ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

Tarmac Quarry, Flixton, Suffolk
Record of an Archaeological Evaluation

SCCAS Report No. 2003/107
(Version 1)

Enclosure Ditch & Internal Building

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Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team personnel involved in the post-excavation finds work included Sue Anderson (Finds Manager) and Kelly Powell.

Thanks are also due to external specialists Sarah Percival (prehistoric pottery specialist) and Sarah Bates (worked flint specialist), both of Norfolk County Council's Archaeological Unit and independent Palaeoenvironmentalist Val Fryer.

John Newman (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team) undertook the financial and logistical management of the project.

Summary

Flixton, Tarmac Quarry (TM 2990 8655; FLN 009; SCCAS Rpt. No. 2003/107) An archaeological evaluation/excavation was undertaken over a *c.*2.7 hectares area at Tarmac's Flixton Quarry in advance of gravel extraction. The funding for the archaeological work was provided by a grant from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund while the soil-stripping plant was provided by Tarmac.

The perceived high archaeological potential for the site was based on previous significant findings in both Flixton Quarry (Tarmac) and the adjacent Flixton Park Quarry (RMC Aggregates Ltd) and aerial photographs which had revealed a square ditched enclosure.

Deposits relating to a number of archaeological periods were recorded.

The earliest features were sixteen pits of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Superficially these features exhibited a similar character to others excavated at Flixton, although the included Grooved Ware pottery was of a different type (Clacton sub-style rather than Durrington Walls sub-style) which could be contemporaneous with or slightly earlier (*c.*2900 BC) than the previously excavated assemblages. These may represent structured deposits, with flint tools and pottery sherds deliberately placed within their fills, although the worked flint assemblage did contain a relatively high proportion of general knapping waste, as opposed to worked pieces. It can, therefore, be argued that these deposits were generated by more domestic rather than specialised activities.

A second prehistoric phase, dating to the Late Bronze Age, was represented by four pits, although they did contain *c.*80% (by weight & number of sherds) of the whole prehistoric pottery assemblage. These features were located in the same general area of the site as the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features.

In addition, the presence of a relatively large quantity of worked flint and pottery within the topsoil and, more significantly, in pockets of surviving subsoil is suggestive of a generally high level of prehistoric activity. It seems likely, therefore, that more superficial deposits of this date have been truncated by agricultural activity.

While no actual features of medieval date were recorded, the alignment of the pre-mid 19th century route between Flixton and Homersfield was preserved by two parallel ditches that may have flanked a hedgerow on the northern side of the road.

The majority of the archaeological deposits, however, were of post-medieval date. The earliest phase of which included the approximately 30 metres by 30 metres square ditched enclosure and its internal building, defined by a 6 metres by 6 metres square footing of rammed brick and tile. This feature was interpreted as a folly in the parkland associated with Flixton Hall and was probably erected in the 18th century although the dating evidence was ambiguous and an earlier, possibly 17th century, date is also considered as a possibility. Other features attributed to the earlier post-medieval phase were a small group of pits that were thought to represent formal tree-plantings and the redundancy of a ditch which itself appeared to relate to an earlier, possibly medieval, rectilinear field system.

A second post-medieval phase was associated with a major landscape upheaval in Flixton Park undertaken during the middle of the 19th century when the Flixton to Homersfield road was re-routed to the north to its present location. A tree-lined avenue was also planted at this time, the western side of which was recorded in the excavation area.

The third post-medieval phase related to the 1st World War when a large area of Flixton Park was given over to military training the surviving evidence for which is backfilled trenches and latrine pits.
(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council, Tarmac & English Heritage)

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location, Topographic Setting & Drift Geology

The 2.7 hectares site, part of Flixton Quarry (Tarmac), is located in the parish of Flixton (centred on TM 2990 8655) on its western boundary with the parish of Homersfield (Fig. 1).

Topographically, the site occupies an area on the south side of the Waveney valley where the river has cut through the boulder clay of the Lowestoft Till to reveal the underlying gravel terraces of the Bytham River Formation. The Lowestoft tills were deposited by the retreating ice of the Anglian Glaciation which arguably began approximately 470,000 years ago. Prior to the Anglian Glaciation, the Bytham river, a tributary of the ancestral Thames, crossed the region in an easterly direction bringing in material which characteristically includes large quantities of red quartzite pebbles of Triassic Bunter Sandstone from the Midlands. The site itself is relatively flat at a level of approximately 16.5 metres OD with the northern edge of the site some 250 metres south of the present course of the River Waveney.

1.2 Planning Background

Gravel extraction at the site has been carried out for a number of decades and the planning consent predates PPG16. As a consequence there is no archaeological condition on the site requiring that the applicant/operator provide for a programme of archaeological works. The quarry is owned by Alan Newport Ltd and leased to Tarmac Southern Ltd.

However, it was clear from the archaeological deposits previously excavated in the quarry and its immediate neighbour (RMC Aggregates Ltd, Flixton Park Quarry), along with aerial photograph evidence, that there was a high potential for significant archaeology to occur within the site.

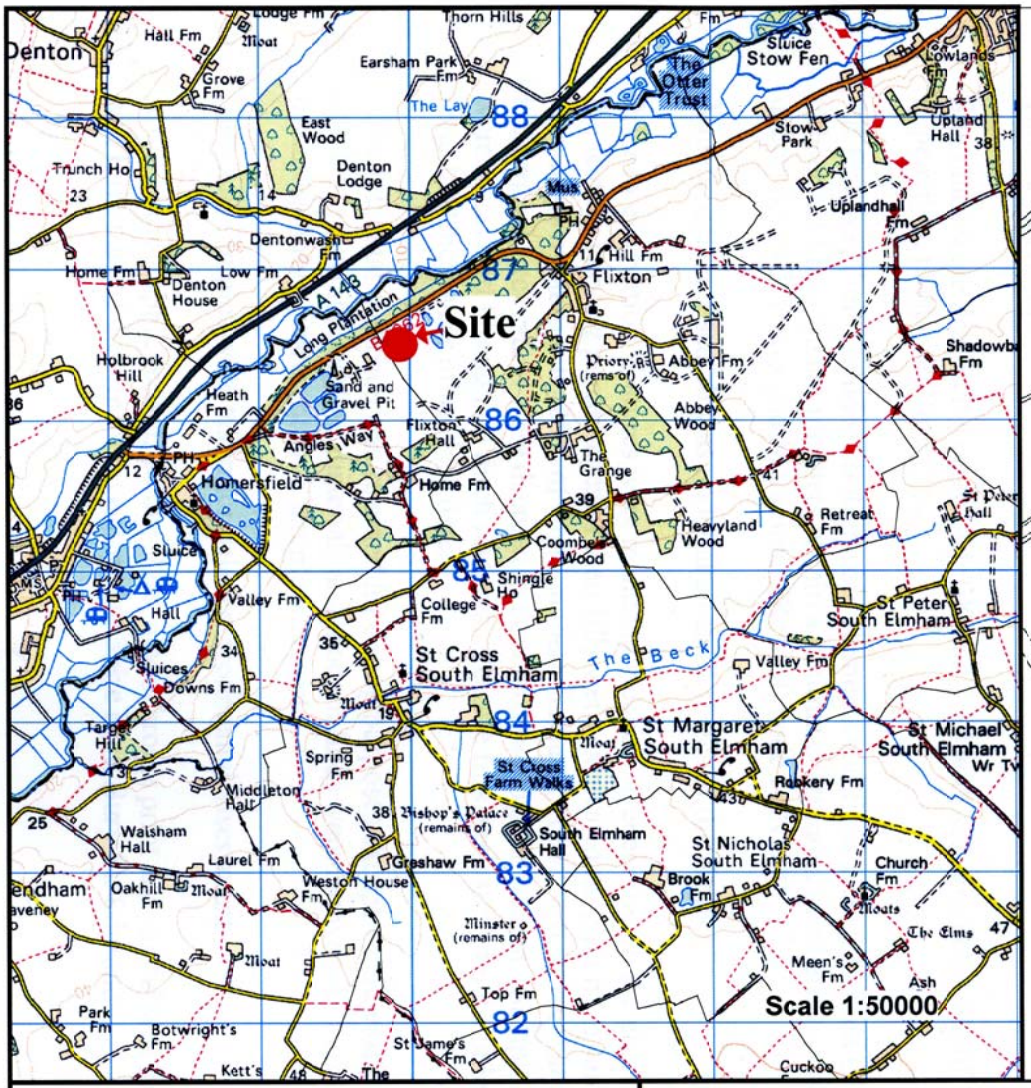
On that basis an application was made for funding from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund to cover the detailed plotting of aerial photographs (Palmer, 2003) and recording of archaeological features that were likely to be revealed during soil-stripping over the site.

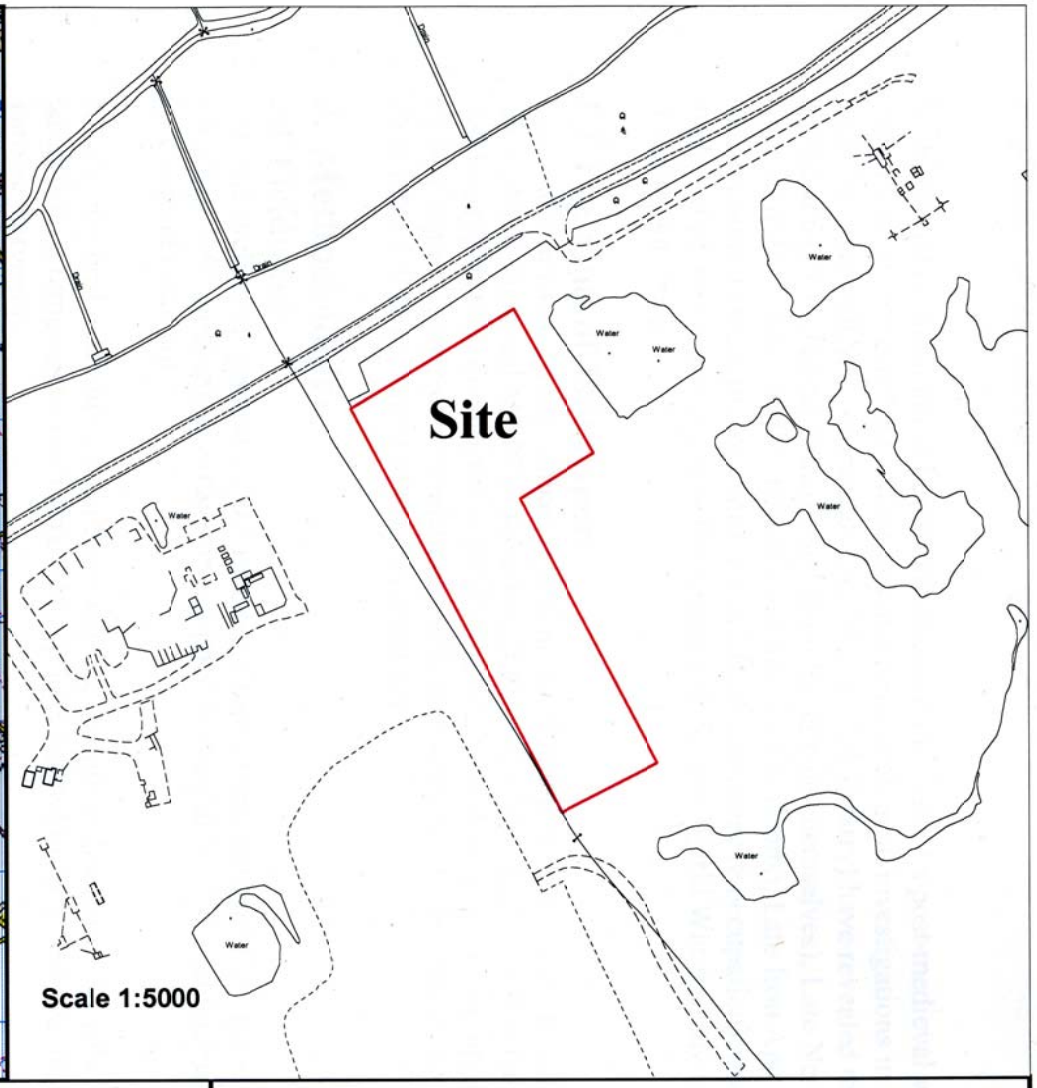
Subsequently a Brief & Specification document (Appendix I) was written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Conservation Team covering the proposed archaeological works. Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team were then commissioned to undertake the works dependent on their submitting a satisfactory Project Design/Method Statement (Appendix II).

1.3 Archaeological Background

Gravel extraction operations have been going on in the quarries at Flixton continuously for approximately fifty years. However, it has only been in the last decade that any formal archaeological recording has been undertaken. Aerial photographs clearly showed the potential of the area, in some cases providing evidence for what has subsequently been destroyed by the quarrying process.

Previous archaeological excavation in Flixton Quarry (Tarmac) had revealed an Early Bronze Age burial mound and associated ring-ditch that had later become the focus





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NORTH
Grid North

Fif. 1 1:50,000 & 1:5000 scale OS map extracts showing the location of the site

for Early Saxon inhumation burials and then for the base of a post-medieval windmill (Martin, *et al*, 1991, p.268). More extensive archaeological investigations in the adjacent quarry (RMC Aggregates Ltd, Flixton Park Quarry) have revealed multi-period activity including Palaeolithic (from the gravels themselves), Late Neolithic (pits & timber circle), Early Bronze Age (ring-ditches & pits), Late Iron Age (occupation), Roman (occupation), Early Saxon (cemetery & occupation), post-medieval (deposits associated with Flixton Hall & First World War training areas) (Boulter, various).

1.4 The Aims of This Report

Due to the unusual circumstances regarding the funding of this project, it had been decided that the usual MAP2 process would be difficult to apply. On that basis, the finished report (this document) will fulfil the role of both an assessment report and archive report. Any recommendations for further work are made with a view to remaining within the limits of the original grant.

2. Methodologies

2.1 Fieldwork

The relatively thin, generally *c*.0.3 metres, of topsoil was stripped from the site using a tracked 360^{o} mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed ditching bucket to give a good clean cut.

A 10 metre grid was imposed on the site using an optical theodolite. Levels were taken from a temporary benchmark that was later related to Ordnance Datum by a Tarmac Surveyor.

Site plans were drawn at a scale of 1:100 and 1:50 with sections at a scale of 1:20, all in pencil on plastic drafting film.

All features, their included stratigraphic elements and finds were allocated OP (Observed Phenomena) numbers within a ‘unique continuous numbering system’ under the SMR (Sites and Monuments Record) code FLN 009.

A metal detector search was undertaken at all stages of the project.

Prior to excavation, features were manually cleaned. Depending on the character of the feature varying percentages of their fills were excavated ranging from samples of very large modern pits, 25% of small modern features, 100% of features that from their initial excavation were deemed to be of archaeological interest. Sample sections were excavated through all ditch features. Feature fills were sieved until unless it was clear that they were of modern date.

All artefactual evidence was retained for dating purposes except where vast quantities of CBM (ceramic building material) and modern finds were recovered. In these instances only a representative sample was kept.

Bulk soil-samples were taken for paleoenvironmental assessment.

A full photographic record, colour slide, monochrome print and digital was made and will form part of the site archive stored at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

2.2 Post-Excavation

Finds were processed (washed, marked & quantified) by 'in-house' staff with the resulting information then input onto a Microsoft Access97 database. The different finds categories were then examined by relevant specialists, both 'in-house' and external, with the results of their assessments forming an integral part of this report (see section 3.2).

More specific methodologies employed by finds specialists will be included in the relevant sections of the report.

Contextural information was input onto a Microsoft Access97 database (Appendix III).

Photographs were archived under the film codes FFO 29-96, FFP 1-34 (colour slides), FFK 8-36, FFL 1-37, FFM 1-15, FFN 1-19 (monochrome prints) and FFI 76-92 (digital).

Site plans and sections were inked up to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report as Figures 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21 & 22 and Appendix VI (plans) and Figures 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19 & 23 (Sections).

Finds dating, stratigraphic relationships and map evidence was combined to produce a framework for phasing the site (see section 3.1.1.2), (Harris Matrices were considered unnecessary due to the limited number of stratigraphic relationships between features). Principal features were described in detail (see section 3.1.1.3) with a statement of the potential for further work appearing as section 3.1.2.

All the information from the various specialist assessment reports were assimilated to produce an archaeological interpretation (see section 5.) and an overall statement of potential (see section 6.) which includes the scope of further works which can be covered by the existing budget.

3. Results

3.1 Stratigraphic/Structural Evidence

3.1.1 Factual Data

3.1.1.1 Introduction

An inventory of the current archive can be found as Appendix II of this report. The inventory will be updated with additional information resulting from any further work undertaken on the project beyond the level of this report.

The original site plan was drawn at a scale of 1:100 on eleven sheets of plastic drafting film, with a further, more detailed, plan of one small area drawn at a scale of 1:50 (one A1 sheet). The inked site plans also number eleven A1 sheets (Appendix VI). The information from the original 1:50 plan was also integrated onto the smaller scale plans, an extract of which appears as Figure 10 of this report. In addition a 1:500 scale overall site plan was drawn (Appendix VI) with further reproductions at a scale of 1:3000 for phasing purposes (Figs. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21 & 22). The archive contains three A1 sheets of 1:20 scale inked sections, all of which have been

reduced to a scale of 1:50 for inclusion in this report (Figs. 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19 & 23).

During the excavation, a total of 231 OP (Observed Phenomena) numbers were allocated to 82 discrete features, their stratigraphic elements, spot-finds and small finds (Appendix III).

3.1.1.2 Site Phasing

The following tabulated phasing information results from combining the stratigraphic evidence, artefact dating and early map evidence.

Period/Phase	Basis for Dating	Features
I. Prehistoric		
I.a. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (*c*.2900 BC) **Total: 15**	Artefactual evidence	**Pits:** *0030*, *0033*, *0035*, *0051*, *0081*, *0083*, *0097*, *0099*, *0101*, *0118*, *0128*, *0137*, *0150*, *0152*, *0155* **(Total: 15)**
I.b. Late Bronze Age (*c*.1000 BC) **Total: 4**	Artefactual evidence	**Pits:** *0060*, *0078*, *0124*, *0148* **(Total: 4)**
I.0. Prehistoric; unspecified date **Total: 6**	Artefactual evidence	**Pits:** *0041*, *0109*, *0157*, *0164* **(Total: 4)** **Post-Holes:** *0111*, *0160* **(Total: 2)**
II. medieval **Total: 3**	Map & historical evidence	Rectilinear field system & road alignment **Ditches:** *0012*?, *0091*?, *0103*? **(Total: 3)**
III. post-medieval		
III.a. early 17th century - mid. 19th century **Total: 10**	Artefactual & map evidence	**Enclosure Ditch:** *0006* **(Total: 1)** **Mound:** *0174* **(Total: 1)** **Building:** *0169* **(Total: 1)** **Tree-pits:** *0020*, *0022*, *0047*, *0049* **(Total: 4)** **Redundancy of Ditch:** *0012* **(Total: 1)** **Ditches:** *0091*, *0103* **(Total: 2)**
III.b. mid 19th century **Total: 15**	Artefactual, stratigraphic & map evidence	**Redundancy of Ditches:** *0091*, *0103* **(Total: 2)** **Ditch:** *0010* **(Total: 1)** **Tree Avenue *0194*:** *0067*, *0069*, *0074*, *0076*, *0093*, *0095*, *0115*, *0120*, *0122*, *0131*, *0139*, *0162* **(Total: 12)**
III.c. Late 19th century **Total: 1**	Artefactual, stratigraphic & map evidence	**Ditch:** *0087* **(Total: 1)**
III.d. 20th century: 1914-18 **Total: 17**	Artefactual, stratigraphic & map evidence	**Ditches/Trenches:** *0014*, *0045*/*54*/*56*, *0064*, *0113*, **(Total: 4)** **Pits:** *0002*, *0004*, *0016*, *0018*, *0024*, *0026*, *0028*, *0039*, *0062*, *0105*, *0107*, *0141*, *0178* **(Total: 13)**
III.e. 20th century: post-1918 **Total: 7**	Artefactual & stratigraphic evidence	**Pits:** *0043*, *0071 0085*, *0133*, *0143*, *0170*, *0181*, **(Total: 7)**
III.0. post-medieval; unspecified date **Total: 1**	Artefactual & stratigraphic evidence	**Pits:** *0172* **(Total: 1)**
0. Undated **Total: 6**	None	**Pits:** *0008*, *0126*, *0135*, *0144*, *0146* **(Total: 5)** **Post-Hole:** *0037* **(Total: 1)**

Table 1: Summary of Site Phasing

Site plans showing all features are included in Appendix VI, while phase plans appear as figures within the main text.

3.1.1.3 Descriptions by Phase

Period I: Prehistoric

Phase I.a. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age: A total of fifteen features (*0030, 0033, 0035, 0051, 0081, 0083, 0097, 0099, 0101, 0118, 0128, 0137, 0150, 0152, 0155*) (Figs. 2, 3 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheets 5, 7, 8, 9 & 11), all pits, were attributed to this phase based primarily on the dating of the ceramic and worked flint finds recovered from their fills. In addition, a significant quantity of unstratified finds (particularly worked flint) was recovered from the topsoil and shallow pockets of sandy subsoil surviving in depressions in the surface of the naturally occurring gravel.

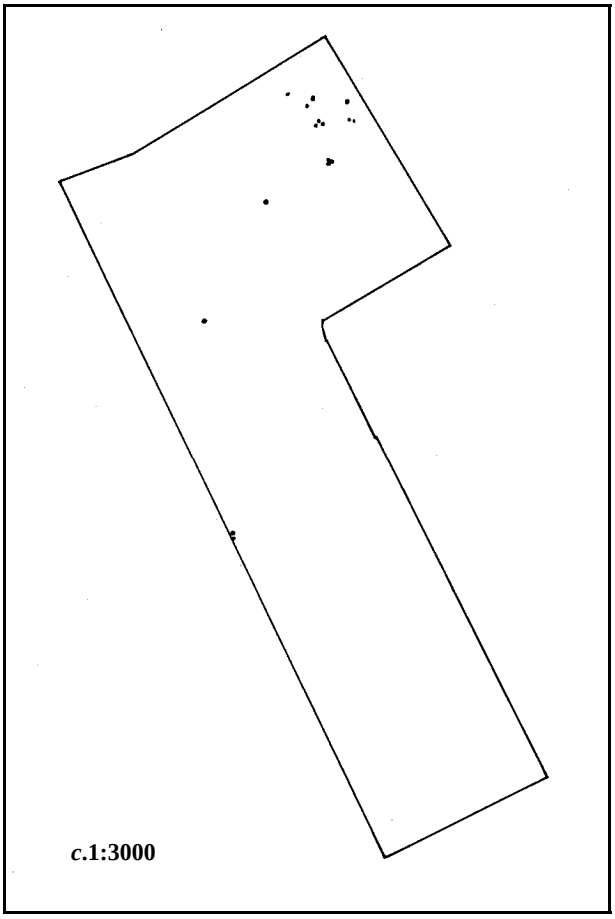


Fig. 2 Phase Plan; Period I.a. features (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age)

The majority of the pits (twelve) were relatively tightly grouped in the northernmost corner of the site. Of the remaining three, one (*0035*) was located central to the site, while the other two (*0030* & *0033*) were recorded close to its western edge.

Pit *0030* was circular, 0.75 metres in diameter, with a depth of 0.45 metres and had a relatively irregular profile. Two fills were present; an upper component (*0032*) comprising mid-brown silty sand and a lower component (*0031*) of dark brown silty sand with occasional stones. Ceramic finds were recovered solely from the lower fill, while worked flint was concentrated in the upper fill.

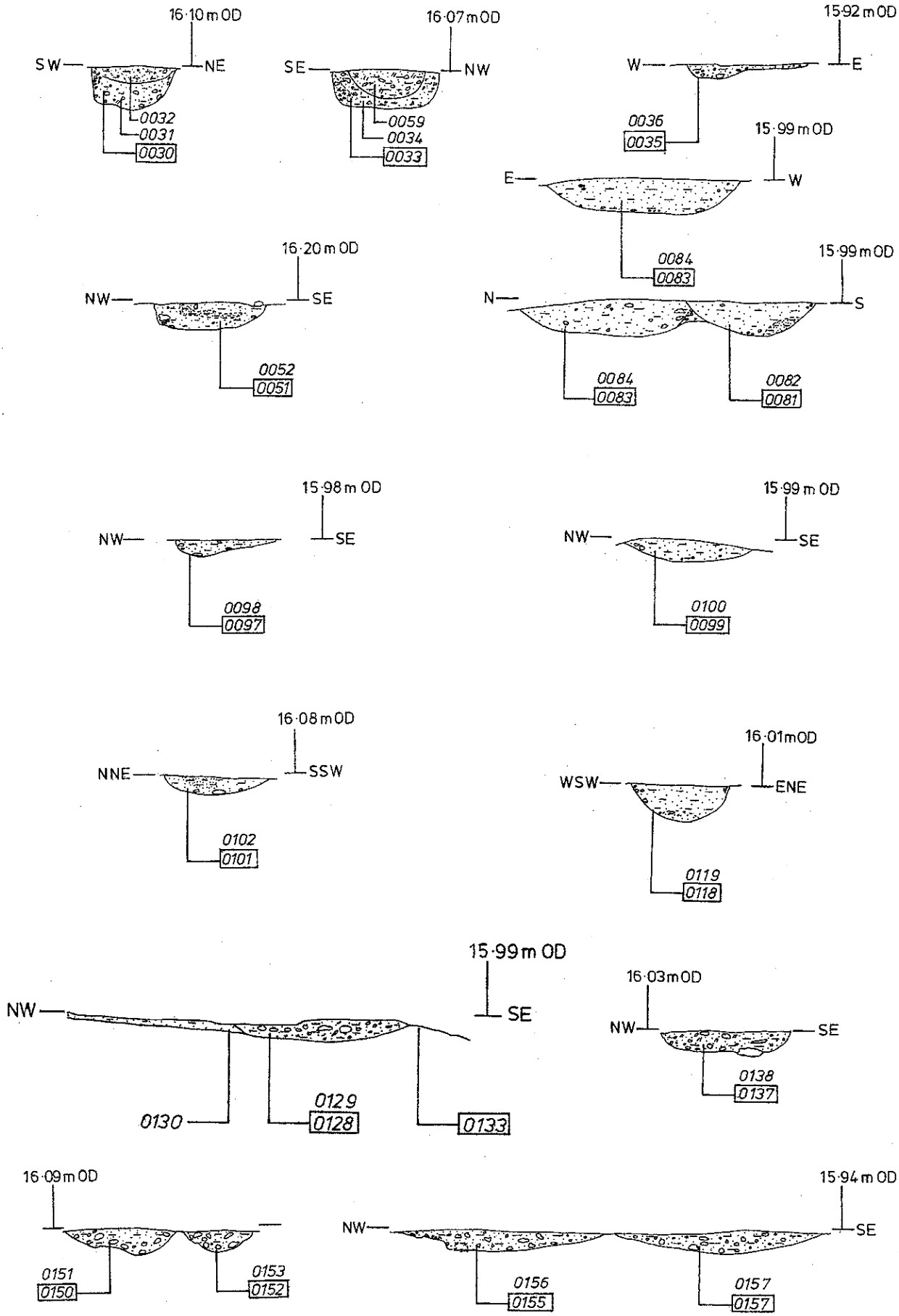


Fig. 3 Period I.a. features; 1:50 scale section drawings

Pit *0033*, located adjacent to *0030*, was circular, 1 metre in diameter with a depth of 0.4 metres and exhibited a flat-bottomed, vertical sided profile. In contrast to *0030*, the mid brown gravelly sand lower fill (*0034*) was artefactually sterile with the ceramic and worked flint finds concentrated in the central, upper fill (*0059*) comprising dark brown silty sand with some charcoal.

Pit *0035* was effectively a shallow oval depression measuring 1 metre from east to west and 0.5 metres from north to south with a maximum depth of 0.15 metres and a fill (*0036*) comprising mid brown silty sand with occasional stones.

Pit *0051* was circular, 1 metre in diameter with a depth of only 0.25 metres and a curving profile that was slightly steeper on its north-west side. The fill (*0052*) comprised mid brown silty sand with some pebble-sized stones, with a darker siltier band towards the centre.

Pits *0081* was circular, 1 metre in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.3 metres and a gently curved profile. The fill (*0082*) comprised predominantly mid grey/brown silty sand, darker towards its base. Stratigraphically, pit *0081* was recorded as cutting pit *0083*.

Pit *0083* was irregular in shape, approximately 1.5 metres by 1 metre, with a maximum depth of 0.3 metres. Initially, this was thought to represent a natural feature, possibly a tree-hole. However, on excavation, the considerable artefact assemblage, particularly the worked flint, suggested otherwise. The fill (*0084*) comprised mid brown silty sand, slightly greyer towards its junction with *0081*.

Pit *0097* was circular, 1 metre in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.15 metres and a gently sloping profile. The fill (*0098*) comprised dark grey silty sand mottled with mid brown silty sand.

Pit *0099*, located immediately north-west of *0097*, was roughly circular with a diameter of approximately 1.2 metres, with a depth of 0.2 metres and a gently rounded profile. The fill (*0100*) comprised homogenous mid-brown silty sand.

Pit *0101*, located immediately south-west of *0099*, was circular, 1 metre in diameter with a depth of 0.2 metres and a gently rounded profile. The fill (*0102*) comprised dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.

Pit *0118* was circular, 0.8 metres in diameter, with a depth of 0.35 metres and exhibiting a rounded profile. The fill (*0119*) comprised predominantly of mid brown silty sand.

Pit *0128* was circular, 1.5 metres in diameter, with a depth of 0.25 metres and gently rounded profile. The fill (*0129*) comprised dark grey/brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks. The feature appeared to be located within a shallow depression filled with lighter brown silty sand (*0130*), possibly representing a contemporary soil layer. Stratigraphically, pit *0128* was cut by *Phase III.e.* pit *0133*.

Pit *0137* was circular, 1.2 metres in diameter with a depth of 0.2 metres and had a relatively flat-bottomed profile. The fill (*0138*) comprised dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.

Adjacent pits *0150* and *0152* were both circular with diameters of 1 metre and 0.65 metres, respectively. Both features exhibited a maximum depth of 0.25 metres and had rounded profiles. Their fills (*0151* & *0153*) comprised mid grey/brown silty sand with some stone inclusions.

Pit *0155*, located adjacent to the *Phase III.0.* pit *0157*, was effectively no more than a shallow circular depression measuring 2 metres in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.2 metres. The fill (*0156*) comprised homogenous grey/brown silty sand with common inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.

Phase I.b. Late Bronze Age: A total of four features (*0060*, *0078*, *0124* & *0148*) (Figs. 4, 5 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheets 8 & 9), all pits, were attributed to this phase based primarily on the ceramic finds recovered from their fills. All were located towards the north-east side of the site within the area in which the concentration of *Phase I.a.* (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) pits was also recorded.

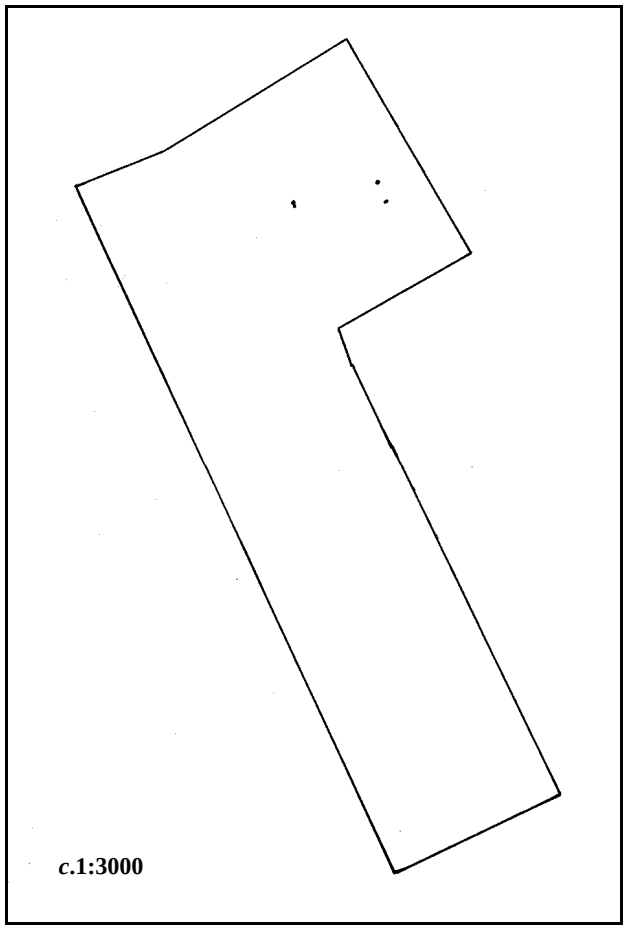


Fig. 4 Phase Plan; Period I.b. features (Late Bronze Age)

Pit *0060* was oval in shape, measuring 1 metre from east to west and *c.*0.7 metres from north to south, with a depth of 0.3 metres and a rounded profile. The fill (*0061*)

comprised mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional stones. Stratigraphically, pit *0060* was thought to be cut by the similarly dated pit *0078*, although the relationship was by no means clear in the section.

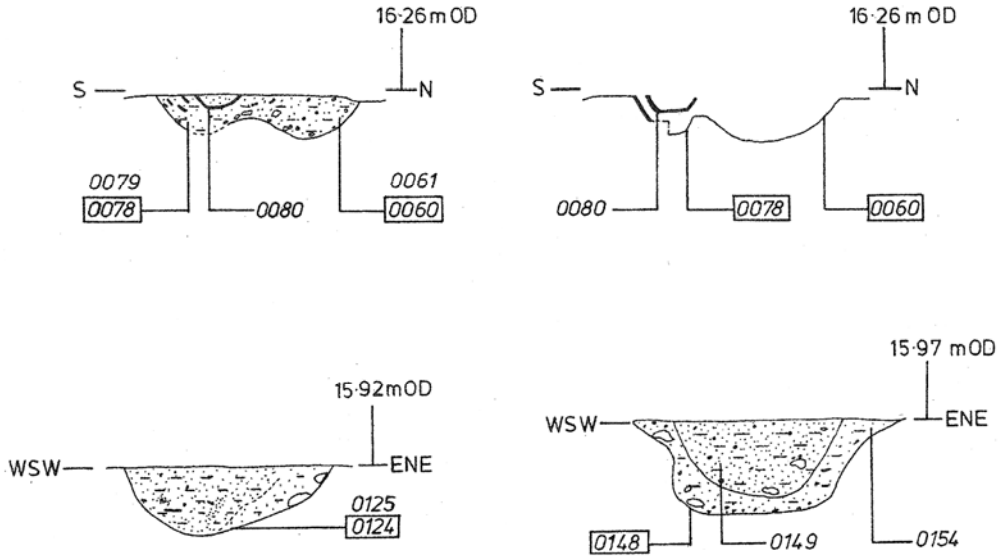


Fig. 5 Period I.b. features; 1:50 scale section drawings

Plate 1: Pot *0080* in Pit *0078*

Pit *0078* was circular, approximately 0.75 metres in diameter with a depth of 0.3 metres and a rounded profile. The fill (*0079*) comprised mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional stones. Included in the fill was a large portion of a single pottery

vessel (see section 3.2.2.1 & Plate 1). The vessel had apparently been deliberately placed in the bottom of the pit. However, it was not possible to say whether the main body of pot been attached to the accompanying base at the time of burial, or whether it had collapsed at a later date.

Pit *0124* was oval in shape, measuring 1.6 metres by 1.2 metres, with a maximum depth of 0.5 metres and a rounded profile. The fill (*0125*) comprised very mottled dark brown-yellow and dark grey silty sand.

