KENNETT HALL FARM, DANE HILL ROAD, KENNETT, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

KENNETT HALL FARM, DANE HILL ROAD, KENNETT, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

KENNETT HALL FARM, NR NEWMARKET,

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (FIELDWALKING & METAL DETECTING SURVEY)

Authors: Matthew Adams Martin Brook	
NGR: TL 6905 6875	Report No. 3179
District: East Cambs	Site Code: AS1164
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2389
Signed:	Date: Oct 2008

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Project details			
Project name	*Kennett Hall Farm, Near Newmarket, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation (Field Walking & Metal Detecting Survey)*		

In September 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a detailed fieldwalking and metal detector archaeological survey on land at Kennett Hall Farm, near Newmarket, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6905 6875).

The field walking recovered pottery (11), struck flint (53), burnt flint (25), animal bone (4), plough fragments, miscellaneous metal fragments, glass sherds, plastic items, and gun cartridges. It recovered a total of 11 sherds (111g) of pottery including a single prehistoric sherd (6g), three Roman sherds (11g) and seven post-medieval sherds (94g). The field walking also recovered a total of 53 fragments (280g) of struck flint that form a limited, but seemingly homogenous, group derived from locally-sourced, high quality flint. The group is characterised by the presence of relatively small blades, blade-like tertiary and uncorticated flakes, and side scrapers formed on blade-like flakes that appear to indicate lithic technology associated with the early Neolithic. The limited core technology evident in the group also supports this chronology, however, the low quantity and methodology of recovery may limit any definite conclusions. With such sparse finds of Roman pottery (3) it would be unwise to identify a `distribution pattern' and the pottery may be associated with manuring. Nonetheless two sherds were found in close proximity (C25G and C25O). The struck flint was very sparsely distributed with only grid squares B2V, B11Y, B12L, B21Y, 95Y and 96U containing 2 fragments of struck flint each, while the remaining 40 grid squares containing struck flint accounted for only a single fragment per square. The burnt flint is also sparsely distributed with grid square C15I containing three fragments and the remaining 19 grid squares to contain burnt flint limited to 1-2 fragments. The burnt flint is co-incident with the struck flint. A `concentration' of struck and burnt flint is evident in the northern sector of the site (Areas 1A and 1B), and it is in this area that the prehistoric sherd was found (B210)

Project dates (fieldwork)	*11/9/08-29/9/08*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*	Future work	*Y*
P. number	*2389*	Site Code	*AS1164*
Type of project	*Fieldwalking and metal detector survey*		
Site status	*None*		
Current land use	*Agricultural land*		
Planned development	*Extraction*		
Main features (+dates)			
Significant finds (+dates)	*Struck flint, burnt flint, prehistoric & Roman pottery, CBM*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Cambridgeshire*	*E Cambs*	*Kennett*
HER/ SMR for area	*Cambs HER*		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site			
NGR	*TL 6905 6875*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	*25mAOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*CCC CAPCA*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Matthew Adams*		
Funded by	*Mick George Ltd*		
Full title	*Kennett Hall Farm, Near Newmarket, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation (Field Walking & Metal Detecting Survey)*		
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Date (of report)	*Oct 2008*		

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KENNETT HALL FARM, NEAR NEWMARKET CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (FIELDWALKING AND METAL DETECTOR SURVEY)

SUMMARY

In September 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a detailed fieldwalking and metal detector archaeological survey on land at Kennett Hall Farm, near Newmarket, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6905 6875). An archaeological desk-based assessment had been previously undertaken (Woolhouse 2005). The assessment and fieldwalking were undertaken as part of an archaeological condition attached to the planning approval for the site. The proposed extension is for sand and gravel extraction.

The fieldwalking recovered pottery (11 sherds), struck flint (53 fragments), burnt flint (25 fragments), animal bone (4 fragments), ceramic building material, plough fragments, miscellaneous metal fragments, glass sherds, plastic items, and gun cartridges.

The 11 sherds (111g) of pottery that were recovered comprised a prehistoric sherd (6g), three Roman sherds (11g) and seven post-medieval sherds (94g). The earliest pottery recovered was a single slightly abraded rim sherd (6g) from grid square B21O. The sherd was part of a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age 'Beaker' vessel with a slightly everted rim and rows of horizontal comb-impressed decoration on the exterior of the vessel, just beneath the rim. The Roman pottery sherds recovered are all highly abraded.

The field walking recovered a total of 53 fragments (280g) of struck flint that form a limited, but seemingly homogenous, group derived from locally-sourced, high quality flint. The group is characterised by the presence of relatively small blades, blade-like tertiary and uncorticated flakes, and side scrapers formed on blade-like flakes that appear to indicate lithic technology associated with the early Neolithic. The limited core technology evident in the group also supports this chronology, however, the low quantity and methodology of recovery may limit any definite conclusions.

With such sparse finds of Roman pottery it would be unwise to identify a `distribution pattern' and the pottery may be associated with manuring. Nonetheless two sherds were found in close proximity (C25G and C25O). The struck flint was very sparsely distributed with only grid squares B2V, B11Y, B12L, B21Y, 95Y and 96U containing 2 fragments of struck flint each, while the remaining 40 grid squares containing struck flint accounted for only a single fragment per square. The burnt flint is also sparsely distributed with grid square C15I containing three fragments and the remaining 19

grid squares that contain burnt flint yielding only 1-2 fragments each. The burnt flint is co-incident with the struck flint. A `concentration' of struck and burnt flint is evident in the northern sector of the site (Areas 1A and 1B), and it is in this area that the prehistoric sherd was found (B210)

The site lies within a Bronze Age funerary landscape and has some potential for associated settlement. Its light soils and location overlooking the river Kennett floodplain would have been favourable for settlement and the identification of a Bronze Age posthole on adjacent land to the east is suggestive of Bronze Age activity in the area. In addition, there is some possibility of signs of transitory Mesolithic/Neolithic exploitation of the landscape. The finds from the field walking accord with the known evidence

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During September 2008 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a field survey programme of fieldwalking and metal detecting at Kennett Hall Farm, Near Newmarket, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 6905 6875) (Figs.1-2). An archaeological desk-based assessment had been previously undertaken (Woolhouse 2005). The work was commissioned by David L Walker Chartered Surveyors on behalf of Mick George Limited and was conducted in response to a condition attached to the planning permission for the site (Planning Ref. E/03011/05/CM).

1.2 The project was conducted according to a specification prepared by AS (05/09/2008) and a brief issued by CAPCA (dated 11/08/2008). The project conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1994, revised 2001) and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 This report presents the results of the archaeological field survey only. An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared (Woolhouse 2005) and a `strip, map and record exercise' will be undertaken, according to the CCC CAPCA brief, during and after topsoil stripping for the proposed extraction programme, in addition to periodic monitoring of the quarry bases/sections by a Palaeolithic specialist.

1.4 The report was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16), which is widely applied by local authorities. PPG16 (1994) applies to archaeology and states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, when necessary, the excavation of the site.

1.5 The principal aim of the field survey was to determine the location and extent of any artefactual evidence within the ploughsoil.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Kennett is located on the eastern edge of Cambridgeshire, on the Suffolk border, approximately 7km north-east of Newmarket town centre.

2.2 The site is located just off a junction of the A11 and thus has good links to the region's infrastructure. It is situated approximately 500m west of the old medieval village around Kennett Hall and the parish church. The new village centre, which developed from the later 20th century around a housing development at the junction of Dane Hill and Station Roads, is slightly closer. The surrounding area is largely arable farmland

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The detailed archaeological background to the site has been presented in the archaeological desk-based assessment (Woolhouse 2005). The site has a varied but significant potential for archaeological remains. In summary:

3.1.1 Palaeolithic

The area has yielded a number of Palaeolithic implements. One recorded close to the site was 'found 15ft deep' in a gravel pit (HER 07681). Any remaining gravel deposits on the site thus have potential to contain other Palaeolithic material. The potential of gravel quarries in the eastern region for Palaeolithic finds and *in-situ* sites has been noted by Austin (2000, 7).

3.1.2 Mesolithic & Neolithic

A large number of finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools and debitage have been found locally. Signs of permanent settlement are limited and it seems likely that these finds represent temporary activity by foraging parties or travellers on the Icknield Way. Fieldwalking on areas of the present site in 2002 (Redding & Dickens 2002) found scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint, but in concentrations more likely to represent short-term occupation for flint procurement and working rather than settlement. However, even if no 'sites' of Mesolithic or Neolithic date are present, recent studies have emphasised the importance of lithic scatters in their own right as evidence of the less tangible routine exploitation of the landscape that more obvious monuments and settlement sites sometimes overshadow (Edmonds *et al.* 1999).

