

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Land at Green Road, Brandon BRD 193

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2006
(Planning app. no. F/2003/1090/FUL)

J.A.Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Contents

List of Figures
List of Tables
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR information

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Results
 - 3.1. Phase I: Prehistoric
 - 3.2. Phase II: 19th-20th century
 - 3.3. Unphased
4. The Finds
 - 4.1. Introduction
 - 4.2. Pottery
 - 4.3. Flint
 - 4.4. Burnt Flint
 - 4.5. Discussion
5. Discussion
 - 5.1. Phase I: Prehistoric
 - 5.2. Phase II: 19th-20th century
6. Conclusion

Appendix 1: Brief and specification
Appendix 2: Context List
Appendix 3: Flint

List of Figures

1. Site location plan
2. Site on the First Edition OS
3. Site plan
4. Phase I plans and sections
5. Phase II plans and sections
6. Unphased plans and sections

List of Tables

1. Finds quantities
2. Flint types

List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

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Gemma Adams	Finds Assistant
Colin Pendleton	SMR Officer

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by John Youngs Limited and was monitored by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). The fieldwork was carried out by David Gill, Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians, from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was managed by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental reports by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton.

Summary

Archaeological monitoring of a stripped subsoil surface in advance of housing development at land off Green Road, Brandon, located a broad scatter of pits relating to prehistoric and 19th-20th century phases of activity. Recovered material evidence primarily consisted of prehistoric struck flint, including an early Neolithic 'laurel leaf' and post-medieval gunflint.

SMR information

Planning application no.	F/2003/1090/FUL
Date of fieldwork:	1st-2nd March 2006
Grid Reference:	TL 790 860
Funding body:	John Youngs Limited
Oasis reference.	Suffolkc1-20389

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development on land to the north of Green Road, Brandon. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application F/03/1090/FUL. The work was funded by the developer, John Youngs Limited.

The site, which measured c.2.1ha, consisted of an area of open ground, at TL 790 860 (Fig. 1). Situated on broadly level ground, at a height of c.30m OD, the site was bordered by housing estates to east and west, and forestry land to the south. The First Edition OS of c.1880 shows the site as being situated in an open field to the south of Brandon, with wooded land and Lingheath to the south, and various properties and chalkpits fronting Thetford Road to the north (Fig. 2). The site was of interest as it lay 100m to the west of a findspot of prehistoric flintwork (BRD Misc), and 500m to the north of post-medieval flintworkings (BRD 066) at Lingheath (Fig.1).