Pit *0148* was roughly circular, 1.8 metres in diameter, with a depth of 0.6 metres and lipped, flat-bottomed profile. The fill had two components; a lower fill (*0154*) comprising mid-brown/orange silty sand with occasional stones and central/upper fill (*0149*) comprising mid-grey silty sand. All of the artefactual evidence, both ceramic and worked flint, was recovered from the central fill.

Phase I.0. prehistoric; unspecified date: A total of six features, four pits (*0041*, *0109*, *0157* & *0164*) and two post-holes (*0111* & *0160*) (Figs. 3, 6, 7 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheets 8, 9 & 11), were attributed to this phase based on the presence of relatively undiagnostic artefactual evidence. All were located towards the north-west side of the site within the area of the *Phase I.a.* (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) and *Phase I.b.* (Late Bronze Age) feature concentration.

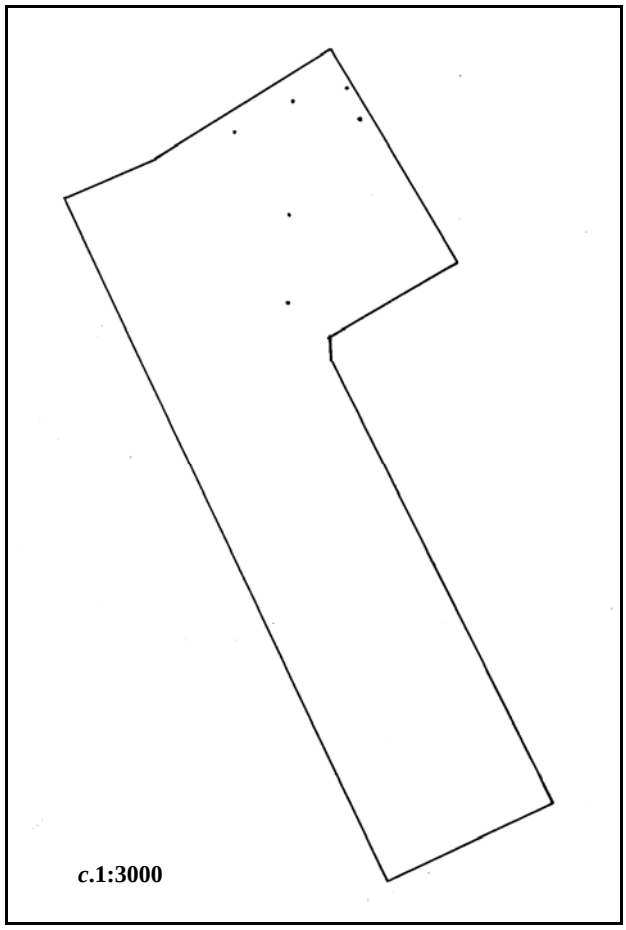


Fig. 6 Phase Plan; Period I.0. features (prehistoric; unspecified date)

Pit *0041* was circular, 0.7 metres in diameter with a depth of 0.3 metres and a rounded profile. The fill (*0042*) comprised dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of calcined bone. While the amount of calcined bone was small, its presence suggested that this feature could be a cremation burial, and on that basis the whole fill was retained as a soil sample for processing (see section 3.3.2.3).

Pit *0109* was circular, 0.85 metres in diameter with a depth of 0.3 metres and a rounded profile. The fill (*0110*) comprised mid brown silty sand with occasional stones.

Pit *0157* was adjacent to and similar in character to the more securely dated *Phase I.a.* pit *0155*. However, while the dating for the ceramic finds from *0157* was ambiguous, the worked flint assemblage was somewhat more diagnostic and it is likely that the two features were broadly contemporaneous and that *0157* could actually be included in *Phase I.a.*.

Pit *0164* was not much more than a shallow, slightly irregular, circular depression with diameter of 1.5 metres and a maximum depth of only 0.1 metres. The fill (*0165*) comprised mid-grey/brown silty sand. Initially thought to be a natural tree-hole, this feature was recorded due to the presence of a significant quantity of worked flint in the fill.

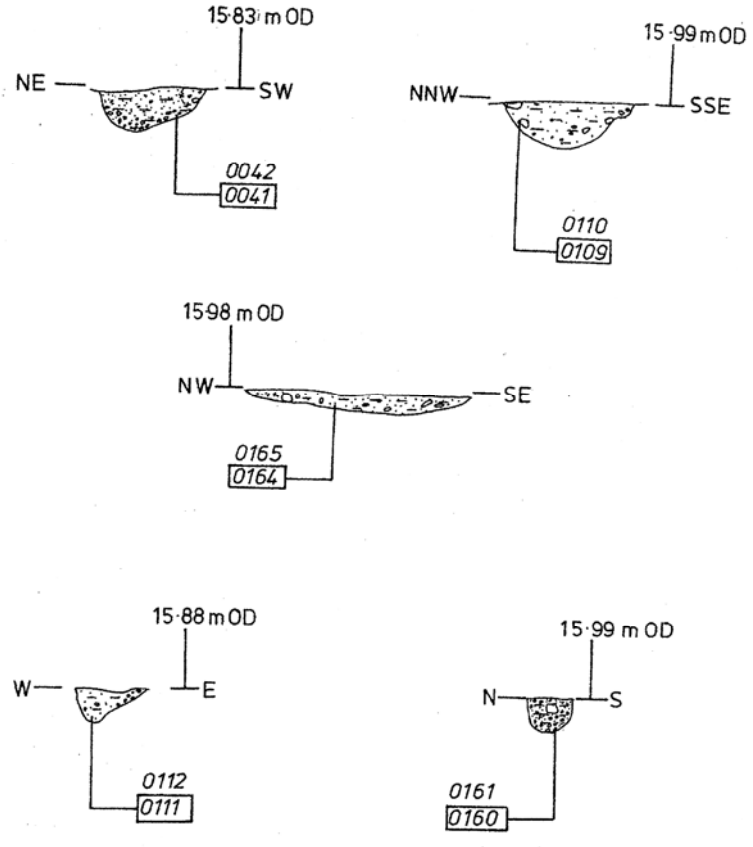


Fig. 7 Period I.0. features; 1:50 scale section drawings

The two features described as post-holes would probably be better called small pits as there was no evidence for their use as the former and the description was based purely on their size <0.5 metres in diameter.

Post-hole *0111* was circular, 0.45 metres in diameter with a depth of 0.25 metres and a rounded triangular shaped profile. The fill (*0112*) comprised mid grey silty sand with some gravel-sized inclusions.

Post-hole *0160* was circular, 0.3 metres in diameter, with a depth of 0.25 metres and a steep-sided, round-bottomed profile. The fill (*0161*) comprised brown silty sand with a high concentration of gravel to pebble-sized stones.

Period II: medieval

While no discrete features or finds were recovered relating to this historical period, the map evidence and known site history suggest that some of the later features can be related directly to earlier landscape alignments. On that basis the medieval period has been included in the phasing of this site and later features which have maintained the earlier alignments have been included in order to show their location (Fig. 8). However, the descriptions of these features, all of which are ditches, appear within the phase in which they were thought to have become redundant.

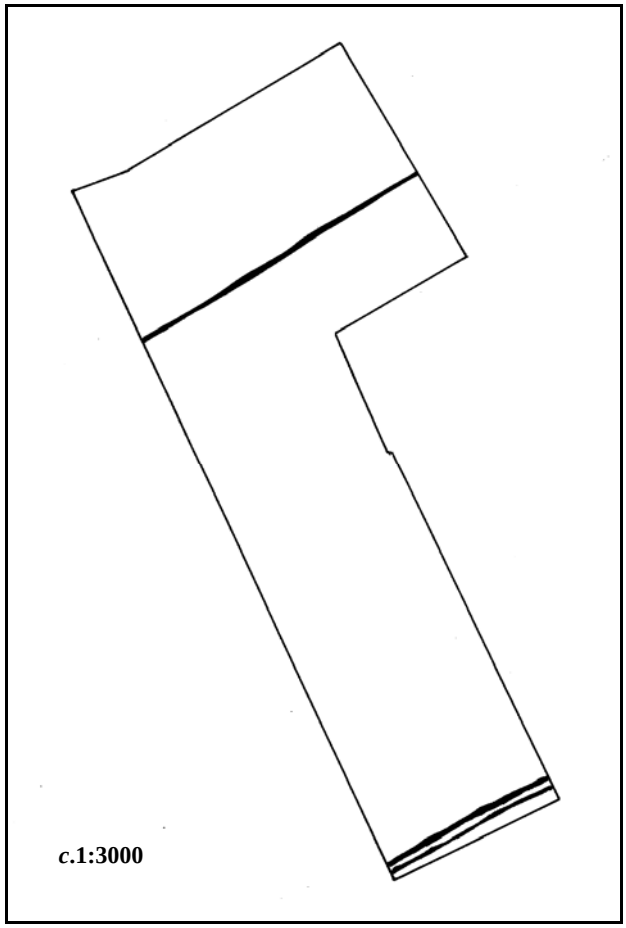


Fig. 8 Phase Plan; Period II. features (medieval)

The historic, pre-mid 19th century, road route between the villages of Flixton and Homersfield ran from east to west across and immediately south of the southern end of the excavated area (Figs. 25, 26 & 27). The ditches recorded during the excavation, *0087*, *0091* and *0103* (Figs. 8, 15 & Appendix VI, Plans Sheets 1 & 2), while clearly marking this alignment, included finds in their fill which suggest that they did not became redundant until the post-medieval period. The route itself, however, would certainly have been an established feature during the medieval period, with origins that may have extended back to the later Saxon period.

One other feature, ditch *0012*, may also have is origins in the medieval period (Figs. 8, 12 & Appendix VI, Plans Sheets 7, 8 & 9). It had clearly been backfilled by the mid-18th century, as it does not appear on the Estate Map of 1760 (Fig. 25). However, it's alignment, if projected to the north-east and south-west, can be seen to continue as a series of boundaries in the adjacent fields which are part of a rectilinear system which is likely to have originated during the medieval or, possibly, later Saxon periods.

Period III: Post-medieval

Phase III.a. early 17th – mid 19th century: The features attributed to this phase are effectively those which are thought to have been directly related to Flixton Hall Park, but predate the major changes known to have occurred during the middle of the 19th century. These include four pits (*0020*, *0022*, *0047* & *0049*) (Fig. 12 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheet 5) representing a small clump of formally planted trees that were already present on the 2 inch OS map dated 1838 (Fig 26) and an enclosure ditch (*0006*), mound (*0174*) and building (*0169*) complex, collectively numbered *0195*, previously identified on aerial photographs (Palmer 2003) (Figs. 10, 11, 15 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheet 10). In addition, it is likely that ditch *0012*, possibly of medieval origin, became redundant during the 18th century.

During a walkover of the site undertaken prior to the soil-stripping, a low mound (*0174*) was visible in the area where the aerial photographs showed a square ditched enclosure. A series of levels were taken on a north-west to south-east aligned transect that was estimated to bisect the centre of the mound (Fig. 10). This information has been projected onto the north-west to south-east orientated long-section through complex *0195* (Fig. 11). The body of the mound survived to a maximum thickness of 0.8 metres, including topsoil, towards the centre of the enclosed area. Mound material, excavated variously as *0175*, *0176*, *0183*, *0185* and *0186*, generally comprised homogenous brown silty sand with occasional gravel to pebble-sized stones and brick fragments. However there were some localised differences with one concentration of large brick fragments in the south-west quadrant. In addition, there was a hint of stratification towards the southern end of the north-west to south-east orientated long section where it approached ditch *0006* (Fig. 11). This material was not consistent with it being the upthrown spoil from the excavation of the surrounding ditch as the naturally-occurring subsoil at this juncture comprised almost entirely of gravel to large pebble-sized stone with only small amount of sand as a matrix.

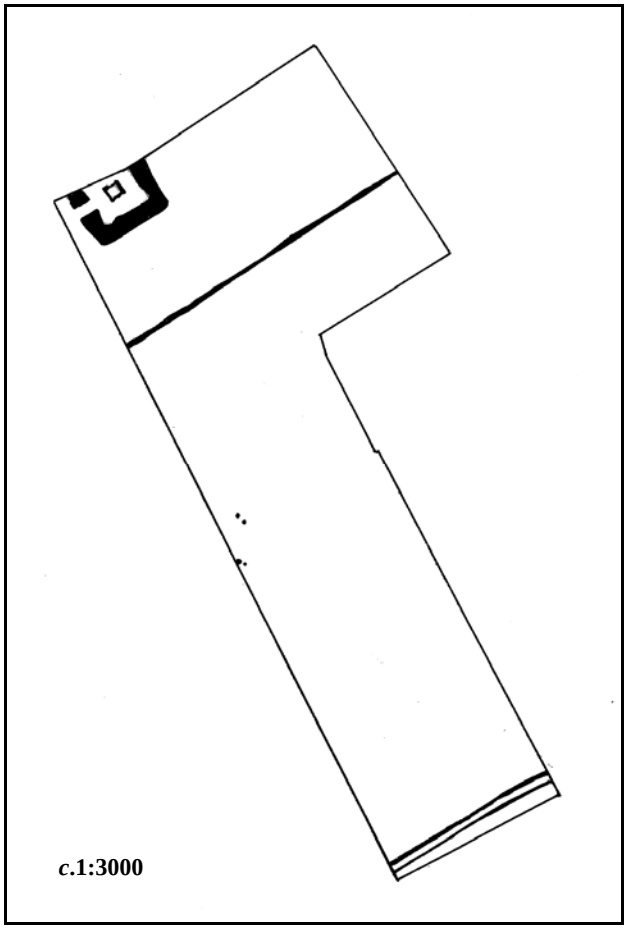


Fig. 9 Phase Plan; Period III.a. features (post-medieval; early 17th-mid. 19th century)

Three sides of the square enclosure were found to be within the confines of the excavation (Fig. 10), as a soil bund at the north end of the site had reduced the length of the site by approximately 25 metres. The ditch was generally 6 metres wide, increasing to 8 metres across the opposed butt-ends of the entrance on its western side. Externally the enclosure exhibited regular straight edges. Internally, however, there were recessed lobes at the corners. The measured external length of the southern arm of the enclosure ditch, fully exposed in the excavation, was 32 metres and the aerial photographs suggest that the northern, western and eastern arms were similar.

Four sections were excavated into the ditch (Fig. 11), two in the south-facing butt-end, a full section across the eastern arm and a small section at its junction with the *Phase III.b.* ditch *0010*. In the two sections through the butt-end (Plate: 2) the ditch was found to have gently sloping sides with a slight steepening towards the base and a maximum depth of 0.6 metres. The fills (*0166* & *0167*) comprised homogenous, moderately stony brown silty sand with only a hint of stratification. The full section across the eastern arm of the ditch revealed a relatively flat-bottomed feature with a maximum depth of 0.4 metres and gently sloping sides. The fill (*0168*) comprised homogenous, moderately stony silty sand. Ditch *0006* was found to have a similar character in the small section excavated where the terminal of ditch *0010* cut the earlier feature. Again, the fill *0058* comprised homogenous, moderately stony brown silty sand.

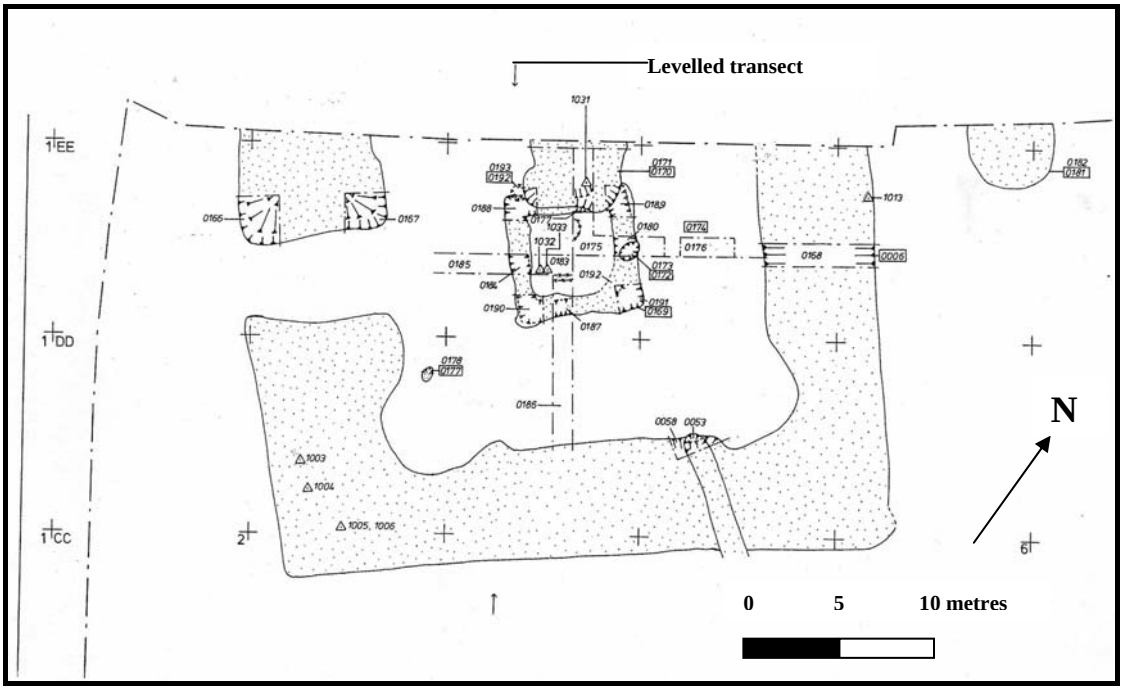


Fig. 10 1:400 scale extract of the site main plan showing complex *0195*

The removal of topsoil over mound *0174* revealed the mound make-up itself and the outline of a square structure (*0169*) central to and aligned with the enclosed area. The northern side of the structure had been partially truncated by *Phase III.d.* pit *0170* and the eastern side was cut by a small undated pit (*0172*). During surface cleaning an amorphous, discontinuous layer (*0192*) was identified which although concentrated over the structure itself, did also locally overlap internally and externally over the mound. This layer, when dry, comprised light brown/yellow, very silty sand which, when wet, turned sticky and clay-like.

Plate 2: Excavated Sections Through Butt-End of Enclosure Ditch *0006*

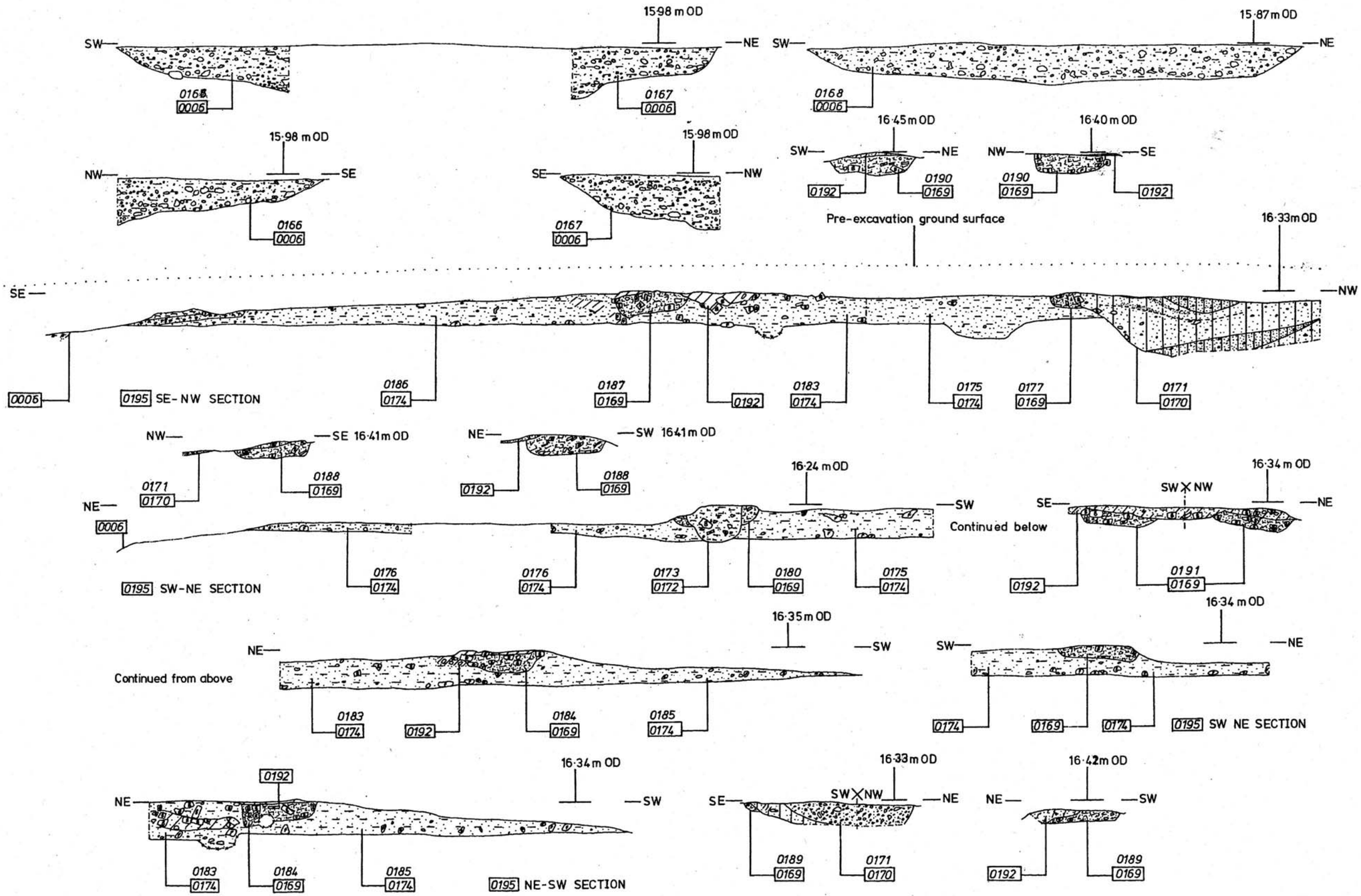


Fig. 11 Period III.a. features; 1:50 scale section drawings (Complex *0195*)

Excavated sections through the structure revealed a shallow, *c.*0.25 metre deep, relatively flat-bottomed, *c.*1 metre wide continuous trench forming a square, with sides measuring approximately 7 metres by 7 metres (Plate 3). The fill of *0169*, variously excavated as *0177*, *0180*, *0184*, *0187*, *0188*, *0189*, *0190* and *0191*, comprised closely packed fragments of brick and, less commonly, roof-tile (Plate: 4). Much of the brick appeared to be over-fired, possibly derived from kiln wasters.

Plate 3: Footing *0169* Prior to Excavation

Plate 4: Section Through Building Footing *0169*

The trench forming structure *0169* had clearly been excavated into the material of mound *0174*, but not down to its base. A thickness of approximately 0.2 metres of

mound material survived between the naturally-occurring sand and gravel subsoil and the bottom of *0169*.

A photograph showing all the components of complex *0195*, appears on the front cover of this report and as Plate: 5.

Plate 5: Overall Shot of Ditch & Building Complex *0195*

Ditch *0012* was orientated from north-east to south-west across the site and was clearly cut by *Phase III.b.* and *Phase III.d.* features. The ditch was 1.5 metres wide with a depth of 0.6 metres and exhibited a shallow stepped profile on its northern side with a steeper edge to the south. The excavated fill (*0013* & *0066*) comprised dark brown silty sand with some gravel and pebble inclusions (Fig. 12).

Pits *0020, 0022, 0047* & *0049* formed a small cluster close to the western edge of the site approximately halfway down its western edge (Fig. 9 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheet 5). They were all circular with diameters ranging between 1.5 metres (*0020, 0022* & *0047*) and 2 metres (*0018*) and depths varying between 0.2 metres (*0047*) to in excess of 0.4 metres (*0018*). The fills were of predominantly brown silty sand with some gravel to pebble-sized inclusions and occasional hints of stratification.

Ditches *0091* & *0103* have also been included in this phase, although they are described fully in *Phase III.b.*. These features were located on the north side of the early road alignment, but are themselves likely to have been excavated as part of the landscaped park at some stage during the currency of *Phase III.a.*. Their consistency with ditches excavated several hundred metres away on the same alignment in the neighbouring quarry certainly suggests that they form part of a major episode of landscape management as opposed to more localised field ditch digging that would have resulted in less uniformly similar features.

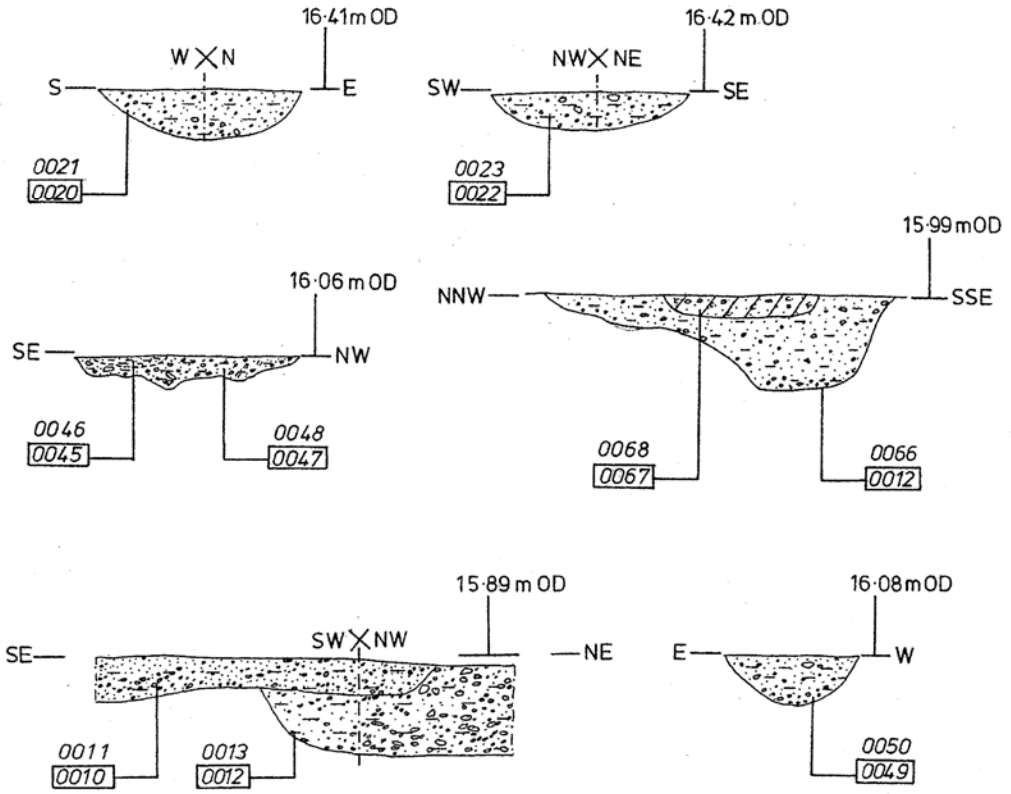


Fig. 12 Period III.a. features; 1:50 scale section drawings (General)

Phase III.b. mid 19th century: Features attributed to this phase include a double row of pits (*0067*, *0069*, *0074*, *0076*, *0093*, *0095*, *0115*, *0120*, *0122*, *0131*, *0139 & 0162*, collectively *0194*) known from map evidence to represent the west side of a formally planted avenue running from Flixton Hall to the present road, and boundary ditches (*0091* & *0103*) relating to the earlier alignment of the road which, itself, became redundant during this phase (Figs. 12, 14, 13, 15 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheets 1, 2, 8, 9 & 11). In addition, a ditch (*0010*) has also been included based on evidence from the early maps (Figs. 12, 13, 15, 28 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheet 7).

The twelve tree-pits, collectively making up double line *0194*, were all relatively similar in size with widths/diameters of approximately 1.6 metres and depths of *c*.0.4 5 metres. However, there was some variation in their shape ranging from circular (*0074*) through to sharply rectangular (*0120*). The fills were commonly stratified with a clayey layer, usually at the bottom, with an upper sand and gravel component (Fig. 14).

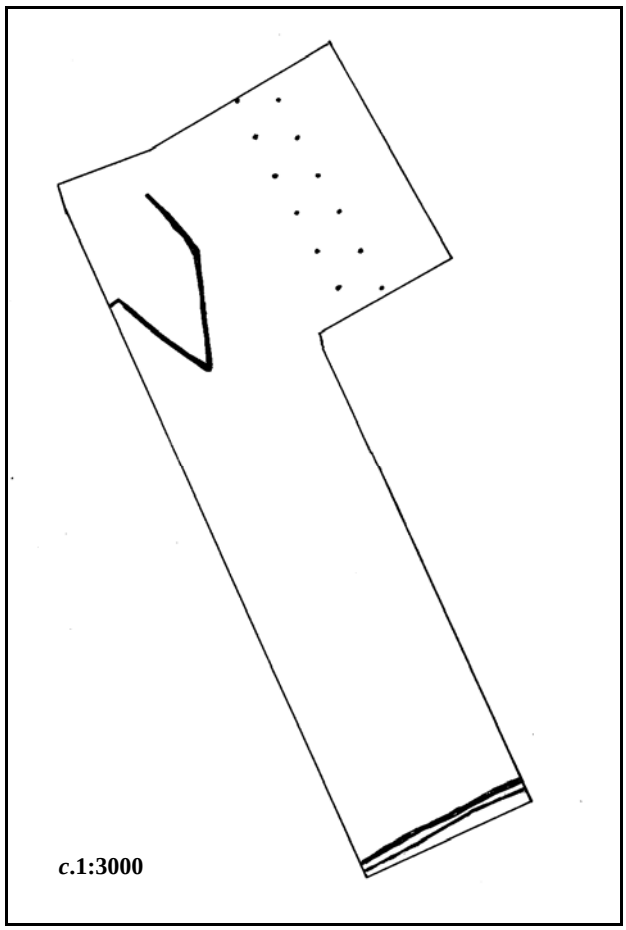


Fig. 13 Phase Plan; Period III.b. features (post-medieval; mid 19th century)

The inclusion of ditches *0091* and *0103*, or at least their redundancy, in this phase is based primarily on map evidence (see section 5. Archaeological Interpretation). The ditches were parallel, running from north-east to south-west across the southern end of the site with a slight northward kink towards the east. Ditch *0103* was approximately 0.7 metres wide with a depth of 0.2 metres and a fill (*0104*) comprising brown silty sand with gravel (Fig. 15). Stratigraphically, ditch *0103* was cut by the *Phase III.c.* ditch *0087*. Ditch *0091* was approximately 2 metres to the north of *0103*, 1.6 metres wide with a depth of 0.4 metres and a fill (*0092*) comprising brown silty sand with gravel and pebble-sized inclusions (Fig. 15).