3.1.3 Bronze Age

The site is located within a rich Bronze Age funerary landscape, with two Scheduled bowl barrows known in the vicinity and other ring ditch cropmarks indicative of further barrows levelled by ploughing. However, an assessment of aerial photographic sources prior to earlier mineral extraction found no signs of similar monuments within the site. Nevertheless, the site has some potential for associated Bronze Age activity,

perhaps of settlement areas connected with the local funerary monuments. The evaluation carried out on adjacent land to the east in 2003 (Redding 2003) found a Bronze Age posthole, which may point to further activity of similar date nearby. The site would have been attractive for settlement: it was close to the river Kennett, but away from the floodplain and although the soil was probably of fairly low quality, it was light enough for Bronze Age ploughs and good pasturage was available closer to the river. The north-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 2 Area 1B) perhaps has the highest potential in this respect, being closer to the river and to the Bronze Age feature identified in the earlier evaluation (HER CB15728).

3.1.4 Medieval & post-medieval

The site lay within Kennett's medieval common heath and was probably used primarily for grazing sheep. Evidence of this, as well as of other exploitation of the common, may survive in the archaeological record. This might include droveways for bringing stock to and from the common, quarry pits for building materials and managed rabbit warrens (one of which is known to have existed in the north-west of the parish in the medieval period (VCH X, 463-5)). Many such features could also date from the site's later history as privately owned land following the enclosure of the common. The roads bounding the site to the south and west are known to date from at least as early as the 12th century, so there is also a limited chance of medieval or post-medieval linear settlement at the roadsides. The earlier gravel extraction on site has caused truncation along much of the roadside to the west, so the potential for these kinds of remains is probably restricted to the south of the site, along Dane Hill Road.

4 FIELDWALKING METHODOLOGY

4.1 The area outlined for proposed extraction, where not subject to previously-known ground disturbance, were subject to an archaeological field survey by fieldwalking and metal detecting (Area 1A & 1B, 2A & 2C; Fig. 1). Part of Area 1A had clearly been previously stripped of soil. The fieldwalking was based on a line walking system with transects at 10m intervals. It adhered to the methodology devised by Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group (now ECC HEM), and was conducted according to the techniques described by Medlycott (1992).

4.2 The site was divided into kilometre squares, hectares and 10 m blocks within which 2m wide transects were scanned for finds. Each kilometre square was assigned a letter (A) and then sub-divided into hectare blocks, numbered from 1-100 starting at the south-west corner. Each hectare was then sub-divided into 20 m squares, each of which was assigned a letter, starting with 'A' in the south west corner. These blocks were subdivided into 10m transects, as set out in the brief. When walking each transect, a width of 2 metres was studied, allowing for a 10% sample of the area walked.

4.3 Each find type (as appropriate) was plotted at 1:2500 (Figs. 3 -8).

4.4 A programme of systematic metal detecting was carried out in tandem with the fieldwalking survey, utilising the same survey grid.

5 CONFIDENCE RATING

5.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of artefacts within the ploughsoil during the field survey. The latter was carried out in conditions of good visibility. The field had been harrowed and had weathered. The metal detector survey was effective in locating metal items (albeit of recent date).

6 RESULTS & DISCUSSION

6.1 The field walking recovered pottery (11 sherds), struck flint (53 fragments), burnt flint (25 fragments), animal bone (4 fragments), ceramic building material, plough fragments, miscellaneous metal fragments, glass sherds, plastic items, and gun cartridges (See Concordance of Finds below). The distribution of these finds within the survey area is plotted in Figs.3-8.

6.2 The field walking recovered a total of 11 sherds (111g) of pottery including a single prehistoric sherd (6g), three Roman sherds (11g) and seven post-medieval sherds (94g) (see Peachey, this report). The earliest pottery recovered was a single slightly abraded rim sherd (6g) from grid square B21O. The sherd was part of a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age 'Beaker' vessel with a slightly everted rim and rows of horizontal comb-impressed decoration on the exterior of the vessel, just beneath the rim. The Roman pottery sherds recovered are all highly abraded.

6.3 The field walking recovered a total of 53 fragments (280g) of struck flint that form a limited, but seemingly homogenous, group derived from locally-sourced, high quality flint (see Peachey, this report). The group is characterised by the presence of relatively small blades, blade-like tertiary and uncorticated flakes, and side scrapers formed on blade-like flakes that appear to indicate lithic technology associated with the early Neolithic. The limited core technology evident in the group also supports this chronology, however, the low quantity and methodology of recovery may limit any definite conclusions.

6.4 Twenty five fragments (525g) of burnt flint (see Peachey, this report). The source material for the burnt flint is the same locally available dark grey flint as was recorded for the struck flint. None of the burnt flint fragments exhibit any evidence of being worked before or after burning.

6.5 Four fragments of bone were collected during the field walking (a complete bird skull, the femur from a rabbit, fragments from a sheep/goat) (see Morris, this report). Some of the bone is eroded, indicative of having been in the ploughsoil. Some of the bone exhibits a style of butchery which took place from the post-medieval period onwards.

6.6 With such sparse finds of Roman pottery (3) it would be unwise to identify a `distribution pattern' and the pottery may be associated with manuring. Nonetheless two sherds were found in close proximity (C25G and C25O). The struck flint was very sparsely distributed with only grid squares B2V, B11Y, B12L, B21Y, 95Y and 96U containing 2 fragments of struck flint each, while the remaining 40 grid squares containing struck flint accounted for only a single fragment per square. The burnt flint is also sparsely distributed with grid square C15I containing three fragments and the remaining 19 grid squares that contained burnt flint limited to 1-2 fragments each. The burnt flint is co-incident with the struck flint. A `concentration' of struck and burnt flint is evident in the northern sector of the site (Areas 1A and 1B), and it is in this area that the prehistoric sherd was found (B210)

6.7 The site lies within a Bronze Age funerary landscape and has some potential for associated settlement. Its light soils and location overlooking the river Kennett floodplain would have been favourable for settlement and the identification of a Bronze Age posthole on adjacent land to the east is suggestive of Bronze Age activity in the area. In addition, there is some possibility of signs of transitory Mesolithic/Neolithic exploitation of the landscape. The finds from the fieldwalking accord with the known evidence, in particular it was suggested (Section 3.1.3. above) that the north-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 2 Area 1B) perhaps has the highest archaeological potential, being closer to the river and to the Bronze Age feature identified in the earlier evaluation (HER CB15728).

7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd is grateful to Mick George Limited for funding the works and to their agents, David Walker Associates, for their assistance (in particular Mr John Gough).

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Andy Thomas of CAPCA.

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CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Km	Box	Transect	Area	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	S. Flint	B. Flint	Other
?	12	C				3128				
A	91	F					4	(1), <1g		
A	91	N							(1), 40g	
A	91	P						(1), 6g		
A	92	T						(1), 28g		
A	92	V				54		(1), 8g		
B	1	D								Gun Cartridge (1), 8g
B	1	F							(1), 10g	
B	1	O			(1), 6g					
B	1	P							(1), 2g	
B	1	Y							(1), 8g	
B	2	A						(1), 4g		
B	2	I						(2), 8g		
B	2	L						(1), 6g		
B	2	S							(1), 8g	
B	2	U							(1), 38g	
B	2	V						(2), 14g		
B	2	W							(1), 20g	
B	11	X								Fe Plough Bit (1), 1809g
B	11	Y						(2), 8g		
B	12	H								Glass Bottle Fragment (1), 14g
B	12	I							(2), 14g	
B	12	K						(1), 2g		
B	12	L						(2), 10g		Fe Plough Bit (1), 535g Steel Object (1), 74g
B	12	M				136				Crumpled Metal (1), 703g

B	12	R								Crumpled Metal (1), 76g
B	12	S			(1), 100g			(1), 4g		Slate (2), 18g
B	12	T						(1), <1g		
B	12	V						(1), 2g		Baked Clay (1), 60g
B	12	W			(1), 50g	170			(1), 2g	
B	12	X						(1), 2g		
B	21	E						(1), <1g		
B	21	F			(1), <1g					
B	21	G						(1), <1g		
B	21	O			(1), 4g			(1), 1g	(1), 3g	Fe Fragment (1), 18g
B	21	V				9			(2), 22g	
B	21	X							(1), 38g	Glass Bottle Fragment (1), <1g
B	21	Y						(2), 1g		
B	22	B						(1), 2g		
B	22	J						(1), <1g		
B	22	L						(1), 1g		
B	22	R			(1), 60g				(1), 35g	Fe Plough Bit (1), 734g
B	22	X							(1), 7g	
B	31	D						(1), 1g		
B	31	E							(1), 15g	
B	31	S						(1), <1g		
B	32	A						(1), <1g		
B	32	C						(1), <1g		
B	32	D						(1), 3g	(2), 104g	
B	32	E				10				
B	32	O								Fe Fragment (1), 42g
B	32	V							(1), 28g	
B	33	K								Tyre Fragment (1), 3g
B	41	D			(1), 160g					
B	42	A				334				
C	5	U						(1), <1g		

