Suffolk County Council

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/229

Site B, Priory Park, Nacton (NAC 105)

D. Stirk

www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

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HER Information

Planning Application No:	**C/04/2345**
Date of Fieldwork:	**11th & 12th Feb, 17th &18th, 23rd to 27th, & 31st Mar 1st to 3rd & 6th April, 10th, 12th, & 25th June 2009**
Grid Reference:	**TM 1891 4068**
Funding Body:	**Mr. James Little**
Curatorial Officer:	**Jude Plouviez**
Project Officer:	**Duncan Stirk**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-56856**
	Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

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Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at Priory Park, Nacton (TM 1891 4068); NAC 105.

Monitored topsoil stripping and excavation of features was carried out at the above site between 11th February and 25th June 2009 during development of the site. The development involves the construction of holiday lodges and associated roads and services.

A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the work. These included a scattering of pits, many of which were un-dated, as well as some dating to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. A line of post-holes also of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date was revealed. Boundary ditches, some undated, and one dating to the Early Iron Age were also recorded. An assemblage of finds mainly consisting of prehistoric pottery and flint was collected during the archaeological work.

1. Introduct ion

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Priory Park, Nacton, Suffolk, in advance of the construction of holiday lodges. The monitoring was a condition on planning application (C/04/2345) and was carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Jude Plouviez of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The site is centred on approximately NGR TM 1891 4068 and covers a total of 1.83 hectares and lies in an area of high archaeological importance as indicated by the Historic Environment Record (HER). The SCCAS Field Team was commissioned to carry out the work by the client, Mr. James Little.

2. Geology and topography

The development site is to the south of Ipswich on the high ground overlooking the Orwell estuary (Fig. 1).

At the time of the monitoring the site covered 1.83 hectares in the southern half of a large open grassland field with trees around the perimeter to the north and west. The site was generally level, with the highest point of the trenched portion, to the north, at 36.89m Above Ordinance Datum (AOD). The south-eastern corner of the site was the lowest, at 36.43m. The site was bounded to the west by Bridge Wood, and to the north by the A14. To the south and east the site was bounded by holiday cottages. The drift geology underlying the site is glaciofluvial sand and gravel.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site is located on the high ground overlooking the Orwell with a south facing aspect that may have attracted early settlement. A number of finds have been made on or immediately adjacent to the site. These include a Roman period brooch, and a medieval horse harness (HER number NAC 026), a Roman coin and Neolithic flint arrowhead (NAC 031), and an Iron Age gold stater (NAC 027).

Early prehistoric activity in the form of Bronze Age round barrows is present 1km and more to the north-east of the site (IPS 609, IPS 024 (see Fig 1), IPS 031, IPS 039, IPS 415, IPS 417) and the Seven Hills barrow group 3.5km to the east (NAC 035, NAC 038, NAC 004, NAC 006, & NAC 009 - 012). Early prehistoric settlement is perhaps

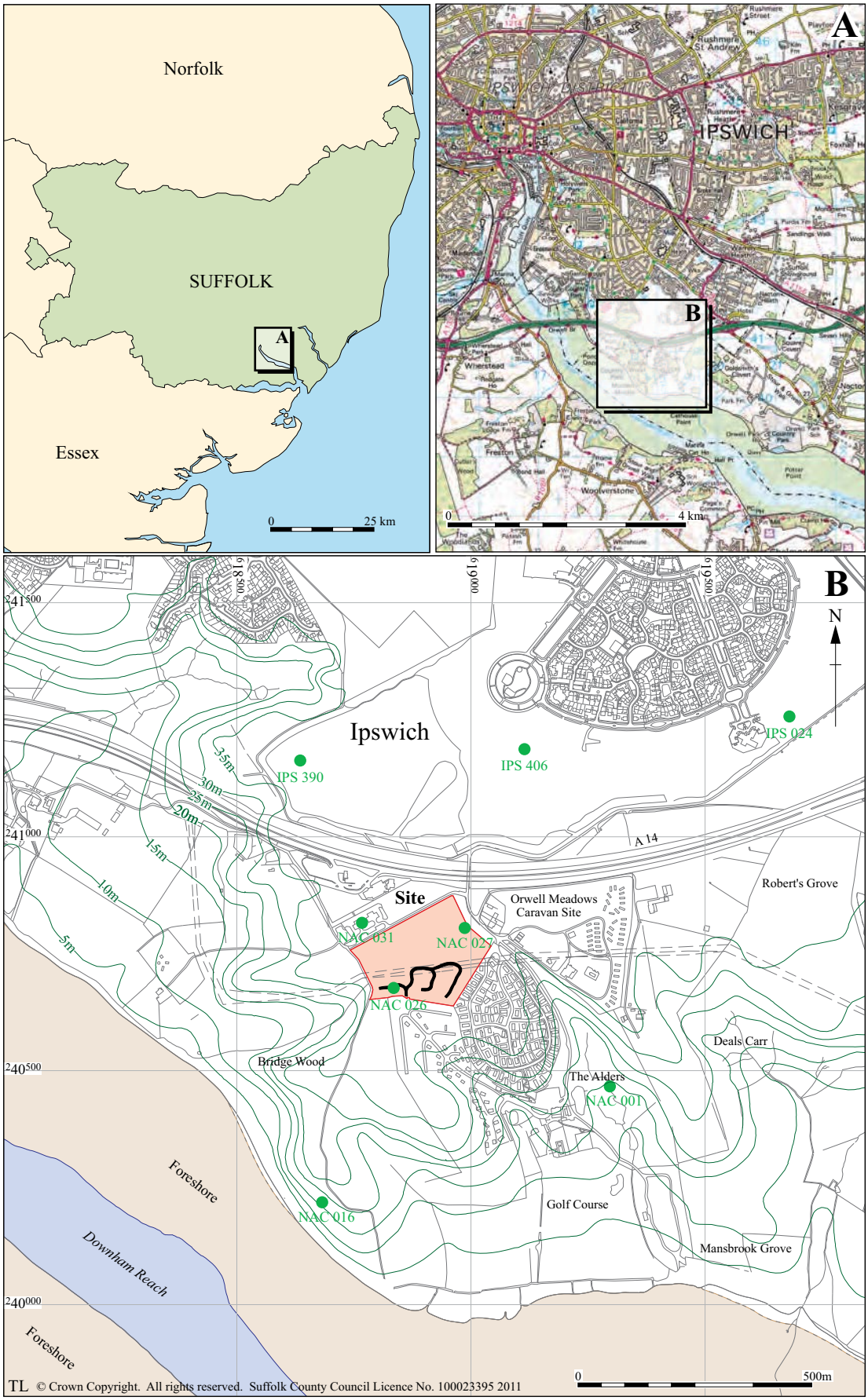


Figure 1. Site location showing contours at 5m intervals (green),development area (red), sites from HER and road location (black)

indicated by the find of Bronze Age flints and pottery south of the site (NAC 016 - Fig 1), and Bronze and Iron Age features seen during quarry works 1.2km to the east of the site (NAC 052, NAC 019).

A substantial programme of archaeological work was conducted in advance of the re-development of Ipswich airport to the immediate north of the site (Meredith et. al., 2006). This work recorded not only known funerary monuments such as the round barrow at (IPS 024 - Fig. 1), but also Bronze Age settlements (IPS 386 - 1.5km north of the site) and field systems (IPS 390, IPS 406 - Fig 1), set against a background of scattered rubbish pits, hearths and special 'placed deposits' with a presumed ritual significance (IPS 390, IPS 404, IPS 406, IPS 420).

Later prehistoric and Roman period activity was present across much of the airport site, in the form of field enclosures (IPS 405, IPS 406 -Fig. 1, IPS 420), with a notable settlement present on the high point overlooking the Orwell next to Brazier's Wood (IPS 390 - Fig. 1).

Many of the areas of Roman activity continued in use in the Saxon period, notably the settlement at IPS 390, while the medieval focus for activity was probably along the known route of Clapgate Lane, which joined medieval Ipswich with Alnesbourne Priory (NAC 001 - Fig. 1). The Priory was located to the southeast of the site, and the development site was probably part of its holdings. The end of Clapgate Lane as it approached the priory was probably along the route of the current road, which passes the site to the east.

4. Methodology

Topsoil stripping was carried out from the 11th February till the 31st March 2009. This was done with a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. The initial phase of mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Subsequent monitoring was undertaken intermittently, depending on the type of features revealed. Following the topsoil strip drainage trenches were excavated, which were also periodically monitored, from the 10th to the 25th June 2009.

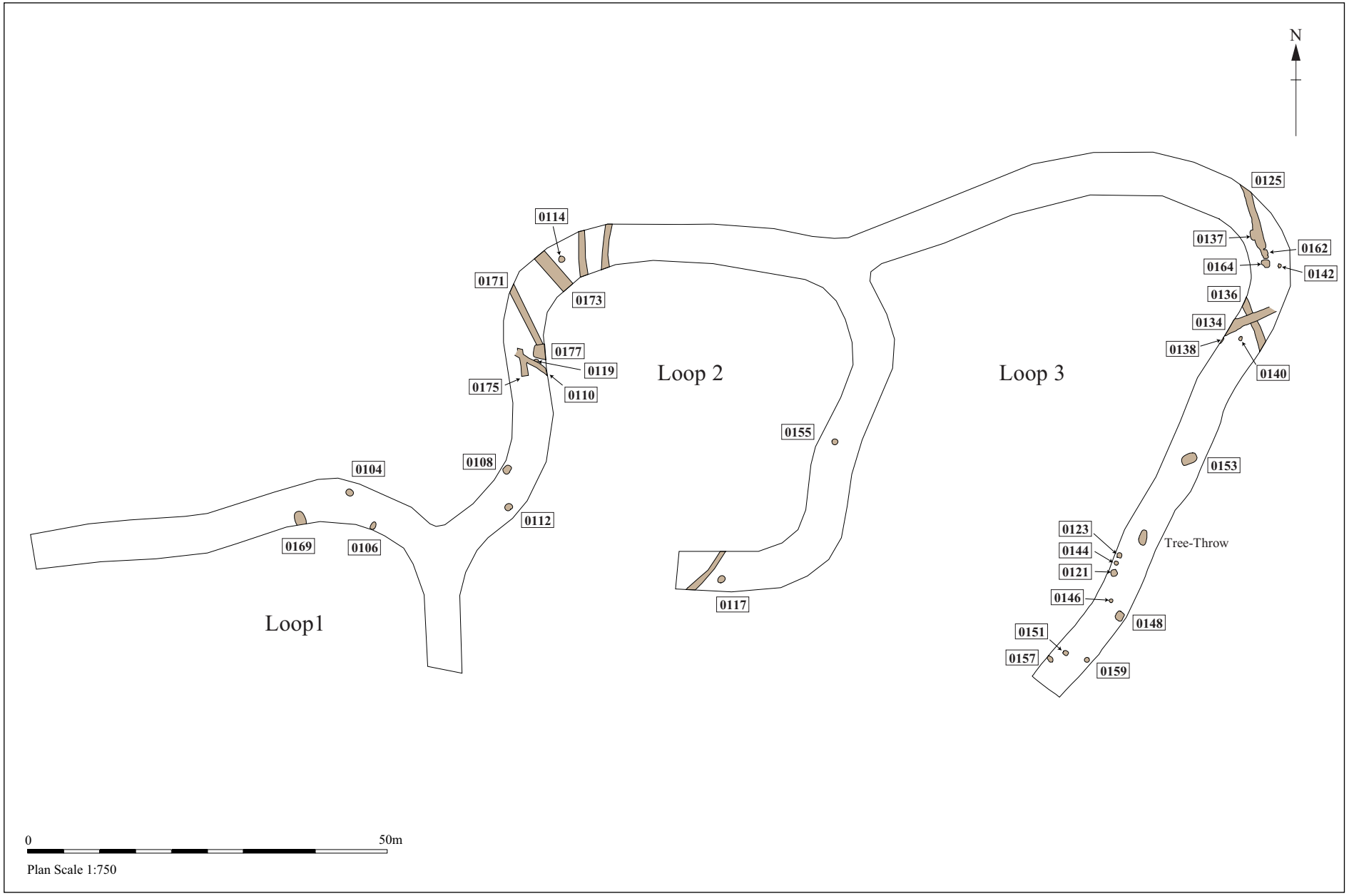


Figure 2. General plan of the features

The site covers approximately 1.83 hectares, of which 0.2 hectares (c.11% of the total area) was observed.

The site was allocated the HER number NAC 105. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features, which were then partially or fully excavated. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on pro forma recording sheets. All drawn recording was carried out in a series of 1:50 scale plans and 1:20 scale section drawings, as appropriate. A photographic record of representative sections and features was made which, along with the written records, forms the archive, stored with SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. The illustrations were rendered using MapInfo mapping software

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The archaeological monitoring followed the sinuous line of the proposed road.. This has been divided into three portions or loops to aid the description of the archaeological features. The numbering of Loops 1 to 3 progresses from west to east.

5.2 Loop 1

The natural geology in Loop 1 was seen at a depth of between 0.35m to 0.5m below ground level (BGL) as an orangy brown gravelly sand deposit 0102.

Two very similar pits were revealed during the topsoil stripping in Loop 1. The first of these, pit 0104 was oval, had moderate convex sides and a concave base. It was 1.16m long by 0.88m wide, and 0.18m deep, and held a dark reddish brown silty sand mottled with dark grey/black ashy sand fill 0103. The other feature, pit 0106, was oval, and had moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base. It was 1.33m long, 0.98m wide by 0.24m deep, and held a mid brown silty sand mottled with very dark grey ashy silt and light yellow brown sand 0105.