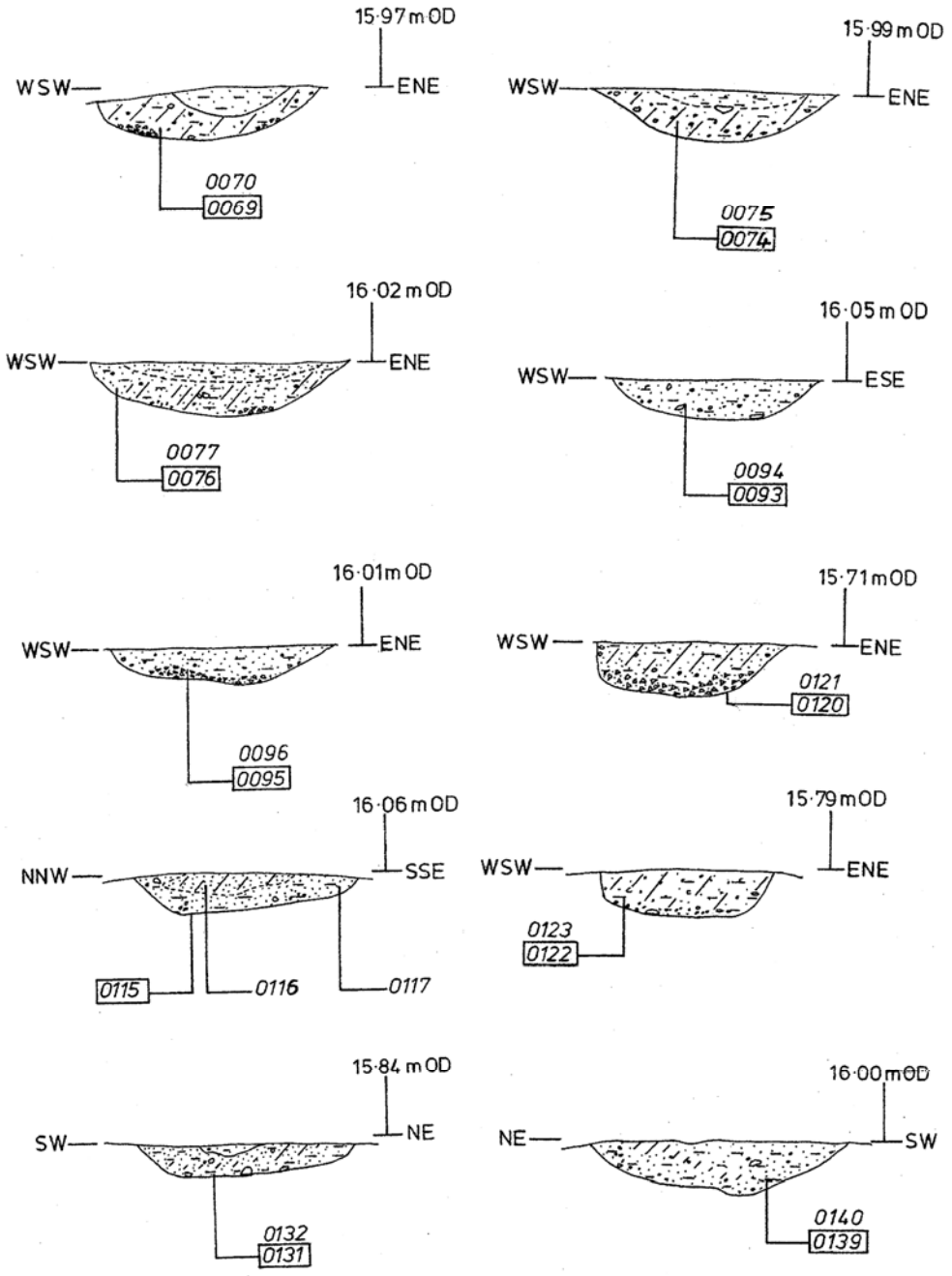
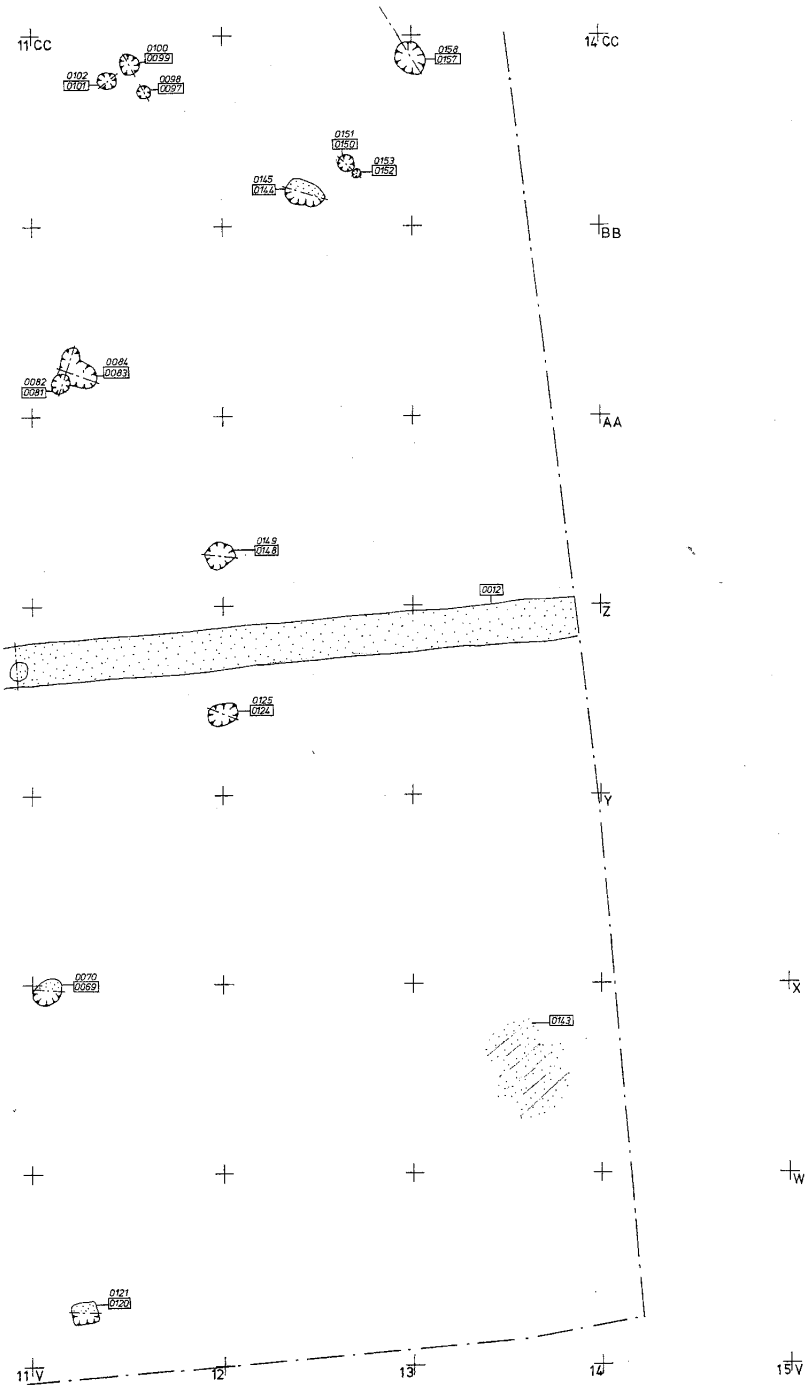


Fig. 14 Period III.b. features; 1:50 scale section drawings (Tree-Pits *0194*)



FLN 009: Plan Sheet 9 (Scale 1:400)

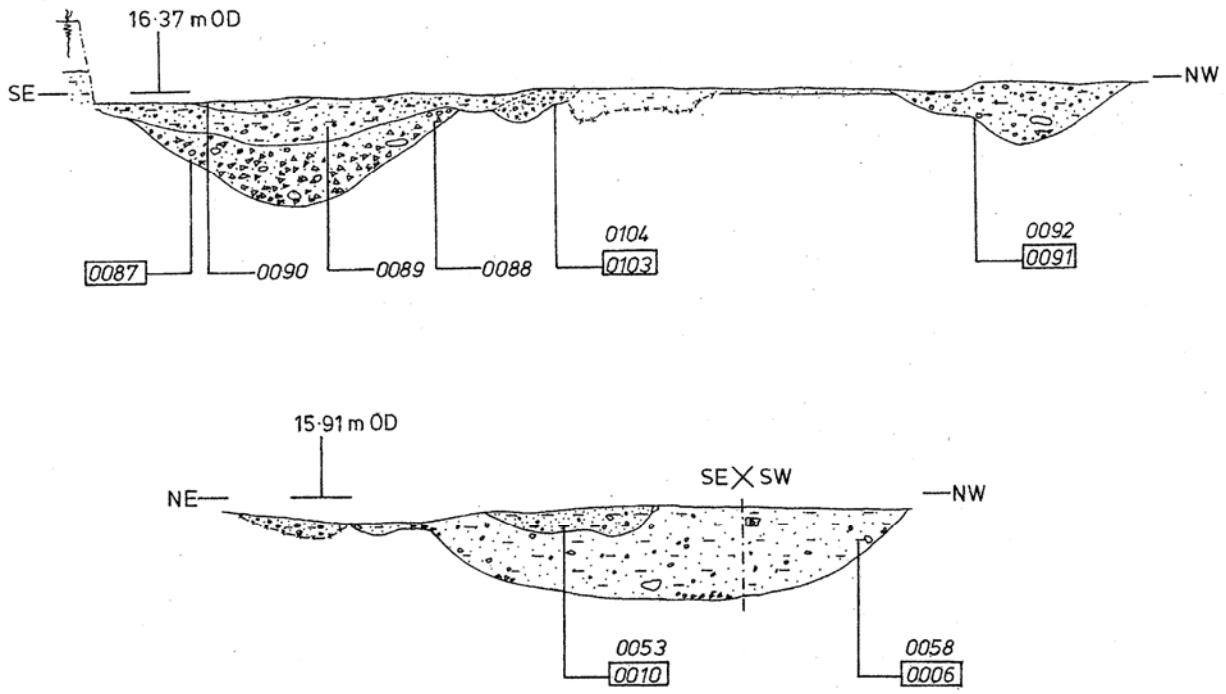


Fig. 15 Period III.b. features; 1:50 scale section drawings (Ditches)

Ditch/trench *0010* was initially thought to be a military trench, even though stratigraphically it was cut by a *Phase III.d.* feature (zig-zag trench *0014*), due to its unusual plan, forming three sides of a lozenge shape before turning at right-angles away to the west and beyond the bounds of the excavated area. However, examination of the map evidence, specifically from the 1st Edition (1:2500 scale) of the OS map (Fig. 28), suggests that at that time the eastern side of the lozenge formed a boundary to a wooded area to the west. Its inclusion in this phase, therefore, is based on its absence from any of the earlier maps of the Flixton Park Estate. On excavation, *0010* was found to be relatively shallow, 0.3 metres deep, with a width of approximately *c*.1 metre and a fill comprising grey/brown silty sand (Figs. 12 & 15).

Phase III.c. Late 19th century: Only one feature, a ditch (*0087*) has been included in this phase based primarily on map and stratigraphic evidence (Figs. 15, 16 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheets 1 & 2).

Ditch *0087* effectively marks the southern end of the site, it running parallel with the existing hedge immediately to the south. The early OS map evidence (Fig. 28) suggests that a single boundary line, approximating to the centreline of the earlier road, was established between 1880 and 1900. The ditch was approximately 2 metres wide with a depth of 0.7 metres and a stratified fill (*0088, 0089* & *0090*) comprising brown silty sand with varying concentrations of gravel/pebble sized inclusions (Fig. 15), generally more towards the base. Stratigraphically, ditch *0087* cut *Phase III.b.* ditch *0103* and was itself cut by *Phase III.d.* pits *0105* and *0107*.

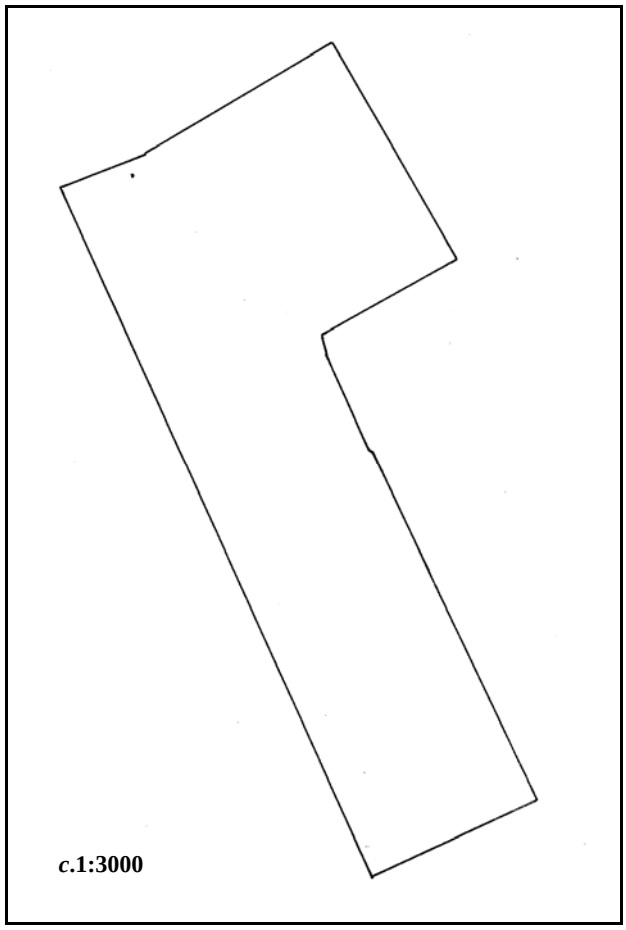


Fig. 21 Phase Plan; Period III.0. features (post-medieval: unspecified date)

Pit *0172* clearly cut *Phase III.a.* building footing *0169* (Fig. 10) and, consequently, can at the earliest be dated to the demolition of this structure. The pit was oval in shape, measuring 1.1 metres from north to south and 0.8 metres from east to west with a steep sided, round-bottomed profile. The fill (*0173*) comprised brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of brick and tile fragments derived from building footing *0169* through which it had been excavated (Fig 11).

Period 0: Undated

A total of five features, four pits (*0008*, *0126*, *0135*, *0144* & *0146*) and a post-hole (*0037*), were attributed to this phase (Figs 19, 22 & 23 and Appendix VI, Plan Sheets 7, 9 & 11). While the fills of these features tended to be relatively free of artefacts they were generally well weathered and most were located towards the north-east side of the site in an area with a concentration of prehistoric pits and it seems likely that the undated features belong in *Phase I.a.* and *Phase I.b.*.

Post-hole *0037* was circular, 0.55 metres in diameter with a depth of 0.3 metres, and may better have been described as a small pit as there was no evidence that it had ever been occupied by a post or that it was part of a larger structure. The fill (*0038*) comprised dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel-pebble-sized stone inclusions (Fig. 23).

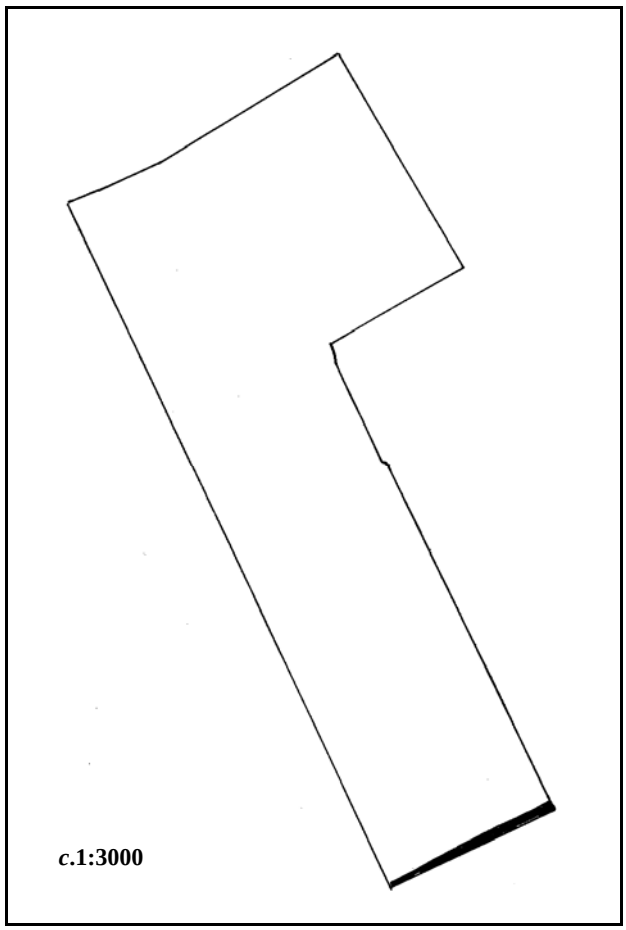


Fig. 16 Phase Plan; Period III.c. features (post-medieval; late 19th century)

Phase III.d. 20th century, 1914-18: Features attributed to this phase were limited to ditches/trenches and latrine/rubbish pits associated with military training activity is known to have occurred on the Flixton Park Estate during the First World War (Figs. 12, 17, 18, 19 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheets 1, 3, 5 & 7).

A total of four linear features (*0014*, *0045*/*54*/*56*, *0064* & *0113*) were identified as military trenches. Three of these (*0045*/*54*/*56*, *0064* & *0113*) almost certainly forming part of a larger complex to the west of the site that had already been destroyed by gravel extraction operations in the neighbouring RMC Aggregates Quarry. The existing fence between the two sites is clearly a later feature running on the alignment of the Parish Boundary, between Flixton to the east, and Homersfield to the west, as it does not appear on the early maps (Figs. 25 to 28).

Ditch/trench *0014* was of the zig-zag variety, another of the commonly used military trench layouts. This was only a short length, approximately 18 metres, with only four right-angled turns. The depth in the excavated sections, both at the butt-ends, was only *c.*0.2 metres, but the central sections of the trench were clearly deeper (0.5 metres +) while the width varied between 0.4 metres and 2 metres. The fill (*0015*) comprised grey/brown silty sand (Fig. 18).

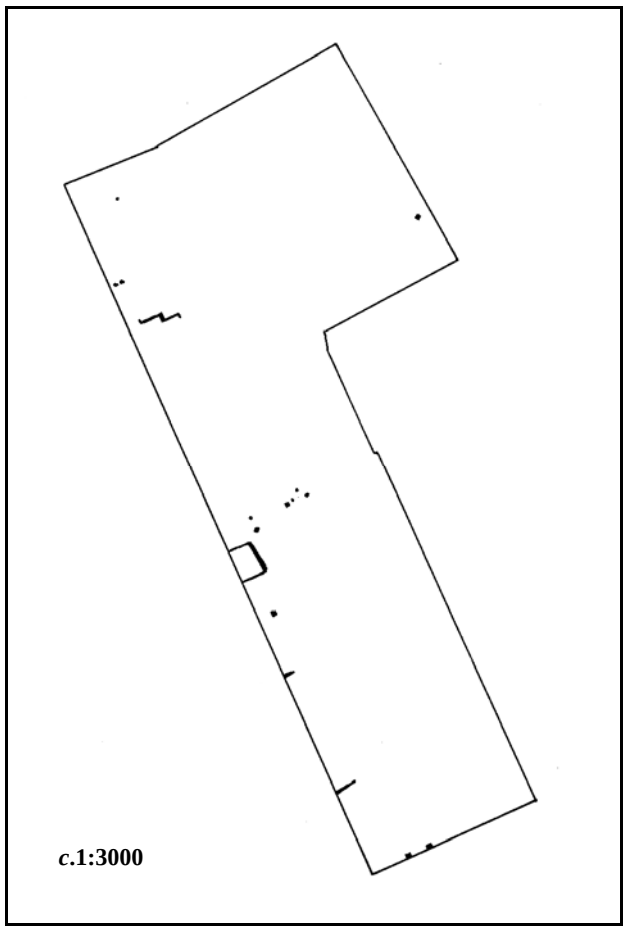


Fig. 17 Phase Plan; Period III.d. features (post-medieval; 20th century: 1914-1918)

Ditch/trench *0045*/*54*/*56* comprised a 13 metre long north-west to south-east aligned section (*0054*) with two other components (*0045* & *0056*) turning at right-angles to the south-west from each of its ends. All three components of the feature were shallow, none in excess of 0.1 metres with widths varying between 0.3 metres (*0045* & *0056*) and 1 metres (*0054*). The fills (*0046, 0055* & *0057*) comprised Light to mid brown silty sand with common gravel-sized inclusions (Fig. 18).

Ditches/trenches *0064* and *0113* were similar in that they shared a south-west to north-east orientation, projecting into the excavated area from the western edge of the site, and both exhibiting squared butt-ends to the north-east. Ditch/trench *0064* was 1.2 metres wide with a depth of 0.3 metres, exhibiting a flat bottom, with a fill (*0065*) comprising homogenous grey/brown silty sand while *0113* was 1 metre wide with a depth of 0.6 metres, vertical sides, a flat bottom and a stratified fill (*0114*) comprising grey/brown silty sand with gravel to pebble-sized stones (Fig. 18).

A total of 13 pits (*0002, 0004, 0016, 0018, 0024, 0026, 0028, 0039, 0062, 0105, 0107, 0141*& *0178*) were recorded which included artefactual evidence that identified them as *Phase III.d* (Fig. 17). Effectively these formed three discrete groups with occasional isolated outliers. One group was recorded close to the southern field boundary; another associated with a small group of *Phase III.a.* tree-pits and the other adjacent to the short length of zig-zag trench (*0014*). Given that the initial function of these features was as latrines, it seems likely that the majority were located within a

few metres of standing trees and adjacent to a field boundary to provide a modicum of privacy.

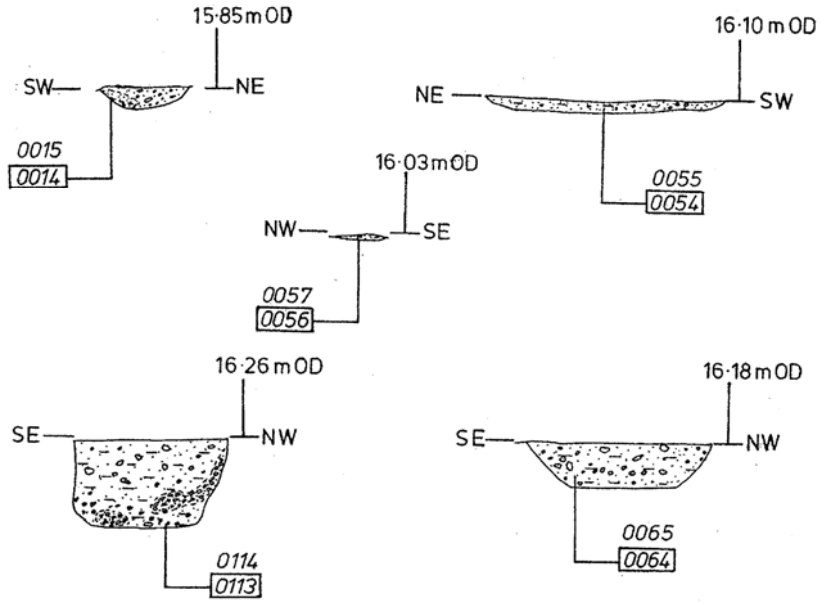


Fig. 18 Period III.d. features; 1:50 scale section drawings (Trenches)

Adjacent pits *0002* and *0004* were located approximately 8 metres to the north west of zig-zag trench *0014*. The larger of the two (*0002*) was sub-circular with a diameter of 2.2 metres and a depth in excess of 0.6 metres and a fill (*0003*) comprising relatively homogenous stony, silty sand (Fig. 19). Pit *0004* was square shaped, measuring *c.*1.6 metres by *c.*1.6 metres with a depth of 0.8 metres. The fill (*0005*) comprised stratified grey/brown silty sand with a layer of coal fragments near to the base (Fig. 19).

Isolated pit *0062* was located within 16 metres of trench *0045*/*54*/*56* and 24 metres of trench *0064*. Squared shaped, measuring 1.6 metres by 1.6 metres, pit *0062*, which remained unexcavated, had an upper fill (*0063*) comprising relatively homogenous brown silty sand.

Pits *0105* and *0107* were located close to the southern edge of the site where they cut the *Phase III.c.* ditch *0087*. Neither feature was excavated and all the artefactual evidence was collected from their surface. The upper fills of *0105* and *0107*, *0106* & *0108* respectively, comprised dark grey silty sand.

The remaining six pits (*0016*, *0018*, *0024*, *0026*, *0028* & *0039*) effectively formed a small group located within 20 metres of trench *0045*/*54*/*56*, although *0016* was slightly divorced from the other four. Both *0016* and *0024* were square in shape, measuring 1.2 metres by 1.2 metres and 1.6 metres by 1.6 metres respectively, with fills (*0017* & *0025*) comprising brown silty sand with occasional gravel to pebble sized-stones (Fig. 19). Pits *0018*, *0026*, *0028* and *0039* were all circular with remarkably consistent diameters of 1.8 metres. None were fully excavated, all exhibiting mixed fills (*0019*, *0027*, *0029* & *0040* respectively) comprising grey-brown silty sand with some gravel and pebble-sized stones (Fig. 19). A circular area of rust

within pit *0026* suggested that a large iron container had been placed in this feature and the section (Fig. 19) shows a clear difference in fill between the interior and exterior of the vessel.

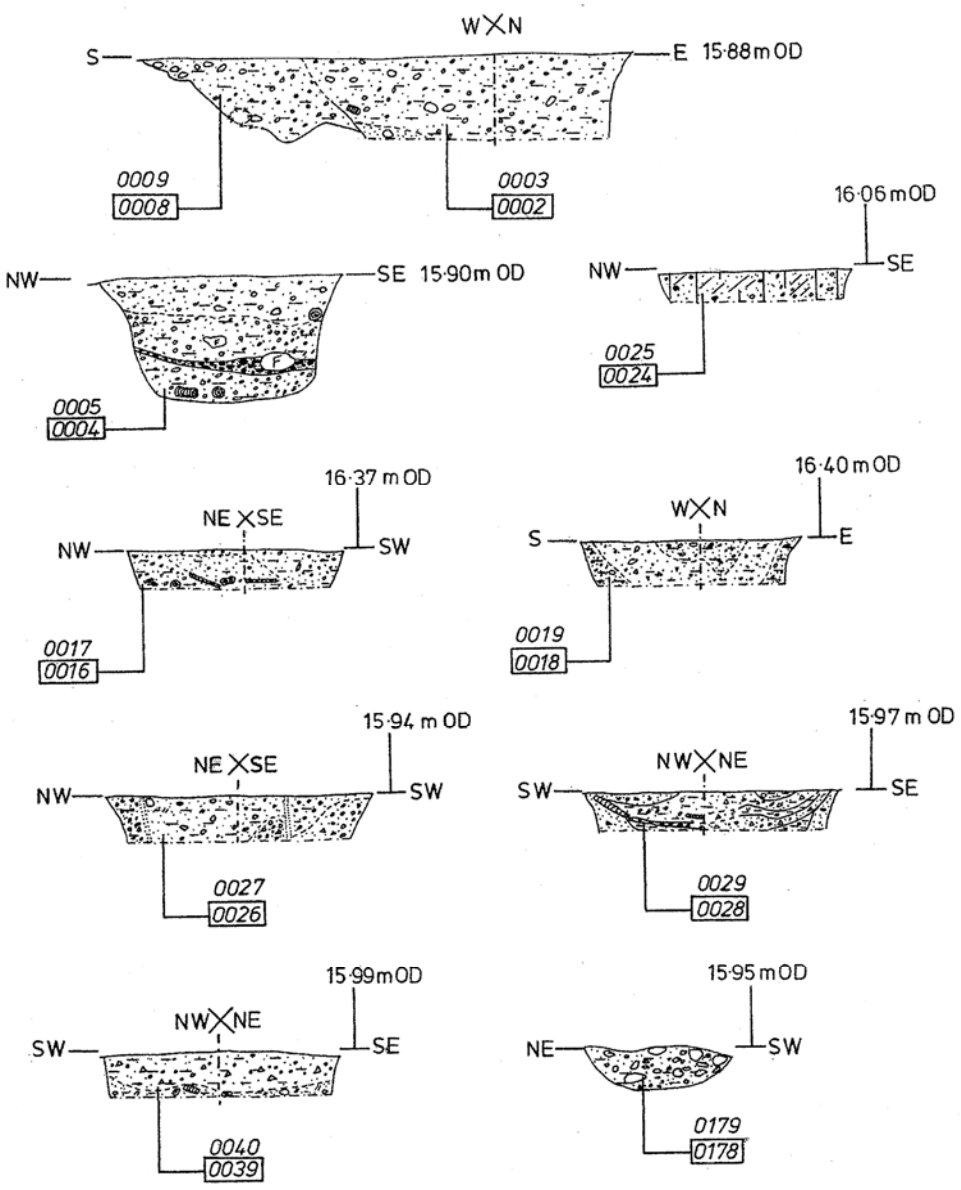


Fig. 19 Period III.d. features; 1:50 scale section drawings (Pits)

Phase III.e. 20th century, post-1918: Features attributed to this phase were limited to a series of seven large pits (*0043*, *0071*, *0085*, *0133*, *0143*, *0170* & *0181*) (Figs. 11, 20, 23 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheets 3, 5, 9 10 & 11).

Five of these features (*0043*, *0085*, *0133*, *0170* & *0181*) were remarkably similar in character; oval to sub-rectangular shaped, measuring approximately 8 metres by 6 metres in length and breadth respectively. Three of these (*0181*, *0043* & *0085*) were aligned on the north-west to south-east long axis of the site and spaced at *c*.18 metre intervals. Two of the pits (*0043* & *0170*) were sampled to reveal stratified fills; *0043* (fill *0044*) comprised alternate layers of orange sandy gravel and brown silty sand

(Fig. 23), while *0170* (fill *0171*) exhibited alternate layers of dark grey/brown loamy sand and brown silty sand (Fig. 11). The latter of the two may not be representative as it had been dug through the mound and building of the major *Phase III.a.* structure (overall context number *0195*) from which it almost certainly derived a proportion of its fill.

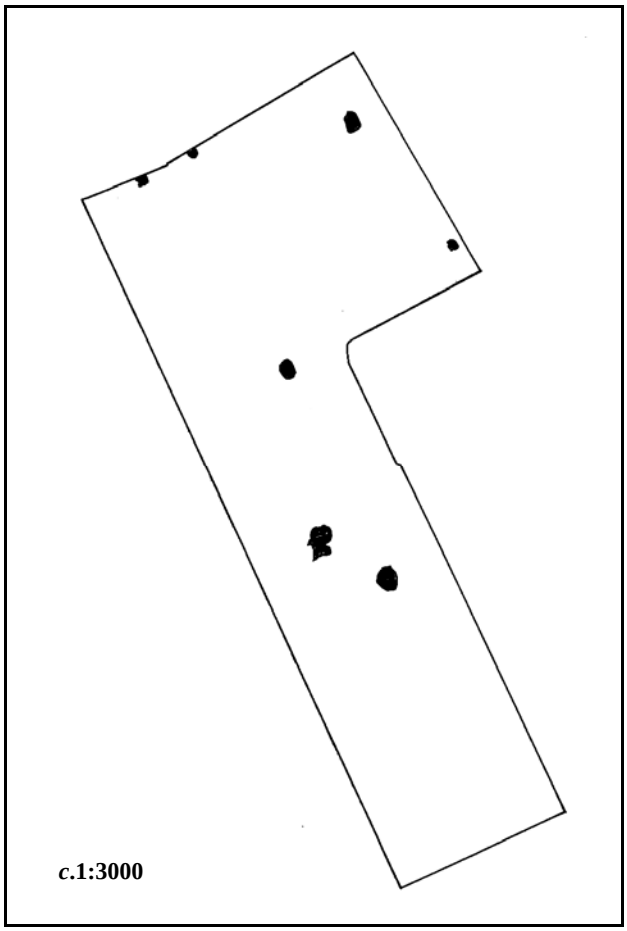


Fig. 20 Phase Plan; Period III.e. features (20th century: post 1918)

Pit *0071*, which remained unexcavated, was irregular in shape, measuring a maximum of 11 metres from north to south and 6 metres from east to west, with an indeterminate depth. Inclusion in this phase was based on artefactual evidence, including large fragments of concrete paving slabs, recovered from the surface of the feature. The fill (*0072*) comprised dark grey/brown silty sand.

Pit *0143*, which also remained unexcavated, was difficult to define but clearly contained a large assemblage of bricks, concrete lumps, ceramic pipes and vessels of which only a sample was retained for dating purposes. Recorded as a layer during the excavation and as an amorphous area on the plan, it became obvious during the recovery of finds that it was actually an incised feature. The fill comprised grey silty sand.

Phase III.0. post-medieval; unspecified date: A single feature (*0172*) (Figs. 10, 11, 21 & Appendix VI, Plan Sheet 11), a pit, was attributed to this phase based primarily on its stratigraphic relationship with earlier features.

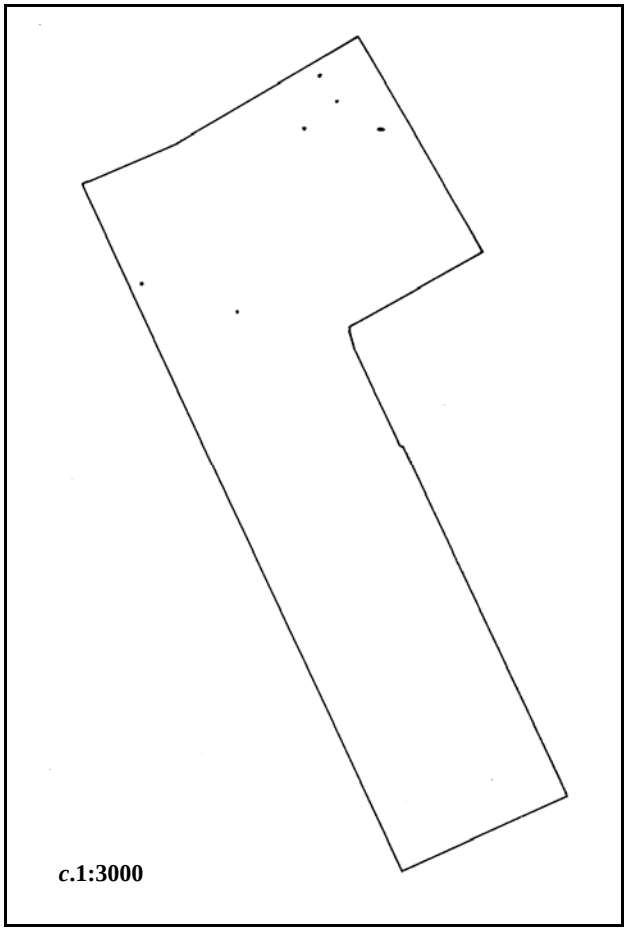


Fig. 22 Phase Plan; Period 0. features (undated)

Pit *0008* was *c*.1 metre in diameter with a depth of 0.6 metres and relatively gently sloping sides. The fill (*0009*) comprised light to mid-grey silty sand mixed with orange/brown sand (Fig. 19). Stratigraphically, pit *0008* was thought to be cut by *Phase III.d.* pit *0002*.

Pit *0126* was oval in shape, measuring 0.8 metres from north-west to south-east and 0.4 metres from south-west to north-east with a depth of only 0.1 metres and exhibiting an uneven bottom. The fill (*0127*) comprised Dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (Fig. 23).

Pit *0135* was circular, 0.8 metres in diameter with a depth of only 0.1 metres and a shallow dished profile. The fill (*0136*) comprised mid-grey/brown silty sand (Fig. 23).

Pit *0144* was oval, measuring 2.1 metres from east to west and 1.3 metres from north to south with a maximum depth of 0.25 metres and an irregular profile. The fill (*0145*) comprised mixed light grey and brown silty sand with common stone inclusions (Fig. 23).

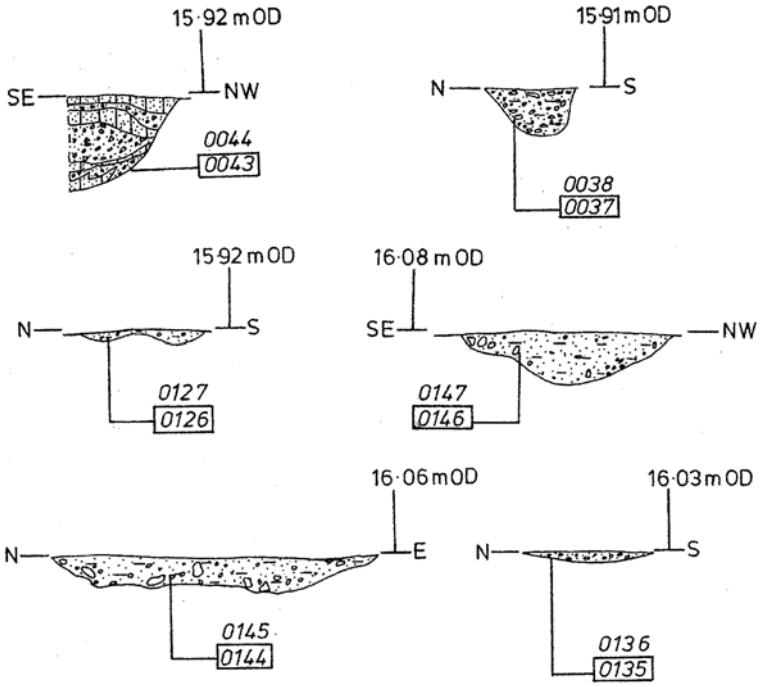


Fig. 23 Period III.e. &. Period 0. features; 1:50 scale section drawings

Pit *0146* was oval in shape, measuring 1.5 metres from north-west to south-east and 1 metre from south-west to north-east with a maximum depth of 0.35 metres and a gently rounded profile. The fill (*0147*) comprised mid-brown silty sand (Fig. 23).

3.1.2 Statement of Archaeological Potential

An overall assessment of the statement of archaeological potential for the FLN 009 site, presented by phase, appears as section 6. of this report, while this section deals more specifically with the potential for further work on the stratigraphic elements of the site archive.

Stratigraphically, the site was extremely simple and, as such, there was no need for matrices to be constructed. The work on the FLN 009 material has already progressed to 'Archive' level (see Appendix II) and, as a consequence, there is no potential for further work at this juncture.

3.2 Artefactual Evidence (all Sue Anderson, except where specified)

3.2.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix IV [A].

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery (all periods)	868	9790
CBM	109	48439
Fired clay	68	521
Glass	15	1327
Clay pipe	1	7
Worked flint	1539	14604
Burnt flint/stone	666	15283
Iron	100	4130
Copper alloy	15	186
Lead	4	43
Animal bone	17	220
Leather	1	-
Wood	1	-
Charcoal/coal	20	-

Table 2: Finds Quantities

3.2.2 Bulk Finds

3.2.2.1 Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery (by Sarah Percival)

Introduction

Eight hundred and fifty-eight sherds of pottery weighing 9144g were recovered from twenty-seven contexts at Flixton Park site FLN 009 (see Appendix IV [B]). The assemblage was predominately Later Bronze Age (659, 7674g). The remainder of the assemblage is Later Neolithic Grooved Ware probably of the Clacton sub-style (163 sherds weighing 1334g). Two sherds of Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age Beaker were also found, and 34 fragments were undiagnostic. The sherds were generally in good condition, with an average sherd weight of just over 10g. Table 3 provides a summary of the quantification.

Pottery type	No.	Wt/g
Grooved Ware	163	1334
Beaker	2	26
Later Bronze Age	659	7674
Undiagnostic	34	110
Total	**858**	**9144**

Table 3: Sherd Count & Weight by Pottery Type

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed using the pottery recording system described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Pottery Recording Manual and in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992). The total assemblage was included and a full catalogue is presented in Appendix IV [B]. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds and the sherds were counted

and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by Suffolk Archaeological Unit

Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age

The Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age assemblage comprised 163 Grooved Ware sherds and two sherds of Beaker. The Grooved Ware assemblage contained a number of large sherds but the condition was sometimes poor with the surface being damaged by soil conditions. The Beaker sherds were small and heavily abraded.

The Fabrics

Four Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age fabrics were identified. These are described in Table 4.

Pottery type	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt/g
Grooved Ware	G1	Grog, quartz-sand	135	1005
	G2	Grog, quartz-sand and calcined flint	12	113
	G3	Grog, quartz-sand, calcined flint and vacuoles	16	216
Beaker	G4	Grog, quartz-sand	2	26
Total			**165**	**1360**

Table 4: Fabric Description, Quantity & Weight of Sherds

The three Grooved Ware fabrics all contained grog (crushed fired clay) along with varying quantities of quartz-sand. The fabrics are very similar to those recovered from a previous sites excavated within Flixton Park (FLN 013, FLN 053) and have been allocated the same fabric codes. The range of inclusions found within the fabrics from FLN 009 is comparable with examples of contemporary date from Durrington Walls (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 55), Spong Hill, Norfolk (Healy 1988, fig.78) and Great Bealings and Martlesham, Suffolk (Martin 1993, 44, 51).

