

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT:

## LAND OFF FELIXSTOWE ROAD, FOXHALL, SUFFOLK

Planning Application Reference: C/11/1092

NGR 622896 241864

Historic Environment Record Site Code: FXL 061

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Assessment report prepared for Prime Irrigation Ltd  
On behalf of Nacton Farm (UK) Ltd

By  
Allen Archaeology Ltd  
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The  
Authority on  
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## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Prime Irrigation Ltd on behalf of Home Farm (Nacton) Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation on land off Felixstowe Road, Foxhall, Suffolk, in advance of the construction of an irrigation reservoir. Prior to the excavation, a trial trench evaluation (SCCAS 2011) had been undertaken which had identified remains of possible archaeological significance.
- The excavation revealed finds and features dating from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period, but significant features were limited to three principal phases of activity at the site, dated to the later Neolithic to early Iron Age, the early Iron Age and the later Iron Age.
- The significant remains indicate that during the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age, or possibly the early Iron Age, a rectilinear enclosure was established at the site. Struck flint of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date was recovered from the enclosure and also occurred, along with Beaker pottery, as residual finds in later features. The Beaker pottery dates to around 2400-1800BC and certainly indicates activity at the site during that period. It is possible that the rectilinear enclosure dates to this period but a single sherd from an earlier Iron Age vessel points to a later date, unless this sherd was intrusive. No domestic features, such as hearths or ring gullies were encountered despite the pottery possibly being of a domestic type and it seems likely that either such features had not survived the effect of later ploughing or were sited in the immediate vicinity of the excavation area but not within it.
- Following abandonment of the enclosure a track or droveway was established across the site during the early Iron Age. This was defined by parallel ditches and had at least one enclosure appended to it. Access to and from the enclosure, and movement along the route itself was possibly regulated by gates or barriers, implying the control of livestock, so the route probably acted as a droveway. The small pottery assemblage from the droveway ditches indicates that the droveway was probably active in the period 600-350BC.
- Its disuse may have been followed by a further hiatus of activity at the site which end when a series of rectangular and circular pits were dug across the site. These had become filled with charcoal-rich deposits and have been interpreted as the remains of charcoal clamps, as many of thirty-seven of which may have been constructed at the site. The number of clamps indicates the frequent or prolonged use of the site for the manufacture of charcoal, but dating of the features was poor, with pottery being recovered from only one of the pits, all of which was from a single vessel dated to the later Iron Age, possibly the first century AD. The primary use of charcoal during this period would have been in metalworking, and the presence of so many charcoal clamps at a single site suggests that the Foxhall site may have formed an important part of the metalworking economy of the wider region.
- This report is an assessment of the results of the excavation and contains specialist recommendations and proposals for publication.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Prime Irrigation Limited on behalf of Home Farm (Nacton) Limited to undertake an archaeological scheme of works on land off Felixstowe Road in Foxhall, Suffolk. The archaeological works followed a programme of trial trenching (SCCAS 2011), which comprised 25 trenches, each approximately 30m long.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations were carried out to fulfil the requirements of planning conditions issued by Suffolk Coastal District Council (Planning Application Reference: C/11/1092). The archaeological works adhered to national guidance, including the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*' (IfA 1995, revised 2001 and 2008), the English Heritage document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (English Heritage 2006) and also guidance laid out in the '*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England*' (Gurney 2003). All English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed ([www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740](http://www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740)), and the works were undertaken following the agreement of mitigation strategies for the works (AAL 2012).
- 1.3 Following completion of the archaeological works, the archive will be submitted to the Suffolk County Archaeological Stores for long-term storage, where it will be accessible through the museum site code FXL 061.
- 1.4 A publication text will be prepared following submission of the assessment and updated project design, which will include the full analysis of artefact types and environmental samples as recommended by the appropriate specialists.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Foxhall is in the district of Suffolk Coastal, c.1.2km west of the village of Bucklesham and 6.9km south-east of the centre of Ipswich, at the north-east corner of an agricultural unit of land, adjacent to a farm track and bridleway (Figure 1). The excavation area comprised an irregular shaped parcel of land which measured 136m x 120m at its widest point and enclosed an area of c.1.25 hectares. It was centred on NGR 622896 241864 and lies at a maximum height of 24m above Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 2.2 The solid geology underlying the site is formed by Red Crag Formation Sand, with superficial deposits in the immediate area formed by the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup of sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Prime Irrigation Ltd submitted a planning application for the '*construction of an irrigation reservoir*' to Suffolk Coastal District Council on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2011 (Planning Application Reference C/11/1092). An archaeological evaluation of the site (SCCAS 2011) formed part of this application. Approval was granted with conditions, which included the undertaking of a more extensive programme of archaeological investigation and recording in advance of the construction of the reservoir.
- 3.2 This was in line with the recommendations of Planning Policy Statement 5 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010) which was in place at the time of the decision. This was superseded in March 2012 by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being '*Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 3.3 A specification document detailing the scope and methods of the archaeological programme was

produced by Allen Archaeology Ltd (AAL 2012) and approved by the Suffolk County Council archaeological advisor prior to further archaeological investigations commencing.

#### **4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 The site is situated in an area of significant archaeological potential. Numerous cropmarks have been recorded within the site and the surrounding landscape. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (hereafter SHER) records a large complex of cropmarks to the north-east, west and south-west of Bucklesham (SHER Reference BUC 012). These include the possible remains of at least seven ring ditches, a series of large and small enclosures and numerous linear ditches defining probable later prehistoric field systems. These cropmarks extended into the current site, and were partly investigated during the programme of trial trenching (SCCAS 2011) which preceded the more extensive investigation described in this report.
- 4.2 Further cropmarks are recorded nearby, including a possible round barrow ring ditch to the east of the site, in an area where an 18m long spread of burnt flints was observed in 1982 (SHER Reference FXL 012). In addition, the Seven Hills Bronze Age barrow complex lies to the south of the site (SCCAS 2011).
- 4.3 Other cropmarks include a ring ditch interpreted as probably being of later prehistoric or Roman date (SHER reference FXL 052), and an extensive field system of probable medieval date in the adjacent parish of Bucklesham (SHER reference BUC 069).

#### **5.0 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 5.1 The trial trenching undertaken at the site prior to the current works exposed a low density of archaeological features, with a concentration towards the eastern part of the development area (SCCAS 2011). The features exposed included a number of linear boundary features or enclosure ditches as well as numerous pits, several of which contained evidence of in-situ burning. Dating evidence from the features was relatively sparse with several features remaining undated, but a small assemblage of Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery was recovered along with an assemblage of Neolithic or later worked flint, the majority of which was from topsoil contexts.

#### **6.0 Aims and Objectives**

- 6.1 The general aims and objectives of the project were to record in full the archaeological deposits encountered across the development area. In addition, the project aimed to address specific research aims, as set out in the project specification (AAL 2012).
- 6.2 These were as follows: -
  - to recover as much of the plan of the remains within the development area as possible and to sample or fully excavate features and deposits that are exposed;
  - to recover domestic pottery and other finds that will allow secure dating of the site, and an assessment to be made regarding the functional use of the site;
  - to study the site within its landscape context;
  - to recover data that will provide information relating to the social character of the site, if possible, its status, function and economy;
  - to provide data to enhance the regional chronological framework, through analysis of the material culture and selective scientific dating.

## 7.0 Methodology

- 7.1 Removal of undifferentiated deposits, including topsoil, which sealed the archaeological and geological deposits within the excavation area, was undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a 2m wide toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation ceased at the uppermost archaeologically significant horizon or the uppermost geological horizon. All mechanical excavation was carried out under the supervision of AAL staff.
- 7.2 Following machine excavation, all archaeological features were investigated. Hand excavation of features was carried out in order to determine the presence, extent and importance of archaeological remains, and to ascertain stratigraphic relationships between archaeological features.
- 7.3 Archaeological features were planned at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100) and selected cross-sections through features were recorded.
- 7.4 A standard, unique number context recording system was used throughout the excavation and a full written record of the archaeological deposits and features was made on *pro forma* Allen Archaeology context recording sheets. A stratigraphic matrix was also compiled. A summary of the written record is included in Appendix 2. Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 3. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. ditch [318]).
- 7.5 High resolution digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy. All photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow as appropriate, and a selection of these images has been included in Appendix 1.
- 7.6 Finds of all classes were collected, other than obviously modern finds from topsoil and subsoil contexts, and were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number. Registered finds were 3D located and bagged individually with the deposit context number and small find number. All finds have been processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the head offices of Allen Archaeology and submitted for assessment to appropriate specialists.

## 8.0 Assessment of the Archaeological Sequence

### 8.1 Geological Deposits

- 8.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered at the site comprised light brown and yellow sand and gravel 102, which appeared to be the uppermost levels of the superficial geology at the site.

### 8.2 Phase 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age or Early Iron Age Enclosure

- 8.2.1 An east to west orientated segmented ditch, [318], encountered close to the northern limit of the excavation area formed the earliest archaeological feature on the site. It consisted of eight discrete segments with an average width of 0.5m, which ranged in length from 1.75m to 28.5m and in depth from 0.1m to 0.4m. A similar north-east to south-west orientated ditch, [252], consisted of three ditch segments which measured between 7.2m and 11.8m. They were similar in width to the segments which formed ditch [318] but were generally less than 0.2m deep. The proximity and physical similarity of the two ditches suggests that they were most likely contemporary, their alignments suggesting that they formed the north-eastern corner of a rectilinear enclosure. Part of a similar ditch was recorded during the evaluation of the site in Trench 9, representing the north-eastwards continuation of the alignment of ditch [252], marking its location close to where it would have joined ditch [318]. By the time of the excavation any remains of this shallow feature had been completely

destroyed.

- 8.2.2 Given the shallow nature of the segments of both ditches it is possible that they had originally formed a continuous feature, its segmented appearance at the time of excavation possibly being the product of horizontal truncation through activities such as ploughing. That said, the ends or terminals of several of the surviving segments were more clearly defined than is common with cut features which have been partly destroyed by ploughing and the possibility remains that either the ditch was at least partly segmented at the time of its construction or that some sections of the ditch were rather deeper than others. Close consideration of the individual ditch segments indicates at least one, possibly significant, discontinuity in their alignments. This was between segments [241] and [245], raising the possibility that an entrance had existed on the eastern side of the enclosure.
- 8.2.3 The finds assemblage recovered from the enclosure ditches was small, consisting of two flint flakes, broadly dated as late Neolithic or early Bronze Age and a single sherd of pottery of early Iron Age date. A single flint flake was recovered from the ditch during the evaluation. A number of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age worked flints and fifteen sherds of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age Beaker pottery were recovered as residual finds in later features at the site and are indicative of activity at the site during the period. In view of this 'background noise' of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age finds consideration should be given to the early Iron Age pottery sherd being intrusive within the ditch (it weighed only 3g) and that the enclosure could date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

### **8.3 Phase 2: Early Iron Age Track or Droveaway**

- 8.3.1 Two parallel ditches, [345] and [347], cut through the early enclosure ditch close to the northern edge of the site. They were 4.3m apart (measured between the inner edges of ditches) and extended across the excavation area on a north-east to south-west orientation for a distance of approximately 60m. Ditch [345] terminated within the excavation area whilst ditch [347] joined a contemporary north-west to south-east ditch, [343], which extended westwards. The ditches were similar in form, with sides which varied between moderately steep and steep and both had concave bases. Each ditch measured around 1m wide and 0.3 – 0.5m deep. A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered from each of the ditches, along with seven sherds of early Iron Age pottery from ditch [343], two similar sherds from ditch [345] and five more from ditch [347].
- 8.3.2 To the south, the alignment of ditches [345] and [347] was continued by two further parallel ditches, [299] and [300], both of which extended to the western limit of the excavation area. The terminus of ditch [299], the westernmost of the two, was located approximately 3m from the junction of ditches [347] and [343], resulting in an interruption in the ditch alignment. An interruption in the eastern ditch alignment was defined by the terminal ends of ditches [300] and [345] but was considerably narrower at 0.8m wide. Finds from these ditches were limited to four pieces of worked flint, which were most likely residual, and two sherds of early Iron Age pottery, one from ditch [299], the other from ditch [300].
- 8.3.3 A cluster of nine pits, [366], [374], [380], [408], [415], [418], [434], [436] and [466], was located in the immediate vicinity of the interruptions in the ditch alignments. A late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint flake was recovered from pit [415] but the location of the pit suggests that it was likely to have been contemporary with the nearby parallel ditches, and a second flake along with a flint scraper were recovered from pit [466] which also produced a sherd of early Iron Age pottery similar to the sherds recovered from the ditches. A small assemblage of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, consisting of abraded sherds, was recovered from pit [380] but the presence of spelt wheat within a bulk soil sample taken from the feature implies a later origin for the pit than is suggested by the pottery sherds. An Iron Age date for the pit seems appropriate and the pit seems likely to be broadly contemporary with the ditches and pits assigned to this phase of activity.