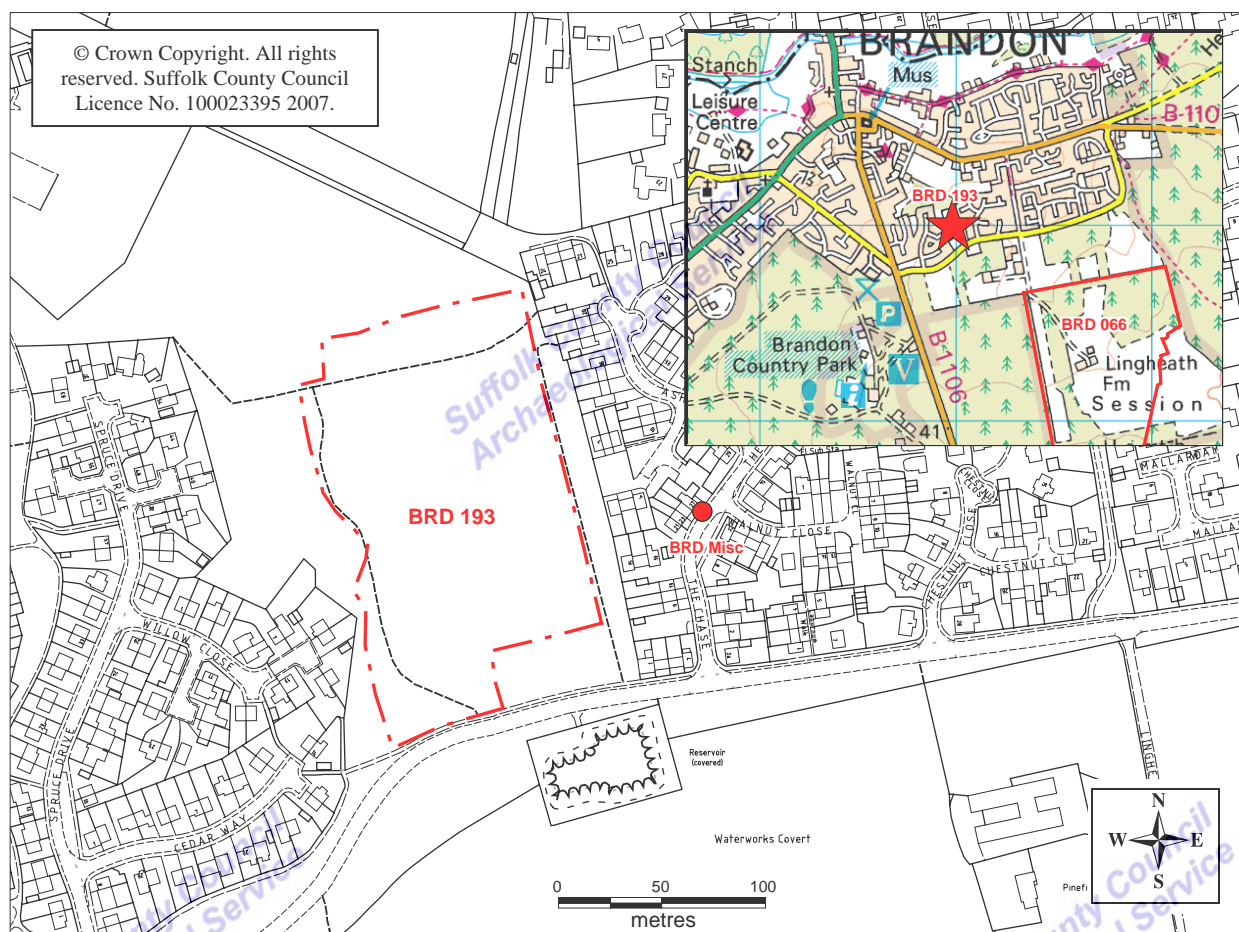


Figure 1. Site location plan

The development therefore had potential to disturb archaeological deposits from the prehistoric or post-medieval periods. A programme of archaeological monitoring was subsequently required to record any archaeological deposits upon the site, prior to development.

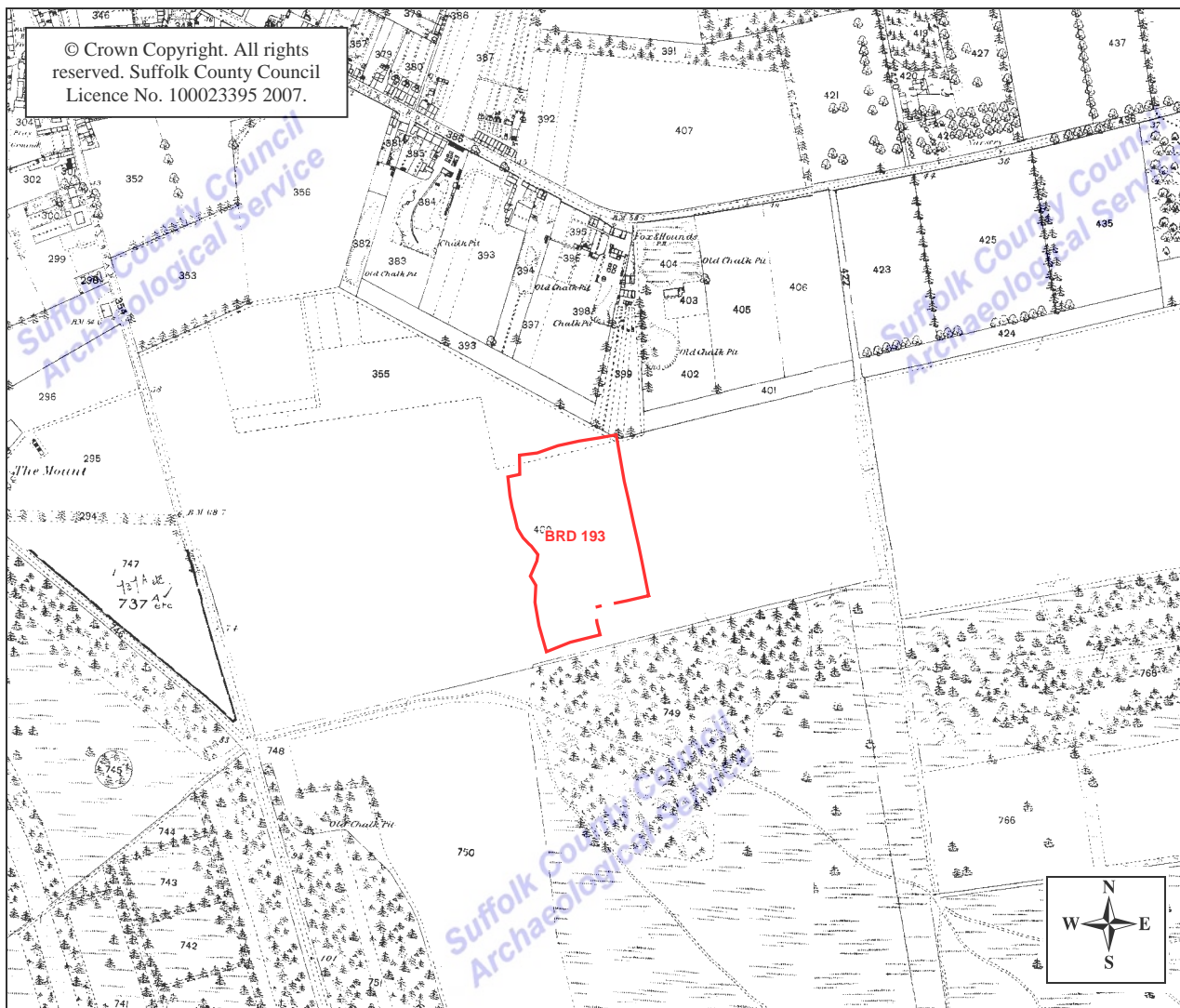


Figure 2. Site on the First Edition OS

2. Methodology

The site was monitored after the contractor had carried out a site strip to remove contaminated ground. This exposed the natural subsoil, a mix of yellow/orange sands and occasional gravels, across the site and archaeological deposits were clearly visible. Cleaning and excavation of features, a series of pits, was then carried out by hand with 50% of each feature being removed although certain features were 100% excavated. Individual feature sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and digital photographs are included in the digital archive. The site was planned using a TST.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-20389) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. BRD 193.