The Beaker sherds were also of a grog and quartz-sand rich fabric (G4) and are typical of the fabrics of the period within this region, such as those found at Spong Hill, Norfolk (Healy 1988, 70) and Little Bealings, Suffolk (Martin 1993, 52).

Form

Within the Grooved Ware assemblage, vessel form is unclear as no profiles or partial profiles survive. The curvature on larger sherds is minimal, perhaps suggesting large straight-sided vessels, though one base angle is concave indicating that more globular forms were also present. Ten rim sherds were found representing a minimum of eight vessels. Three rim forms were represented; all comparable to examples described in the type series from the Durrington Walls excavations (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, fig.20). These are listed below with Durrington Walls type codes provided (Table 5).

Rim description	Rim type	No.	W /g
Pointed with internal bevel	13	7	70
Pointed	1	2	43
Rounded	2	1	7
Total		**10**	**120**

Table 5: Rim Description, Type Code, Quantity & Weight

All the Grooved Ware rims are decorated. The most common rim form is pointed with an internal bevel with incised and impressed decoration to the exterior and incised channels around the interior. One example is pointed with incised channelling to the exterior and two examples are rounded also with incised channelling. Nineteen base angles were recovered. The majority of these (eighteen sherds, 156g) were simple in form, corresponding to Durrington Walls form A (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, fig.22) and suggesting vessels with vertical walls. The remaining sherd (20g) is similar to Durrington Walls base form 'B' and has a concave base angle suggesting a vessel with globular profile (*ibid*. fig.22). All but two of the sherds were decorated with incised channelling.

The Beaker assemblage comprises a single, simple flat-topped rim sherd with fingernail impressed decoration and a simple undecorated base sherd. The rim sherd is similar to examples from the fen-edge sites such as Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Bamford 1982, fig.26 P63.202; Gibson 1982).

Decoration and Surface Treatment
One hundred and thirty-nine sherds (1046g) are decorated. A limited range of decorative techniques were employed, and consisted of incised channelling forming bands around the body of the vessel, sometimes filled with fingertip impressions (cf. Martin 1993, fig.27 13,14). One example has impressed dots forming small triangles along the rim around which incised channels form a series of expanding chevron motifs (cf. Healy 1988, fig.81 P207). The decorative styles represented are consistent with the Clacton style found at Great Bealings, Suffolk (Martin 1993) and Redgate Hill, Hunstanton, Norfolk (Cleal 1993). The assemblage is therefore of a different style to pottery previously recovered from Flixton Park (Percival 1998).

The Beaker sherd is decorated with fingernail impressions.

Distribution
All of the stratified Grooved Ware was recovered from the fills of pits (Table 6). Sixteen pits produced Grooved Ware assemblages, though there was some variation in the quantities of sherds present. The majority of the Grooved Ware pits formed a loose cluster in the north-east corner of the excavation site. The largest assemblage came from a group of three pits situated at the centre of the cluster (pits *0097*, *0099*, *0101*), which produced 489g of Grooved Ware, just over 36% of the total assemblage. Close by, to the south, a second group of two inter-cutting pits also produced a significant assemblage (pits *0081* & *0083*), and further sherds were recovered from an isolated pit to the north (pit *0118*). Undecorated sherds of similar fabric to the Grooved Ware sherds were also found in two further pits that form part of same pit cluster (*0128*, *0137*).

Elsewhere on the site small quantities of Grooved Ware were found in isolated pits (pits *0035* & *0051*) and in a pair of pits close to the western edge of excavation (pits *0030* & *0033*).

Recent re-examination of Grooved Ware assemblages has identified apparent differences in the depositional contexts of Grooved Ware (Garwood 1999). Garwood suggests that deposits found in isolated pits and pit groups, such as those identified at FLN 009, may represent the earlier tradition beginning in *c*.2900 cal BC. Deposits

associated with monuments such as timber circles and henges, as found at FLN 053, may be later being current from c.2500 cal BC onwards, these differences in depositional context may be linked with 'changes in the cultural systems concerned with the symbolic use of Grooved ware' (Garwood 1999, 157).

Feature type	feature number	No.	Wt/g
Pit	*0128*	1	3
	0030	9	76
	0033	7	69
	0035	3	35
	0051	6	141
	0060	4	26
	0081	2	27
	0083	11	94
	0097	2	8
	0099	24	108
	0101	65	373
	0118	12	110
	0128	5	46
	0137	3	19
	0150	1	2
	0155	3	15
U/S finds		5	182
Total		**163**	**1334**

Table 6: Contexts Containing Grooved Ware

Discussion

The Grooved Ware assemblage from FLN 009 is different in composition from those found during previous excavations (FLN 053 & FLN 013). The assemblage is of the Clacton style characterised by the use of incised and fingertip-impressed decoration forming horizontal bands combined with triangular and chevron motifs. No plain or incised cordons or other traits consistent with the Durrington Walls style are present. The pottery is contemporary with, or a little earlier than, the previous assemblages found at Flixton Park, perhaps dating from around 2900 cal BC (Garwood 1999). The Flixton assemblages are of enormous potential interest given the recent developments in dating and understanding of depositional practices. Further analysis comparing the assemblages in detail is strongly recommended.

Later Bronze Age

The Later Bronze Age assemblage comprised 659 sherds weighing 7,674g. The sherds were recovered from the fills of four pits, one of which produced 80% of the total assemblage (pit *0078*, 6147g).

The Fabrics

Four Later Bronze Age fabrics were identified. These are described in Table 7.

Fabric	Description	No.	Wt/g
F1	Medium calcined flint, quartz-sand	167	2289
F2	Coarse calcined flint, quartz-sand	450	4705
G5	Grog, calcined flint and vegetable temper	42	680
Total		**659**	**7674**

Table 7: Fabric Description, Quantity & Weight of Sherds

The Later Bronze Age fabrics are characterised by the presence of calcined flint. The grog tempered fabric (G5) contains a number of probable chaff and grain impressions suggesting that cereal-processing waste may have been a component of this fabric. The fabrics are very similar to those identified amongst the contemporary assemblage from Grimes Graves, Norfolk (Ellison 1988) though at Grimes Graves grog tempered sherds were more prevalent.

Form & Decoration
The Later Bronze Age assemblage comprised a minimum of four vessels represented by seventeen rim sherds. One large, semi-complete vessel has a long slightly everted neck and a rounded rim ending. The shoulder of the pot is rounded and it is undecorated. The vessel is made of a groggy vasicular fabric (G5). Dating for this vessel is uncertain but the sinuous form is paralleled amongst the Later Bronze Age material from Caistor St Edmund on the Norwich Southern Bypass (Percival 2000 fig. 169 P143).

A second semi-complete vessel has an upright flattened rim with a row of pierced holes running below. The body of the pot is straight-sided ending in a simple base. The holes were pushed through the wall of the vessel when it was leather hard. Similar examples have been found at Grimes Graves, Norfolk (Ellison 1988 fig.27, 136).

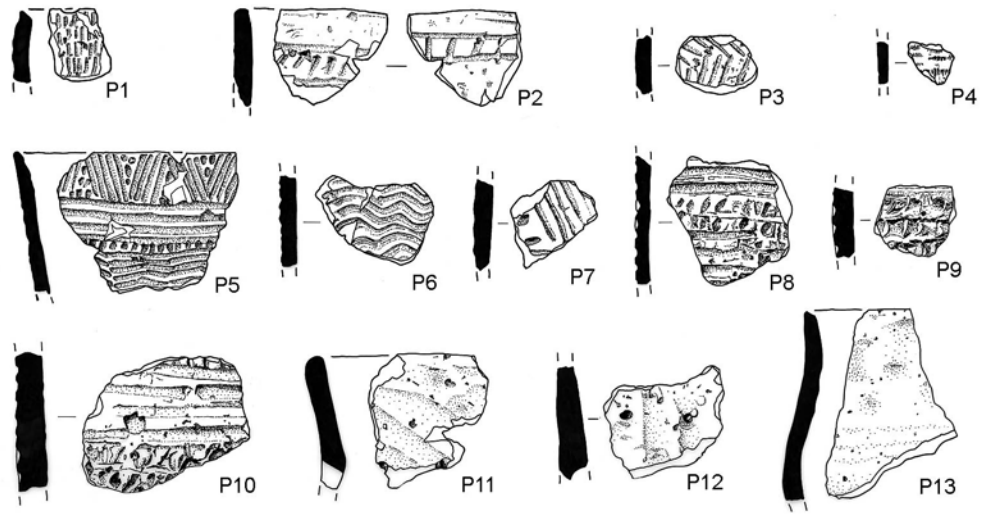


Fig. 24 Prehistoric pottery (1:4).

The Later Bronze Age assemblage is undecorated, but several sherds have rough wiping to the body of the vessel.

Distribution
The Later Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from pit fills (Table 8). Four pits produced assemblages, the largest came from two inter-cutting pits to the north of the site and slightly to the west of the main cluster of Grooved Ware pits (pits *0060* and *0078*). The upper of the two pits contained a large quantity of sherds mostly from the same vessel, the tub-like vessel with piercing below the rim. Two further pits lay to the south-east of the inter-cutting pits (pits *0124* & *0148*). One of these (pit *0124*) contained the sinuous vessel in possible chaff-tempered fabric.

Feature type	feature number	Quantity	Weight (g)
Pit	*0060*	51	776
	0078	110	1447
		449	4700
	0124	42	680
	0148	7	71
Total		**659**	**7674**

Table 8: Contexts Containing Later Bronze Age pottery

Discussion
Later Bronze Age pottery is fairly rare in Suffolk and Norfolk. The Flixton assemblage is small and undiagnostic, though the assemblages from which similar vessels have been retrieved at Grimes Graves (Ellison 1988) and Caistor St Edmund (Percival 2000) have been suggested as representing domestic sites. The pottery may be classed as belonging to the 'plain ware' component of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Barrett 1980). The presence of the Later Bronze Age pits close to the location of the Grooved Ware activity suggests a continuity of use of the site, which appears to have retained some significance throughout the prehistoric period.

Illustrated pottery (see Fig. 24)
P1. Grooved Ware. Rows of single fingernail impressions. G1. *0031*.
P2. Grooved Ware. Channelled/ impressed. Internal channelled. G3. *0036*.
P3. Grooved Ware. Channelled, incised. G2. *0059*.
P4. Grooved Ware. Cord impressed maggots. G3. *0059*.
P5. Grooved Ware. Channelled, impressed dots. G1. *0084*. (Healy 1988 fig. 81 P207).
P6. Grooved Ware. Channelled. G2. *0084*.
P7. Grooved Ware. Channelled. G1. *0100*.
P8. Grooved Ware. Channelled, fingertip impressed. G1. *0102*. (Healy 1988 fig.82 P210).
P9. Grooved Ware. Fingertip impressed, pinched out. G1. *0129*.
P10. Grooved Ware. Right angled, channelled, fingertip impressed. G1. U/S.
P11. Later Bronze Age. Pierced when wet. F2. *0080*. (Longworth Ellison Rigby 1988 Fig.27, 136).
P12. Later Bronze Age. Pierced when wet. F2. *0080*.
P13. Later Bronze Age. Possible chaff/ processing waste impressions. G5. *0125*.

Roman pottery
One small, abraded sherd (2g) of Roman greyware was collected from *0189*.

Post-Roman pottery
Nine pieces of post-Roman pottery were collected. These consisted of refined whiteware sherds — a mug (*0017*), a plate (*0019*), two body sherds (*0025*) and a saucer (*0040*) — and four storage jars in English stoneware (*0142*). All were probably of 19th or early 20th century date.

3.2.2.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay
Table 9 shows the quantification of CBM by type. A full list by context is included in Appendix IV [D].

Most pieces were in local medium sandy red fabrics with inclusions such as grog and small pieces of ferrous material. Five fragments of modern compressed shale bricks were found in *0025* and *0027*, and there were three fragments of an 18th-19th century white-firing floor tile and three white-firing peg tiles in *0188*.

Type	Type code	No	Wt/g
Brick	B	14	3348
Late brick	LB	40	32497
Roof tile	RT	38	4372
Pantile	PAN	1	34
Floor tile	FT	3	4430
Unidentified	UN	1	1

Table 9: CBM Quantities by Type

A few small and abraded fragments of CBM were collected from pit and ditch fills in association with modern finds. However, most bricks and some of the peg tiles in this assemblage were collected from layers and footing contexts in structure *0195*, and were only a sample of the whole. The fabric was medium sandy with some voids and the clay was often poorly mixed, with white streaks visible in section. Several of these bricks were badly overfired and vitrified, and are assumed to be kiln wasters used as hardcore. Thicknesses varied from 50 to 65mm thick, with an average of 58.6mm. Widths ranged from 110 to 120mm, but most were around 110 to 115mm. No lengths were measurable, but one fragment was in excess of 215mm long. This size suggests a date range of 16th-17th century for the bricks. However, this structure also contained white tiles of probable later date in footing *0188*, and it seems likely that the bricks were re-used.

Fired clay was collected from eight features, one of which was post-medieval. The small fragment from this context (*0053*) was heavily abraded and could have been a piece of brick or Roman tile. All other fragments were in fairly compact medium sandy fabrics with occasional large voids and no other obvious inclusions. They were probably of prehistoric date and although some of the pieces have smoothed surfaces, there is no evidence for function.

3.2.2.3 Flint

Worked flint (by Sarah Bates)

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an Access database table (Appendix IV [C]) . The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, and patinated pieces being recorded. Numbers of pieces with hinge fractures were also recorded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Retouched and utilised flints pieces have been bagged separately within the main bags (except where context assemblages are very small). Individual pieces, which may be worthy of illustration, have been highlighted* below.

Raw material and condition

The flint varies in colour, being predominantly mid grey but with much lighter coloured flint and some darker grey material also present. Patchy mottling is fairly common and some pieces have a cherty texture or inclusions. Cortex, where present, also varies but is mainly an off-white or cream coloured and of thin to medium thickness. Occasionally a much thicker, slightly coarser cream brown cortex was observed. Most of the flint is of quite good quality and the use of already patinated or abraded material is uncommon.

A fairly high percentage of the flint is patinated (although it was sometimes hard to distinguish between the lighter coloured flint and that which was patinated – this may have distorted numbers). Condition of the flint is shown in Table 10. Most of the flint is quite sharp with little post-depositional edge damage but this has not been recorded quantitatively.

Complete	61
Cortex present	35
Patinated	28
Burnt	4

Table 10: Condition of Flint (as %, by number, of complete assemblage)

The assemblage

A total of 1538 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the site. A single burnt fragment was also present but this has been discarded. The assemblage is summarised in Table 11 and a full catalogue is included as Appendix IV [C].

Fifteen flake cores, eight blade cores, seven fragments of cores and a tested piece are present. The blade cores include one bipolar core and two of the flake cores are classified as 'keeled' having flakes struck from either side of a ridge. The greatest number of cores are multi-platform flake cores and of these, half are quite small in size. Three cores, including one on a thermal fragment, have parts of their surfaces already patinated prior to their use. Three struck fragments and 54 irregular shatter pieces are also present. A fragment from a polished axe *0084* (see below) also appears to have subsequently been used as a core with flakes struck from both of its faces.

Two pieces have been classified as core rejuvenation flakes, one is a transverse flake from a platform edge (*0136*) and the other is from across the top of a core, with previous removals forming a steep edge (*0001*).

Most of the assemblage consists of unmodified debitage, mainly classified as flakes. The flakes vary in nature and there are some, especially notable in a few contexts, which are somewhat irregular with hard hammer struck pieces being pre-eminent. The assemblage as a whole, however, is notable for the predominance of thin flakes which have been struck by soft hammer from prepared cores, usually of quite good quality flint although some has a cherty texture or inclusions. There are also a number of blade-like flakes and blades present although, as a percentage of the whole assemblage, these types are not especially high (relative to other recently recorded assemblages, e.g. LKH 207, SKT 011 & THS 011). The blades are also generally thin soft hammer struck pieces and quite a few have abraded or facetted platforms. A total of 154 spalls and two small chips are also present.

The most common tool type is the scraper, a total of 28 are present. These include fourteen pieces which have been classified as end scrapers. Many of these are on regular ovate flakes with steep retouch forming, or emphasising, rounded distal ends. Two pieces are classified as end/side scrapers, two as subcircular scrapers and one as a side scraper. The others are miscellaneous types. Two scrapers have been made on thermal fragments.

Type	Number
Multi platform flake core	9
Multi platform blade core	3
Single platform blade core	4
Single platform flake core	3
Bipolar blade core	1
Core on flake	1
Keeled core	2
Core fragment	7
Tested piece	1
Core tablet	1
Core trimming flake	1
Struck fragment	3
Shatter	54
Flake	912
Blade-like flake	107
Chip	2
Spall	154
Blade	161
End scraper	14
Scraper	9
End/side scraper	2
Subcircular scraper	2
Side scraper	1

Type (continued)	Number
Serrated blade	4
Denticulate	1
Notched flake	1
Awl	2
Piercer	2
Spurred piece	2
Oblique arrowhead	2
Axe	1
?axe trimming flake	1
Polished axe	1
Chisel	1
Backed knife	1
Knife	2
Polished blade-like flake	1
Utilised polished flake	1
Retouched blade	3
Retouched flake	26
Retouched fragment	2
Utilised blade	8
Utilised flake	21
Utilised fragment	1
Total	**1538**
Burnt fragment (discarded)	1

Table 11: Summary of Flint

Four pieces have been classified as serrated blades: *0156**, *0158**, *0001* and *0084*. In each case the serrations are slight but it seems likely that at least some of the small chips were formed by deliberate retouch although some of the modifications to the edges may be due to use. One small irregular hard hammer struck flake has retouch forming a small notch and protrusion at its distal end *0001* and a larger neat ovate blade-like flake *0084* has a denticular edge formed by slight coarse retouch on its distal end and left side.

Six piercer-type tools are present. Two awls *0001* and *0032*, the latter a small fragment, have retouch on opposing sides of a point, two quite small flakes, *0177* and *0001**, have 'spurs' formed by retouch at their distal ends and two other pointed fragments, *0161* and *0098**, have retouched and utilised points.

Three pieces are classified as knives. One of these is a small medial fragment from a blade like piece *0001* which has one edge retouched, possibly 'backed' and the other utilised. Another is sub-square in shape *0100*, with retouch of one straight edge and another, utilised, edge at an approximate right angle to that. The third piece is classified as a discoidal knife *1019*. It is on a primary flake from an abraded pebble and is retouched around most of its perimeter on the cortical face. It has secondary flaking extending over most of its ventral face.

Two oblique arrowheads of later Neolithic date are present. One has retouch along one edge towards its distal point and along the proximal edge which form the base of the arrowhead *0130**. The other is a small asymmetrical triangle shape with unifacial retouch of all its edges *1015**.

Part of a polished axe is present in *0084**. Small lengths of both of the polished and worn edges of the axe survive as well as areas of polish on both faces – although on one face only a very small area remains. Although only a fragment, its size suggest the axe was quite large. The shape of the piece suggests that it comes from near the working end of the axe – both edges are turning inwards as if to form an end and that end has had flakes struck from it – it appears that the broken axe was subsequently used as a core.

Two other flakes, *0129* and *0102**, have polished surfaces and must have been struck, perhaps deliberately during re-shaping or sharpening, from polished implements. The latter piece has subsequently been re-used as it has a utilised edge.

Another heavy implement, a chisel, is present in *0158**. It is parallel sided with flaking or retouch from both long edges and, bifacially, at one end.

A total of 31 other retouched pieces and 30 utilised pieces are present, many of them quite regular in nature, if only slightly modified. A few retouched fragments may be from broken tools of a more diagnostic type.

Flint by context

The flint from the site came from a number of different context types (Table 12). By far the majority of the flint was found in the fills of pits which were almost all located in the north corner of the site.

Context type	Total flints
Pit fills	1224
Post-hole fill	41
Ditch fills	16
Footing	1
Layer	3
Unstratified	253
Total	1538

Table 12: Total Numbers of Flints From Different Context Types

Pits in the north corner of the site

A total of 348 flints were found in pit *0083*. They include a core fragment, 237 flakes, 16 of them blade-like, 37 blades, 8 shatter pieces and 53 spalls. Modified pieces include part of a polished axe which appears to have been used as a core, two scrapers, a serrated blade, a denticulate, three retouched, and four utilised, flakes. The assemblage from the pit is notable for the predominance of sharp, thin, soft hammer struck pieces, some of them with abraded or facetted platforms. It seems that there is a relatively high proportion of broken flakes – possibly this is due to their thinness. Also notable is the presence of a number of pieces which are a mottled pinkish orange colour. It is possible that the discolouration is due to the flint having been heated – perhaps deliberately to improve the workabilty of the raw material. The nature of the flint from the pit indicates a Neolithic date and this is consistent with pottery which was also found in the feature.

A total of 155 flints were found in fills of pit *0128*. These include a small keeled core, flakes, blades, blade-like flakes, shatter pieces and spalls also present. There are many

thin soft hammer struck pieces, several with abraded platforms. Modified pieces include an oblique arrowhead of Late Neolithic date, a scraper on a thermal fragment, a retouched flake and an utilised flake. One blade-like flake has traces of polish on its surface, it has been struck from a polished implement, indicating a likely Neolithic date. A Neolithic date for the pit is suggested by the flint found within it, this is consistent with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date suggested by the ceramic finds.

A total of 107 flints came from the fill of the prehistoric pit *0157*. Again, these were predominantly thin flakes with some blades, blade-like pieces and spalls. Several pieces came from cores with prepared platforms. A bifacially retouched chisel, a serrated blade, an end scraper on a thin ovate flake and two utilised flakes are present. The nature of the flint and types of retouched tools suggest a Neolithic date.

One hundred flints were recovered from the fill of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0155* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). They include flakes some blades and blade-like flakes, spalls and a small number of shattered fragments. Also present are two scrapers, a serrated blade, three retouched flakes and an utilised flake, Although the flakes do vary in nature, many of the flints are thin soft hammer struck pieces.

Seventy-seven flints were found in the fill of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0150* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). An already patinated lump of flint had been used as a flake core and a number of spalls and shattered fragments area present. Over half of the flint consisted of unmodified flakes with small numbers of blades and blade-like flakes also being found. The flakes vary in nature but are predominantly thin. One quite large thin flake is retouched.

Seventy-four flints came from the fill of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0099* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). There are 50 flakes, predominantly quite small and, relative to most of the flint from the site, quite squat. However there are still a number of thin soft hammer struck flakes as well as small numbers of blades and blade-like flakes. An irregular blade-like flake is retouched as an end scraper and a thin squarish-shaped flake has a retouched and a utilised side and is classified as a knife. One other retouched flake is present – it has an abraded platform, and two utilised blades are present.

Seventy-four flints were found in the fill of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0137* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). They include a small flake core and core fragment. The pit assemblage consists mainly of flakes and again they are mostly quite small and more varied in nature (irregular) than any of the flints from the site. However, there are still a number of soft hammer struck thin flakes as well as a few blade-like pieces, shatter pieces and spalls. Also present is a scraper, two retouched flake and two flakes with slightly utilised edges.

A total of 45 flints came from the fill of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0101* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). Two small fragments have been used as cores; one, patinated prior to use, has had blades struck from it. Another irregular cortical fragment has been tested as a core. There are 24 flakes and these are predominantly irregular, although a few soft hammer struck flakes as well as a small

numbers of blades and blade-like pieces are also present. A quite large ovate flake has been retouched as an end scraper and a single utilised flakes and blade are present. The blade is a reused piece which has been struck from a polished implement.

Twenty-eight flints were found in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0118* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). They include 14 flakes, mostly quite large regular tertiary pieces, as well as a few blades. Three end scrapers, a side scraper and two retouched flakes were also found.

Twenty-five flints came from the prehistoric pit *0164*. They include a small blade core, various flakes, including two soft hammer struck thin tertiary pieces, a few blades (two of them thin neat pieces with abraded platforms), a squat sub-square end/side scraper and a utilised blade.

Twenty-one flints came from the fill of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0097* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). There is a small 'keeled' core, a core fragment and fifteen flakes, five of them small blade-like pieces, the rest including both thin flakes from prepared cores and more irregular primary flakes. There is also a pointed fragment with its point used as a piercer.

Twelve flints were found in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0051* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). There are eight flakes, two of them blade-like, three spalls and a small pointed thermal fragment which may be retouched as a piercer - although it may be accidentally edge damaged.

Eleven flints were found in the fill of Late Bronze Age pit *0060* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). Some thin, probably soft hammer struck, flakes, and a blade with an abraded platform, are present as well as some more squat pieces and an irregular core fragment.

Ten struck flints (and a burnt fragment which has been discarded) came from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0152* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). They include six thin soft hammer struck flakes, a small blade-like flake, a chip and a spall as well as an end scraper on a thin ovate flake.

Ten flints were found in Late Bronze Age pit *0124* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). There are a core fragment, various flakes, a blade and an irregular shattered fragment with one edge utilised.

Several other pits, *0035*, *0078*, *0081* and *0148*, of prehistoric date, *0170* and a number of tree-pits, collectively numbered *0194*, of post-medieval date, *0126* and *0146*, both undated, all in the north part of the site, contained less than ten pieces of flint, mostly unmodified pieces.

Forty-one flints were found in the fill of prehistoric post-hole *0160* which was excavated close to the north corner of the site. These were mostly small flakes and in general the flints from this feature were small irregular hard hammer types. A retouched piece, a small pointed fragment with retouch at its broken point, is probably a piercer. A few small blades, a battered struck fragment, two irregular shatter pieces and six spalls are also present.

Pits at central/west side of site
Thirty-eight flints were found in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0033* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). They include 19 flakes which are generally small and more irregular in nature than most of the flint from the site. There are also some irregular shatter pieces and small numbers of blade-like pieces and spalls. One slightly utilised flake is present.

A total of 36 flints, mostly unmodified flakes, were found in the fills of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit *0030* (dated using the included ceramic evidence). Several pieces are quite small and irregular but they include seven blades and two blade-like flakes. Two of the flakes refit to each other. One retouched piece, a small pointed awl, is also present, and arrowhead *1015* also came from this feature.

A single flake was found in the fill of post-medieval pit *0018*.

Flint found residually in later features
Thirty-seven flints came from the fills of, or contexts associated with, ditch (*0006*) which is located in the north-west corner of the site and is spot-dated to the post-medieval period. The flint is residual and includes various flakes, blades and blade-like flakes, including some hard hammer struck pieces. There is also an end scraper, a spurred piece, a retouched fragment, an irregular retouched flake, an end fragment from a bifacially flaked axe and a retouched soft hammer struck blade (there are no shatter pieces or spalls from this ditch).

Pit *0002* and ditch *0010*, near the north-west side of the site, and a number of tree-hole pits (part of avenue *0194*), in the north part, all contained small amounts of flint but were spot-dated to the post-medieval period.

Unstratified flint
A further 253 flints were recovered from unstratified contexts. Unsurprisingly, these included a range of types, including some small and irregular pieces. However, there is a predominance of thin, soft hammer struck types, including blade cores, blades and some retouched pieces (*e*.g. regular end scrapers, a serrated blade) which suggest that a Neolithic date is most likely for activity at the site.

Discussion
The numbers of flints from individual features and the fact that, in most cases, these flints are quite consistent in nature, suggest that the flint is contemporary and probably relates to the same period as the excavated features.

The nature of the flint suggests that most of it is of Neolithic date. This is suggested by the prevalence of thin soft hammer struck neat flakes and blades, many of which show evidence for the preparation of the cores from which they were struck. There is not, however, an especially high ratio of blades to flakes relative to other assemblages and this might suggest a later rather than earlier Neolithic date. A number of pieces from one pit may have been heated before use, a technique considered probably to have been used to improve the workability of flint but which is usually considered to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. Several of the retouched tools, for example, the polished axe fragment, arrowhead, neat end scrapers and serrated blades,

are also of types consistent with a Neolithic date. Most of the flint appears to be of quite good quality, there are only a small number of pieces which exhibit pre-use patination or abrasion of surfaces, which would indicate use of abraded surface-collected material, and the number of hinge fractures is low. Also, there appears to be a relatively low number of cortical pieces. This maybe due to the more careful preparation of core and less random use of small surface collected fragments as a raw material. Two pieces, the broken axe fragment used as a core and the blade with the polished surface which has been utilised, demonstrate the reuse of material.

A small number of features seem to include more irregular debitage and it is possible that these, or at least some of the flint from them, could date to a later period (Bronze Age?) although all of them also contain some blades or blade-like pieces. These features include a posthole *0160* and three pits *0099*, *0137* and *0101* in the north part of the site and two pits *0030* and *0033* just to the north of a small ?rectangular enclosure at the west side of the site.

Potential for further work
The assemblages from the pits from the north end of the site are of interest and are almost certainly contemporary with them. The flint should be considered in the light of the assessment of the pottery from some of these pits.

The association, and possible deliberate deposition of flint with Grooved Ware pottery has been discussed with regard to other sites excavated at Flixton Park (Bates 1999) where a relatively large number of distinctive scrapers were present in some pits. Large numbers of worked pieces are not present in the assemblage from FLN 009 where the large number of thin tertiary flakes suggest the material mainly represents knapping debris rather special deposits. However, the present assemblage could be compared more closely with that from the former site and the spatial relationship between the two area and others in the vicinity should be considered.

The features which contain the atypical, more irregular, flint, should be considered in the light of any further stratigraphic analysis and in relation to any other finds from them. It may be possible to suggest that these represent a separate, later, phase of activity at the site.

A report should be written for publication and representative pieces should be selected for illustration.

Burnt flint and stone
Burnt flints and stones were collected from twenty-eight pits, two postholes, a ditch, a layer and two unstratified contexts. The largest concentrations, around 50 to 80 pieces each, were from pits *0060*, *0078*, *0128*, *0137* and *0148*. Most were found in association with worked flint and/or pottery, but a few were redeposited in modern contexts.

3.2.2.4 Miscellaneous
Glass
Fifteen sherds of glass, all modern, were collected from six contexts. They consisted of two pieces of a blue glass bottle (*0003*), a pop bottle — labelled JOHN A EVERSON / HARLESTON — and other fragments (*0006*), a small bottle and

fragments of green glass (*0017*), a Camp coffee bottle (*0029*), a green mould-blown bottle (*0086*), and a bottle neck moulded with the word HOLBROOK (*0142*).

Clay pipe
One burnt clay pipe stem was found in *0040*.

Metalwork
The following metal finds were collected:

0001	1 iron nail (SF *1007*).
0003	Copper alloy gun cartridge. Modern.
	12 iron fragments. Wire, bottle, fragments, all modern.
	Half-section of iron ovoid grenade (SF *1002*). 20th c.
0005	24 iron fragments. Pilchard tin, wire and other fragments. Modern.
	2 copper alloy cartridge cases with ?lead bullets (SF *1001*). Modern.
0007	2 iron nails (SF *1003*, *1004*).
	Iron circular can base (SF *1005*).
0015	3 iron rods, circular section, uniform length (SF *1008*). 20th c.
	9 large iron nails (SF *1009*).
	Iron wire fragment (SF *1010*). Modern.
	Small circular iron pill-type box (SF *1011*). 20th c.
	Copper alloy cartridge case (SF *1012*). 20th c.
0017	3 iron sheet fragments.
0019	1 iron fragment, unidentified.
0025	3 iron fragments. 1 nail, 1 strip, 1 unidentified.
0027	4 iron fragments. Large pan and 3 nails. Modern.
0029	5 metal sheet fragments.
0040	3 iron fragments. Crushed tin, paint tin lid and ?barbed wire.
0065	4 iron fragments. 3 nails and a tapered fragment, modern.
	1 lead came fragment, late type.
0072	3 lead waste fragments, including a triangular cut sheet ?tag with pierced corner (SF *1016*).
	Copper alloy cartridge case (SF *1017*). Modern.
	3 copper alloy shotgun cartridge ends (SF *1018*). Modern.
0073	Copper alloy moulded, domed, hollow button with wire loop, moulded royal coat of arms (SF *1020*).
	Copper alloy flat circular stud with integral shaft, leather in situ (SF *1021*).
	Copper alloy pierced mount with screw fitting, machine made (SF *1022*).
	Copper alloy shirt button (SF *1023*).
	Copper alloy cartridge case (SF *1024*).
	Copper alloy gun sight? (SF *1025*).
0089	1 iron nail (SF *1028*).
	Curved iron sheet strap, possibly from a barrel or bucket (SF *1028*). Modern.
0090	Large iron horseshoe fragment (SF *1026*). Modern.
	3 iron nails (SF *1027*).
	Copper alloy ?shoe buckle fragment, moulded with twisted rope design, corner piece (SF *1030*). PMed.
0092	1 iron nail (SF *1029*).
0114	5 iron ?vessel fragments, modern.
0171	Two iron thick wire chain links, looped together - fencing? (SF *1031*). Modern.
0173	1 iron nail (SF *1035*).
	2 iron U-shaped staples (SF *1036*).
0174	One iron thick wire chain link (SF *1032*). Modern.
	Sheet iron hollow cylinder, one end broken, possibly a handle? (SF *1033*). 20th c.
	Thick iron wire fragment, curved at one end (SF *1034*). Modern.
0179	3 iron fragments, modern.

All pieces were modern and probably related to the First World War use of the site, with the exception of the post-medieval copper alloy shoe buckle fragment in *0090*.

Leather
A small cut strip fragment of leather was collected from *0003*.

3.3 The Biological Evidence

3.3.1 Animal Bone

The small quantity of animal bone from this assemblage was of modern date and was not submitted for specialist assessment.

3.3.2 Charcoal, Wood & Coal

Fragments of coal were collected from five contexts and were quantified and discarded. One fragment of wood from *0017* was modern and was also discarded. Charcoal fragments were retained as most were associated with prehistoric activity.

3.3.3 Environmental Evidence (Val Fryer)

3.3.3.1 Introduction

An excavation to the south of the River Waveney at Tarmac Quarry, Flixton near Bungay, Suffolk was undertaken in advance of aggregate extraction. Previous excavations in an adjacent quarry (RMC Aggregates) have collectively revealed features of Neolithic to Roman/post-Roman date. This report represents an assessment of charred plant macrofossils and other remains from a series of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits recorded as part of the current investigation (FLN 009).

3.3.3.2 Factual Data

Quantification of Material

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the fills of twelve pits. Sample volume was generally small (c. 8 litres), although more material was taken from context [*0042*] as possible fragments of calcined bone were noted during excavation.

Data Collection & Method Statement

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 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 on Table 13. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous and woody roots, seeds and arthropods were present throughout. The density of material within each assemblage is expressed as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 10 – 100 specimens and xxx = 100+ specimens. The plant remains noted are categorised as cereals, nuts and fruit, and other plant remains. The presence of other material types is also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve, and will be sorted, when dry, for the retrieval of artefacts/ecofacts.