- 8.3.4 The parallel ditches assigned to this phase of activity most likely define a route across the excavation area and probably functioned as either drainage ditches or as boundaries for the control of livestock. The location of the cluster of pits, some of which may have been postholes, along with the position of the terminus of ditch [343], give the impression of an arrangement of structures around the accesses across the parallel ditches. The most reasonable explanation for the pits is that they represent the settings for a system of gates or barriers around the two accesses. Their presence implies control of movement, probably of livestock and the route may have functioned at least partly as a droveway which facilitated movement of livestock to and from enclosures such as those represented by the appended ditch to the west.
- 8.3.5 Numerous poorly dated, discrete pits were revealed at the site, the origin of which is not clear. Most were undated; however pit [323] produced a single sherd of early Iron Age pottery whilst pit [460] produced ten small sherds of pottery of the same date along with a serrated flint blade and five flint flakes. In the absence of later finds it seems reasonable to propose an early Iron Age date for both of the pits and to suggest that they were most likely contemporary with the droveway. The possibility that at least some of the remaining undated pits may also date to this period is acknowledged.

#### **8.4 Phase 3: Later Iron Age Charcoal Production**

- 8.4.1 At least 37 pits, which appeared to have shared a common function, have been assigned to this phase of activity. The pits were mostly uniformly sub-rectangular or sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and flat bases. They varied somewhat in size, in part probably due to truncation by later ploughing, ranging from the sub-rectangular pit [287] which measured 2.1m x 1.3m and 0.25m deep to the small sub-circular pit [224], which measured 0.3m in diameter and was only 0.02m deep. All of the pits had similar, distinctive, charcoal-rich fills, with some also having a sandy secondary fill. Scorching of the underlying deposits was apparent in the bases of some of the features, suggesting that burning had occurred within them, although the absence of scorching around others, such as pit [270], suggests that either some of the pits were used for the dumping of charcoal-rich waste or that, on occasion, the burning did not occur at high enough temperatures to effect underlying deposits. The pits were widely scattered across the excavation area with little, if any, indication that they respected features assigned to earlier phases of activity. Most notably, two of the pits, [470] and [472], had been cut into the Phase 2 droveway ditches after the ditches had been filled in, and a third pit [443], was cut into the droveway itself and would have created an obstacle for the movement of any form of traffic along the route if contemporary.
- 8.4.2 Finds from the features were sparse and were limited to four flint flakes and a tested nodule from pit [115], single flint flakes from pits [272] and [470], a flint flake and a sherd of late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery from pit [157] (both recovered from context 0021 during the evaluation of the site), a piece of intrusive glass from pit [275] and fourteen pottery sherds from a later Iron Age storage jar recovered from pit [192]. Non-intrusive finds from the pits therefore range in date from at least the early Bronze Age to the later Iron Age, but given the similarity of the pits and their fills, it seems probable that the pits were broadly contemporary with one another. The stratigraphic relationship between pits [470] and [472], and the underlying droveway ditches, and also the position of pit [443], suggests that the pits post-dated the use of the droveway and the presence of a coherent group of later Iron Age pottery sherds in pit [192] suggests that the most likely date for the origin of the pits is the later Iron Age.
- 8.4.3 The ubiquitous presence of high concentrations of charcoal within the pits seems to indicate that they were either a form of fire pit or, perhaps less likely, were reserved almost solely for the disposal of charcoal. If the pits were indeed fire pits then the absence of scorching around some seems to indicate that the temperatures achieved by the fires was, at least on some occasions, relatively low. A combination of the high concentrations of charcoal and the apparent differences in temperature

achieved by fires within the pits is reminiscent of the remains expected from charcoal clamps, constructed to produce charcoal for industries such as iron smelting, or clamp kilns used to fire pottery. In the absence of large quantities of pottery and the complete absence of mis-fired pottery, the former of these two interpretations is the more likely and is preferred here.

8.4.4 At least some of the undated or poorly dated pits, which were scattered across the site and gave little indication of their function, may have originated during this phase of activity. Single late 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from two of these pits, [498] and [515], but these pits have no apparent link to the possible charcoal clamps and their irregular form is probably indicative of animal burrowing or root disturbance.

## **8.5 Phase 4: Post-Medieval Ditches**

8.5.1 A north-east to south-west orientated ditch, [168], extended across the excavation area, close to the eastern limit. The ditch measured an average of 1m wide and 0.35m deep and it had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Dating evidence from the ditch was limited to a few sherds of prehistoric pottery, a Roman sherd and four iron nails from upper fill 166, recovered during metal detecting of features. The line of the ditch mirrors the existing bridleway to the east of the site which was in existence on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map and also respects at least part of the Iron Age droveway. Despite the presence of prehistoric pottery within the ditch, there is no indication that the ditch had an antecedent in the prehistoric period and these finds are likely to be residual artefacts. The presence of the Roman pottery sherd and the iron nails indicates a Roman or later date for the feature and its alignment, being parallel to the existing bridleway favours a post-medieval date but does not rule out an earlier origin.

8.5.2 A length of ditch, [450] and [464] in the north-western quarter of the site, which had been cut into the top of the backfilled Phase 2 droveway ditch [347], contained a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century glass and may also date to this post-medieval period. Its function remains obscure.

## **8.6 Phase 5: Modern Deposits**

8.6.1 Modern deposits at the site are mainly represented by ploughsoil which extended across the entire excavation area. The effect of modern disturbance, particularly by burrowing animals, was also evident at a localised level in some areas of the site.

## 9.0 Finds and Environmental Assessment

### 9.1 Introduction

An assessment of the finds assemblage from the excavation is presented, by type, in this section. The finds assemblage was of moderate size and ranged in date from the Mesolithic to the modern period.

### 9.2 The Worked Flint by Hugo Anderson-Whymark

#### Introduction

Sixty-nine struck flints were recovered from forty three contexts, with between one and six flints per context. In addition, 69 pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 1.033 kg was recovered from 20 contexts. One fragmentary Mesolithic microlith was recovered, but the rest of the assemblage dates from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age (Table 1). A small proportion of the assemblage was recovered from potentially contemporary late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pits.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total
Flake	54
Blade-like	1
Irregular waste	1
Tested nodule/bashed lump	3
Single platform flake core	1
Unclassifiable microlith	1
End scraper	3
End and side scraper	2
Thumbnail scraper	1
Serrated blade-like flake	1
Retouched flake	1
Grand total	69

No. of burnt flints (%)	5 (7.3%)
No. of broken flints (%)	14 (20.3%)
No. of retouched flints (%)	9 (13%)

Table 1: The struck flint assemblage by artefact type

#### Methodology

The flints were catalogued according to broad artefact/debitage type and retouched pieces were classified following standard morphological descriptions (Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-49; Bradley 1999, 211-227; Butler 2005). Additional information was recorded on the condition of the artefacts including, burning, breakage, the degree of edge-damage and the degree of cortication. Unworked burnt flint was quantified by weight and number, and then discarded. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database and data manipulated in Microsoft Excel.

#### Raw Material and Condition

The raw material exploited was exclusively flint from gravel sources. The flint typically varied in colour from light to mid brown, but pieces of grey and orange-brown flint was also present. The cortex was typically heavily abraded and occasionally it was smooth to naturally polished.

The greater part of the flint assemblage was in fresh to slightly edge-damaged condition. These pieces may be contemporary with their depositional contexts. A small number of flints exhibited more extensive edge-

damage and are clearly residual; these flints were typically recovered from topsoil (e.g. context 100) and Iron Age/Roman contexts. The assemblage was free of surface cortication.

## **The Assemblage**

### **Mesolithic**

A fragmentary and unidentifiable microlith was recovered from context 486. This artefact exhibits anvil retouch along one edge, which is typical of the period, but it is not possible to determine the artefact's original form.

### **Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age**

With the exception of the microlith, the flints form a coherent group dating from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. The flake component of the assemblage is dominated by regular, hard hammer flakes of squat proportions; blades (flakes with a length to breadth ratio >2:1) are notably absent. A large number of flakes are partly cortical reflecting limited core preparation prior to reduction and the majority of platforms are plain. The core and tested nodules recovered are orientated towards flake production and none show evidence for core-edge preparation or rejuvenation.

The retouched component of the assemblage comprises six scrapers, a serrated flake and an edge-retouched flake. The scrapers are all manufactured on small broad flakes, but the position and regularity of the retouch varies. The three end scrapers all exhibit limited, and in one case only slight, edge retouch, however, the end and side scrapers are regularly worked and one exhibits a spur for piercing. The thumbnail scraper is of oval form, measuring 25.2mm long by 18.8mm wide and 7.5 mm thick, with low angle retouch entirely around its perimeter except for a limited area close to the bulb. A 4.5 mm wide by 1.5 mm deep notch is present at the distal end and this creates a small 'nose' on the left distal edge and a piercing point on the right hand distal edge. The form of this scraper is characteristic of the early Bronze Age. The serrated flake exhibits very fine serrations, with 11 teeth in 10 mm of the flake edge, and silica gloss is present on the back of the teeth. This gloss reflects the working of silica rich plants into fibres.

### **Potential**

Some of the artefacts are in fresh condition and they may be contemporary with the features from which they were recovered. Ceramic associations may assist in identifying genuine prehistoric features and these associations may also refine dating of the assemblage (it is possible the flintwork is solely early Bronze Age). The flint assemblage is comparatively small but it has some potential to indicate the character of later prehistoric activity on site.

### **Recommendations**

Due to the limited size of the assemblage further analytical work is not recommended. However, the current text should be edited for publication (c.750 words) and four other tools (three scrapers and the serrated flake) should be illustrated for publication. A table of flint by phase should be produced.

