Suffolk County Council

Former Tarmac Quarry, Flixton (FLN 009)

Archaeological Excavation Archive Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/111

Client: Cemex (UK) Materials Ltd.

Author: Stuart Boulter

December 2011

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HER Information

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date:	January 2012
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Summary

The remaining *c*.3,580m^2 of the area available for gravel extraction at the quarry formerly known as Hill Pit was stripped of its topsoil in the March of 2011. The archaeological deposits revealed were excavated and recorded with the results forming the basis of this report which was compiled with reference to the archaeology previously recorded in an adjacent area of the quarry in 2003, where it formed part of an Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund grant aided project.

In addition to a few pits of later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age date, prehistoric features included four post structures of indeterminate Bronze Age or Iron Age date and two unurned cremations: one radiocarbon dated to the Late Neolithic and the other to the Middle - Late Bronze Age.

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from a possible four post-structure.

A group of Early Anglo-Saxon features were thought to represent occupation deposits that may have been responsible for the generation of a broadly contemporary cemetery known from *c*.250m to the south-east of the FLN 009 site.

Previously partially excavated in 2003, the remaining part of a square enclosure ditch was recorded. No further dating evidence was recovered and its original interpretation as a possible folly structure associated with Flixton Hall and dating from sometime during the period spanning the 17th to early 19th century remains valid.

Other post-medieval features related to the World War I training camps known to have taken place in Flixton Park and to quarrying activities.

1. Introduction

Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team (hereafter SCCAS/FPT) was commissioned by Cemex (UK) Materials Ltd. to undertake the archaeological excavation of the remaining area of the quarry formerly known as Hill Pit which, until recently, had been operated by Tarmac. Hill Pit now effectively forms part of the larger Flixton Park Quarry, all under the operational control of Cemex (Fig. 1).

An adjacent area of Hill Pit was excavated in 2003 with funding provided from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (hereafter ALSF) and Tarmac (Boulter 2004) (Fig. 2). It was originally intended that the scope of this earlier project would include all of the remaining area of the quarry, but due to operational reasons, Tarmac curtailed the soil-strip leaving a *c*.30m by *c*.120m area intact in the north-west corner of the quarry. While the available funding was meant to include this area, it was impossible to retain a proportional amount of the budget in order to deal with it as a stand alone project. Since that time, Tarmac have passed their responsibilities for Hill Pit, including the remaining mineral and reinstatement, on to Cemex, who also inherited an obligation to deal with the remaining archaeology and it is on that basis that they agreed to fund the excavation of the remaining area.

Although the principal aim of the original fieldwork had been to excavate and record a square enclosure known from aerial photographs, the whole stripped area was subject to scrutiny. Archaeological features were recorded that dated to a number of archaeological periods including prehistoric (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age pits) and post-medieval deposits, the most significant of which was the square enclosure and associated building footings, together interpreted as a possible folly associated with Flixton Hall. Other post-medieval features related directly to the landscaping of the parklands surrounding Flixton Hall, including the vestiges of a tree-lined avenue. There was also evidence, in the form of zig-zag trenching and rubbish pits, for World War I training activities.

Due to the fact that the initial excavation area only included the southern *c*.70% of the square enclosure, the full recording of this feature was made one of the principal aims of the second phase of fieldwork. The MPA and The Guildhouse Consultancy agreed that the original Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) could be used for the 2011 work.

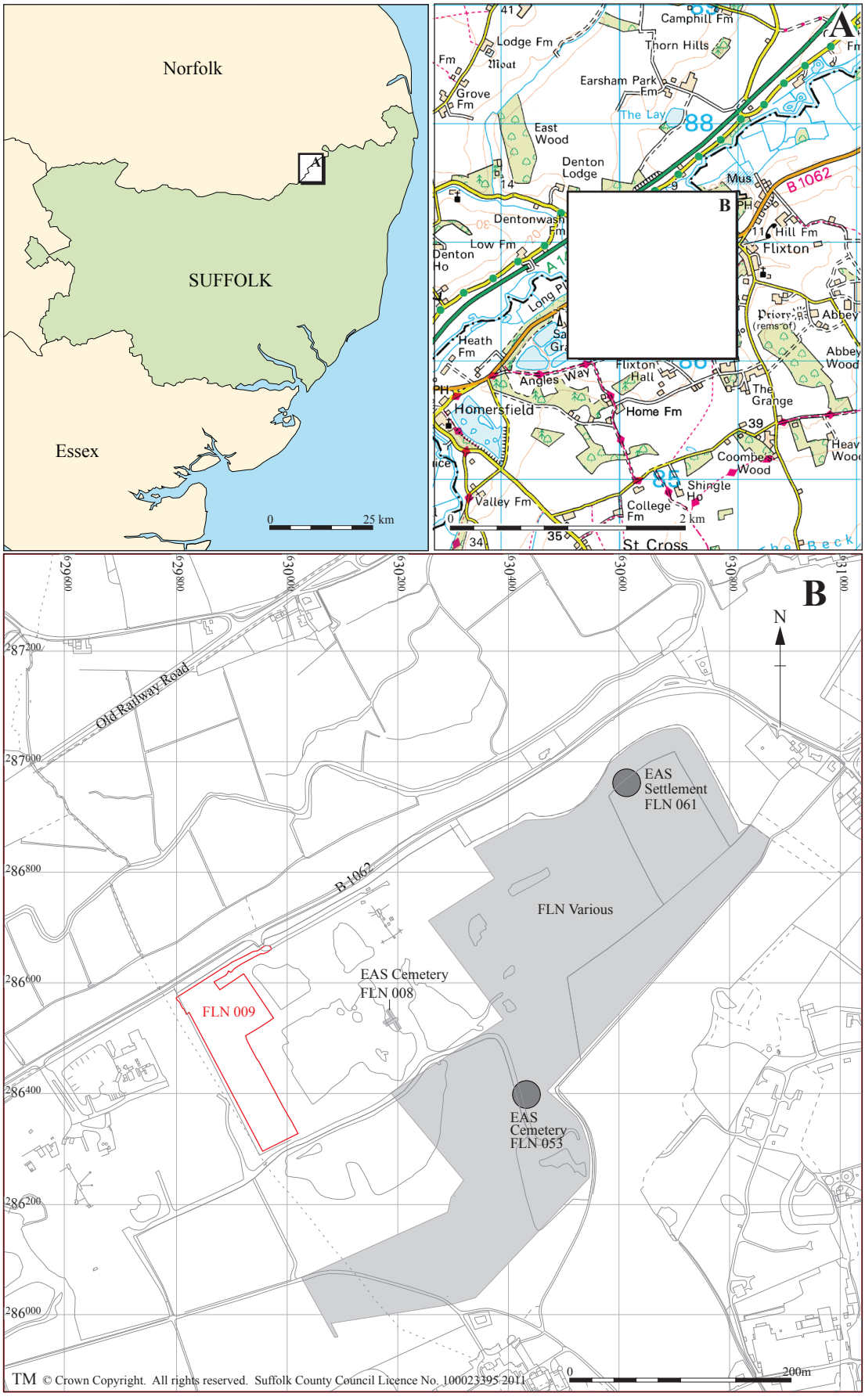

Figure 1. Location of site (shown in red)

Figure 2. 2003 and 2011 excavations combined feature plan

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The site is located in the parish of Flixton immediately to the east of its boundary with the neighbouring parish of Homersfield and is centred on TM 2985 8658 (Fig. 1).

2.2 Geology and topography

Topographically, the relatively flat, *c.*3,580m^2, site lies at approximately 16m OD on the edge of river terrace gravels overlooking the floodplain of the River Waveney to the north (Fig. 1).

The depositional environment and date of the gravels are still a source of study and debate. In a recent post-graduate study undertaken at Flixton, the deposits recognised included Early Pleistocene marine sediments overlain by Anglian and post-Anglian deposits including tills, fluvial sediments and outwash deposits (Heirman 2006).

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

Gravel extraction operations have been ongoing continuously in the quarries at Flixton for at least fifty years, although it has only been in the last two decades that formal archaeological recording has been undertaken. However, aerial photographs clearly showed the potential of the area, in some cases providing the only surviving evidence for what has subsequently been destroyed by the quarrying process.

Extensive archaeological excavation in the adjacent Flixton Park Quarry (grey area on Fig. 1) have revealed multi-period activity including Palaeolithic (flint tools from the gravels themselves), Early Neolithic (long barrow and pits), Late Neolithic (pits and timber circle), Early Bronze Age (ring-ditches and pits), Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (occupation), Late Iron Age (occupation), Roman (occupation), Early Anglo-Saxon (cemetery and occupation), post-medieval (deposits associated with Flixton Hall and First World War training areas) (Boulter, various).

While aerial photographs suggest that this multi-period activity continued along the gravel terrace, only two areas of Hill Pit have been subject to archaeological recording. The first, excavated by the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group in 1991, revealed an Early Bronze Age burial mound and associated ring-ditch that had later become the

focus for Early Saxon inhumation burials and then for the base of a post-medieval windmill (Martin, *et al*, 1991, p.268) (FLN 008 on Fig. 1). The second was the ALSF grant funded excavation in 2003 of the area immediately south of the 2011 work covered by this report (Fig. 2). The results of the former will be included in a forthcoming East Anglian Archaeology monograph (Boulter and Walton Rogers forthcoming), while the latter have already been presented in a SCCAS/FPT grey literature report (SCCAS report no. 2003/107 that is available in conjunction with its archive at http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/flixton_eh_2008/.

3. Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork

The relatively thin, generally 0.3 - 0.4m, 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 20m grid was imposed on the site using an optical theodolite. Only one grid peg remained from the earlier excavation which was incorporated into the new grid to help tie the two excavated portions of the site together.

Levels were taken from a temporary benchmark located on one of the grid pegs that was later related to Ordnance Datum by a SCCAS/FPT Surveyor using an RTK GPS unit. The site grid was also surveyed using the RTK GPS unit.

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

All features, their included stratigraphic elements and finds were allocated 'Observed Phenomena' numbers (hereafter OP's) within a 'unique continuous numbering system' under the HER (Historic Environment Record) code FLN 009, starting at *0201* (no.s *0001-0200* having already been used in the original excavation).

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, 50% of small modern features, 100% of structural features and prehistoric pits. Sample sections were excavated through ditch features, including two machine cut sections through the main enclosure ditch. Feature fills were sieved unless it was clear that they were of modern date. All artefactual evidence was retained for dating purposes with a 'no discard' policy operated on site.

Due to the largely negative results from previous programmes of bulk sampling at Flixton sites, no feature fills were considered worthy of palaeoenvironmental assessment. However, 100% of two unurned cremation deposits were collected for off-site processing.

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

3.2 Post-excavation

All finds were processed and quantified with the totals input onto Microsoft Access Database. Specialist finds reports were then prepared by a combination of external finds specialists (worked flint, prehistoric pottery, Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and cremated bone) and the SCCAS/FPT in-house finds team (other finds categories), all of which are presented as Section 5. of this report.

Context information was input onto Microsoft Access Database and the site photographs were added to the SCCAS photographic archive (Table 1).

The overall site plan was scanned and digitised, while the 1:20 scale sections and feature drawings were scanned, with selected items digitised for inclusion in this report.

The site archive was quantified and is presented in Table 1.

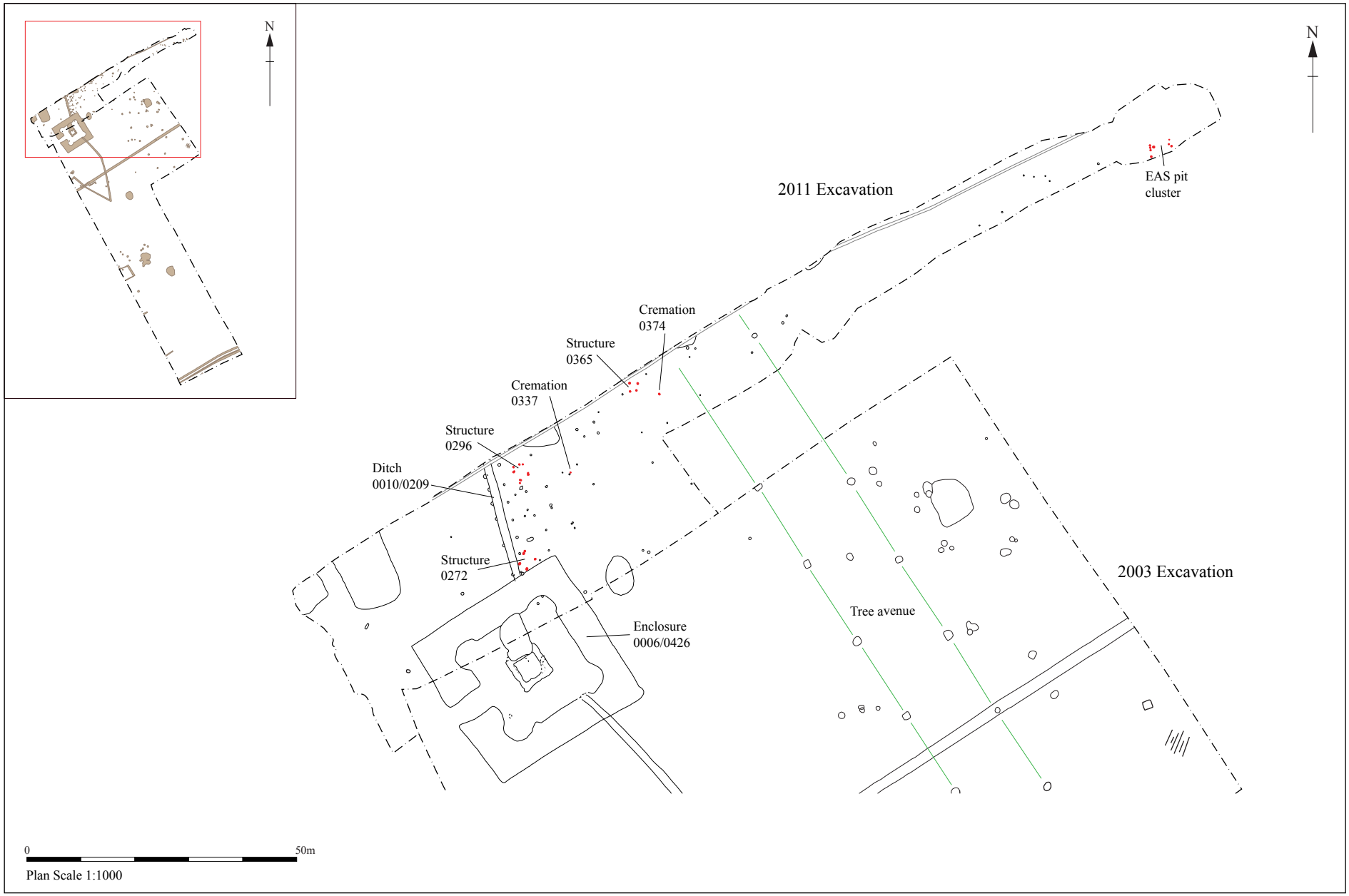

Figure 3. Detail of 2011 excavation

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	5	A4 paper sheets
Context recording sheets (OP's *0201-0428*)	228	A4 paper sheets
Environmental sample register sheets	1	A4 paper sheet
Small finds register (OP *1037*)	1	A4 paper sheet
Overall site plan (1:100)	2	A1 plastic drafting film
Plan and section drawing sheets	5	A3 plastic drafting film
Digital images (film code HIF 38-96, HIM 1-29)	88 images	2592 x 1944 pixel .jpeg
Digital image register sheets	5	A4 paper sheets, File No. 12
B/W contact sheets + negatives (film code HII 17-37, HIJ 1-36, HIK 1-9, 12-37)	92 images	Photographic contact sheets, Box file
B/W image register sheets	6	A4 paper sheets, File No. 12
Report (SCCAS report no. 2011/111)	1	A4 ring-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

The features recorded on the site (Fig. 3) were attributable to a number of archaeological Periods/Phases. Table 2 presents this information using the Period/Phase framework previously employed in the wider area of the quarry.

Period	Phase	Date range	Features
I. Prehistoric	I.a.	Palaeolithic, *c.*10,000+ BP	None
	I.b.	Mesolithic, *c.*8000–4000 BC	None
	I.c.	Early Neolithic, *c.*4000–3200 BC	None
	I.d-e.	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, *c.*3200–1500 BC	**Pits:** *0246*, *0250*, *0351* **(Total 3)** **Post-hole:** *0319* **(Total 1)** **Cremation:** *0337* **(Total 1)**
	I.f.	Middle - Late Bronze Age, *c.*1500–650 BC	**Cremation:** *0374* **(Total 1)**
	I.g.	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age *c.*800–400 BC	**Post-hole:** *0382* **(Total 1)**
	I.h.	Middle Iron Age, *c.*400 – 1st century BC	None
	I.i.	Indeterminate Bronze Age/Iron Age *c.*2400 BC – 43 AD	**Post-hole structures:** [*0296*] *0297*, *0299*, *0301*, *0303*, *0305*, *0307*, *0311*, *0313*; [*0365*] *0366*, *0368*, *0370*, *0372* **(Total 2/3 structures, 12 features)**
	I.0	Indeterminate prehistoric	**Pits:** *0262*, *0355*, *0359*, *0390* **(Total 4)** **Post-holes:** *0323*, *0335*, *0343* **(Total 3)**
II. Roman	II.a.	Late Iron Age/Early Roman *c.*1st BC–E.2nd century AD	None
	II.b.	Roman, *c.*E.2nd–L.3rd century AD	None
	II.c.	Roman, *c.*L.3rd–4th century AD	None
	II.0	Indeterminate Roman	**Post-hole structure:** [*0272*] *0254*, *0256*, *0258*, *0264* **(Total 1, 4 features)**
III. Anglo-Saxon	III.i	Early Anglo Saxon, *c.*410–E. 7th century	**Pits:** *0410*, *0412*, *0414*, *0416*, *0418*, *0420*, *0422*, *0424* **(Total 8)**
IV. Medieval	IV	*c.*1066–1480	None

Table 2 cont.

