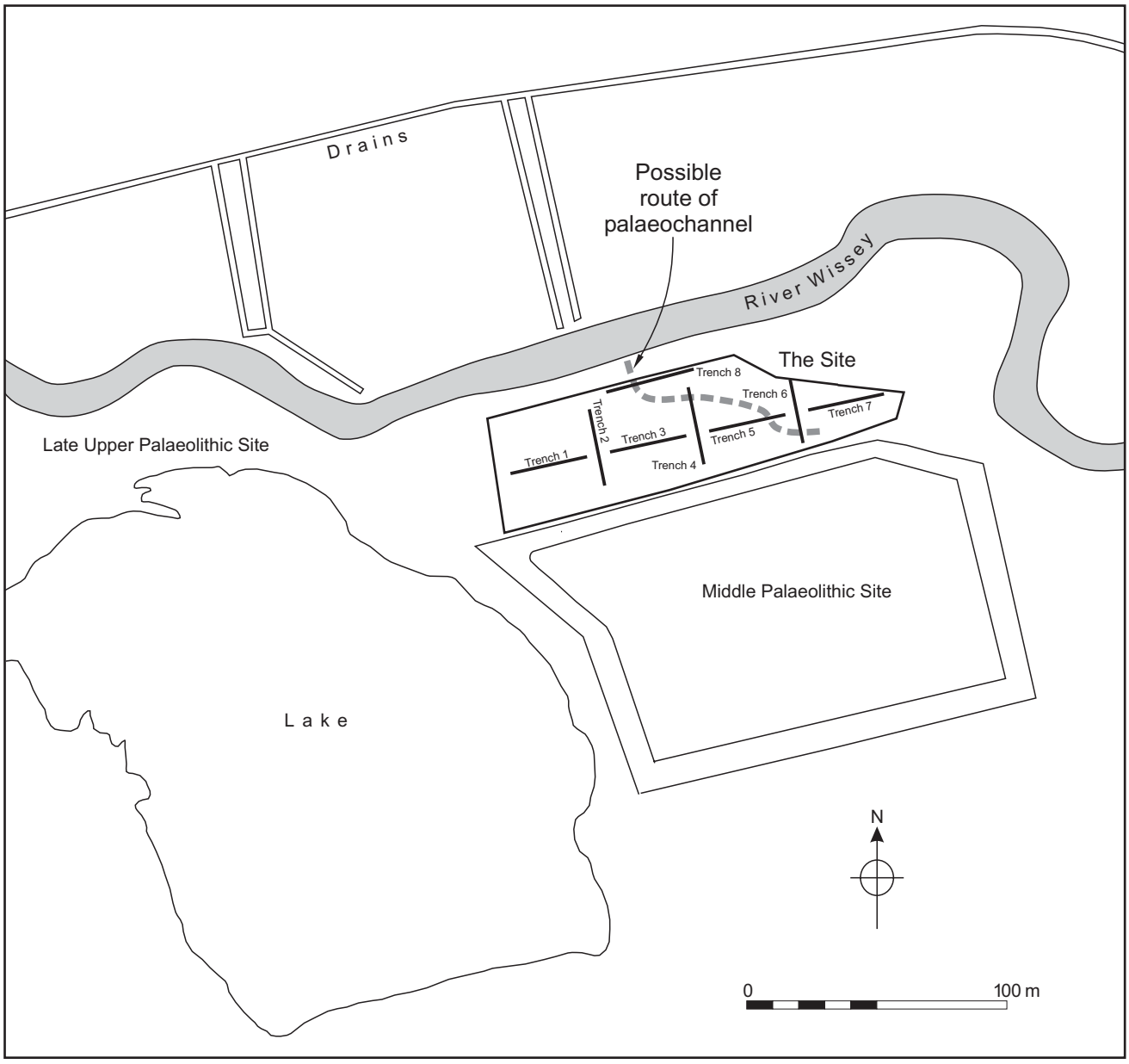