A feature 0169 was seen in section during the excavation of a pipe trench that followed the topsoil strip. It had moderate concave sides, and the base was not seen. The feature was 1.5m wide and over 0.3m deep. This held a mid brown silty sand fill 0168. The fill of this feature was indistinguishable from the overlying subsoil so its shape in

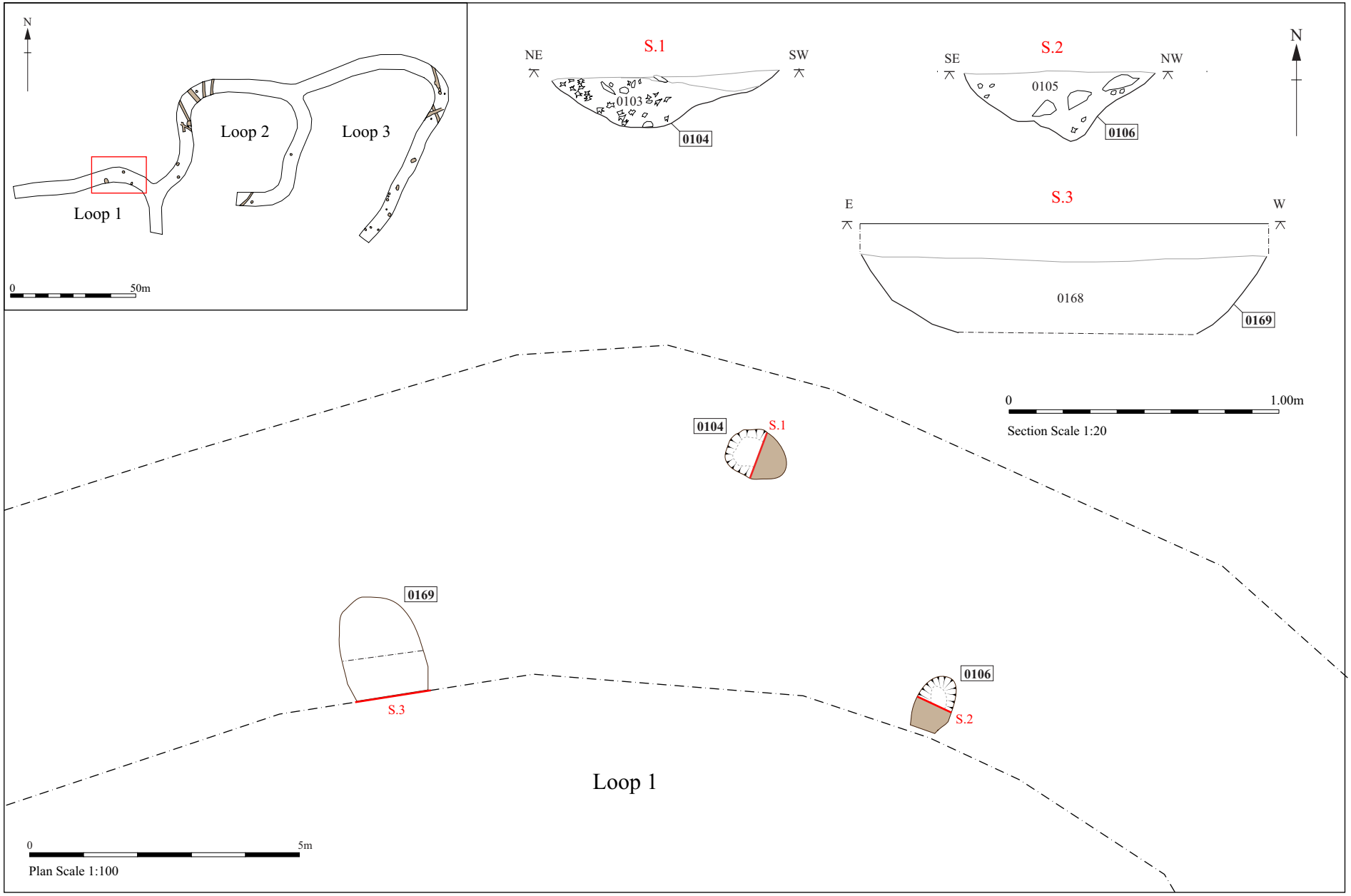


Figure 3. Loop 1 plan and sections

plan was not determined, but it was not visible in the opposing trench edge so is therefore more likely to be a pit than a ditch.

This cluster of features was sealed by 0.2m of mid brown silty sand subsoil 0101 and 0.12m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil and turf 0100.

5.3 Loop 2

In the western portion of Loop 2 the geological natural was cut by two pits similar to those in Loop 1. The first of these, pit 0108 was oval, measuring 1.33m by 0.98m by 0.24m deep. It had moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base. It held a dark reddish brown sandy silt fill mottled with very dark grey ashy sand silt and frequent charcoal 0107. The second pit was similar; it was oval with moderate concave sides and an undulating base 0112. It was 1.2m long by 0.94m wide and 0.16m deep. Pit 0112 held a very dark grey ashy sandy silt fill 0111, mottled with reddish brown silty sand and frequent charcoal inclusions.

A similar pit was recorded in the northern portion of Loop 2. Pit 0114 was oval, and had moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base. It measured 0.9m by 0.85m by 0.22m deep, and held a mid to dark greyish orange brown silty sand fill 0113 with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Two further similar pits were recorded in the eastern and southern portions of Loop 2. Pit 0155 was sub-circular, and measured 0.83m in diameter and was 0.18m deep. It had variable steep to shallow, and straight to convex sides, and a sloping base. It held a mid brown silty sand fill 0154 mottled with very dark grey ashy silt and moderate charcoal inclusions. Pit 0117 was oval, and had steep to moderate straight sides and a sloping base. It was 1.12m long by 0.9m wide, and 0.33m deep. The pit held a dark brown with reddish brown mottled silty sand with moderate charcoal inclusions 0116. In the western part of Loop 2 another pit 0119 was recorded. This was sub oval with steep to vertical straight sides and a flat base, and measured 0.6m by 0.37m by 0.2m deep. It held a mid orange brown sand mottled with dark grey brown silt sand, with frequent charcoal inclusions 0118.

Cutting pit 0119 was a WNW-ESE aligned ditch 0110. This had moderate convex sides and a flat base, and was over 5.4m long, 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep. Ditch 0110 held a