3. Results

A scattered spread of twelve pits was identified across the southern part of the site, with two further isolated pits in the north-east corner (Fig 3). Three features contained material dating evidence and, together with a range of unstratified finds, indicate prehistoric and 19th-20th century phases of activity upon the site. Three further features contained burnt flint and may also be prehistoric. The remaining eight pits did not contain any datable material and so are unphased.

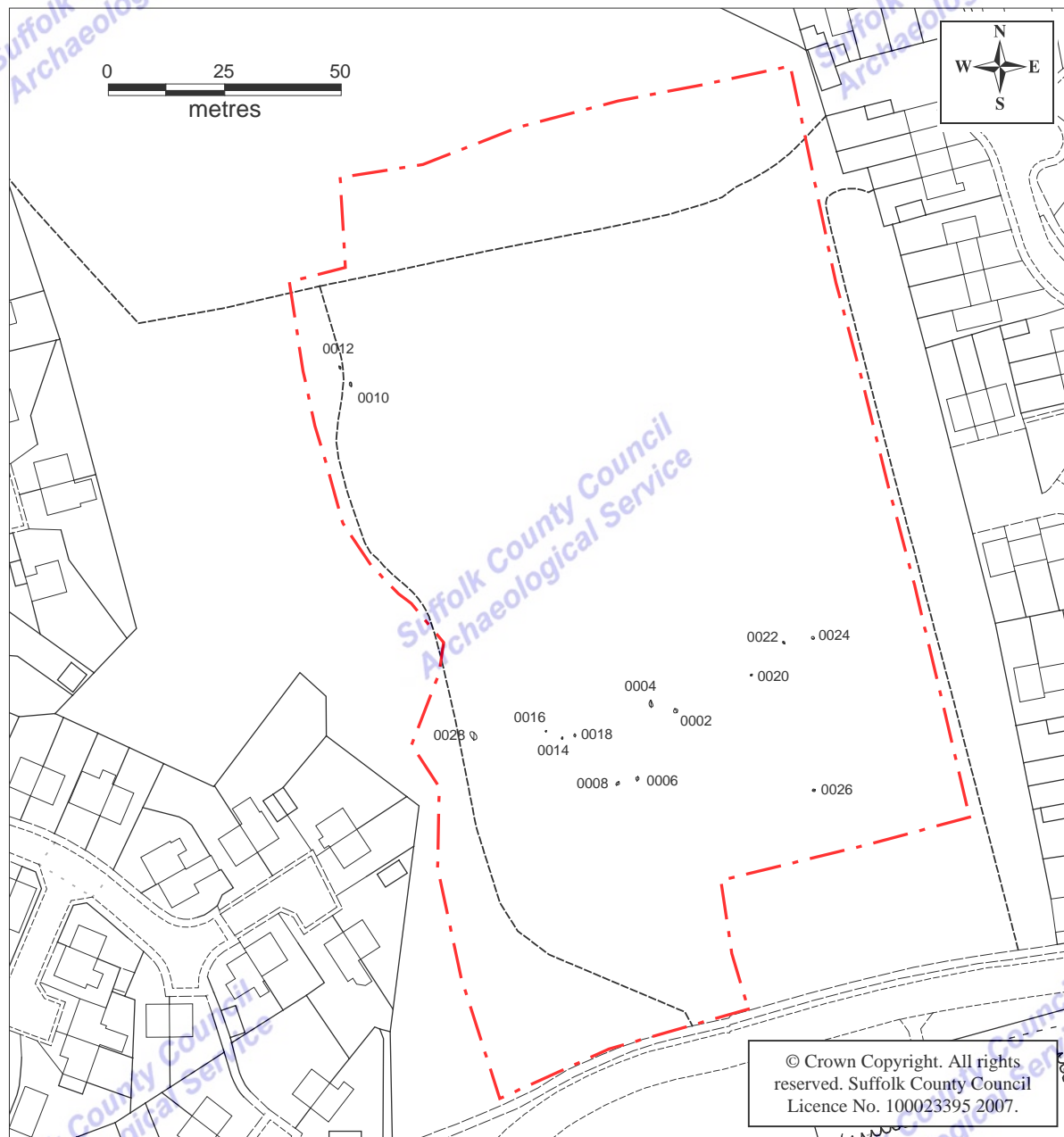


Figure 3. Site plan

3.1. Phase I: Prehistoric

Context 0001 was issued to unstratified finds recovered across the site. This principally consisted of struck flint of Neolithic, Bronze Age or 19th-20th century gunflint waste, together with a single pottery sherd. A particular concentration of unstratified material was found in the vicinity of 0028 including SF1000, an early Neolithic 'laurel leaf'.