Period	Phase	Date range	Features
V. Post-medieval	V.a.	L.15th–17th centuries	None
	V.b.	*c*.17th–19th centuries	**Ditch:** *0010*/*0209* **(Total 1)** **Fence lines:** [*0235*] *0231*, *0233*, *0236*, *0238*, *0240*, *0242*; [*0275*] *0268*, *0273*, *0276*, *0278*, *0280*, *0282*, *0284*; [*0428*] *0292*, *0321*, *0376*, *0380*, *0392*, *0398, 0408* **(Total 3, 20 features)** **Enclosure ditch:** *0006*/*0426* **(Total 1)** **Pits:** *0213*, *0216*, *0220* **(Total 3)**
	V.c.	*c*.1914–1918	None
	V.d.	*c*.20th century	**Pits:** *0202*, *0204*, *0206*, *0218*, *0222*, *0396* **(Total 6)** **Water pipe:** *0427* **(Total 1)**
Undated	0	Undated and naturally derived features	**Pits:** *0226*, *0248*, *0325*, *0353*, *0357*, *0388* **(Total 6)** **Post-holes:** *0224*, *0244*, *0266*, *0270*, *0288*, *0290*, *0309*, *0315*, *0317*, *0327*, *0329*, *0331*, *0333*, *0339*, *0341 0345*, *0347*, *0349*, *0361*, *0363*, *0378*, *0384*, *0386*, *0400*, *0402*, *0404*, *0406* **(Total 27)** **Natural features:** *0229*, *0252*, *0260*, *0286*, *0294* **(Total 5)**

Table 2. Phasing of features

A total of 228 context/OP numbers were allocated to 108 separate features and their stratigraphic elements (Fig. 3). Features were attributed to phases within four different major archaeological periods (Table 2). Thirty eight features remained undated, but it is almost certain that they relate to one of the phases represented by the more securely dated contexts. Where features were described as post-holes in the site records, this was not necessarily considered to be a reflection off their original function. In most cases, features with diameters of less than 0.5m were described as post-holes, while those in excess of 0.5m were called pits.

4.2 Prehistoric

All of the positively identified prehistoric features discussed in the text are shown on Figure 4.

I.d-e. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, *c*.3200–1500 BC

The earliest features positively recorded were three pits (*0246*, *0250* and *0351*), an unurned cremation (*0337*) and a post-hole (*0319*), the latter almost certainly actually a small pit, as there was no evidence for its use as a post-hole (Figs 3 - 6). All of these

were dated to the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age from the inclusion of Grooved Ware pottery in their fills or, in the case of the cremation, radiocarbon dating.

Pits

Pit *0246* was located close to the southern edge of the site immediately east of enclosure ditch *0006*/*0426* (Fig. 4). The pit was sub-circular in shape, with a diameter of *c*.0.8m, a rounded profile and a depth of 0.25m (Fig. 5). Fill *0247* comprised homogenous dark grey/brown silty sand with an occasional to moderate quantity of mixed stone inclusions. In addition to two sherds of Grooved Ware pottery, finds included a significant quantity of worked flint and heat-altered flint and stone.

Pit *0250* was also located on the southern edge of the site some 14m north-east of pit *0246* (Fig. 4). An adjacent undated pit *0248* may have been contemporary, but there was no finds evidence to support this. The pit was circular, 0.7m in diameter with gently curved and sloping sides, a flattish base and a depth of 0.2m (Fig. 5). Fill *0251* comprised homogenous brown/grey silty sand with occasional stones. Seven small sherds of Grooved Ware pottery were recovered along with a significant quantity of worked flint and heat-altered flint and stone.

Pit *0351* was recorded 17m to the north-west of pit *0246* within the densest area of features seen on the site, mostly small pits or post-holes of varying dates (Fig. 4). The pit was circular, 0.5m in diameter, exhibiting a slightly irregular profile with a depth of 0.24m (Fig. 5). Fill *0352* comprised homogenous dark brown/grey silty sand with very occasional stones. Finds were limited to a single sherd of Grooved Ware and small quantities of worked flint and heat-altered flints.

Cremation

Cremation *0337* was located towards the northern side of the site approximately 55m from its western edge (Figs. 3 and 4) and was included in this phase entirely on the basis of a radiocarbon dating determination (2780-2570 BC @ 95% confidence) (Appendix 6.).

The cremation pit was circular, with a diameter of only 0.38m, only 0.16m deep and exhibiting a rounded profile (Fig. 5; Plate 1). The fill (*0338*) comprised brown, silty, stony sand with calcined bone, the latter concentrated at the base.

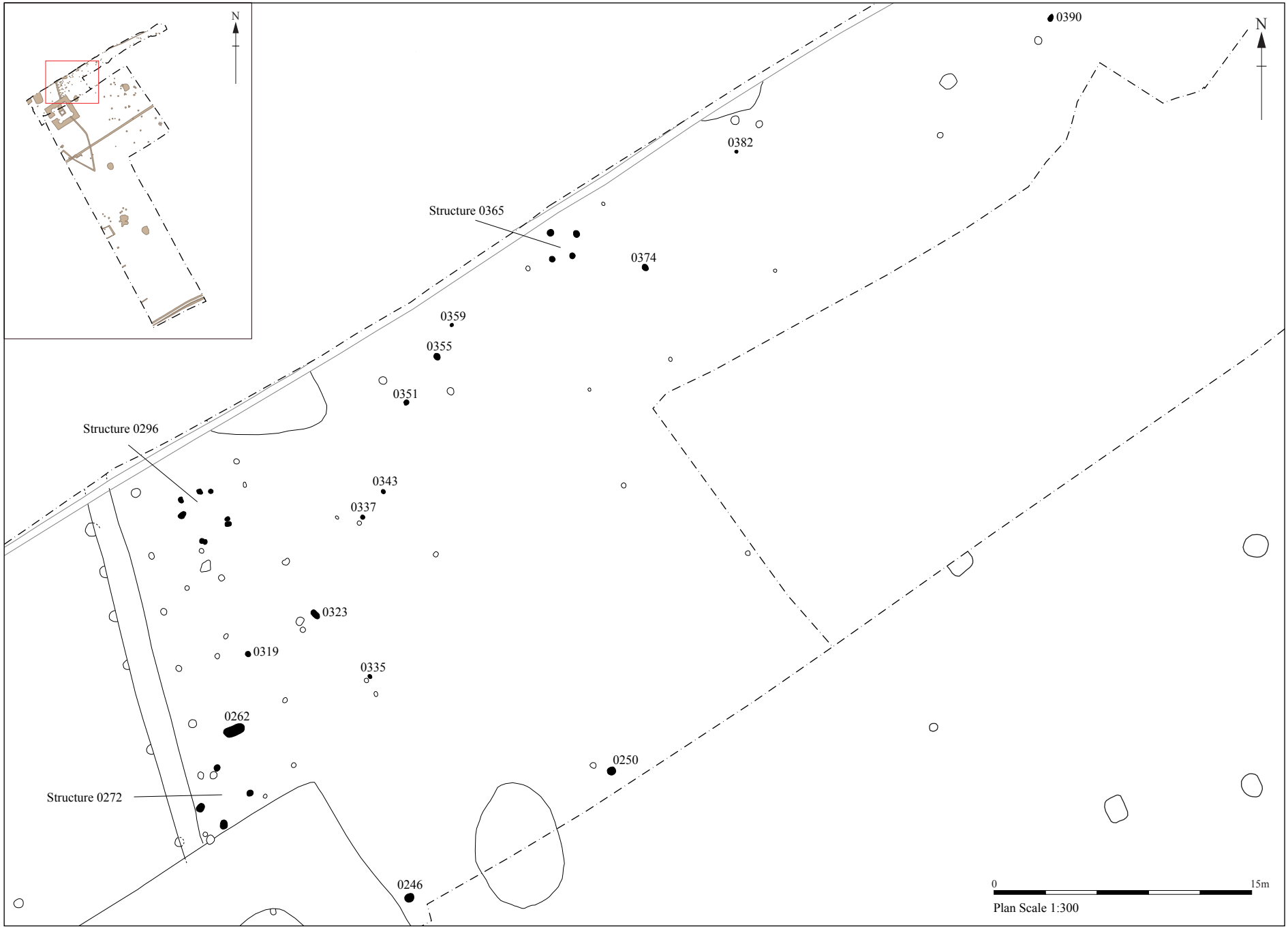

Figure 4. Principle prehistoric and Roman features

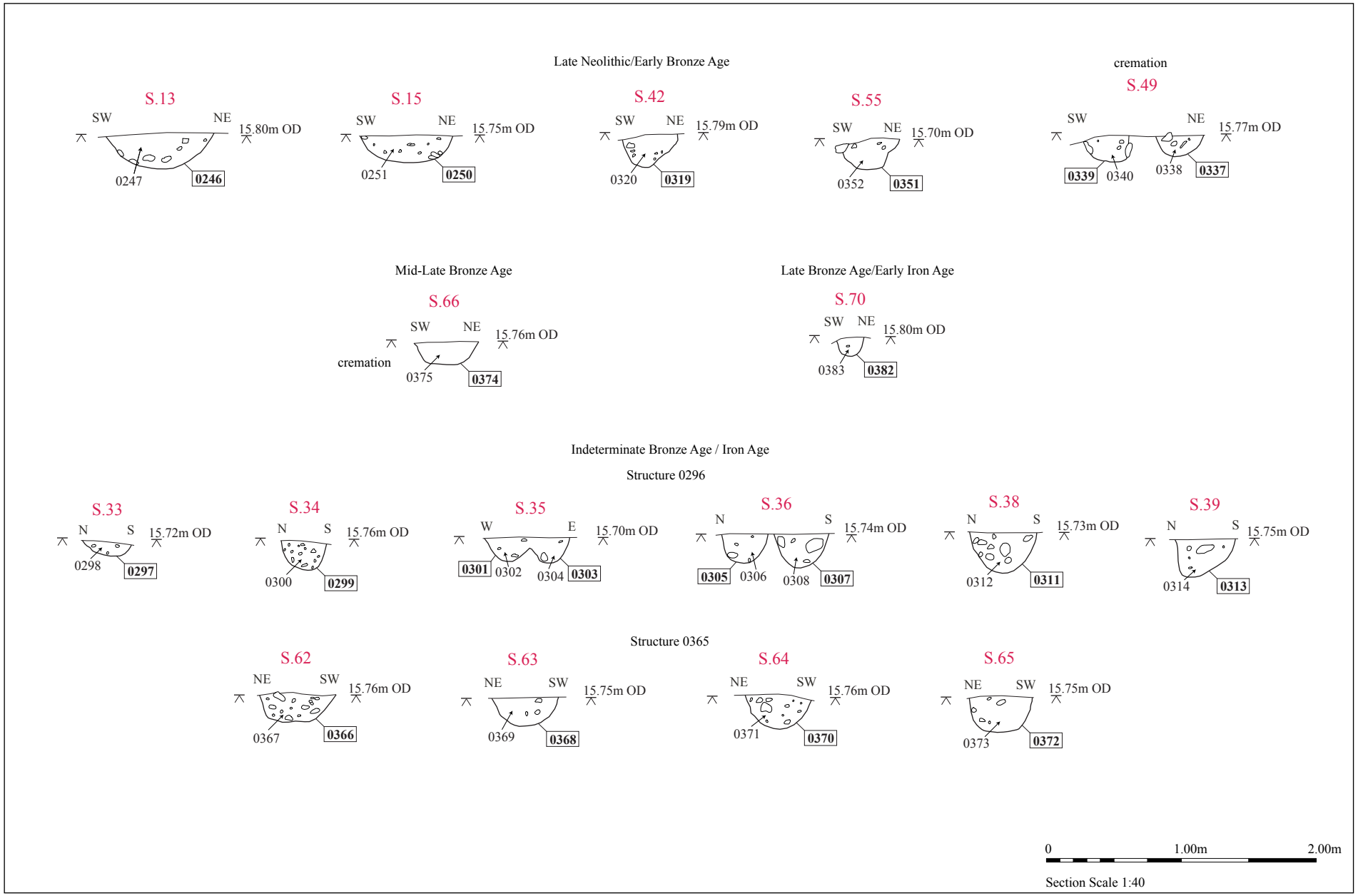

Figure 5. Sections of prehistoric features

Plate 1 Cremation *0337*/*0338*

Plate 2 Cremation *0374*/*0375*

Post-hole

Post-hole *0319* was located 17m to the north-east of pit *0351*, within the denser area of features (Fig. 4). The feature was sub-circular, *c.*0.45m in diameter with steeply sloping sides to the south/west, angled and shallower to the north/east and a depth of 0.26m (Fig. 5). Fill *0320* comprised homogenous brown/grey silty sand with occasional stones. A sherd of Grooved Ware pottery was recovered along with two heat-altered flints.

I.f. Middle-Late Bronze Age, *c.*1500–650 BC

A single feature, an unurned cremation (*0374*), was attributed to this phase entirely on the basis of a radiocarbon dating determination (1210-970 BC @ 95% confidence) (Appendix 6.).

The cremation was located towards the centre of the northern edge of the site (Figs. 3 and 4), was oval in shape, measuring 0.5m by 0.6m, with a flattish bottom, angled sides and a maximum depth of 0.2m (Fig. 5; Plate 2). The fill (*0375*) comprised very dark grey charcoal rich sand with stones, some of which was heat-altered, and calcined bone. The feature was heavily compacted as it was located under a quarry haul route.

I.g. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, *c.*800–400 BC

A single feature (*0382*), described as a post-hole, was attributed to this phase based on the inclusion of diagnostic pottery in its fill.

Post-hole *0382* was located approximately halfway along and near to the northern edge of the site, close to undated features (*0224* and *0384*) with which it may have been associated (Fig. 4). The feature was oval in shape, measuring 0.26m by 0.2m with steepish sides, a gently rounded bottom and a depth of only 0.1m (Fig. 5). Fill *0383* comprised homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones. Two sherds of later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age pottery were recovered from the excavated fill.

I.i. Indeterminate Bronze Age/Iron Age *c.*2400 BC – 43 AD

Two/three post-hole structures (*0296* and *0365*) were attributed to this phase entirely on typological grounds as datable artefactual evidence was negligible. The rationale and confidence of the dating will be discussed later in this document (section 7. Discussion), along with that for another four-post structure attributed a Roman date based on the presence of a single sherd of diagnostic pottery in the fill of one post-hole.

Plate 3 Structure *0296*, from W

Plate 4 Structure *0365*, from N

Post-hole structures

Structure *0296* was located close to the northern edge of the site within the relatively dense area of features immediately to the east of ditch *0209* (Figs. 3 and 4). The structure comprised eight post-holes (*0297*, *0299*, *0301*, *0303*, *0305*, *0307*, *0311*, *0313*), effectively four pairs of two (Plate 3). It is unclear whether this represents a single structure (either all features contemporary or some acting as repairs to the original structure) or two superimposed four post structures (*0297*, *0299*, *0301*, *0305* and *0303*, *0307*, *0311*, *0313*), the former measuring 2m by 1.8m and the latter 2.8m by 1.8m.

The attribution of the structure/s to Period I.i. is based heavily on the assumption that the post-holes are part of four-post structures, which would be consistent with occupation sites of this date. However, if the eight-post scenario is correct, then the dating on typological grounds is less secure and the character/morphology of the structure potentially more unusual and interesting.

The post-holes themselves were all relatively similar in size (widths of 0.4-0.5m) but did vary somewhat in their morphology, ranging between circular (*0297*, *0301*), oval (*0299*, *0303*, *0305*) and slightly irregular (*0311*, *0313*) (Fig. 5). Depths varied between 0.1m (*0297*) and 0.3m (*0311*), while fills comprised relatively homogenous brown to grey silty sand with occasional to moderate stone inclusions, some large. Artefactual evidence was limited to single struck flint in fill *0302* (post-hole *0301*), a tiny sherd of Grooved Ware pottery in fill *0304* of post-hole *0303*, the latter presumably residual.

Structure *0365*, comprising post-holes *0366*, *0368*, *0370* and *0372*, was recorded close to the northern edge of the site *c*.26m north-east of structure *0296* (Figs. 3 and 4). In this instance, its identification as a discrete four-post structure could be stated with confidence, as there were no additional features confusing the issue. The structure measured approximately 1.5m by 1.5m, although the shape in plan was not geometrically quite square (Plate 4).

The four post-holes were similar in their dimensions (Fig. 5), all circular measuring between 0.5m and 0.55m in diameter. Post-holes *0368* and *0370* exhibited rounded profiles, while *0366* and *0372* were more angular with flattish bases. Depths varied only between 0.2m and 0.25m, while the fills (*0367*, *0369*, *0371*, *0373*) consistently

comprised homogenous brown silty sand with moderate to frequent stones. The only finds recovered was a single struck flint in fill *0373* of post-hole *0372*.

I.0. Indeterminate prehistoric

A total of seven features, four pits (*0262*, *0355*, *0359*, *0390*) and three post-holes (*0323*, *0335*, *0343*), were attributed an indeterminate prehistoric date based on the presence of either undiagnostic worked flint and/or heat-altered flint/stone in their fills. While the latter does not provide definitive dating evidence, features containing multiple pieces of heat-altered flint/stone, in the absence of other finds categories, were thought most likely to have been prehistoric.

Pits

Pit *0262*, located immediately south of structure *0296* (Fig. 4), was sub-rectangular in shape, measuring 1.75m by 0.8m with gently sloping sides and base, with a maximum depth of 0.4m (Fig. 6). The majority of the fill (*0263*) comprised very dark brown silty sand with occasional stones, although there was a stonier component against one edge that may represent slump from the pit sides. Finds were limited to three struck flints and three heat-altered flints.

Pit *0355*, located close to the northern edge of the site *c.*10m to the south-west of four post structure *0365* (Fig. 4), was oval in shape, measuring 0.5m by 0.6m with sloping sides, a rounded bottom and a depth of 0.32m (Fig. 6). Fill 0366 comprised homogenous brown silty sand with moderate to frequent stones. Artefactual evidence was limited to a single worked flint and a single heat-altered flint.

Pit *0359* was located approximately 2m north-east of pit *0355* and less than 8m to the south-west of four post structure *0365* (Fig. 4). The feature was circular in shape, with a diameter of 0.3m, a gently curved profile and a depth of only 0.1m (Fig. 6). Fill *0360* comprised very dark brown silty sand and charcoal with occasional stones. Inclusion in this phase was based on the presence of a few pieces of heat-altered flint.

Pit *0390* was recorded some 30m to the north-east of structure *0365* (Fig. 4). The feature was oval in shape, measuring 0.4m by 0.6m with a stepped profile, a maximum depth of 0.16m in the southern end, stepping up to only 0.06m to the north (Fig. 6). Fill *0391* comprised brown/grey silty sand with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.