C	12	Q								Stone (1), 70g
C	14	Y			(1), 8g	863	7			Glass Bottle Fragment (1), 3g Fe Fragment (1), 465g
C	15	B			(1), <1g	9				
C	15	I							(3), 42g	
C	15	U						(1), 7g		
C	16	G						(1), <1g		
C	16	H						(1), 3g		
C	16	L				27				
C	16	Q							(1), 25g	
C	24	E				260				Glass Bottle Fragment (1), <1g
C	24	F			(1), 5g	1187				Slate (1), 11g Fe Hook (1), <1g Plastic Toy Dinosaur (1), 46g
C	25	A								Glass Bottle Fragments (2), 35g
C	25	E			(1), 9g					
C	25	G			(1), 1g	27				
C	25	K				28				
C	25	O			(1), <1g					
C	26	S						(1), 9g		Fe Fragment (1), 46g
C	26	T								Fe Bar (1), 308g
C	40	O				224				
	4	F	2A/2C							Plastic Fragment (1), <1g
	4	O	2A/2C							Fe ?Plough Bit (1), 94g
	5	A	2A/2C							Plastic ?Pen Lid (1), <1g
	5	F	2A/2C				5			
	5	H	2A/2C			82				
	5	M	2A/2C					(1), 9g		
	5	N	2A/2C					(1), <1g		
	5	Q	2A/2C					(1), 5g		
	5	R	2A/2C					(1), 3g		

	5	S	2A/2C						Plastic Ring (1), <1g
	5	Y	2A/2C						Gun Cartridge (1), 5g
	6	C	2A/2C				(1), 47g		
	6	L	2A/2C			<1	(1), 15g		
	6	M	2A/2C				(1), 3g		
	6	Q	2A/2C					(1), 21g	
	6	W	2A/2C				(1), 7g		
	85	O	2A/2C						Plastic Gun ?Sight (1), 16g
	95	C	2A/2C						Gun Cartridge (1), 7g
	95	D	2A/2C				(1), 11g		
	95	G	2A/2C				(1), <1g		
	95	N	2A/2C		(1), 7g				
	95	P	2A/2C				(1), 5g		
	95	R	2A/2C						Plastic Fragment (1), <1g
	95	Y	2A/2C				(2), 13g		
	96	C	2A/2C						Glass (1), <1g
			2A/2C						Plastic Cone (1), 3g
	96	H	2A/2C				(1), 13g		
	96	U	2A/2C				(2), 19g		

SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Fieldwalking recovered a total of 11 sherds (111g) of pottery including a single prehistoric sherd (6g), three Roman sherds (11g) and seven post-medieval sherds (94g).

Methodology

The pottery was recorded by sherd count and weight (g) with any decoration or typological features also recorded. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and are described below. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Commentary

The earliest pottery recovered was a single slightly abraded rim sherd (6g) from grid square B21O. The sherd was part of a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age 'Beaker' vessel with a slightly everted rim and rows of horizontal comb-impressed decoration on the exterior of the vessel, just beneath the rim. The fabric of this sherd has brown-grey surfaces with a dark grey/black core and is tempered with common medium sand and sparse grog (0.2-1mm) with fine mica also visible.

The Roman pottery sherds recovered were all highly abraded and included a 2nd-4th century AD everted bead rim (3g) from a jar in a locally produced oxidised sandy ware in grid square C25G. The remaining two sherds were both plain body sherds and comprised a single sherd (6g) of Wattisfield/Waveney Valley region reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184) in grid square B1O, and a single sherd (2g) of locally produced sandy grey ware in grid square C25O.

The bulk of the post-medieval pottery (4 sherds) was accounted for by small, slightly abraded body sherds of tin-glazed cream ware produced from the mid 18th century. These sherds were contained in grid squares C14Y (7g), C15B (1g), C24F (5g) and C25E (10g). Also present were single body sherds of glazed red earthen ware in grid squares B22R (61g) and 95N (4g), and a single body sherd of black basalt ware in grid square B21F (6g) not produced before the mid 18th century.

Bibliography

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The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Fieldwalking recovered a total of 53 fragments (280g) of struck flint that form a limited, but seemingly homogenous, group derived from locally-sourced, high quality flint. The group is characterised by the presence of relatively small blades, blade-like tertiary and uncorticated flakes, and side scrapers formed on blade-like flakes that appear to indicate lithic technology associated with the early Neolithic (Edmonds 1995, 35-39; Butler 2005, 119-138). The limited core technology evident in the group also supports this chronology, however, the low quantity and methodology of recovery may limit any definite conclusions. The struck flint was very sparsely distributed with only grid squares B2V, B11Y, B12L, B21Y, 95Y and 96U containing 2 fragments of struck flint each, while the remaining 40 grid squares containing struck flint accounted for only a single fragment per square.

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'non-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio).

Raw Materials

The natural flint used in the production of the recorded implements and debitage is almost entirely comprised of high quality, dark grey flint with (where present) an off-white cortex. This type of flint is common in the region and originates in the flint belt that runs down through central and western Norfolk into the Suffolk/Cambridgeshire border region (Orna and Orna 1984, 2). Nodules may have been mined directly from this source, collected from local chalk or boulder clay outcrops, or collected from tertiary local gravels. This small group does not contain any nodules or fragments that allow for the specific type of source to be defined. Rare fragments are derived from a slightly poorer quality mid grey flint, probably sourced from local tertiary gravels.

Commentary

Evidence for core technology in this group is limited to two pieces of struck flint: a core in grid square 6C (44g) and a core rejuvenation flake in grid square A92D (28g). The core had been heavily reduced and has clearly been rotated to utilise at least three striking platforms. The flake scars on the core indicate it was used for the production of blade-type flakes, which combined with its multi-platform, 'cube-shaped' profile suggest it was utilised in the early Neolithic (Butler 2005, 121). The core rejuvenation flake comprises a thick (at the bulbar end) tertiary flake that exhibits several blade-like dorsal scars and probably represents a flake struck from a blade-producing core when the angle between the striking platform and side of the core became too acute to be practical and needed to be made vertical. Such core maintenance is relatively common in early Neolithic assemblages, as it allowed for the consistent production of narrow flakes or blades (Edmonds 1995, 37).

In keeping with the nature of the core technology outlined above the most common implement type in the group is the blade, with 9 definite examples recorded (defined by parallel sides and dorsal ridges). Of these examples eight can be categorised in the size range of 20-40mm long and 10-15mm wide. These blades were present in grid squares B12X, B21G, B21O, B21Y (broken blade), B22B, B22L, C16G and 5Q. Only the blade in 5Q had been retouched to sharpen while the remainder exhibited no evidence of re-working. The final blade, in grid square 96U, was larger with dimensions of 60mm in length and 25mm in width. This blade also exhibited evidence of platform preparation at its bulbar end, another common element of early Neolithic flint technology (Butler 2005, 121). Further to these blades, which were strictly defined by the presence of parallel sides, the debitage in the group included eleven tertiary or uncorticated flakes that were distinctly blade-like in size and proportion and often exhibited similar dorsal scars, but lacked the absolute regularity that defines a true blade. These flakes may indeed have been discarded or utilised blades or may represent flakes struck during platform maintenance. They were recovered from grid squares B11Y, B12T, B22J, B31D, B31S, B32C, B32D, C16H, C26S, 5N and 95P. The remaining debitage was of similar size to the blades and blade like debitage (generally 1-3g, occasionally to 13g). This debitage was limited to tertiary and uncorticated flakes which were recovered from grid squares A91F, A91P, A92V, B2A, B2I, B11Y, B12K, B12L, B12S, B12V, B21E, B21Y, B32A, C5U, 5R, 6M, 95D, 95G, 95Y and 96U.

The struck flint includes ten retouched implements in the form of five side scrapers, three double side scrapers, a side-end scraper and a notched piece. The side scrapers were present in grid squares B2L, B2V, B12L, 6L and 96H and were all 35-45mm long and 20-25mm long with fine-medium unilateral retouch. With the exception of the side scraper in 96H which was formed on an uncorticated flake, the side scrapers were all formed on blade-like flakes with fractionally lower length:breadth ratios than typical blades. The double side scrapers in grid squares C15U, 5M and 95Y and the side-end scraper in grid square 6W are all of comparable dimensions, manufacture, and were formed on blade-like flakes. The double side scraper contained in grid square C15U is of further note as the bulbar end of the flake had been deliberately removed. The notched piece, present in grid square B2V, had been formed on a blade 40mm in length and 15mm in width. The notch, 15mm wide, was formed by the steep inverse

retouch of a lateral edge at the bulbar end of the blade. It is unclear whether the functional purpose of this retouch was to create a grooved edge or a spurred end (or both).