## Worked Flint Catalogues

Context	Small Find No	CATEGORY	CATEGORY TYPE	Total no	Burnt no	Broken No	Weight	Comments	Post Depositional Damage
100		40	Thumbnail scraper	1				EBA. Oval thumbnail type scraper. 25.2mm 18.8mm by 7.5 mm thick. Both side low angle pressure flaked retouch. Distal end has 4.5 mm notch by 1.5 mm deep, which creates a nose and piercing point	Slight post depositional damage
100		1	Flake	2					Slight post depositional damage
114		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
116		1	Flake	3					Slight post depositional damage
117		1	Flake	1		1			Slight post depositional damage
119		64	Burnt unworked	1			1		
122		64	Burnt unworked	3			69		
122		19	Tested nodule/bashed lump	1			36	frost shattered bullhead type flint with single flake removal	Fresh
122		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
133		64	Burnt unworked	4			18		
133		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
141		64	Burnt unworked	32			502		
159		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
173		1	Flake	1				slight use or retouch	Fresh
183		4	Blade-like	1					Slight post depositional damage
208		64	Burnt unworked	1			3		
208		1	Flake	1					Fresh
248		1	Flake	3					
254		1	Flake	1	1	1			
273		64	Burnt unworked	2			26		
274		1	Flake	1			17		
296		64	Burnt unworked	3			119		
296		1	Flake	2				probably residual	Slight post depositional damage
299		36	End scraper	1				end scraper on a small squat flake. Comparatively slight retouch	Fresh
311		36	End scraper	1		1		minimally retouched end scraper on a flake. Neo-EBA?	Fresh
312		1	Flake	1					Fresh
324		64	Burnt unworked	1			4		
348		1	Flake	1		1			Fresh
354		1	Flake	1	1	1			Fresh
363		64	Burnt unworked	3			14		
363		1	Flake	1				from gravel flint pebble. Quite highly polished cortical surface	Fresh
379		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
388		64	Burnt unworked	2			130		
388		57	Retouched flake	1				squat flake with slight abrupt retouch on one edge	Slight post depositional damage

Context	Small Find No	CATEGORY	CATEGORY TYPE	Total no	Burnt no	Broken No	Weight	Comments	Post Depositional Damage
388		19	Tested nodule/bashed lump	1			40	gravel flint	
388		1	Flake	4		3			Slight post depositional damage
389		64	Burnt unworked	1			16		
389		5	Irregular waste	1					Slight post depositional damage
389		1	Flake	1		1			Moderate post depositional damage
391		1	Flake	2	1				Heavy post depositional damage
395		64	Burnt unworked	1			5		
401		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
403		38	End and side scraper	1				end and side scraper piercing spur to left. One squat flake	
403		1	Flake	1	1	1			
405		1	Flake	1		1			Slight post depositional damage
407		1	Flake	1					Fresh
412		1	Flake	1				one bullhead type flint	Moderate post depositional damage
414		20	Single platform flake core	1			54	small flake removals from frost shattered gravel flint	Slight post depositional damage
416		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
417		64	Burnt unworked	1			34		
417		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
423		64	Burnt unworked	4			32		
423		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
429		64	Burnt unworked	1			5		
440		64	Burnt unworked	1			7		
440		1	Flake	1					Fresh
454		64	Burnt unworked	2			10		
454		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
457		19	Tested nodule/bashed lump	1			32	frost shattered lump. Poor quality flake removal	Slight post depositional damage
461		47	Serrated blade/flake	1				modern break. Naturally backed blade. silica gloss on rear of teeth. 11 teeth on 10 mm. very fine.	Fresh
461		1	Flake	1	1				
461		1	Flake	4		1			Fresh
467	7	38	End and side scraper	1				Neatly manufactured end scraper on a flake. Semi abrupt retouch on sides, abrupt on end. Pressure flaked retouch. Scaler and most comparable to EBA pressure flaking, but only one pass	Fresh
467		1	Flake	1					Moderate post depositional damage

Context	Small Find No	CATEGORY	CATEGORY TYPE	Total no	Burnt no	Broken No	Weight	Comments	Post Depositional Damage
471		1	Flake	1					Slight post depositional damage
475		1	Flake	1					Moderate post depositional damage
486		25	Other/unclass microlith	1			1	anvil struck retouch, typical of Mesolithic, but from a small fragment 12mm by 6.5 mm by 2.8 mm it is not possible to identify the form	Slight post depositional damage
486		1	Flake	1		1			Slight post depositional damage
493		64	Burnt unworked	2			6		
493		1	Flake	3					Moderate post depositional damage
514		64	Burnt unworked	1			21		
517		64	Burnt unworked	3			11		
517		36	End scraper	1				on flake. Crude retouch to distal edge of squat flakes	Slight post depositional damage
517		1	Flake	1		1			Moderate post depositional damage

### **9.3 Worked and Utilised Stone by Hugo Anderson-Whymark**

A whetstone and a quartzite pebble used as processing tool, along with two unworked burnt pebbles, were recovered from the excavations. The whetstone is of sub-rectangular tabular form and has been extensively used. It is manufactured from a fine grained micaceous sandstone of unknown origin. These artefacts are not closely datable, but the whetstone is most likely to be of later prehistoric or Roman date, while the processor may be early or late prehistoric.

#### **Recommendations**

A summary note should be included in the publication, using this text as a basis for the report. It is recommended that the whetstone is illustrated or photographed for publication.

#### **Catalogue**

Context 166. SF1. Whetstone. Originally a sub-rectangular tabular form with convex long sides, but extensive use has resulted in one strongly concave edge and extensive wear on other surfaces. 61mm long, by 57.5mm wide and maximum 16mm thick. Very fine grained micaceous sandstone, light whitish yellow with mottled mid brownish red band on one side; origin not known. Weight: 82g.

Context 273. SF6. Processor. A sub rounded quartzite cobble, weighing 1085g, which was probably obtained from glacial gravels, that exhibits a curving facet from use. Prehistoric?

Context 389. Unworked sub-rounded quartzite pebble weighing 377g that was probably obtained from glacial gravels. The stone is slight reddened and may have been burnt.

Context 388. Burnt unworked quartzite pebble. Weight: 188g.



## 9.4 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Sarah Percival

### Introduction

A total of 81 sherds weighing 1,554g were recovered from 30 excavated features. The assemblage is predominantly of earlier Iron Age date (c.600-350BC) but also includes small numbers of later Iron Age and later Neolithic early Bronze Age sherds. A further six sherds are prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable and are not discussed in detail below. Three sherds are Romano-British (Table 1). The pottery is mostly small and abraded with the exception of fourteen sherds from a single later Iron Age storage jar which are large and moderately well preserved.

Pot date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number of vessels
Prehistoric	6	32	
Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	15	49	5
Early Iron Age	43	114	6
Later Iron Age	14	1350	1
Roman	3	9	
Total	81	1554	12

Table 2: Quantity and weight of pottery by pot date

### Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was 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 present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The catalogue was recorded and analysed using Microsoft Excel 2010.

### Later Neolithic/early Bronze Age

A small assemblage of fifteen sherds of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age Beaker weighing 49g was recovered from seven contexts. The sherds are small, abraded and scrappy but include a single rim, plus base and decorated body sherds from a minimum of five vessels. The sherds are made of a range of flint, sand and grog-tempered fabrics (Appendix 1) and feature a number of decorative techniques including the use of fingernail-impressions, fingertip-rustication or pinching to the vessel surface and square-toothed comb impressed bands. The rim is simple and flattened and the base is stepped.

A total of five sherds weighing 14g came from pit [380], whilst the remainder were found singly or in small quantities dispersed through the fills of later ditches. A single sherd came from surface cleaning over ditch [318], feature [493]. It is possible that the sherds from pit [380] represent in-situ evidence of later Neolithic early Bronze Age occupation whilst the remainder of the sherds are residual and had become incorporated into the later ditch from disturbed pits or surface deposits.

The origin of the Beaker pottery is likely to have been domestic as it includes a mix of 'fine' comb-impressed wares alongside more robust fingertip-rusticated vessels typical of non-funerary assemblages (Healy 1996). The poor condition of the sherds is also characteristic of domestic assemblages. Garrow has suggested that Beaker deposition occurred intermittently with significant amounts of time elapsing between the use and eventual burial of the pot and between deposition events, allowing the sherds to break up and deteriorate

before burial (Garrow 2006). Domestic Beaker has been published from Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005, fig.184) and Little Bealings (Martin 1993, fig.36) in south-east Suffolk and further assemblages have been found near Foxhall at Kesgrave School (KSG031, Percival 2007), Martlesham Heath (Martin 1975) and Martlesham Park and Ride (MRM075, Percival 2004). The Beaker pottery dates to c.2400-1800 BC (Gibson 2002, 87).



Square-toothed comb-impressed Beaker sherd from pit [380]

#### Early Iron Age

The early Iron Age assemblage contains 43 sherds weighing 114g and including rims and decorated body sherds from twelve vessels. The sherds are made of hard-fired flint and sand-tempered fabrics (see Pottery Descriptions). Rims were found from three small to medium vessels, one rim is flattened, one pointed and the third rounded and out-turned. One sherd is decorated with multiple incised lines forming a geometric motif and one has a row of small, impressed dots. A third sherd is decorated with a single incised line. The flint-tempered fabric and distinctive decoration suggest that the sherds are earlier Iron Age, belonging to Cunliffe's Darmsden-Linton style (Cunliffe 2010, fig.A:13). Similar earlier Iron Age pottery with incised decoration has been found at Little Bealings 9k north of Foxhall (Martin 1992).



Incised decorated earlier Iron Age pottery



Impressed decorated earlier Iron Age pottery

The earlier Iron Age pottery was recovered from a series of ditch fills, pits and a tree-throw (Table 2). Recent excavations on the line of Fordham Bypass, Cambridgeshire uncovered a series of tree-throws containing decorated earlier Iron Age pottery which produced a radiocarbon date of 600-390BC at 95.4% confidence (SUERC-14235, GU-15339, R. Mortimer pers. comm.). Pottery from previous excavations at Foxhall 013 produced luminescence dates forming a group of mean date 380 BC  $\pm$  40  $\pm$  180 ( $\chi^2$  4.03,  $\nu$  = 50 (Barnett 2005, 451; Newman 1992; Martin 1999) and a similar date range is likely for the pottery from the current excavations. Recent re-evaluation of Darmsden style pottery suggests that it was in use c.600-350BC (M. Brudenell pers. comm.)

Feature type	Feature number	Cut number	Quantity	Weight (g)
Ditch	168	201	3	1
	343	406	2	9
		413	1	3
		424	4	10
	345	428	1	5
		452	1	4
	347	347	1	1
		404	3	8
		422	2	6
	381	394	1	3
Fire pit in ditch	345	472	1	4
Trackway ditch	299	297	1	1
	300	310	1	7
Pit		323	1	9
		390	9	27
		466	1	3
Tree throw		460	10	13
Total			43	114

Table 3: Quantity and weight of Earlier Iron Age pottery by feature

### Later Iron Age

A single, incomplete and fragmentary vessel is of later Iron Age date. The large storage jar is handmade of coarse, grog-tempered fabric and has a rolled rim and stabbed or fingertip-impressed decoration to the shoulder. The body of the vessel is smoothed above the girth and roughened below. The jar is broadly similar to examples from Burgh dated to the 1st century AD (Martin 1988, fig.32, 352).



Later Iron Age grog-tempered storage jar

### Roman (Identified by Alice Lyons)

Three body sherds of locally made coarseware were recovered, two from natural features and the third from ditch [172]. The sherds comprise a greyware with visible clay pellets (fabric VGW), probably the product of the Wattisfield kilns, a micaceous greyware (MSGW) typical of production in the Waveney Valley and a body sherd from a wide-mouth jar or bowl in undiagnostic sandy greyware (SGW). The assemblage is generally not closely datable with the exception of the wide-mouth jar which dates to the late 1st to 2nd century AD.

### Pottery Descriptions

Era	Fabric	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	G2	Sandy fabric with fine grog inclusions	3	3
Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	F2	Hard fired fabric, sparse flint. Sandy matrix with mica flecks	3	5
	F3	Soft fabric with platy voids, sparse flint and mica flecks. May contain shell	1	3
	G1	Common sub-rounded grog in sandy matrix	8	27
Early Iron Age	F1	Small angular white flint in sandy matrix, common mica flecks	23	48
	F4	Common medium angular burnt flint pieces in sandy matrix with common mica flecks.	12	41
	Q1	Sandy fabric with sparse flint and mica flecks	14	68
Later Iron Age	GTW	Grog tempered ware	14	1350
Roman	MSGW	Micaceous sandy greyware	1	3
	SGW	Sandy greyware	1	3
	VGW	Sandy greyware with visible clay relic	1	3
Total			81	1554

Table 4. Pottery descriptions

Context	dec rim	dec	dec.2	dec.3	motif	surf	ab	res	rim dsc	rim type	rim %	rim dia	base type	base %	base dia	comment	potdate	pot type/source
173							Y										LC2-C4	Waveney Valley
193		fti			row on shoulder	roughened below girth				rolled							C1	Storage jar
202							Y									Scraps. Small angular white flint in sandy matrix, common mica flecks	Early Iron Age	ncd
208		fni					Y									Hard fired fabric, sparse flint. Sandy matrix with mica flecks	Ineba	Beaker
208		fti			pinched		Y									Soft fabric with platy voids, sparse flint, mica flecks. May contain shell	Ineba	Beaker
208		pinched-out bands														Sandy fabric with sparse flint and mica flecks	Ineba	Beaker
211						S											Ineba	Beaker
248						S				simple flat							Ineba	Beaker
296							VV						stepped			Common sub-rounded grog in sandy matrix	Ineba	Beaker
298							VV										Early Iron Age	
312							Y										Early Iron Age	
324																Common medium angular burnt flint pieces in sandy matrix with common mica flecks.	Early Iron Age	
348							VV									Scrap	Early Iron Age	
373							Y										Ineba	Beaker
379						S											PREHISTORIC	ncd
381							VV									Scraps	Ineba	Beaker
381		square-toothed comb impressed			bands		VV										Ineba	Beaker
388							VV									Sandy fabric with fine grog inclusions	PREHISTORIC	ncd
388						S											PREHISTORIC	ncd
391																	Early Iron Age	
391																	Early Iron Age	
391										simple flat							Early Iron Age	
391		shallow incised band			single												Early Iron Age	

Context	dec rim	dec	dec.2	dec.3	motif	surf	ab	res	rim dsc	rim type	rim %	rim dia	base type	base %	base dia	comment	potdate	pot type/source
395		dots			row												Early Iron Age	
405							VV										Early Iron Age	
407							Y										Early Iron Age	
417							Y										Early Iron Age	
423						S										angular shoulder	Early Iron Age	
425										pointed							Early Iron Age	
425							VV										Early Iron Age	
429						S	Y										Early Iron Age	
454						S											Early Iron Age	
461							VV									Scraps	Early Iron Age	
467						S				rounded everted							Early Iron Age	
473		triple incised			geometric	S											Early Iron Age	
493		fti			pinched												Ineba	Beaker
499																	LC1 - C2	Wattisfield
516																	LC1 - C2	wide mouth jar/bowl local

## 9.5 The Fired Clay by Sarah Percival

A total of seven pieces of fired clay were recovered from three contexts. No pieces have any recognisable form or surviving surfaces. Three pieces from trackway ditch [299] are made of poorly-mixed, dense silty fabric with few visible inclusions. One piece from Beaker pit [380] is similar but contains sparse rounded quartz grains. A further three pieces, from ditch [434], are made of dense sandy fabric with small angular flint inclusions. The fired clay is not closely datable.