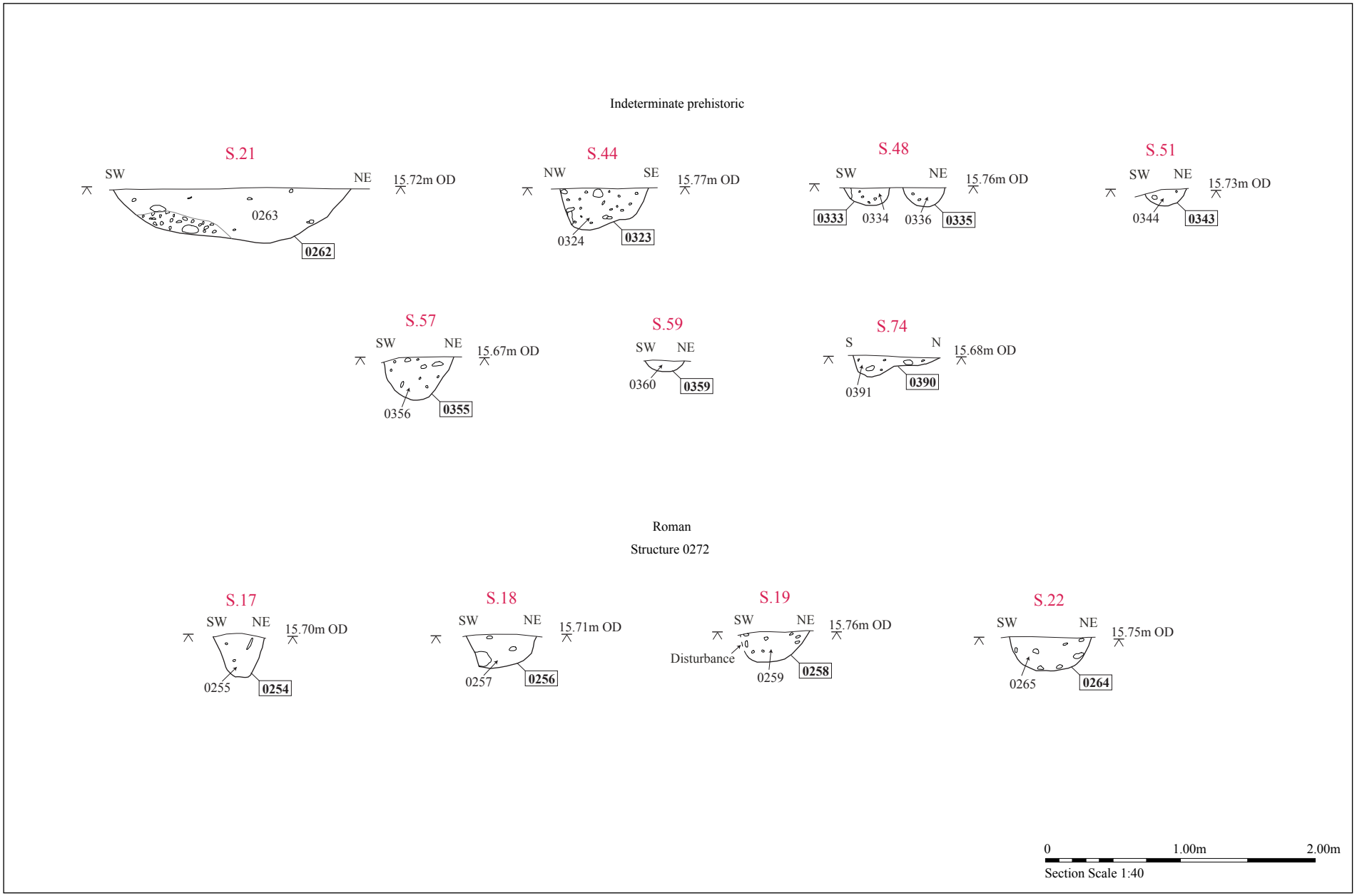

Figure 6. Sections of prehistoric and Roman features

Post-holes

Post-hole *0323* was located within the relatively dense area of features immediately to the east of post-medieval ditch *0209* (Fig. 4). Described as a post-hole, the feature may actually have been two adjacent post-holes with no determinable relationship. The feature was essentially oval in plan, measuring 0.7m by 0.45m with steeply sloping sides and a stepped base deepening from 0.22m to the south-east to 0.32m to the north-west (Fig. 6). Fill *0324* comprised homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones. Inclusion in this phase was based on the presence of a single struck flint and ten pieces of heat-altered flint.

Post-hole *0335* was recorded on the southern edge of the denser area of features adjacent to undated post-holes *0331* and *0333* (Fig. 4). The feature was oval in shape measuring 0.3m by 0.4m with a rounded profile and a depth of 0.14m (Fig. 6). Fill *0336* comprised homogenous brown silty sand with very occasional stones. Inclusion in this phase was based on the presence of a worked flint scraper in the fill.

Post-hole *0343* was located less than 2m to the north-east of cremation *0337* (Fig. 4). The feature was oval in shape, measuring 0.32m by 0.4m with a rounded profile and depth of 0.14m (Fig. 6). Fill 0344 comprised homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones. A total of eight pieces of heat-altered flint were recovered from the excavated fill.

4.3 Roman

II.0 Indeterminate Roman

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the site, a pedestal base which, although not closely datable, is not likely to be earlier than the mid 1st century AD (Tester *pers. comm.*). The sherd was recovered from post-hole *0256* which was interpreted as part of four-post structure *0272* (Figs. 3 and 4). Structures such as these are most commonly dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age, but it is not impossible for a native tradition to have continued beyond the conquest. On that basis, for the purposes of this report, structure *0272* has been attributed an indeterminate Roman date due entirely to the presence of the single Roman sherd. However, alternative scenarios will be discussed later in this report (section 7. Discussion).

Post-hole structure

Structure *0272* was located in the angle formed by the intersection of ditch *0010*/*0209* with enclosure ditch *0006*/*0426* and was made up of four post-holes (*0254*, *0256*, *0258*, *0264*) (Figs 3 and 5; Plate 5). A fifth, undated post-hole (*0260*) adjacent to *0258* may have been a repair.

The post-holes varied marginally in there size and morphology. Post-holes *0258* and *0264* was circular, with a diameters of 0.54m and 0.6m respectively, while the *0254* and *0256* were oval in shape, measuring 0.4m by 0.6m and 0.5m by 0.6m respectively. All exhibited relatively rounded profiles with depths varying between 0.24m (*0256*, *0258*, *0264*) and 0.32m (*0254*) (Fig. 6). Fills (*0255*, *0257*, *0259*, *0265*) consistently comprised homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones, although fill *0255* in post-hole *0254* contained fewer inclusions than the other three fills.

4.4 Anglo-Saxon

III. Early Anglo-Saxon

A cluster of eight features, all pits, located at the very eastern end of the site were attributed to this phase based on a combination of ceramic dating evidence (*0410*, *0412*, *0416*, *0422*, *0424*) and the remainder (*0414*, *0418*, *0420*) by their juxtaposition to the more securely dated features (Figs. 3 and 7).

Pits

All of these features were originally described as post-holes. However, reconsideration during analysis resulted in their description being changed to pit. While there was a suggestion of some formal arrangement/alignment, this did not look like a convincing building and the nature of their fills, mostly dark to very dark grey/brown silty sand with no evidence for post-pipes, was also considered to be more pit-like in character (Fig. 7).

With the exception of *0412* which was sub-rectangular in shape, measuring *c*.0.4m by *c*.0.5m, the pits were circular or sub-circular, with diameters varying between 0.24m (*0420*) and 0.6m (*0418*). The pits were generally steep sided with flattish bottoms and depths varying between 0.2m (*0420*) and 0.54m (*0418*). Fills were predominantly dark to very dark grey/brown silty sand with variable amounts of stone inclusions. The fill (*0419*) of pit *0418* exhibited a hint of stratification with a darker lower fill separated from the slightly lighter upper fill by thin band of pure sand.

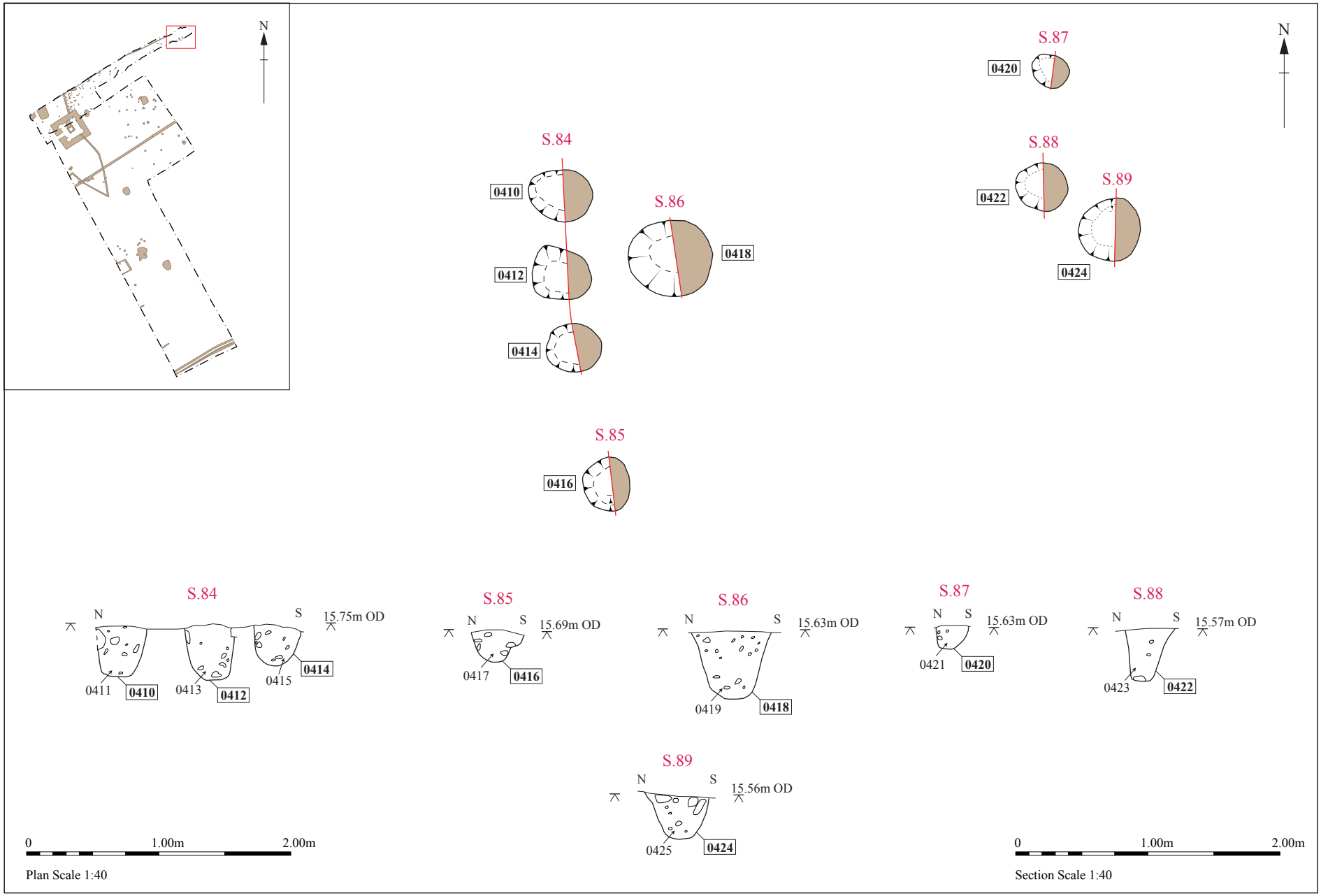

Figure 7. Plan and sections of Early Anglo-Saxon features

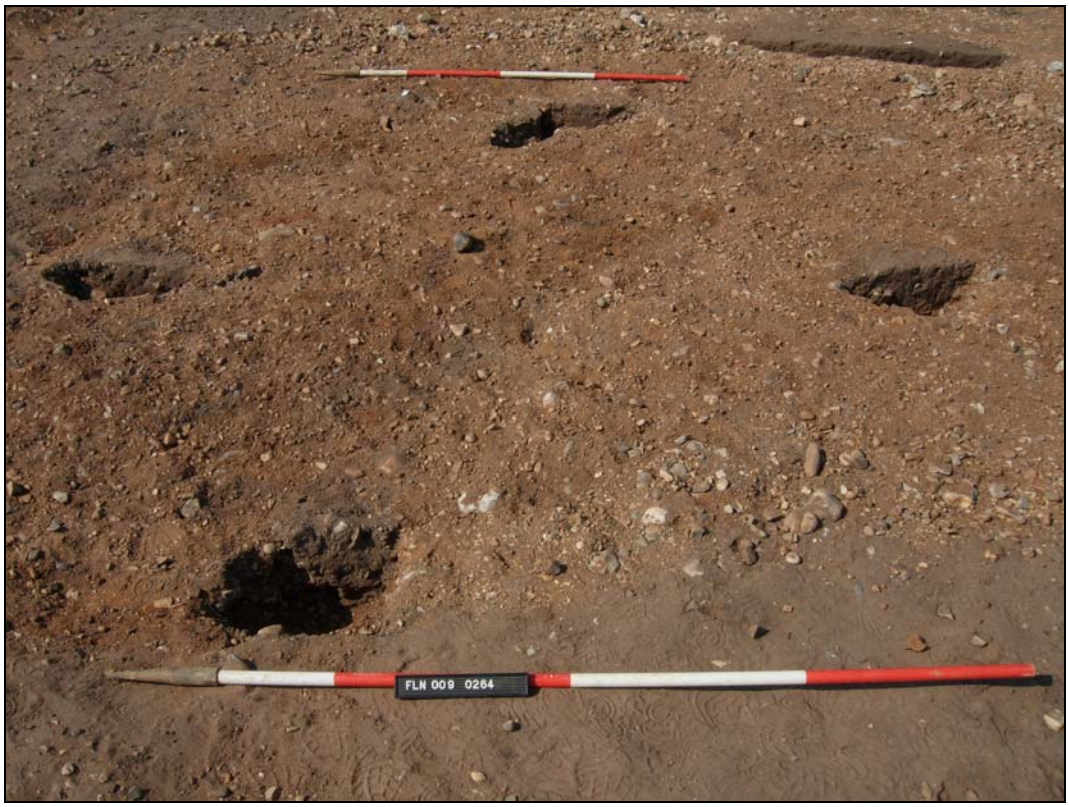

Plate 5 Structure *0272*, from SW

Plate 6 NE-SW section through enclosure ditch *0006*/*0426*

4.5 Post-medieval

V.b. L.15th – 19th centuries

A total of thirty two features were attributed to this phase, a boundary ditch (*0010*/*0209*), an enclosure ditch (*0006*/*0426*), three fence-lines (*0235*, *0275*, *0428* made up of twenty separate post-holes) and three pits (*0213*, *0216*, *0220*), one of which (*0213*) formed part of previously recognised tree avenue *0193* (Fig. 3).

Ditch

Ditch *0209* (Fig. 3) represented the continuation of ditch *0010* previously recorded in the 2003 excavation which demarked an area of trees shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. On site, the ditch was not recognised where it would have crossed enclosure *0006*/*0426*, although it is clearly shown as a continuous feature on the map. This is almost certainly due to the fact that the interior of the enclosure had been occupied by a shallow mound (Boulter 2004 and below). As the relatively shallow ditch would have been cut solely into mound material at that juncture, any vestiges of it where it crossed the enclosure would have been lost during the soil-stripping process.

In the 2011 excavation area, ditch *0010*/*0209* was represented by a 23m long, north-north-west to south-south-east orientated section of feature extending from the northern edge of the site, southwards to the northern side of enclosure ditch *0006*/*0426*. A section excavated at the junction between the two ditches failed to positively determine a stratigraphic relationship. However, from a combination of the map evidence and a section excavated during the 2003 fieldwork it is safe to deduce that *0010*/*0209* cut *0006*/*0426*.

Ditch *0010*/*0209* was 1.35m wide with a steep side to the west and a shallow sloping side to the east and a broad flat bottom. The maximum depth seen in the two excavated sections was only 0.25m. The fill, variously excavated as *0201* and *0212*, comprised light to mid brown silty sand.

Fence-lines

Two of the identified fence-lines (*0235* and *0275*) were directly associated with 19th century ditch *0010*/*0209* (Fig. 3).

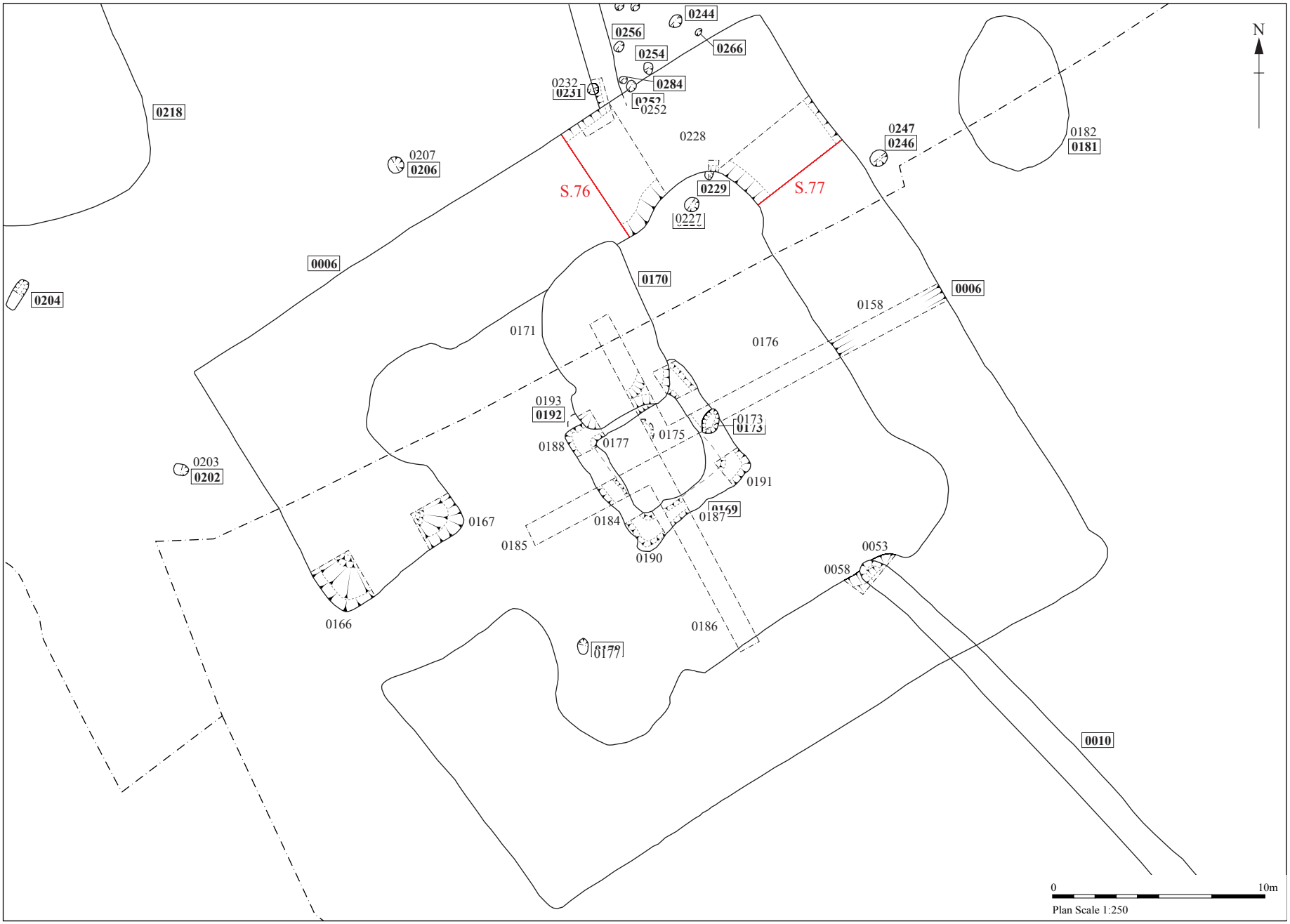

Figure 8. Overall plan of post-medieval enclosure 0006/0426 and central structure 0169