Bibliography

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Butler, C. 2005 Prehistoric Flintwork. Tempus, Stroud
Edmonds, M. 1995 Stone Tools and Society: Working Stone in Neolithic and Bronze Age Britain. Routledge, London
Orna, B. & Orna, E. 1984 *Flint in Norfolk Building*. Running Angel, Norwich.

The Burnt Flint

Andrew Peachey

Fieldwalking recovered a total of 25 fragments (525g) of burnt flint. The burnt flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

The source material for the burnt flint is the same locally available dark grey flint as was recorded for the struck flint. The burnt flint is sparsely distributed with grid square C15I containing three fragments and the remaining 19 grid squares that contain burnt flint limited to 1-2 fragments. The average fragment weight of 21g reflects the small to medium size of the fragments recorded. None of the burnt flint fragments exhibit any evidence of being worked before or after burning. Burnt flint fragments were recorded in the following grid squares: A91N, B1F, B1P, B1Y, B2S, B2U, B2W, B12I, B12W, B21O, B21V, B21X, B22R, B22X, B31E, B32D, B32V, C15I, C16Q and 6Q

The Animal Remains

James Morris

Four fragments of bone were collected during the fieldwalking. From A91F a complete bird skull was found. The skull is from the Charadriidae family and is most likely a lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). In this area a complete right femur from a rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) was also present. The element is from an adult rabbit as both proximal and distal epiphyses are fused. It is also highly polished indicating it had been exposed above ground for some time.

A sheep/goat (*Ovicaprid*) left radius shaft fragment was recovered from 2A2C. The proximal aspect of the element has saw marks present, indicating how the proximal epiphysis was removed. This style of butchery took place from the post-medieval period onwards. The bone is also eroded, with some of the edges rounded, indicative of having been present in plough soil. Also recovered from 2A2C was an eroded rib fragment from a sheep/goat sized mammal.

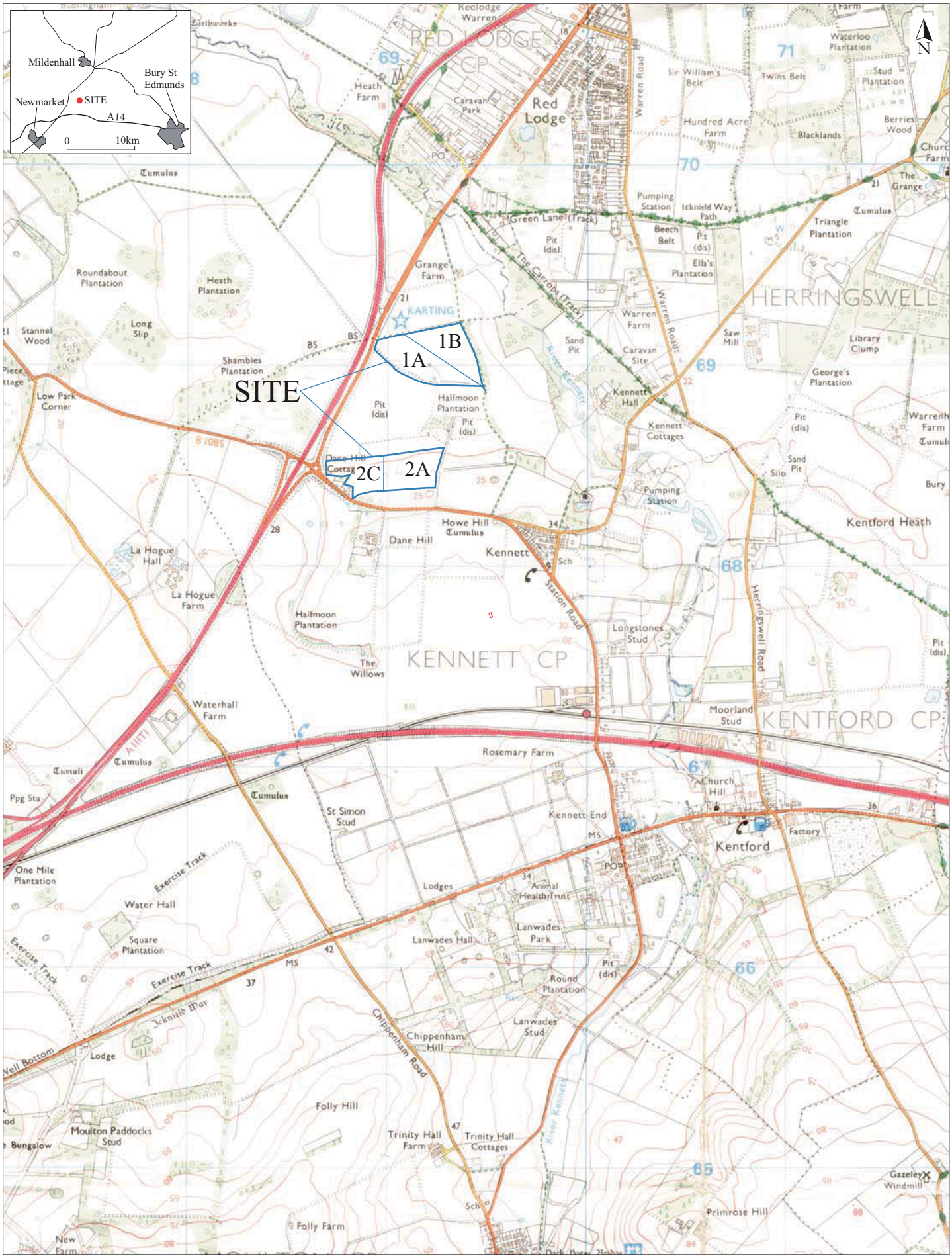

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

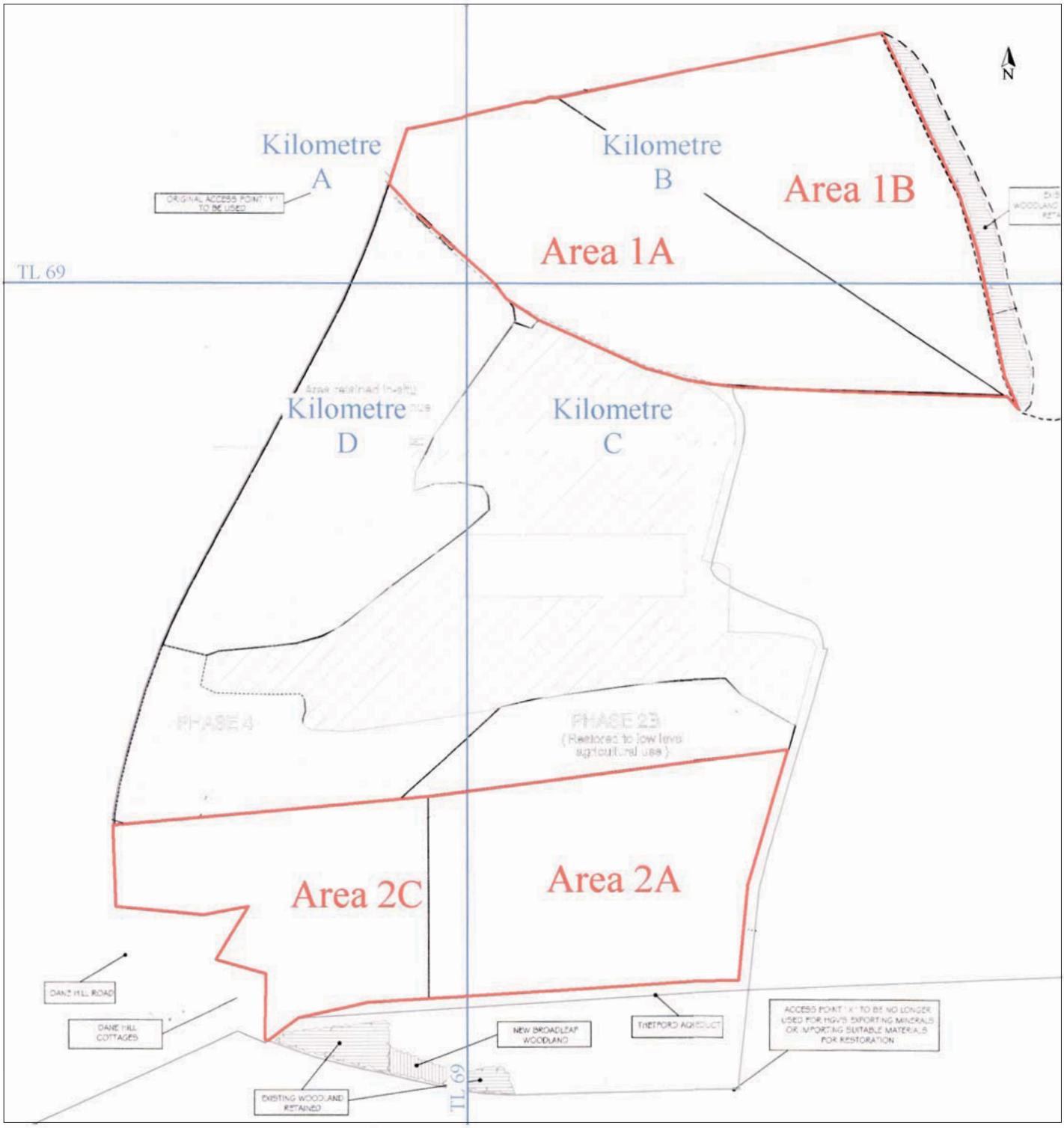

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:5000 at A4

N

- Late Neolithic / early Bronze Age pottery
- Roman pottery
- Post-medieval pottery
- Ceramic building material
- Animal bone