Context	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
296	Poorly mixed dense silty fabric. Few visible inclusions. Orange	3	42	Abraded lumps, no surviving surfaces
381	Poorly mixed dense silty fabric. Occasional quartz inclusions. Orange	1	23	Abraded lumps, no surviving surfaces
388	Dense sandy fabric with sparse angular flint inclusions. Black orange.	3	19	Abraded lumps, no surviving surfaces
Total		7	84	

Table 5: Quantity and weight of fired clay

## 9.6 The Metalwork by Kevin Trott

### Summary

Four objects of iron were discovered during the excavations within the upper fill of the long linear ditch 166. The iron objects comprised of corroded nails that are relatively straight (SF 2, 3 and 4) indicating they were probably disposed of still attached to wood of various thicknesses. A single bent and twisted nail (SF 5) suggests it was removed from its wooden post before being discarded.

### Catalogue

(166) SF2 Iron nail shank. Handmade small square-sectioned shank, length 38mm, width 5mm. Weight 4 grams.

(166) SF3 Iron nail. Handmade small square sectioned shank, surviving length 58mm, width 5mm, with rectangular head 13mm in length, 6mm wide. Weight 14 grams.

(166) SF4 Iron nail shank. Handmade small rectangular shank, length 33mm, width 5mm, weight 5 grams.

(166) SF5 Iron nail. Handmade small square sectioned shank (bent) 26mm in length, width 5mm. Weight 3 grams.

### Recommendations

The iron nails will be appropriately packaged and retained in the archive.

## 9.7 The Animal Bone by Dr Martyn G. Allen

A single fragment of bone was recovered from context 296 of a prehistoric trackway/droeway ditch at Foxhall, Suffolk. The fragment is about 2 cm long and is flat in cross-section, mostly resembling a small fractured piece from a rib. The bone is likely to be mammalian but is, unfortunately, not identifiable to species. Taking account of the size and shape of the fragment, it could conceivably come from any mammal between the size of a cat and a sheep. A further aspect of the bone is that it is in a calcined state and so was heated to quite a high temperature for some time. It is also possible that this heating process had caused the specimen to morph in shape, making its identification more difficult in the process.

## 9.8 The Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains by Val Fryer

### Introduction and Method Statement

Excavations at Foxhall, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd, recorded features of prehistoric (Late Neolithic) to post-medieval date including fire pits, ditches/linears and pits/postholes. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and thirty five were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 1 – 3. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots, seeds, arthropod remains and fungal sclerotia were present within most assemblages.

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

### Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, often at a very high density, other plant macrofossils were very scarce. Sample 48 from Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) pit/posthole [380] contained the highest density of material (see below), but this assemblage was exceptional. Preservation was very variable; the cereal grains and seeds were often very poorly preserved, although those within sample 48 were easily identifiable. Some charcoal was abraded, suggesting it had been exposed to the elements for a considerable period prior to deposition, whilst other pieces were flaked, indicating very high temperatures of combustion. Some fragments, mostly notably within the assemblage from sample 63 (Phase 2 pit [466]), were edged with tarry droplets, suggesting that they had been exposed to extreme temperatures, probably in a well-aerated fire.

The assemblage from sample 48 was unusual in that it included both barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, with wheat being predominant. The wheat grains were exclusively of an elongated 'drop' form typical of emmer (*T. dicoccum*) and spelt (*T. spelta*), and glume bases of both types were also recorded. Other plant remains included a fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell and, most unusually, probable fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) fruits (acorns).

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds did occur within a further seven samples, although generally as single specimens within an assemblage. Taxa noted included small legumes (Fabaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.), a small fragment of sloe type (*Prunus* sp.) fruit stone and part of a bramble type (*Rubus* sp.) 'pip'. Other plant macrofossils included indeterminate buds and fruit, nut, thorn and tuber fragments.

Of the other remains recorded, black porous and tarry residues occurred within most assemblages. Although some were probably derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, most were hard and brittle, possibly indicating that they were bi-products of the combustion of coal. Small pieces of coal (coal dust) were also recorded.

### Discussion

The four samples of Phase 1 (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) date (Table 2) are all from features associated with a rectilinear enclosure. The assemblages are all extremely sparse, although coal fragments and pieces of black porous/tarry material are present throughout. However, these remains, which commonly occur on sites where the soil column has been disturbed by bioturbation or where features have been truncated by later activity, are almost certainly intrusive. The low density of charcoal within these early assemblages may indicate that the features were entirely peripheral to any main focus of activity likely to generate anthropogenic residues.



The assemblages from the Phase 2 (Early Iron Age) ditch fills (Table 2) are again sparse, although most contain a slightly higher density of charcoal than the earlier features. The assemblages from ditches [343],[345] and [347] (samples 47, 56, 77, 78 and 79) also include a low density of charred cereal grains, weed seeds, nutshell fragments and wild fruit seeds, possibly indicating that some or all of the remains are derived from domestic refuse. However, as there is insufficient material to suggest primary deposition, it is considered far more likely that the remains are derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus, which was accidentally incorporated within the ditch fills.

Phase 2 pit [380] (Table 3) is unique within this current group of material, as it contains a moderate density of cereals as well as oak fruit fragments. Acorns were almost certainly eaten (Renfrew 1973), although most were probably roasted prior to consumption to reduce their bitter taste. It is, therefore, entirely likely that this assemblage represents a small deposit of hearth waste, including food items which were accidentally burnt during culinary preparation. The remaining Phase 2 pit assemblages (Table 3) are sparse, although both contain moderate to high densities of charcoal/charred wood.

Thirteen assemblages are from fire pits of Phase 3 (Late Iron Age) date (Table 1). These features are unusual, as they don't appear to respect any of the earlier features or boundaries recorded on the site and are, therefore, probably relicts of an activity peculiar to the Late Iron Age period. Unfortunately, the plant macrofossil assemblages provide very little data about what this activity may have involved, as although most are large (up to 1.1 litres in volume), composition is largely limited to charcoal/charred wood fragments. However, it would appear that high temperatures of combustion were attained in most instances.

Only three assemblages of Phase 4 (Post-medieval) date are included within this assessment (Table 2). All are from ditch fills and all are sparse, containing little other than charcoal. However, it should be noted that the single spelt wheat glume base from sample 16 (context [248]) is almost certainly residual within the context, as spelt production had ceased in eastern England by the end of the Saxon period.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work**

In summary, most of the recorded assemblages contain little other than charcoal, although sample 48 from Phase 2 pit [380] does include cereals, chaff and charred acorns. It would appear most likely that the majority of the features of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date were entirely peripheral to any foci of either domestic or agricultural/pastoral activity. The Phase 3 (Late Iron Age) fire pit fills are extremely charcoal rich, but the precise way in which these features functioned is currently unclear.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site. It should also be noted that material suitable for C14/AMS dating can be extracted from the assemblages if required.

### **Key to Tables**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    ss = sub-sample    fg = fragment    ph = posthole

Sample No.	1	2	5	6	7	9	10	11	15	28	30	31	53
Context No.	193	200	122	121	111	226	117	232	158	271	276	278	444
Feature No.	192	192	120	120	110	225	115	230	157	270	275	275	443
Fill	2nd	Primary	Upper	Primary			Primary	Upper	Primary	Primary	Primary	Upper	
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>													
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	x	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx	x	xxxx
Charcoal >10mm	xxx	x		xx	xxx	x	x	x	xx		xx		xxxx
Charred root/stem	x	x		x	x		x		x				
Indet.buds	x												
Indet.thorn								xcf					
Indet.tubers					x		x			xcf			
<b>Other remains</b>													
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x		x	x	xx	x		x	x	
Black tarry material			x					xx			x		
Burnt/fired clay								x					
Small coal frags.								x					
Vitreous material	x	x									x		
Sample volume (litres)	20	28ss	20ss	20ss	16	28	56	28ss	20	20	20ss	20ss	56
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	1	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	<0.1	0.4	0.5	1.4
% flot sorted	25%	C.10%	25%	C.10%	25%	12.50%	25%	50%	25%	100%	25%	25%	<10%

Table 6

Sample No.	13	25	39	66	40	41	42	44	45	47	51	56	77	78	79	80	3	8	16
Context No.	242	254	341	495	313	296	335	337	324	369	425	388	449	457	400	427	114	199	248
Feature No.	241	252	318	318	299	299	300	300	323	345	343	343	347	345	345	347	168	168	169
Phase	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
<b>Cereals</b>																			
Triticum sp. (grain)		xcf											x						
T. spelta L. (glume base)																			x
Cereal indet. (grain)										xcf									

Sample No.	13	25	39	66	40	41	42	44	45	47	51	56	77	78	79	80	3	8	16
Context No.	242	254	341	495	313	296	335	337	324	369	425	388	449	457	400	427	114	199	248
Feature No.	241	252	318	318	299	299	300	300	323	345	343	343	347	345	345	347	168	168	169
Phase	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
<b>Herbs</b>																			
Fabaceae indet.													x	x					xcf
Rumex sp.													x						
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>																			
Corylus avellana L.												xcf	xcf						
Rubus sp.															xfg				
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>																			
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x	x		x	xx			x	x	xx	xx		x	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	x		x		x	x	x	x	x			x		x					
Charcoal >10mm								x					x		x				
Charred root/stem			x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Indet,fruit/nut frag.										x									
Indet.seed								x			x								
Indet.seed/tuber														x					
<b>Other remains</b>																			
Black porous 'cokey' material		x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
Black tarry material		x	x			x	x			x	x	x			x				x
Pottery																			x
Small coal frags.	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Vitreous material			x			x									x				
Sample volume (litres)	56	56	20ss	20ss	20ss	40ss	20	20	30ss	40ss	20ss	20ss	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 8.

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Pit/ph</b>	<b>Pit/ph</b>	<b>Pit</b>
<b>Cereals</b>			
Hordeum sp. (grain)		x	
Triticum sp. (grains)		xxx	
(glume base)		x	
(spikelet base)		x	
T. dicicum Schubl. (glume bases)		xcf	
T. spelta L. (glume bases)		xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)		xx	
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>			
Corylus avellana L.		x	
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frag.)			x
Quercus sp. (fruits frags.)		xxcf	
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>			
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x		xx
Charcoal >10mm	x		
Charred root/stem		x	x
Indet.seed			x
<b>Other remains</b>			
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x
Black tarry material		x	xx
Burnt/fired clay	x		
Small coal frags.	x	x	x
Vitreous material	x		
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20ss</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25%</b>

Table 9.