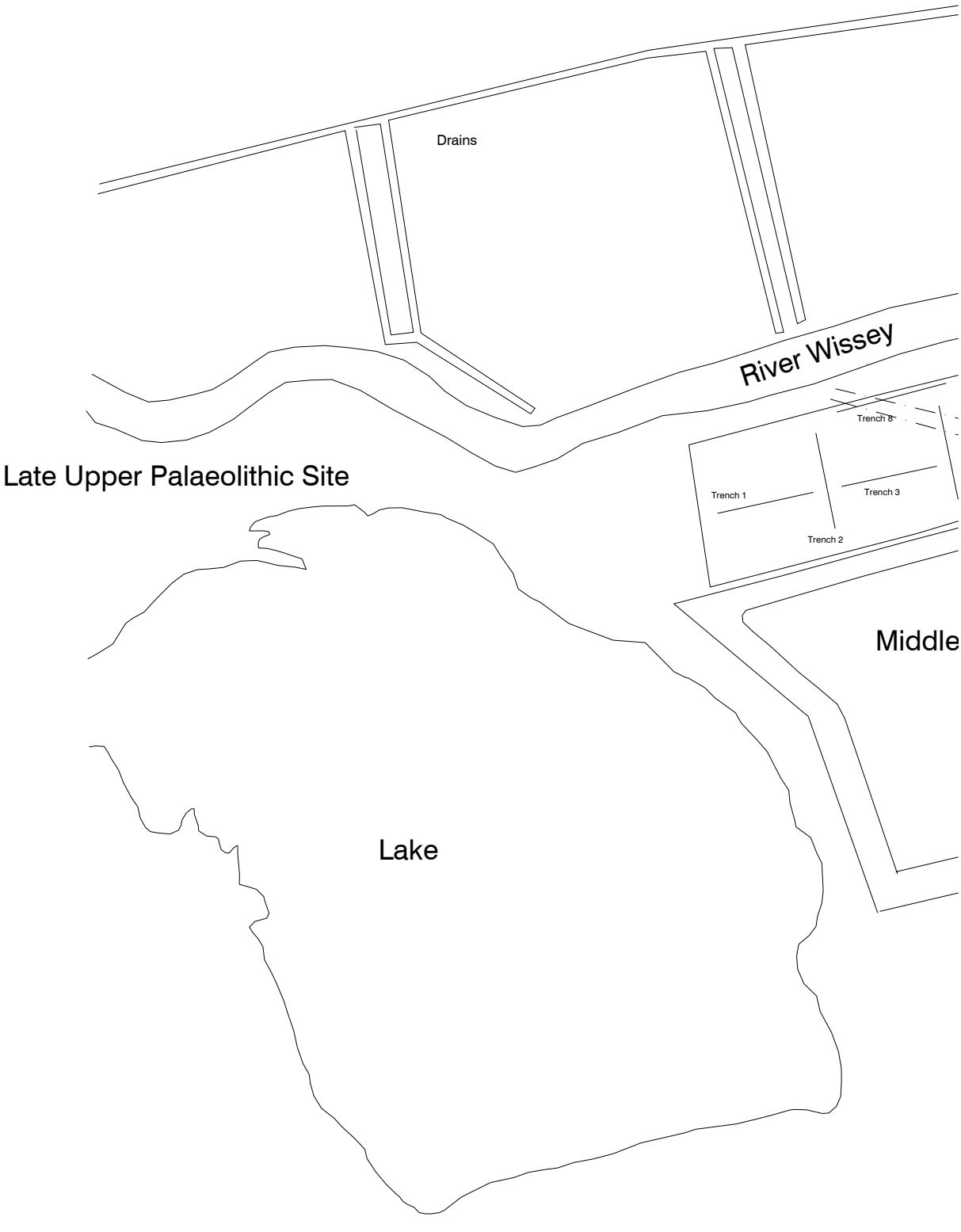