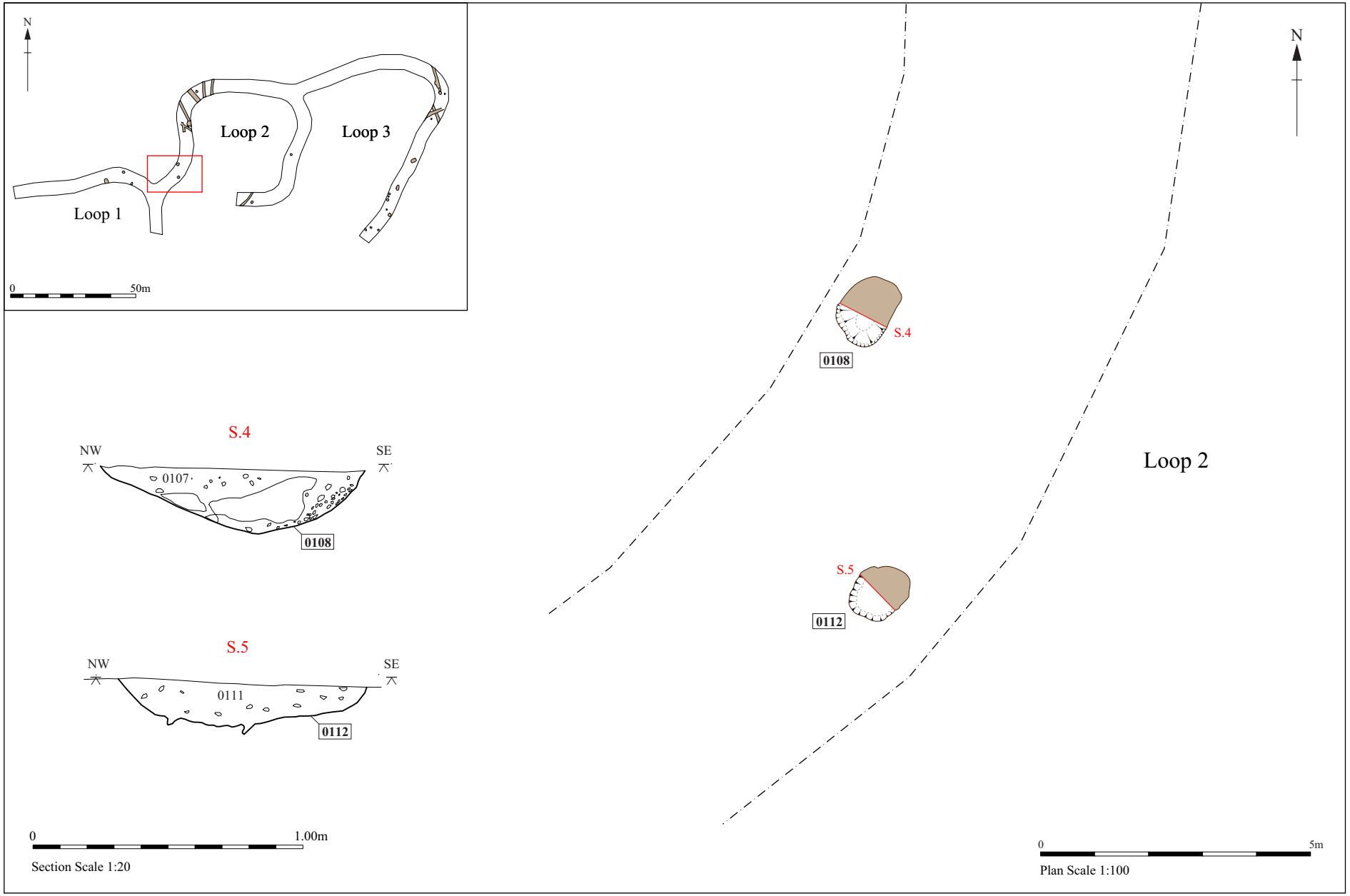


Figure 4. Loop 2, plan and sections - part 1

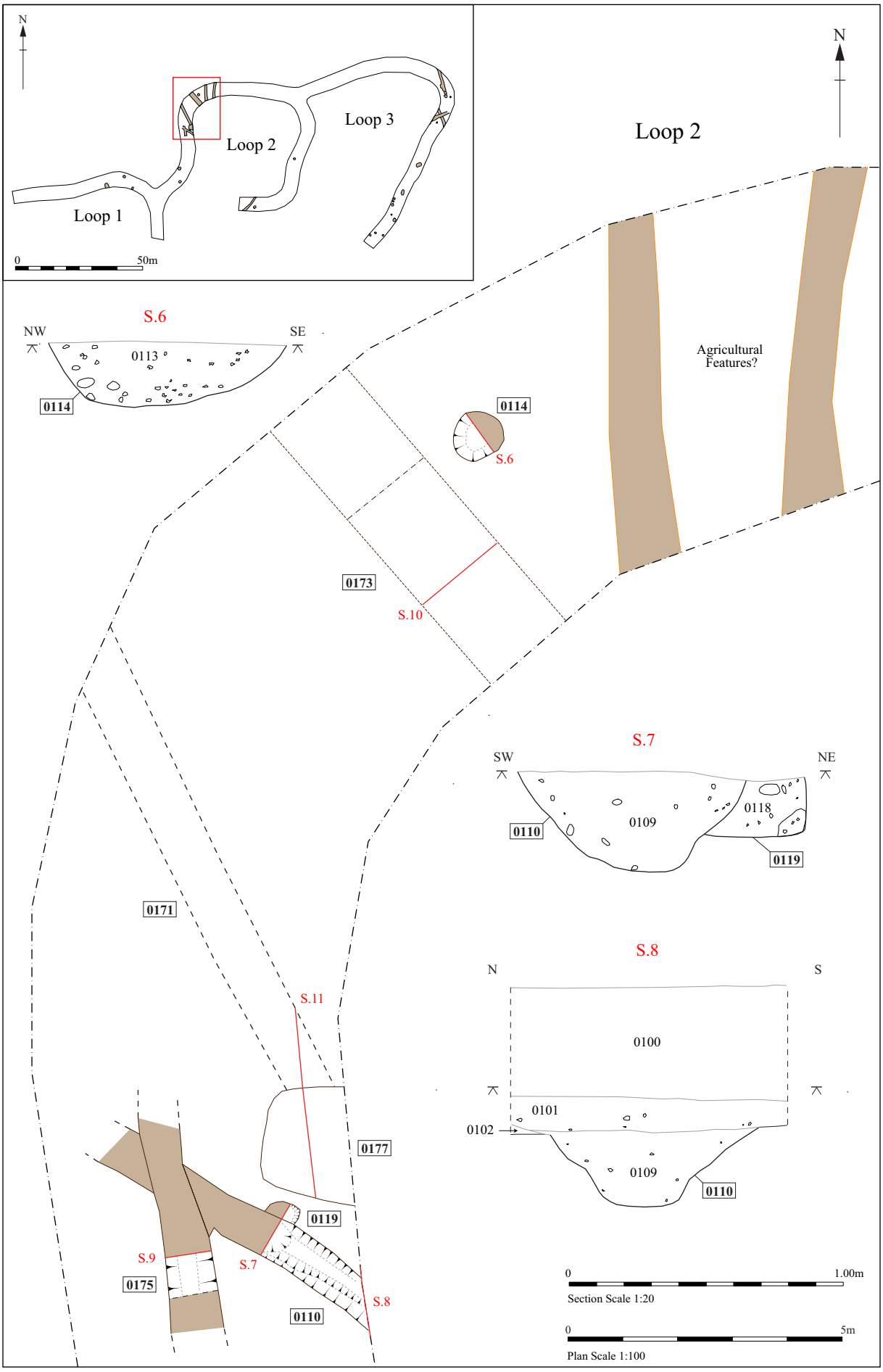


Figure 5. Loop 2 plan and sections part 2

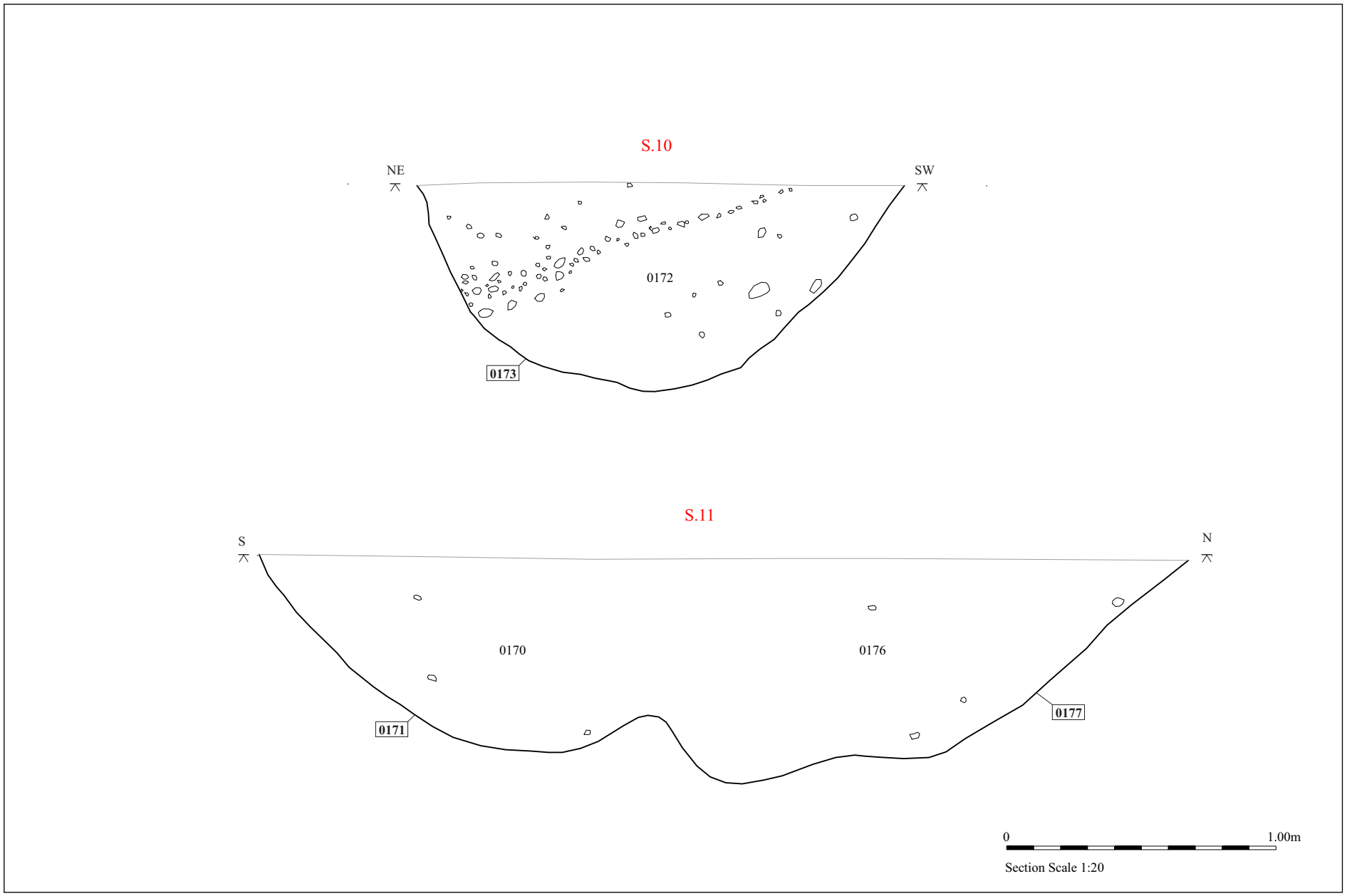


Figure 6. Loop 2 sections 10 and 11

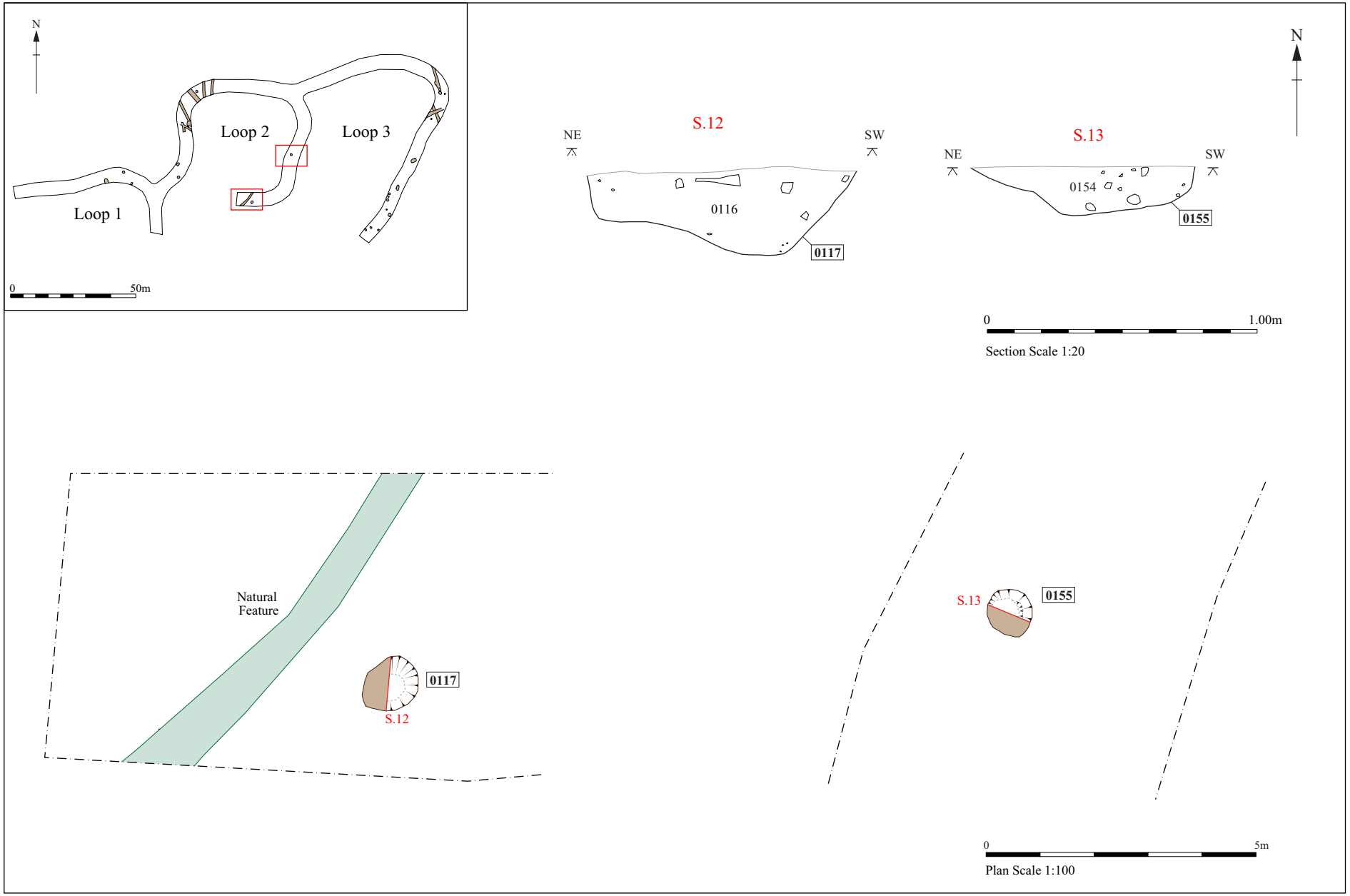


Figure 7. Loop 2, plan and sections - part 3

mid reddish brown silty sand fill 0109. Ditch 0110 was itself cut by a shallow N-S aligned linear feature 0175. This had shallow straight sides and a concave base, and was over 2.9m long, by 0.88m wide by 0.25m deep. Two other possible linear features that were parallel to feature 0175 were recorded in Loop 2 to the NE. Neither was excavated.

Also recorded in Loop 2 were a number of features seen in the side of the pipe trench. Just to the north of ditch 0110 was a large square-ish pit 0177, that was initially not recorded as it appeared to be a natural feature. In section however, in the side of the pipe trench, it was revealed to have moderate straight sides and an irregular base, measuring 1.9m by over 1.4m by 0.84m deep. It held a mid brown silt sand fill 0176. Beside pit 0177, but with an unclear relationship to it, was a possible ditch cut 0171. This had moderate concave sides and a concave base, that was *c*. 1.8m wide by 0.7m deep. The feature was seen in the other side of the pipe trench suggesting a roughly NW-SE alignment for this possible ditch feature. It held a mid brown silty sand fill 0170. To the north of this a similar linear feature was seen in the edges of the pipe trench. Cut 0173 had steep concave sides and a concave base, and measured 1.8m wide by 0.77m deep. This possible ditch was aligned approximately NW-SE, but on a slightly different orientation to ditch 0171. It held a mid grey brown silt sand fill 0172.

The overburden in Loop 2 was similar to that in Loop 1 one, comprising 0.1m of subsoil deposit 0101 and 0.4m of topsoil and turf deposit 0100.

5.4 Loop 3

The features in Loop 3 were located in the eastern portion of the stripped area. In the northern extent of this loop the earliest feature was pit 0132. It was similar to many of the pits recorded elsewhere on the site, being oval, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. It was 1.45m long by over 0.5m wide by 0.23m deep, and held a mid brown silty sand mottled with orangy brown silty sand fill 0131. This pit was cut by a ditch 0125 that was aligned NNW-SSE. Ditch 0125 had moderate to steep convex sides and a concave base, and measured over 9.75m long by 1.28m wide by 0.62m deep. It held three fills: 0130, a light grey brown silty sand fill that was 0.23m thick, 0129, a light yellow brown sand fill that was 0.36m thick, and 0124, a mid orange brown mottled with mid brown silty sand fill that was 0.19m thick.

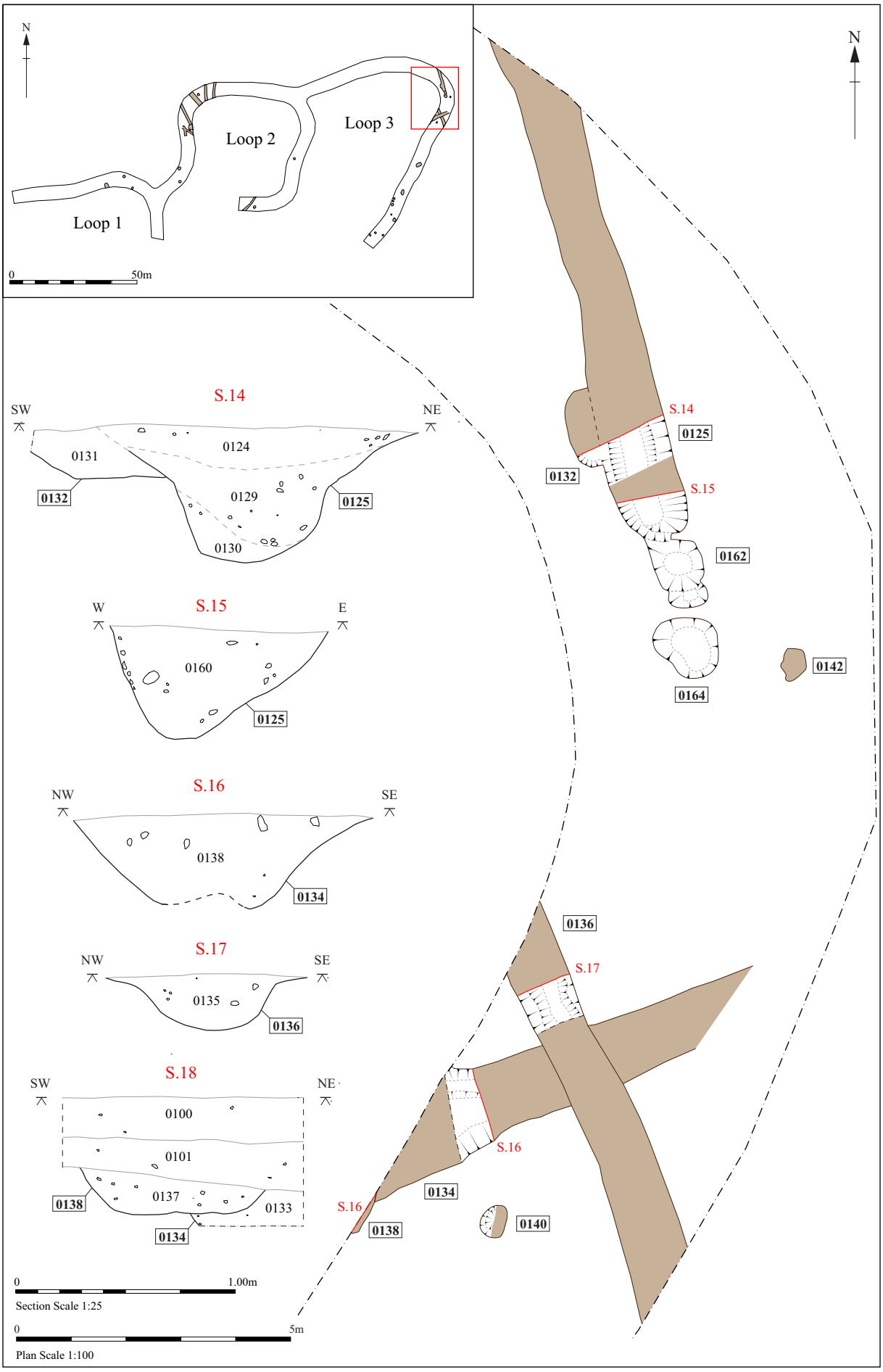


Figure 8. Loop 3 plan and sections - part 1

In line with ditch 0125 were two features that initially appeared to be part of the ditch, but once excavated these were very different in form. Closest to ditch 0125 but with an uncertain relationship to the ditch was feature 0162, that had an irregular shape, and shallow concave sides with a concave base. It measured 1.4m by 0.9m by 0.2m deep. Feature 0162 held a mid brown silt sand mottled with light yellow brown sand fill 0161. Beside this was feature 0164, that was sub-circular, and had shallow concave sides and a concave base, measuring 1.1m by 1.2m by 0.14m deep. Feature 0164 held a mid brown silty sand mottled with light yellow brown sand fill 0163. These features may be part of an earlier version of ditch 0125 that has subsequently been almost entirely removed by the plough, or pits that were coincidentally in line with it.

To the east of this was a patch of dark brown grey sandy silt, with moderate charcoal inclusions 0141, in a sub-rectangular feature measuring 0.6m by 0.48m (0142). This appeared initially to be similar to the charcoal rich pits that are scattered across the site, but subsequent investigation revealed it to be part of a modern linear plough mark. The feature was not excavated therefore.