## Section B: Updated Project Design

### 10.0 Discussion and Statement of Potential

#### 10.1 The Archaeological Sequence

10.1.1 Artefactual evidence recovered from the site suggests that at least limited, sporadic activity occurred from the Mesolithic period through to the present day. A relatively large number of archaeological features and deposits were also revealed, many remaining undated. Those which were relatively well dated belong to four main phases of activity at the site, dating to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, the early Iron Age, the later Iron Age and the post-medieval period. It is likely that the majority of the undated features also date to these periods.

10.1.2 The earliest evidence for activity at the site was a fragmentary microlith, dated to the Mesolithic period. This was recovered from the fill of a shallow pit, which also produced a later flint flake. The extent to which the artefacts can be used to date the pit is unclear as the microlith may have become incorporated into the fill of a later feature. The absence of other flintwork considered likely to have such an early origin suggests that activity being undertaken at the site during the Mesolithic period was on a small scale and may have amounted to little more than occasional or even a single visit by groups or individuals moving through the landscape. As a result the excavated remains offer little potential to increase our understanding of Mesolithic activity at the site or in the wider area.

10.1.3 The earliest significant remains revealed during the excavation probably date to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age or early Iron Age. It was during one of these periods that a rectilinear enclosure was established at the site, the remains of which survived as a series of relatively short lengths of ditch, forming the fragmentary remains of the enclosure. The surviving elements of the enclosure indicate that it encompassed an area in excess of 85m x 50m, with a possible entrance through the ditched boundary on the western side. The very limited finds assemblage from the enclosure ditches indicates that it was probably located at some distance from any settlement focus and its function is likely to have been related to the division of landscape into enclosures and fields, a practice recognised during the early Bronze Age at other sites in the wider vicinity, such as Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005). Whether the enclosure acted to control livestock, bound an arable area or denote an area set aside for other specific purposes is unclear. At least some of the large numbers of undated or poorly dated discrete pits at the site are likely to also date to this phase of activity but there is little indication of their function.

10.1.4 The extensive damage to the enclosure, caused by later ploughing, coupled with the limited size of the finds assemblage from any features associated with it, undoubtedly limits the potential for further analysis of enclosure. Radiocarbon dating of charred remains from the ditch fills may help to refine the chronology of the enclosure however, enabling it to be placed in a wider landscape setting. In this respect, the site has significance above the level of the individual features revealed at the site and, if compared to similar sites from the period, has the potential to increase our understanding of land use in the region during the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age or early Iron Age.

10.1.5 At some time, most likely during the early Iron Age, a droveway, flanked on either side by a ditch was established at the site. The earlier enclosure had been filled in by this time, either deliberately or through the natural accumulation of sediment within its ditches, and there may have been a lengthy hiatus of activity at the site between the period when the enclosure fell out of use and the droveway was established.

10.1.6 At least one rectilinear enclosure was appended to the western side of the droveway and was accessible through a break in the flanking ditch. A number of pits, at least some of which were probably postholes, at this location suggest the presence of gates both across the access and the droveway itself. This arrangement of gates is perhaps most likely to have been established to control the movement of livestock along the droveway and into the adjoining enclosure, with the substantial

nature of the postholes perhaps suggesting this was used for cattle. A narrower access through a break in the eastern droveway ditch, opposite the western access, seems too narrow to have been for the passage anything more than individual animals or people and may reflect either a pedestrian access into the droveway or a mechanism for the release of individual animals into the area to the east of the droveway. As with the earlier phase of activity at the site, it is possible that at least some of the undated or poorly dated discrete pits at the site date to this phase of activity. However, in the absence of dating evidence, it is difficult to establish which pits are likely to have been contemporary with the droveway.

10.1.7 The droveway and appended enclosure are important evidence of land use and development of the early Iron Age agrarian landscape. They have the potential to increase our understanding of agricultural practice in the region during a period when the development of agriculture and subsequent increases in production were the most important economic developments in the region (Bryant 2000, 16). In addition it is recognised that the early Iron Age period is particularly poorly understood (Haselgrove *et. al.* 2001, 31), so further work on this phase of activity is of some importance to the region and British Iron Age studies in general.

10.1.8 Comparison with similar sites and those of a similar date within the local area, both those that have been excavated and those known from aerial photographs, has the potential to place the excavation within its wider contemporary landscape context and increase our understanding of networks and links between differing sites within the same region.

10.1.9 By the later Iron Age the droveway and its associated enclosure appears to have been abandoned, the abandonment possibly being followed by a hiatus of activity at the site which stretched through the middle Iron Age. At some time, probably during the later Iron Age, a series of thirty-seven pits were dug across the site, which became filled with charcoal-rich deposits. Unfortunately finds from the pits were scarce and the putative date for the features relies on the only pottery recovered from the features, all of which was contained in a single pit. The pits were generally similar in form to one another, which, when coupled with the similarity of their charcoal-rich fills, suggests that they were broadly contemporary and shared a common function. The most likely interpretation is that they represent the remains of charcoal clamps, the low quantities of pottery recovered probably indicating that they were not kiln clamps.

10.1.10 The apparent production of charcoal, on what appears to have been a fairly large scale, is of considerable significance to later Iron Age studies in the region. The main use for charcoal in large quantities during the period would have been in metalworking, particularly the production of iron, and the presence of the clamps here clearly indicates that the Foxhall site was probably connected to the metalworking industry. The presence of the charcoal clamps does not necessarily imply iron production in the immediate vicinity and indeed evidence of iron smelting on later Iron Age sites in the region is scarce. The extent and distances over which charcoal may have been traded in the later Iron Age has received little attention and the presence of charcoal clamps at Foxhall presents an opportunity to consider the role of charcoal production in the later Iron Age economy of the region.

10.1.11 The production of charcoal also has implications for studies of changes to the local environment as it must have taken place alongside woodland clearance and possibly woodland management strategies. Analysis of charcoal from some of the charcoal clamps has the potential to illuminate which tree species were being used and possibly indicate the levels to which charcoal production was linked to woodland management or was related solely to woodland clearance.

10.1.12 Evidence for Roman period activity at the site was very limited. Two discrete pits of unknown function each produced a single sherd of late 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery and a sherd of pottery dated broadly to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from a later ditch at the site. Such low levels of pottery and the absence of a clear phase of Roman activity at the site suggests that the site was not intensively used after the later Iron Age, the Roman pottery most likely hinting that the site

had been given over to open pasture or perhaps completely abandoned. As a result the site affords little opportunity to further our understanding of Roman period activity in the vicinity.

10.1.13 No evidence for further activity at the site was encountered until the construction of a boundary ditch, possibly acting as a drainage channel alongside a hedge line, during the post-Medieval period. The site had presumably remained at some distance from any settlement or area of intensive activity from the Roman period through to recent times.

## **10.2 The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence**

10.2.1 The Foxhall excavation produced a small assemblage of finds, suggesting that, through all periods, the site was most likely on the periphery of any settlement. Despite its small size, the finds assemblage is not without importance and has the potential to add valuable detail to the site narrative and allow inter-site comparisons to be made.

10.2.2 A total of sixty nine pieces of worked flint were recovered from the site, all but one of which are likely to have been produced during the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, the anomalous piece being a microlith of Mesolithic date. The Neolithic and early Bronze Age pieces represent a coherent group which, when considered alongside the stratigraphic evidence and the pottery assemblage, has some potential to indicate the character of activity at the site during the period.

10.2.3 Apart from the struck flint, the assemblage of other worked stone at the site was extremely limited. The only piece of potential significance was a whetstone but unfortunately the object was unstratified and poorly dated. As a result it has little potential to increase our understanding of activities at the site.

10.2.4 The pottery assemblage recovered from the site can be subdivided into four chronologically defined categories and related to the progression of phases of activity at the site. The earliest pottery comprised fifteen sherds of Beaker pottery, dated to the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age, around 2400-1800BC. The assemblage included sherds decorated with fingernail impressions, fingertip pinching and square-toothed comb impressions but all of the sherds were small and abraded, possibly suggesting that many, perhaps all, of the sherds were residual finds within later features. It has been suggested that the Beaker pottery, which has local parallels with the sites at Kesgrave School (Percival 2007), Martlesham Heath (Martin 1975) and Martlesham Park and Ride (Percival 2004), is likely to have been domestic (Percival, this volume), and the possibility of occupation in the near vicinity may also explain the relatively large worked flint assemblage from the site. The late Neolithic and early Bronze Age pottery clearly has the potential to indicate the character of early prehistoric activity or settlement at the site but the potential is limited by the residual nature of much of the assemblage.

10.2.5 The early Iron Age pottery from the site comprised an assemblage of forty three sherds which included sherds decorated with incised geometric patterns and impressed dots. The pottery, which is of Darmsden-Linton style (Cunliffe 2010) and probably dates to the period 600-350BC, has parallels at Little Bealings (Martin 1992) approximately 6km to the north of the site. The early Iron Age pottery offers the opportunity to allow comparison between the Foxhall site and others of a similar date but further detailed analysis of the assemblage is unlikely to increase our understanding of the droveway and associated features which form the basis of the activity at the site during the period.

10.2.6 The later Iron Age pottery sherds from the site all originate from the same vessel and were recovered from a single pit, interpreted as the remains of a charcoal clamp. The pottery is broadly similar to examples at Burgh, 9km to the north of the Foxhall site, which have been dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage limits its potential to increase our understanding of the character of the site, although the limited quantity does suggest that activity, specifically the charcoal production, was being undertaken at some distance from any settlement focus.

- 10.2.7 Roman pottery from the site was limited to three sherds, all in local coarsewares. There is no indication that activity at the site during this period extended beyond the use of the land for pasture and the site may even have been completely abandoned. As a result the potential for the Roman pottery to further our understanding of the site is extremely limited.
- 10.2.8 Seven pieces of fired clay, none of which were closely datable, were recovered from the site. The assemblage offers little in the way of potential for increasing our understanding of the site.
- 10.2.9 The metalwork assemblage at the site comprised four handmade nails, all of which were recovered from a ditch interpreted as a post-medieval boundary or drainage ditch. The objects offer little potential to increase our understanding of the site through their further study.
- 10.2.10 Bone preservation at the site was extremely poor, and the entire bone assemblage consisted of only a single small fragment of mammal bone which offers no potential for further study.
- 10.2.11 Bulk soil samples collected from the fills of features excavated at the site produced a substantial and significant assemblage of charred plant macrofossils. The assemblage was dominated by charcoal, with particularly large quantities recovered from the remains of the possible charcoal clamps. Other plant macrofossils were far rarer with only small quantities of charred grain recovered. The exception being the recovery of a moderate quantity of charred cereal remains and charred acorns from a pit, [380], which may have been associated with the use of the droveway. The presence of both emmer and spelt wheat within the sample is significant for the phasing of the pit, as despite the presence of early Bronze Age pottery within its fill, an Iron Age date is perhaps more appropriate due to the presence of spelt wheat. It should be noted that there was some contamination of the samples from later activity as well.



## **11.0 Recommendations and Method Statement**

### **11.1 The Archaeological Sequence**

11.1.1 Initially work will centre on confirming or amending the proposed archaeological sequence by re-assessing the grouping of features or stratigraphic relationships. Further information, obtained from sources such as radiocarbon dating, has the potential to alter current thinking on the dating and phasing of the sequence and any necessary amendments will be made accordingly.

11.1.2 The archaeological sequence will form the basis for the site narrative of the published results. It is important that the results are considered in their wider context and therefore a review of the known archaeological background of the site will be carried out with this aim. This review will include an assessment of data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, an appraisal of the results of other relevant local archaeological works detailed in 'grey literature' reports and a re-examination of published sources.

11.1.3 Further important information which could help place the site in its wider context may be apparent on aerial photograph plots of the local vicinity. An examination of aerial photograph plots will therefore be undertaken with the aim of placing the site within the wider historic landscape.

### **11.2 Finds and Scientific Analysis**

11.2.1 The small size of the finds assemblage means that further analytical work on the assemblage is unlikely to be productive and has not been recommended by the specialists who compiled the individual finds assessments contained in this report. However, four flint tools will be illustrated and a table of the flintwork by phase compiled.