Fig. 2 Trench location. Scale 1:2500


Drains
River Wissey
Trench 8
Trench 1
Trench 3
Trench 2
Late Upper Palaeolithic Site
Middle
Lake

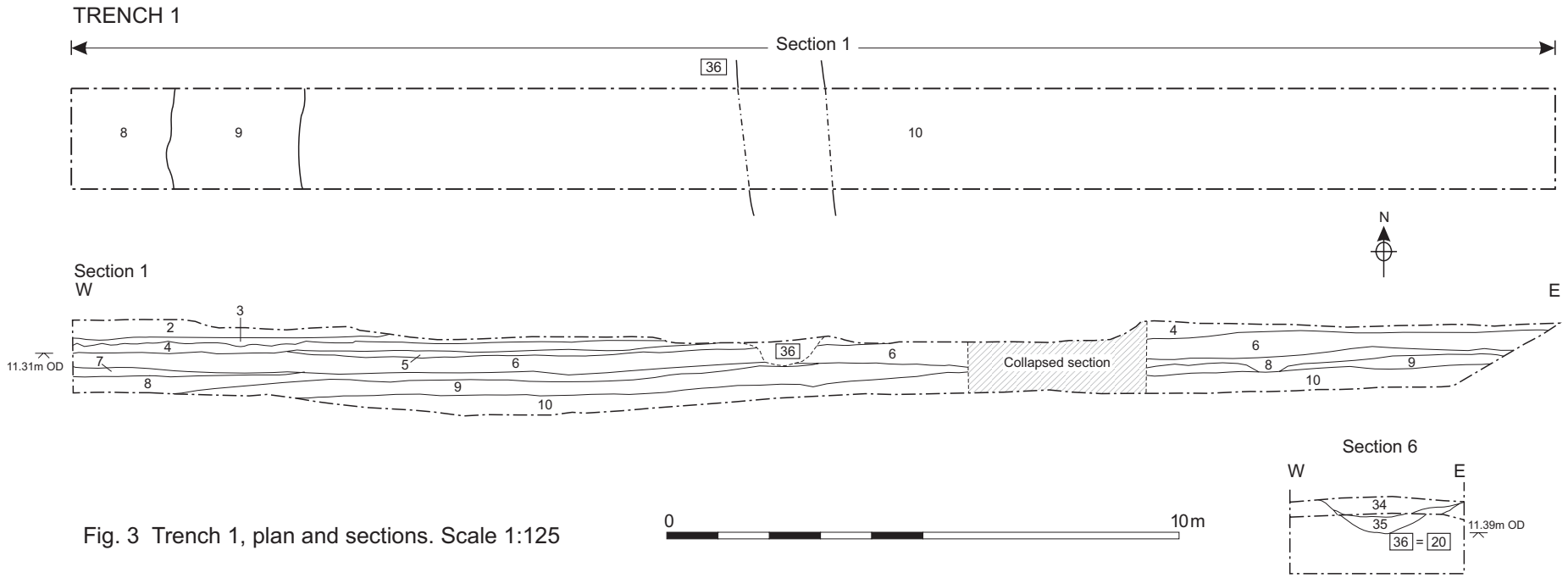
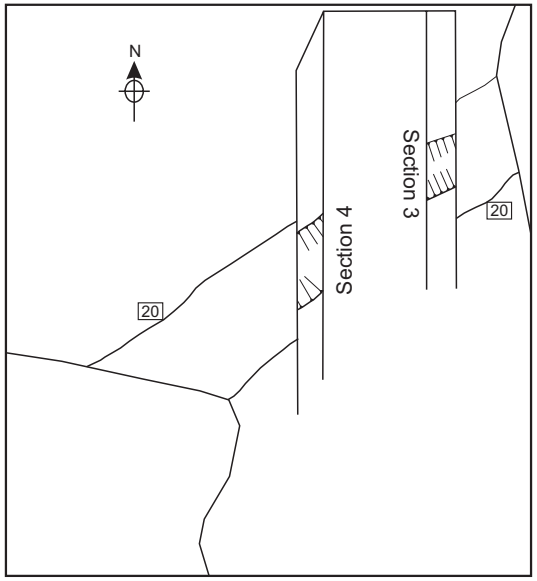