To the south of ditch 0125, and aligned perpendicularly to it, was ditch 0134. This had moderate concave and convex sides and an uneven base, and measured over 7.1m by 1.8m wide and 0.43m deep. It held a light yellow sand mottled with mid brown silty sand fill 0133 with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Cutting across ditch 0134 was a similar ditch 0136 that was NW-SE aligned. Ditch 0136 had moderate to steep convex sides and a concave base and was over 6.8m long by 0.93m wide by 0.26m deep. It held a mid brown silty sand fill 0135.
Ditch 0134 was also cut by small pit 0138 that had steep concave sides and a flat base, and was 0.82m wide by 0.19m deep. This held a dark grey brown mottled with dark grey sandy silt fill 0137 with frequent charcoal inclusions. A similar feature 0140 was located just to the east of this. Pit 0140 had moderate concave sides and a concave base, and measured 0.24m by 0.18m by 0.25m deep. It held a dark grey brown mottled with dark grey sandy silt fill 0139 with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Two large pits were excavated in the central portion of the eastern arm of Loop 3. Pit 0153 was oval, with steep concave sides and a concave base, and measured 2.2m by 1.27m by 0.45m deep. It held a mid brown silty sand fill 0152 with occasional charcoal

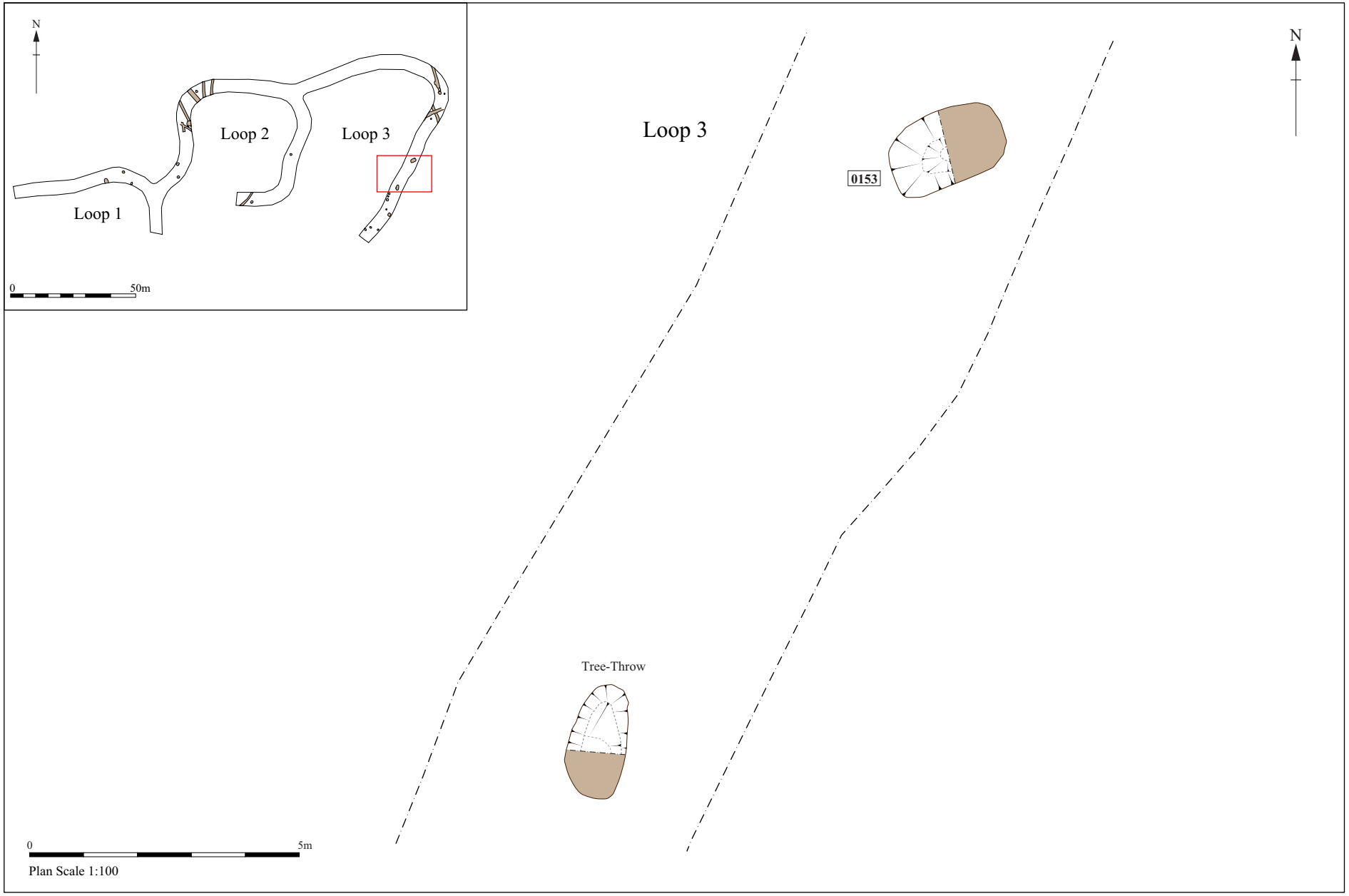


Figure 9. Loop 3, plan - Part 2

inclusions. The second pit was quite clearly a tree-throw so was not assigned context numbers.

South of the tree throw was a line of four small pits. The most northerly of these 0123, was sub-circular, with steep to moderate concave sides and a stepped base. It measured 0.68m by 0.67m by 0.19m deep. It held a dark grey brown silt sand mottled with mid brown sand fill 0122 with occasional charcoal inclusions. This feature had a distinct zone of darker fill probably representing the position of a post, or post-pipe.

The next pit in the line was 0144 which was oval, and had moderate to steep straight and stepped sides and a flat base, and measured 0.53m by 0.64m by 0.22m deep. It held a dark grey brown silty sand mottled with mid brown sand fill 0143 with occasional charcoal inclusions. This pit also had a distinct central post-pipe.

The next pit in the sequence, pit 0121, was slightly larger, measuring 1.03m by 0.92m by 0.46m deep. It was sub-square, with steep to near vertical sides and a concave base. It held a dark grey brown ashy silt sand mottled with light and mid brown sand fill 0120 with occasional charcoal inclusions. This feature also had a post-pipe.

Further to the south, and unlike the other features, not evenly spaced, was pit 0146. This was sub-circular, with steep concave sides and a sloping base, and measured 0.44m by 0.52m by 0.15m deep. It held a dark grey brown silt sand mottled with mid brown sand fill 0145 with occasional charcoal inclusions. A possible post-pipe was visible in section at the edge of fill 0145.

Part of this group of features was a bigger pit 0148 that was located just south-east of 0146. It was rectangular, with steep straight to convex sides and a concave base, and measured 1.24m by 1.12m by 0.34m deep. It held a very dark grey ashy silty sand mottled with light brown sand primary fill 0149, with occasional charcoal inclusions. There was also a mid grey brown silt sand secondary fill 0147, with moderate fire cracked flint pebbles and occasional charcoal inclusions. Unlike the other four small pits, pit 0148 did not have a post-pipe visible in the section.

At the southern end of Loop 3 three small pits were revealed by the machining. Pit 0157 was oval, and had moderate convex sides and a concave base. It was 0.65m wide

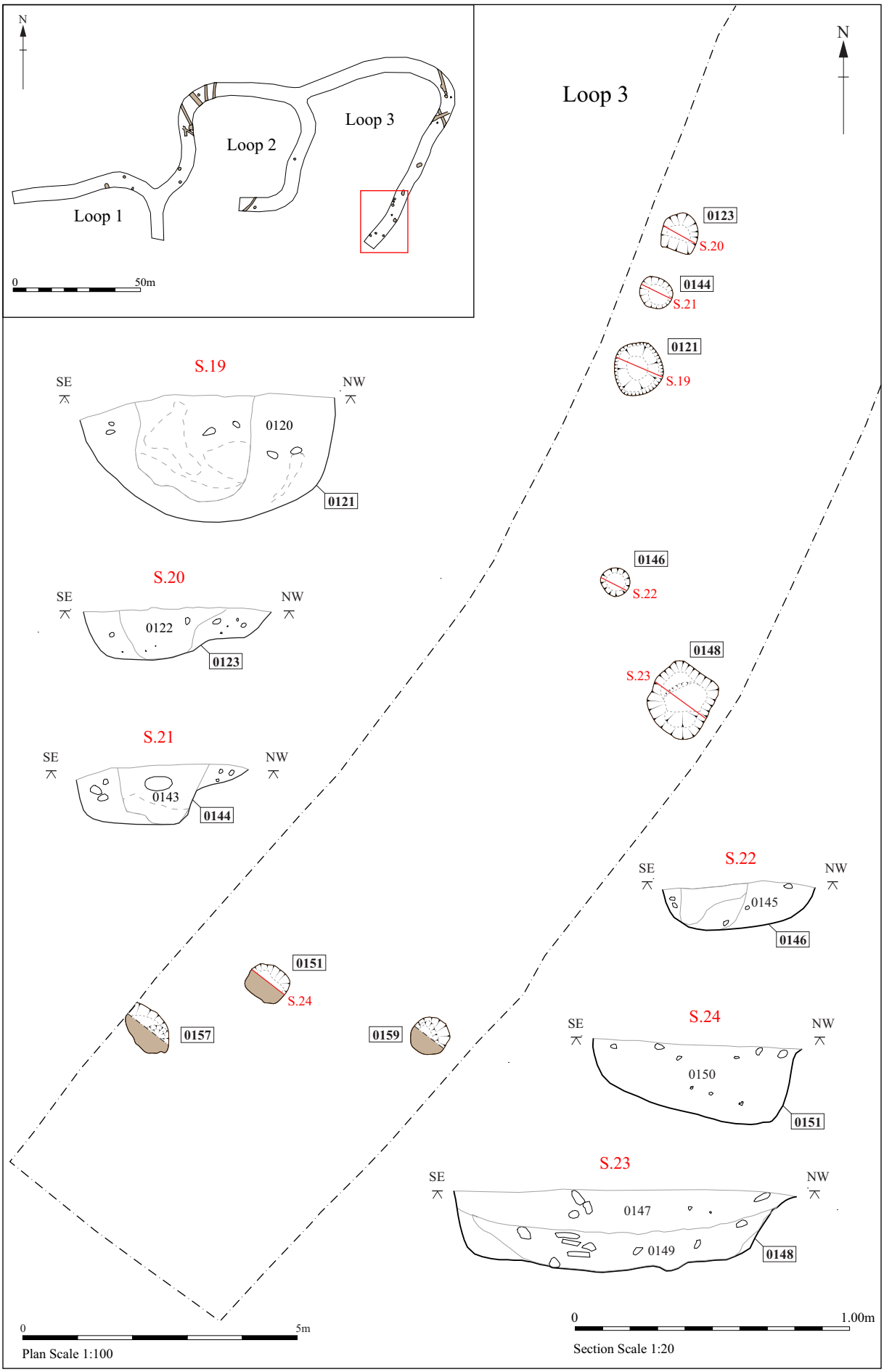


Figure 10. Loop 3 plan and sections - part 3

by over 1.0m long, and 0.15m deep. It held a dark brown grey silty sand mottled with mid orange brown sand fill 0156 with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Figure 11. Post-hole line in Loop 3

Nearby was a similar pit 0151 which was sub-rectangular, with steep to near vertical straight sides and a concave sloping base. It was 0.68m wide by 0.75m long by 0.3m deep. It held a dark grey brown silty sand mottled with mid brown sand fill 0150, with moderate charcoal inclusions.

The final feature in this area was pit 0159, that was circular, with shallow to steep convex sides and a concave base. It measured 0.7m in diameter by 0.25m deep, and held a mid reddish brown silt sand fill 0158.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	187	1057
CBM	22	396
Fired clay	3	41
Stone	1	393
Worked flint	257	1996
Burnt flint/stone	8	271
Charcoal	2	3

Table 1. Finds quantities.

6.2 Potter y

One hundred and eighty-seven sherds of pottery weighing 1057g were collected from 12 contexts. The majority of the assemblage is prehistoric in date, but six medieval and post-medieval sherds were also recovered. The full catalogue by context is in Appendix 4.

6.2.1 Prehistoric pottery

(Sarah Percival)

Introduction

A small assemblage of 181 sherds weighing 1013g was recovered from nine excavated contexts and from unstratified surface collection. The assemblage is mostly domestic Beaker of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date with smaller quantities of earlier Iron Age and Iron Age sherds. The later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age sherds are highly abraded and in a variable state of preservation, all fragmentary and some burnt. By contrast, the Iron Age sherds, though fragmentary, are fresh and unabraded. The mean sherd weight for the assemblage is 6g, the small sherd size reflecting the poor condition of much of the pottery. The quantities by period are summarised in Table 2 below.

Period	No.	% No	Wt./g	% Wt
Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age	145	79.2	832	81.4
Earlier Iron Age	35	20.2	172	17.7
Iron Age	1	0.6	9	0.9
Total	181	100.0	1013	100.0

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery quantities by period

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Guidelines for analysis and publication (PCRG, 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The pottery was quantified by count and weight. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz. Vessel form element was also recorded: R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age

In total, 145 sherds of Beaker pottery weighing 832g were recovered from one pit, three pits/post-holes and from unstratified surface collection. Rim count indicates that a minimum of seven vessels were present, all decorated with distinctive fingertip or other impressed decoration. The mean sherd weight for the assemblage is 5.7g. The sherds are often in very poor condition and a number are heavily burnt.

Fabric

Eight fabrics were identified in three broad fabric groups, flint, grog and quartz sand. Grog-tempered fabrics make up 49.7% of the total assemblage (434g) and those with flint temper 47.6% (377g). A small number of sherds are tempered with quartz sand (2.7%, 21g). The fabric range identified is typical of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age pottery from the region (Martin 1993, 51). The fabric descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 3 below.

Fabric	Description	No.	% No	Wt (g)	% Wt
F4	Common small angular flint	46	33.6	377	47.6
G1	Moderate medium to large grog, sand	4	2.9	33	4.2
G2	Chunky grog and moderate medium flint	1	0.7	1	0.1
G5	Sparse small grog sparse angular flint	49	29.9	222	23.0
G6	Common small grog, moderate rounded quartz	27	19.7	156	19.7
G7	Common small grog, moderate rounded quartz pieces, mica	7	5.2	22	2.8
Q1	Sandy with rare small angular flint	1	0.7	1	0.1
Q3	Sandy with occasional grog occasional flint	10	7.3	20	2.5
Total		145	100.0	832	100.0

Table 3. Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age pottery fabric quantities.