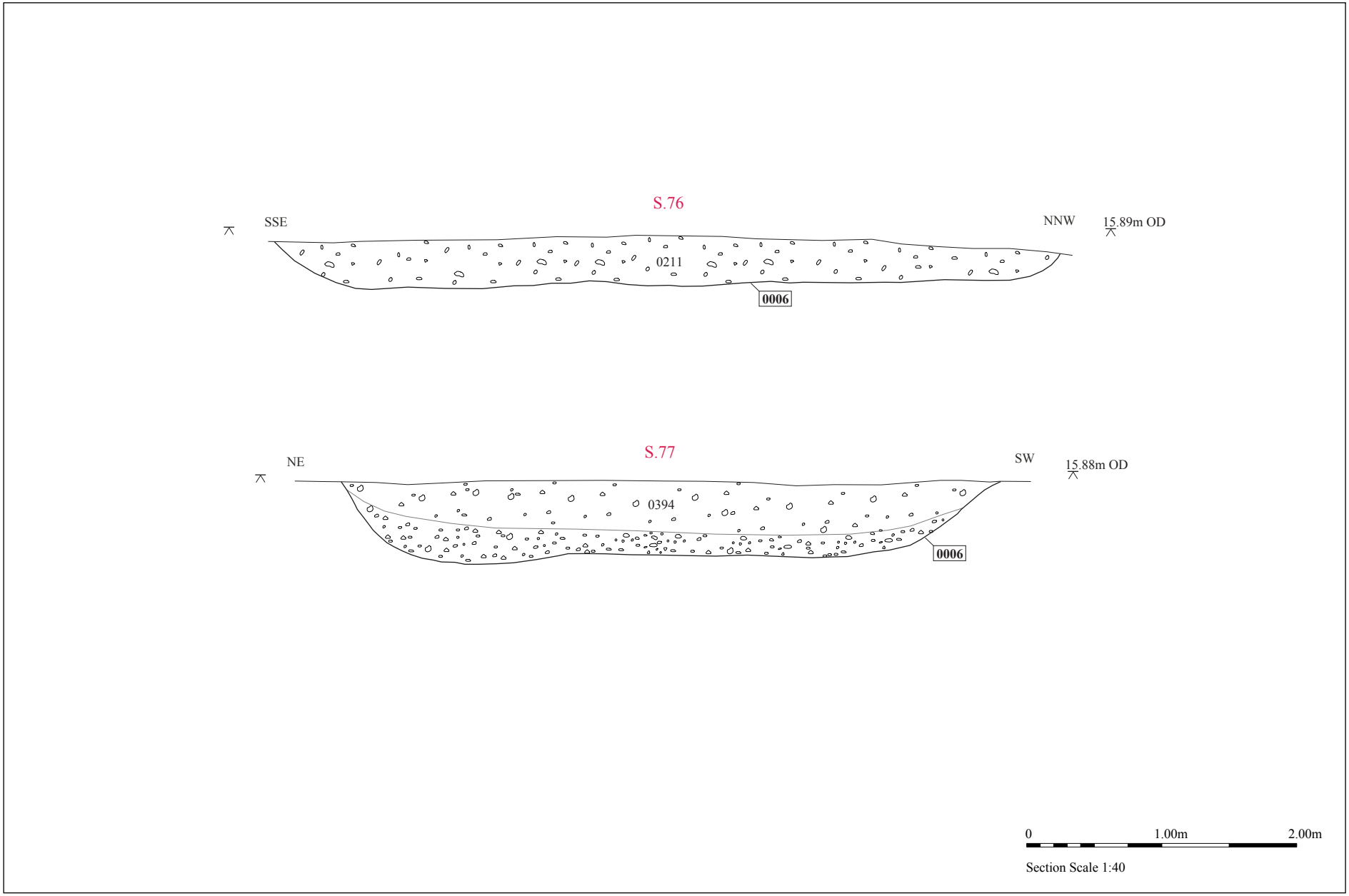

Figure 9. Sections through post-medieval enclosure ditch 0006/0426

Six post-holes (*0231*, *0233*, *0236*, *0238*, *0240*, *0242*) made up fence-line *0235* that was identified running down the western edge of ditch *0010*/*0209* with the fill of the ditch clearly overlying that of the post-holes. Once this stratigraphic relationship was ascertained in two excavated sections, one close to the north edge of the site and the other immediately north of enclosure ditch *0006*/*0426*, the known post-medieval date made the excavation of the remaining four post-holes unnecessary and they were recorded in plan only.

The excavated post-holes (*0231*, *0233*) were both circular, measuring 0.6m and 0.8m in diameter respectively with depths of 0.35m (*0231*) and 0.65m (*0233*). Both post-holes were steep sided with a rounded bottom (*0231*) and a flattish, sloping bottom (*0233*). Fill *0232* in post-hole *0231* comprised homogenous light-mid brown, very stony, silty sand while fill *0234* in post-hole *0233* was more complex exhibiting clear stratification with layers of brown, very stony, only slightly silty sand along with darker, siltier, less stony bands. There was also a central, vertical component of dark brown unconsolidated silty material that may represent vestiges of a wooden post. In addition, some decayed wood was encountered towards the base of the feature.

Another seven post-holes (*0268*, *0273*, *0276*, *0278*, *0280*, *0282*, *0284*) were recorded in a line (*0275*) running down the eastern side of ditch *0010*/*0209*, although in this instance there was a gap of between 0.6m, to the south, to 1.5m, to the north, between the edge of the ditch and the centre of the post-hole.

Three of the seven post-holes were excavated (*0268*, *0273*, *0280*). Post-holes *0268* and *0273* were circular, with diameters of 0.5m, while *0280* was oval in shape, measuring 0.4m by 0.55m. All three features were *c*.0.4m deep with fills (*0269*, *0274*, *0281*) of grey/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate stones and charcoal flecks in *0281*.

The third fence-line (*0428*) was less definite than the other two, comprising seven post-holes (*0292*, *0321*, *0376*, *0380*, *0392*, *0398*, *0408*) spread over a distance of 125m, with large gaps. The alignment was orientated from south-west to north-east starting from fence-line *0275* post-hole *0273*. While the unconsolidated character of some of the fills and, in the case of post-hole *0321*, the presence of a large piece of post-medieval CBM,

suggested a post-medieval date, it is the discontinuous nature of the alignment that brings a question mark to the interpretation. However, the majority of the *0428* post-holes were shallow, and the intervening features could easily have been lost during the site strip.

Generally, the post-holes were circular to sub-circular, varying from 0.3m (*0380*) to 0.6m (*0321*) in diameter, although there was some irregularity in the shapes of *0321* and *0408*. With the exception of the gently sloping sides of *0380*, all of the post-holes had moderate to steeply sloping sides and gently rounded bases with depths varying between 0.12m (*0398*) and 0.24m (*0321*). Fills (*0293*, *0322*, *0377*, *0381*, *0393*, *0399*, *0409*) comprised grey/brown silty sand with occasional to frequent stone inclusions. The only artefactual dating evidence from any of the features was the single aforementioned fragment of modern brick in post-hole *0321*, fill *0322*.

Enclosure ditch and associated internal structure

The remaining portion of the square enclosure partially excavated in 2003 as *0006* (Boulter 2004) was fully exposed within the 2011 excavation area and was allocated the context number *0426* (Figs 3, 8 and 9; Plate 6). While included in the same Period/Phase as ditch *0010*/*0209* and fence-lines *0235*, *0275* and *0428*, the enclosure was clearly both stratigraphically chronologically earlier and effectively belongs in a further sub-phase within Period V.b.

With the full extent of enclosure *0006*/*0426* now recorded, its overall dimensions and morphology became evident (Fig. 8). The enclosure was remarkably symmetrical with its straight external sides measuring 31m by 31m and orientated south-west to north-east and north-west to south-east, an alignment that conforms to the majority of the local landscape boundary divisions. During the 2003 excavation the central run of the southern and eastern arms of the ditch were recorded as *c*.5.9m wide and a similar width was recorded for the northern arm in 2011. The *c*.4.5m wide entrance on the western side of the enclosure had been fully recorded in 2003, with the width of the ditch increasing to 8m across its opposed butt-ends. Internally, the recessed lobes seen in the south-west and south-east corners of the enclosure in 2003 were mirrored exactly to the north-west and south-east in 2011.

Four sections were excavated into the ditch during the 2003 excavation, two in the south-facing butt-end, a full section across the eastern arm and a small section at its junction with ditch *0010*. In the two sections through the butt-end, the ditch was found to have gently sloping sides with a slight steepening towards the base and a maximum depth of 0.6m. 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 0.4m 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. Two further long sections (S76 and S 77) were mechanically excavated through the ditch in 2011 (Figs. 8 and 9): the first expanded a small hand-dug section at the junction between ditch *0010*/*0209* on the northern side of the enclosure, while the second expanded another small hand-dug section at he junction between the ditch and natural feature *0229* on the eastern side.

The recorded section on the northern side of the enclosure (S76) crossed the ditch immediately to the west of where it curved into the north-eastern corner lobe and so was effectively a full profile of the feature at its widest point. The section was 5.85m long with relatively gently sloping sides, but slightly steeper on the external edge, and a broad flat bottom. At this juncture, the fill of the ditch (*0211*) comprised homogenous brown silty sand with occasional gravel to pebble-sized stone inclusions. The section through the eastern arm (S77) crossed the ditch actually within the north-east corner lobe. At this point the ditch was 4.9m wide, again with relatively gently sloping sides, slightly steeper on the external face with a depth of 0.55m where the base of the ditch was flat. However, there was an increase in depth by a maximum of *c*.0.08m for the 1.2m closest to the external edge. Two fills were recognised in this section: an upper component (*0394*) of homogenous brown silty sand with occasional gravel to pebble-sized stone inclusions and a lower fill (*0395*) of much stonier material.

The internal structure within the square enclosure was excavated entirely within the 2003 fieldwork phase (Fig. 8). However, the text from the subsequent report (Boulter 2004) has been included below, with only minor editing, in order to provide a full description of the overall monument in one document.

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. This information was projected onto the north-west to south-east orientated long-section through the complex (Boulter 2004). The body of the mound survived to a maximum thickness of 0.8m (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*. This material was not consistent with it being the upcast 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 stones with only a small amount of sand as matrix material.

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 period V.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.

Excavated sections through the structure revealed a shallow, *c.*0.25m deep, relatively flat-bottomed, *c.*1m wide continuous trench forming a square, with sides measuring approximately 7m by 7m. 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. Much of the brick appeared to be over-fired, possibly derived from kiln wasters. 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 0.2m of mound material survived between the naturally-occurring sand and gravel subsoil and the bottom of *0169*.

Pits

Pit *0213* was sub-circular with a diameter of *c.*1.25 metres with a continuous rounded profile and a maximum depth of 0.3m. Two fills were present, a central element comprising mid brown/grey silty sand with occasional stones and an outer component, effectively a lining, comprising grey/green clay. The location of this feature is consistent with it representing the continuation of a double line of twelve similar pits (collectively *0194*) excavated in 2003 and found to coincide exactly with individual trees forming an avenue that was shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3).

Pits *0216* and *0220* were located adjacent to and continuing under the northern edge of the site towards its north-west corner. Both features were large, in excess of 6m across, and clearly cut through subsoil to the base of the topsoil. The fills of the pits, *0217* and *0221* respectively, were only seen from the surface, but included layers of dark brown sandy loam and also layers of unconsolidated homogenous orange/brown sandy gravel. Similar features have previously been seen at Flixton and at other quarry extraction sites and are generally accepted as representing small scale quarrying. The unconsolidated sandy gravel is what is left when the large stone component has been sieved out.

V.d. *c.*20th century

A total of seven features were attributed to this phase, six pits (*0202*, *0204*, *0206*, *0218*, *0222*, *0396*) and a water pipe (*0427*).

Pits

Pits *0202*, *0204* and *0206* were all located towards the western end of the site, but were not closely grouped together. All were shallow, less than 0.2m in depth but differed markedly in shape: *0202* was oval, measuring 0.45m by 0.6m, *0204* was sub-rectangular, measuring 0.55m by 1.55m and *0206* was circular, with a diameter of 0.7m. The unconsolidated fills (*0203*, *0205*, *0206*) varied between mid grey silty sand to a dark grey charcoal rich sand and included significant quantities of ceramics, glass and animal bone, of which only a sample was retained. Similar features were identified in 2003 and were interpreted as relating to the World War I training activity known to have taken place in the parklands associated with Flixton Hall.

Pit *0218* was located towards the western end of the site immediately to the east of pit *0216*. The feature measured *c.*10m from south-west to north-east and in excess of 13m from south-east to north-west as it continued under the edge of the site. This pit was clearly modern as the fill included large pieces of concrete, plastic and wire. Local knowledge suggested that this pit had been excavated due to the need to start work on the site to keep a planning application live.

Pits *0222* and *0396* also continued under the northern edge of the site and were clearly relatively large. The unexcavated fills, *0223* and *0397* comprised mid grey/brown silty sand/loam. These features were similar in character to a series of pits excavated in 2003 that were interpreted as a series of mechanically excavated test-holes and there inclusion in this phase is based on that assertion.

Water pipe

A *c.*0.4 metre wide trench *0427* that effectively followed the northern edge of the site held a blue plastic water pipe that prior to the abandoning of the site by Tarmac, carried water to their service buildings and offices.

4.6 Undated

A total of thirty eight features remained undated, six pits, twenty seven post-holes and five naturally derived features. It is likely that the undated features that were not naturally derived were associated with the dated phases of activity on the site, but the lack of artefactual evidence or meaningful stratigraphic relationships mean that their positive attribution as such is impossible.

Pits

Six small pits, *0226*, *0248*, *0325*, *0353*, *0357* and *0388*, remained undated, these were all circular or sub-circular in shape with diameters of between 0.5m and 0.7m with depths ranging between 0.16m and 0.32m with fills (*0227*, *0249*, *0326*, *0354*, *0358*, *0389*) generally comprising homogenous grey or brown silty sand with variable concentrations of gravel to pebble-sized stone inclusions and occasional larger pieces.

Post-holes

Twenty seven undated features (*0224*, *0244*, *0266*, *0270*, *0288*, *0290*, *0309*, *0315*, *0317*, *0327*, *0329*, *0331*, *0333*, *0339*, *0341*, *0345*, *0347*, *0349*, *0361*, *0363*, *0378*, *0384*,

0386, *0400*, *0402*, *0404*, *0406*) were described as post-holes, although this was based purely on size (diameter of 0.5m or less) as there was no evidence that any of the features had ever functioned as such.

All were circular or sub-circular with diameters ranging between 0.22m (*0341*) and 0.5m (*0384*, *0386*) and depths of between 0.1m (*0224*, *0244*, *0266*, *0386*, *0402*) and 0.42m (*0345*), with the majority in the region of 0.2m. The fills (*0225*, *0245*, *0267*, *0271*, *0289*, *0291*, *0310*, *0316*, *0318*, *0328*, *0330*, *0332*, *0334*, *0340*, *0342*, *0346*, *0348*, *0350*, *0362*, *0364*, *0379*, *0385*, *0387*, *0401*, *0403*, *0405*, *0407*) generally comprised homogenous grey or brown silty sand with variable concentrations of gravel to pebble-sized stone inclusions and occasional larger pieces.

Natural features

Five features (*0229*, *0252*, *0260*, *0286*, *0294*) were, after excavation, considered to be naturally derived, either root disturbance or animal burrows. Most were small and irregular, with fills (*0230*, *0253*, *0261*, *0287*, *0295*) comprising brown silty sand with variable concentrations of stone inclusions.

5. The finds evidence

5.1 Introduction

Finds dating from the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age to the post-medieval period were recovered from the excavation. The total quantities by material are shown in Table 3, and a complete catalogue of the bulk finds is shown in Appendix 3. There were no small finds, apart from two fragments of flint which have been described in the flint report.

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	68	1442
CBM	7	1202
P-med glass	10	371
Iron nails	1	22
Worked flint	97	1191
Heat-altered flint/stone	-	5779
Cremated bone	-	983
Animal bone	5	129

Table 3. Bulk finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

A total of seventy-one fragments of pottery weighing 1.441kg was recorded. A breakdown by major ceramic period is shown below.

Period	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
Prehistoric	14	19.7	70	4.85
Roman	1	1.4	67	4.64
Early Anglo-Saxon	15	21.1	101	7.0
Post-medieval	41	57.7	1203	83.48
Total	**71**	**99.9**	**1441**	**99.9**

Table 4. Pottery quantities by period

The pottery is discussed by individual periods.

Prehistoric pottery

Sarah Percival

Fourteen sherds weighing 70g were collected from seven contexts. The assemblage comprises twelve sherds of later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age pottery including some decorated Grooved Ware and two sherds of earlier Iron Age pottery (Table 5; Appendix

4.1). The assemblage is highly fragmentary with a small mean sherd weight of only 5g and all the sherds are abraded.

Spot date	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
Later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age	12	85.7%	55	78.6%
Earlier Iron Age	2	14.3%	15	21.4%
Total	**14**	**100.0%**	**70**	**100.0%**

Table 5. Quantity and weight of pottery by period

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1997, 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G representing grog and Q representing quartz. Fabric codes are consistent with those used to record previous prehistoric pottery from FLN 009 (Percival 2004). Vessel form was recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. The catalogue was recorded using Microsoft Excel 2010. The pottery and archive are curated by SCCAS.

Later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age

The later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age assemblage contains twelve sherds of which nine have shallow incised channelled decoration characteristic of Grooved Ware. The remainder of the sherds are undecorated but are almost certainly also of the Grooved Ware tradition.

Fabric

Two later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age fabrics were identified (Table 6), both consistent with those found during previous archaeological work at the site (Percival 2004). In common with the Grooved Ware found previously both the fabrics contain grog in combination with sand or sand and flint.

Fabric	Description	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
G1	Grog, quartz-sand	6	50.0%	13	23.6%
G3	Grog, quartz-sand and calcined flint	6	50.0%	42	76.4%
Total		**12**	**100.0%**	**55**	**100.0%**

Table 6. Quantity and weight of Grooved Ware pottery by fabric

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).