Fig. 3 Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:125



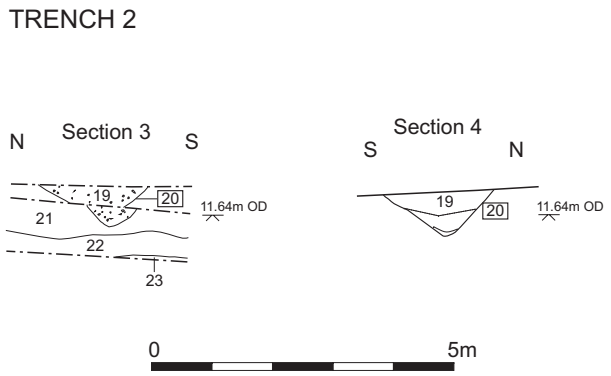


Fig. 4 Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:125

TRENCH 3

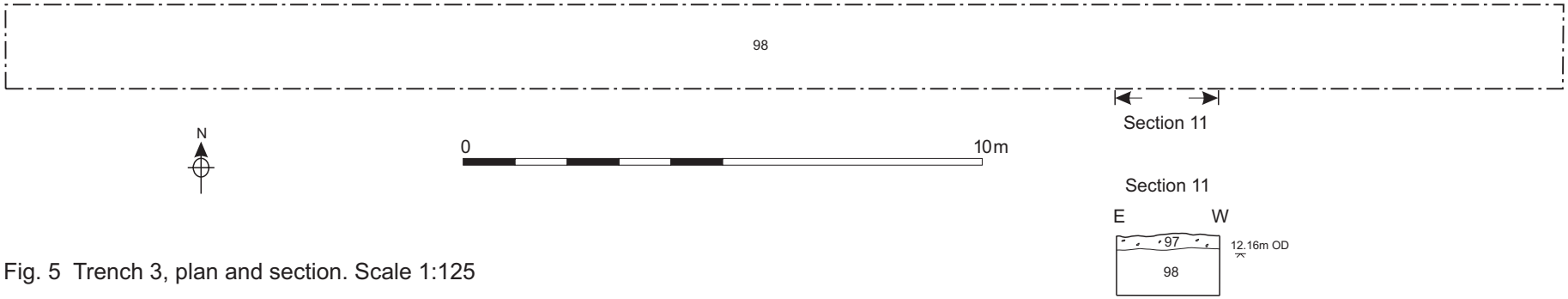


Fig. 5 Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:125

TRENCH 4

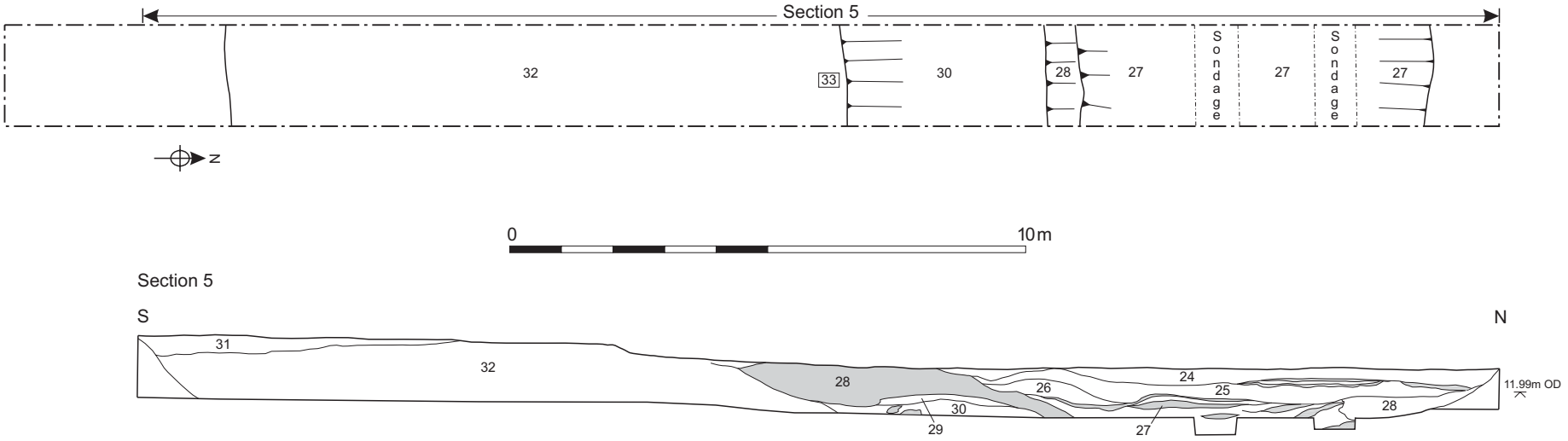


Fig. 6 Trench 4, plan and section. Scale 1:125