3.3.3.3 Statement of Potential Sample Composition

Sample No.	*0031*	*0042*	*0052*	*0059*	*0061*	*0080*	*0082*	*0098*	*0100*	*0102*	*0138*	*0149*
Cereals Nuts & Fruits												
Cereal indet. (grain)			xcf		xfg							xfg
Hordeum sp. (grains)						x						
Triticum dicoccum Schubl. (glume base)			xcf									
Corylus avellana L.	xxx		xx	xxx		xx	xcf	xcf	x	xcf		xx
Prunus spinosa L.												xcffg
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal<2mm	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal>2mm	xx			xx	xxx	x	x			x	xx	xx
Charred root/rhizome/stem		x			x			x				
Ericaceae indet. (stem)		xcf										
Indet. fruit frag.				x								
Indet. seeds					x							
Other Materials												
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Black tarry material	x			x	x			x	x	x		x
Bone	x		xcfb		xb		xcfb	xcfb		xcfb	xcfb	xxb
Burnt/fired clay			x		x	xx	x			x	x	x
Burnt stone					x							
Eggshell							xpmc					
Small coal frags.											xx	x
Vitrified material								x				
Sample volume (litres)	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**10**	**8**	**8**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
% flot sorted	**50%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 10 – 100 specimens, xxx = 100+ specimens
fg = fragment, b = burnt, pmc = possible modern contaminant, ss = sub-sample

Table 13: Charred Plant Macrofossils & Other Remains From the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pits, Flixton, Suffolk

Cereal remains and/or nutshell fragments and fruitstones were noted, generally at low to moderate densities, in all but two samples. Preservation was poor to moderate, with many macrofossils being severely abraded and fragmented. Charcoal fragments were common or abundant in all samples.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were recovered from sample *0080*, and a single poorly preserved wheat glume base, possibly of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) was found in sample *0052*. Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were common or abundant in samples *0031*, *0052*, *0059*, *0080* and *0149* and were present in a further four samples. A single possible fragmentary sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) fruit stone was noted in sample *0149*, and indeterminate charred fruit fragments, possibly also of sloe, were recorded from sample *0059*.

Other material types were generally rare. The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material may either be derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures or from cremation residues. Calcined bone fragments were present in samples *0061* and *0149*, with further possible severely abraded pieces noted in samples *0052*, *0082*, *0098*, *0102* and *0138*.

Conclusions
In summary, with the exception of charcoal fragments, plant macrofossils are rare. Although cereal production/processing may have formed part of the local economy, they appear to have been little practised in the immediate vicinity of the site where, on the contrary, the recovered assemblages indicate a continued reliance on the harvesting of wild fruits and nuts. Such sparse assemblages are paralleled within other contemporary pit groups of a possible non-domestic nature in the eastern region. Whilst the pieces of calcined bone may be related to cremation activities, none of the assemblages contain sufficient material to constitute a primary cremation deposit, and it appears most likely that the fragments may be derived from a low density spread of residual pyre material.

3.3.3.4 Updated Project Design
As macrofossils are so rare, further analysis would add little to the overall interpretation of the site or it's component features and, therefore, additional quantification is not recommended. However, a brief note covering the key aspects of the recovered assemblages should be included in the final publication report for the Flixton excavations.

3.4 Discussion of the Finds Evidence
The finds assemblage was dominated by artefacts of prehistoric date. In particular, there is a large proportion of late Neolithic flintwork and some pottery, whilst in the later prehistoric period, there is a small quantity of Bronze Age flint associated with a larger group of Late Bronze Age pottery. At present, spatial analysis of the finds has not been carried out, and this would be required to determine how these two groups of find types relate to each other.

A single sherd of Roman pottery probably reached the site through manuring, suggesting that this area was part of the field system relating to the nearby settlement found at FLN 062.

A structure of uncertain function appeared to have used brick kiln waste and other ceramic building material as hardcore in its make-up layers and footings. The structure may be of 18th century date.

Later material is probably all related to the use of the site for training during the First World Ware, and includes utilitarian pottery, glass and metal objects, as well as several gun cartridges.

4. Storage & Curation
The bulk and small finds can be adequately stored in the controlled conditions of the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Store at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds (conforming to MGC standards).

Copies of this report will be deposited in the county SMR (Sites and Monuments Record) at Bury St. Edmunds and with the NMR (National Monuments Record) at Swindon.

5. Archaeological Interpretation (by Phase)

Period I: Prehistoric

Phase I.a. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age: This, the earliest phase represented on the site, was limited to a series of pits, mainly concentrated towards the north-east corner. It is unclear as to what form of activity the pits represent. There were no features that could be interpreted as belonging to formally lain structures (buildings *etc*.), although the presence of significant quantities of worked flint in the topsoil/subsoil and the shallow nature of the surviving pits does suggest that truncation by more recent agricultural activity could have completely destroyed more superficial deposits.

Excavations in the adjacent quarry had previously revealed concentrations of features dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, principally pits, some of which were associated with a sub-circular timber circle (FLN 013). However, the finds assemblage from the FLN 009 site was markedly different. While the FLN 009 ceramic finds indicated that the features may have been contemporary, or just a little older, than those previously excavated, the actual type of pottery was totally different, Clacton sub-style rather than Durrington Walls sub-style. In addition, there were significant differences between the worked flint assemblages with those from the FLN 009 pits more representative of knapping waste rather than being dominated by large numbers of worked pieces. Given that these assemblages could be broadly contemporary, it must be considered that they represent a different type of activity. The previously excavated assemblages have been interpreted as structured deposits with artefacts deliberately chosen for deposition, possibly providing a specialist or 'ritual' function. Could the FLN 009 material have been generated by effectively the same people, but in a more domestic setting, utilising a different style of pottery? It is not possible to answer this question without undertaking major stratigraphic and spatial analysis of the overall Flixton assemblage, a task that is outside the remit of this project.

Phase I.b. Late Bronze Age: Four pits of Late Bronze Age date were recorded, all located within the same general area of the site as the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features. As there was no suggestion of continuous activity between these two phases, the significance of this juxtaposition cannot be easily ascertained. However, the possibility of some form of continuity between the two phases cannot be ruled out. Similarly to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age phase, the nature of the activity represented was difficult to ascertain, although at least one of the Late Bronze Age pits appeared to be a structured deposit, with a large pottery vessel deliberately placed within its fill.

Period II: medieval

No discrete features of medieval date were recorded, but later ditched boundary features had preserved landscape alignments which almost certainly did date back to this period.

Both the village of Flixton, to the east of the site, and Homersfield, to the west, were recorded in the Domesday Book and could well have been established as far back as the 8th century. The pre-*c*.1850 alignment of the road (Fig. 25) represents the easiest direct route between the two settlements in its most logical position on the river terraces between the upland clay plateau to the south and the water meadows of the

River Waveney to the north. Further evidence for the position of the road during the medieval period was recovered during the previous excavations in the adjacent quarry where, during a metal detector survey, coins and a seal matrix were recovered from very close to the line of the road, with nothing of this date found elsewhere.

Two of the ditches recorded during the excavation on the southern edge of the site were clearly marking the northern side of the road, the double alignment probably indicating a hedged boundary with a ditch each side. However, these features almost certainly relate to formalised landscaping associated with Flixton Hall as they were entirely consistent with ditches excavated 500 metres away on the same alignment.

One other ditch was included in this phase on the basis that it appears to maintain an earlier alignment. While absent on the earliest available map (Fig. 25) of 1760, if projected to the east and west it lines up with an established series of field boundaries that may well date back to the medieval period. It seems likely that this feature became redundant as part of landscaping in the Flixton Park.

Period III: Post-medieval

Phase III.a. early 17th – mid 19th century: The features attributed to this phase effectively represent those associated with Flixton Hall and its landscaped park prior to the major landscape upheaval of the mid 1850's. Included in this are the redundancy of the previously mentioned medieval ditch, the excavation of the double ditch on the north side of the Flixton to Homersfield road and a small formally planted stand of trees.

However, the most significant archaeology assigned to this phase was the square ditched enclosure and the associated internal mound and building. Both the dating and interpretation of this feature are somewhat problematic. The majority of the brick rubble in the footing was consistent with a 16th/17th century date and appeared to represent misfired wasters from a kiln. Flixton Hall was built by the Tasburgh family in *c.*1610, probably using bricks fired on site in purpose-built kilns, which is entirely consistent with the use of kiln wasters in an associated building project. In addition, the lack of clay tobacco pipes suggests an earlier post-medieval date rather than later as these would almost certainly have been present in the later 18th or 19th centuries. The map evidence also points to an earlier date as there is no evidence of the structure on the 1760 map (Fig. 25), the earliest available, or later Ordnance Survey and Estate maps (Figs. 26, 27 & 28). If present on the ground at this time, a significant structure such as this would surely have been shown, as indeed are other Flixton Hall related buildings such as a small barn in a field to the east. On that basis it seems possible that the structure had already been demolished by this time. However, the finds assemblage also included a few pieces of white-fired floor rile and roof tile, both from a secure context, the footing of the internal structure, that appear to date to the 18th or 19th century. This leaves the possibility that the enclosure and structure are in fact later, utilising locally available materials, in this case kiln waster bricks lying around from the construction of the hall, and are simply not shown on the maps.

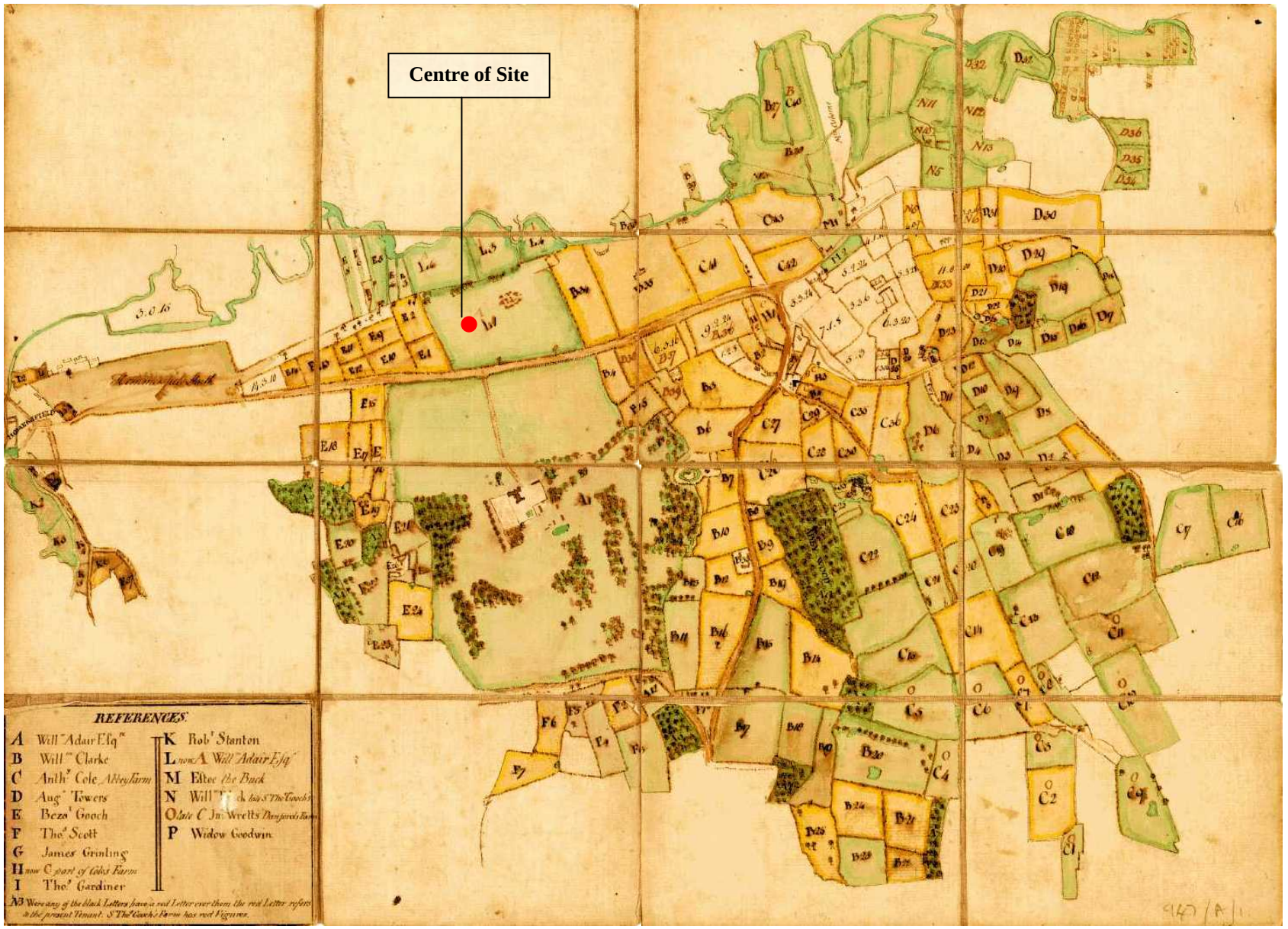


Fig. 25 *c*.1:25,000 scale map of the Flixton Park Estate dated 1760

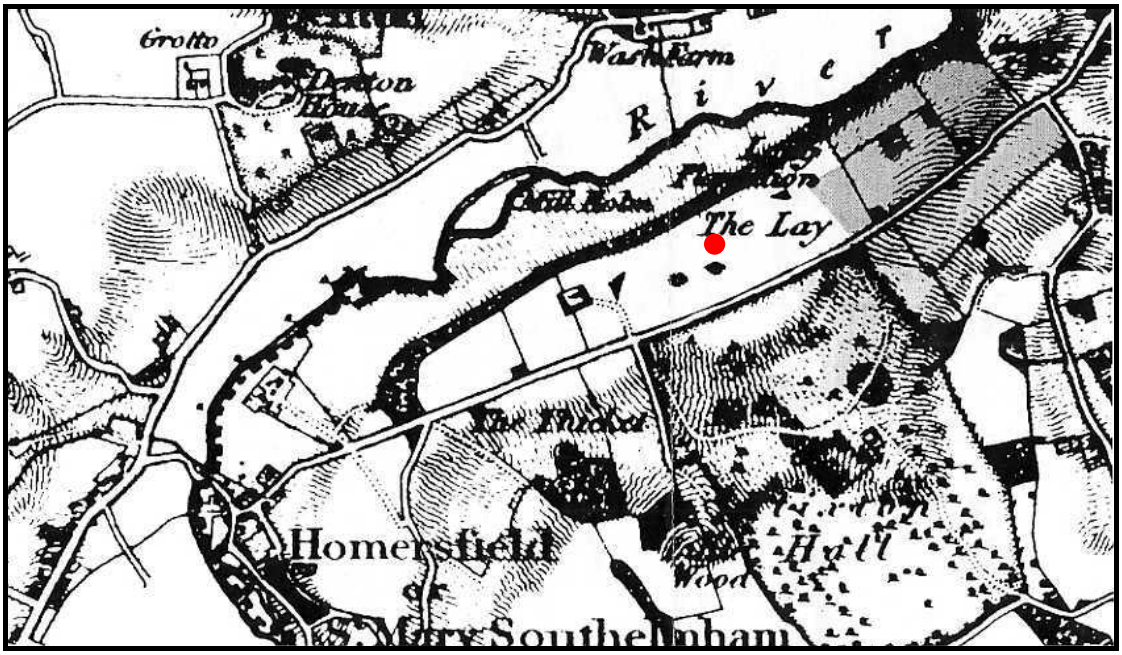


Fig. 26 Enlarged extract from the OS 2-inch map, Sheets 66 SE (1838) & 50 NE (1837) (not to scale). The approximate centre of the site is marked in red.

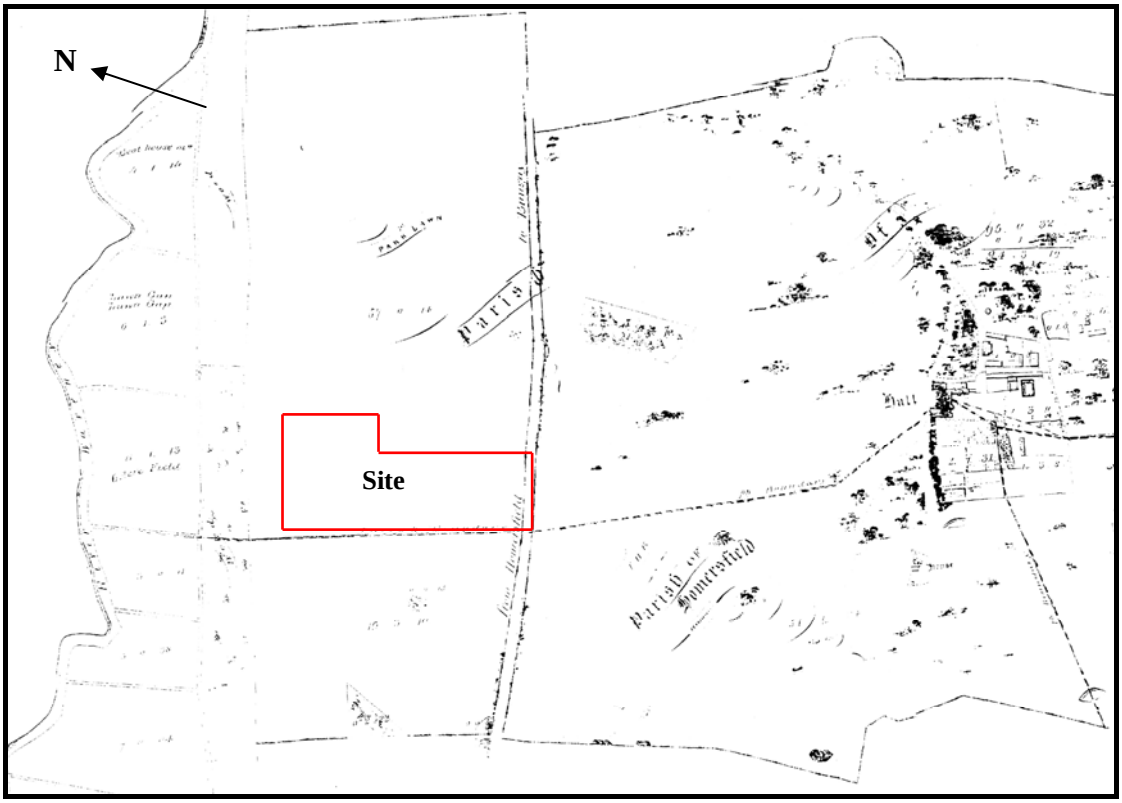


Fig. 27 *c.*1:10,000 Scale Extract from an Estate Plan of the Park and Property of Wm. Adair, *c.*1840. Also Shows the Approximate Location of the Site

The excavation also failed to provide evidence that would help in identifying the function of the feature. The shallow footing suggests that the building could not have been a massive structure, possibly even timber framed. While the building could have had an agricultural use, may be a barn/store or animal shelter, its location does lend itself to a more attractive theory. The building, which clearly had been constructed on a mound within a rather ornamentally lobed ditch, was ideally located within Flixton Park to have a clear view of Flixton Hall, to the south-east, and over the water meadows of the River Waveney immediately to the north. On that basis, it seems that one of the most likely interpretations is that the whole complex represents a folly, in this case a small 'summerhouse-like' structure, sitting on a prospect mound within a broad, shallow ditch.

A more detailed documentary search may provide the further evidence needed to both date and identify the function of the structure.

Phase III.b. mid 19th century: The inclusion of features in this phase was based almost entirely on map evidence and relates to a major landscaping scheme undertaken in the middle of the 19th century.

Until that time the Flixton to Homersfield road had bisected parklands to the north of the hall. The then owners, the Adair family, had the road moved to its present location, some 350 metres to the north, on the edge of the drop down to the water meadows of the River Waveney. This translocation occurred at sometime between the surveying of the Tithe Map of 1844 and 1st Edition OS map of 1880 (Fig. 28).

Also associated with the realignment of the road was the planting of two double lines of trees which, together, described a formal avenue running from the hall down to the new road, continuing beyond as a wide break in the woods. The avenue was never set up as an access route, but simply to provide a pleasing outlook with a line of sight directly from Flixton Hall straight across the Waveney Valley. Twelve tree-pits from the western of the two lines appeared within the excavation area.

A ditched boundary on the north-west side of the site was also included as its rather eccentric lozenge shape clearly defines the edge of a tree plantation shown on the early OS maps (Fig. 28).

Phase III.c. Late 19th century: Only one feature was attributed to this phase, again entirely from map evidence. A ditched boundary approximating to the centreline of the earlier road alignment appears to have been inserted at this juncture between the surveying of the 1st Edition OS map of 1880 and the 2nd Edition of 1900 (Fig. 28). The boundary cuts across the avenue of trees, reinforcing the idea that this was never used as an access route to the hall.

Phase III.d. 20th century, 1914-18: Previous excavations at Flixton (FLN 061) some 400 metres to the east of the FLN 009 site had recorded a complex of World War I training trenches and associated latrine pits, while quarry staff described discoveries of similar features in earlier phases of the quarry. While not on the same scale as those of the FLN 061 excavation, the features were similar in character and included similar artefactual evidence. It is clear that an extensive area of Flixton Park, particularly to the north of the line of the old road, much of which was subsequently

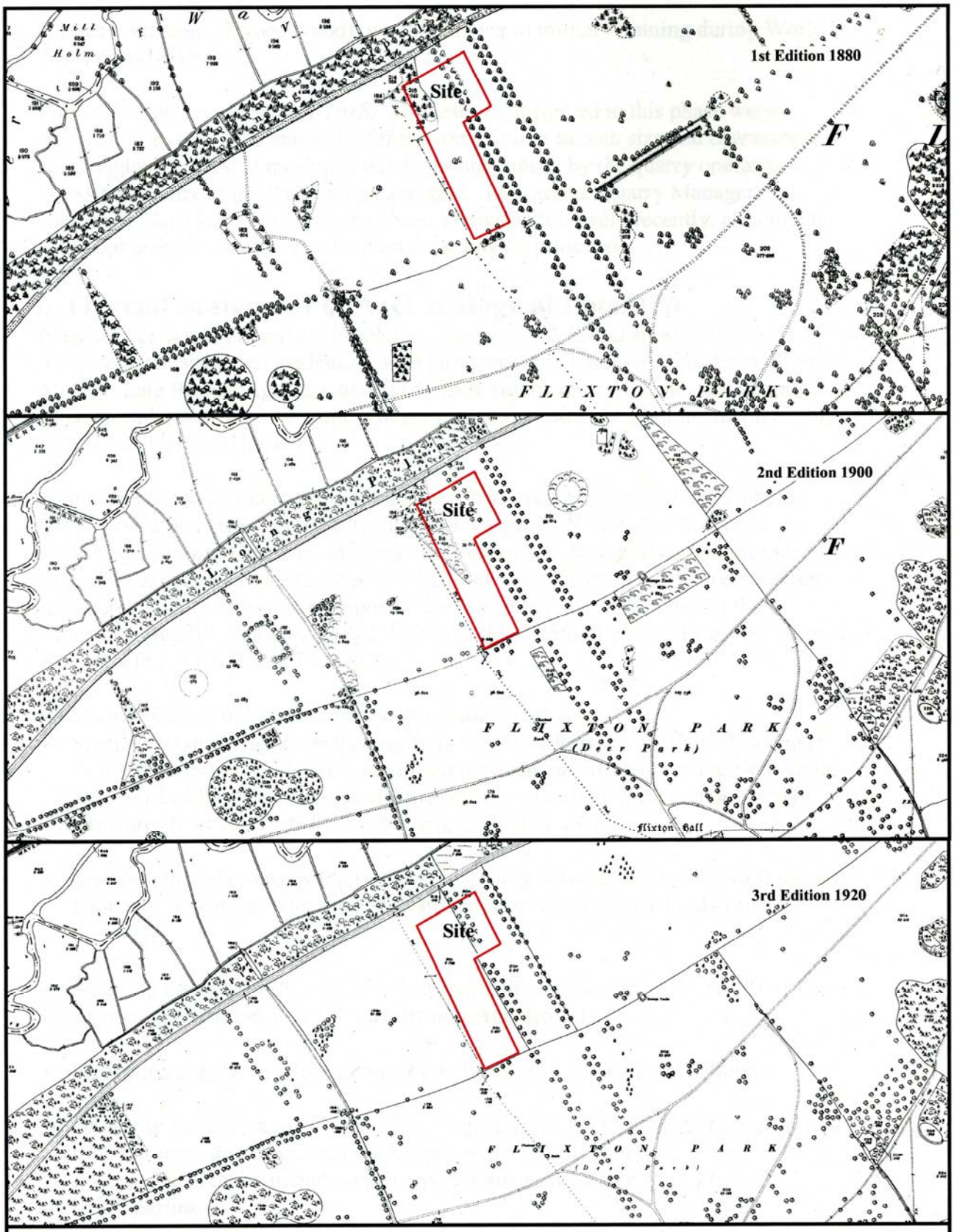


Fig. 28 1:10,000 scale OS map extracts from the 1st, 2nd & 3rd (1:2500) editions

Suffolk County Council
Environment & Transport

Lucy Robinson
Acting Director of Environment & Transport
St. Edmund house, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Scale 1:10000

NORTH
Grid North

planted with trees (School Wood), was given over to military training during World War I (*c*.1914-1918).

Phase III.e. 20th century, post-1918: The features attributed to this phase were a series of large pits. The majority of these were similar in both size and character and are thought to represent machined test-holes undertaken by the quarry operatives to assess the quality of the underlying aggregate. The present Quarry Manager confirmed that a set of test-holes had been excavated relatively recently, although he could not provide accurate information regarding their location.

6. Overall Statement of Archaeological Potential

Prehistoric: While effectively limited to a series of pits and unstratified finds, with any associated structural evidence lost to ploughing, the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age deposits clearly have significant archaeological potential when considered within the context of previous excavations at Flixton and on a more regional and national basis.

In light of relatively recent studies regarding structured deposits and the deliberate selection and placing of artefacts within features, the FLN 009 site clearly has something to offer. However, in terms of providing a meaningful insight into the nature of the activity represented on the FLN 009 site, the evidence would be better considered with that from contemporary deposits previously excavated in the immediate area (FLN 008, FLN 013, FLN 053, FLN 056, FLN 057, FLN 059, FLN 061, FLN 062, FLN 063 & FLN 064).

Within a broader scope project further work could include:

- Spatial and stratigraphic analysis of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Grooved Ware features to include the relationship between the different ceramic sub-styles, their worked flint assemblages and their relationship with local contemporary structures (*e*.g. The FLN 013 timber circle; Boulter, 2000a).

- Studying the relationship and possible continuity between the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features with the Early Bronze Age deposits (essentially round barrows).

- Studying the relationship and possible continuity between the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features with the Late Bronze Age deposits.

- Presenting the above information within its regional and national context.

Summary: In the context of a stand-alone project the FLN 009 prehistoric material is relatively limited, and its publication as part of this project is not considered necessary. The archive, including this report, remains available for study by interested parties.

Post-medieval: The bulk of the post-medieval deposits relate directly to the landscape history of the parklands surrounding Flixton Hall or are associated with World War I training activities. Similarly to the prehistoric archaeology, the post-medieval deposits cannot be looked at in isolation, but must be studied within the wider context

of the surrounding park landscape and contemporary features from the earlier Flixton excavations. However, one of the principal reasons for this project was to assess, excavate and report on the square enclosure and its internal features. The physical attributes of this discrete feature, possibly a folly, can be studied in isolation, with only limited work necessary to place it within the overall context of the park. The results would then be suitable for inclusion as a short article in a publication or journal such as The Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

The results of the excavation of the square enclosure, particularly regarding the dating, have been somewhat ambiguous and the following additional work will be required prior to publication:

- Re-examination of the artefacts within the ambiguously dated contexts (those with white glazed floor bricks and roof tiles).

- Documentary search of the Flixton Hall sources specifically aimed at dating and providing evidence for the function of the building enclosed by the ditch.

Summary: The FLN 009 site only occupies a relatively small part of the total area once occupied by Flixton Hall Park and features recorded here cannot be viewed in isolation. However, there is one exception, the square ditched enclosure and its internal building, which although clearly relating to the wider context of Flixton Hall and its surrounding parklands, could still be studied and presented as a stand alone project.

7. Discussion

Generally the evaluation/excavation has fulfilled the stated aims of the project, given that it was undertaken without the usual progression through the MAP2 stages. The archaeology within the site has, at this juncture, been recorded to 'Archive Level' (this report). In addition, recommendations have been made for further works involving the integration of the prehistoric archaeology with that of the surrounding area and for the limited publication of the ditched enclosure and its associated structure. While the work on the prehistoric material falls beyond the remit of this investigation, the work on the post-medieval enclosure/structure should be considered as the next stage of this project.

It should be mentioned that without the funding provided, through English Heritage, from The Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund, the archaeological deposits on the site would not have been recorded at all and another small piece of the archaeological jigsaw would have been lost.

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SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

APPENDIX I{A}: *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring (continuous observation of soil-stripping operations)*

FLIXTON QUARRY (TARMAC)

Although this document sets out the work that will need to be done by an archaeological contractor, the developer should be aware that some of its provisions may impinge upon the general working practices of the development and may have financial implications.

1. Background

1.1 A request has been made for a plan of archaeological works in connection with an Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund application regarding the remaining areas of this quarry, for which permission was granted in 1958 (N4403). Permission for an adjacent area under W10999/2 (1985) flagged up the archaeological interest.

1.2 The remaining area contains the cropmark of a square enclosure and other linear marks (Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record no. FLN 009). Previously excavated areas of the quarry contained a Bronze Age burial mound re-used for an Anglo-Saxon burial and then for a medieval windmill (FLN 008). The adjacent Flixton Park Quarry (RMC) has also revealed a long sequence of occupation from the Neolithic through to the modern era (FLN 010, 013, 053, 055, 056, 057, 059).

1.3 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require justification.

1.4 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Project

2.1. Carry out a desk-based assessment, as detailed in section 3 below.

2.2 In the area defined on the attached map, archaeological monitoring, as specified in Section 4, is to be carried out prior to any extraction of minerals or other development works.

2.3 The objective of the monitoring will be :

a) to enable the identification and evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits (see Section 4);
b) to identify, excavate and record features and deposits of lesser archaeological significance (see Section 4).

2.4 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce complimentary settlement and funerary evidence to that already being provided by current work in the Flixton Park Quarry (RMC).

2.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

2.6 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; an important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service 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. Brief for a Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.

3.2 Provide a transcription of archaeological features from all available air photographs held by Suffolk County Council Environment and Transport Department and its SMR at a scale of 1:2500.

4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil-Stripping

4.1 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 2.6 above.

4.2 The developer will give the appointed archaeological contractor three weeks notice (or any other mutually agreed period of notice) of the commencement of site works.

4.3 The topsoil-stripping operations (by the developer or the archaeological contractor) will be carried out using a back-acting machine with a toothless bucket. The depth and method of stripping will need to be agreed in advance with the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Machinery will not cross the stripped area until any possible archaeology has been assessed and fully recorded. Any variation from this will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team.

4.4 As areas are stripped, they will be assessed for further archaeological work. The assessment will include metal-detector searches. The options for further work will include:

1. A need for further stripping of subsoil layers such hill-wash or other masking deposits.
2. Evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits. The scope of this work is to be agreed between the Conservation Team of SCCAS and the developer (or his consultant).

   N.B. Further archaeological work arising from this evaluation may require a new Brief and Specification from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
3. Small-scale archaeological excavation to clear features and deposits of lesser significance (e.g. isolated features or small clusters of features). **The minimum standards for this work are set out below in Section 5.**
4. Consideration by the developer of a redesign of the development to avoid major archaeological features.

The decision regarding further work will need to be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

5. Specification for Small-scale Archaeological Excavation
(See Section 4.4.3)

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required

5.1 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area(e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned.
Any variation from this practice will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

5.2 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated.

b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts.

Any variations from these practices will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

5.3 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). A general policy on environmental remains, including sampling strategy and processing, is to be agreed with the English Heritage Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England) before the commencement of site work, and should be contained in the Project Design.

5.4 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences and should form part of the Project Design. The use of a metal detector will form an essential part of the finds recovery strategy. The sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

5.6 All artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation, so that the results can inform decision-making on the excavation.

5.7 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.

5.8 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.

5.9 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

5.10 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.

5.11 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements of Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and be compatible

with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

6. General Management

6.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

6.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
Where projects require an unusual amount of monitoring, the Conservation Team reserve the right to make an 'at-cost' charge for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150). A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design and will be reviewed during the course of the project. Any decision to charge for monitoring will be notified to the developer or his agent(s).

6.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.

6.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

6.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.

6.6 Where appropriate, provision for the reinstatement of the ground and the filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.

6.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

6.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and for *Excavations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in the drawing up of the report.

7. Archive Requirements

7.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

7.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.

7.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.6).

7.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the *Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels* of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

7.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 7.4 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication,* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ. Paper 1 (1991, rev. 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

7.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

7.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County SMR. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

7.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County SMR within twelve months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

7.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines.

7.10 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies the requirements of the Museum and Galleries Commission. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

A statement regarding the final destination of the finds must be included in the Project Design.

7.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology* must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8. Report Requirements

8.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

8.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

8.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

8.4 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.6). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.

8.5 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

Specification by: Edward Martin

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR Tel: 01284 352442

Date: 12 March 2003 Reference: Flixton(Tarmac).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.

APPENDIX I {B}: Project Design for a Programme of Continuous Archaeological Monitoring & Evaluation of Topsoil Stripping at Flixton Quarry (Tarmac)

1. Background

1.1 The operations at Tarmac's quarry at Flixton are covered by an old planning application that has no archaeological conditions attached. However, an application has been made for funding from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund to deal with the archaeological deposits that may survive within the remaining unexcavated area of the quarry.

1.2 At the request of the Tarmac and English Heritage, a brief and specification document (Martin, Ref. Flixton[Tarmac]. Doc) was written by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCASCT) which covered the archaeological monitoring and evaluation of soil-stripping (*ie.* topsoil & upper subsoil where necessary) in the remaining area of the quarry (centred on TM 2990 8655).

1.3 The perceived archaeological potential of the site is based principally significant features visible on aerial photographs and the multi-period archaeological deposits recorded in the neighbouring RMC Aggregates quarry. As a result, the stated academic aims of the project involve '*the high potential for this site to produce complimentary settlement and funerary evidence to that already being provided by current work in the Flixton Park Quarry (RMC)'* (Martin, section 2.4, Brief & Spec.)

1.4 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team (hereafter SCCASFPT) have been asked to provide a method Statement/Project Design covering the archaeological monitoring/evaluation works (this document)

2. Desk Based Assessment Methodology

2.1 The county SMR will be interrogated for any information relevant to the evaluation area.

2.2 A 1:2,500 scale transcription will be made of all features from visible on aerial photographs held by Suffolk County Council's Environment and Transport Department (to be undertaken by Rog Palmer of Air Photo Services).

3. Monitoring & Evaluation Methodology

3.1 The soil-stripping operation (covering *c.*3+ hectares) will be undertaken using a 360 degree mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, to give a good clean cut, and employing wheeled dumper trucks when necessary.

3.2 The details of the subsequent soil-strip are still to be advised as differences

in topsoil and subsoil character may necessitate their separate removal and storage. As a consequence, decisions regarding the soil-stripping programme will be made while the process is in progress. Once the overburden has been removed no plant will be able to run over the stripped surface.

3.3 Monitoring/evaluation will be carried out by a Project Officer with an assistant who will be an experienced excavator and also a proficient metal detectorist (both based at the Ipswich offices of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service). Hours on site will be between 9.00 and 16.00 (Monday to Friday). Should only isolated archaeological features be encountered then no further staffing would be required. In the event of minor concentrations of features then additional staff will be brought in as necessary. Should significant concentrations of features be revealed then these would be sampled and recorded on a surface plan, with a view to their being dealt with at a later date as part of a further phase of archaeological works.

3.4 Soil-stripping can only be carried out with the presence of the archaeological project officer. Any variations to this can only be carried out by prior arrangement and agreement with Edward Martin (SCCASCT).

3.5 The monitoring operation will be carried out while adhering to the Suffolk County Council statement on health and safety (copies available on request) and fully complying with Tarmac's own health and safety policies. Particular attention will be given to the following points which are deemed particularly relevant to this site.