E	F	O	P	Y
D	G	N	Q	X
C	H	M	R	W
B	I	L	S	V
A	J	K	T	U

SITE

A

B

D

C

92 2 12 22 32 42

91 1 11 21 31 41

90 100 10 20 30 40 50

89 99 9 19 29

33

0 300m

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Fig. 3 Fieldwalking - Areas 1A and 1B

Scale 1:2000 at A3

N

Struck flint
Burnt Flint

E	F	O	P	Y
D	G	N	Q	X
C	H	M	R	W
B	I	L	S	V
A	J	K	T	U

SITE

A

B

C

D

92 2 12 22 32 42

91 1 11 21 31 41

90 100 10 20 30 40 50

89 99 9 19 29

33

0 300m

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Fig. 4 Fieldwalking - Areas 1A and 1B

Scale 1:2000 at A3

N

- Metal object
- Glass bottle fragment
- Slate
- Miscellaneous

E	F	O	P	Y
D	G	N	Q	X
C	H	M	R	W
B	I	L	S	V
A	J	K	T	U

SITE

A

B

C

D

92 2 12 22 32 42

91 1 11 21 31 41

90 100 10 20 30 40 50

89 99 9 19 29

33

0 300m

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Fig. 5 Fieldwalking - Areas 1A and 1B

Scale 1:2000 at A3

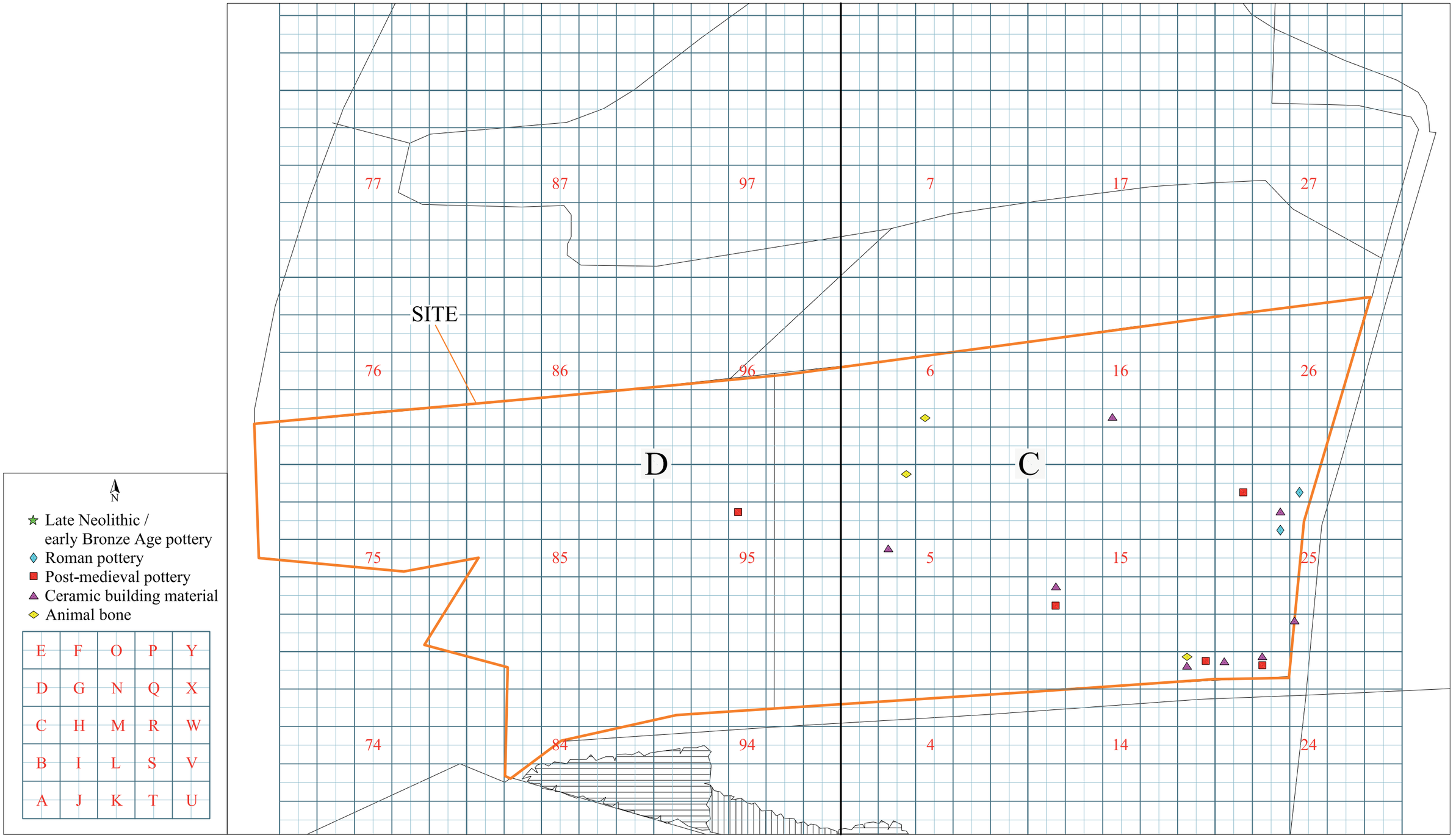

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Fig. 6 Fieldwalking - Areas 2A and 2C

Scale 1:2000 at A3

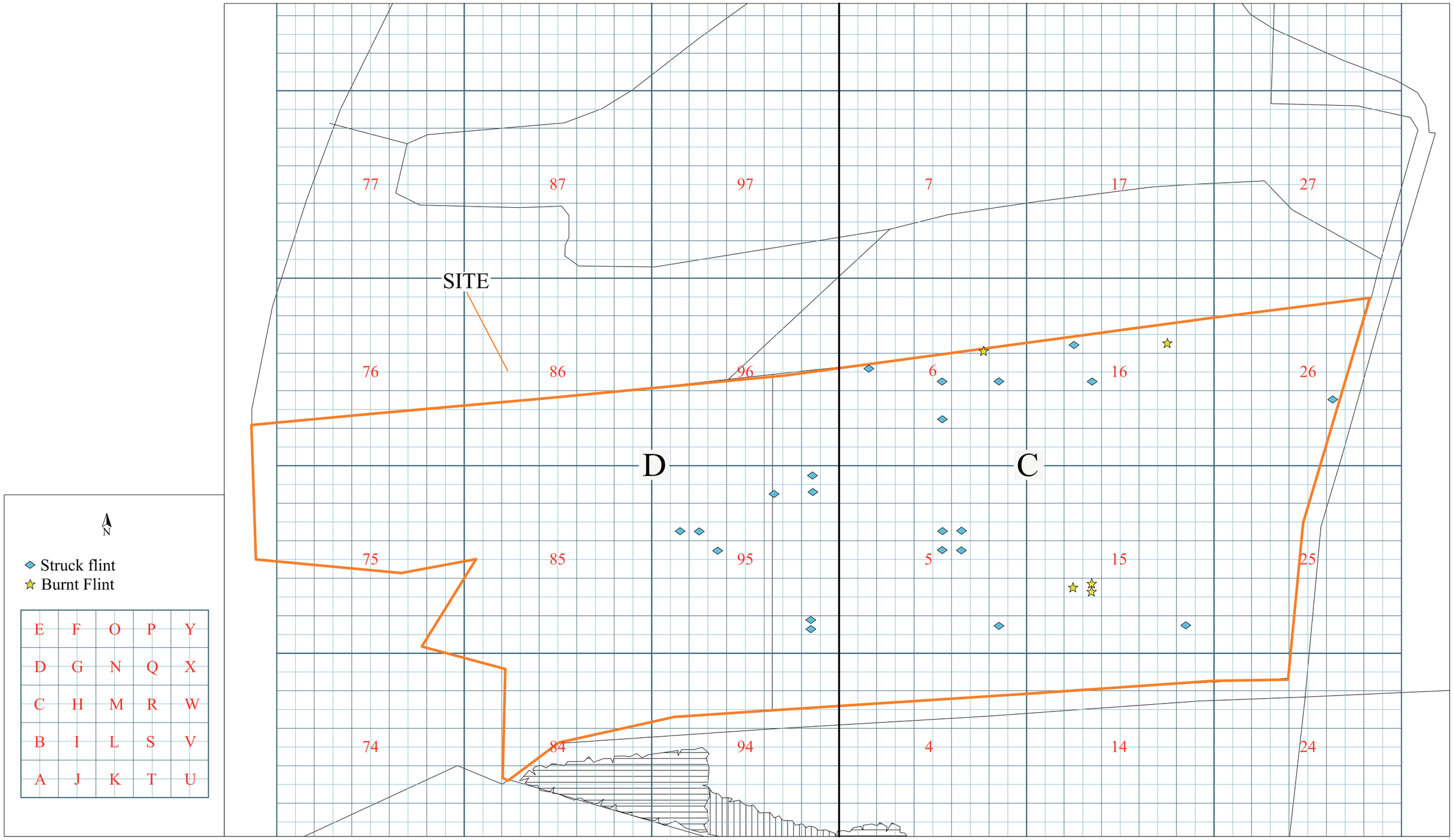

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Fig. 7 Fieldwalking - Areas 2A and 2C