TRENCH 5

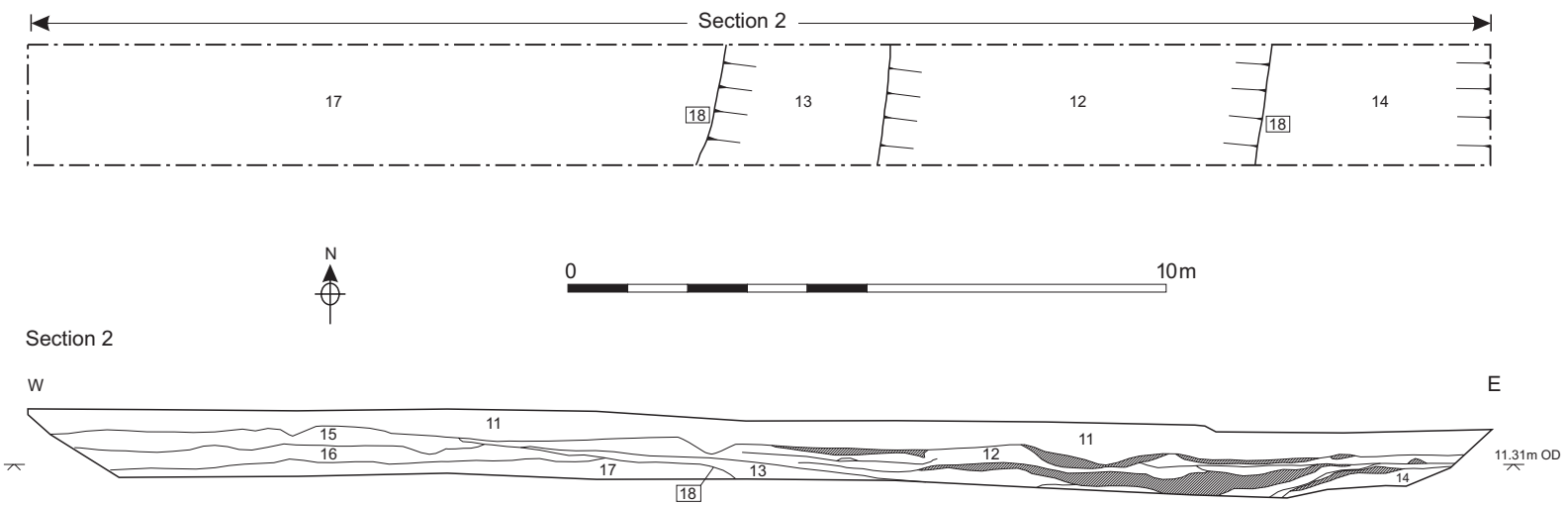


Fig. 7 Trench 5, plan and section. Scale 1:125

TRENCH 6

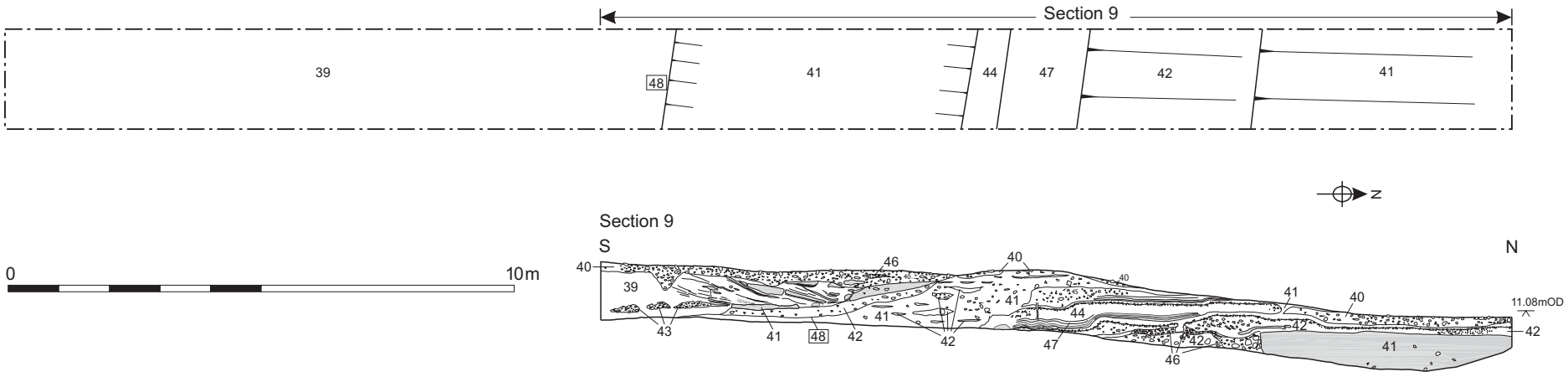


Fig. 8 Trench 6, plan and section. Scale 1:125