0006 was a circular pit, measuring 0.95m by 0.76m and 0.27m deep. Steep sided with a concave base its fill, 0007, was a dark brown sand which contained a single Bronze Age flint flake.

0010 was an oval pit, heavily affected by root and mechanical disturbance. Measuring 0.9m by 0.65m and 0.24m deep its fill, 0011, was a mixed dark brown/black sand. Ten fragments of burnt flint and a single sherd of Roman pottery, probably an intrusive deposit, were recovered.

0020 was the base of a probable pit, which had been largely removed by machine. Measuring 0.4m by 0.5m it was only 0.02m deep and was not drawn. Its fill, 0021, was a dark brown/black sand and contained two pieces of burnt flint.

0024 was an oval pit, measuring 1.1m by 0.65m and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0025, was a dark brown/ black sand with some burnt sand and three pieces of burnt flint.

0026 was a circular pit, measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0027, was a black sand with organic material and charcoal flecks which, towards the base of the pit contained root or animal disturbance and mixed natural sands. Three sherds of pottery and twenty-six struck flints, all of a probable Neolithic/Bronze Age date were recovered.

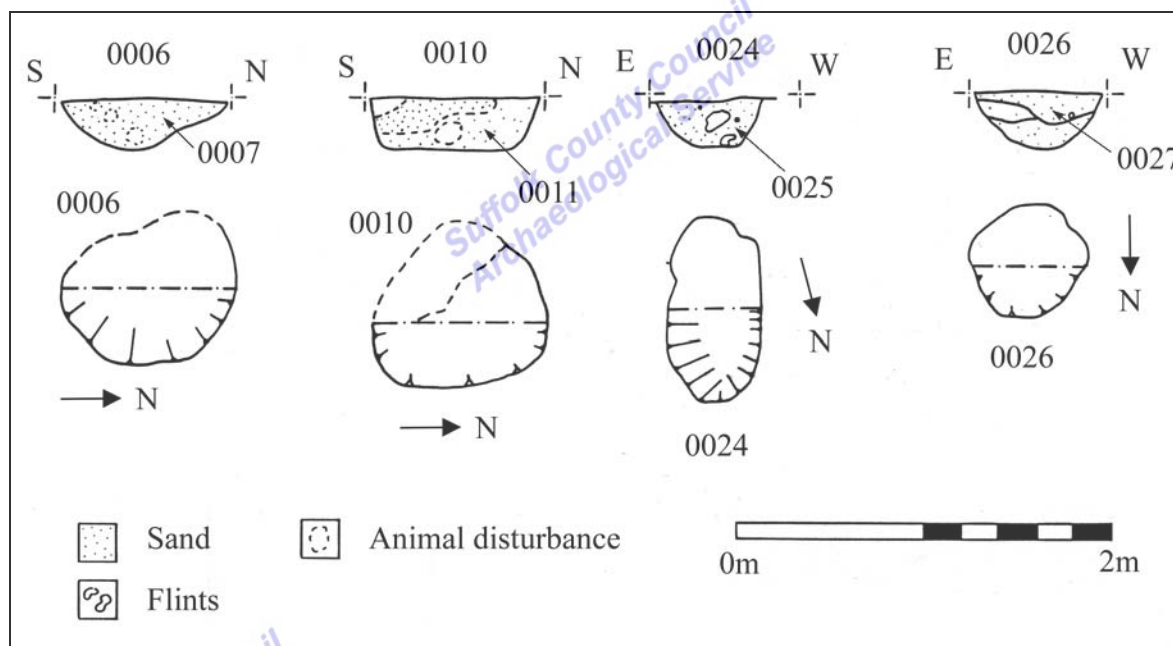


Figure 4. Phase I plans and sections

3.2. Phase II: 19th-20th century

Part of the unstratified flint, 0001, recovered from across the site surface consisted of gunflint waste of 19th-20th century date.

0008 was an oval pit, measuring 1m by 0.65m and 0.28m deep. Its fill, 0009, was a dark brown sand with numerous flint cobbles and contained two flints, one being of 19th-20th century date.

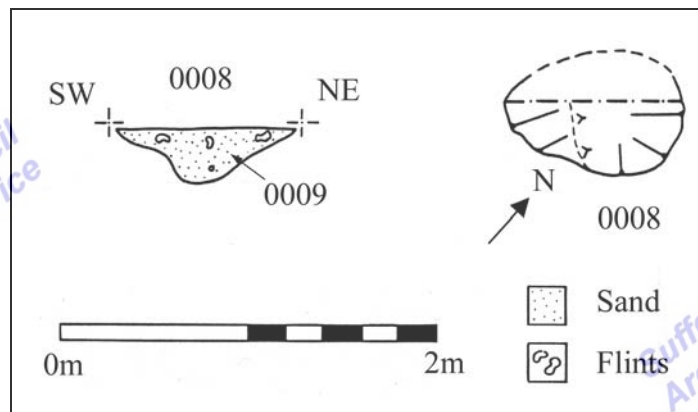


Figure 5. Phase II plans and sections

3.3. Unphased

0002 was a possible pit or a tree bole. Measuring 0.7m by 1.05m and 0.16m deep it had no definite cut and uneven edges. Its fill, 0003, was a sandy brown/grey soil.