Scale 1:2000 at A3

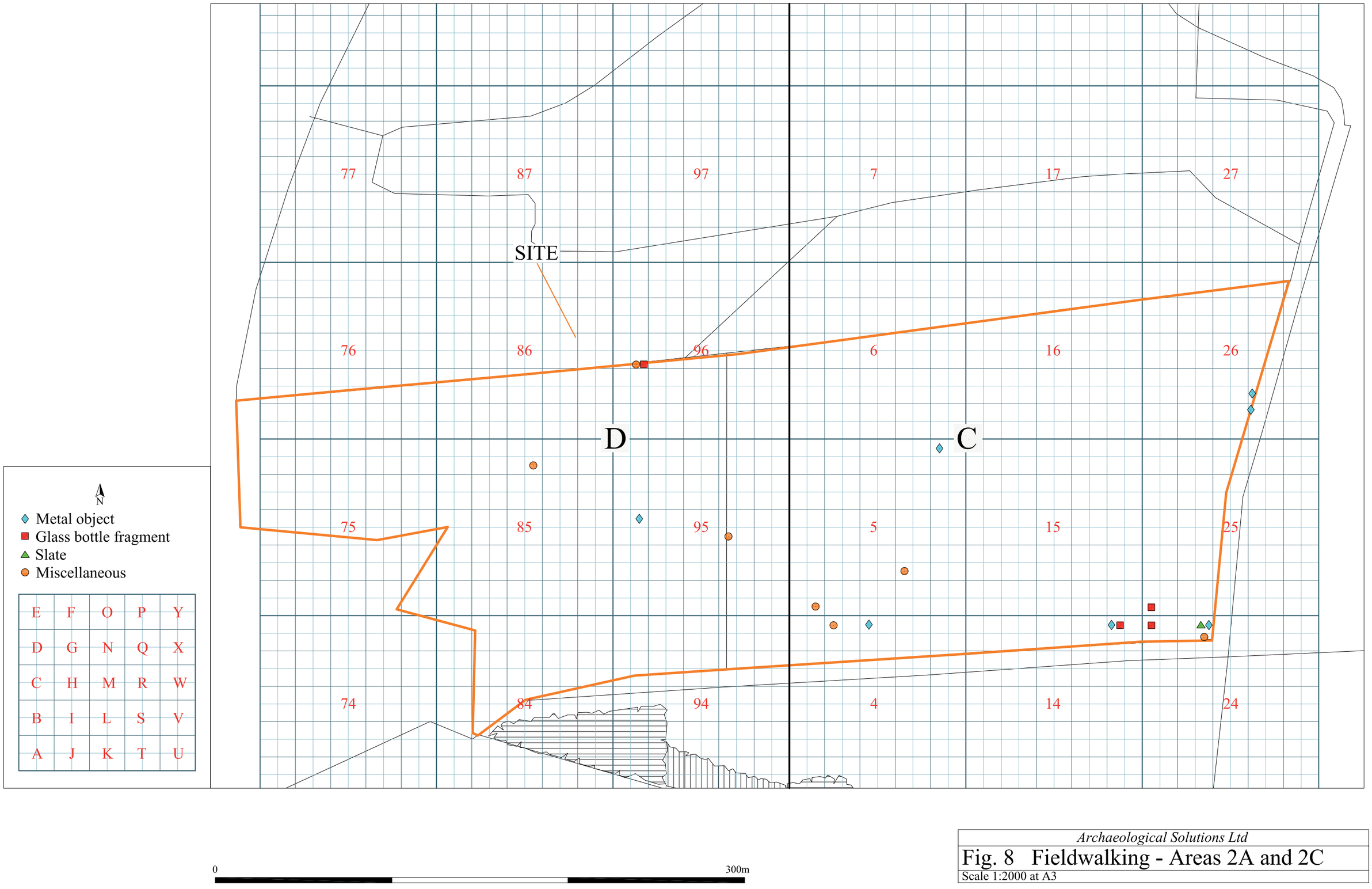

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Fig. 8 Fieldwalking - Areas 2A and 2C