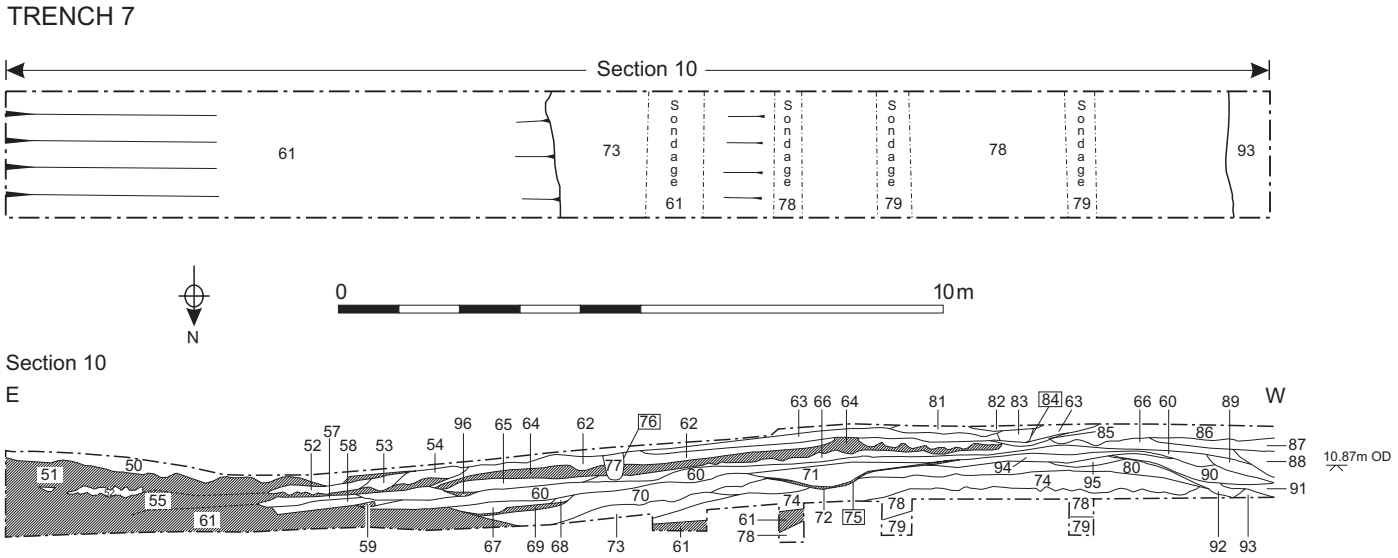


Fig. 9 Trench 7, plan and section. Scale 1:125

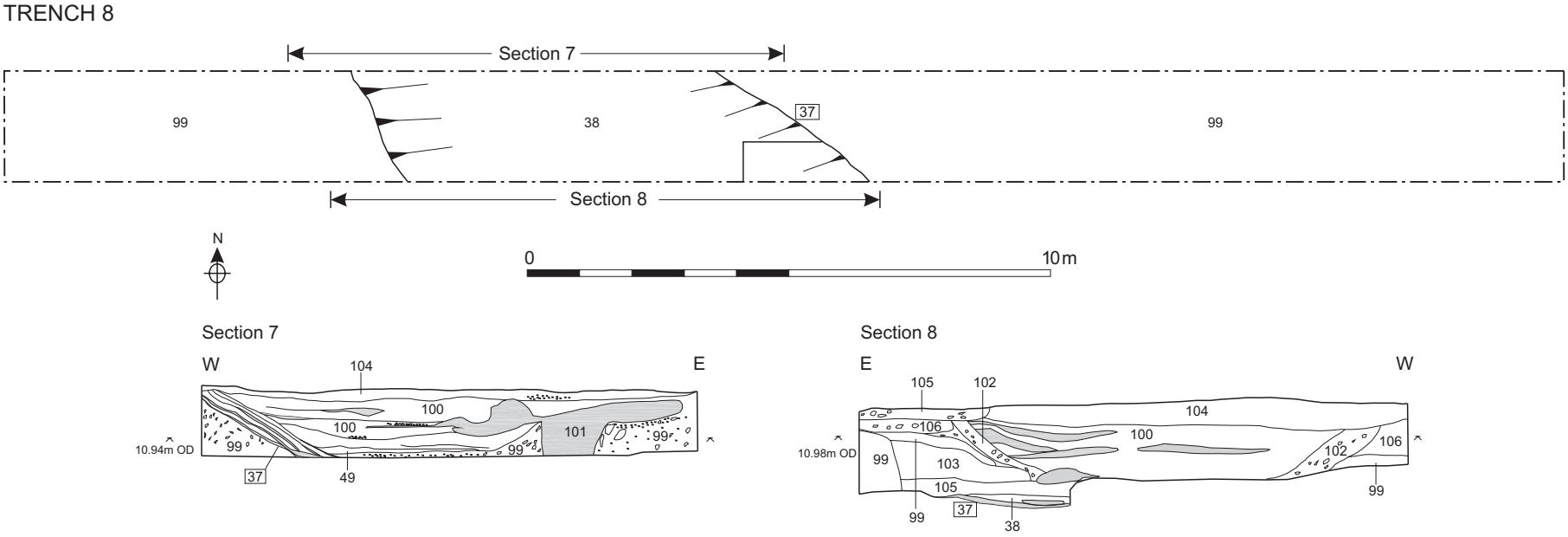
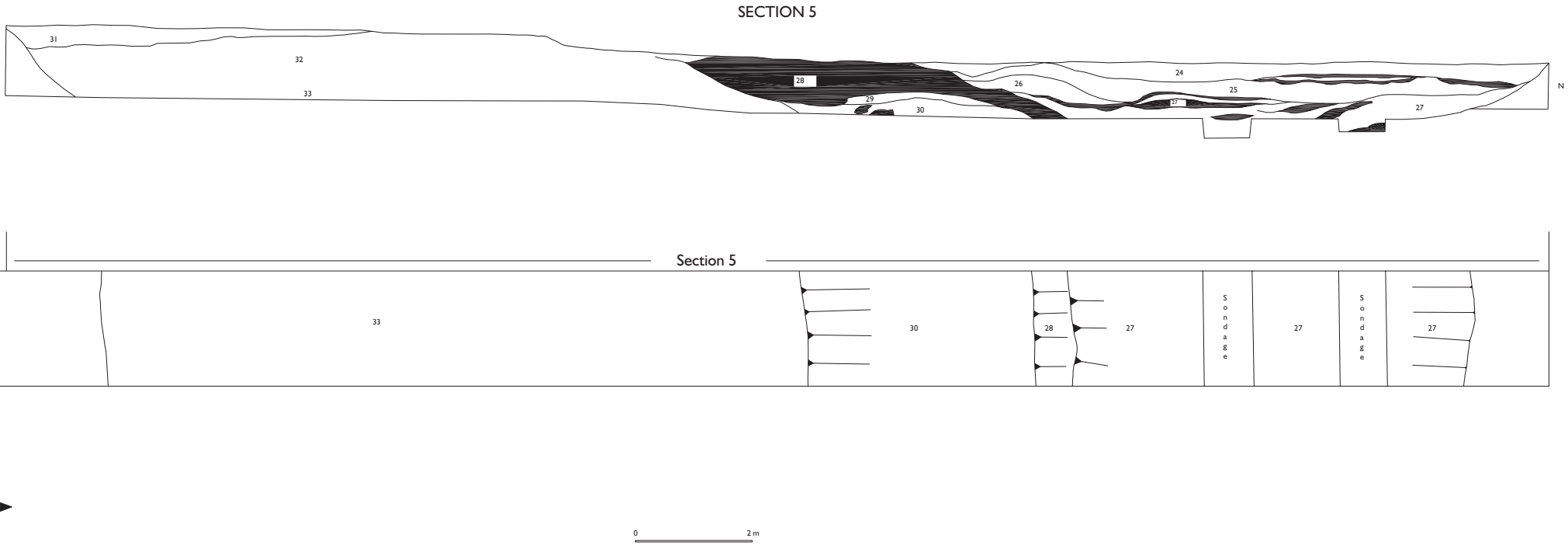