11.2.2 Dating of the archaeological features at the site was generally poor with only small numbers of finds recovered from individual contexts and many contexts remaining undated. It is therefore recommended that a programme of radiocarbon dating be undertaken, using charred material recovered from the environmental samples for analysis. Features assigned to Phase 1, and to a lesser degree Phase 2, produced only small quantities of charcoal, however, providing sufficient charred material can be retrieved from the processed environmental samples, radiocarbon dates will be sought for each of the significant phases of activity at the site. The Phase 4 linear is absolutely parallel to the modern bridleway and contained a number of iron nails (suggestive of a former fenceline), along with a 'fairly modern cache' of acorns recovered from it during the evaluation stage (SCCAS 2011, 11). It is therefore very likely to be of post-medieval date; however it has been noted that the bridleway also broadly follows a number of cropmark droveways and other linears in the surrounding landscape (SCCAS comments to draft report). It has also been noted that spelt wheat was recovered from the feature; however as this was a single spelt wheat glume base and there are issues of contamination on the site, this is unlikely to date the feature. As part of the analytical stage of the reporting the Tithe map for the area will be consulted (the ditch does not show on late 19<sup>th</sup> century first edition Ordnance Survey mapping). Should the ditch not be present on early maps of the area, a radiocarbon date will be obtained from suitable material from within the fill to aid its dating (charcoal from fill 248 of ditch section [247]). Those samples targeted for radiocarbon dating will be from: fill 254 of Phase 1 ditch [253], fill 400 of Phase 2 ditch [398], fill 110 from Phase 3 pit [111], fill 200 from Phase 3 pit [192] and fill 444 from Phase 3 pit [443]. The samples from features assigned to Phases 1 and 2 have been largely selected on the basis of the limited charcoal available, whilst those from Phase 3, where charcoal was common in all of the sampled fills, have been selected to provide a distribution across the site, which includes both sub-circular and sub-rectangular pits and also includes pit [192], which produced the only pottery from a feature assigned to this phase of activity.

11.2.3 The droveway is of some interest and the potential to identify livestock activity meant that small 'grab

bag' samples were obtained from the excavated sections of the trackside ditches to assess the potential for higher concentrations of phosphates (Pryor 1999, 96). Several of these samples (from ditch butt ends and from other sections along the ditches) will be tested for phosphates, and if heightened levels are noted then this work will be extended to all early Iron Age feature (Phase 2) samples. The intensive agricultural use of the site and limited soil cover over the archaeological resource suggest that the likelihood of obtaining meaningful results from this study may be limited however.

11.2.4 Similarly, samples were obtained for pollen analysis, and the nature of the soils and later contamination noted in the palaeoenvironmental samples means that this may also be of limited use. Nevertheless, selected pollen samples from each phase of activity will be submitted to an appropriate specialist for assessment. Should this prove successful then additional samples will be submitted to allow a better understanding of the palaeoenvironmental history of the site.

11.2.5 In light of the significance of the possible charcoal clamp remains, further analysis of the charcoal recovered from these features is warranted. This will aim to establish the tree species that were being utilised with the further aim of considering any evidence for woodland management strategies.

### **11.3 Publication Proposals**

11.3.1 The Foxhall site forms one of a number of archaeological investigations undertaken in the local area. It has the potential to add to our understanding of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, early Iron Age and later Iron Age activity in the area. In particular, it has the potential to add valuable information to our understanding of the economy during these periods and how the landscape was managed, altered and exploited. As such the findings are certainly worthy of publication.

11.3.2 It is proposed that an article be prepared for publication in an appropriate local archaeological journal, most likely Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. The article will present an illustrated site narrative based on the chronological phasing of the site and will include the results of both the current work and preceding evaluation of the site (SCCAS 2011). Reference will be made to other late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, early Iron Age and later Iron Age sites in the local area to allow consideration of the site in its local context, and will also make reference to sites located at more substantial distances where appropriate. Maps and plans, both historic and current, will be consulted to place the site in its landscape context and will be used to illustrate the text as appropriate.

11.3.3 The specialist contributions in this report will be edited and their findings incorporated within the site narrative as necessary. The results of further specialist and scientific work arising as a result of this assessment will similarly be incorporated.

11.3.4 It is anticipated that the publication article will run to approximately 3,000 – 5,000 words, with illustrations and plates integrated into the text.

### **11.4 Archiving Proposals**

11.4.1 The project archive will be deposited with the County Archaeological Store in Ipswich, where it will be accessible under the Site Code FXL 061. Finds will only be deposited with the museum with the agreement of the landowner.

11.4.2 No conservation requirements have been noted and none of the retained finds are likely to need to be stabilised.

## 11.5 Storage

11.5.1 The finds are currently stored in perforated polythene bags in a single cardboard box. They have been ordered by material type, following recommended guidelines (Walker 1990).

## 11.6 Discard Policy

11.6.1 The retention and discard policy for finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence follows national guidelines (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993). This allows for the discard of selected finds and palaeoenvironmental categories which do not warrant further analysis. It is therefore recommended that unworked stone is discarded.

## 11.7 Archive

11.7.1 The site archive is currently held at the head office of Allen Archaeology Ltd in Branston, Lincolnshire. After completion of all post-excavation work the complete site archive, which will include paper records, drawn records and photographic records along with finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence, will be prepared for curation in line with the policies of the receiving museum and subsequently deposited.

## 12.0 Acknowledgements

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**Appendix 1: Colour Plates**



**Plate 1:** Part of the potential late Neolithic or early Bronze Age enclosure [252].  
Looking north-north-east. 1m scale



**Plate 2:** Part of the potential late Neolithic or early Bronze Age enclosure ditch [318].  
Looking west. 2 x 0.5m scales, 1 x 1m scale





**Plate 3:** Potential late Neolithic or early Bronze Age enclosure [252], showing terminus in enclosure ditch. Looking north, 2 x 1m scales



**Plate 4:** Early Iron Age enclosure ditch [343]. Looking west. 2 x 1m scales, 2 x 0.5m scales



**Plate 5:** The early Iron Age droveway looking north-east



**Plate 6:** The wider access from the early Iron Age enclosure to the droveway. Looking north-east

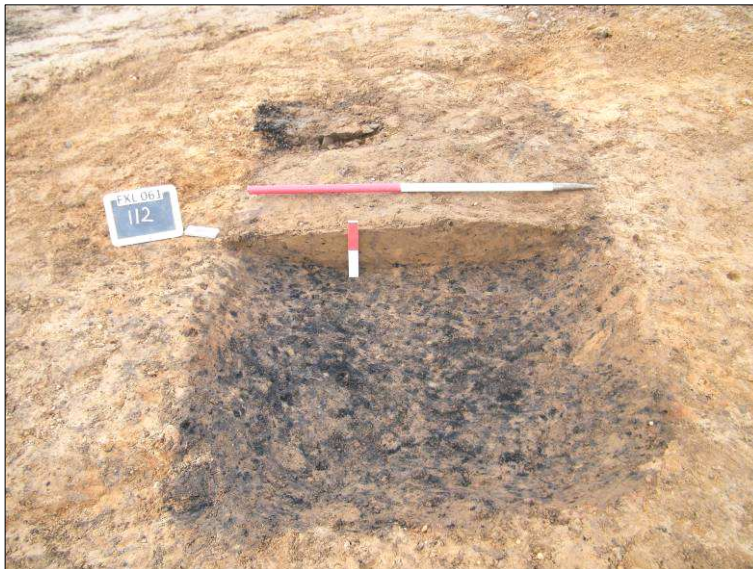


**Plate 7:** The early Iron Age droveway and accesses. Looking north-west





**Plate 8:** Charcoal clamp [192] with later Iron Age pottery visible. 0.3m scale



**Plate 9:** Charcoal clamp [272], looking west. 1m scale and 0.2m scale



**Plate 10:** Charcoal clamp [192] looking west. 1m scale

## Appendix 2: Site Archive

Type	Number
Daily record sheets	16
Context registers	12
Context sheets	517
Drawing registers	6
Drawing sheets	15
Photographic registers	7
Digital photographs	657
Sample registers	2
Small find registers	2

### Appendix 3: Context Summary List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt with moderate flint gravels	Modern ploughsoil
101	Layer	Mix of light brown, light yellow and orange sand and gravel	Natural geology
102	Cut	Sub-circular with gradual sides and flattish base. Contains 103 and 112	Cut of fire pit
103	Fill	Black silt with very abundant charcoal flecks and pieces	Primary backfill of [102]
104	Cut	Sub-circular with very gradual sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 105	Cut of fire pit
105	Fill	Black silt with very abundant charcoal flecks and pieces	Backfill of [104]
106	Cut	Sub-rounded with gradually sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 107	Cut of fire pit
107	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and pieces	Backfill of [106]
108	Cut	Sub-rounded with fairly gradually sloping sides and fairly flat base. Contains 109	Cut of fire pit
109	Fill	Black and light brown mix of sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and pieces	Backfill of [108]
110	Cut	Sub-rounded with steep sides and flattish base. Contains 111	Cut of fire pit
111	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal fragments and flecks	Backfill of [110]
112	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels	Upper silting fill of pit [102]
113	Cut	North-north-east orientated linear with steep concave sides and slightly rounded base. Contains 114	Cut of field boundary. Slot through [168]
114	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels and modern roots	Silting of ditch [113]
115	Cut	Rectangular with near vertical sides and flat base. Contains 116 and 117	Cut of fire pit
116	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with some charcoal flecks, modern roots and occasional flint gravels	Upper silting of pit [115]
117	Fill	Black silt with very abundant charcoal flecks and fragments	Primary backfill of pit [115]
118	Cut	Sub-rectangular with stepped profile on North side and near vertical on East side. Uneven base. Contains 119	Cut of shallow pit
119	Fill	Light mid-brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels and charcoal flecks	Backfill of pit [118]
120	Cut	Rectangular with vertical edges and flat base. Contains 121 and 122	Cut of fire pit
121	Fill	Black silt with very abundant charcoal pieces and flecks	Primary backfill of pit [120]
122	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with moderate-frequent charcoal flecks and occasional gravels	Upper silting of pit [120]
123	Cut	Sub-rounded with fairly steep sides and fairly flat base. Contains 124 and 125	Cut of fire pit
124	Fill	Fairly compacted friable mid yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional flints and few flecks of charcoal	Upper silting of pit [123]
125	Fill	Fairly firm dark brown-black and dark red-orange silt with burnt sand	Primary backfill of pit [123]
126	Cut	Sub-oval with gradually sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 127 and 128	Cut of fire pit
127	Fill	Black silt with very abundant charcoal flecks and pieces	Primary backfill of pit [126]
128	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with moderate-frequent charcoal flecks and occasional flint gravels	Upper silting of pit [126]
129	Cut	Oval with concave gently sloping sides. Contains 130	Cut for small pit
130	Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown clay silt with occasional sub-rounded small-medium stones	Backfill of pit [129]
131	Cut	Sub-rectangular with fairly steeply sloping sides. Contains 132 and 133	Cut of pit
132	Fill	Firm pale yellowish-brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Primary fill of [131]
133	Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded small stones	Upper fill of [131]
134	Cut	Sub-oval with a steep West side and gently shallow East side. Fairly flat base. Contains 135	Cut of pit
135	Fill	Light grey-brown compact sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [134]
136	Cut	Sub-oval with a near vertical Northern side and very unclear Southern side. Fairly flat base. Contains 137	Cut of small pit
137	Fill	Friable mid yellow-brown slightly sandy silt	Fill of [136]
138	Cut	Sub-oval, very shallow. Contains 139	Cut of small pit/natural feature
139	Fill	Mottled pale grey/light yellow-brown clay silt with occasional frost fractured flints	Fill of [138]
140	Cut	Irregular 'kidney bean' shaped with a gently sloping East side and an undercut West side. Relatively flat base. Contains 141	Cut for probable tree bole
141	Fill	Compacted creamy white/mid yellow-brown silt. Moderate burnt flint and natural flint.	Primary fill of [140]
142	Fill	Fairly soft mid yellow-brown slightly sandy silt	Secondary fill of [140]
143	Cut	Sub-oval with concave sides and flattish base. Contains 144	Cut of shallow pit or natural