- **Insurance:** Site staff and official visitors are covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (copies available on request).
- **Whereabouts of personnel:** All archaeological staff and visitors will book in at the quarry site office on their arrival and departure.
- **Working within close proximity to mechanical plant:** Hard hats, high visibility vests and protective footwear will be worn at all times. The metal detectorist will not be allowed to work within a 20 metre radius of operating mechanical plant.
- **Working in a semi-rural setting:** A fully charged mobile phone will be available at all times. Site staff will be made aware of the location of the nearest hospital casualty department and a van will always be available for transport purposes. At least one of the site staff will be a qualified first aider and a fully maintained first aid kit is kept in the van.
- **Extremes of weather:** Site staff will be issued with waterproof clothing and made aware of the dangers of extreme temperature. The van will be available for shelter should conditions become unworkable.
- **Toilets/washing facilities:** A site portaloo will be provided for the duration of the site works.

3.5 Cont.
- **Deep excavations:** Should the archaeological investigations involve the excavation of deep holes/trenches, battered or stepped sides may be

deemed necessary. Deep excavations left overnight will be fenced off with high visibility bunting and where appropriate, covered by boarding.

- **Site Security:** The quarry is a restricted area and for the purposes of the monitoring, further security is not considered necessary. However, should significant archaeology be identified then the project design and costing covering the further works would include a review of the need for an increased level of security, with an understanding that these measures may need to be implemented immediately, prior to the issue of any revised specification and project design that may be required for any additional phase of archaeological works (as specified by Edward Martin, SCCASCT).
- Waste material from site will be bagged up and disposed of at relevant facilities at a Suffolk County Council base establishment (SCC is dedicated to following an EMS (Environmental Management Systems) policy and holds audited ISO 14001 compliance).
- All SCCAS staff visiting the site will be comply with the requirements/guidelines outlined by Tarmac's health and safety policies.

3.6 The archaeological monitoring/evaluation will be carried out in line with the brief and specification issued by SCCASCT and will involve a visual inspection of and, where necessary, manual cleaning of the exposed surface of the subsoil to locate and define incised or stratified archaeological features. Generally, the monitoring/evaluation will include the following procedures.

- **Metal detector survey:** A metal detector search will be carried out after the removal of topsoil. All finds will be located on the site plans (1:100 for subsoil finds). Some immediate emergency conservation work may be required on fragile metal finds.
- **Excavating features:** When identified, discrete features such as pits and post-holes will be half sectioned, while linear features such as ditches will have representative sample sections excavated through them. All artefactual evidence will be retained at this stage of the project, with no discard policy. Where significant artefactual evidence is obtained from discrete features, or they are deemed to be structural, second halves may be removed to recover all of the included finds. When considered necessary by the project officer, bulk soil samples will be taken from features for later processing, with any isolated cremation burials retained as 100 % samples. The subsequent processing of these samples would form part of the post-excavation phase of this project and would be covered under by a later project design.
- **Section Drawings:** Excavated sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 in pencil on plastic drafting film.
- **Plans:** Site plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:100 (with larger scale, 1:50 or 1:20 when necessary) in pencil on plastic drafting film.

3.6 cont
- **Photography:** A full photographic record, both colour slide and monochrome print, will be made and will form an integral part of the site archive. Additional digital photographs will be taken.

3.7 Peter Murphy (EH) will be consulted regarding the need for site visits by a palaeoenvironmental archaeologist. In addition, a Home Office Licence will be obtained if human burials are found. Any inhumation burials will be assessed *in situ* by a Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Projects Team specialist (Sue Anderson). Other archaeological specialists will be contacted as necessary.

4.0 Post-excavation (Finds Assessment/Archive/Report Preparation)

4.1 The post-excavation work will be carried out in line with the brief and specification issued by SCCASCT (based on the requirements of MAP 2) and will include the following procedures.

- All artefacts will be processed (washed, marked & quantified) concurrent with the excavation. An assessment of the finds, undertaken by specialist familiar with material from the adjacent quarry, will form an integral part of the monitoring/evaluation report.
- Computer databases will be compiled to include all contextural and artefactual information.
- All plans and section drawings will be inked to archive standard.
- A clear demarcation of areas of the site where the archaeology has been totally dealt with, as opposed to just sampled, will be provided.
- All photographs will be allocated codes within the SCCAS Photographic Archive and will be deposited at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds with the rest of the site archive.
- The finished report will include a statement regarding the necessity for a further fieldwork stage on the site

Staffing

Project Manager: John Newman (SCC)
Senior Project Officer: Stuart Boulter (SCC)
Finds Manager: Sue Anderson (SCC)
Post-Roman Pottery: Sue Anderson (SCC)
Small Finds: Sue Anderson (SCC)
Human Bone: Sue Anderson (SCC)
Roman Pottery: Cathy Tester (SCC)
Prehistoric Pottery: Sarah Percival (NAU)
Worked Flint: Sarah Bates (NAU)
Animal Bone: Julie Curl (NAU)
Environmental Archaeologist: Val Fryer (freelance)
Conservation: Julia Park (freelance)
Aerial Photo Rectification: Rog Palmer (APS)

Stuart Boulter
Field Projects Team, Archaeological Service
Environment & Transport Dept.
Suffolk County Council
March 2003, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2003/58

Appendix II. ARCHIVE INDEX SITE: Flixton Quarry, Tarmac SITE CODE: FLN 009

Excavation type:	**Evaluation** **Excavation** Monitoring Watching Brief Fieldwalking Other			
SITE PAPERWORK	✓	*Location*	*Computer files*	*Film codes*
Context sheets	✓	Ipswich	FLN 009.mdb	
Finds Catalogues				
Slides	✓	Ipswich	Photoarc.mdb	FFO 29-96, FFP 1-34
B&W negs/contacts	✓	Ipswich	Photoarc.mdb	FFK 8-36, FFL 1-37, FFM 1-15, FFN 1-19 (digital FFI 76-92)
X-Rays				
Fieldwalking Record				
Levelling Record	✓	Ipswich, level book		
Contour Survey				
Scientific Sample Record				
Conservation Record				
Correspondence Files	✓	Ipswich		
Other				
PLANS & SECTIONS		*Location*	*Number*	
Plan Originals pencil	✓	Ipswich, map chest	11 x A1 (1:100) 1 x A1 (1:50)	
Plan Inked copies	✓	Ipswich, map chest	11 x A1 (1:100) 1 x A1 (1:500)	
Photo Reductions				
Other Plans	✓	Ipswich, map chest	Phase plans	
Section Originals pencil	✓	Ipswich, map chest	2 X A1	
Section Inked copies	✓	Ipswich, map chest	3 X A1	
FINDS		*Store Location*	*No. boxes/bags*	
Pottery	✓			
Animal Bone				
CBM	✓			
Metalwork and Small Finds	✓	SS		
Misc Finds				
Soil Samples	✓	Ipswich		
REPORTS/CATALOGUES		*Location*	*Computer files*	*Notes*
Archive Report (interim)	✓			
Matrices/ other Phasing Data	✓	Archive report		
Finds Reports/Catalogues	✓			
Environmental Reports	✓			
Documentary Report				
Other				
FINDS DRAWINGS		*Location*	*Number*	
Pottery				
Small Finds				
Other				
MISCELLANEOUS				

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0001	*0001*	*0001*	U/S finds	Unstratified finds from whole excavation area					U/S	
0002	*0002*	*0002*	Pit (Cut)	Pit, military (WWI). Not bottomed			*0008*		E.20th c.	III.d.
0003	*0002*	*0002*	Pit (Fill)	Stratified (2 layers, one context no.) fill of pit 0002			*0008*		E.20th c.	III.d.
0004	*0004*	*0004*	Pit (Cut)	Pit, military (WWI)					E.20th c.	III.d.
0005	*0004*	*0004*	Pit (Fill)	Stratified (4 layers, one context no.) fill of pit 0004					E.20th c.	III.d.
0006	*0006*	*0195*	Ditch (Cut)	Square enclosure ditch, entrance on west side					18th c.?	III.a.
0007	*0006*	*0195*	Finds	Number allocated to surface finds (including metal detector) from ditch 0006, possibly contaminated by deep ploughing					PMed	III.0.
0008	*0008*	*0008*	Pit (Cut)	Small pit	*0002/3*				Undated	0
0009	*0008*	*0008*	Pit (Fill)	Light to mid grey silty sand mixed with orange/brown sand, fill of pit 0008					Undated	0
0010	*0010*	*0010*	Ditch (Cut)	Ditch, possibly military, cuts p-med field boundary	*0006, 0012/13*				M.19th c.	III.b.
0011	*0010*	*0010*	Ditch (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand fill of 0010					PMed/Mod	III.b.
0012	*0012*	*0012*	Ditch (Cut)	WSW-ENE orientated ditch			*0010, 0012*		med?	II.
0013	*0012*	*0012*	Ditch (Fill)	Mid orange/brown sand (locally with clay) fill of 0012			*0010*		PMed	III.a.
0014	*0014*	*0014*	Trench (Cut)	WWI trench, only a small section of one butt-end was excavated					E.20th c.	III.d.
0015	*0014*	*0014*	Trench (Fill)	Orange-brown silty sand fill of 0014	*0010/11, 0012/13*				E.20th c.	III.d.
0016	*0016*	*0016*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit, possibly WWI, only 1/4 excavated					E.20th c.	III.d.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0017	*0016*	*0016*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand fill of 0016, not bottomed					E.20th c.	III.d.
0018	*0018*	*0018*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit, possibly WWI, only 1/4 excavated					E.20th c.	III.d.
0019	*0018*	*0018*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty and with coal frags, fill of 0016					E.20th c.	III.d.
0020	*0020*	*0020*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit, probably a tree-hole, possibly formally planted					PMed	III.a.
0021	*0020*	*0020*	Pit (Fill)	Relatively homogenous brown silty sand, stonier towards base, fill of 0020					PMed	III.a.
0022	*0022*	*0022*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit, probably a tree-hole, possibly formally planted					PMed	III.a.
0023	*0022*	*0022*	Pit (Fill)	Relatively homogenous brown silty sand, stonier towards base, fill of 0022					PMed	III.a.
0024	*0024*	*0024*	Pit (Cut)	Square pit, probably WWI, not bottomed					E.20th c.	III.d.
0025	*0024*	*0024*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown loam with clay lumps, fill of pit 0024					E.20th c.	III.d.
0026	*0026*	*0026*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit, probably WWI, only 1/4 excavated					E.20th c.	III.d.
0027	*0026*	*0026*	Pit (Fill)	Includes large rusted iron container, mid grey/brown silty sand inside with mainly orange/brown sand/gravel outside					E.20th c.	III.d.
0028	*0028*	*0028*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit, possibly WWI, only 1/4 excavated					E.20th c.	III.d.
0029	*0028*	*0028*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand with thin layers of orange sand/gravel, fill of pit 0026					E.20th c.	III.d.
0030	*0030*	*0030*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0031	*0030*	*0030*	Pit (Fill)	Lower fill of pit 0030, dark brown silty sand					LN/EBA	I.a.
0032	*0030*	*0030*	Pit (Fill)	Upper fill of pit 0030, mid brown silty sand					LN/EBA	I.a.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0033	*0033*	*0033*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0034	*0033*	*0033*	Pit (Fill)	Lower fill of pit 0033, mid brown silty, gravely sand					LN/EBA	I.a.
0035	*0035*	*0035*	Pit (Cut)	Small, shallow pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0036	*0035*	*0035*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand fill of 0035					LN/EBA	I.a.
0037	*0037*	*0037*	Post-hole (Cut)	Possible post-hole, may be just a small area of mineralisation					Undated	0
0038	*0037*	*0037*	Post-hole (Fill)	Dark brown stony sand fill of 0037					Undated	0
0039	*0039*	*0039*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit (probably WWI), only 1/4 excavated					E.20th c.	III.d.
0040	*0039*	*0039*	Pit (Fill)	Stratified fill, brown silty sand gravel & charcoal, all one context no.					E.20th c.	III.d.
0041	*0041*	*0041*	Pit (Cut)	Small pit, possibly a cremation					prehistoric	I.0.
0042	*0041*	*0041*	Pit (Fill)	Dark grey silty sand fill of 0041, includes some calcined bone					prehistoric	I.0.
0043	*0043*	*0043*	Pit (Cut)	Large pit, possible for gravel extraction					20th c.	III.e.
0044	*0043*	*0043*	Pit (Fill)	Stratified fill of 0043, alternate layers of orange sandy gravel and dark brown sandy loam.					20th c.	III.e.
0045	*0045*	*0045*	Ditch (Cut)	Shallow ditch, possibly WWI, continuous with 0054 & 0056	*0047/48*				E.20th c.	III.d.
0046	*0045*	*0045*	Ditch (Fill)	Light-mid brown silty sand with some gravel-pebble sized stones, fill of 0045					E.20th c.	III.d.
0047	*0047*	*0047*	Pit (Cut)	Irregular shaped pit, possibly a tree-hole			*0045*		PMed	III.a.
0048	*0047*	*0047*	Pit (Fill)	Light to mid brown silty sand with occasional heat altered flint & charcoal, fill of 0047			*0045*		PMed	III.a.
0049	*0049*	*0049*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit, possible formal tree-hole					PMed	III.a.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0050	*0049*	*0049*	Pit (Fill)	Relatively homogenous mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0049					PMed	III.a.
0051	*0051*	*0051*	Pit (Cut)	small oval pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0052	*0051*	*0051*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand with some pebbles sized stones, fill of 0051					LN/EBA	I.a.
0053	*0010*	*0010*	Ditch (Fill)	Fill of ditch 0010 in section where cutting enclosure ditch 0006					PMed	III.b.
0054	*0054*	*0054*	Ditch (Cut)	Shallow ditch, right-angles to but continuous with 0045					E.20th c.	III.d.
0055	*0054*	*0054*	Ditch (Fill)	Light grey/brown silty/stony sand fill of 0054					E.20th c.	III.d.
0056	*0056*	*0056*	Ditch (Cut)	Shallow ditch, right-angles to but continuous with 0054					E.20th c.	III.d.
0057	*0056*	*0056*	Ditch (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty stony sand fill of 0056					E.20th c.	III.d.
0058	*0006*	*0195*	Ditch (Fill)	Fill of ditch 0006 in section where it is cut by ditch 0010, homogenous brown silty sand with occasional gravel-pebble sized stones			*0010*		PMed	III.a.
0059	*0033*	*0033*	Pit (Fill)	upper/central fill of pit 0033					LN/EBA	I.a.
0060	*0060*	*0060*	Pit (Cut)	Small oval pit, probably cut by 0078, but not visible in section			*0078*		LBA	I.b.
0061	*0060*	*0060*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0060			*0078*		LBA	I.b.
0062	*0062*	*0062*	Pit (Cut)	Unexcavated square pit, probably WWI, finds all from surface					E.20th c.	III.d.
0063	*0062*	*0062*	Pit (Fill)	Relatively homogenous brown silty sand upper fill of pit 0062					PMed?	III.d.
0064	*0064*	*0064*	Ditch (Cut)	SW-NE orientated ditch with square butt-end, probably WWI					E.20th c.	III.d.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0065	*0064*	*0064*	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0064					E.20th c.	III.d.
0066	*0012*	*0012*	Ditch (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand fill of ditch 0012 in section where cut by tree-pit 0067			*0067*		PMed	III.a.
0067	*0067*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)	*0012/66*				PMed	III.b.
0068	*0067*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mixed green/grey chalky clay fill of 0067					PMed	III.b.
0069	*0069*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Circular tree-hole, part of avenue 0194					PMed	III.b.
0070	*0069*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown clayey silt outer fill with mid brown silty sand central/upper fill of tree-hole 0069					PMed?	III.b.
0071	*0071*	*0071*	Pit (Cut)	Large irregular disturbance (pit or pits), unexcavated, surface finds include 20th century material					PMed	III.e.
0072	*0071*	*0071*	Pit (Fill)	Homogenous dark grey silty sand fill of 0071					PMed	III.e.
0073	*0001*	*0195*	Finds	Unstratified detector finds from field surface over mound associated with ditch 0006					PMed	III.0.
0074	*0074*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					PMed	III.b.
0075	*0074*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Hard packed mid brown silty clay lower fill with softer grey silty sand on top, fill of tree-hole 0074					PMed	III.b.
0076	*0076*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					PMed	III.b.
0077	*0076*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty clay lower fill with softer grey silty sand on top, fill of tree-hole 0074					PMed	III.b.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0078	*0078*	*0078*	Pit (Cut)	Small oval pit, probably cuts 0060/61, but not visible in section	*0060/61*				LBA	I.b.
0079	*0078*	*0078*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0078					LBA	I.b.
0080	*0078*	*0078*	Pot	Single large vessel on pit 0078, base lain inside top section					LBA	I.b.
0081	*0081*	*0081*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit	*0083/84*				LN/EBA	I.a.
0082	*0081*	*0081*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand with darker area towards bottom, fill of 0081					LN/EBA	I.a.
0083	*0083*	*0083*	Pit (Cut)	Irregular shaped pit, probably a tree-hole, finds may be derived from cutting feature 0081			*0081*		LN/EBA	I.a.
0084	*0083*	*0083*	Pit (Fill)	Homogenous mid brown silty sand, greyer towards pit 0081			*0081*		LN/EBA	I.a.
0085	*0085*	*0085*	Pit (Cut)	Large pit, unexcavated, possible extraction pit or related to WWI activity					E.20th c.	III.e.
0086	*0085*	*0085*	Pit (Fill)	Stratified fill, alternating orange sand/gravel and grey/brown silty sand, fill of 0085					E.20th c.	III.e.
0087	*0087*	*0087*	Ditch (Cut)	Round bottomed ditch associated with present fenced field boundary at S. end of site	*0103/104*				L.19th c.	III.c.
0088	*0087*	*0087*	Ditch (Fill)	Lowermost fill in section through ditch 0087, very compact pea-shingle				*0089*	L.19th c.	III.c.
0089	*0087*	*0087*	Ditch (Fill)	Middle fill in section through ditch 0087, mid grey/brown silty sand		*0088*		*0090*	L.19th c.	III.c.
0090	*0087*	*0087*	Ditch (Fill)	Upper fill in section through ditch 0087, yellow coarse sand		*0089*	*0105, 0107*		L.19th c.	III.c.
0091	*0091*	*0091*	Ditch (Cut)	Ditch N. of 0087. Relates to earlier line of Homersfield road. Parallel to 0103					Med	II.
0092	*0091*	*0091*	Ditch (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0091					M.19th c.	III.b.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0093	*0093*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					M.19th c.	III.b.
0094	*0093*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand fill of 0093					M.19th c.	III.b.
0095	*0095*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					M.19th c.	III.b.
0096	*0095*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand over dirty orange gravel, fill of 0095					M.19th c.	III.b.
0097	*0097*	*0097*	Pit (Cut)	Shallow pit forming cluster of three with 0099 & 0101					LN/EBA	I.a.
0098	*0097*	*0097*	Pit (Fill)	Dark grey silty sand mottled with mid brown silty sand, fill of 0097					LN/EBA	I.a.
0099	*0099*	*0099*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit forming cluster of three with 0097 & 0101					LN/EBA	I.a.
0100	*0099*	*0099*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand fill of 0099					LN/EBA	I.a.
0101	*0101*	*0101*	Pit (Cut)	Shallow pit forming cluster of three with 0097 & 0099					LN/EBA	I.a.
0102	*0101*	*0101*	Pit (Fill)	Dark grey silty sand (charcoal?) mottled with dark brown silty sand, fill of 0101					LN/EBA	I.a.
0103	*0103*	*0103*	Ditch (Cut)	Shallow ditch parallel to 0091, related to earlier line of Homersfield road			*0087*		Med	II.
0104	*0103*	*0103*	Ditch (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0103			*0087*		M.19th c.	III.b.
0105	*0105*	*0105*	Pit (Cut)	Unex. Square pit, WWI	*0087*				E.20th c.	III.d.
0106	*0105*	*0105*	Pit (Fill)	Dark grey silty sand, upper fill of 0105					E.20th c.	III.d.
0107	*0107*	*0107*	Pit (Cut)	Unex. Square pit, WWI	*0087*				E.20th c.	III.d.
0108	*0107*	*0107*	Pit (Fill)	Dark grey silty sand, upper fill of 0107					E.20th c.	III.d.
0109	*0109*	*0109*	Pit (Cut)	Pit					preh?	I.0.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0110	*0109*	*0109*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown silty sand fill of 0109					preh?	I.0.
0111	*0111*	*0111*	Post-hole (Cut)	Possible post-hole					preh?	I.0.
0112	*0111*	*0111*	Post-hole (Fill)	Mid grey silty sand fill of 0111					preh?	I.0.
0113	*0113*	*0113*	Ditch (Cut)	SW-NE orientated ditch with square butt-end to east, possibly WWI					E.20th c.	III.d.
0114	*0113*	*0113*	Ditch (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand with some orange sand/gravel & a tip of orange/brown silty sand, fill of 0113					E.20th c.	III.d.
0115	*0115*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					M.19th c.	III.b.
0116	*0115*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown clayey sand upper fill of 0115					M.19th c.	III.b.
0117	*0115*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Light orange/brown sand lower fill of 0115					M.19th c.	III.b.
0118	*0118*	*0118*	Pit (Cut)	Small pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0119	*0118*	*0118*	Pit (Fill)	Predominantly mid brown silty sand fill of 0118					LN/EBA	I.a.
0120	*0120*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					M.19th c.	III.b.
0121	*0120*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Green/grey silty clay with chalk flecks fill of 0120					PMed	III.b.
0122	*0122*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Square tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					M.19th c.	III.b.
0123	*0122*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Grey/green silty clay with chalk flecks, fill of 0122					PMed	III.b.
0124	*0124*	*0124*	Pit (Cut)	Small pit					LBA	I.b.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0125	*0124*	*0124*	Pit (Fill)	Very mottled dark brown-yellow & dark grey silty sand fill of 0124					LBA	I.b.
0126	*0126*	*0126*	Pit (Cut)	Sub-circular, shallow irregular based pit					Undated	0
0127	*0126*	*0126*	Pit (Fill)	Dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks					Undated	0
0128	*0128*	*0128*	Pit (Cut)	Shallow oval pit			*0133*		LN/EBA	I.a.
0129	*0128*	*0128*	Pit (Fill)	Dark grey/brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, central fill of 0128			*0133*		LN/EBA	I.a.
0130	*0128*	*0128*	Pit (Fill)	Light grey/brown silty sand, possibly associated with 0128, continuous with surrounding subsoil, but contains finds			*0133*		LN/EBA	I.a.
0131	*0131*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					M.19th c.	III.b.
0132	*0131*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mid orange/brown silty sand fill of 0131					PMed	III.b.
0133	*0133*	*0133*	Pit (Cut)	Large irregular shaped pit, possibly gravel extraction or WWI	*0128/129/130*				20th c.	III.e.
0134	*0133*	*0133*	Pit (Fill)	Stratified fill of 0133, orange sand/gravel alternating with grey/brown silty sand, unexcavated					20th c.	III.e.
0135	*0135*	*0135*	Pit (Cut)	Circular shallow pit					Undated	0
0136	*0135*	*0135*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0135					Undated	0
0137	*0137*	*0137*	Pit (Cut)	Circular pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0138	*0137*	*0137*	Pit (Fill)	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of 0137					LN/EBA	I.a.
0139	*0139*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194)					M.19th c.	III.b.
0140	*0139*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0139					PMed	III.b.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0141	*0141*	*0141*	Pit (Cut)	Large squarish pit, unex. Finds include ceramic drain frags. etc.					E.20th c.	III.d.
0142	*0141*	*0141*	Pit (Fill)	Brown/grey silty sand fill of 0141					E.20th c.	III.d.
0143	*0143*	*0143*	Layer	Ill defined area of disturbance, includes concrete lumps in dark grey silty sand matrix, only recorded on plan					20th c.	III.e.
0144	*0144*	*0144*	Pit (Cut)	Roughly oval feature, possible tree-hole, uneven base					Undated	0
0145	*0144*	*0144*	Pit (Fill)	Mixed light grey/brown stony silty sand, finds all from upper levels, fill of 0144					Undated	0
0146	*0146*	*0146*	Pit (Cut)	Small oval pit					Undated	0
0147	*0146*	*0146*	Pit (Fill)	Mid brown sand fill of 0146					Undated	0
0148	*0148*	*0148*	Pit (Cut)	Small pit					LBA	I.b.
0149	*0148*	*0148*	Pit (Fill)	Upper fill of 0148, mid grey silty sand		*0154*			LBA	I.b.
0150	*0150*	*0150*	Pit (Cut)	Oval pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0151	*0150*	*0150*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand, stonier towards base, fill of 0150					LN/EBA	I.a.
0152	*0152*	*0152*	Pit (Cut)	Small oval pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0153	*0152*	*0152*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0151					LN/EBA	I.a.
0154	*0148*	*0148*	Pit (Fill)	Lower fill of 0148, mid brown/orange silty sand				*0149*	LBA	I.b.
0155	*0155*	*0155*	Pit (Cut)	Small circular pit					LN/EBA	I.a.
0156	*0155*	*0155*	Pit (Fill)	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand with gravel-pebble sized stones, fill of 0155					LN/EBA	I.a.
0157	*0157*	*0157*	Pit (Cut)	Shallow circular pit					preh?	I.0.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0158	*0157*	*0157*	Pit (Fill)	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand with gravel-pebble sized stones, fill of 0157					preh?	I.0.
0159	*0001*	*0001*	Finds	Finds from surface cleaning over adjacent pits 0155 & 0157					preh?	I.0.
0160	*0160*	*0160*	Post-hole (Cut)	Small pit or post-hole					preh?	I.0.
0161	*0160*	*0160*	Post-hole (Fill)	Mid grey/brown stony, silty sand fill of 0160					preh?	I.0.
0162	*0162*	*0194*	Pit (Cut)	Tree-hole, part of double line forming the western side of the entrance avenue to Flixton Hall (0194), unexcavated					M.19th c.	III.b.
0163	*0162*	*0194*	Pit (Fill)	Mix of brown silty sand & clay, unexcavated fill of 0162					M.19th c.	III.b.
0164	*0164*	*0164*	Pit (Cut)	Probable tree-hole, irregular shape, but recorded due to presence of finds in upper levels					preh?	I.0.
0165	*0164*	*0164*	Pit (Fill)	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0164					preh?	I.0.
0166	*0006*	*0195*	Ditch (Fill)	N-most butt-end of ditch 0006, external section, mid grey/brown silty sand with gravel-cobble sized stones, some local concentrations					PMed	III.a.
0167	*0006*	*0195*	Ditch (Fill)	N-most butt-end of ditch 0006, internal section, mid grey/brown silty sand with gravel-cobble sized stones, some local concentrations					PMed	III.a.
0168	*0006*	*0195*	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous mid grey/brown silty sand, stonier at base, fill of ditch 0006 in long-section across eastern side					PMed	III.a.
0169	*0169*	*0195*	Building	Overall number allocated to building enclosed by ditch 0006			*0170*	*0192*	PMed	III.a.
0170	*0170*	*0170*	Pit (Cut)	Large pit cutting N. wall of 0169	*0169/177*				20th c.	III.e.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0171	*0170*	*0170*	Pit (Fill)	Stratified fill of 0170, includes orange sand/grave & brown-grey silty sand, includes brick & tile debris from 0169					20th c.	III.e.
0172	*0172*	*0172*	Pit (Cut)	Oval pit cutting E. side of 0169 (0180)	*0169/180, 0174/176*				PMed	III.0.
0173	*0172*	*0172*	Pit (Fill)	Dark brown silty sand with brick & tile fragments from 0169/180					PMed	III.0.
0174	*0174*	*0195*	Layer	Overall number allocated to mound/platform internal to ditch 0006			*0169, 0170, 0178*	*0192*	PMed	III.a.
0175	*0174*	*0195*	Layer	Homogenous brown silty sand, mound make-up internal to 0169, N. quadrant			*0169/177/180*		PMed	III.a.
0176	*0174*	*0195*	Layer	Homogenous brown silty sand, mound make-up external to 0169, N. quadrant			*0169/180*		PMed	III.a.
0177	*0177*	*0195*	Footing	Footing for building 0169, N. side. Comprises rammed brick/tile			*0170*		PMed	III.a.
0178	*0178*	*0178*	Pit (Cut)	Small oval pit, internal to ditch 0006	*0174*				E.20th c.	III.d.
0179	*0178*	*0178*	Pit (Fill)	Unconsolidated mix of pebble-cobble sized stones with some sand, fill of 0178					E.20th c.	III.d.
0180	*0169*	*0195*	Footing	Footing for building 0169, E. side. Comprises rammed brick/tile	*0174/175/176*		*0172*	*0192*	PMed	III.a.
0181	*0181*	*0181*	Pit (Cut)	Large unexcavated pit, probably extraction pit					20th c.	III.e.
0182	*0181*	*0181*	Pit (Fill)	Stratified, unconsolidated sand/gravel and dark brown silty sand					20th c.	III.e.
0183	*0174*	*0195*	Layer	Mound material internal to SW quadrant of building 0169. Includes rubble layer. Not clear whether these are contempt. With building or demolition			*0169/184/187*		PMed	III.a.
0184	*0169*	*0195*	Footing	Footing for building 0169, W. side. Comprises rammed brick/tile	*0174/183/185*			*0192*	PMed	III.a.

Appendix III FLN 009: Context List and Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE	PERIOD/PHASE
0185	*0174*	*0195*	Layer	Homogenous brown silty sand, mound make-up external to 0169, S. quadrant, W. side			*0169/184*		PMed	III.a.
0186	*0174*	*0195*	Layer	Homogenous brown silty sand, mound make-up external to 0169, S. quadrant, S. side			*0169/187*		PMed	III.a.
0187	*0169*	*0195*	Footing	Footing for building 0169, S. side. Comprises rammed brick/tile				*0192*	PMed	III.a.
0188	*0169*	*0195*	Footing	Footing for building 0169, NW. corner. Comprises rammed brick/tile	*0174*			*0192/0193*	PMed	III.a.
0189	*0169*	*0195*	Footing	Footing for building 0169, NE. corner. Comprises rammed brick/tile	*0174*			*0192*	Rom?	III.a.
0190	*0169*	*0195*	Footing	Footing for building 0169, SW. corner. Comprises rammed brick/tile	*0174*			*0192*	PMed	III.a.
0191	*0169*	*0195*	Footing	Footing for building 0169, SE. corner. Comprises rammed brick/tile	*0174*			*0192*	PMed	III.a.
0192	*0192*	*0195*	Layer	?Demolition layer, usually comprising very fine silty/sandy material which when wet became very clayey. Conformed mainly to building footprint		*0169, 0174*			PMed	III.a.
0193	*0192*	*0195*	Layer	Localised area of 0192 over NW corner of 0169, includes large brick frags.					PMed	III.a.
0194	*0194*	*0194*	Tree-holes	Overall context number allocated to 2 lines of tree-holes forming the western side of an avenue to Flixton Hall					M.19th c.	III.b.
0195	*0195*	*0195*	Structure	Overall context number allocated to all features associated with the ditched enclosure, its internal mound & building					PMed	III.a.

Appendix IV [A]: (FLN 009) General Finds Quantities

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Iron		Animal bone		Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No		
0001	1	2					166	2742	7	77							U/S
0001?	4	180					18										no label
0003							1	20			12	215				2 glass (22g), 1 Ae (11g), 1 leather	E.20th c.
0005											24	560	4	44		6 glass (723g), 3 coal (895g)	E.20th c.
0007							18	259	1	9							
0009													1	10			
0011			2	14					1	18							PMed/Mod
0017	1	16	1	34							3	9				4 glass (79g), 4 coal (45g), 1 wood	E.20th c.
0019	1	16					1	5			1	7	3	115		2 coal (5g)	E.20th c.
0025	2	8	2	1701							3	34				1 coal (78g)	E.20th c.
0027			3	1563							4	1477				1 coal (22g)	E.20th c.
0029											5	85	3	32		1 glass (248g)	E.20th c.
0031	9	76					5	46	7	75					3		LN/EBA
0032							30	294	30	275							
0036	3	35					7	150	15	496							LN/EBA
0040	1	28									3	190	4	15	1	1 clay pipe (7g)	E.20th c.
0048									4	39							
0052	6	141			4	47	12	57	23	775					1		LN/EBA
0053			1	65	1	22	1	5									PMed
0058			1	385			1	2									PMed
0059	7	69					38	269	34	609							LN/EBA
0061	59	821			9	45	11	70	80	2236							LBA
0063			4	107													PMed?
0065			2	43							4	24				1 Pb (1g)	E.20th c.
0068			4	56									1	3			PMed
0070			1	1													PMed?
0075			1	6													PMed

Appendix IV [A]: (FLN 009) General Finds Quantities

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Iron		Animal bone		Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No		
0077							1	113									
0079	111	1456			40	140	2	1	55	1722							LBA
0080	449	4700			5	41	2	2									LBA
0082	2	27					9	47									LN/EBA
0084	11	94					348	2284	7	107							LN/EBA
0086																1 glass (206g)	E.20th c.
0094			1	2			1	12	1	24							
0096			1	13			1	7									
0098	2	8					21	301	11	165							LN/EBA
0100	24	108					74	544	27	412							LN/EBA
0102	65	373					45	545	30	559							LN/EBA
0110	14	62							13	812							preh?
0112									20	79							
0114											5	43					
0116							3	23	2	12							
0117							2	10	1	49							
0119	12	110					28	569	1	13							LN/EBA
0121			3	46													PMed
0123			2	13													PMed
0125	42	680					10	275	10	298							LBA
0127							4	4	6	19							
0129	5	46			4	18	124	659	57	545					1		LN/EBA
0130	2	6					31	136	3	19							LN/EBA
0132			1	8					3	54							PMed
0136							2	45									
0138	3	19					74	785	58	1532							LN/EBA
0140			4	60			1	64	3	121			1	1			PMed
0142	4	576	2	3633												1 glass (49g)	E.20th c.