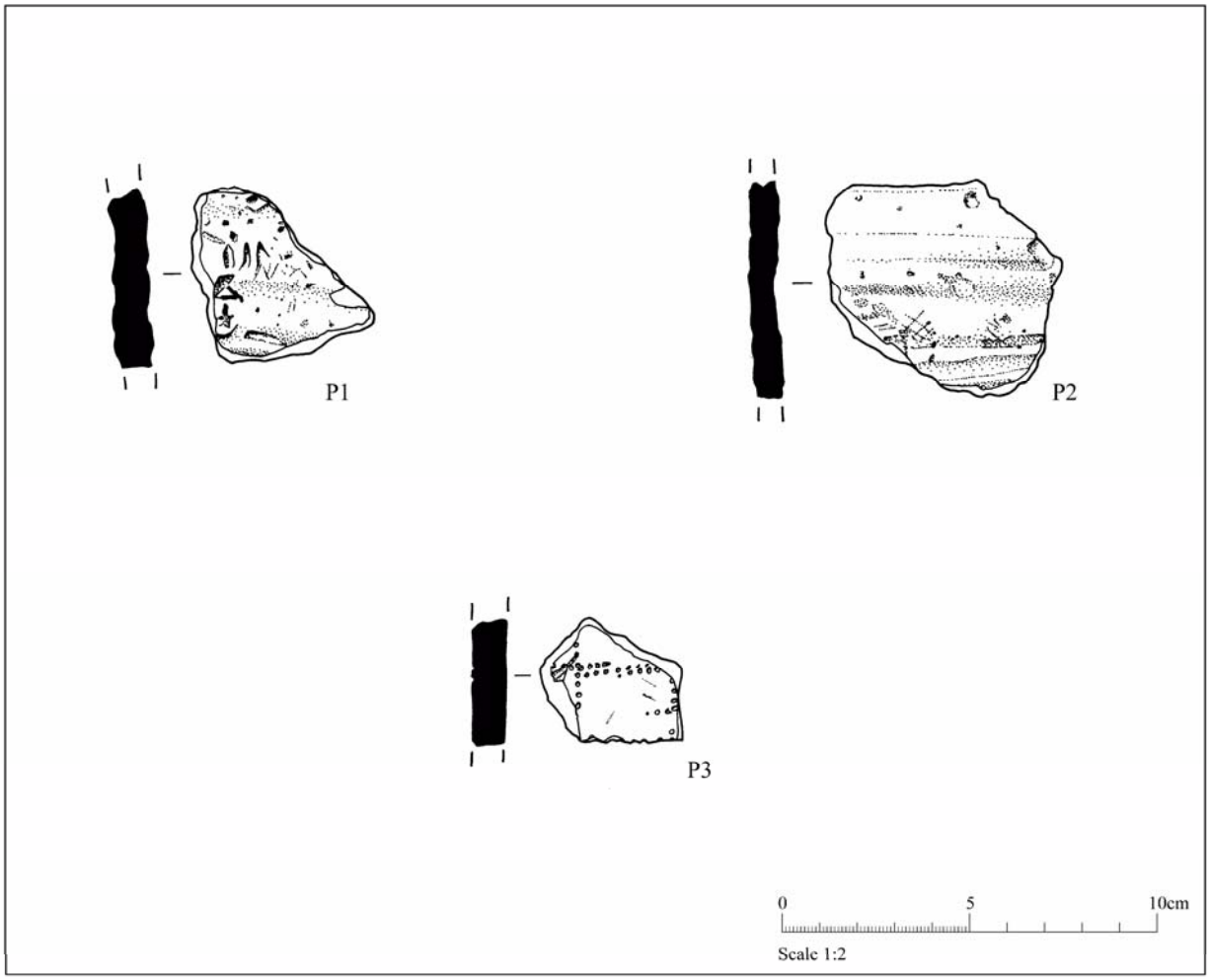

Figure 10 No's 1-2 Grooved Ware from pit *0246*, No.3 Early Anglo-Saxon sherd decorated with comb impressions from pit *0422*

Form and decoration

All the pottery recovered is body sherds, from straight sided tub-shaped vessels. Three decorated sherds have shallow incised channels running horizontally around the body of the vessel (Fig. 10 No. 2), interspersed with pinched or fingernail-impressed decoration (Fig. 10 No. 1). The decoration suggests that the pottery is of the Clacton

sub-style (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 237-8) identical to that found during previous interventions at FLN 009 and similar to the Grooved Ware from Great Bealings (BEG 010, Martin 1993, fig.27).

Deposition

The Grooved Ware was recovered from five features, three pits and two post-holes (Table 7).

Feature type	Feature cut/fill	Quantity	Weight (g)
Pit	0246/0247	2	34
	0250/0251	7	11
	0351/0352	1	1
Post-hole	0303/0304	1	3
	0319/0320	1	6
Total		**12**	**55**

Table 7. Quantity and weight of Grooved Ware pottery by feature

Most of the features contained only single sherds of Grooved Ware with the exception of pit *0250* which contained seven sherds. The context of deposition within pits is similar to that of earlier Grooved Ware finds from FLN 009, though previously no Grooved Ware pottery was found in features described as post-holes.

Discussion

The Grooved Ware is of the Clacton sub-style, identical to that found during previous excavations at FLN 009. However within the landscape investigated at the adjacent Flixton Park Quarry the majority of the Grooved Ware found has been of the Durrington Walls sub-style. The presence of both sub-styles within a relatively small area is of interest. Garwood has suggested that the two styles may have been used 'in different fields of social discourse' with Clacton style pottery being principally associated with deposits found in isolated pits and pit groups, such as those identified at FLN 009 (1999, 162). These pit groups may represent a tradition beginning in *c.*2900 cal. BC, slightly pre-dating the use of Durrington Walls pottery associated with timber circles or henges (Garwood 1999, 162).

Earlier Iron Age

Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from within fill *0383* of post-hole *0382*. The sherds are both small and abraded and are undiagnostic and undecorated body fragments. They are made of flint-tempered fabric F1 which was also found during

previous work at FLN 009 and may be of later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age date (Percival 2004).

Fabric	Description	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
F1	Medium calcined flint, quartz-sand	2	100.0%	15	100.0%
Total		**2**	**100.0%**	**15**	**100.0%**

Table 8. Quantity and weight of Iron Age pottery by fabric

Undated

Three very tiny fragments of pot were found with the cremated bone, all recovered from flotation. None of these were datable and they were not included in the pottery quantification.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig. 10 Nos. 1-2)

1. Later Neolithic early Bronze Age Grooved Ware, fabric G3, context *0247*, Pit *0246*
2. Later Neolithic early Bronze Age Grooved Ware, fabric G3, context *0247*, Pit *0246*

Roman pottery

Identified by Cathy Tester

A small pedestal base, probably from a small beaker or flask was recovered from the excavation. It is made in a fine pale orange fabric and is burnished on the exterior. It is not closely dated beyond the Roman period. The sherd was recovered from fill *0257* of post-hole *0256* forming part of post-hole structure *0272*.

Early Saxon pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Fifteen sherds of pottery weighing 101g were collected from five contexts, all post-hole fills. Table 9 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.2.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	4	42		4
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2.04	3	16		2
Early Saxon granitic	ESCF	2.10	2	8		2
Early Saxon organic with gold mica	ESOM	2.11	1	10		1
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	2.22	4	19		2
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	1	6		1
Total			**15**	**101**		**12**

Table 9. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format, and the results were input directly onto an MS Access table.

Early Saxon

Five basic fabric groups were distinguished on the basis of major inclusions. All Saxon wares were handmade, and colours varied throughout from black through grey, buff and brown to red, often within single vessels.

General fabric descriptions are listed below.

Organic tempered

ESOM: Abundant organic tempering in association with granitic inclusions.

Quartz tempered

ESCQ: Coarse quartz tempering; generally moderate or abundant large grains of sub-rounded quartz in a finer sandy matrix, often poorly sorted.

ESMS: Medium sand tempering with few other inclusions, sand grains generally well-sorted.

ESFS: Fine sand tempering with few other inclusions.

Granitic tempered

ESCF: **‘**Charnwood Forest’ type, containing granitic tempering (dark mica, feldspar).

Many sites in East Anglia and the Midlands have produced similar fabric groups, although they occur in different proportions. A similar range of fabrics was identified in the Flixton cemetery, for example (Anderson forthcoming).

In general, the most common fabric groups on sites in East Anglia tend to be fine, medium and coarse quartz-tempered, although in the later Early Saxon period these appear to have been replaced to some extent by grass-tempered pottery. Organic-tempering is thought to be a late Early Saxon development in Essex (Hamerow 1993, 31) and Suffolk (K. Wade, pers. comm.). Granitic inclusions appear to have been more frequent in the 6th century than earlier or later (e.g. Tipper 2009).

Although this group is small, sand-tempered sherds appear to be more frequent than those containing organic or granitic inclusions.

No rims or bases are present, but two body sherds show evidence of slight carinations or shoulders which may suggest that they were sub-biconical in form.

Three sherds are decorated. A fragment from fill *0411* of pit *0410* is burnished externally and has two incised horizontal lines above two diagonal incised lines. This 'linear chevron' decoration is very common (cf Myres 1977, figs 120-127) and suggests a 6th-century date. A sherd from fill *0425* of pit *0424* has a line of finger-nail impressions (or possibly short knife slashes) running across a slight shoulder or carination, but the sherd is too small to determine the design scheme. The most unusual type of decoration is seen on a sherd from fill *0423* of pit *0422* (Fig 10 No. 3). This appears to have a rectilinear, or possibly lattice, design formed from impressions of fine comb teeth. This is a rare technique which has been found in counties to the south and east of Suffolk (Myres 1977, fig 362–3) but which is largely confined to Essex and the Home Counties. Myres suggests that it is a later 6th to 7th-century technique, based on the forms of the vessels on which it occurs (Myres 1977, 64).

Unidentified

A pale grey fine sandy sherd with external surface damage and abrasion was of uncertain date. It may be a residual Roman fragment or it could be a later, presumably

intrusive, medieval coarseware. It was found in association with a large Early Saxon sherd in fill *0411*, pit *0410*.

Discussion

This small group is indicative of 6th/7th-century activity in the vicinity of the pits in which it was found. Unfortunately it was not possible to identify any forms as the body sherds were generally undiagnostic. Three sherds were decorated, a relatively high proportion for a domestic assemblage. The fabrics are comparable with others found previously at Flixton (Anderson forthcoming) and elsewhere in the vicinity, for example at Carlton Colville (Tipper 2009). Perhaps of most interest is the presence of a sherd with decoration which is unusual for East Anglia and which may have been brought to the site from somewhere in south-east England.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig 10 No. 3)

Comb impressed Early Anglo-Saxon sherd, fabric ESMS, context *0423*, pit *0422*.

Post-medieval pottery

Richenda Goffin

A total of forty-one fragments of post-medieval pottery was recovered from three features, weighing 1.203kg. A full catalogue by count and weight is shown in Appendix 4.3. All of it is dated to the later part of the post-medieval period, and should be considered as modern. The assemblage consists of a range of plain and decorated ironstone china fragments and refined white earthenwares which are likely to be twentieth century in date rather than the 19th. A small china stand, perhaps to contain a water jug in a pub which was decorated with the inscription of 'Ind Coope's Stout & Ale, Burton & Romford' was present in pit fill *0203* confirming its late date. Further sherds from modern bowls and dishes had been deposited into other pit fills *0205* and *0207*.

5.3 Ceramic building material

Only a small quantity of ceramic building material was collected from the site (7 fragments weighing 1.202kg). The assemblage was fully quantified by fabric and form, and diagnostic measurements were recorded when complete. Forms were described

according to Drury (1983). Fabrics were assigned from the codes used by Suffolk County Council finds specialists based on the macroscopic appearance of the artefact and its main inclusions. The catalogue was added to the database for the site.

Two abraded fragments of possible Roman ceramic building material were identified. One was found in fill *0211* of enclosure ditch *0006*/*0426*, whilst another very small fragment was present as a residual find in fill *0208*, also in enclosure ditch *0006*/*0426*.

The remaining five fragments are mainly small pieces of post-medieval roofing tile or late bricks, recovered from ditches. Two fragments were found in fill *0223* of post-medieval pit *0222*, and part of a large modern brick was found in fill *0322* of post-hole *0321*.

5.4 Post-medieval bottle glass

Ten fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered from fill *0203* of a small modern pit *0202* which also contained fragments of 20th century ceramics. The base and stem of two green glass bottles were present, along with other blue/green glass bottle fragments and four blue glass bottle stoppers. Part of a modern clear drinking glass was identified in fill *0207* of another modern pit *0206*.

5.5 Iron nails

A single fragment of a large iron nail was the only find recovered from fill *0212* of ditch *0209*. It measures 92mm in length and is broken off. It has a rectangular cross section and a rounded head which has a diameter of *c.*13mm.

5.6 Flint

Sarah Bates

Introduction

Ninety-six pieces of struck or shattered flint were recovered from the site. The flint is mostly mid to dark grey with some paler grey patches. A small number of pieces are of a pale grey opaque slightly coarser textured flint. Cortex, where present, is mostly of thin to medium thickness and cream or off-white. It is generally unabraded and unpatinated and suggests the ready availability of gravel nodules. Almost all of the flint is sharp and 'fresh' in appearance and although some pieces are recorded as patinated, this light patina would have probably occurred as soon as the flint was exposed to air. The assemblage is summarised in Table 10 and listed by context in Appendix 4.4.

Type	Number
multi platform flake core	1
struck fragment	1
shatter	2
flake	48
blade-like flake	12
blade	11
double end	1
scraper	2
spurred piece	2
serrated blade	2
knife	1
notched blade	1
retouched blade	1
retouched flake	3
utilised blade	2
utilised flake	6
Total	**96**

Table 10. Summary of the flint

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in a Microsoft Access database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

The assemblage

One core is present (context *0322*). It is a chunky multi platform flake core which has been well used. The core has been rotated and struck from many angles and there is only one tiny area of cortex surviving. A struck fragment is probably from the side of another core (context *0302*). Two refitting burnt and shattered fragments are also present (context *0263*).

Forty-eight unmodified flakes were found. The flakes are generally quite squat and thin. Both hard and soft hammer struck pieces are probably present. Three flakes have cortical platforms and two have facets on their platforms which suggest they came from rotated cores with previously used platforms. Twelve blade-like flakes were also found. Most of these have cortex and, generally, they are sharp and quite jagged in nature. One has a series of small chips along its platform edge which might be evidence of platform preparation (context *0352*). Eleven blades are present. Notably, despite the small thin nature of most of them, all but one is complete. Four exhibit prepared platform

edges but some of the blades have clearly been struck using a hard hammer. Six flakes and a blade have hinged terminations.

Three scrapers include a very neatly formed double end scraper on an ovate flake with steep retouch around its distal end and more shallow retouch completely removing the bulb and platform at its proximal end (context *0247*). Some lesser retouch also occurs along its left side while the right side is 'backed' by cortex.

A slightly curving flake from a regular core has its broader distal end retouched as a scraper (context *0201*) and an unusual scraper has been made on the broad thick platform of a small semi-circular flake (context *0336*).

Two irregular flakes have slight retouch forming protruding spurred points. One is a small thin flake (context *0201*) and the other, larger and thick (context *0211*).

Two blades (context *0251*) (one a medial fragment) have one finely serrated side. The complete blade has a roughly abraded platform.

A relatively large quite long thin flake has retouch or utilisation of its convex right side and very slight retouched of the opposite side (context *0265*). It was probably used as a knife.

A fairly large slightly irregular blade has cortex along most of its left side and a small notch formed by retouch in its right side towards its distal end (context *0201*).

Four retouched pieces are present. Of note is a triangular flake with coarse abrupt retouch of one side (context *0247*). Eight edge utilised pieces include two blades with utilised and worn edges (context *0251*) and six flakes.

Flint by context

Thirty-eight flints were found in fill *0247* of pit *0246*. There are twenty-six flakes about half of which are quite irregular cortical pieces and the rest generally thinner tertiary flakes. One proximal fragment from a very large flake is present but the pieces are predominantly small. There are also six small quite jagged blades and three blade-like flakes. The flint is sharp and most of it, including the cortex, is of similar colour and

types and could well be from the same knapping episode. There is a regular double end scraper on a fairly large ovate flake with cortex 'backing' one side. Retouch has removed the platform and bulb. There is also a retouched flake and an utilised thin blade-like flake. A single sherd of Grooved Ware was also found in the pit.

Twenty-eight flints were found in fill *0251* of pit *0250*. They include seventeen flakes, mostly quite thin tertiary pieces, two with facetted platforms and some probably soft hammer struck, a blade-like flake, two thin blades (one of them with an abraded platform), two serrated blades each with one finely serrated edge (one of them a medial fragment and the other with an abraded platform), a retouched flake fragment, two utilised blades with worn edges and a utilised flake. There are also two small fragments with pecked, and possibly ground, surfaces (SF *1037*). Some sherds of Grooved ware also came from the pit.

A struck fragment, possibly from the side of a core, came from post-hole fill *0302* in post-hole *0301*, that formed part of structure *0296*, and two small blade-like flakes were found in fill *0352* of pit *0351*. Single sherds of LNEBA pottery were found in the pit and another of the post-holes forming structure *0296*.

Small amounts of flint came from other excavated features none of which contained prehistoric pottery. A thin slightly curving blade, a quite large utilised flake and two fragments from probable blade-type pieces came from fill *0354* in pit *0353*, a blade-like flake and two (refitting) shatter pieces were found in fill *0263* of pit *0262* and a small flake and a flint knife came from post-hole fill *0265* of post-hole *0264*, forming part of structure *0272*. The knife is on a relatively large quite thin D-shaped flake with retouch/utilisation of its convex right side and slight possible use-related damage on the other, straight, side.

Single pieces of worked flint were found in six post-holes, two pits and a ditch. Of note are a flake core from fill *0322* of post-hole *0321*, an irregular spurred piece from fill *0211* of enclosure ditch *0006*/*0426* and a scraper made on a the platform of a squat flake from fill *0336* of post-hole *0335*.

Eight flints were from unstratified contexts *0201*. They include a broad scraper, a small squat spurred piece, a fairly large blade with a small notch in one side, two retouched and two utilised pieces and a thin blade-like flake.

Discussion

Most of the flint came from the fills of the two pits which were dated by sherds of Grooved Ware to the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age. A neat double end scraper on a regular ovate flake is of a type consistent with scrapers often found associated with this pottery type (Robins194 - 199, fig. 159) and seen at other of the sites excavated at Flixton Quarry (Bates, forthcoming, and the assessment reports for FLN 056-064 and FLN 065-069). The relatively small size of the assemblage and virtual absence of diagnostic tools types from FLN 009 means that there is little to add here in way of discussion but the material from the two pits is consistent with that found in other Grooved Ware pits at Flixton. The flint from the site might best be considered alongside that from the other sites.