Form

The vessels are too fragmentary for form to be easily identified, however at least one vessel has a slightly inverted rim and a cordon or change of angle high on the neck (Fig. 13, P1), while the remainder have simple straight or slightly in-turned necks (Fig. 13, P3, P4). A range of decorative techniques are present. The majority of the sherds are fingernail and fingertip impressed (61%, 486g). These impressions are either single (Fig. 13, P1, P3; Martin 1993, fig. 36, 3) or paired raised pellets or ridges (Fig. 13, P4; Martin 1993, fig. 36, 5). A small number of sherds have comb-impressed decoration forming floating lozenges filled with lattice motif (Martin 1993, fig. 36, 14). Other decoration is also in the form of filled bands and panels, one vessel having bands filled with crescent-shaped impressions, perhaps made with a shell (Fig. 13, P2) and a second having floating panels filled with small circles produced using a small hollow tube (Fig. 13, P5). The mixture of fine comb-impressed and fingertip-rusticated forms is reminiscent of 'domestic' Beaker assemblages from the Fen Edge and is similar to the Beaker found at Kirton Lodge Farm, some 5km east of Nacton (Percival 2008) and at Little Bealings 10km to the north (Martin 1993, fig. 36).

Deposition

The majority of the Beaker pottery was found in two features, pit 0148 (0147 and 0149) which contained almost 78% of the total Beaker assemblage (659g), and pit 0121(0120) which contained over 13% (112g). Small numbers of sherds were also found in three other pits/post-holes and from unstratified surface collection. The quantities by feature are shown in Table 4.

Feature type	Feature	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
Pit	0148	113	77.9	659	83.2
Pit/posthole	0121	19	13.1	112	14.1
	0144	1	0.6	7	0.9
	0146	2	1.5	4	0.5
	0123	8	5.5	40	
Unstratified finds	0167	2	1.5	10	1.3
Total		145	100.0	832	100.0

Table 4. Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age pottery quantities by feature.

Discussion

The later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age assemblage is composed entirely of non-funerary 'domestic' Beaker similar to assemblages from other sites in the Fynn and

Deben valleys, such as Kirton Lodge Farm (Percival 2008) and Little Bealings (Martin 1993). Radiocarbon dates for similar assemblages in the county suggest that domestic Beaker was in use during the period between c.2400–1900 Cal BC (Gibson, forthcoming). It is likely that only some of the pottery in use during this time was placed in pits, while the majority remained in surface accumulations, and it is the highly abraded material from these surface collections which seems to have eventually been placed in the pits and post-holes on the site (F. Healy, pers. comm.; Gibson, forthcoming).

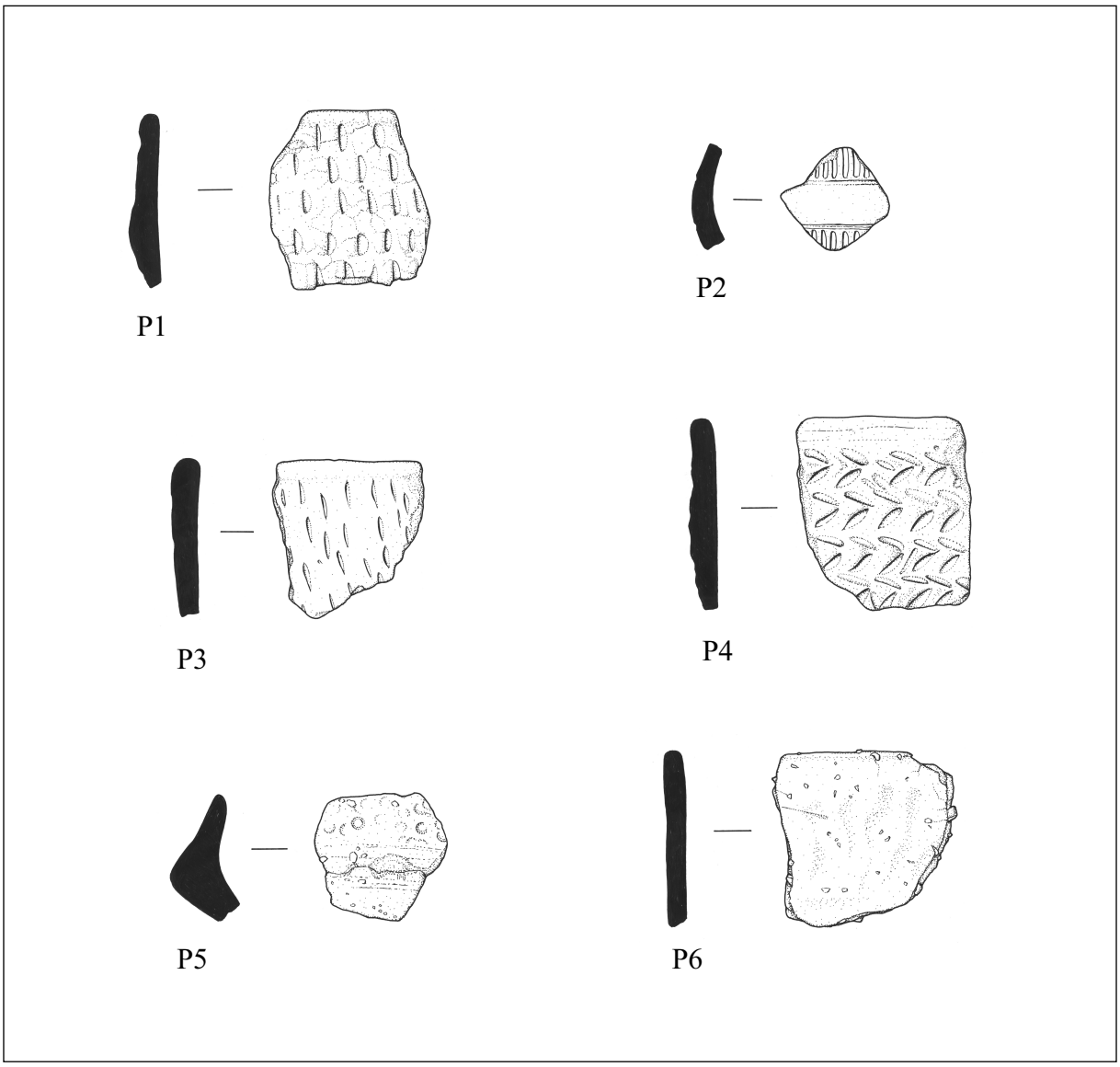
6.2.2 Iron Age

A small assemblage of Iron Age pottery was also recovered (Table 5). Thirty-five sherds with a combined weight of 172g in coarse, flint-tempered fabric were found in the fill of ditch 0125. The characteristic flint temper, along with the sharp angular shoulder, long neck and simple rim (Fig.13, P6) indicate that the sherds are of earlier Iron Age date, similar to examples from Great Bealings (Martin 1993, fig. 29, 25) and may represent a single vessel (Fig.12). A single later Iron Age sherd in sandy micaceous fabric found in Beaker pit 0147 is likely to be intrusive.

Fabric	Description	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
F6	Common mixed flint	35	97.2	172	95.0
Q5	Fine sandy micaceous reduced	1	2.8	9	5.0
Total		36	100.0	181	100.0

Table 5. Iron Age fabric quantities.

Figure 12. Iron-Age pot *in-situ* in ditch 0125



Catalogue of Illustrated sherds

P1 Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age Beaker, fabric G1, pit/posthole 0121 (0120)
P2 Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age Beaker, fabric Q3, pit/posthole 0121 (0120)
P3 Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age Beaker, fabric G5, pit 0148 (0147)
P4 Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age Beaker, fabric G6, pit 0148 (0147)
P5 Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age Beaker, fabric F4, pit 0148 (0149)
P6 Earlier Iron Age long-necked bowl fabric F6, ditch 0125 (0130

Figure 13. Prehistoric pottery, shown at 1:2

6.2.2 Post-Roman pottery

(Richenda Goffin)

Three small abraded sherds of medieval coarseware (MCW) were unstratified in Loop 3 (0167). Three sherds of late post-medieval earthenware (LPME) of 18th-20th century date were unstratified in Loop 1 (0165).

6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay

6.3.1 CBM

Twenty-two fragments of CBM weighing 396g were recovered from seven contexts. The material has been fully-quantified by form and fabric and the list by context is shown below.

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt./g	Notes	Date
0120	msfe	RT	1	8	Abraded roof tile frag, intrusive	PMed
0143	msf	RT	1	3	Abraded scrap, intrusive	PMed
0145	mscp	RT	1	32	Peg tile 14mm thick, intrusive	LMed/PMed
0154	msf	RT	1	20	Roof tile 12mm thick (only find)	LMed/PMed
0165	msfe	RT	15	252	Roof tile frags 13-14mm thick. 2 w mortar on 1 face (unstrat loop 1)	LMed/PMed
0166	msfe	RT	2	53	Rooftile 13mm thick (unstrat loop 2)	LMed/PMed
0167	msfe	RT	1	3	Roof tile 11mm thick w mica (unstrat loop 3)	PMed
	msfe	LB	1	28	Late brick, corner frag.	PMed

Table 6. CBM by context
Key: RT = roof tile, LB = late brick

The CBM assemblage consists of late medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval roof tile fragments and one late brick. Three fabric groups were recorded, one medium sandy with ferrous inclusions (msfe), one medium sandy with flint (msf) and one medium sandy clay pellets (mscp). Most of the CBM was unstratified in Loops 1, 2 and 3 (0165, 0166 and 0167) with three fragments intrusive in Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (Beaker) contexts; pit 0121 (0120), pit/post-holes 0144 (0143) and 0146 (0145).

6.3.2 Fired clay

Three non-diagnostic fragments (41g) of fired clay were recovered from three contexts, pits 0138 (0137) and 0148 (0149) and pit post-hole 0146 (0145). All are in a fine sandy fabric with sparse ferrous inclusions.

6.4 Flint

(Sarah Bates)

6.4.1 Introduction

A total of 257 struck or shattered flints was recovered from the site. The flint ranges from quite nice quality smooth grey material to pieces struck from already patinated or weathered raw material. Cortex includes cream to dark orange cortex, some of it quite lumpy and irregular and some quite thick. The flint is summarised by type in Table 7 and the catalogue by context is included in the Appendix. 5

6.4.2 Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in a Microsoft ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type with numbers of pieces, numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces and the condition of the flint recorded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Type No.	
multi platform flake core	3
single platform flake core	1
core fragment	1
tested piece	2
struck fragment	4
shatter	39
flake	146
blade-like flake	6
bladelet	2
spall	21
thumbnail scraper	6
end scraper	1
end/side scraper	1
side scraper	2
scraper	3
denticulate	1
notched flake	4
arrowhead	1
barbed and tanged arrowhead	1
retouched flake	8
retouched fragment	1
utilised flake	3
Total	**257**

Table 7. Summary of the flint by type

6.4.3 The assemblage

Three multi platform flake cores are present. A neat chunky core was unstratified (0167) and two more irregular pieces, both from pit 0121 (0120), one with patinated cortex and minimally utilised and one quite shattered, were found. A very small single platform flake core with battered and patinated cortex is also present as are a fragment of a

possible core and a cortical fragment tested for use. All of these are also from context 0120.

A total of 146 flakes are present. The general nature of these is quite irregular and squat and most of the material has clearly been struck by hard hammer with pronounced bulbs and wide platforms often visible. Although many of the cortical flakes indicate the use of already patinated flint, there is no particularly notable presence of cortex on flake platforms and this may suggest some care in the use of the cores – although there is no evidence for the deliberate preparation of core platforms. A few flakes, notably some medium sized pieces from context 0120 are of a smooth dark grey, slightly mottled flint which is of quite good quality.

Six flints are classified as blade-like flakes although these are all quite irregular jagged pieces. Thirty-nine irregular shatter pieces are included in the assemblage, most are quite sharp and jagged and are probably knapping debris although a few pieces may be accidental shatter. Twenty-one spalls are also present.

Thirteen scrapers were found at the site. Six pieces are classified as thumbnail types although only one of these is a neat sub-circular example from pit 0148 (0149) which has retouch around all but its proximal edge. The others are all more irregular in shape and have varying amounts of retouch 0149 and 0145. There are two side scrapers; two small examples (one of them with the other side missing) from context 0149 and a roughly triangular flake with one long slightly concave side retouched was unstratified (0166). There is also an end scraper, on a small irregular broad flake (long ovate in shape), with retouch of one rounded end (0120). One end/side scraper, on a small hard hammer struck flake and quite crudely retouched, is also present (0149). Three other miscellaneous scrapers are present 0120. The nature of the small scrapers, especially the thumbnail types, suggests that they are of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

A Green Low type barbed and tanged arrowhead of Early Bronze Age date is present (0120). One barb is broken; the other extends well below the tang which has a rounded end. The surviving barb turns very slightly inwards at its base and a very slight concavity in the side of the point towards its tip gives a very gentle S-curve to the side of the arrowhead (Fig. 14). The medial fragment of a flake, retouched unifacially on both sides may be part of another arrowhead and is from the same context.

A thick cortical flake has coarse retouch forming a denticular edge (0120) and four flakes have small notches in their sides which may have been deliberately formed (one from 0149 and three from 0165).

Eight retouched flakes, a retouched fragment and three possibly utilised flakes are also present. One small flake fragment with a neatly retouched edge is probably part of a broken tool (0120) and a triangular thermal fragment with cortex along its thick broad side is irregularly retouched along one other side (0120).

6.4.4 Flint by context

Flint from Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age features

Flints were found alongside pottery of Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age (LNEBA) date in five pits or pit/post-holes at the south eastern end of Loop 3.

A total of 146 struck or shattered pieces came from dark grey brown 'ashy' fill 0120 of pit/post-hole 0121. Included are two irregular multi platform flake cores, a very small battered single platform flake core, a core fragment, two tested pieces and three irregular struck fragments. There are also ninety flakes, mainly irregular hard hammer struck pieces, mostly quite thick and squat and quite sharp. Some of them are slightly jagged in appearance and a few have patinated cortical surfaces. Some of the flakes have a similar lumpy cream-coloured cortex and may have come from the same core and several more regular medium sized tertiary flakes are of a smooth, slightly mottled, dark grey flint. There is also a small bladelet with abraded platform, twenty-three shatter pieces and six spalls. A number of tools or utilised pieces also came from the pit. There is a barbed and tanged arrowhead (see above) and the medial fragment of another possible arrowhead. There is also a small irregular end scraper, an irregular scraper on a thick cortical flake, a small squat ovate scraper and a neatly retouched broken scraper of uncertain type. A thick cortical flake is coarsely retouched to a denticular distal/left edge. A triangular fragment, of thermal origin and with one thick cortical side, is retouched along one other side and a small neatly retouched fragment is probably part of a broken tool. Two utilised flakes, one of them blade-like, are also present.