Appendix IV [A]: (FLN 009) General Finds Quantities

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Iron		Animal bone		Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No		
0147							6	47	3	161							
0149	7	71			3	194	9	234	49	2361					3		LBA
0151	1	2			1	13	77	554	20	408							LN/EBA
0153	1	17					11	114	9	221							LN/EBA
0156	3	15					100	754	23	223							LN/EBA
0158	11	15					107	976	22	257							preh?
0159							46	512									
0161	4	11			1	1	41	222	20	234							preh?
0165							25	246	3	37							
0166			1	108			2	49	1	79							PMed
0167							6	36									PMed
0168			3	25			6	131	1	2							PMed
0171			14	2599			1	8									
0175			8	2570			3	63	5	149							
0177			5	992			1	5									
0179			1	7							3	13					E.20th c.
0183			10	11500													PMed
0184			13	6763													PMed
0187			7	6222													PMed
0188			10	7003													PMed
0189	1	2															Rom?
0193			1	2900													PMed
Total	**868**	**9790**	**109**	**48439**	**68**	**521**	**1533**	**14296**	**666**	**15283**	**67**	**2657**	**17**	**220**	**9**		

Appendix IV [B]: (FLN 009) Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

context	fabric	no.	wt/g	ab.	rim	base	decoration	decoration	motif	notes	spotdate
0001	G3	1	2	Y							LN/EBA
0031	G1	7	53				channelled				LN/EBA
	G1	1	12		pointed int bevel		channelled				LN/EBA
	G1	1	11				Fingernail impressed			rows of single fnis	LN/EBA
0036	G3	1	23		pointed		channelled/ impressed	INT channelled			LN/EBA
	G3	1	8				channelled				LN/EBA
	G3	1	4				channelled	INT channelled			LN/EBA
0052	G3	1	20		pointed						LN/EBA
	G3	5	121								LN/EBA
0059	G1	2	13	Y			Fingernail impressed				LN/EBA
	G2	3	43				channelled				LN/EBA
	G2	1	5				channelled	incised			LN/EBA
	G3	1	8				cord impressed maggots				LN/EBA
0061	G2	4	19			simple					undatable
	G3	3	19								LN/EBA
	F1	1	33			simple					LBA
	F1	50	743								LBA
	G3	1	7		rounded						LN/EBA
0079	F1	100	1261				rough wiped				LBA
	F1	5	73								LBA
	F1	5	113		flat topped						LBA
	G4	1	9		rounded everted		Fingernail impressed				LN/EBA
0080	F2	8	289			simple					LBA
	F2	13	193				pierced when wet				LBA
	F2	6	160		upright flattened		pierced when wet			Longworth Ellison Rigby 1988 Fig.27, 136	LBA
	F2	422	4058								LBA

Appendix IV [B]: (FLN 009) Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

context	fabric	no.	wt/g	ab.	rim	base	decoration	decoration	motif	notes	spotdate
0082	G2	2	27				channelled				LN/EBA
0084	G1	4	49		pointed int bevel		channelled	impressed dots	bands and filled triangles	Healy 1988 fig. 81 P207	LN/EBA
	G1	1	7	Y							LN/EBA
	G2	6	38				channelled		wavy bands		LN/EBA
0098	G1	2	8				Fingertip impressed				LN/EBA
0100	G1	7	19	Y			channelled				LN/EBA
	G1	1	8				channelled		chevrons		LN/EBA
	G1	16	81			simple	channelled		bands and filled triangles	Healy 1988 fig.80 P206	LN/EBA
0102	G1	65	373				channelled	Fingertip impressed	Bands and double row fti	Healy 1988 fig.82 P210	LN/EBA
0110	F1	13	58	Y							undatable
	F1	1	4			simple				odd could be rim	undatable
0119	G1	1	20	12		concave	channelled		bands	111	LN/EBA
	G1	2	9		pointed int bevel		channelled	impressed inside rim	bands		LN/EBA
	G1	2	31				impressed	?Fingertip impressed			LN/EBA
	G1	7	50								LN/EBA
0125	G5	7	244			slightly thumbed				possible chaff/ processing waste impressions	LBA
	G5	2	11		simple upright rounded rim end						LBA
	G5	4	147		slight int bevel						LBA
	G5	29	278								LBA
0129	G1	1	2	Y						scrap	LN/EBA
	G1	1	2				incised		bands		LN/EBA

Appendix IV [B]: (FLN 009) Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

context	fabric	no.	wt/g	ab.	rim	base	decoration	decoration	motif	notes	spotdate
0129	G1	1	23				Fingertip impressed pinched out		filled bands		LN/EBA
	G1	1	15				channelled	Fingertip impressed	bands		LN/EBA
	G1	1	4				Fingertip impressed				LN/EBA
0130	G1	1	3	Y						scrap	LN/EBA
	Q	1	3	Y						scrap	undatable
0138	G1	1	12	Y							LN/EBA
	G1	1	3	Y						scrap	LN/EBA
	G3	1	4	Y						? Chalk inclusions	LN/EBA
0149	F1	2	26								LBA
	F1	4	40								LBA
	F2	1	5				Fingertip impressed				LBA
0151	G1	1	2	Y							LN/EBA
0153	G1	1	17							Beaker or similar	LN/EBA
0156	G1	3	15						bands		LN/EBA
0158	G1	11	15	Y						scraps	undatable
0161	G1	4	11	Y						scraps	undatable
U/S	G1	1	48	Y		simple					LN/EBA
	G1	2	105				channelled	Fingertip impressed		right angle	LN/EBA
	G1	1	27			simple					LN/EBA
Total		**858**	**9144**								

Appendix IV [C]: FLN 009 Worked Flint Catalogue

OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
?0001	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
?0001	flak	flake	4	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	
?0001	flak	blade-like	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1 sm
?0001	blad	blade	9	0	9	3	0	3	0	0	0	
?0001	core	single blade	1	76	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
?0001	utbl	utilised blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0001	scpf	end scraper	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	blade, ret around distal end
0001	pecr	awl	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	?awl, ret on opposing faces/edges at blunt right angled point
0001	notf	notched flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm hh with irreg distal end /ret forming sm notch/protrusion
0001	corf	core tablet	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	?core table, appears to be from across top of core - one steep edge with previous removals from platform
0001	utfl	utilised flake	4	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	al qu thin neat prob sh fls
0001	utbl	utilised blade	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1 facetted platform
0001	retb	retouched blade	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0001	scpf	scraper	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1 ret around distal edge, 1- steep ret of thin fl at right side and distal edge
0001	retb	serrated blade	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	thin with both edges ut-part serrated
0001	scpf	end scraper	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 ovate thin with steep ret around distal end, 1- dist edge, ret, of flake - orig extent of ret unknown but cld be similar to other
0001	pecr	spurred piece	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	qu sm ovate with v blunt point or spur formed by ret at distal end

Appendix IV [C]: FLN 009 Worked Flint Catalogue

OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0001	knff	backed knife	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	medil frag poss backed knife, one edge ut the other ret - quite shallow
0001	core	flake	1	92	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	fl or shatterd piece with flakes from 'dorsal' face - most likey irreg core
0001	core	multi blade	2	164	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1 sm, 1 medium
0001	core	single blade	1	102	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	blades and flakes
0001	core	bipolar	1	110	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	blade core
0001	flak	flake	91	0	67	45	1	24	0	1	2	incls many thin qu neat piecs but others too
0001	flak	chip	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm
0001	flak	shatter	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	irreg jagged
0001	flak	blade-like	12	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	
0001	blad	blade	21	0	16	8	0	5	0	1	0	thin neat bs - 2 or 3 with prepared platforms
0001	retf	retouched flake	8	0	6	6	1	2	0	0	0	various
0001	core	multi flake	5	378	5	4		1	0	0	0	2 qu sm
0003	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
0007	flak	flake	10	0	6	8	0	1	0	1	0	various, 1 broad
0007	blad	blade	5	0	5	3	0	2	0	0	1	1 sm pat'd with abr platform, 1 may be slightly burnt/heated
0007	retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	irreg, slight ret of distal end
0007	scpf	end scraper	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	perfectly rounded distal retouch to teardrop shaped flake
0007	retb	retouched blade	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	prob facetted plat (cld be ret) and steep ret along one edge which forms a scr-like edge

Appendix IV [C]: FLN 009 Worked Flint Catalogue

OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0019	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0031	blad	blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm cortical
0031	flak	flake	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1 v sm
0032	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0032	flak	flake	19	0	11	8	0	3	0	2	1	various - some qu irreg, 2 refit, 1 or 2 hh
0032	flak	shatter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0032	blad	blade	6	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	
0032	pecr	awl	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm pointed frag with ret opposing sides of point
0032	flak	blade-like	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	both sm
0036	flak	flake	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1 is large irreg sharp
0036	flak	spall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0036	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	sm ovate, burnt /white, slight ut dist end
0036	blad	blade	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	all sm
0052	flak	flake	6	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	
0052	retf	retouched fragment	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	sm pointed thermal frag - has pre pat'd surfaces and is glossy/abr - may have been ret/ut as a sm point/piercer type?? May be entirely accidental
0052	flak	spall	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0052	flak	blade-like	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm
0053	flak	flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm irreg
0058	flak	blade-like	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm
0059	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	v slight wear on one edge

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0059	flak	spall	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
0059	flak	flake	19	0	13	12	1	2	0	0	2	various, more irreg than many other ctxts, mostly sm - poss later material?
0059	blad	blade	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	qu sm - relatively irreg
0059	flak	blade-like	4	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	
0059	flak	shatter	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	
0061	core	fragment	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	irreg frag, sharp - prob core
0061	flak	spall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0061	blad	blade	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	abr plat
0061	flak	flake	7	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	some thin pat'd prob sh, ans a couple small squat
0077	core	multi flake	1	114	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0079	flak	spall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0080	flak	spall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
0082	blad	blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0082	flak	flake	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	all thin sh looking pieces, 2 abr platforms
0084	scpf	end/side scraper	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	neat ovate bl-like fl with ret around distal end and continuing - more slight - along left and part of right edges
0084	utfl	utilised flake	4	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	1 - ut/wear along one side of qu large cherty blade with both ends missing, others have slight ut edges
0084	flak	shatter	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	irreg sharp

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0084	notf	denticulate	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	medium/qu large neat ovate 'bl-like' fl - has coarseret around distal end anddist/left side forming slight notches
0084	scpf	subcircular	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prob therm flake - thick 'domed' cortical profile, with steep ret in two places which emphasise the scr edge
0084	retb	serrated blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	slight serrations on right - non-cortical edge of sm blade
0084	blad	blade	37	0	25	0	0	14	0	1	12	all relly thin and sharp, 4 abr platforms, 2 facetted, but most have no platform, some a mottled orangey pink - rec. as , ?'burnt'
0084	retf	retouched flake	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1- prepared plat withslight ret at distal end, 1 ret diist frag, 1- prox frag with v slight ret on surviving edge
0084	flak	flake	221	0	120	25	0	44	0	2	21	mostly v thin and sharp with many mottled or/pink - pink may be heated? high no of frags prob due to thinness - many are prob broken pre (or poss post) exc, due to pale grey , sometimes almost 'chrty' nat of lint the count for patina is approx, no's 'burnt' are those a reddish colour - ?may be heated
0084	core	fragment	1	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0084	flak	blade-like	16	0	13	2	0	6	0	0	3	almost all thin and sharp - like the blades, some grey, some mottled orange pink, ?'burnt' are reddish pink
0084	flak	spall	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0084	axes	polished	1	140	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	fragment with small part of both edges - polished/worn, edges start to turn at end so working edge close to survivng - faleks struck from that end may be from sharpennig and cld have resulted in breakage of axe? areas of polish on both faces - v sm area on one side, qu sm frag. - rel to original whole, prob <a third - so whole qu large
0094	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0096	flak	shatter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm chip - poss from battered ?h'stone
0098	pecr	piercer	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	pointed frag with ret and use of point - incl a sm chip from side nr point - prob due to use
0098	core	fragment	1	62	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0098	flak	flake	10	0	10	6	0	4	0	0	0	2 broad, tert fls qu thin - 2 prepared plats, prim fls more irreg
0098	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0098	flak	blade-like	5	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	all sm
0098	core	keeled core	1	60	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm, fls mainly fron one face but also struck on opp side
0098	flak	shatter	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
0100	scpf	end scraper	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	irreg bl-like fl has steep ret just around distal end
0100	blad	blade	7	0	6	5	0	1	0	1	0	mostly qu sm, 1 struck from bipolar bl-core
0100	flak	blade-like	6	0	4	3	1	2	0	0	0	moslty sm - 1 medium is primary fl
0100	flak	spall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0100	flak	shatter	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2 are v sm chip-like

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0100	flak	flake	50	0	33	30	2	8	0	3	2	various - predom sm and tendancy to squat tho there are still a few thin 'sh' types
0100	utbl	utilised blade	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	pointed dist frag and thin bl with facetted platform - both have ut edges
0100	knff	knife	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	sub-sq thin flake with ret of one edeg and ut egde at approx right angle to that - cld be described as knife?
0100	retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	thin flake - prepared platform, ret distal edge
0100	core	single flake	1	98	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	irreg frag with cherty inclusion, has fls struck from along one side
0102	unsk	flake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	thermal frag - discarded
0102	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0102	core	single blade	1	54	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	qu sm frag - has per pat'd srface, bls/bl-like fls from one side
0102	core	multi flake	1	40	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm frag with fls from 2 sides
0102	poli	utilised flake	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	thin blade-like fl with areas of polished surface on dorsal face, also ut edge, reuse of trimming flake
0102	utbl	utilised blade	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	wear along left edge
0102	scpf	end scraper	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	qu large ovate fl with ret rounded dist end
0102	blad	blade	6	0	6	3	0	4	0	0	0	
0102	flak	blade-like	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	qu squat but parallel sided
0102	flak	flake	24	0	15	8	0	7	0	0	2	predomirreg but with 3 or 4 thin sh fls - a pale cream grey colour

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0102	core	tested piece	1	70	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	irreg cortical protrusion/nodule with flakes struck from both ends but fls sm - prob not much use
0102	flak	shatter	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0116	utbl	utilised blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm
0116	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0116	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	prob ut tho some edge damage
0117	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	qu sm - prob hh
0117	flak	blade-like	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm
0119	retf	retouched flake	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1-thin dull grey , prob sh, slight shallow ret across distal edge, 1-part of distal end of flake - ret around surviving edge
0119	flak	blade-like	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
0119	scpf	side scraper	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	qu thick fl with steep ret along left edge/dorsal face and also struck along right edge/ventral face, tho here less sucessful due to being cortical - it has shattered a bit
0119	scpf	end scraper	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1-cortical distal end ret/battered, 1-neat ovate, cortex one side with ret/rounded distal end, 1-burnt, distal frag of neat ret end scr, qu thick
0119	flak	flake	14	0	12	5	0	7	0	0	1	several qu large regulae fls - esp tertiary
0119	flak	shatter	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
0119	blad	blade	6	0	6	1	0	6	0	0	0	1 qu large, rest sm
0125	utfl	utilised fragment	1		0	1		0	0	0	0	irreg shatter with one edge ut
0125	flak	Flake	7		4	3		2	0	0	0	various, all qu sharp

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0125	blad	blade	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	qu large, sharp
0125	core	fragment	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	
0127	flak	spall	3		0	0	0	0	0	0	
0127	flak	flake	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	qu sm, sharp
0129	flak	flake	85		49	19	31	0	1	0	all qu sharp - mostly thin, prob sh struck, a sm number have abr type platforms
0129	blad	blade	11		7	1	7	0	0	0	all sm-qu sm, all thin, prob sh pieces, 2 abr platforms
0129	flak	blade-like	3		2	3	0	0	0	0	all sm
0129	core	single flake	1	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	sm
0129	poli	blade-like	1		1	0	1	0	0	0	prob trimming fl from face of polished implement has a few sm area of surviving polished surface
0129	utfl	utilised flake	1		0	1	1	0	0	0	1 has 1 edge damaged - prob due to use, hh. Other is straight-edged dist frag of thin flake or bl with ut of that edge
0129	flak	shatter	3		0	2	1	0	0	0	irreg
0129	core	keeled core	1	92	1	0	1	1	0	0	slight pat, qu neat sm piece with fls from 2 sides of ridge plus additional platform
0129	flak	spall	17		0	0	0	0	0	0	
0129	retf	retouched flake	1		1	0	1	0	0	0	thin, sh, facetted platform, slight ret on left edge
0130	flak	blade-like	5		5	2	3	0	0	0	mostly thin, prob sh pieces
0130	flak	flake	22		19	3	7	0	0	0	mostly thin

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0130	flak	spall	2		0	0		0	0	0	0	
0130	arhd	oblique	1		1	0		0	0	0	0	or poss ret fl - has ret one long edge on dorsal only, and ret along short, orig fl prox edge
0130	scpf	scraper	1		1	1		0	0	0	0	corticl therm frag with ret/abrupt fls from one edge - cld be core but v sm fls - seems more likey to be scr
0136	retf	retouched flake	1		1	1		1	0	0	0	qu large thin, slight ret around dist edge
0136	corf	flake	1		1	0		0	0	0	0	transverse flake from plat edge
0138	scpf	scraper	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	flafe with rounded dist edge ret 'scraper'
0138	flak	flake	46		36	30	2	7	0	2	3	variou, some sh/hh, mostly qu sm, a bit more mixed than some of the more 'neo' looking ctxts
0138	blad	blade	1		1	1		0	0	0	0	cortical
0138	flak	blade-like	5		4	2		1	0	0	0	all qu sm
0138	core	multi flake	1	39	0	1		0	0	0	0	sm
0138	core	fragment	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	frag from plat edge
0138	flak	spall	9		0	0		2	0	0	0	
0138	utfl	utilised flake	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	both slight ut edges
0138	retf	retouched flake	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 has slight ret/ut edge, other is a large and qu thin and flat mottled brown and cream 'cherty' fl with poss slight ret of distal edge
0138	flak	shatter	6		0	5		1	0	0	0	
0140	flak	flake	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
0147	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0147	retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	sight ret at distal endright edge of point with ut of that edge
0147	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	qu thin fl broken at one side - survivng part of dist edge ut
0147	flak	flake	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	
0149	flak	flake	4	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1 has thick hh plat
0149	flak	shatter	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm
0149	stfr	fragment	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	both irreg
0149	core	fragment	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	frag from face of core and part of platform
0151	retf	retouched flake	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	qularge thin flake withslight, abrubt ret along both edges - tho left dst edge broken, facetted platform
0151	core	multi flake	1	168	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	has pre-use patina n some surfaces
0151	flak	flake	40	0	34	20	2	25	0	2	0	various but predom qu thin lakes
0151	flak	spall	16	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	
0151	flak	shatter	8	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	irreg sm jagged
0151	blad	blade	6	0	6	1	0	4	0	0	0	all sm and qu neat thin
0151	flak	blade-like	5	0	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	sm
0153	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0153	scpf	end scraper	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	thin, prob sh , ovate fl - prox missing, ret around distal end
0153	flak	blade-like	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm
0153	burn	fragment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	discared - thermal frag
0153	flak	chip	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0153	flak	flake	6	0	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	thin/sh pieces
0156	retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	almost sq, straight distal edge and pat of right edge have very slight abrupt ret (or poss just due to use?) makes a right angled edge
0156	flak	shatter	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
0156	flak	blade-like	13	0	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	all qu thin
0156	blad	blade	8	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	all qu sm - 1 medial frag of larger bl - heavily pat'd, also a sm neat blade pat'd white opaque
0156	flak	spall	14	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
0156	flak	flake	55	0	39	30	2	21	0	2	0	various - tho many are thin prob sh types.
0156	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	slight ut right edge
0156	scpf	scraper	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1 - a sm thin fl with neat , qu slight, ret at rounded distal edge, 1-larger, bifacially flaked around most 'circumf' but one edge scr-like
0156	retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	bifacially ret, with flat cortical face with ret just at ?distal end (cld be thermal piece) and quite convex 'ventral' face
0156	retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	hh fl with flaking along right edge
0156	retb	serrated blade	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	both edges ut - part cld be serrated
0158	axef	flake	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	?poss fl from trimming ?axe, heavy yellowish white patina
0158	utfl	utilised flake	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	
0158	retb	serrated blade	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	both edges utilised but right edge is serrated, facetted platform

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0158	scpf	end scraper	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	thin ovate fl with ret around distal edge and slight along right edge, facetted platform
0158	scpf	subcircular	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	thin subcircular fl - prox broken - slight ret around rest of circumf, most pronounced around disal edge
0158	chis	chisel	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	poss 'chisel', parallel sided with flaking/ret from both long edges and one end (bifacial)
0158	flak	flake	72	0	43	22	0	37	0	4	3	various sizes etc but prdom thinnish fls
0158	core	fragment	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm from fl core
0158	flak	blade-like	9	0	7	7	0	2	0	0	0	all thin - prob sh fls, 1 facetted, 1 or 2 abr plats
0158	blad	blade	8	0	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	all but one are sm, all thin, 1 or 2 prepared plats
0158	flak	spall	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	
0159	utfl	utilised flake	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	both have ut edges - 1 has poss notch in one side - tho cld be accidental
0159	scpf	end scraper	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	thicker cortical dist end on ovate fl has v slight ret - with steep cortical face form scr-edge
0159	scpf	scraper	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1- pat'd qu large thin, prob ovate fl but distal end missing - v sm amt ret on survivng edge but alomsot certainy broken part was scr-edge, 1- ret around distal edge - prox missing
0159	retf	retouched flake	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	slight ret to both
0159	blad	blade	6	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	mostly sm
0159	flak	blade-like	4	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	from blade cores but too broad or cortical for true 'blades'

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0159	flak	flake	29	0	20	11	0	7	0	1	0	various but mostly qu thin/regular - prob from prepared cores
0161	pecr	piercer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm pointed frag with ret at ,broken, point - prob broken piercer
0161	flak	blade-like	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
0161	flak	shatter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	irreg, jagged, qu sm
0161	flak	spall	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0161	blad	blade	5	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	all sm
0161	stfr	fragment	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	battered/abr cortical on one side
0161	flak	flake	24	0	19	9	1	8	0	0	0	mostly sm - with some qu irreg hh types tho some thinner also
0165	flak	blade-like	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
0165	core	multi blade	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm - bls from one end plus fls from another side
0165	flak	spall	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0165	blad	blade	5	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	2 thin neat with abr platforms
0165	flak	shatter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0165	flak	flake	11	0	9	7	1	5	0	1	0	various but incl 2 thin curving tertiary
0165	utbl	utilised blade	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	sm with v slight ut of one edge
0165	scpf	end/side scraper	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	squat sub sq fl with ret around dist end and steeply at left side
0166	core	single flake	1	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	qu sm thermal frag with fls from one face, pre pat area on struck face
0166	flak	blade-like	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	prob hh - from bl -core
0167	scpf	scraper	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	squat fl - prob hh has slight ret round distal edge

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OP	Category	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Complete	Cortex	Primary	Patina	Edge damage	Hinge fracture	Burnt	Comment
0167	flak	flake	5	0	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	
0168	flak	flake	5	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	
0168	blad	blade	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0171	blad	blade	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	neat, triang section, one pre-pat'd dorsal surface
0175	retf	retouched fragment	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm thick frag -neatly bifacially flaked - cld be scr, don't thin core - to careful and fls too sm
0175	flak	flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	hh
0175	blad	blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	poss hh
0177	pecr	spurred piece	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	qu sm subcirc.- spur formed by ret on distal end
1006	core	single blade	1	80	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm, with bls from one end from all but one sm cortical side
1013	axes	axe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	end frag from axe, bifacially flaked, broken length/sideways so that only sm part of flaked surface survives on one side
1014	scpf	end scraper	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	both have prox ends missing and steep ret at dist ends
1015	arhd	oblique	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	sm asymmetrical arrowhead
1019	knff	discoidal knife	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	sub circ/rect fl from abr pebble with ret around most of perimeteron cortical face and flaking extending over most of ventral surface

Appendix IV [D]: CBM (Ceramic Building Material) Catalogue

Contex	Type	No	Wt/g	Notes	Length	Width	Height	spotdate
0011	RT	2	14					PMed
0017	PAN	1	34					18th-20th c.
0025	B	2	1704	compressed shale brick, discarded		107	65	20th c.
0027	B	3	1563	compressed shale brick, discarded				20th c.
0053	RT	1	65					PMed
0058	LB	1	385	grog-tempered		118	65	PMed
0063	LB?	4	107	poss fired clay, but fabric is brick-like				PMed?
0065	RT	2	43					PMed
0068	B	2	28					PMed
0068	RT	2	28					PMed
0070	UN	1	1					
0075	B	1	6					PMed
0094	B?	1	2					PMed
0096	B	1	13					PMed
0166	LB	1	108	grog-tempered, partly vitrified				PMed
0168	B?	3	25					PMed
0171	LB	3	1525	grog-tempered, 1 partly vitrified			53, 57, 60	PMed
0171	RT	11	1074					PMed
0175	LB	7	2466					PMed
0175	RT	1	104					PMed
0177	LB	2	596				55, 60	PMed
0177	RT	3	396					PMed
0179	B	1	7					PMed
0183	LB	1	732	badly misshapen and overfired		110	50	16-17?
0183	LB	1	979	badly misshapen and overfired		110	60	16-17?
0183	LB	1	1528			115	55	16-17?
0183	LB	1	1384	mortar on end		110	60	16-17?
0183	LB	1	1577			115	65	16-17?
0183	LB	1	1944	poorly mixed fabric	215+	112	60	16-17?
0183	LB	1	1470	red fabric, small voids, fine sandy		115	62	16-17?
0183	LB	1	1600	badly misshapen and overfired		110	55	16-17?
0183	RT	2	286					PMed
0184	LB	1	609	overfired, vitrified		108	50	16-17?
0184	LB	2	915	overfired, vitrified			55	16-17?
0184	LB	1	900			115	60	16-17?
0184	LB	1	1158			120	55	16-17?
0184	LB	1	899			115	60	16-17?
0184	LB	1	1477			115	65	16-17?
0184	RT	6	805	square peg holes				PMed
0187	LB	1	1350	overfired, vitrified		105	60	16-17?
0187	LB	1	1288	overfired, vitrified		105	60	16-17?
0187	LB	1	863			113	63	16-17?
0187	LB	1	999			118	60	16-17?
0187	LB	1	1316			115	57	16-17?
0187	RT	2	406	square peg holes				PMed
0188	FT	3	4430	white fabric		225	47	18-19?
0188	LB	1	1422	vitrified surfaces		115	60	16-17?
0188	RT	3	621	red, 1 vitrified, square holes				PMed
0188	RT	3	530	white, round holes				18-19?
0193	LB	1	2900	2 badly deformed and vitrified bricks stuck together				16-17?

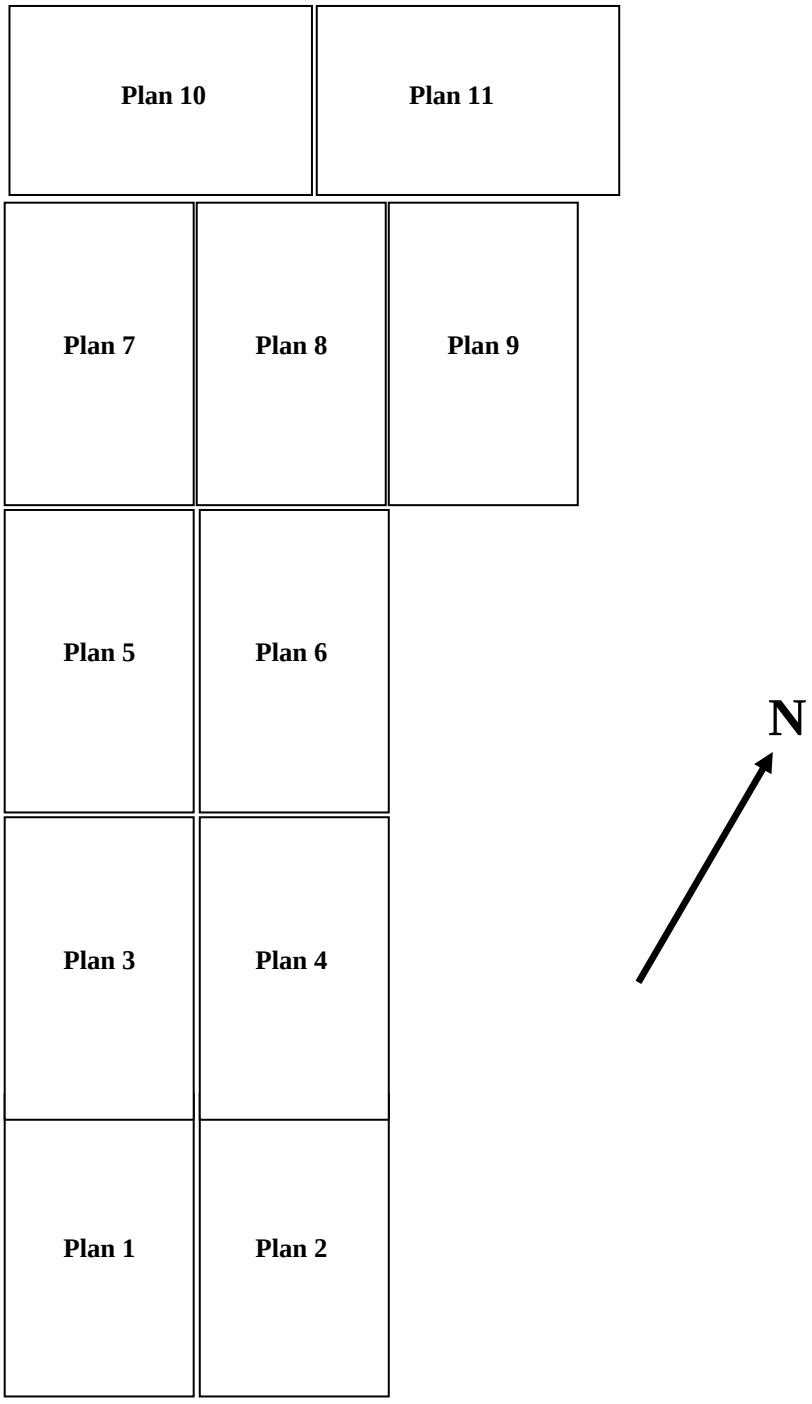
Appendix V: (FLN 009) Small Finds Catalogue

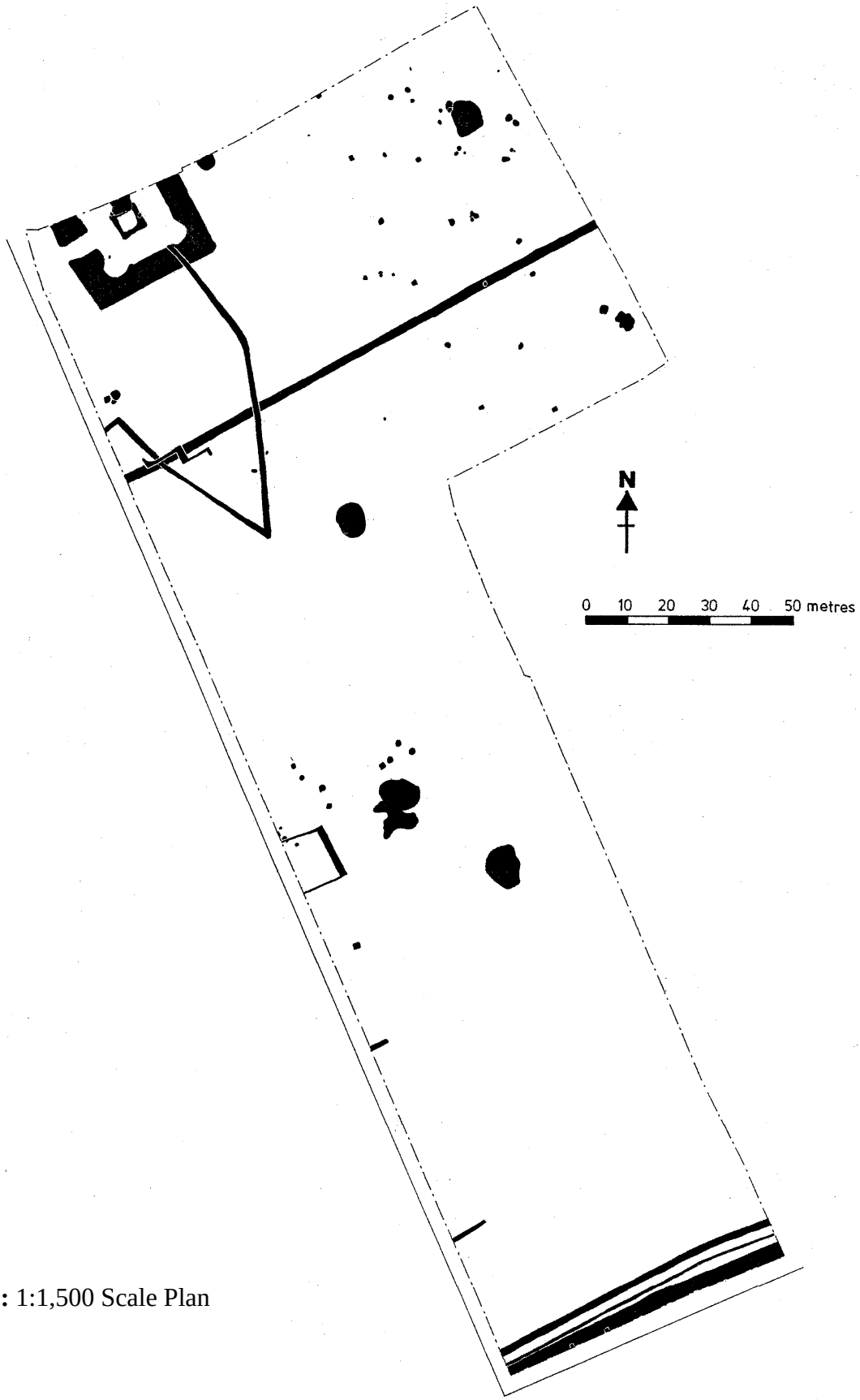
SF No	Context	Material	Category	Find type	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
1001	*0005*	Ae/Pb	MW	Bullet	2	41	Cartridge cases with bullets.	20th c.
1002	*0003*	Fe	MW	Grenade	1	274	Half-section of ovoid grenade.	20th c.
1003	*0007*	Fe	BS	Nail	1	5		
1004	*0007*	Fe	BS	Nail	1	6		
1005	*0007*	Fe	UN	Can	1	117	Fragments of a circular can base.	20th c,
1006	*0007*	Flint		Core	1	81	see flint database	
1007		Fe	BS	Nail	1	3		
1008	*0015*	Fe	UN	Rod	3	152	Circular section, uniform length.	20th c.
1009	*0015*	Fe	BS	Nail	9	198	Large nails.	20th c.
1010	*0015*	Fe	MF	Wire	1	17	Curled up length of wire, circular section.	20th c.
1011	*0015*	Fe	UN	Box	1	19	Small circular sheet pill-type box.	20th c.
1012	*0015*	Ae	MW	Cartridge case	1	14		20th c.
1013	*0007*	Flint		Axe	1	105	see flint database	
1014	*0001*	Flint		Scraper	2	41	see flint database	
1015	*0031*	Flint		Arrowhead	1	2	see flint database	
1016	*0072*	Pb	IW	Waste	3	42	1 triangular cut sheet, 2 melted fragments.	Modern?
1017	*0072*	Ae	MW	Cartridge case	1	9		20th c.
1018	*0072*	Ae	MW	Cartridge case	3	18	Shotgun cartridge case ends.	20th c.
1019	*0001*	Flint		Discoidal knife	1	79	see flint database	

Appendix V: (FLN 009) Small Finds Catalogue

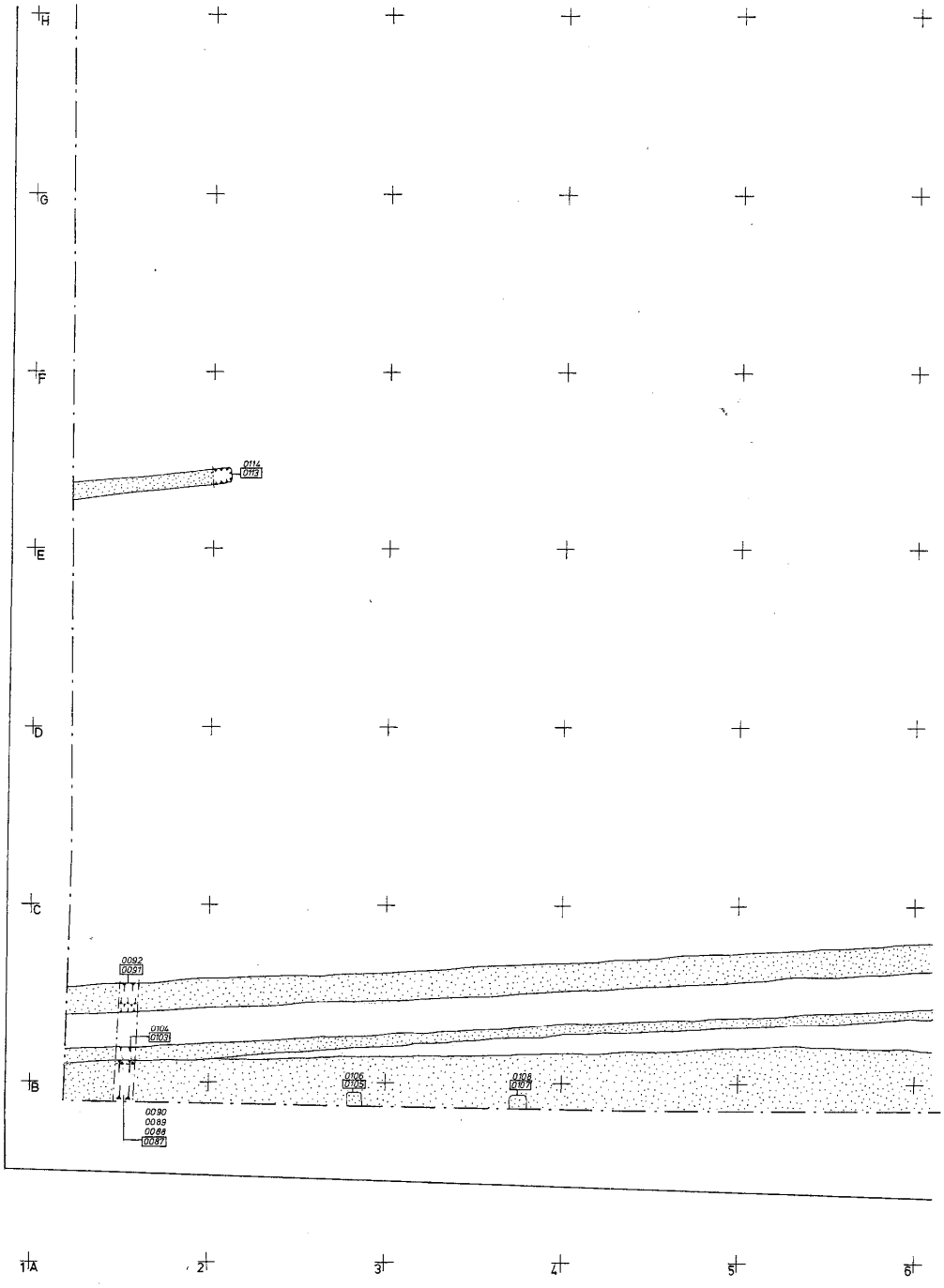
SF No	Context	Material	Category	Find type	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
1020	*0073*	Ae	DA	Button	1	4	Royal coat of arms, moulded domed button with wire loop.	20th c.
1021	*0073*	Ae	DA	Stud	1	4	Flat circular stud with integral shaft, leather in situ.	20th c.
1022	*0073*	Ae	MF	Fitting	1	46	Pierced mount with screw fitting.	20th c.
1023	*0073*	Ae	DA	Button	1	1	Shirt button.	20th c.
1024	*0073*	Ae	MW	Cartridge case	1	11		20th c.
1025	*0073*	Ae	MW	Gun sight?	1	24	Long narrow rod with pierced end and tabs for fitting at opposite end.	20th c.
1026	*0090*	Fe	EO	Horseshoe	1	165	Fragment.	Modern
1027	*0090*	Fe	BS	Nail	3	21		
1028	*0089*	Fe	BS	Nail	1	12		
1029	*0092*	Fe	BS	Nail	1	12		
1030	*0090*	Ae	DA	Buckle	1	3	Small corner fragment, moulded twisted rope design.	PMed
1031	*0171*	Fe	MF	Chain?	1	148	Thick wire links, 2 looped together.	Modern
1032	*0174*	Fe	MF	Chain?	1	83	One link, as 1031.	Modern
1033	*0174*	Fe	UN		1	27	Sheet cylinder, broken at one end, possibly a handle?	20th c.
1034	*0174*	Fe	UN	Wire	1	52	Thick wire, curved at one end.	20th c.
1035	*0173*	Fe	BS	Nail	1	14		
1036	*0173*	Fe	BS	Staple	2	57	U-shaped staples.	Modern
1028	*0089*	Fe	MF	Strap	1	91	Curved sheet strap, possibly fron barrel or bucket.	Modern?