0004 was a possible pit or a tree bole. Measuring 1.6m by 0.9m and 0.2m deep it had moderate sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, 0005, was a dark brown sand.

0012 was a shallow oval pit, measuring 0.65m by 0.4m and 0.13m deep. Its fill, 0013, was a dark brown sand with some disturbance.

0014 was a circular pit measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.18m deep. Steep sided with a concave base its fill, 0015, was a dark brown sand.

0016 was a small circular pit, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Its fill, 0017, was a grey/brown sand.

0018 was a circular pit measuring 0.56m by 0.7m and 0.2m deep. Its fill, 0019, was a rich dark brown/ black sand, with large flint inclusions.

0022 was a circular pit, measuring 0.6m by 0.8m and 0.2m deep. Its fill, 0023, was a compact black sand with frequent flint cobbles throughout.

0028 was a possible pit or a tree bole. Measuring 1.6m by 1.3m and 0.4m deep it was irregular in plan and section and had a fill, 0029, of dark brown sand mixed with natural yellow sand.

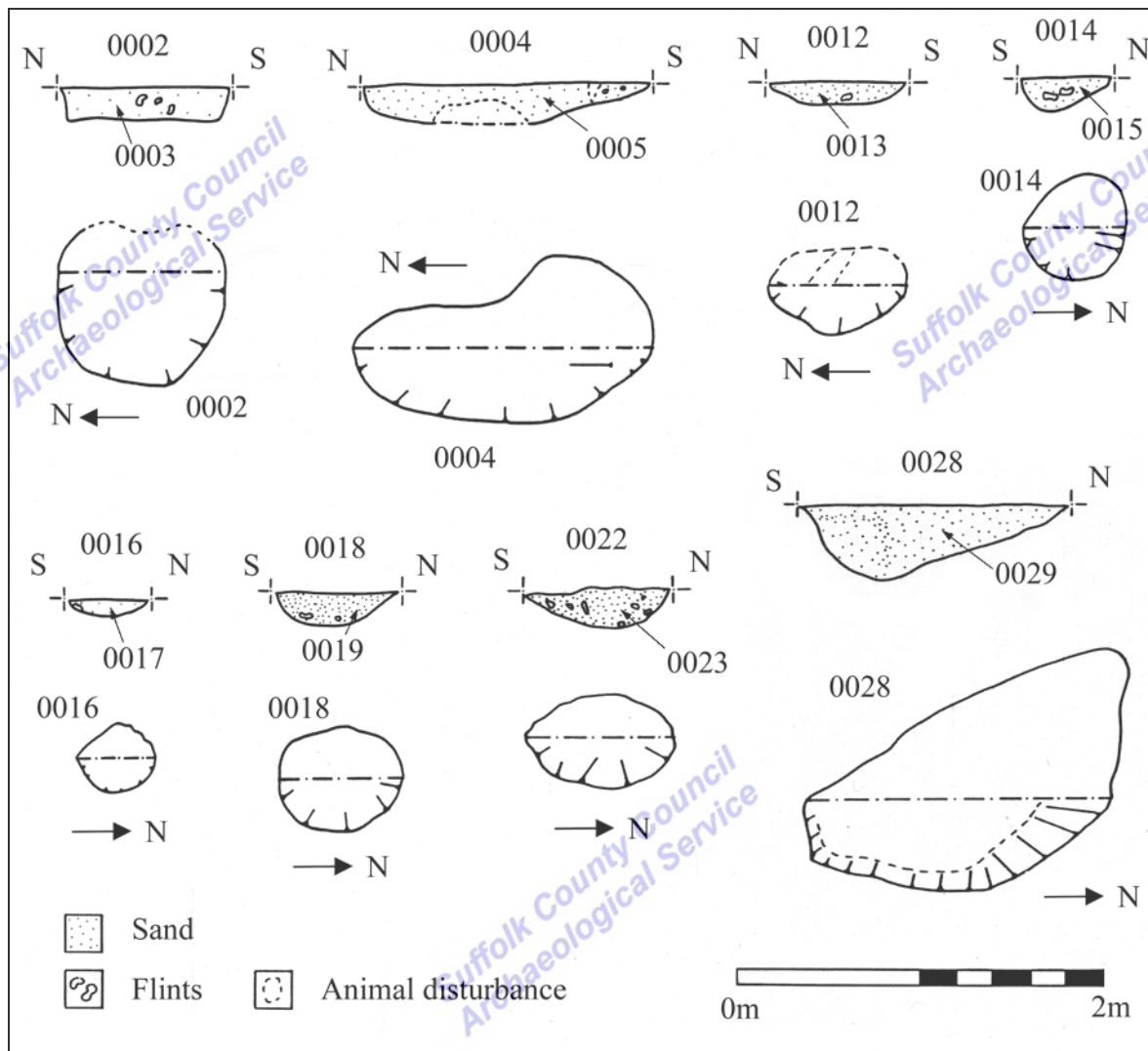


Figure 6. Unphased plans and sections

4. The Finds

Cathy Tester

4.1. Introduction

Finds were recovered from seven contexts, six pits and a surface collection, and the quantities by context are shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Flint		Burnt Flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	1	8	15	305			19-20th, BA, E Neo
0007			1	4	2	78	BA
0009			2	10			19-20th c
0011	1	6			10	60	Rom
0020					2	8	(Preh?)
0025					3	218	(Preh?)
0027	3	15	26	888	2	48	LPreh, L Neo-EBA
Total	5	29	44	1207	19	412	

Table 1. Finds quantities

4.2. Pottery

Pottery was recovered from three contexts, two pits and a surface collection.