Immediately to the north of pit 0121 were two very similar small sub-circular pits both of them quite steep sided with stepped bottoms. Three irregular hard hammer struck flakes, two with similar thick cortex and inner white rind, six shatter pieces, some with similar cortex to the flakes, two spalls and a thin neatly retouched flake were in the fill of 0144 (0143) and a squat hard hammer struck flake and an irregular shatter piece were found in the fill of 0123 (0122). Most of the flint is quite sharp.

Slightly further to the south, forty-eight flints came from the dark grey 'ashy' primary fill of pit 0148 (0149.) They include thirty-one flakes, two of them irregular thick and blade-like, the rest various, mainly small pieces and four spalls. The debitage is sharp or quite sharp. Seven scrapers are also present in this pit. They include five small thumbnail types, although all but one are slightly irregular (Fig 15) There is also a broken possible side scraper, and a fairly small end/side scraper. The small thumbnail type scrapers are of LNEBA date and the other, quite similar, small scrapers are likely to be contemporary with them. There is also a small flake with a notch, probably deliberately retouched, in its left side and four small retouched flakes (one of them a neat fragment and probably part of a more formal tool).

Just to the north-west of pit 0148, a thick flake, shatter piece and irregular thumbnail type scraper with abraded and patinated cortex were found with LNEBA pottery in pit/post-hole 0146 (0145).

Flint from Early Iron Age features

Five irregular flakes, five very irregular shatter pieces (possibly knapping debris) and two spalls were found with EIA pottery in ditch 0125 (0124). Some of the pieces have thick and/or patinated cortex and most have some edge damage.

Flint from undated features

A small thick pointed flake came from pit 0159 (0158) and an abraded and patinated fragment, possibly struck, from pit 0151 (0150). These two features were located just to the south of the cluster of LNEBA pits. The flint is, however, undiagnostic.

Five very irregular patinated pieces, probably flakes, came from pit 0164 (0163) which was just to the south of the Early Iron Age pit.

Figure 14. Barbed and tanged arrowhead from post-hole 0121

Figure 15. Thumbnail scrapers from pit 0148

Small numbers of flints (one or two pieces) came from other pits and ditches. They include an irregular crudely retouched flake from pit 0117 (0116). None of these flints was closely datable.

Unstratified

Eight flakes were unstratified in Loop 1 (0165); they include three with possible notches in their sides, a slightly retouched piece and one that shows signs of possible slight utilisation. The fact that these were found residually with post-medieval finds suggests that they may be from topsoil contexts and that some of the edge modification may be accidental damage. An irregular side scraper was unstratified in Loop 2 (0166) and a neat chunky core and six small irregular flakes were found in the area of Loop 3, (0167).

Discussion

Most of the flint from the site was recovered from fills of a cluster of small pits of Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age date, the majority from one pit and a group of quite similar small scrapers from another pit. The irregular cores, hard hammer struck flakes and use of various types of raw material, including already patinated flint, may all be seen as characteristic of assemblages dating to this period (Butler 2005, 155-158) and the barbed and tanged arrowhead and the small thumbnail type scrapers also date to this period and are often associated with Beaker pottery (Healy 1988, 46). The predominance of scrapers as the main tool type is also consistent with a Beaker associated assemblage (Cleal 1984, 151). A number of small squat 'thumbnail type' scrapers were recently found with Beaker pottery at Kesgrave, Suffolk (Bates 2007) and such pieces, found in numbers in individual pits have been interpreted as representing dumped material from domestic activity (Wymer 1998) or, perhaps, as having been deliberately selected and deposited for some other purpose (Garrow 2007).

A few pieces of irregular flint were found in a ditch which was dated by ceramics to the Early Iron Age. The nature of this flint is consistent in nature to material found at other similarly dated sites (Humphrey 2007). It could represent flint-working at the site during this later prehistoric period.

6.5 Heat altered flint

Eight fragments of burnt flint ‘pot boiler’ weighing 271g were collected from pit 0117 (0116).

6.6 Stone

A battered pebble (393g), possibly heat affected, was recovered from the fill of ditch 0125 (0160).

6.7 Plant macrofossils and other remains

(Val Fryer)

6.7.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and four were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 8. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were present throughout.

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

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context No.	**0147**	**0103**	**0149**	**0120**
Feature No.	**0148**		**0148**	**0121**
Plant macrofossils				
Corylus avellana L.	xx		xx	x
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm		x		
Other remains				
Black porous material	x		x	x
Black tarry material	x			
Burnt/fired clay	x		x	x
Small coal frags.	x		x	
Vitrified material				x
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**<0.1**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: x = 1-10 specimens, xx = 11-50 specimens, xxx = 51-100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens

6.7.2 Results

All four assemblages are small (0.1 litres in volume or less) and dominated by fragments of charcoal/charred wood. The latter material within Samples 1 and 4 (prehistoric pit 0148) and 3 (prehistoric pit 0121) is comminuted and finely coated with red/brown mineral concretions. However, the material within the assemblage from Sample 2 (un-dated pit) is clean, large and angular and displays very little evidence of abrasion, possibly supporting the hypothesis that this material is of a far more recent date. The assemblages also differ in that Samples 1, 3 and 4 contain moderate densities of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, whilst this material is entirely absent from Sample 2. Other remains are scarce, but fragments of black porous material, possibly derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, are recorded.

6.7.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the material within Samples 1, 3 and 4 is typical of prehistoric pit assemblages, where small quantities of hearth or midden waste have been disposed of in an often very systematic fashion. Hazel nutshell is frequently a common component of these assemblages. The charcoal/charred wood within Sample 2 is visually very different from that within the other three assemblages, and its un-abraded condition may be indicative of a more recent date.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is required. However, it is recommended that a summary of this report is included within any publication of data from the site. In addition, it should be noted that the nutshell fragments within Samples 1, 3 and 4 are of moderate to high potential for AMS/C14 dating and some of the larger charcoal fragments may be suitable for species identification, providing data regarding environment and habitat management. Both categories of material can be separated if required.

6.8 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The excavation produced a mainly prehistoric finds assemblage which includes pottery and worked flint. The pottery assemblage is mostly composed of non-funerary domestic Beaker of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date with smaller quantities of earlier Iron Age and Iron Age sherds. Radiocarbon dates for similar assemblages in the county

suggest that domestic Beaker was in use during the period between *c.*2400–1900 Cal BC (Gibson, forthcoming). Most of the flint was recovered from fills of a cluster of small pits of Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age date. The group is typical of assemblages dating to this period and consistent with a Beaker associated assemblage.

Later finds consist of late medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval roof tiles which were unstratified or possibly intrusive from deposits overlying earlier features. A few sherds of medieval coarseware and late post-medieval earthenware pottery were unstratified.

7. Discussion

7.1 Post-hole line (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age)

Contexts 0123, 0144, 0121, and 0146 and fills.

In the southern portion of Loop 3 a line of three evenly spaced features and a fourth isolated feature can be grouped together. The fill of each feature exhibited a darker central portion that is quite likely to represent a post-pipe which suggests that the features once held timber posts, and that these have rotted in-situ. In some of these, the post pipe also contained large cobbles, and in the case of 0123 and 0144, where the post-pipe shape was less regular this may represent where posts were removed and the void was infilled with surrounding material cobbles. Alternatively, although considered less likely, the darker portion may represent a later re-cut of the feature.

Each post-hole produced a small assemblage of decorated Beaker pottery and struck flint dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. A single fragment of CBM from post-hole 0121 is almost certainly intrusive. Post-hole 0121 in particular contained the majority of the finds assemblage. The pottery was entirely of non-funerary 'domestic' type and was abraded in a way that suggests it was a secondary deposition of weathered finds initially deposited in a midden. The struck flint assemblage contained a number of tools, including four scrapers, a retouched flake, and fragments of two arrowheads. One of these was an almost complete example of a Green Lowe type barbed and tanged arrowhead.

Duncan Garrow in his study of East Anglian prehistoric pits (Garrow, 2006) notes that assemblages from this period appear to be dumped domestic refuse, but that struck flint tools are over-represented. This he sees as evidence of some selection of artefacts for

deposition. The assemblage from the post-hole group appears to be consistent with this conclusion. The sample of ten Beaker sites that Garrow assesses is notable in that it does not include any where pits were found in association with post-holes. The presence of a post line in conjunction with a pit at Priory Park, Nacton may therefore be a significant contribution to this study.

7.2 Pit (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age)

Context (0148 and fills).

Pit 0148 was larger than the adjacent post-line and held no fills that could be interpreted as a post-pipe. It probably functioned therefore as a pit of the type studied by Garrow. (Garrow, 2006). The pit's two fills produced an assemblage of primarily decorated Beaker, non-funerary 'domestic', pottery and struck flint. A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery from the upper fill is probably intrusive. The struck flint included seven scrapers, a notched flake and 4 retouched flake tools. In other words, the assemblage was very similar to that from the post-line group; and the assemblage was probably secondary deposition from a midden with some selected pieces of flint added.

7.3 Ditch and pit (Early Iron Age)

Contexts (0125, 0164,0162, 0137 & fills)

The NW-SE aligned ditch seen in the northern part of Loop 3 produced an assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and struck flint that is consistent with this date. The feature was very ephemeral on the surface, and its presence only determined by the finds visible in the upper fill (Fig. 12). Two shallow features 0162, and 0164, at the terminal end of the ditch are probably part of the ditch.

The ditch cut a pit, 0137, which is undated, having only produced a fragment of fired clay. The pit has been assigned to this group and may be Early Iron Age in date. The ditch is probably part of an field enclosure, while the pit may suggest that there is an associated settlement in the vicinity.

7.4 Ditches and linear features (Undated)

Contexts (0175, 0110, 0171, 0173, 0134, 0136 & fills)

Two intercutting linear features to the south of ditch 0125 were undated by finds. In fact the ephemeral nature of the features left some doubt as to whether they were

archaeological or natural. In their favour is the recovery of a flake from one ditch and a possible struck flint from the other. The features are also either parallel or perpendicular to the Early Iron Age ditch to the north. On balance, this admittedly marginal evidence suggests that they may be enclosure ditches similar to 0125, and therefore of a similar Early Iron Age date.

Ditch 0110 in the western part of Loop 2 was convincing, but produced only a single flint blade, and therefore is undated. This ditch was cut by a N-S aligned shallow feature 0175. This was traced over a short distance, but clearly extended beyond the recorded portion. It produced no finds and may be a shallow furrow created by agricultural activity, rather than a boundary ditch. Two similarly aligned features, nearby to the NE, were planned but not investigated.

A SW-NE aligned linear feature was present in the southern extent of Loop 2, which upon excavation was determined to be a natural feature. Two further linear features 0171 and 0173 were not initially seen in plan, but were subsequently recorded in section and the alignment reconstructed. These appear to be roughly NW-SE aligned, and they run parallel to the Early Iron Age ditch 0125, and so may therefore be part of that field system. No finds were recovered from these possible ditches.

7.5 Pits & small features (Undated)

Contexts 0157, 0151, 0159, 0169, 0104, 0106, 0108, 0112, 0114, 0177, 0119, 0155, 0117, 0132, 0138, 0140, 0164, 0142, 0162, 0153 and fills

Across the site was a scattering of small pits, many of which contained charcoal and had evidence for *in-situ* burning. Few of these produced finds that indicate a likely date for the feature. A range of interpretations is possible. Some may be prehistoric fire-pits or refuse pits. The most likely of these is pit 0117 located in the southern portion of Loop 2 which produced two struck flints, one of which was retouched; as well as a quantity of charcoal. Pit 0119 also produced two worked flints and is cut by a probable prehistoric ditch (0110), so it is also probably prehistoric. Pit 0151 in the southern end of Loop 3 also produced a struck flint, as did Pit 0106 in Loop 1; both may be prehistoric in date. It should be noted however that stuck flint was common in later contexts, so is not good dating evidence by itself.

Some of the features exhibiting *in-situ* burning which were rich in charcoal may have been the remains of trees or plants that were removed by burning. Pits 0108, 0112, 0140, 0153, 0157 and 0159 are in this group and many of these have clear root marks in the base of the features. It should be noted however that modern roots from the recently cleared gorse were widespread, and some of the root activity may be unrelated to the use of the features. This may represent a phase of land clearance that may have occurred anytime from the prehistoric period up to the present day.

A third category of burnt feature, also exhibiting *in-situ* burning and containing charcoal fills may be WWII activity. Wartime airfields in Suffolk are known to have burnt various fuels in barrels or in pits to help lift ground fog to allow aircraft to land or take-off. The site is located just to the south of Ipswich Airport, which was in use as a satellite airfield of the important airfield at Martlesham during the war. The modern looking burnt features may therefore be 'foglifters'. The best example of these, pit 0104, contained a large quantity of oily looking charcoal that was sampled. The sample was notable in how it contrasted with samples from known prehistoric pits. Unlike the charcoal from known prehistoric features, the charcoal from the possible foglifter was clean, large and angular, suggesting recent deposition, and also didn't contain any hazel shells. Pit 0114 was similar and has been added to this group.

Pit 0155 which produced a fragment of CBM dating to the late medieval period may also be part of this group. Pit 0138 cuts a prehistoric ditch (0134) and produced some fired clay. This feature may be Iron Age like the ditch that it cuts, but is probably more modern. Feature 0142 was not excavated because it was clearly modern and probably related to subsoiling of the land.

Two further features were completely undated, and did not contain charcoal in the fills. Pit 0169 was located in Loop 1 and was only seen in section. Pit 0177 was located in the western part of Loop 2 and was seen in plan and thought to be natural. It was subsequently also seen in section and recorded as an archaeological feature.

The depth of homogenous subsoil sealing the archaeological features indicates a probable worked soil. Examination of the 19th century Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 16) suggest that the site has been in arable use since at least 19th century and the shallow linear features seen may have been created as part of this ploughing, along with the

evidence for subsoiling of the field. The plough-soil sealed the probable wartime 'foglifters' demonstrating continuing cultivation.