Appendix VI: FLN 009; Key to Plans, 1:1,500 Plan & 1:400 Scale Plans

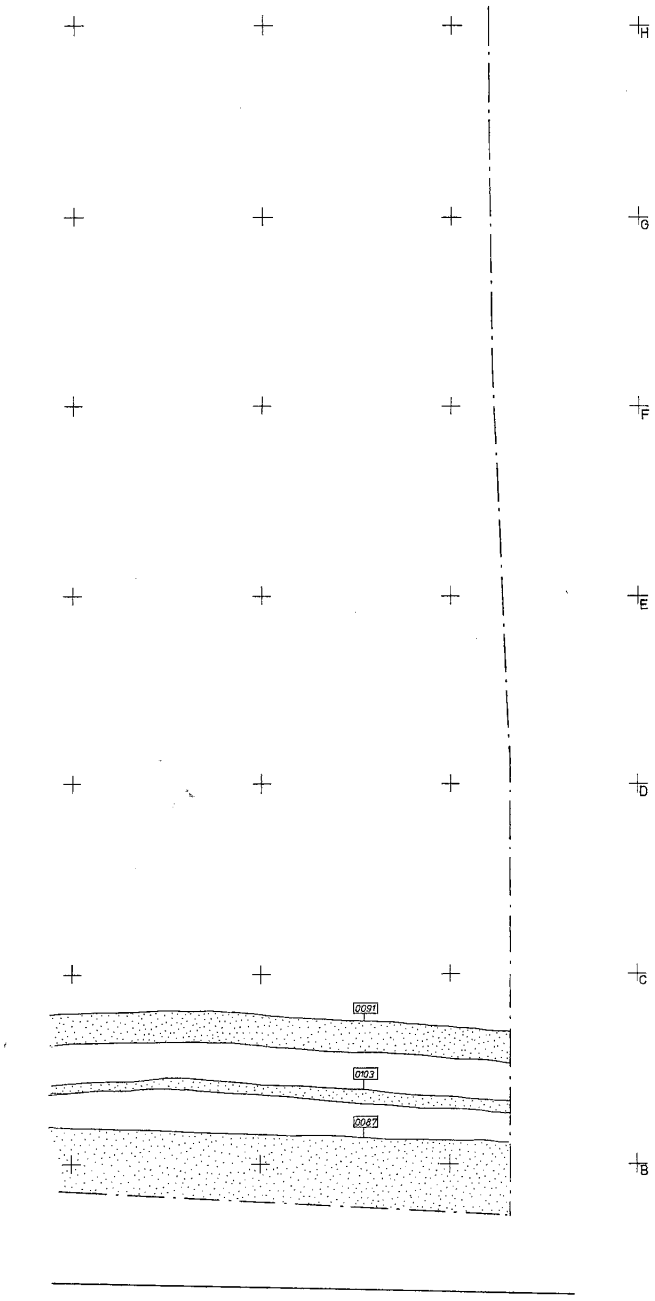




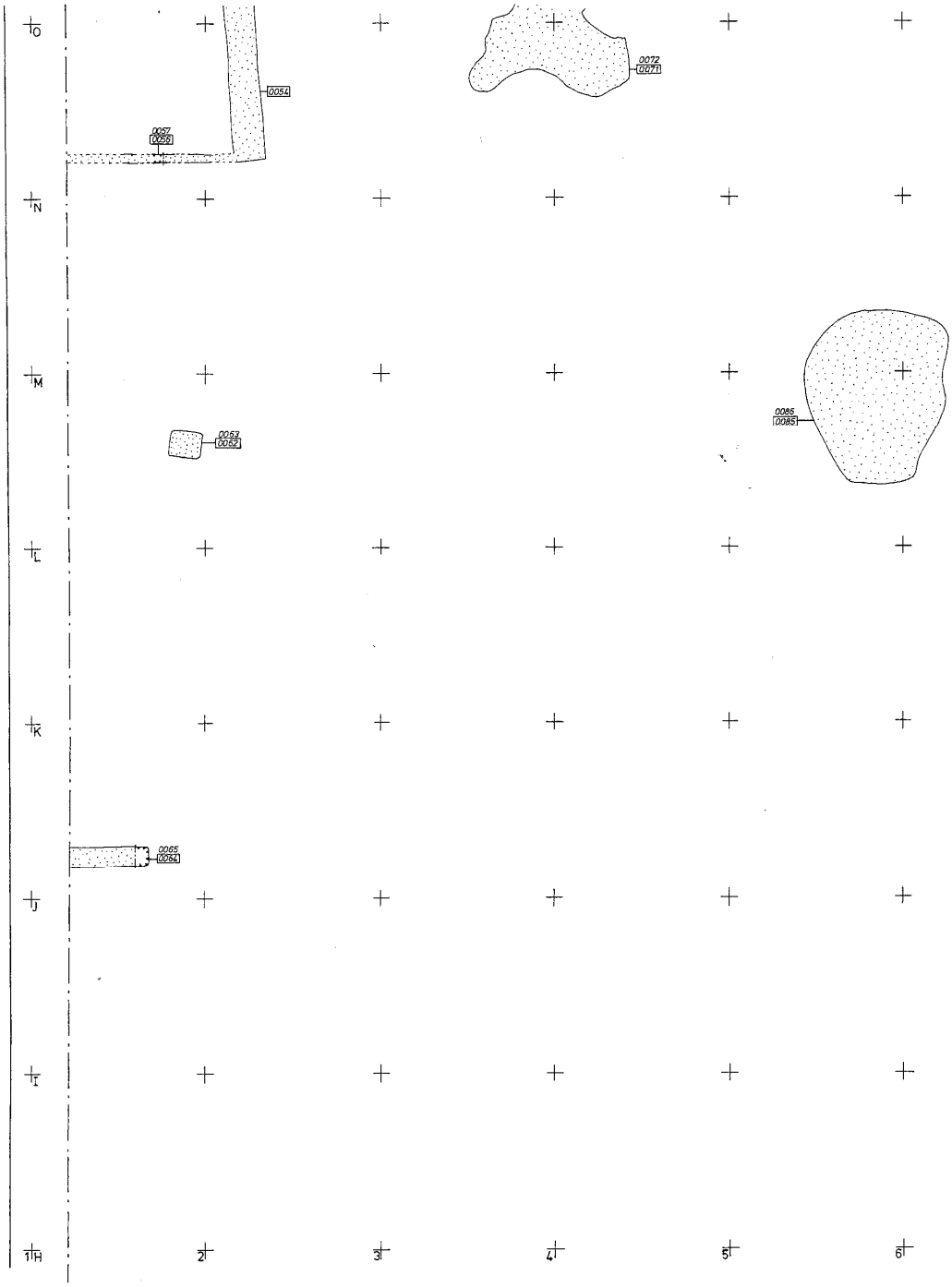
FLN 009: 1:1,500 Scale Plan



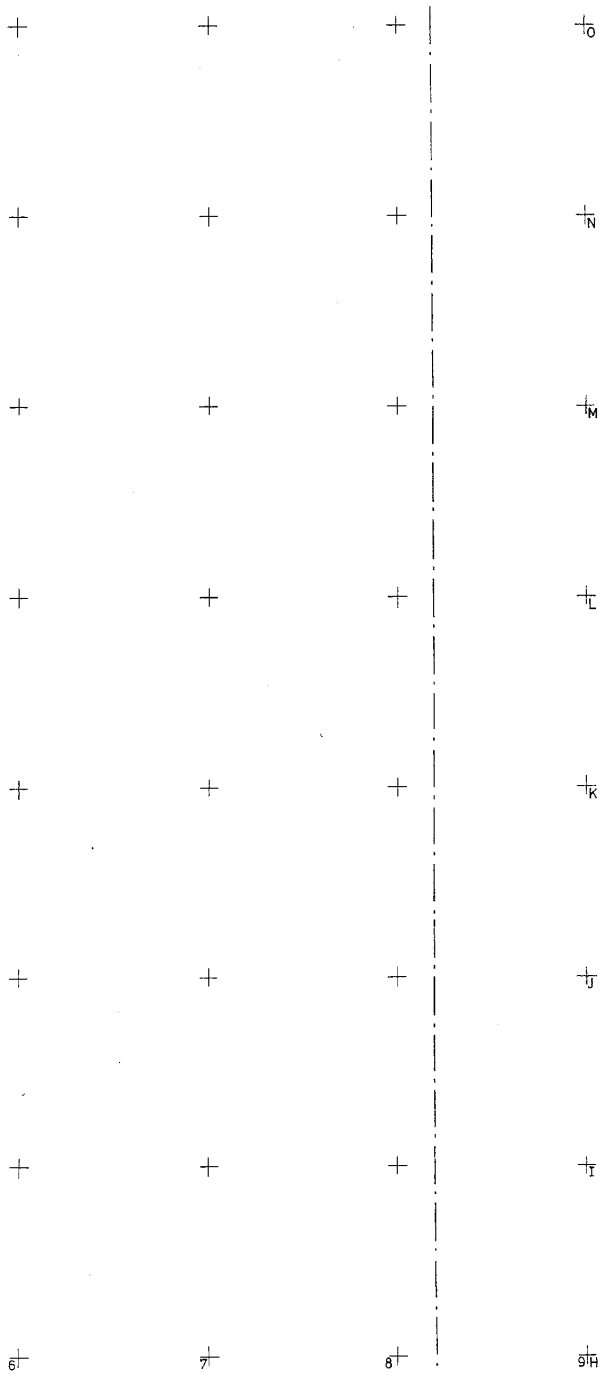
FLN 009: Plan Sheet 1 (Scale 1:400)



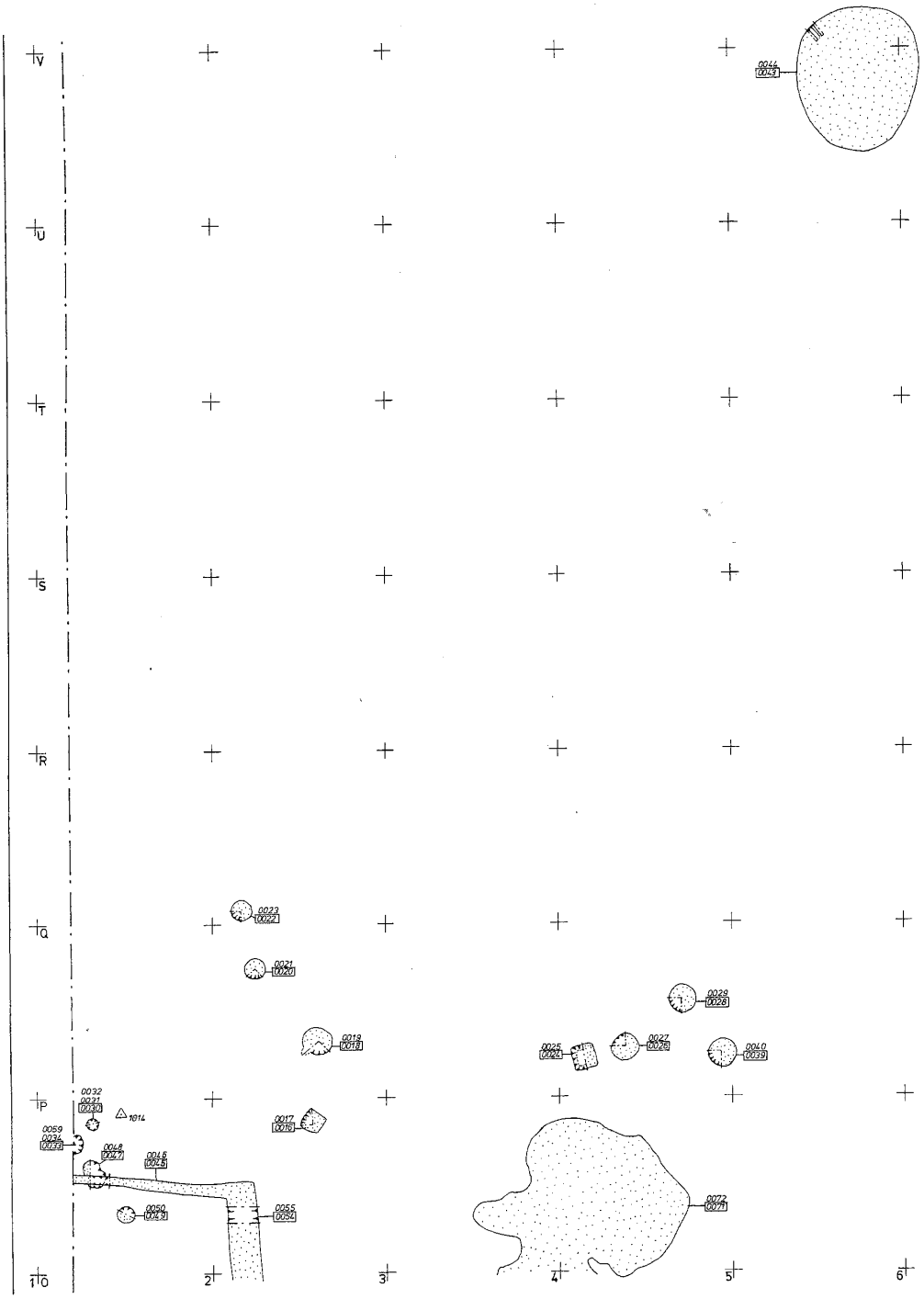
FLN 009: Plan Sheet 2 (Scale 1:400)



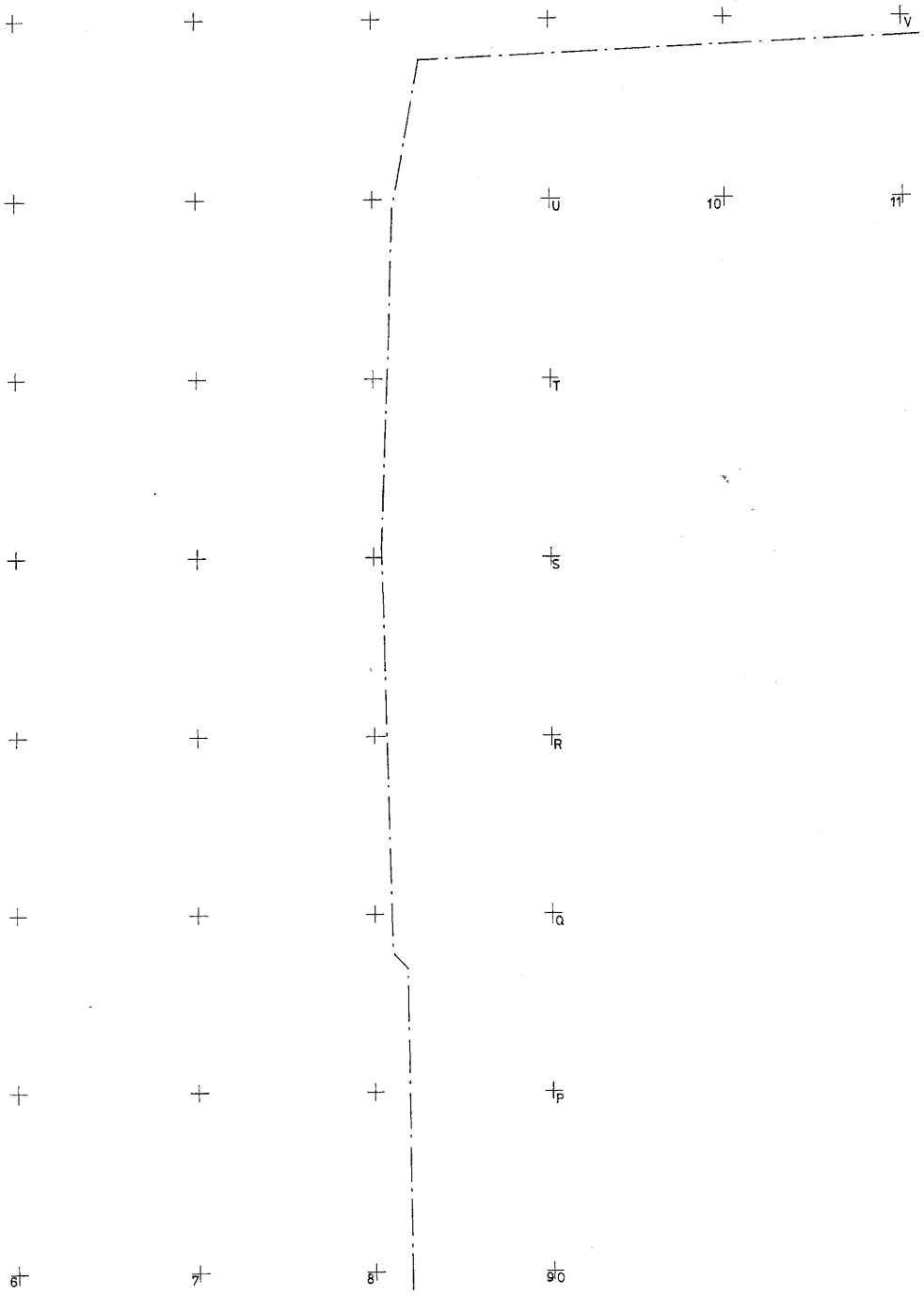
FLN 009: Plan Sheet 3 (Scale 1:400)



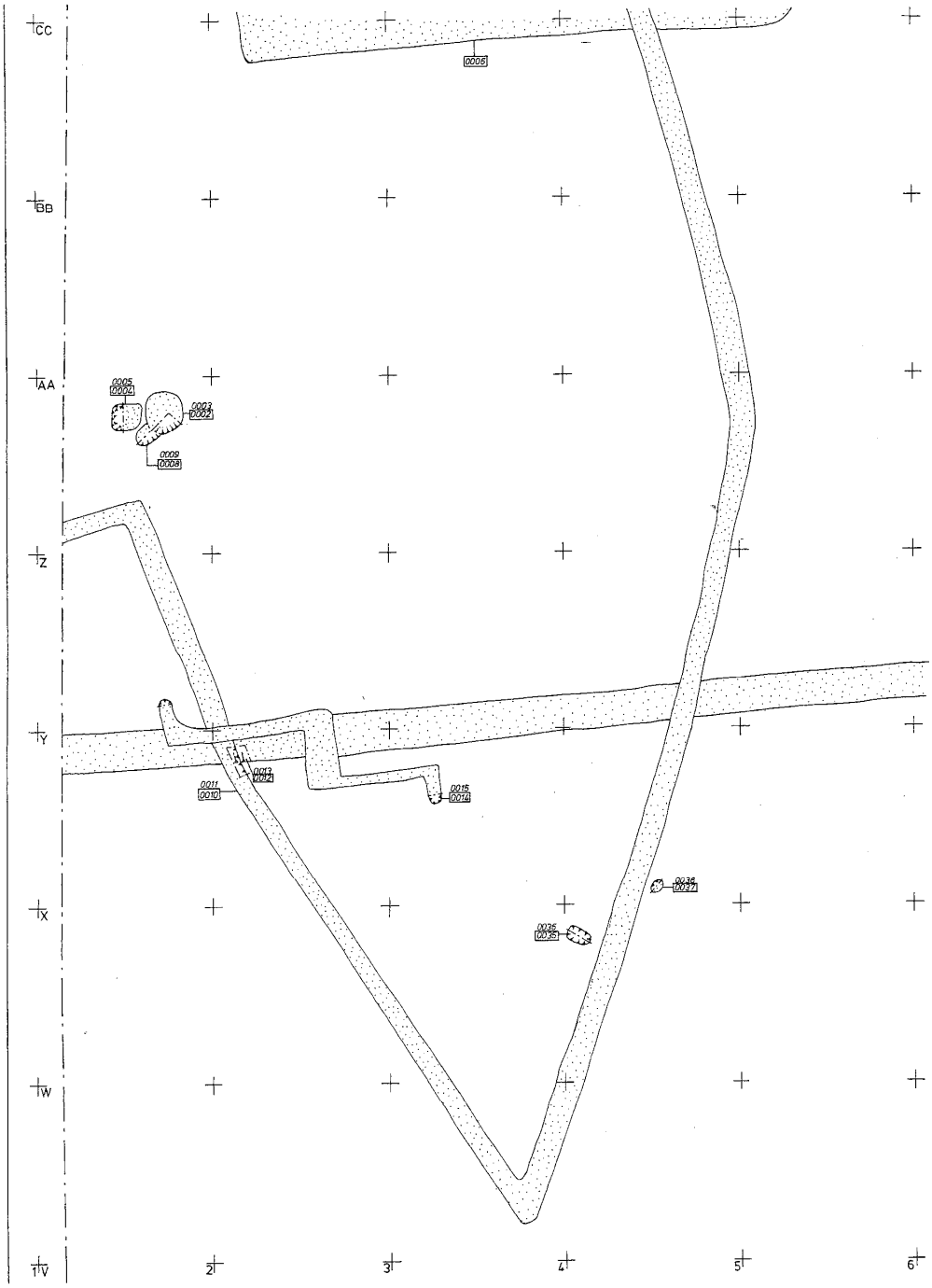
FLN 009: Plan Sheet 4 (Scale 1:400)



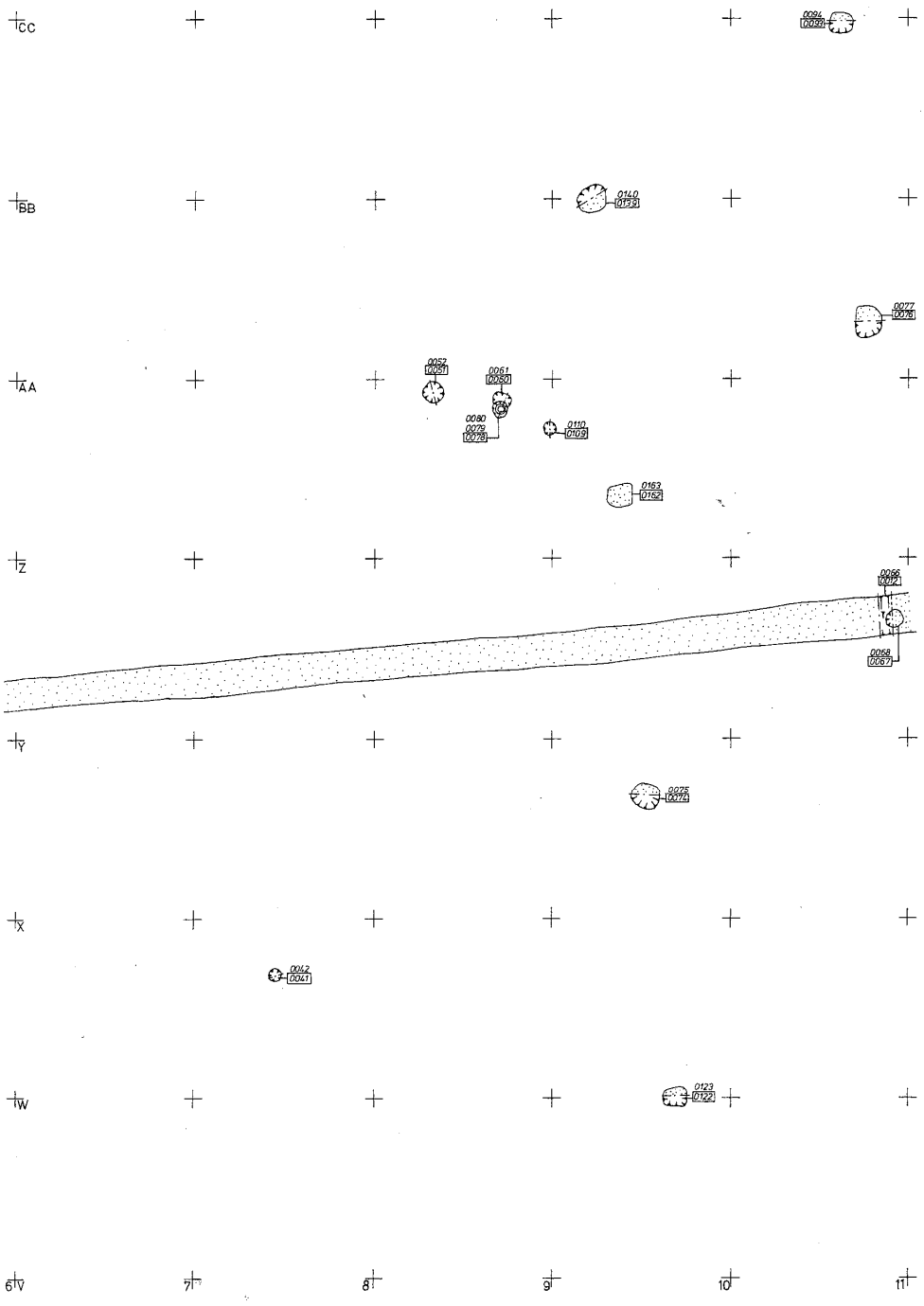
FLN 009: Plan Sheet 5 (Scale 1:400)



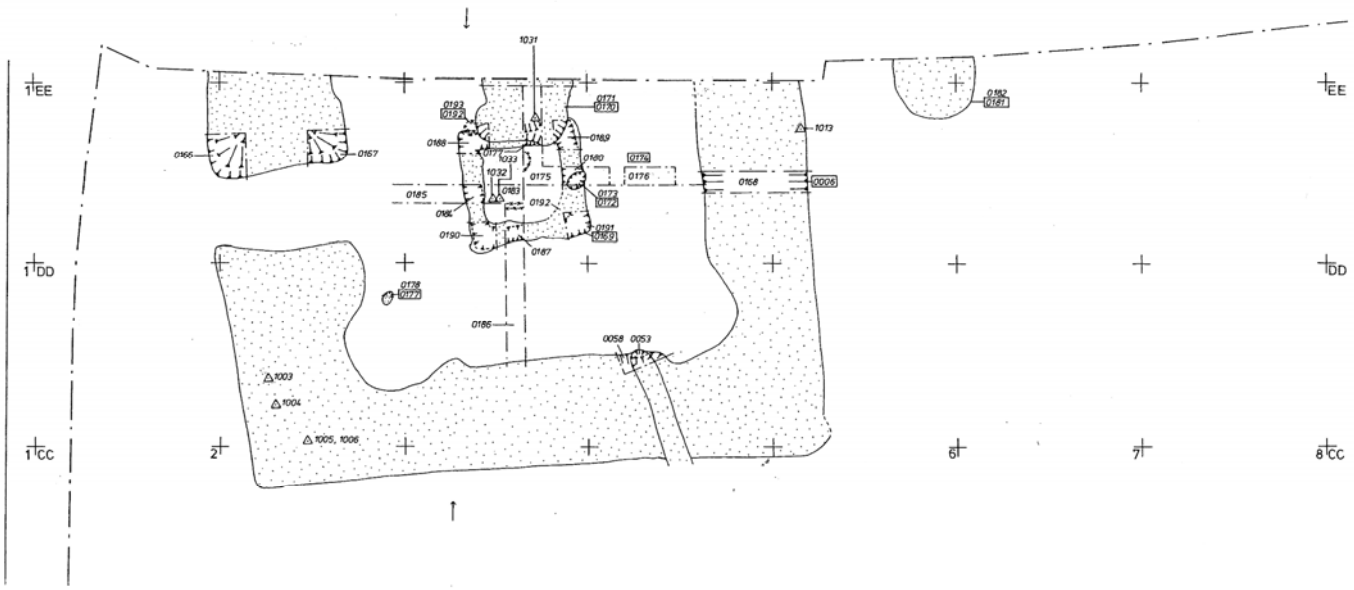
FLN 009: Plan Sheet 6 (Scale 1:400)



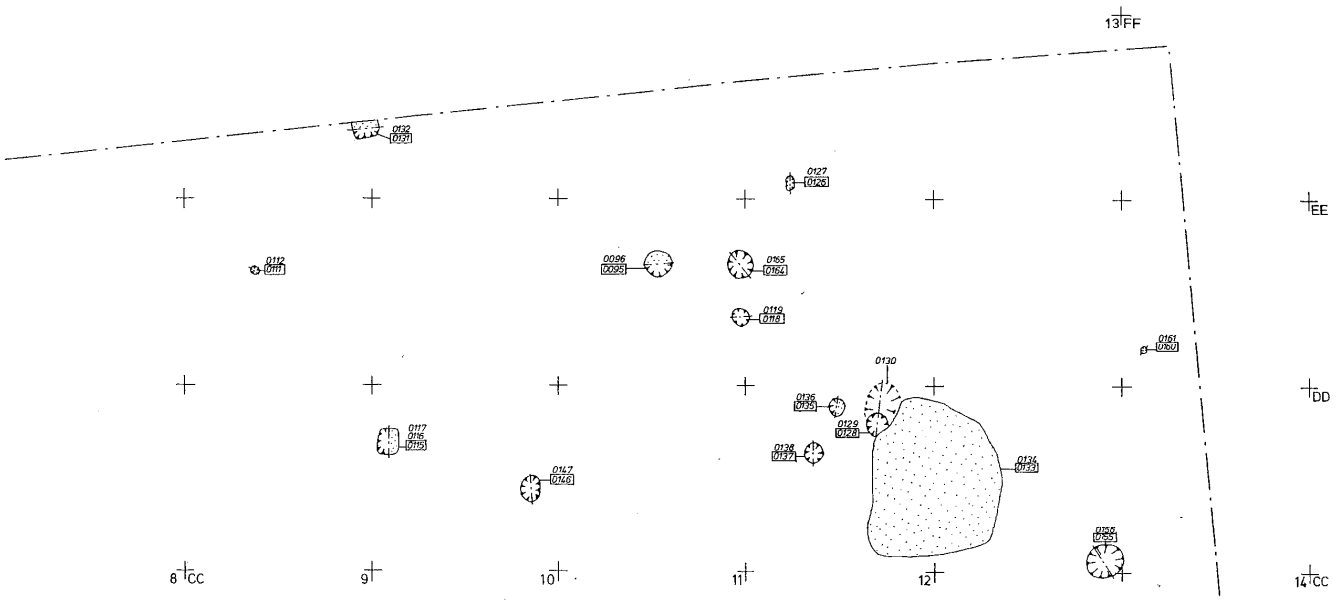
FLN 009: Plan Sheet 7 (Scale 1:400)



FLN 009: Plan Sheet 8 (Scale 1:400)

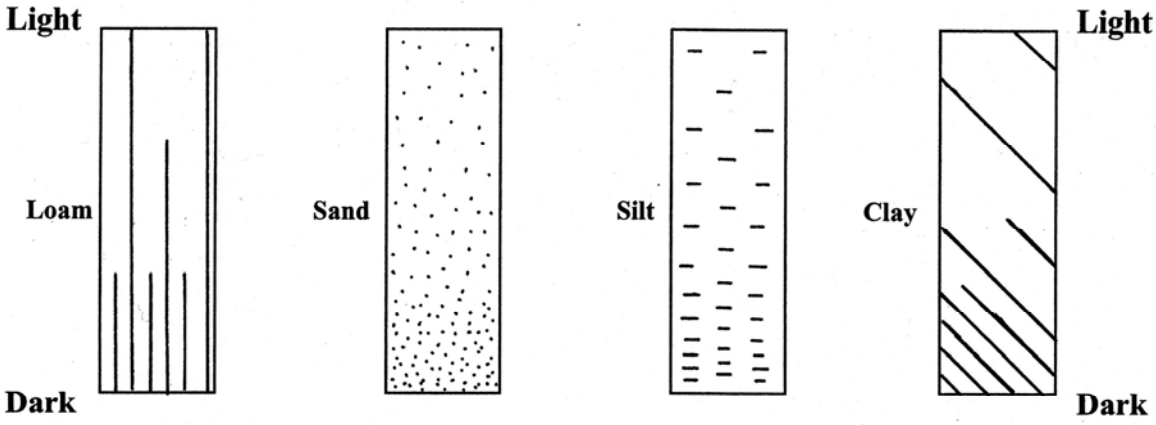


FLN 009: Plan Sheet 10 (Scale 1:400)



FLN 009: Plan Sheet 11 (Scale 1:400)

Appendix VII: Key to Section Drawings



Topsoil

Bricks

Gravel

Charcoal Flecks

Small Stones/Pebbles

Pottery Sherds

Cobbles

Tin Cans

Tile

Animal/Root Disturbance