The earliest is prehistoric and two vessels are represented. A burnt rim and bodysherd from a Late Neolithic or Bronze Age bowl with a concave neck and shoulder carination was collected from the fill of pit 0026 (0027). The piece is decorated with two horizontal incised bands in a herringbone pattern. It has orange-buff surfaces and a dark grey core and is tempered with organic material which has left voids. An undecorated flint and grog tempered bodysherd found on the surface (0001) is Bronze Age or possibly later. The external surface is orange-brown and the core and interior surface are dark grey-brown.

A single Roman grey ware bodysherd, small and undatable was recovered from the fill of pit 0010 (0011).

4.3. Flint (identified by Colin Pendleton)

Forty-four fragments of worked flint were collected from four contexts. The types are summarised in the table below and the full list by context is included in Appendix 3.

Type	patinated	unpatinated
flake core	1	1
multi-platform flake core		3
flake	5	17
retouched flake	1	2
utilised flake	2	1
quartered flake		3
spalls		2
blade		1
retouched blade		3
laurel leaf	1	
rod		1
Total	10	34

Table 2. Flint types

Surface scatter 0001 (15 pieces) includes Bronze Age and Earlier Neolithic material as well as 19th and 20th century gun flint manufacturing waste. The earliest piece is an Early Neolithic 'laurel leaf' (SF 1000) with fine bi-facial all-over working. It has high patination on one face while the other is almost unpatinated. This piece is thin for its type, however, there is a close parallel found at nearby BRD 190 (Brandon Country Park) which invites speculation as to whether it was made by the same person. Other prehistoric flint includes flake cores and flakes.

A group of 19th-20th century platform gunflint manufacturing waste was also found in surface scatter 0001. The flint is black and hard-hammer struck and includes two flakes, a long flake, a platform blade, and a flake core.

Pit 0006 (0007) produced a single Bronze Age flake.

Pit 0008 (0009) contained one platform gunflint blade of 19th-20th century date and an undatable flake.

Pit 0026 (0027) produced the largest group (26 pieces). Included are three multi-platform flake cores and a grey flint bi-facially worked rod or fabricator which is Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and found in association with pottery of the same date.

The most common type found were flakes. Eighteen flakes, including two retouched and three with use-wear are mainly unpatinated, and five flakes are 'lightly patinated'. This group displays many of the characteristics of later prehistoric flint assemblages. Flakes are squat, irregular and hinge fractured and have natural striking platforms.

Pit 0026 is an unusual group and the pieces could all be contemporary. Although the initial appearance of about half of them is similar to post-medieval flint-working, there is no evidence of gun-flint or blade manufacturing waste amongst these pieces. The irregular nature of the flake cores as well as other aspects of the assemblage suggest that this may be later prehistoric, more specifically, of mid or late Bronze Age date.

4.4. Burnt flint

A sample of burnt flint was collected from five contexts. The pieces are blue-grey and fire-cracked 'potboilers' which are undatable but presumed to be prehistoric as they were found in association with prehistoric pottery and worked flint.

4.5. Discussion

The monitoring finds assemblage is limited in size and range of types present but indicates activity on this site during the later prehistoric period — Neolithic or Early Bronze, Bronze Age and also during the 19th –20th century.

5. Discussion

The initial site strip was not carried out under archaeological supervision or observation and so the potential level of truncation of the archaeological deposits is generally unknown. Apart from pits 0010 and 0012 the features formed a single broad band across the centre of the site, a distribution which may have been affected by the site strip. While pit 0020 appears to have almost totally been removed, many of the other pits appear to have survived largely intact although disturbance, such as tree boles and roots, was common and several of the excavated features may have been natural disturbances as opposed to manmade pits.

5.1. Phase I: Prehistoric

Five of the features identified contained datable prehistoric material which, combined with the unstratified finds, formed a small assemblage of struck flint and pottery sherds, ranging from the early Neolithic to Bronze Age periods. Even though many of the unphased features may also be prehistoric in date the archaeological evidence simply shows a very low level of dispersed human activity occurring on the site over a prolonged period.

5.2. Phase II: 19th-20th century

The amount of post-medieval material was low, with some unstratified material and only one pit actually containing a single gunflint. As the known gunflint industries in Brandon, such as those at Lingheath, produced tens of millions of gunflints and vast quantities of waste during the 19th and 20th centuries, it is apparent that the site was not used for intensive gunflint manufacture. As much of the gunflint recovered was unstratified, probably originating from the base of the topsoil, it has probably arrived on site from elsewhere in the vicinity, perhaps via agricultural manuring processes.

6. Conclusion

The archaeological monitoring of the stripped subsoil located a broad scatter of pits and unstratified struck flint, relating to prehistoric and 19th-20th century phases of activity. Most of these pits were probably prehistoric in date and a range of prehistoric struck flint was recovered, including an early Neolithic 'laurel leaf'. The 19th-20th century gunflint material probably originated in one of the Brandon gunflint manufacturing sites in the vicinity.