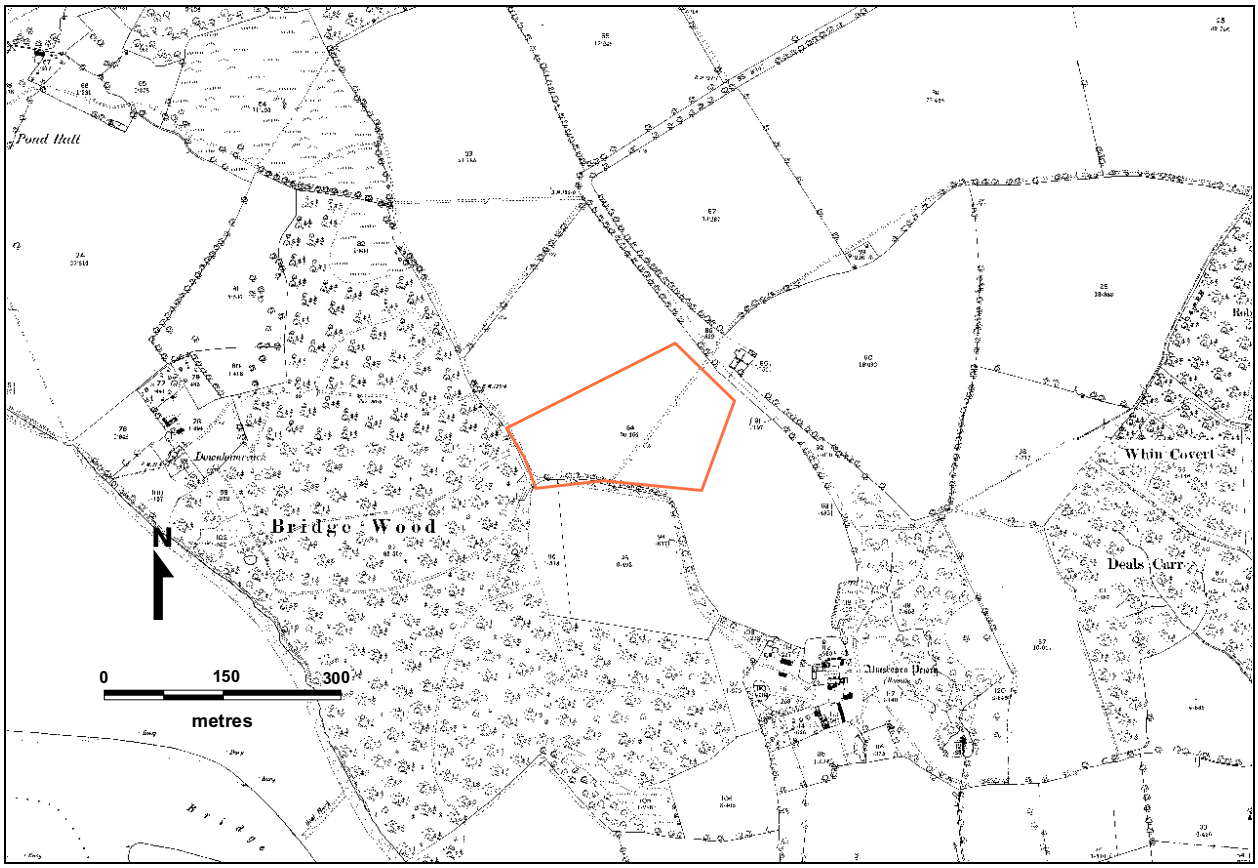


Figure 16. 1886 Ordnance Survey Map (approximate site location outlined in orange).

8. Conclusions

The work at Priory Park, Nacton has revealed a scattering of archaeological features over two broad phases, from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The earlier features in particular are significant in that they appear to be the first example of Beaker period pits in association with a post-hole structure (Garrow, 2006). Indeed the evidence for this site may confirm that these Beaker period pits are found in settlements, something that was in doubt in the cited study. The nature of the Beaker period settlement is however unclear based on the limited view afforded by the work on the site. It is however similar to activity recorded on a larger scale during archaeological works at the former Ipswich airport site to the north (Meredith et. al., 2006).

The Early Iron Age phase of activity is represented by ditched field boundaries or enclosures. The presence of two undated pits that were cut by the ditches may indicate that there was associated settlement activity in the Iron Age.

Notably absent was any evidence of activity during the medieval period. The site was probably part of the holdings of Alnesbourne Priory, and it is likely that the approach road to the priory passed nearby to the east, so it is surprising that so little evidence from this period survives. The very small assemblage of medieval pottery and tile collected from the topsoil is probably less than may have been expected if the site was arable and had been subject to periodic manuring. This may indicate that the site was pasture for much of the medieval and post-medieval periods, although documentary evidence suggests that it was probably ploughed from the 19th century.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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Appendix 1: Brief and Specification

Priory Park Spec Mon (JP) Oct 2008.doc

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

Sites A & B, Priory Park, Nacton

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 impi nge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and m ay 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 install holiday caravans and lodges on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application C/04/2345). A further revised application is pending. Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring of development as it occurs, coupled with provision for an archaeological record of any archaeology that is observed.

1.2 There are two development areas at Priory Park, area A (holiday lodges) centred at TM 1940 4019 and Area B (holiday caravans) centred at TM 1891 4068. Priory Park lies on the north side of the Orwell estuary. Area A lies on the east side of a small stream draining into the Orwell and the area rises to 15m OD to the north-east. Although no archaeology is recorded in the immediate vicinity the location has a high potential for early activity – comparable to areas of finds alongside the Orwell at IPS 008, 181, NAC 003, 016. The ground in this area is described as heavier/siltier than Area B, perhaps due to colluvial or alluvial accumulation in the minor valley. Until recently it has been used as a caravan site. Area B is on the high ground overlooking the Orwell at 35m OD. Various findspots on and adjacent to this area suggest later Iron Age and Roman activity in the immediate vicinity (NAC 026, 031, 027). The location, on a south-facing spur (extending into Bridge Wood to the south-west), is comparable to other later prehistoric sites in this part of the county. This area has been under arable cultivation and is on a sandy soil.

Between the two areas lies the site of the medieval Alnesbourne Priory (NAC 001). There is also a possibility that an early settlement and church at

Hallowtree were in this area. Area A may well have been on the route from these late saxon and medieval sites for access to the estuary shoreline.

There is thus considerable potential for earlier activity at both of the development areas, with the potential for better preservation under hillwash in Area A.

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 sites during the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.

2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the provision of services by trenches to the lodges/caravans in each area. Soil stripping for access roads is to be to a depth no greater than 9 inches (220mm) and is thus unlikely to impact on archaeological features below ploughsoil. Preparation work in Area A will involve removal of the existing service road which might involve a slightly greater level of disturbance.

In the case of trenches the excavation and the upcast soil, are to be observed by an archaeologist whilst they are excavated (initially in stages as agreed by the building contractor). Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits and of soil sections during and following excavation (see 4.3).

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 paragraphs 2.3 and 4.3 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 For Area B (phase 1 of the planned development) the developer has agreed that the excavation of the first service trenches (probably sewerage) will be done in two stages, initially to the base of ploughsoil/top of subsoil, so that features can be recorded (including excavation as appropriate) before destruction and pipe-laying. In areas where archaeological features are identified a similar process will apply to all service trenches. In Area A (phase 2 of development) the existing road removal will be monitored for impact on subsoil deposits; subsequently a similar programme of monitoring at subsoil level in service trenches will apply.

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 excavation methodology, data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment 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 Historic Environment 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 HER 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 Historic Environment Record sheets must be completed, as per the county 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: *Judith Plouviez*

Date:*17th October 2008* Reference: *Priory Park Spec Mon (JP) Oct 2008.doc*

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.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE
Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR 01284 352443

Appendix 2: Context list

Context	Type	Description
0100	Dep	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Topsoil and turf. Site-wide x 0.12 -0.4m thick.
0101	Dep	Mid brown silty sand with occasional flint pebbles. Subsoil.
0102	Dep	Orangy brown gravelly sand. Geological natural.
0103	Fill	Dark reddish brown silty sand mottled with dark grey/black ashy sand. Fill of burnt tree-throw or possible fog-lifter [0104]?
0104	Cut	Oval shape, moderate convex sides and concave base. Cut of tree-throw or possible fog-lifter? 1.16m x 0.88m x 0.18m deep.
0105	Fill	Mid brown silty sand mottled with very dark grey ashy silt & light yellow brown sand. Fill of burnt tree-throw or fog-lifter [0106].
0106	Cut	Oval shape, moderate convex sides & concave base. Cut of tree-throw or fog-lifter. >0.96m x 0.7m x 0.26m deep.
0107	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy silt mottled with very dark grey ashy sand silt & frequent charcoal. Fill of burnt tree-throw? [0108].
0108	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate to steep concave sides & concave base. Cut of burnt tree-throw. 1.33m x 0.98m x 0.24m deep.
0109	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent flints. Fill of ditch [0110].
0110	Cut	Linear shape. NW-SE aligned. Moderate convex sides & flat base. Cut of ditch. >5.4m x 0.75m x 0.4m deep.
0111	Fill	Very dark grey ashy sand silt mottled with reddish brown silt sand & frequent charcoal & moderate pebbles. Fill of pit [0112].
0112	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate concave sides & undulating base. Burt tree-throw or fog lifter. 1.2m x 0.94m x 0.16m deep.
0113	Fill	Mid to dark greyish orange brown silty sand & frequent charcoal & pebbles. Fill of burnt tree-throw? [0114].
0114	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate to steep concave sides & concave base. Cut of tree-throw? 0.9m x 0.85m x 0.22m deep.
0115		Void
0116	Fill	Dark brown with reddish brown mottles silty sand with moderate charcoal & flint pebbles. Fill of pit [0117].
0117	Cut	Oval shape. Steep to moderate straight sides and sloping base. Cut of pit. 0.9m x 1.12m x 0.33m deep.
0118	Fill	Mid orange brown sand mottled with dark grey brown silt sand. With frequent charcoal & moderate flint pebbles. Fill of pit [0119].
0119	Cut	Sub oval shape. Steep to vertical straight sides & flat base. Cut of pit. 0.6m x 0.37m x 0.2m deep.
0120	Fill	Dark grey brown ashy silt sand mottled with light & mid brown sand. With occasional charcoal and moderate flint pebbles. Fill of pit [0121] with a hint of a possible post-pipe.
0121	Cut	Sub-square shape. Steep to nr. vertical sides & concave base. Cut of pit or possible large post-hole. 1.03m x 0.92m x 0.46m deep.
0122	Fill	Dark grey brown silt sand mottled with mid brown sand. With moderate flint pebbles & occasional charcoal. Fill of pit or possible post-hole [0123] with suggestion of post-pipe.
0123	Cut	Sub-circular shape. Steep to moderate concave sides & stepped base. Cut of pit or possible post-hole. 0.68m x 0.67m x 0.19m deep.
0124	Fill	Mid orange brown mottled with mid brown silty sand. With moderate flint pebbles. 0.19mthick max. Top fill of ditch [0125].
0125	Cut	Linear shape. NW-SE aligned. Moderate to steep convex sides & concave base. Cut of ditch. >9.75m x 1.28m x 0.62m deep
0126	Finds	n-situ pot in (0124) ditch fill.
0127		Void
0128		Void
0129	Fill	Light yellow brown sand. With moderate flint pebbles. Secondary fill of ditch [0125]. 0.36m thick max.

Context	Type	Description
0130	Fill	Light grey brown silty sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Primary fill of ditch [0125]. 0.23m thick max.
0131	Fill	Mid brown silty sand mottled with orangy brown silty sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Fil of pit or possible tree-throw [0132].
0132	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate concave sides & concave base. Cut of pit or possible tree-throw. 1.45m x >0.5m x 0.23m deep.
0133	Fill	Light yellow sand mottled with mid brown silty sand. With occasional charcoal & moderate flint pebbles. Fill of possible ditch or natural feature [0134].
0134	Fill	Linear shape SW-NE aligned. Moderate concave & convex sides & uneven base. >7.1m x 1.8m x 0.43m deep.
0135	Fill	Mid brown silty sand. With moderate flint pebbles. Fill of possible ditch [0136].
0136	Cut	Linear shape NW-SE aligned. Moderate to steep convex sides & concave base. >6.8m x 0.93m wide x 0.26m deep. Cut of possible ditch.
0137	Fill	Dark grey brown mottled with dark grey sandy silt. Frequent Charcoal & occasional flint pebbles. Fill of pit or possible fog-lifter [0138].
0138	Cut	Steep concave sides and flat base. 0.82m wide x 0.19m deep. Cut of pit or possible fog-lifter.
0139	Fill	Dark grey brown mottled with dark grey sandy silt. Frequent Charcoal & occasional flint pebbles. Fill of small pit or possible fog-lifter [0140].
0140	Cut	Moderate concave sides & concave base. 0.24m x 0.18m x 0.25m deep. Cut of small pit or possible fog lifter.
0141	Fill	Dark brown grey sandy silt. With moderate charcoal. Fill of possible pit or modern disturbance [0142]. Not excavated.
0142	Cut	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.6m x 0.48m. Unexcavated possible pit or modern sub-soiler disturbance.
0143	Fill	Dark grey brown silt sand mottled with mid brown sand. With moderate flints & occasional charcoal. Fill of small pit or post-hole [0144] with possible post-pipe evident in section.
0144	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate to steep straight and stepped sides & flat base. 0.53m x 0.64m x 0.22m deep. Cut of small pit or post-hole.
0145	Fill	Dark grey brown silt sand mottled with mid brown sand. With occasional flint pebbles & occasional charcoal. Fill of pit or possible post-hole [0146] with possible post-pipe visible in section.
0146	Cut	Sub-circular shape. Steep concave sides and sloping base. 0.44m x 0.52m x 0.15m deep. Cut of pit or possible post-hole.
0147	Fill	Mid grey brown silt sand. With moderate flint pebbles, some fire cracked & occasional charcoal. 0.17m thick max. Secondary fill of pit [0148].
0148	Cut	Rectangular shape. Steep straight to convex sides & concave base. 1.24m x 1.12m x 0.34m deep. Cut of pit.
0149	Fill	Very dark grey ashy? silt sand mottled with light brown sand. With occasional flint pebbles & occasional charcoal. 0.14m thick. Primary fill of pit [0148]
0150	Fill	Dark grey brown silt sand mottled with mid brown sand. With moderate charocoal & occasional flint pebbles. Fill of pit [0151].
0151	Cut	Sub-rectangular shape. Steep to near vertical straight sides & concave sloping base. 0.68m x 0.75m x 0.3m deep. Cut of pit.
0152	Fill	Mid brown silt sand. With occasional flint pebbles & occasional charcoal. Fill of possible tree-throw [0153].
0153	Cut	Oval shape. Steep concave sides & concave base. 2.2m x 1.27m x 0.45m deep. Cut of possible tree-throw.
0154	Fill	Mid brown silt sand mottled with very dark grey ashy silt. With occasional flint pebbles & moderate charcoal. Fill of pit or possible fog-lifter [0155].
0155	Cut	Sub-circular shape. Steep to shallow straight to convex sides and sloping base. 0.83m diameter x 0.18m deep. Cut of pit or possible fog-lifter.
0156	Fill	Dark brown grey silt sand mottled with mid orange brown sand. With occasional charcoal & occasional flint pebbles. Fill of pit or tree-throw [0157].
0157	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate convex sides & concave base. 0.65m x >1.0m x 0.15m deep. Cut of pit or tree-throw.
0158	Fill	Mid reddish brown silt sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Fill of possible plant feature [0159].
0159	Cut	Circular shape. Shallow to steep convex sides & concave base. 0.7m diameter x 0.25m deep.