Scale 1:2000 at A3

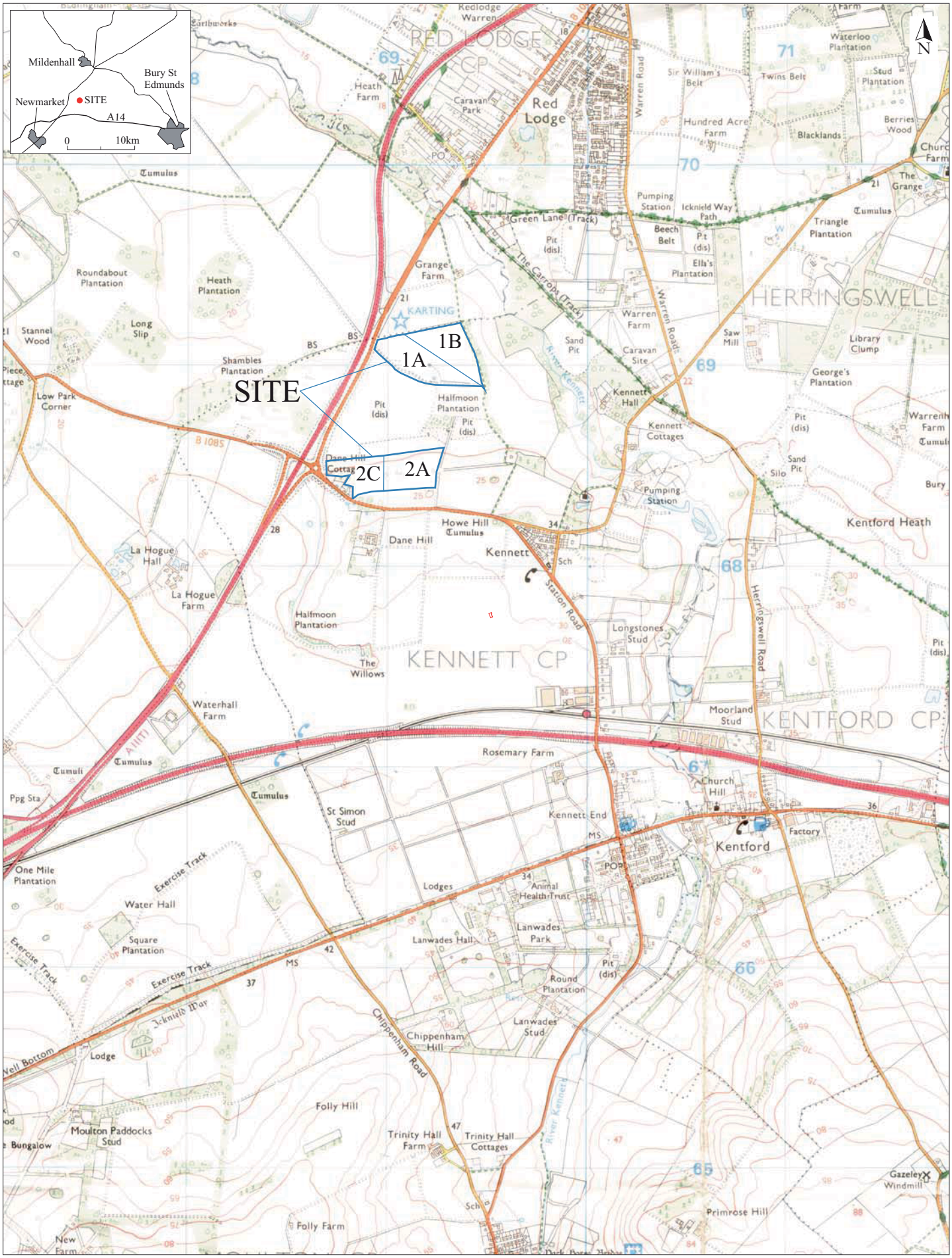

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

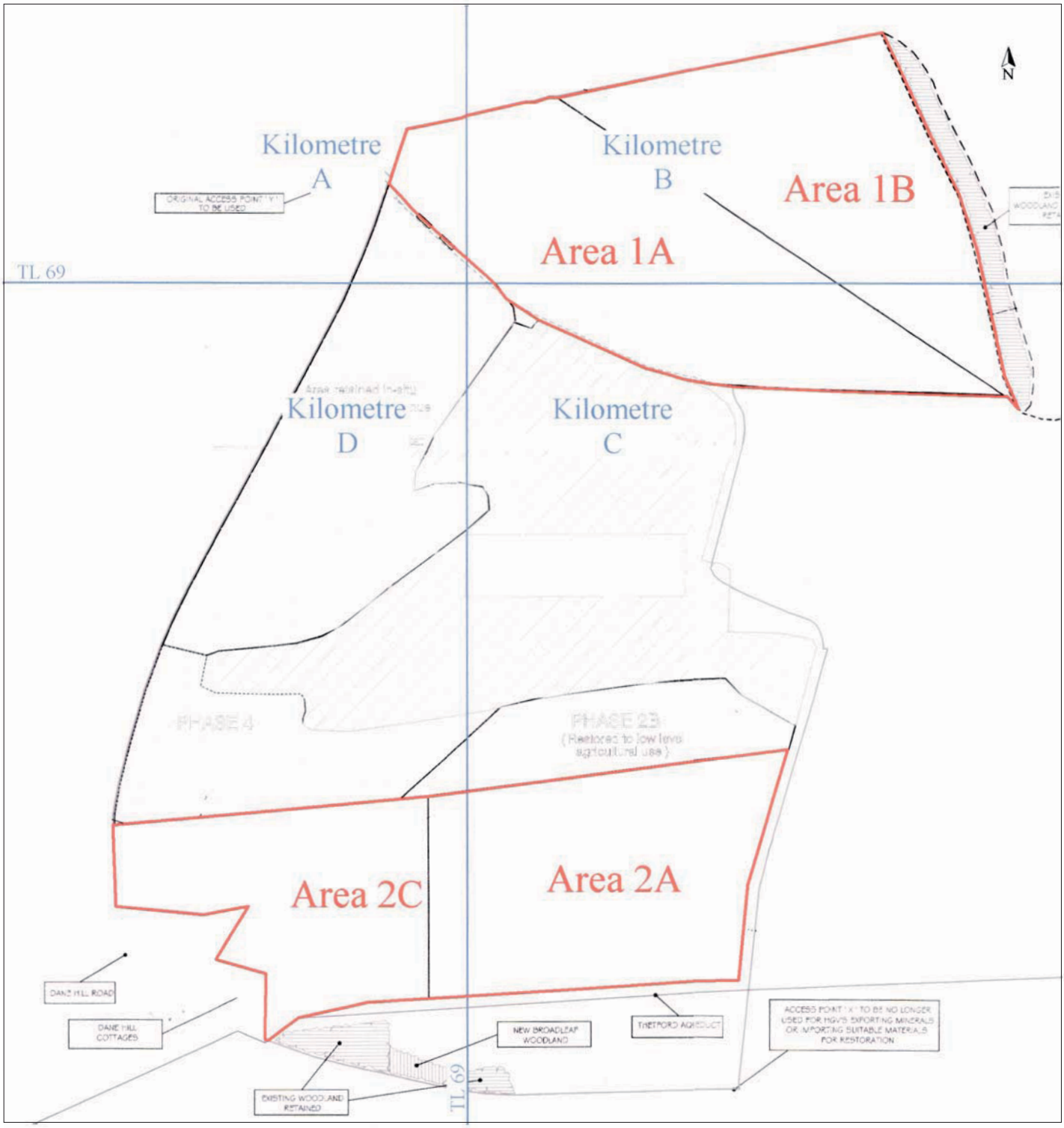

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:5000 at A4

N

- Late Neolithic / early Bronze Age pottery
- Roman pottery
- Post-medieval pottery
- Ceramic building material
- Animal bone

E	F	O	P	Y
D	G	N	Q	X
C	H	M	R	W
B	I	L	S	V
A	J	K	T	U

SITE

A

B

D

C

92 2 12 22 32 42

91 1 11 21 31 41

90 100 10 20 30 40 50

89 99 9 19 29

33

0 300m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 Fieldwalking - Areas 1A and 1B

Scale 1:2000 at A3

N

Struck flint
Burnt Flint

E	F	O	P	Y
D	G	N	Q	X
C	H	M	R	W
B	I	L	S	V
A	J	K	T	U

SITE

A

B

C

D

92 2 12 22 32 42

91 1 11 21 31 41

90 100 10 20 30 40 50

89 99 9 19 29

33

0 300m

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Fig. 4 Fieldwalking - Areas 1A and 1B

Scale 1:2000 at A3

N

- Metal object
- Glass bottle fragment
- Slate
- Miscellaneous

E	F	O	P	Y
D	G	N	Q	X
C	H	M	R	W
B	I	L	S	V
A	J	K	T	U

SITE

A

B

C

D

92 2 12 22 32 42

91 1 11 21 31 41

90 100 10 20 30 40 50

89 99 9 19 29

33

0 300m

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Fig. 5 Fieldwalking - Areas 1A and 1B

Scale 1:2000 at A3

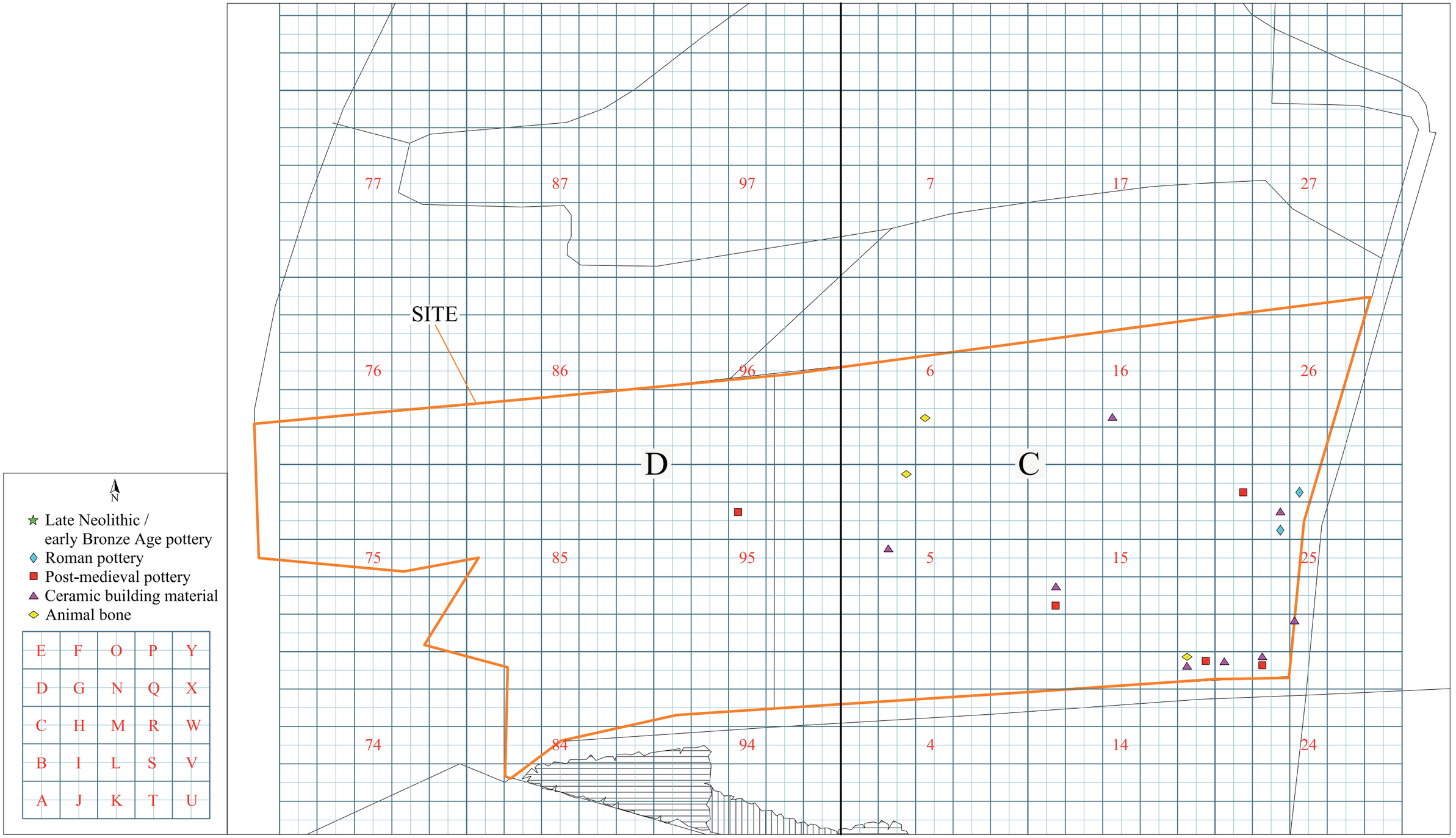

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Fig. 6 Fieldwalking - Areas 2A and 2C