J.A.Craven
Project Officer
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
May 2007

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

LAND OFF GREEN ROAD, BRANDON

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to develop on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application F/2003/1090/FUL). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring of development work as it occurs coupled with provision for an archaeological record of any archaeology that is observed.

- 1.2 This 2.1ha site is being developed for housing. The topsoil is being removed as a preliminary phase (partially as part of a contamination remediation measure), the resultant surface is well suited to archaeological observation (confirmed by a site visit).

The site is on raised ground south of the town of Brandon in an area within 500m of known post medieval flint workings at Lingheath and 100m of prehistoric flint work observed during housing development (BRD Misc sf11196). Initial observation of topsoil stripping suggested potential for the post medieval flint working.

- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will provide

the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.4 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in “Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England” Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.

- 1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. . The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the site preparation works (e.g. the construction of access roads, hard standing construction, and landscaping), general movements over the site following topsoil stripping and the excavation of building footing or ground-beam trenches. The monitoring and recording process is to be carried out following topsoil stripping now being undertaken by the main contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed by the main contractor for the recording of archaeological deposits before damage by development.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor,

based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of topsoil stripping for site preparation, access roads, hard standings and landscaping unimpeded access to the stripped area at the rate of one hour per 500 square metres (i.e. c.40 man hours) must be allowed for surface examination and planning of the clean subsoil surface before the area is further deepened, traversed by machinery or sub-base deposited.

In addition, allowance must be made for sample excavation of exposed archaeological features – this could include a sample of a flint working – before construction begins.

- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 4.7 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by 'Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features.. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Robert Carr

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 23 February 2006

Reference: /Brandon02-1090

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2: BRD 193 context list

context	feature	identifier	description	width	depth	length	spotdate	phase
0001	0001	surface finds	Flint scatter on surface- struck flint found all over surface of site, concentration found around small find 1000, close to pit/ tree bowl [0028].				E Neo, BA, 19th-20th	I & II
0002	0002	pit/ treebowl cut	Possible pit/ tree bowl. Uneven edges, no definite cut	0.70M W-E	0.16M	1.05M N-S		
0003	0002	pit/ treebowl fill	Sandy brown grey soil. Large lumps of sap. No finds		0.16M			
0004	0004	pit/ treebowl cut	Possible pit/ tree bowl. Looks feature like in plan but fill in section is patchy and irregular. moderate sloping sides, irregular base.	0.90M E-W	0.20M	1.6M N-S		
0005	0004	pit/ treebowl fill	Dark brown sand. No finds.		0.20M			
0006	0006	pit cut	Cut of rounded pit. Steep sides, concave base.	0.76M E-W	0.27M	0.95M N-S		I
0007	0006	pit fill	Dark brown sand, no finds		0.27M		BA	I
0008	0008	pit cut	Cut of pit, oval shape in plan. Disturbed by dessicated chalk to NW. Base irregular.	1.00M SW-N	0.28M	0.65M SE-N		II
0009	0008	pit fill	Fill is dark brown sand with numerous mid size flint cobbles (0.1M)		0.28M		19th-20th	II
0010	0010	pit cut	Cut heavily disturbed in section and in plan. Shape of pit in plan not the same as in section.	0.92M N-S	0.24M	0.65M W-E		I
0011	0010	pit fill	Chewed up- mechanical and root disturbance. Fill is very mixed dark brown/ black sand.		0.24M		Rom	I
0012	0012	pit cut	Shallow pit, oval in plan.	0.65M NW-S	0.13M	0.40M W-E		
0013	0012	pit fill	Dark brown sand fill, mixed and disturbed in section and in plan.		0.13M			
0014	0014	pit cut	Cut of rounded pit. Steep sided on south side, more moderate on north side. Concave base.	0.57M E-W	0.18M	0.55M N-S		
0015	0014	pit fill	Dark brown sand, no finds.		0.18M			
0016	0016	pit cut	Very small pit. Shallow and circular.	0.44M N-S	0.10M	0.40M W-E		
0017	0016	pit fill	Grey brown sand fill, no finds.		0.10M			
0018	0018	pit cut	Circular pit, next to [0014].	0.56M E-W	0.20M	0.70M N-S		

context	feature	identifier	description	width	depth	length	spotdate	phase
0019	0018	pit fill	Rich dark brown/ black sand, with large soil component. Large flint inclusions present (0.2-0.3M). No finds.		0.20M			
0020	0020	pit cut	Pit is more like a surface than a pit, may have been a deeper feature before, upper part may have been machined away. Base is flat, no drawing.	0.48M SW-N	0.02M	0.40M SE-N		I
0021	0020	pit fill	Dark brown/ black sand.		0.02M		preh?	I
0022	0022	pit cut	Pit roughly circular in plan. Base concave.	0.80M SE-N	0.20M	0.57M W-E		
0023	0022	pit fill	Black compacted sand, flint cobbles throughout.		0.20M			
0024	0024	pit cut	Bowl shaped in section, oval in plan. Steep sloping sides 70-80°.	0.65M	0.25M	1.1M		I
0025	0024	pit fill	Dark brown/ black fill, sand and burnt material. Some burnt flint found.		0.25M		preh?	I
0026	0026	pit cut	Circular in plan, bowl shaped in section. Steep slopes, 80-85°, concave base. 100% excavated.	0.68M W-E	0.30M	0.60M N-S		I
0027	0026	pit fill	Fill at top of feature is black organic, soil with charcoal flecks. Becomes mixed with orange natural sand further down. Feature is more disturbed further down. Lots of struck flint and a piece of pot present.		0.30M		L preh or Pmed?, L Neo-EBA	I
0028	0028	pit/ tree bowl cut	Pit/ tree bowl, irregular in plan, irregular in section.	1.6M N-S	0.40M	1.3M W-E		
0029	0028	pit/ tree bowl fill	Mixed fill, dark brown sand, mixed with yellow natural sand.		0.40M			