Context	Type	Description
0160	Fill	Mid brown silt sand mottled with light yellow brown silt sand. With occasional flint pebbles & occasional charcoal. Fill of ditch terminal [0125].
0161	Fill	Mid brown silt sand mottled with light yellow brown sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Fill of shallow feature [0162].
0162	Cut	Irregular shape. Shallow concave sides & concave base. 1.4m x 0.9m x 0.2m deep. Cut of shallow pit or continuation of ditch [0125]?
0163	Fill	Mid brown silty sand mottled with light yellow brown sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Fill of shallow feature [0164].
0164	Cut	Sub-circular shape. Shallow concave sides & concave base. 1.1m x 1.2m x 0.14m deep. Cut of shallow pit or continuation of ditch [0125]?
0165	Finds	Unstratified finds collected from Loop 1
0166	Finds	Unstratified finds collected from Loop 2
0167	Finds	Unstratified finds collected from Loop 3
0168	Fill	Mid brown silt sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Fill of possible pit seen only in section [0169].
0169	Cut	Moderate concave sides & unseen base. 1.5m wide x >0.3m deep. Cut of possible pit.
0170	Fill	Mid brow silt sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Fill of possible ditch [0171].
0171	Cut	Linear shape? Moderate concave sides & concave base. C. 1.8m wide 0.7m deep.
0172	Fill	Mid grey brown silt sand with frequent flint pebbles. Fill of possible ditch [0173].
0173	Cut	Steep concave sides & concave base. 1.8m wide x 0.77m deep. Cut of possible ditch.
0174	Fill	Mid reddish brow silt sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Fill of shallow linear feature [0175].
0175	Cut	Linear shape. NW-SE aligned. Shallow straight sides & concave base. >2.9m x 0.88m x 0.25m deep. Cut of possible agricultural furrow or base of ditch.
0176	Fill	Mid brown silt sand. With occasional flint pebbles. Fill of possible pit or natural feature [0177]
0177	Cut	Moderate straight sides & concave base.1.9m x >1.4m x 0.84 deep.

Appendix 3: Bulk finds quantities

Ctxt	Pottery		Flint		CBM		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0105			1	1				
0107			1	7				
0109			1	1				
0116			2	18			B flint 8 -271g	
0118			2	29				
0120	19	112	146	1030	1	8		LNEBA
0122	8	40	2	48				LNEBA
0124	5	7	3	28				EIA
0126	22	70						EIA
0129	7	71						EIA
0130	1	24						EIA
0133			1	1				
0135			1	1				
0137							Fired clay 1-28G	
0143	1	7	12	141				LNEBA
0145	2	4	3	26	1	32	Fired clay 1-2g	LNEBA
0147	76	496					Charcoal 2-3g	LNEBA
0149	38	172	49	183			Fired clay 1-11g	LNEBA
0150			1	7				
0154					1	20		
0158			1	3				
0160			9	198				
0161			2	13				
0163			5	36				
0165	3	38	8	79	15	252		Pmed
0166			1	12	2	53		
0167	5	16	7	99	2	31		Med, LNEBA

Appendix 4: Pottery

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spotdate
0120	F4	D	3	7	Beaker	Fingertip impressed. V abraded	LNEBA
	F4	B	1	26	Beaker	Fingertip impressed pairs	LNEBA
	F4	B	2	29	Beaker	Fingertip impressed	LNEBA
	G1	R	1	2	Beaker	Simple, fingernail impressed filled bands	LNEBA
	G1	R	2	28	Beaker	Simple rim, Single fingertip impressed all over. V abraded	LNEBA
	G2	D	1	1	Beaker	Comb impressed lattice dec	LNEBA
	Q3	D	7	13	Beaker	Fingertip impressed.V abraded	LNEBA
	Q3	D	1	4	Beaker	Sea shell impressed ? Filled bands	LNEBA
	Q3	D	1	2	Beaker	Incised	LNEBA
0122	G5	b	8	40	Beaker	Fingertip impressed	LNEBA
0124	F6	U	5	7		Abraded	EIA
0126	F6	U	22	70	bowl	Angular shouldered bowl Smoothed surf. Abraded	EIA
0129	F6	U	7	71		Smoothed surf.	EIA
0130	F6	R	1	24	bowl	\Long-necked bowl. Simple flat rim. Smoothed surf. Abraded	EIA
0143	F4	D	1	7	Beaker	Impressed filled bands. Abraded	LNEBA
0145	G1	D	1	3	Beaker	Fingernail impressed filled bands	LNEBA
	Q3	D	1	1	Beaker	Fingertip impressed pairs	LNEBA
0147	F4	U	1	2	Beaker	Burnt. Abraded	LNEBA
	F4	B	1	62	Beaker	Simple base (120mm 90%) some burnt	LNEBA
	F4	D	24	181	Beaker		LNEBA
	F4	D	2	5	Beaker	Comb impressed filled lozenges	LNEBA
	G5	R	2	29	Beaker	Simple rim, Single fingertip impressed all over	LNEBA
	G5	D	5	16	Beaker	Fingertip impressed pairs	LNEBA
	G5	D	7	34	Beaker	Fingernail impressed single	LNEBA
	G5	D	20	68	Beaker	Single fingertip impressed all over	LNEBA
	G5	R	4	21	Beaker	Simple rim, Single fingertip impressed all over. V abraded	LNEBA
	G5	B	2	11	Beaker	Simple base	LNEBA
	G6	R	2	42	Beaker	Simple rim, fingertip impressed horiz cable	LNEBA
	G6	B	1	5	Beaker	Angle does not survive	LNEBA
	G6	D	3	6	Beaker	Fingertip impressed. V abraded	LNEBA
	G7	R	1	5	Beaker	Simple rim burnt, fingertip impressed paired	LNEBA
	Q5	U	1	9			Iron Age
0149	F4	D	1	2	Beaker	Comb impressed filled panels	LNEBA
	F4	B	1	14	Beaker	Impressed circlesfilled panels	LNEBA
	F4	D	8	35	Beaker	Single fingertip impressed all over	LNEBA
	G6	D	1	2	Beaker	Single fingertip impressed all over	LNEBA
	G6	D	16	56	Beaker	Single fingertip impressed all over	LNEBA
	G6	D	2	14	Beaker	Paired fingertip impressed all over, burnt	LNEBA
	G6	D	2	31	Beaker	Paired fingertip impressed all over	LNEBA
	G7	D	5	7	Beaker	Single fingertip impressed	LNEBA
	G7	B	1	10	Beaker	Angle does not survive	LNEBA
	Q1	R	1	1	Beaker	Rounded rim	LNEBA
0165	LPME	b/s	3	38			18-20th C
0167	F4	B	1	7	Beaker		LNEBA
	G5	B	1	3	Beaker		LNEBA
	MCW	b/s	3	6		Abraded bodysherds	Med

APPENDIX 5: Flint

Ctxt	Type	No.	Comp	Cort	Pat	Notes
0105	blade-like flake	1		1		Small thin, slight edge damage
0107	flake	1	1	1	1	Small thick cortical, irreg vent face - almost all cort incl prox/plat. Some edge damage
0109	bladelet	1			1	Tiny, one tip missing
0116	flake	1				Tiny
	retouched flake	1	1		1	Irreg hard hammer struck (hh) w slight quite crude retouch 1 edge. Sl edge damage
0118	shatter	2		1	1	1 pointed frag and one chunky poss burnt - both may be natural. 1 burnt
0120	multi platform flake core	1	1			Irreg w pat cort and minimal use
	multi platform flake core	1	1	1		V irreg qu small, prob farctured due to flawed flint?
	single platform flake core	1	1	1		V small w battered pat cort one side and struck from one side
	core fragment	1		1		Quite small cortical frag
	tested piece	2	1	1		1 small cortical frag struck on one side, 1 thinner frag w pat cort - fls from one side
	struck fragment	3		1	1	Small irreg frags struck - may be frags from cores
	shatter	11				Various
	shatter	12		11	3	irreg and jagged, various patina and cort
	flake	59	47	40	15	Irreg hh, 2 primary, mostly quite squat & some thick, some slightly jagged, quite sharp,a few pat cort/surfaces, some pieces are of similar raw material? 2 burnt
	flake	28	24	12	7	irreg, quite sharp,several w similar lumpy cream cort and some pre pat areas, several medium tert fls qu nice, 3 hinge fractured. good smallooth flint, slighlty mottled dark grey
	blade-like flake	1	1	1		Cortical, qu small, quite sharp
	blade-like flake	2	2			IIreg, jagged, sharp quite small
	bladelet	1				Tiny, prox part w abraded platform. Some edge damage
	spall	6				
	spall	6				
	scraper	3	2	3		1 thick w irreg thick cort and slight ret scr like dist edge, 1 - small squat ovate hh, cortical w neat ret dist part, 1- broken , has neatly ret v slightly convex edge
	denticulate	1	1	1		Quite thick cortical fl w coarse ret at dist/left edge to form 3 or 4 small protruding points
	end scraper	1	1	1		Small irreg fl, tho long ovate in shape, qu thick, w pre pat dorsal faces and neat ret around one end
	barbed and tanged arrowhead	1			1	Green Low type (Green 1984), bifacially ret, one barb missing but other barb longer than tang and slightly curves in, also a v slight curve in to tip giving a v gentle S profile to surviving edge, tang rounded end, v slightly patinated (SF 1001)
	arrowhead	1				Medial fragment of prob arrowhead or other point, ret at both sides, dist tip and base both missing, type uncertain, slightly burnt(SF 1001)
	retouched flake	1			1	Small frag w nealty ret edge - part of tool - ?scr
	retouched fragment	1		1		Irreg therm frag, triang in shape, w cort along long thickest side, one other edge has irreg ret
	utilised flake	2	2	1	1	1 - blade-like, 1 pat white and poss shatter, both have v slight poss ut, the latter poss as piercer type, both could be accidental damage
0122	shatter	1		1		V irreg jagged, sharp w some pre pat white
	flake	1	1			Squat hard hammer struck (hh), sharp
0124	flake	3	3	3		Irreg, 2 have thick cort - 2 pre pat areas cor. Slight edge damage.
0133	flake	1		1		Small frag. Quite sharp
0135	spall	1				
0143	shatter	6		6	2	Irreg jagged,quite sharp. 2 pat w white pat former surfaces, 1 or 2 w sim thick cort as fls from same ctxt

Ctxt	Type	No.	Comp	Cort	Pat	Notes
	flake	3	3	3		Irreg hard hammer struck (hh), 2 have thick cortex w white inner rind. Quite sharp
	spall	2				
	retouched flake	1	1		1	Qu thin fl, neat qu slight ret left convex edge
0145	shatter	1				Thick chip like w one pre pat face
	flake	1	1	1		Thick hard hammer struck (hh) irreg w irreg cort, some abraded
	thumbnail scraper	1	1	1		Small irreg type - prox side irreg and pat/abr cort, ret of dist part
0149	shatter	1				Small jagged, sharp
	flake	29	26	13	6	Almost all small - v small, 1 primary.quite sharp, various cort incls irreg white/cream, some thick cream/dark, hh. 1 hinge fracture,1 burnt
	blade-like flake	2	1		1	Small qu thick nd jagged and sharp - not really blades
	spall	4				
	thumbnail scraper	5	5	4		All v small hh, 1 subcirc w neat ret of all but prox edge, 1 - slightly irreg ret around dist/left sides, 1 - irreg shape w cort plat but w neat ret of dist part, 1 ovate w ret dist and 1 has side retouch
	end/side scraper	1	1			Hard hammer struck (hh), qu small, qu coarse/crude ret right edge & dist
	side scraper	1				Qu small, ret left edge of broader flake w other side missing
	notched flake	1	1			qu small w pointed dist end and small prob notch in left side
	retouched flake	3	2	1	1	All small, 1 has dist missing, 1 w thickish cort, 1 v small qu thin broad fl w slight ret of convex broad dist edge
	retouched flake	1			1	Vv small triang frag w neatly, semi abrupt ret edge - from broken tool
0150	struck fragment	1		1	1	Heavily abraded and patinated white, irreg frag, ???struck
0158	flake	1	1	1		V small pointed triang fl, qu thick hh
0160	shatter	5		4	4	Very irreg - 1 shattered thick frag w white pat cort, 1 prob nat 0 but MAY have been struck, others sharpish frags…?
	flake	2	2	2		Small irreg
	spall	2				
0161	flake	2	1		1	1 small hh, 1 v small burnt fl frag
0163	flake	5	3	4	5	Very irreg - some poss not struck, some heavy patina and 1 cherty patched flake
0165	flake	3	3	2		Irreg, 1 pat cort
	notched flake	3	2	3		Irreg, one honey coloured, all have small notches which appear to be ret?? all in sides, 1in shorter side of irreg broad fl
	retouched flake	1	1	1		Thick hh w irreg edges and v slight ret in places
	utilised flake	1	1			Blade-like w slight utilised edeg
0166	side scraper	1	1	1		Longish rough triang shaped fl w one long, slighly concave, side qu crudely retouched
0167	multi platform flake core	1	1	1		Quite neat chunky flake core
	flake	6	5	3	3	Small irreg hard hammer struck

Key: Comp. = complete pieces, Cort =corticated pieces, Pat = patinated pieces.