The two fragments with pecked smooth surfaces (SF *1037*) are similar to some pieces recovered from other excavated areas at Flixton. Several fragments were found at FLN 065 (context *0269*), and at FLN 059 (context *0422*) a complete 'bun-shaped' piece was found with both upper and lower surfaces pitted and smooth. That has been provisionally interpreted as a grinding stone due to its regular shape and its size – (it fits in the hand). The fragments from FLN 065, which have very flat surfaces – are similar to a large lump with flat, pecked (and ?ground smooth) surface seen by the writer and interpreted as a possible anvil. The pieces from the present site can be similarly interpreted although they do not have the very flat surfaces of those recovered from FLN 065.

5.7 Heat-altered flint and stone

Small quantities of heat-altered flint and stone were recovered from eighteen contexts, weighing 5.779kg in total. The largest amount was found in association with the cremation burial *0375* in pit *0374*, which also contained charcoal rich sand. In addition other groups were found in association with pottery dating to the later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age in pit fills *0247*, *0251*, *0352* and were also found in undated, but possibly prehistoric, pit fill *0391* and undated post-hole fill *0403*. On other occasions the flint and

stone were associated with fragments of struck flint (pit fill *0263*, post-hole fills *0265* and *0324*).

The heat-altered flint is sometimes accompanied by fragments of heat-altered and discoloured stone. Some of these are fragments of quartzite (for example, in pit fill *0247*). This material is likely to be prehistoric, and to have been redeposited into the pits after being used in food preparation and heating.

6. The environmental and biological evidence

6.1 The cremated bone

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Cremated bone from two contexts, *0338* and *0375*, both unurned cremations deposited in small pits, *0337* and *0354* respectively, was submitted for analysis. Radiocarbon dating determinations (see below) suggest that cremation *0337*/*0338* was of Late Neolithic date, while *0374*/*0375* was attributed to the Middle to Late Bronze Age.

Methodology

All bone was from the >5mm fraction. The bone from each context was sorted into five categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified. All fragments within each category were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. These data are listed in Appendix 5, Table 1. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004). A catalogue of burials is included as Appendix 5, Tables 2 and 3.

Quantification, identification, collection and survival

Table 11 shows the bone weights, percentages of identified bone from each burial, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided in the first row.

Context	Total wt/g	% identified	% Skull	% Axial	% Upper limb	% Lower limb
Expected*			18.2	20.6	23.1	38.1
FLN 009 *0338*	651.5	43.0	37.0	6.0	10.6	46.4
FLN 009 *0375*	314.1	26.5	18.2	1.6	11.6	68.5

(*expected proportions from McKinley 1994, 6)

Table 11. Percentages of identified frags out of total identified to area of skeleton

This shows that skull and lower limb fragments are generally over-represented amongst the identifiable material (except in *0375* where the skull is at the expected proportion), and that other areas of the skeleton are under-represented. This is probably due to the ease of identifying pieces of skull, femur and tibia in comparison with the rest of the skeleton. However, although it is not always easy to identify upper limb bones, and some fragments may be included with the 'unidentified long bones', this is not true of axial fragments and they probably are under-represented in this group. The data provide only a rough guide to what was originally collected following the cremation rite.

Mays (1998, Table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1500g for females and 2300g for males. The largest quantity of bone in this assemblage came from context 0338, which is less than half the expected weight of a female burial.

The cremation burials

The burials are summarised in Table 12.

Deposit	Age	Sex	Notes
0338	?Young	Male	Good condition with some large pieces, including fragments of frontal and occipital, mandible, vertebral arches, ribs, humerus head, radius and ulna shafts, pelvis, leg bone shafts, fingers and toes. Cranial sutures open, suggesting young adult. Occipital crests large, suggesting male. Only one tooth root present.
0375	Adult	??Male	Fair condition, mostly medium and small fragments, very little other than long bone shafts and a few pieces of cranial vault identifiable. The largest fragment of cranial vault was at least double the size of the remaining identified pieces. The cranial sutures appear to be open so the individual may have been young. The largest fragment was a piece of occipital and the nuchal crests appeared large, although the bone was broken along the edge of the crest. No teeth are present.

Table 12. Summary of unurned cremation burials

The two burials contained the bones of two bodies; there is no evidence for additional individuals being included as no duplication was found. However some abraded fragments are present in *0338* and there is a possibility that these could represent other remains collected by accident from the pyre site.

No pathological changes were noted in the remains. Fragments of maxilla in *0338* showed that the individual had retained at least some of his teeth at the time of death.

The degree of fragmentation is relatively high in *0375*, and less so in *0338* but still more than might be expected in comparison with a Bronze Age urned burial. Some of the largest and most intact pieces were from the skull and leg bones, but there were also recognisable fragments of finger and toe phalanges. The largest long bone fragment was 40mm long (in *0338*). Few pieces showed signs of abrasion, as noted above.

The majority of bone in 0375 was fully oxidised and grey to white in colour, whilst that in 0338 appeared to be less calcined and was buff to brown. The presence of a high proportion of white bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11), so there is a possibility that the cremation of 0338 took place at a lower temperature. Mays (1999, 159) noted that the uniformity of colour in the surviving bone at Ardleigh in Essex may be due to poor survival of less well cremated bone. In 0338, many fragments of the easily broken cancellous or 'spongy' bone were present, suggesting that little had been lost through post-mortem decay.

Radiocarbon dating Determinations

As part of the analysis, samples of bone from each cremation (*0338* from *0337* and *0375* from *0374*) were submitted to Scotland Universities Environmental Research Centre's (SUERC) radiocarbon dating laboratory (Appendix 6.).

The results of the radiocarbon dating are as follows:

FLN 009 *0338*: 2780-2570 BC @ 95% confidence (SUERC-35894: 4120±30BP)

FLN 009 *0375*: 1210-970 BC @ 95% confidence (SUERC-35895: 2895±30BP)

Summary and discussion

The two groups of bone represent a minimum of two individuals. These consisted of an adult ??male and a ?young adult male.

The total weight of bone indicates that the entire skeleton was not present in either of the burials at the time of excavation. This may be due to incomplete collection, poor preservation of incompletely cremated material following burial, or more likely plough truncation. The remains of *0338* and *0375* provided some evidence for age and sex, but there was no evidence for skeletal or dental pathology.

The radiocarbon determinations suggests that, while separated by only 22m on the site, the cremations were not even broadly contemporaneous, one being of Late Neolithic date and the other, Middle to Late Bronze Age.

6.2 Faunal remains

Identified by Mike Feider

Five fragments of animal bone were recovered from fill *0207* of pit *0206* (129g). Two fragments of thorassic vertebra from a large mammal such as a cow show evidence of fairly modern butchery techniques. A distal femur, also probably from a cow had been distorted through some kind of pathology. The remains of an unfused distal femur of a young pig was also identified. An additional tiny fragment of undiagnostic bone was recorded from fill *0247* of pit *0246*.

6.3 Plant macrofossils

Extensive bulk sampling of similar sites at Flixton have produced very little useful information due to poor preservation conditions. On that basis, none of the contexts recorded were deemed to fulfil any of the criteria that would have rendered them worthy of sampling. The only bulk material collected was the two unurned cremations *0338* and *0375*, which were collected in their entirety.

6.4 Charcoal

Two very small fragments of charcoal were collected from the fill *0247* of pit *0246*.

7. Discussion

Generally, the 2011 excavation revealed archaeological evidence consistent with that already recorded in the adjacent area in 2003, although additional periods (Middle-Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon) were also represented.

The earliest activity was later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age in date and comprised four small pits and a small unurned cremation. Two of the pits effectively formed the northern edge of a cluster of similar features previously recorded in the 2003 excavation, the other two were more isolated. Similarly, the associated Grooved Ware pottery was identified as belonging to the Clacton sub-style (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 237-8) and differs markedly from that recovered from the more extensive excavations in the main quarry, including that associated with a timber circle monument in FLN 013, where the Durrington Walls sub-style was prevalent. 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 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).

A single feature in 2011 was dated by its included artefactual evidence to the later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age. Four features of this date were recorded in 2003, including one pit which contained over 6kg of pottery, *c.*80% of the assemblage. However, it is also entirely possible that the 2/3 structures attributed indeterminate Bronze Age or Iron Age dates in 2011, based on their typology alone, are later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age in date, as possibly are some of the indeterminate prehistoric features. Four posted structures are relatively common features of prehistoric occupation sites with a currency that starts in the Bronze Age and, arguably, continues beyond the conquest and into the Roman period. These are generally interpreted as elevated granaries constructed in this way to prevent damp and vermin from attacking the grain.

The only evidence for Roman activity recorded in 2003 was a single abraded sherd of pottery. Similarly, in 2011 the only Roman find was a single sherd of pottery dating, at the earliest, to the middle of the 1st century AD. However, in this instance the sherd was the only datable artefact recovered from four post-holes interpreted as a contemporaneous structure, probably a granary. As previously stated, while it is not impossible that this essentially Bronze Age/Iron Age tradition continues into the Roman period, the absence of any other Roman finds could be considered to be problematic. Another interpretation is that the apparent formal arrangement of the four post-holes was entirely fortuitous, and the Roman sherd probably residual and deriving from Roman activity beyond the confines of the excavated area.

No features of Early Anglo-Saxon date had been identified in 2003, and the small group of eight features recorded in 2011 lay at the easternmost end of the excavated area. While clearly exhibiting a hint of a formal arrangement, the character of these features was undoubtedly pit-like. Intriguingly, the group of features was recorded at a distance of only *c.*240m to the north-west of a Bronze Age ring-ditch (FLN 008) that had subsequently become the focus for at least one Early Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial (Boulter and Walton Rogers forthcoming). As a consequence, the features in FLN 009 are thought more likely to represent the occupation site associated with the FLN 008 burial rather than the FLN 061 Early Anglo-Saxon occupation area that lies between 400m and 600m to the north-east of the FLN 008 cemetery. While there is a slight discrepancy in date, the FLN 009 material was attributed a later 6th or early 7th century date with the one recorded burial at FLN 008 thought to be early or mid 6th century. However, this can be easily explained: the FLN 008 ring-ditch was only partially excavated, and it is likely that further burials were present and that the cemetery was in use over a number of generations. The presence of Early Anglo-Saxon settlement at this juncture appears to reinforce the suggestion that occupation of this date effectively sprawled along the river terraces in a relatively fluid manner with concentrations of activity, each possibly associated with their own cemetery, interspersed with less intensively occupied areas.

Two phases of activity broadly fell within the 17th-19th century bracket, the earlier of the two being the square enclosure and its internal mound and structure. While the 2011 excavation has facilitated the completion of a full plan of the enclosure and its

associated structure, no additional dating evidence was recovered and the following paragraphs effectively expand on the interpretation of the 2003 work.

Ascertaining a date for the construction and use of this feature has remained somewhat problematic. The majority of the brick rubble in the footing of the internal structure was consistent with a 16th/17th century date and appeared to represent misfired wasters from a kiln. One incarnation of 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. While the lack of clay tobacco pipes is suggestive of an earlier post-medieval date rather than later, as these would almost certainly have been present in the later 18th or 19th centuries, the assemblage did include a few pieces of white-fired floor tile and roof tile, both from a secure context, the footing of the internal structure, that were considered to be consistent with the later date. However, 'white' brick was used at Hengrave Hall in the 1530's (Martin *pers. comm.*). The shape of the ditch itself, with its internal corner 'bastions' does have some parallels; a moated platform at Whittingham Hall, possibly constructed in *c.*1580, has lobes on its north-west and south-west corners, a style which is reminiscent of French 16th century designs (Martin *pers. comm.*).

The cartographic sources are more sympathetic with the earlier date, as there is no evidence of the structure on the earliest available map, an Estate Map of 1760 (Boulter 2004; fig. 25), or the subsequent Ordnance Survey and Estate maps (Boulter 2004, figs. 26, 27 & 28). If present at this time, a relatively significant structure such as this would surely have been shown, as indeed are other buildings in the parklands surrounding Flixton Hall, for example, a small barn in a field to the east (Boulter 2008 and 2009). A map of 1619 covering the park around Hoxne Hall, some 14km to the south-west of Flixton, includes a rather stylised depiction of an isolated brick building labelled 'The Lodge' which does show that the level of detail being employed by cartographers of that period.

In summary, the artefactual and cartographic evidence did not provide a definitive date. The finds associated within the footing suggested that the structure could be attributed, at the earliest, to the 18th century, but the bulk of the footing material itself was consistent with an earlier, date, possibly broadly contemporary with the construction of Flixton Hall at the beginning of the 17th century. Cartographic sources provide credible,

but arguably not definitive evidence that the structure had already been demolished by the middle of the 18th century. However, even if the structure had never been included on any of the maps, it clearly must have gone completely from the landscape by the later 19th century, with the exception of its shallow mound, as it was crossed by a boundary ditch which showed no respect for any previously existing structure at that juncture.

The two excavations also failed to provide evidence that would categorically help in identifying the form or function of the feature. The shallow footing, which suggests that the building was not a massive structure, could have supported a solid brick wall, a dwarf wall and timber frame, or other combinations of building materials which have left no evidence. As for function, it could simply have been used for agricultural purposes, either as a barn/store or animal shelter. However, its location does lend itself to a more attractive theory. The building, which clearly had been constructed on a shallow mound within a rather ornamentally lobed ditch, was ideally located within Flixton Park affording 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 involves the whole complex representing a folly, in this case a small 'summerhouse-like' structure, sitting on a prospect mound within a broad, shallow ditch.

A second phase attributed to the latter end of the 17th-19th century phase was represented by three fence-lines, a ditch, a tree-planting pit and two quarry pits. The ditch and two of the fence-lines clearly coincide with a boundary present on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of *c.*1880 which enclosed a woodland area (Boulter 2004; fig. 28). The ditch was continuous on the Map, but appeared to be absent on the ground where it crossed the earlier enclosure. However, this can be accounted for by the presence of the internal mound at this juncture. The ditch would have risen up over the mound, which was subsequently machined away during the soil-strip, effectively truncating the ditch at that point.

The tree-planting pit was identified as such because it represented the continuation of the western side of a double line of twelve similar pits recorded in 2003 which coincided exactly with the western side an avenue of trees shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Boulter 2004; fig. 28). The outer clay layer in the pit was almost certainly

introduced deliberately to help retain water around the roots of the tree when it was first planted and at its most vulnerable.

Two features were interpreted as quarry pits due to their characteristic fills with components of unconsolidated gravel and sand. This often occurs in small scale quarrying operations where the larger stone is the target material, often for local road-mending. The quarrying would have been undertaken manually with the mixed material being thrown against an upright sieve. Similar features have been recorded in the wider area of the main quarry at Flixton (FLN 069) and at other gravel extraction sites such as Gallows Hill, Barking (Boulter 2002).

Of the seven features attributed a 20th century date, three were small pits which, from there included finds, were consistent with their being used for the disposal of rubbish, and appeared to date to the early 20th century. These almost certainly relate to the World War I training activity that was identified during the 2003 excavation and in other areas of the main quarry (Boulter 2004 and 2008). The remaining four features, water-pipe trench and three pits were more recent in date and relate to the quarrying operations of the second half of the 20th century. Two of the pits were similar to others seen in 2003 and interpreted as mechanically excavated test-pits, while the other was reportedly opened in order to keep a planning consent live.

The undated features were concentrated in an area which included more securely dated contexts relating to a number of chronological periods. It is almost certain that those of the undated features that were not naturally derived relate to activity represented by the more attributable features.

8. Conclusions

The area excavated in 2011 represents the final area of ‘virgin’ land available for gravel extraction within the quarry formerly known as Hill Pit. Archaeological deposits from a number of chronological periods were recorded, mostly consistent with similar material excavated in the adjacent area in 2003.

Possibly the most intriguing features were the two unurned cremation burials were spatially only separated by 22m on the site, but appeared to be chronologically divorced by a period in excess of one thousand years. The samples submitted for radiocarbon dating were contextually secure and the juxtaposition of the two temporally widely removed features must be considered to be no more than a coincidence.

A small group of Early Anglo-Saxon features were the first of this date to be recorded in this quarry with the exception of a single grave associated with an Early Bronze Age ring-ditch some 250m to the south-east.

Also included in the area was the northern side of the square enclosure, originally identified on aerial photographs, the majority of which had previously been excavated in 2003. While allowing the completion of the plan of the structure, no further dating evidence or anything that would help positively deduce its function was recovered. Although outside the remit of the present investigation, a more detailed documentary search may provide further evidence needed to both date and identify the function of the structure.

All of the archaeological information gleaned from the site will form part of the considerable body of evidence that has been recorded over the last two decades from the two quarries at Flixton and will be used to inform any future publications.

9. Archive deposition

The physical archive (artefacts and paper) will be deposited in the SCCAS store at Ford House, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, while the digital archive will be maintained on the Suffolk County Council's servers at R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Flixton (near Bungay) and the photographic archive at R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos.

10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to Cemex for funding the archaeological work and to their quarry staff who facilitated the soil-stripping.

The excavation was undertaken by Tony Fisher under the direction of Stuart Boulter while Andy Beverton carried out the GPS survey (all SCCAS Field Projects Team). The excavation was monitored by Adrian Havercroft (The Guildhouse Consultancy) on behalf of Cemex and Edward Martin (SCCAS Conservation Team) on behalf of the MPA.

Post-excavation work was undertaken by the following SCCAS Field Projects Team staff; Jonathan van Jenniens (finds processing), Tim Browne and Anna West (cremation processing), Stuart Boulter (stratigraphic archive and report preparation), Gemma Adams, Crane Begg and Ellie Hillen (digitising and report figures), Richenda Goffin (finds management and post-medieval pottery), Mike Feider (faunal remains), Cathy Tester (Roman pottery). In addition, external finds specialists were also employed; Sue Anderson (cremation burials and Early Anglo- Saxon pottery), Sarah Bates (worked flint) and Sarah Percival (prehistoric pot). The pottery illustration was undertaken by Sue Holden.