Appendix 3: Flint

Op	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0001	laurel leaf	1	u / p	Laurel leaf with fine bi-facial all-over working. High patination on one face, other almost unpatinated. Thin for type but close parallel from BRD 190 - poss. by same person? SMF1000	E Neo
	flake	1	p	Small patinated flake. Cortex on one edge	L. Preh BA
	flake	1	p	Squat round flake, patinated with large amount of cortex in situ	BA
	flake core	1	p	Fragment of patinated flake core (BA) with several unpatinated later flakes removed (PMed even)	BA / Later
	flake/blade	1	u	Snapped long flake/blade with limited edge retouch including a notch. Hard hammer struck. Possible light patination	L Preh
	blade	1	u	Blade fragment with limited edge retouch.	L. Preh or PMed
	flake	1	u	Small hinge-fractured irregular flake with natural striking platform	L Preh
	flake	1	u	Long flake with limited edge retouch. Black	PMed?
	spalls	2	u	Very small flakes/spalls. 1 Hinge-fractured Probably PMed	PMed?
	flake core	1	u	Large flake off core edge w natural striking platform, cortex on dorsal face. Hard hammer struck. Black flint. pronounced ripples	19-20th
	long flake	1	u	Large long flake. Hard hammer struck, pronounced ripples	19-20th
	flake	1	u	Squat flake. Hard-hammer struck, black, cortex on dorsal face	19-20th
	flake	1	u	Squat flake. Hard-hammer struck. Thick fairly irregular cortex forms distal end	19-20th
	blade	1	u	Bulbar end of a platform blade deliberately fragmented to remove bulbar end. (Platform gunflint manufacturing waste)	19-20th
0007	flake	1	p	Small well-patinated squat flake with cortex forming dorsal face and distal end	BA
0009	flake	1	u	Flake fragment - burnt	undatable
	blade	1	u	Fragment of platform gun flint blade with limited retouch	19-20th
0027	rod	1	u	Grey flint. Bi-facially worked all-over rod (MBA) or fabricator	MBA
	flake core	1	u	Largish flake core, irregular. Various striking platforms, 35% cortex surviving	Later Preh
	flake core	1	u	Thick flake core. Irregular, various striking platforms, 30% cortex surviving	Later Preh
	flake core	1	u	Thick flake core. Irregular, various striking platforms, 30% cortex surviving	Later Preh
	flake	1	u	Squat flake with obtuse striking platform and limited use-wear damage on edge	Later Preh
	flake	1	u	Small thick irregular flake	Later Preh
	flake	1	l.p.	Hinge-fractured flake. Natural striking platform with limited use-wear damage on edge. Lightly patinated	Later Preh
	flake	1	l.p.	Hinge-fractured flake, natural striking platform with limited use-wear damage on edge. Light patination	L Preh or PMed
	flake	1	l.p.	Snapped flake, probably hard hammer struck with slight retouch on snapped edge. Mostly cortex on dorsal face and along one edge	Later Preh
	flake	1	l.p.	Large irregular flake w light patination on one face. Hard hammer struck. Numerous flake scars on dorsal face including one hinged	Later Preh
	flake	1	u	Squat flake. Grey flint	Later Preh
	flake	1	u	Squat flake with several flake scars struck from different directions on dorsal face. Grey flint	Later Preh
	flake	1	u	Partially snapped thin flake	Later Preh
	flake	1	u	Large irregular flake. thick and quite long. Limited edge retouch. Distal end formed by cortex.	L Preh
	flake	1	u	Flake with natural striking platform. 80% of cortex surviving	L Preh
	flake	1	u	Squat, irregular flake with hinge fracture. Partially snapped.	L Preh
	flake	1	l.p.	Irregular flake with hinge fracture. Several flakes removed from different directions from dorsal face. Hints of patination.	L Preh
	flake	1	u	Long flake with pronounced ripple. Several flakes removed from dorsal face (1 hinged) & hints of patination	L Preh
	flake	1	u	Snapped squat flake. Irregular. Flake scars from various directions on dorsal face	L Preh
	flake	3	u	Small thin flakes 1 with hinge fracture	L Preh
	flake	1	u	Small flake with natural striking platform	L Preh
	quartered flakes	3	u	Three small pieces of quartered flint. Thick, irregular (small for Q-flakes), with hard white cortex	undatable poss PMed

(Key: p = patinated; u = unpatinated; lp = lightly patinated)