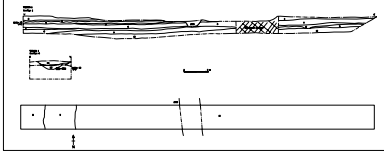
Fig. 10 Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:125

TRENCH 4

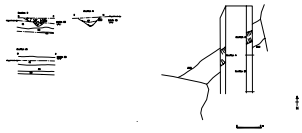


TRENCH 6

TRENCH 1

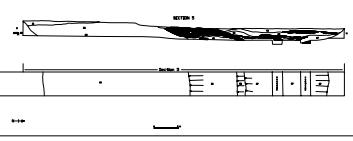


TRENCH 2

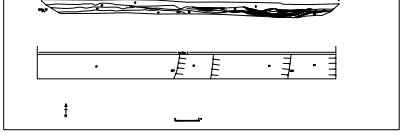


TRENCH 3

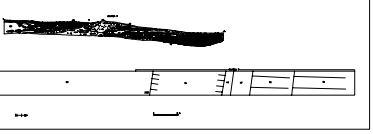
TRENCH 4



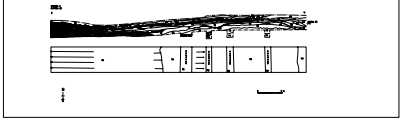
TRENCH 5



TRENCH 6



TRENCH 7



TRENCH 8