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Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

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 2 FLN 009: Context list

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0201	*0201*	Finds	Other	Unstratified finds from 2011 phase of excavation	
0202	*0202*	Pit	Cut	Small shallow modern pit	P-Med
0203	*0202*	Pit	Fill	Mid grey silty sand fill of 0202. Only a sample of the finds was retained.	P-Med
0204	*0204*	Pit	Cut	Modern rectangular pit	P-Med
0205	*0204*	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0204. Not all finds retained.	P-Med
0206	*0206*	Pit	Cut	Modern circular pit.	P-Med
0207	*0206*	Pit	Fill	Dark grey charcoal rich silty sand fill of 0206. Not all finds retained.	P-Med
0208	*0426*	Ditch	Fill	Fill off ditch 0006/0426 in section with ditch 0209. Relationship with 0209 was unclear in section, but certainly cut by it as 0209 is a boundary on the 1880 OS map. Light brown silty sand.	P-Med
0209	*0209*	Ditch	Cut	Approximately N-S orientated ditch. Known from 1880 OS map. See also ditch No. 0010 in earlier excavation.	P-Med
0210	*0209*	Ditch	Fill	Light/mid brown silty sand fill of ditch 0209 in section with 0426/0208.	P-Med
0211	*0426*	Ditch	Fill	Fill from ditch 0426/0006 from section excavated on N edge of S side excavated to look for 0209 continuing through. Later extended into long-section through whole feature.	P-Med
0212	*0209*	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0209 in section excavated towards the N edge of the site.	P-Med

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0213	*0213*	Pit	Cut	Modern tree pit, part of avenue seen on 1880 OS map.	P-Med
0214	*0213*	Pit	Fill	Upper, central fill of 0213. Comprises mid brown/grey silty sand.	P-Med
0215	*0213*	Pit	Fill	Patchy green/grey clay outer fill of 0213.	P-Med
0216	*0216*	Pit	Cut	Large quarry pit in NW corner of site, continues under edge.	P-Med
0217	*0216*	Pit	Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0216. Comprises dark brown sandy loam with areas of homogenous unconsolidated sandy gravel.	P-Med
0218	*0218*	Pit	Cut	Large rectangular pit, continues under N edge of site.	P-Med
0219	*0218*	Pit	Fill	Mixed sand clay, concrete, flint cobbles/boulders fill of 0218. Barbed wire + plastic present.	P-Med
0220	*0220*	Pit	Cut	Large pit, unexcavated.	P-Med
0221	*0220*	Pit	Fill	Fill of 0220, comprises brown sandy loam with areas of unconsolidated sand/gravel. The latter suggests that this is a quarry pit.	P-Med
0222	*0222*	Pit	Cut	Large p-med pit running under N edge of site. Not bottomed.	P-Med
0223	*0222*	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 0222.	P-Med
0224	*0224*	Post-hole	Cut	Shallow post-hole on S edge of pit 0222.	Undated
0225	*0224*	Post-hole	Fill	Light/mid brown silty sand fill of 0224.	Undated
0226	*0226*	Pit	Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	Undated
0227	*0226*	Pit	Fill	Very stony brown silty sand fill of 0226.	Undated

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0228	*0426*	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0006 in section excavated with feature 0229/0230. Relationship unclear. Homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones.	P-Med
0229	*0229*	Feature	Cut	Feature on edge of ditch 0006/0426. Initially thought to be a post-hole, but on excavation was considered to be an animal burrow or root disturbance. Relationship with ditch unclear.	Undated
0230	*0229*	Feature	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones.	Undated
0231	*0231*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole cut by W side of ditch 0209 immediately N of 0426. Part of line along W edge of ditch 0209.	P-Med
0232	*0231*	Post-hole	Fill	Mid-light brown very stony silty sand fill of 0231.	P-Med
0233	*0233*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole cut by W side of ditch 0209. Part of line 0235.	P-Med
0234	*0233*	Post-hole	Fill	Mixed sand/gravel and loam fill of 0233 with central vertical component, possibly a post-pipe. Some wood surviving at base.	P-Med
0235	*0235*	Fence line	Other	Overall number allocated to line of post-holes on W edge of ditch 0209. While under fill of ditch 0209, they could be contemporary with its use. Only two excavated (0231 and 0233) as these were clearly post-medieval.	P-Med
0236	*0236*	Post-hole	Cut	Unexcavated post-hole S of 0233, part of line 0235.	P-Med
0237	*0236*	Post-hole	Fill	Brown stony sand fill of 0236 with clearly defined post-pipe at visible on surface.	P-Med
0238	*0238*	Post-hole	Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, part of line 0235 on W edge of ditch 0209.	P-Med
0239	*0238*	Post-hole	Fill	From surface, fill appears as mixed sand, gravel and loam.	P-Med
0240	*0240*	Post-hole	Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, part of line 0235 on W edge of ditch 0209.	P-Med
0241	*0240*	Post-hole	Fill	From surface, fill appears as mixed sand, gravel and loam.	P-Med

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0242	*0242*	Post-hole	Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, part of line 0235 on W edge of ditch 0209.	P-Med
0243	*0242*	Post-hole	Fill	From surface, fill appears as mixed sand, gravel and loam.	P-Med
0244	*0244*	Post-hole	Cut	Small isolated ?post-hole.	Undated
0245	*0244*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous mid brown silty sand fill of 0244.	Undated
0246	*0246*	Pit	Cut	Circular pit, dished base.	Prehistoric
0247	*0246*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous dark grey/brown silty sand + occasional to moderate stones fill of 0246.	Prehistoric
0248	*0248*	Pit	Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	Undated
0249	*0248*	Pit	Fill	Mid brown/grey silty sand with frequent gravel to pebble sized stones and a few cobbles.	Undated
0250	*0250*	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit.	Prehistoric
0251	*0250*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand with occasional stones.	Prehistoric
0252	*0252*	Post-hole	Cut	Small post-hole, possibly not a genuine feature!	Undated
0253	*0252*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand fill of post-hole 0252.	Undated
0254	*0254*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of four post structure 0272.	Roman
0255	*0254*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand fill of 0254.	Roman
0256	*0256*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of four post structure 0272.	Roman
0257	*0256*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0256.	Roman
0258	*0258*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of structure 0272.	Roman

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0259	*0258*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones, relationship with 0260/0261 unclear.	Roman
0260	*0260*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole adjacent to 0258, may be natural disturbance. However, location adjacent to 0258 means that it could be repair to structure 0272. Relationship with 0258 unclear.	Undated
0261	*0260*	Post-hole	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand with frequent stones and some large cobbles.	Undated
0262	*0262*	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped pit	Prehistoric
0263	*0262*	Pit	Fill	Very dark brown silty sand with occasional stones fill of pit 0262.	Prehistoric
0264	*0264*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of structure 0272.	Roman
0265	*0264*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0264.	Roman
0266	*0266*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole, possibly natural disturbance.	Undated
0267	*0266*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones.	Undated
0268	*0268*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole. Part of line (0275) down E side of ditch 0009.	P-Med
0269	*0268*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand with occasional stones, fill of 0268.	P-Med
0270	*0270*	Post-hole	Cut	Small post-hole	Undated
0271	*0270*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones.	Undated
0272	*0272*	Structure	Other	Overall number allocated to four post structure.	Roman
0273	*0273*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of line 0275.	P-Med
0274	*0273*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand with moderate stones.	P-Med

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0275	*0275*	Fence line	Other	Overall number allocated to fence line on E side of ditch 0209. Includes 0268, 0273, 0276, 0278, 0280, 0282 and 0284.	P-Med
0276	*0276*	Post-hole	Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, part of line 0275.	P-Med
0277	*0276*	Post-hole	Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0276. Comprises (from surface) grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal + stones.	P-Med
0278	*0278*	Post-hole	Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, part of line 0275.	P-Med
0279	*0278*	Post-hole	Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0278. Comprises (from surface) grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal + stones.	P-Med
0280	*0280*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of line 0275.	P-Med
0281	*0280*	Post-hole	Fill	Fill of 0280. Comprises grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal + stones.	P-Med
0282	*0282*	Post-hole	Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, part of line 0275.	P-Med
0283	*0282*	Post-hole	Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0282. Comprises (from surface) grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal + stones.	P-Med
0284	*0284*	Post-hole	Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, part of line 0275.	P-Med
0285	*0284*	Post-hole	Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0284. Comprises (from surface) grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal + stones.	P-Med
0286	*0286*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole, small and shallow, possibly natural disturbance.	Undated
0287	*0286*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0286.	Undated
0288	*0288*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole	Undated
0289	*0288*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0288.	Undated
0290	*0290*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole.	Undated

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0291	*0290*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0290.	Undated
0292	*0292*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole (possibly modern).	P-Med
0293	*0292*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous mid brown silty sand with frequent stones, fill of 0292.	P-Med
0294	*0294*	Pit	Cut	Small pit or post-hole, possibly natural disturbance or tree-hole.	Undated
0295	*0294*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand + moderate to frequent stones fill of 0294.	Undated
0296	*0296*	Structure	Other	Overall number given to group of post-holes (0297, 0299, 0301, 0303, 0305, 0307, 0311 and 0313) which together represent either two superimposed four post structures, or one with repairs.	Prehistoric
0297	*0297*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of group 0296.	Prehistoric
0298	*0297*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0297.	Prehistoric
0299	*0299*	Post-hole	Cut	Oval-shaped post-hole, part of group 0296.	Prehistoric
0300	*0299*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with moderate stones, fill of post-hole 0299.	Prehistoric
0301	*0301*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole, part of group 0296, relationship with adjacent post-hole 0303 unclear.	Prehistoric
0302	*0301*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0301.	Prehistoric
0303	*0303*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole, part of group 0296, relationship with adjacent post-hole 0301 unclear.	Prehistoric
0304	*0303*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0303.	Prehistoric

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0305	*0305*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole, part of group 0296, relationship with adjacent post-hole 0307 unclear.	Prehistoric
0306	*0305*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones, some large, fill of 0305.	Prehistoric
0307	*0307*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole, part of group 0296, relationship with adjacent post-hole 0301 unclear.	Prehistoric
0308	*0307*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones, some large, fill of 0307.	Prehistoric
0309	*0309*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole.	Undated
0310	*0309*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0309.	Undated
0311	*0311*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole, possibly part of structure/group 0296.	Prehistoric
0312	*0311*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + frequent stones fill of post-hole 0311.	Prehistoric
0313	*0313*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole, possibly part of structure/group 0296.	Prehistoric
0314	*0313*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of post-hole 0313.	Prehistoric
0315	*0315*	Post-hole	Cut	Oval-shaped post-hole.	Undated
0316	*0315*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + frequent stones.	Undated
0317	*0317*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole.	Undated
0318	*0317*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous dark grey/brown silty sand fill of 0317.	Undated
0319	*0319*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole.	Prehistoric
0320	*0319*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand +occasional stones fill of 0319.	Prehistoric

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0321	*0321*	Post-hole	Cut	Irregular-shaped post-hole.	P-Med
0322	*0321*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0321	P-Med
0323	*0323*	Post-hole	Cut	Slightly irregular shaped post-hole.	Prehistoric
0324	*0323*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0323.	Prehistoric
0325	*0325*	Pit	Cut	Irregular-shaped post-hole or small pit.	Undated
0326	*0325*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones, some large.	Undated
0327	*0327*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole.	Undated
0328	*0327*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand fill of 0327.	Undated
0329	*0329*	Post-hole	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole.	Undated
0330	*0329*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0329.	Undated
0331	*0331*	Post-hole	Cut	Small oval-shaped post-hole.	Undated
0332	*0331*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones.	Undated
0333	*0333*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole.	Undated
0334	*0333*	Post-hole	Cut	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0333.	Undated
0335	*0335*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole.	Prehistoric
0336	*0335*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + very occasional stones.	Prehistoric
0337	*0337*	Pit	Cut	Small unurned cremation.	Prehistoric

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0338	*0337*	Pit	Fill	Fill of cremation pit 0337. All retained as a sample. Brown silty sand with calcined bone.	Prehistoric
0339	*0339*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole adjacent to cremation 0337.	Undated
0340	*0339*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0339.	Undated
0341	*0341*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole.	Undated
0342	*0341*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0341.	Undated
0343	*0343*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole.	Prehistoric
0344	*0343*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0343.	Prehistoric
0345	*0345*	Post-hole	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole.	Undated
0346	*0345*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + very frequent stones.	Undated
0347	*0347*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole.	Undated
0348	*0347*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0347.	Undated
0349	*0349*	Post-hole	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole.	Undated
0350	*0349*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + moderate stones, some large.	Undated
0351	*0351*	Pit	Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	Prehistoric
0352	*0351*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous dark brown/grey sand + very occasional stones.	Prehistoric
0353	*0353*	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit.	Undated
0354	*0353*	Pit	Fill	Dark brown silty sand + frequent stones, fill of 0353.	Undated

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0355	*0355*	Pit	Cut	Small sub-circular pit.	Prehistoric
0356	*0355*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with moderate stones, fill of 0355.	Prehistoric
0357	*0357*	Pit	Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	Undated
0358	*0357*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + frequent stones, some large.	Undated
0359	*0359*	Pit	Cut	Very small circular pit.	Prehistoric
0360	*0359*	Pit	Fill	Very dark brown silty sand + charcoal with some heat-altered flints + occasional other stones.	Prehistoric
0361	*0361*	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit.	Undated
0362	*0361*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones.	Undated
0363	*0363*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole	Undated
0364	*0363*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + moderate stones.	Undated
0365	*0365*	Structure	Other	Overall number allocated to four post structure comprising post-holes 0366, 0368, 0370 and 0372.	Prehistoric
0366	*0366*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of structure 0365.	Prehistoric
0367	*0366*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with moderate to frequent stones.	Prehistoric
0368	*0368*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of structure 0365.	Prehistoric
0369	*0368*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with moderate to frequent stones.	Prehistoric
0370	*0370*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of structure 0365.	Prehistoric
0371	*0370*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with moderate to frequent stones.	Prehistoric

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0372	*0372*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of structure 0365.	Prehistoric
0373	*0372*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with moderate to frequent stones.	Prehistoric
0374	*0374*	Pit	Cut	Circular flat-bottomed pit containing unurned cremation.	Prehistoric
0375	*0374*	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0374, all retained as a sample. Heavily compacted under dumper tracks. Very dark grey charcoal rich sand + stones (some heat-altered) + calcined bone.	Prehistoric
0376	*0376*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole, modern?	P-Med
0377	*0376*	Post-hole	Fill	Unconsolidated grey/brown silty sand fill of 0376.	P-Med
0378	*0378*	Post-hole	Cut	Small oval-shaped post-hole.	Undated
0379	*0378*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones, possibly not bottomed due to presence of large flint cobbles in base.	Undated
0380	*0380*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole similar and possibly related to 0376.	P-Med
0381	*0380*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand + occasional stones.	P-Med
0382	*0382*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole.	Prehistoric
0383	*0382*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + occasional stones fill of 0382.	Prehistoric
0384	*0384*	Post-hole	Cut	Oval post-hole with an uneven base.	Undated
0385	*0384*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + frequent stones, fill of 0384.	Undated
0386	*0386*	Post-hole	Cut	Post-hole? or small pit.	Undated
0387	*0386*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand with a darker greyer component at the base.	Undated

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0388	*0388*	Pit	Cut	Slightly irregular shaped shallow pit.	Undated
0389	*0388*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand fill of 0388.	Undated
0390	*0390*	Pit	Cut	Shallow irregular-shaped pit.	Prehistoric
0391	*0390*	Pit	Fill	Brown/grey silty sand + occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	Prehistoric
0392	*0392*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole. Part of p-med fence-line?	P-Med
0393	*0392*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + moderate stones.	P-Med
0394	*0426*	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill in machine cut section through E arm of enclosure ditch 0006/0426. Comprises homogenous brown silty sand with occasional gravel to pebble-sized stones.	P-Med
0395	*0426*	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill in machine cut section through E arm of enclosure ditch 0006/0426. Comprises homogenous brown silty sand + very frequent pebble to gravel-sized stones.	P-Med
0396	*0396*	Pit	Cut	Large pit continuing under N. edge of site. Modern. Remained unexcavated.	P-Med
0397	*0396*	Pit	Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0396. At surface comprises dark grey/brown loam.	P-Med
0398	*0398*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, possibly part of fence line with 0392/0393.	P-Med
0399	*0398*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand with frequent stones.	P-Med
0400	*0400*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole.	Undated
0401	*0400*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand + moderate stones.	Undated
0402	*0402*	Post-hole	Cut	Small circular post-hole.	Undated

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0403	*0402*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand.	Undated
0404	*0404*	Post-hole	Cut	Small sub-circular post-hole.	Undated
0405	*0404*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand + frequent stones.	Undated
0406	*0406*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole	Undated
0407	*0406*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous brown/grey silty sand + occasional stones.	Undated
0408	*0408*	Post-hole	Cut	Circular post-hole, part of p-med fence line?	P-Med
0409	*0408*	Post-hole	Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand + frequent stones.	P-Med
0410	*0410*	Pit	Cut	Post-hole or small pit.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0411	*0410*	Pit	Fill	Very dark grey/brown silty sand.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0412	*0412*	Pit	Cut	Post-hole or small pit.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0413	*0412*	Pit	Fill	Very dark grey/brown silty sand + moderate stones.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0414	*0414*	Pit	Cut	Post-hole or small pit.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0415	*0414*	Pit	Fill	Very dark grey/brown silty sand + moderate stones.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0416	*0416*	Pit	Cut	Post-hole or small pit.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0417	*0416*	Pit	Fill	Dark brown silty sand + occasional stones.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0418	*0418*	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0419	*0418*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + frequent gravel to pebble sized stones. Includes central sandier band.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0420	*0420*	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit or post-hole.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0421	*0420*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + gravel.	Early Anglo-Saxon

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0422	*0422*	Pit	Cut	Funnel-shaped pit or post-hole.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0423	*0422*	Pit	Fill	Very dark brown silty sand + occasional stones and gravel.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0424	*0424*	Pit	Cut	Circular pit or post-hole.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0425	*0424*	Pit	Fill	Homogenous brown silty sand + frequent gravel to cobble sized stones.	Early Anglo-Saxon
0426	*0426*	Ditch	Cut	Number allocated to cut of square enclosure ditch in 2011 excavation. Overall number 0006.	P-Med
0427	*0427*	Linear	Cut	Modern water pipe	P-Med
0428	*0428*	Fence line	Other	Overall number allocated to a possible fence line at c.90 degree angle to 0275. Post-holes	P-Med

Appendix 3. FLN 009: Bulk finds quantification

Context	Pottery		CBM		Plaster/ Mortar		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Iron Nails		Slag		Post-Med Glass Bottle		Post-Med Glass Window		Flint Worked		Flint Burnt		Ston		Bon Animal		Bon Human	Bon Shell		Note
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	No	Wt	
0201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0203	6	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ceramic bar stand for Ind Coope
0205	29	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0207	4	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	128	0	0	0	
0208	0	0	3	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0211	0	0	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0223	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0247	2	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	517	5	75	23	613	1	1	0	0	0	Burnt stone
0251	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	126	15	194	8	356	0	0	0	0	0	Burnt stone and burnt flint
0257	1	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	35	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	34	2	37			0	0	0	0	0	
0302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0303	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0320	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0321	0	0	1	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Very late brick
0322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	10	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0352	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0375	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3942	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	all finds from cremated burial. Cremated bone weighs 328g
0383	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0411	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0413	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0417	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0423	6	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0425	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	655g of cremated bone

Appendix 4.1 FLN 009: Prehistoric pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	f2	dsc	Type	Qty	Wt	S	ab	Comment	Decoration	Decoration	Spotdate
0246	G3	G	D	Grooved Ware	1	12		V		shallow incised channel	incised slashes	LNEBA
0246	G3	G	D	Grooved Ware	1	22		V	residue	shallow incised channel		LNEBA
0251	G3	G	D	Grooved Ware	4	8		V		shallow incised channel		LNEBA
0251	G1	G	U	Grooved Ware	3	3		Y				LNEBA
0303	G1	G	U		1	3	S					LNEBA
0320	G1	G	U		1	6		Y				LNEBA
0352	G1	G	U		1	1		Y				LNEBA
0383	F1	F	U		2	15						Early Iron Ag

Appendix 4.2 FLN 009: Saxon pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	MNV	Decoration	Abrasion	Notes	Spot date
0411	ESCQ	U	1	4	1				
0411	ESOM	D	1	10	1	IHL, IDL, burnished			
0413	ESCQ	U	1	24	1			thick-walled	
0413	UNID	U	1	6	1		+	surface odd, poss Rom or Med?	Rom/Med?
0417	ESFS	U	2	10	1			may be earlier	IA/ESax
0423	ESMS	U	3	6	1		+		
0423	ESCQ	U	1	4	1			sparse coarse quartz	
0423	ESCF	U	1	5	1			pink & white granite	
0423	ESFS	U	1	6	1			fairly soft, 1 large flint inclusion, oxi	
0423	ESMS	D	1	13	1	comb-impressed lines		see Myres figs 362-3; v fine sparse	
0425	ESCQ	U	1	10	1				
0425	ESCF	D	1	3	1	FNI, slight shoulder?			