Scale 1:2000 at A3

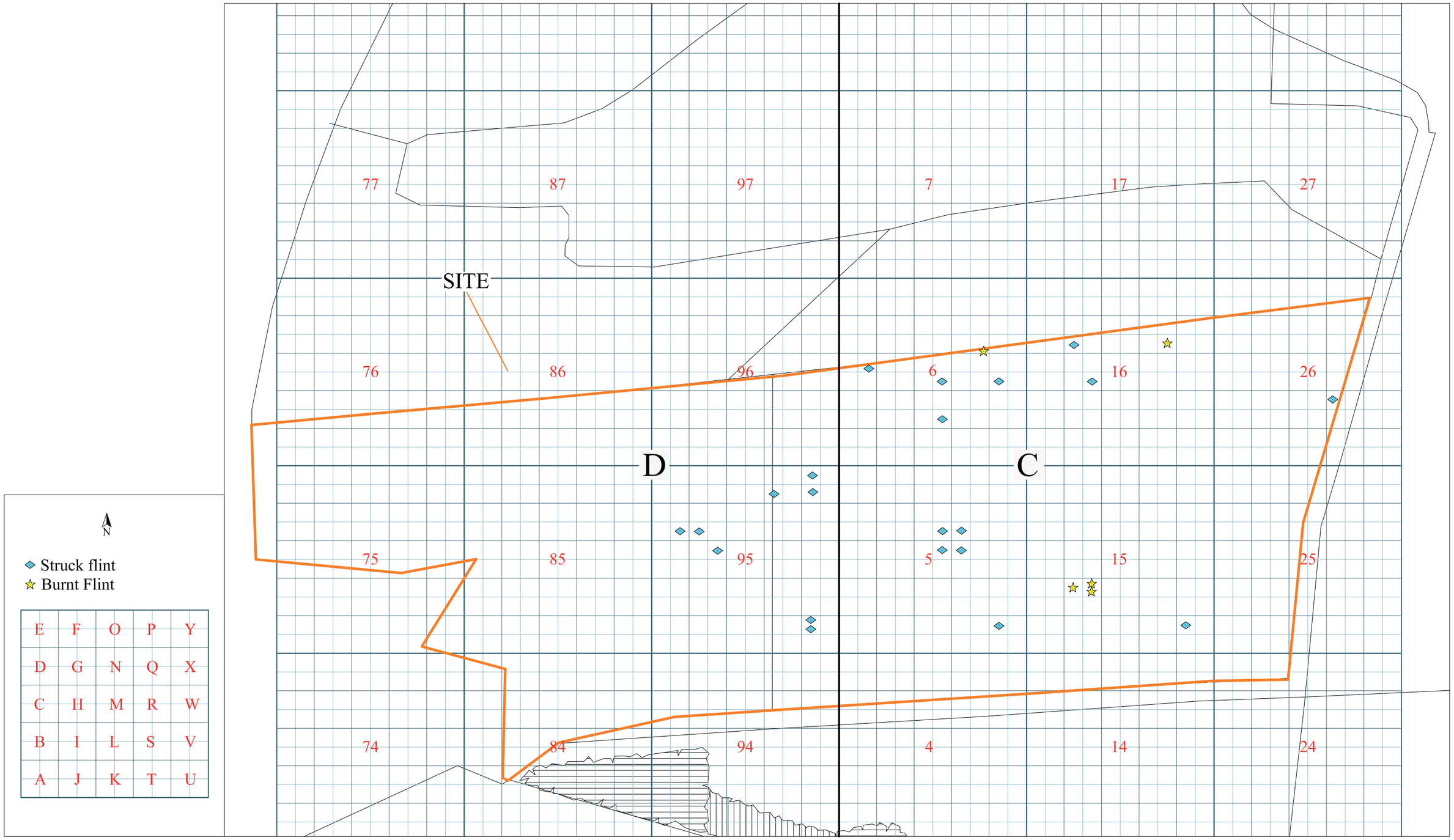

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Fig. 7 Fieldwalking - Areas 2A and 2C

Scale 1:2000 at A3

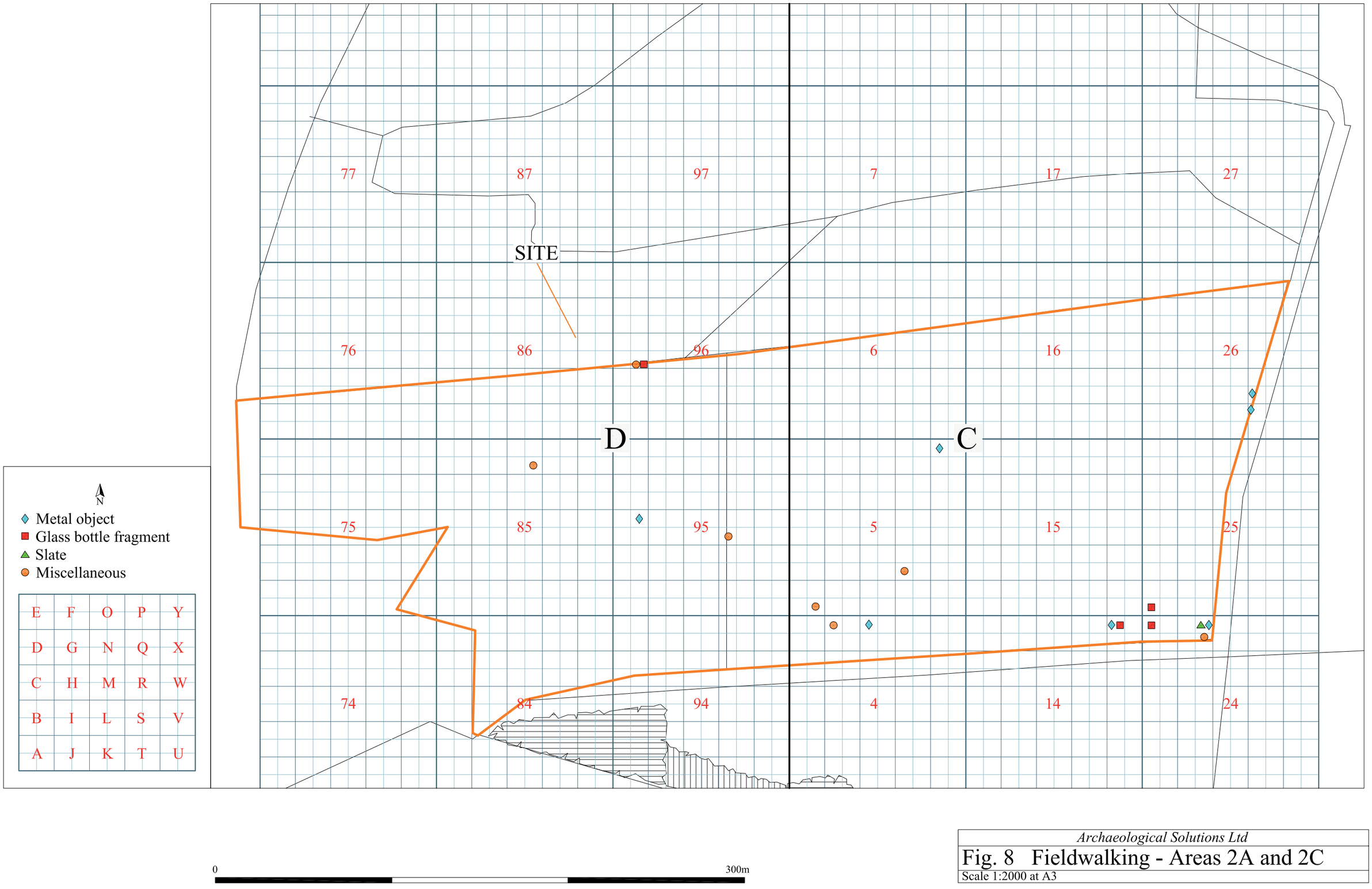

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Fig. 8 Fieldwalking - Areas 2A and 2C

Scale 1:2000 at A3