Appendix 4.3 FLN 009: Roman and post-medieval pottery

Cont No	Cer Perio	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Wght (g)	State	Comments	Fab date rang	Context dat
0203	PMED	IRON	MUG		2	36	A	Stamped with initials NACB ?Nat Assoc of Catering Butchers?	20th C	
0203	PMED	IRON	STAND		4	294		4 joining, part perforated. Inscription says Stout & ale, Burton and Romford, (Ind Co)ope	20th C	20th C
0205	PMED	IRON	BOWL D	STAMP	9	331		Green maker's stamp on underneath	19th C+	
0205	PMED	REFW	DISH		3	46	A	Includes base with gold banded decoration	19th C+	
0205	PMED	REFW	CUP		1	14			19th C+	
0205	PMED	IRON	BOWL		5	83			19th C+	
0205	PMED	REFW	BOWL?		2	48		Base sherds	19th C+	Prob mostly 20t
0205	PMED	REFW	BODY		10	153			19th C+	
0207	PMED	REFW	DISH	GOLD	2	69		Or saucer, gold banded	19th C+	20th C
0207	PMED	REFW	DISH	GOLD	2	129		Or saucer, gold banded	19th C+	
0257	ROM	RX	BEAKER		1	67		Pedestal base, slightly tooled/burnished	Roman	

Appendix 4.4 FLN 009: Worked flint catalogue

Ctxt	Cat	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Shar	E.dam	Hinge	Cor platform	Prep platform	Burnt	Comment
0201	retf	retouched flak	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	1	0	thin broad fl with facetted plat, regular convex dist edge part missing but with neat abrubt edge ret around it
0201	retb	retouched blad	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	slight irreg rev ret part of edge
0201	pecr	spurred piece	1	0	1	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	sm squat irreg fl with some ret/protruding spur
0201	scpf	scraper	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	slightly curving fl broader dist end is ret as scraper, from regular core, battered?abr plat
0201	utfl	utilised flake	2	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	both sm qu neat, prob bl-like with slight ut of edge
0201	notb	notched blade	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	1	0	fairly large blade, slightly irreg with cort along most of left side and sm notch in right side near dist end
0201	flak	blade-like flake	1	0	1	1	0	0		some	0	0	0	0	thin, has notch which appears to be accidental
0211	pecr	spurred piece	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	irreg qu thick fl, crude ret of right and dist edges from an unusual spur protruding to right side from dist 'corner'
0247	scpf	double end	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	v regular, fairly large ovate flake with ret extending aorund both ends- more shallow at prox end but bulb and plat removed, steeper and v enat at distal, slight ret of left side, right side had cortex along it - 'backing'

Ctxt	Cat	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Shar	E.dam	Hinge	Cor platform	Prep platform	Burnt	Comment
0247	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	tapering thin bl-like like with ut left side
0247	retf	retouched flak	1	0	1	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	triang fl with wide thick platform, left side is coarsely abrupbtly retouched, - or perhaps broken during use
0247	flak	blade-like flake	3	0	3	3	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	all qu cortical
0247	flak	flake	26	0	22	12	1	6	yes		5	1	0	0	mainly qu squat with tert pieces generally thin, and cortical fls rather more irreg and cortex all v similar dirty cream, several hinged - inclg sec and tert.
0247	blad	blade	6	0	6	2	0	0	yes		1	0	3	0	mostly sm, qu jagged, 1 with clear hh bulb, 1 or 2 are v sm and neater thin pieces
0251	retf	retouched flak	1	0	0	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	dist frag of thin fl - sub rect, ret of dist and extending along surviving part right side, mottled yellowish grey
0251	blad	blade	2	0	1	1	0	0	yes		0	0	1	0	thin
0251	utbl	utilised blade	2	0	2	0	0	2	yes		0	0	0	0	thin v slightly curving both have ut/worn edges, one which continues around oblique dist edge toa blunt point
0251	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	triang fl, thickish plat but poss sh, slight ut edge
0251	flak	flake	17	0	10	3	0	6	yes		0	0	2	1	2 or 3 with cort more irreg but most re thin ?sh thin tert, some slightly curving and 2 with facetted plats, inclg 1 dull 'cherty' off white
0251	flak	blade-like flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	

Ctxt	Cat	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Shar	E.dam	Hinge	Cor platform	Prep platform	Burnt	Comment
0251	dent	serrated blade	2	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	1	0	1 medial part of sm piece, other has roughly abr plat,both have one finely serrated edge
0263	flak	shatter	2	0	0	2	0	0	yes		0	0	0	2	irreg shattered frags - they fit together
0263	flak	blade-like flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	sm thickish with cortex
0265	flak	flake	1	0	0	1	1	0			0	0	0	0	qu sm, or.cream cort
0265	knff	knife	1	0	1	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	rel larg think 'D'ish shaped fl qu thin and regualr, has ret/ut around convex right side and some slight on sm part of left side, both sides have poss use damage
0302	stfr	struck fragmen	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	poss from side of a core
0322	core	multi platform fl	1	150	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	chunky well used fl core - almost all surfaces struck, one tiny are cortex
0324	flak	flake	1	0	0	1	0	0	quite		0	1	0	0	hh thick fl fro ravel nodule - has thin white grey cort around prox edge and or/cream cort along one side
0336	scpf	scraper	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	sm squat, semi circ with broad thick plat which has been ret from ventral edge to form neat scr edge
0352	flak	blade-like flake	2	0	1	1	0	0	quite		0	0	1	0	both qu sm, 1 thick with 'abr' plat - qu jagged abrupt chips along plat edge
0354	flak	blade-like flake	4	0	2	2	0	1	yes		0	0	0	0	2 are medial frags and thin and prob bls, 1 v sm and 1 thick

Ctxt	Cat	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Shar	E.dam	Hinge	Cor platform	Prep platform	Burnt	Comment
0354	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	rel large qu thin and squat, one straight edge has very slight but even utilisation
0354	blad	blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	thin and curves slightly
0356	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0		slight	0	0	0	0	sm net fl
0358	blad	blade	1	0	0	1	0	0	yes		0	0	1	0	prox frag of prob bl, has abr plat edge
0372	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	0	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	frag from large qu thin fl has v slight ut of edge, dull opaque grey
0384	flak	flake	1	0	0	1	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	prox frag, slightly battered plat edge
0411	blad	blade	1	0	0	0	0	0		slight	0	0	0	0	v sm frag
0419	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	quite		1	1	0	0	sm squat pat plat

Appendix 5. FLN 009: The cremation burials

Context	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident long bone			Unident	Totals	max skull	max l.b.
	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	Wt/g	Wt/g	(mm)	(mm)
0338	236	103.7	0.44	47	16.8	0.36	46	29.7	0.65	180	129.9	0.72	96	39.4	0.41	332.0	651.5	31	40
0375	46	15.2	0.33	6	1.3	0.22	20	9.7	0.49	92	57.1	0.62	79	21.5	0.27	209.3	314.1	31	30

Table 1. Quantification and measurements **Note:** Samples removed for C14: *0338* femur frag (2.9g); *0375* tibia frag (2.2g).

Quantification of cremation *0338*:	?young adult male Total weight 651.5g: Skull 103.7g, axial 16.8g, upper limb 29.7g, lower limb 129.9g, unident. long bone 39.4g, unident.332.0g. 43.0% identified.
Description:	Unurned
Condition:	Good, a few large and some medium-sized fragments and lots of cancellous bone surviving.
Determination of age:	Cranial sutures open.
Determination of sex:	Nuchal crests appear large.
Identified elements:	Mandible (condyle & coronoid process), frontal, occipital, vertebral arch fragments, humerus head, radius and ulna shafts, finger phalanges, ribs, pelvis, femur shaft, tibia shaft, toe phalanges.
Measurements:	Max skull frag size 31mm, max long bone frag size 40mm.
Colours:	Mostly buff-brown.
Teeth:	Only one tooth root frag, but frags of maxilla show sev. teeth still present at death.

Table 2. Catalogue of cremation *0338*

Quantification of cremation *0375*:	Adult ??male Total weight 314.1g: Skull 15.2g, axial 1.3g, upper limb 9.7g, lower limb 57.1g, unident long bone 21.5g, unident 209.3g. 26.5% identified.
Description:	Unurned
Condition:	Fair, very few large fragments, mostly medium-small. Most frags small and thick pieces of cortical bone. V little cancellous material.
Determination of age:	Cranial sutures open?
Determination of sex:	Nuchal crests appear large.
Identified elements:	Occipital, vertebral arch fragments, ribs, shafts of all major long bones, toe phalanges.
Measurements:	Max skull frag size 31mm, max long bone frag size 30mm.
Colours:	Mostly pale grey-white.
Teeth:	No teeth present.

Table 3. Catalogue of cremation *0375*

Appendix 6. FLN 009: Radicarbon dating determinations

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

21 September 2011

Laboratory Code	SUERC-35894 (GU-24742)
Submitter	Sue Anderson CFA Archaeology Ltd Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh
Site Reference	Flixton Quarry
Context Reference	Grave
Sample Reference	FLN009 0338
Material	Cremated Human bone : Femur
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4120 ± 30

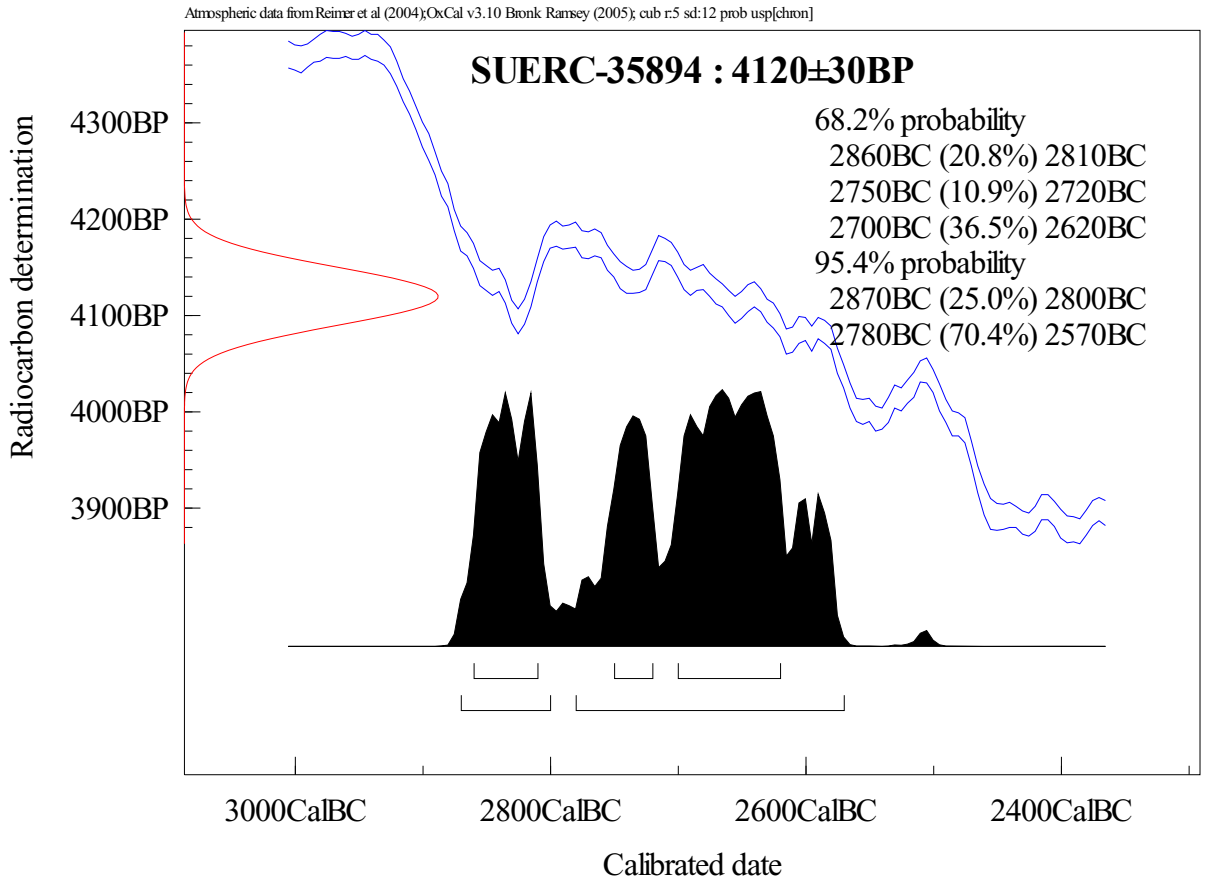
N.B.

1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

21 September 2011

Laboratory Code	SUERC-35895 (GU-24743)
Submitter	Sue Anderson CFA Archaeology Ltd Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh
Site Reference	Flixton Quarry
Context Reference	Grave
Sample Reference	FLN009 0375
Material	Cremated Human bone : Tibia
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-18.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2895 ± 30

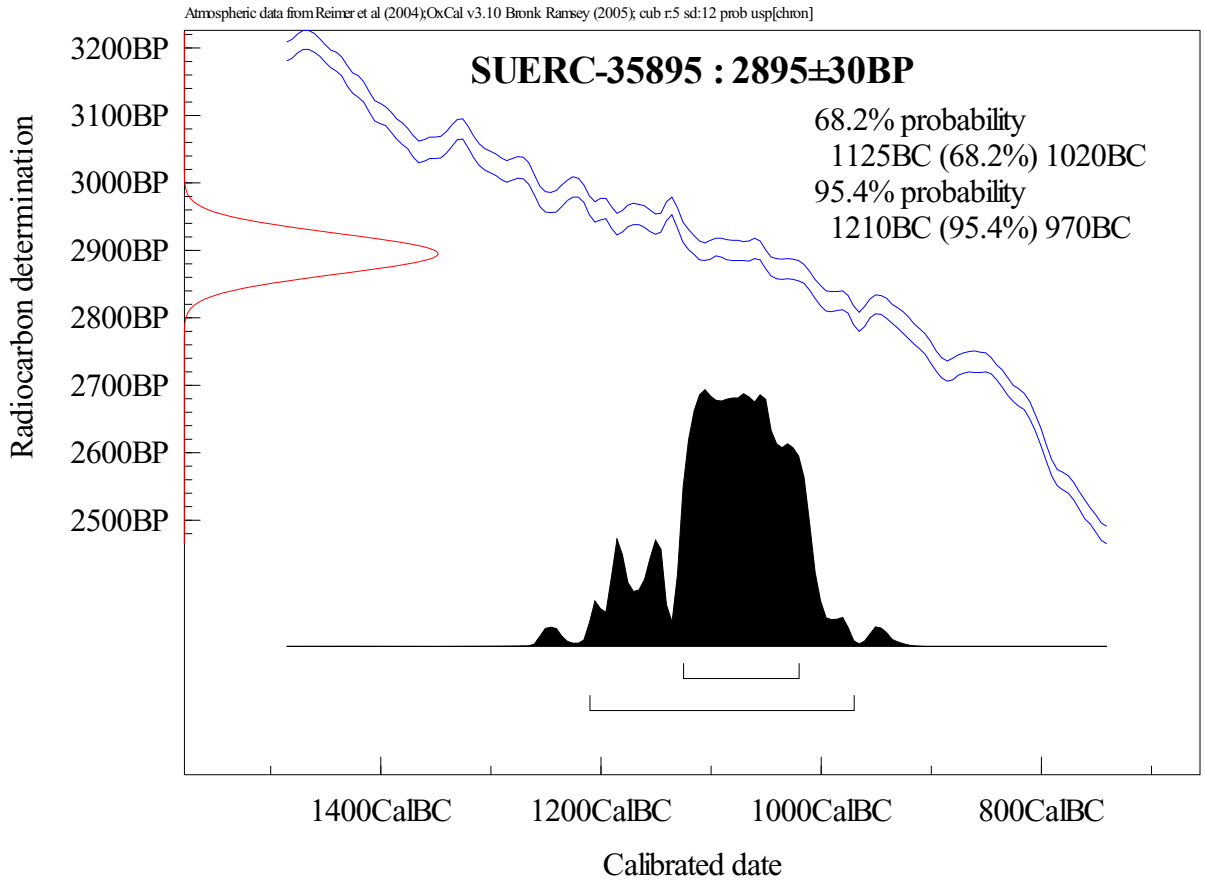
N.B.

1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



Appendix 7 FLN 009: Oasis data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-109694

Project details

Project name	FLN 009, Former Tarmac Quarry, Flixton, Archaeological Excavation Archive Report
Short description of the project	The remaining c.3,580m2 of the area available for gravel extraction at the quarry formerly known as Hill Pit was stripped of its topsoil in the March of 2011. The archaeological deposits revealed were excavated and recorded with the results forming the basis of this report which was compiled with reference to the archaeology previously recorded in an adjacent area of the quarry in 2003, where it formed part of an ALSF grant aided project.
Project dates	Start: 04-04-2011 End: 21-04-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	Rpt No. 2003/107 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 5 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	PITS Late Neolithic
Monument type	STRUCTURE Late Bronze Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval

Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Prompt	Grant application (eg. management plan)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY FLIXTON (NEAR BUNGAY) FLN 009, Former Tarmac Quarry
Study area	3580.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2985 8658 52.4282632526 1.381312903170 52 25 41 N 001 22 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16.00m Max: 16.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Edward Martin
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Stuart Boulter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Quarry
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cemex UK Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	FLN 009
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	FLN 009
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	FLN 009
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	FLN 009, Former Tarmac Quarry, Flixton, Archaeological Excavation Archive Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boulter, S. P.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Rpt. No. 2011/111
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council
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Entered on	9 September 2011

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