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
			hollow
144	Fill	Very compact coarse light grey/brown silt with very occasional flint gravels	Fill of [143]
145	Cut	Sub-oval with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 146, 147	Cut of fire pit
146	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small flint gravels	Secondary fill of [145]
147	Fill	Black silt with abundant charcoal flecks and fragments with occasional small flint gravels	Primary fill of [145]
148	Cut	Sub-rectangular with gradual sloping sides and undulating base. Contains 149, 150	Cut of fire pit
149	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with very occasional flint gravels	Secondary fill of [148]
150	Fill	Black silt with abundant charcoal flecks and fragments	Primary fill of [148]
151	Cut	Circular with fairly gradual sides and flat base. Contains 152	Cut of fire pit
152	Fill	Black silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments	Fill of [151]
153	Cut	Circular with a steep concave West side and more gradual South and East sides. Flat base. Contains 154, 155	Cut of fire pit
154	Fill	Black silt with very abundant charcoal flecks and fragments, and very occasional small flint gravels.	Primary fill of [153]
155	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional small flint gravels and charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of [153]
156	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft silt with occasional small rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [249]
157	Cut	Sub-rounded/circular with fairly steep sides and an undulating/flat base. Contains 158, 159	Cut of fire pit
158	Fill	Fairly compact dark brown-black silt with occasional natural flint	Primary fill of [157]
159	Fill	Fairly soft mid yellow-brown slightly sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of [157]
160	Cut	Sub-square/circular with a relatively gentle slope on West side, East side truncated by animal burrow. Fairly flat base. Contains 161, 162	Cut for pit
161	Fill	Fairly compact mottled yellow/brown/grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of [160]
162	Fill	Fairly soft mid brown silt	Backfill of animal burrow
163	Cut	Roughly square, with steep sides and flat base. Contains 164, 165	Cut of fire pit
164	Fill	Firm black charcoal mixed with some sand and silt	Burnt in situ charcoal in [163]
165	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of [163]
166	Find	Findings found in upper fill of [168] during metal detector survey	N/A
167	Cut	Irregular long oval shaped, with V-shaped profile. Contains 169	Cut for pit
168	Cut	Feature Number for North North East/South South West orientated Linear ditch located in Eastern side of site	N/A
169	Fill	Fairly soft mid brown sandy silt	Fill of [167]
170	Cut	Irregular long oval, with uneven profile and uneven undulating base. Contains 171	Cut of pit/root action/animal burrow
171	Fill	Fairly compact mid brown sandy silt	Fill of [170]
172	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear with gentle concave sides and rounded base. Contains 173	Slot through [168]
173	Fill	Friable mid yellow-brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [172]
174	Cut	Sub-rectangular with very rounded corners and fairly steep sloping sides. Contains 175, 176	Cut of pit/kiln
175	Fill	Very friable charcoal rich	Primary fill of [174]
176	Fill	Soft dense dark yellow-brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks and pieces and small stones	Secondary fill of [174]
177	Cut	Circular pit	Pit already half sectioned in evaluation excavation
178	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear, with V-shaped profile. Contains 179	Slot through [168]
179	Fill	Fairly soft mid brown sandy silt with occasional natural flint	Fill of [178]
180	Cut	Uneven sub-rounded/square with gentle sloping sides, fairly flat base. Contains 181	Cut of pit/natural hollow
181	Fill	Fairly soft light brown silt with occasional natural flint	Fill of [180]
182	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear with steep concave sides. Rounded base. Contains 183	Slot through [168]
183	Fill	Softly compact mid-light grey-brown slightly clayey silt. Rare charcoal flecks and occasional natural small flints	Fill of [182]
184	Cut	North/South orientated linear with steep concave sides. Rounded base. Contains 185	Slot through [168]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
185	Fill	Compact mid orange-grey sandy clay with occasional small stones	Fill of [184]
186	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 187	Slot through [168]
187	Fill	Loose brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of [186]
188	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 189	Slot through [168]
189	Fill	Mid yellow-brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded stones	Fill of [188]
190	Cut	Elongated sub-rectangular, with steeply sloping sides and uneven base. Contains 191	Cut of pit
191	Fill	Firm mid yellow-brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [190]
192	Cut	Sub-square with gentle sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 193, 200	Cut of fire pit
193	Fill	Dark grey-brown silt with moderate charcoal throughout	Secondary fill of [192]
194	Cut	Sub-circular, gradual sloping sides, flattish base. Contains 195, 196, 197	Cut for possible charcoal kiln
195	Fill	Finely compacted dark orange-black clayey charcoal with occasional baked clay and small stones- some burnt	Primary deposit of [194]
196	Fill	Finely compacted mid grey-orange sand	Secondary fill of [194]
197	Fill	Finely compacted dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Upper fill of [194]
198	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 199	Slot through [168]
199	Fill	Loose brownish-grey silt with rare stone inclusions	Fill of [198]
200	Fill	Dark brown-black silty charcoal	Primary fill of [192]
201	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 202	Slot through [168]
202	Fill	Loose grey-brown silt with rare small rounded stones	Fill of [201]
203	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear with shallow fully concave profile. Contains 204	Slot through [168]
204	Fill	Loose grey-brown silt with rare small rounded stones	Fill of [203]
205	Cut	Sub-circular with gradual sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 206	Cut of pit
206	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [205]
207	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 208	Slot through [168]
208	Fill	Loosely compacted grey-brown silt with rare small gravels	Fill of [207]
209	Cut	Same as [300]	Cut of Linear ditch
210	Cut	North East/South West linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and slightly rounded base. Contains 211, 212	Slot through [300]
211	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt with occasional small rounded flint pebbles and rare sub-angular small flints	Secondary fill of [210]
212	Fill	Friable mid grey-orange slightly silty sand with occasional small rounded flint pebbles	Primary fill of [210]
213	Cut	Sub-circular/irregular, with steep South side and gently sloping North side. Fairly flat base. Contains 214	Cut of tree bole
214	Fill	Finely compacted light orange-grey silty sand with occasional small-large sub-angular stones	Fill of [213]
215	Cut	Sub-circular, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 216, 217	Cut of pit/tree bole
216	Fill	Finely compacted light yellow-grey sand with occasional small stones	Primary fill of [215]
217	Fill	Finely compacted dark yellow brown clayey sand with occasional small-medium sub-angular stones	Upper fill of [215]
218	Cut	North East/South West linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and slightly rounded base. Contains 219, 222	Slot through [300]
219	Fill	Mid-light grey-brown clayey silt with occasional medium-large rounded flint pebbles	Upper fill of [218]
220	Cut	Possible oval cut with flat base	Cut of fire pit
221	Fill	Mid greyish-black clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and small pieces	Fill of [220]
222	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional medium rounded flint pebbles	Primary fill of [218]
223	Cut	Possibly sub-circular	Fire pit stain
224	Fill	Dark reddish-orange silty sand with occasional patches of charcoal flecks and small pieces	Fill of [223]
225	Cut	Roughly circular, with shallow slightly concave profile. Contains 226	Cut of fire pit
226	Fill	Loose mix of grey-brown silt and charcoal	Fill of [225]
227	Cut	Oval, with gently sloping sides and uneven base. Contains 228, 229	Cut of pit
228	Fill	Fairly firmly compacted light brown-grey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles	Primary fill of [227]
229	Fill	Mid grey-brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks and rare small rounded	Secondary fill of [228]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		pebbles	
230	Cut	Circular with gently sloping shallow sides and flattish base. Contains 231, 232	Cut of fire pit
231	Fill	Black carbonised deposit mixed with loosely compacted brown silt. Rare heat affected stones	Primary fill of [230]
232	Fill	Loosely compacted brown silt with common charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of [230]
233	Cut	Irregular, with uneven sloping sides and base. Contains 234	Cut of pit/animal burrow
234	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown silt with lenses of natural sand and moderate small rounded and sub-angular flints	Fill of [233]
235	Cut	Sub-circular with fairly steeply sloping sides and concave base. Contains 236	Cut of pit
236	Fill	Finely compacted dark orange-brown silty sand	Fill of [235]
237	Cut	Sub-circular with steeply sloping sides and concave base. Contains 238	Cut of pit
238	Fill	Finely compacted dark-orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [237]
239	Cut	Sub-circular with uneven sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 240	Cut of pit
240	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [239]
241	Cut	North/South linear feature with shallow concave profile. Contains 242	Cut of possible segmented linear ditch
242	Fill	Mid yellowish-brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded stones	Fill of [241]
243	Cut	Sub-circular with fairly steeply sloping sides and concave base. Contains 244	Cut of tree bole
244	Fill	Finely compacted mid grey-orange silty sand with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of [243]
245	Cut	North/South orientated linear with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 246	Terminus of linear [252]
246	Fill	Mid grey-brown silt with small rounded flint pebbles and occasional medium rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles	Fill of [245]
247	Cut	North North East/South South West orientated linear, with V-shaped profile. Contains 248	Slot through [168]
248	Fill	Loosely compacted grey-brown silt with rare rounded stone inclusions	Fill of [247]
249	Cut	North/South orientated linear with shallow gently sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 156	Slot though [252]
250	Cut	North/South orientated linear with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 251	Terminus of linear [252]
251	Fill	Mid grey-brown silt with occasional small-medium rounded-sub-angular flints	Fill of [250]
252	Cut	North/South orientated linear	North/South orientated linear
253	Cut	North/South orientated linear with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 254	Slot through [252]
254	Fill	Mid grey-brown silt with occasional small rounded flint pebbles	Fill of [253]
255	Cut	Circular with steeply sloping sides and concave base. Contains 256	Cut of pit/posthole
256	Fill	Mid dark grey-brown silt with sub-rounded and rounded stones	Fill of [252]
257	Cut	North/South orientated linear with irregular sloping sides and flat base. Contains 258	Cut of linear ditch
258	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [257]
259	Cut	North/South orientated linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 260	Cut of linear ditch. Same as [257]
260	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [259]
261	Cut	North/South orientated linear with fairly gently sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 262	Cut of linear. Cuts through [257]
262	Fill	Firmly compacted dark orange-grey sandy clay with occasional small stones	Fill of [261]
263	Cut	North/South orientated linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 264	Terminus of linear ditch. Same as [257]
264	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of [263]
265	Cut	North/South orientated linear with irregular sloping sides and flat base. Contains 266	Terminus of linear ditch [257]
266	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of [265]
267	Cut	Oval shaped, shallow with and irregular flat/concave base. Contains 267, 268	Cut of fire pit
268	Fill	Black carbonised remnants	Primary fill of [267]
269	Fill	Loosely compacted yellow-brown silt with moderate charcoal flecks	Upper fill of [267]
270	Cut	Oval shaped, shallow with flattish base. Contains 271	Cut of fire pit/charcoal dump
271	Fill	Mix of charcoal and yellow-brown silt with rare stone inclusions	Fill of [270]
272	Cut	Rectangular with slightly rounded corners, steeply sloping sides and flat base. Contains 273, 274	Cut of fire pit



Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
273	Fill	Fairly firmly compacted light yellow-brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium rounded and sub-angular pebbles, moderate charcoal flecks	Upper fill of [272]
274	Fill	Dark black charcoal and carbonised pieces of wood	In situ burning of charcoal in [272]
275	Cut	Oval with shallow irregular concave profile. Contains 276, 277, 278	Cut of fire pit
276	Fill	Loosely compacted black charcoal deposit with heat affected stone inclusions	Primary fill of [275]
277	Fill	Grey-brown silt	Fill of animal burrow running through [275]
278	Fill	Loosely compacted very dark grey-brown carbon rich silt with frequent shattered and heat affected stone inclusions	Upper fill of [275]
279	Cut	Circular with gently sloping sides and concave base. Contains 280	Cut of possible fire pit
280	Fill	Loosely compacted dark orange-black silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of [279]
281	Cut	Sub-rectangular with sharply sloping sides and concave base. Contains 282	Cut of pit
282	Fill	Firmly compacted dark orange-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional baked clay	Fill of [281]
283	Cut	Circular, with sharply sloping sides and flat base. Contains 284	Cut of fire pit. Cuts through [281]
284	Fill	Loosely compacted dark orange-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate burnt clay	Fill of [283]
285	Cut	Sub-circular with fairly gently sloping sides and concave base. Contains 286	Cut of fire pit
286	Fill	Loosely compacted dark orange brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional baked clay	Fill of [285]
287	Cut	Rectangular, with steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 288, 289	Cut of fire pit/kiln base
288	Fill	Dark black charcoal stained clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small pieces	Primary fill of [287]
289	Fill	Firmly compacted dark yellow-brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and rare burnt pebbles	Secondary fill of [287]
290	Cut	Previously excavated in trail excavation. Contains 291	Same as 0035 in Trench 12 of evaluation
291	Fill	N/A	Fill of [290]
292	Fill	Moderately compacted light brown silty sand with occasional small flints and flecks of burnt clay, and moderate small flecks of charcoal	Upper fill of [294]
293	Fill	Moderately compacted light yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small flints	Primary fill of [294]
294	Cut	North East/South West orientated linear, shallow with rounded base. Contains 292, 293	Cut of ditch [299]
295	Cut	North East/South West orientated linear, steeply sloping sides with rounded base. Contains 296	Terminus of [299]
296	Fill	Finely compacted mid grey-brown silty sand with medium angular stones	Fill of [295]
297	Cut	North East/South West orientated linear, steeply sloping sides with rounded base. Contains 298	Slot through [299]
298	Fill	Fairly well compacted medium/light brown silty sand with rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill of [297]
299	Cut	Feature Number for Western North East/South West orientated trackway ditch	N/A
300	Cut	Feature Number for Eastern North East/South West orientated trackway ditch	N/A
301	Cut	Circular with concave profile. Contains 302	Cut for post hole/tree bole
302	Fill	Compact mid/dark brown silty sand with rare small sub-rounded stones	Fill of [301]
303	Cut	Irregular. Contains 304	Remnant of possible fire pit
304	Fill	Mixture of mid brown clayey silt and charcoal rich clayey silt	Fill of [303]
305	Cut	Irregular. Contains 306	Remnant of possible fire pit
306	Fill	Charcoal rich clayey silt	Fill of [305]
307	Cut	North East/South West linear with fairly steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 308, 309	Terminus of [300]
308	Fill	Loosely compacted mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Primary fill of [307]
309	Fill	Loosely compacted dark yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of [307]
310	Cut	North East/South West curvilinear changing to North/South orientation with fairly steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 311, 312	Slot through [300]
311	Fill	Loosely compacted mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Primary fill of [310]
312	Fill	Loosely compacted dark yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of [310]
313	Fill	Moderately compact mid-light brown silty sand. Contains 313	Fill of [314]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
314	Cut	North East/South West orientated linear, shallow with rounded base. Contains 313	Slot through [299]
315	Cut	Rectangular with shallow sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 316, 317	Cut of fire pit
316	Fill	Fairly well compacted light grey-brown silty sand	Upper fill of [315]
317	Fill	Fairly well compacted charcoal rich sandy silt	Primary fill of [315]
318	Cut	Feature Number for East/West orientated segmented linear ditch	N/A
319	Cut	North East/South West orientated linear with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 320	Slot through [300]
320	Fill	Very compact dark brown silty sand with few sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill of [319]
321	Cut	Sub-circular/Sub-square, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 322	Cut of pit
322	Fill	Well compacted/friable light brown-yellow silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions	Fill of 321
323	Cut	Sub-rectangular/rectangular, with fairly steeply sloping sides. Contains 324	Cut of curvilinear/post pit
324	Fill	Well compacted/friable light brown-yellow silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions	Fill of [323]
325	Cut	Circular with near vertical sides and flat base. Contains 326	Cut of post hole
326	Fill	Well compacted light brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions	Fill of [325]
327	Cut	Irregular/circular, with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 328	Cut of natural feature
328	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown with red-brown staining sandy silt	Fill of [327]
329	Cut	Rectangular with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 330, 331	Cut of fire pit
330	Fill	Moderately well compacted black-dark grey very charcoal rich silty sand	Primary fill of [329]
331	Fill	Moderately well compacted light/medium grey-brown silty sand	Upper fill of [329]
332	Cut	East/West orientated, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 333	Terminus of [318]
333	Fill	Loosely compacted grey-brown silt with moderate small gravels	Fill of [332]
334	Cut	North East/South West orientated linear with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 335, 336, 337	Slot through [300]
335	Fill	Compact light brown silty sand	Upper fill of [334]
336	Fill	Very compact dark brown silty sand	Secondary fill of [334]
337	Fill	Very compact very light brown-grey silty sand	Primary fill of [334]
338	Cut	East/West orientated, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 339	Slot through [318]
339	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly grey silt with moderate small-medium rounded flint pebbles and occasional sub-angular medium flints	Fill of [338]
340	Cut	East/West orientated, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 341	Slot through [318]
341	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt with occasional small-medium rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles and rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [340]
342	Finds	Finds located in cleaning of [300]	N/A
343	Cut	Feature Number for West North West/East South East orientated linear ditch	N/A
344	Finds	Finds located in cleaning of [343]	N/A
345	Cut	Feature Number for Eastern North/South orientated linear ditch	N/A
346	Finds	Finds located in cleaning of [345]	N/A
347	Cut	Feature Number for Western North/South orientated linear ditch	N/A
348	Finds	Finds located in cleaning of [347]	N/A
349	Cut	Sub-rectangular with steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 350	Cut of pit/tree bole
350	Fill	Very well compacted/friable light brown-yellow-grey sandy silt with frequent pebbles	Fill of [349]
351	Cut	Oval with steeply sloping sides and fairly flattish base. Contains 352, 353, 354, 355	Cut of pit/post pit
352	Fill	Friable mid dark brown silty sand	Primary fill of [351]
353	Fill	Moderately well compacted light grey with mid brown silty sand with small inclusions of charcoal	Secondary fill of [351]
354	Fill	Moderately well compacted light-mid brown-grey silty sand with large amounts of charcoal flecks	Tertiary fill of [351]
355	Fill	Moderately well compacted light grey-brown-orange-yellow silty sand with small charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of [351]
356	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 357	Possibly same as [358], slot through [318]
357	Fill	Loosely compacted brown silt with very rare small gravel inclusions	Fill of [356]
358	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 359	Slot through [318]

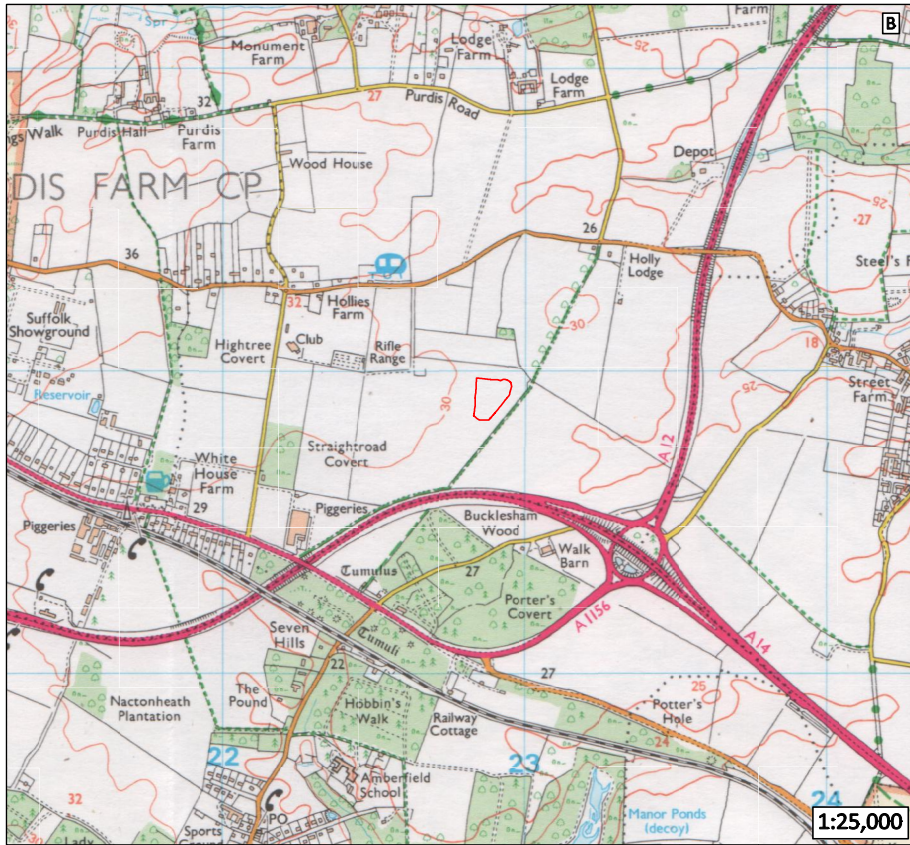
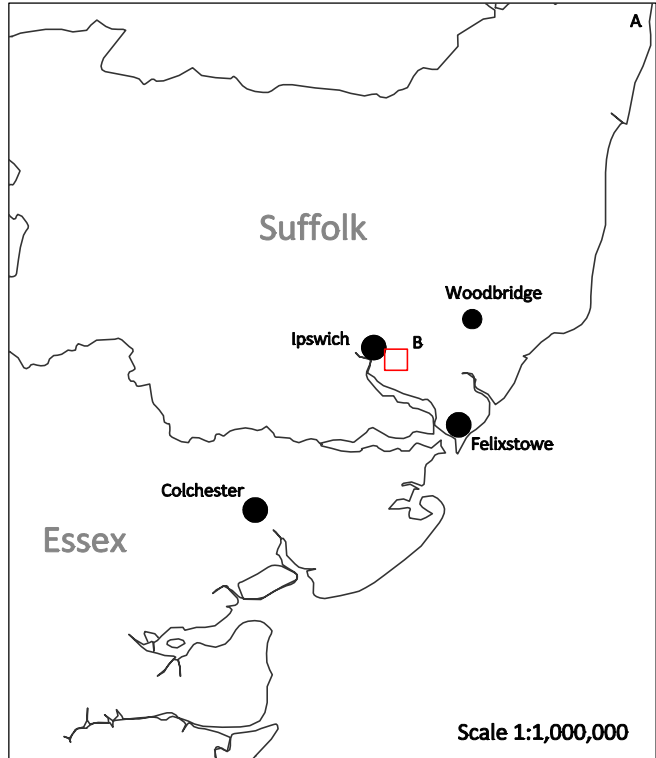
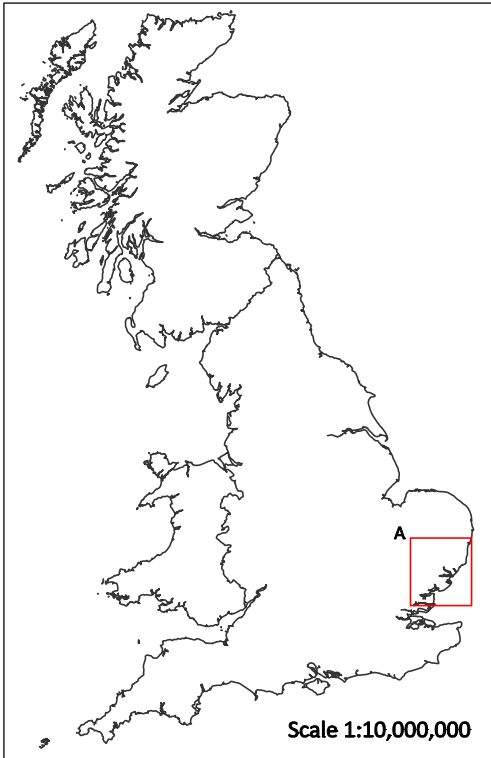


Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
359	Fill	Loosely compacted brown silt with very rare small gravel inclusions	Fill of [358]
360	Cut	Oval with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 361	Cut of pit/post hole
361	Fill	Moderately well compacted mid grey-light brown silty sand with charcoal flecks	Fill of [360]
362	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 363, 371	Slot through [345]
363	Fill	Mid-light grey-brown slightly clayey silt with moderate small-medium rounded flints and rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [362]
364	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 365	Slot through [318]
365	Fill	Light yellow-brown fairly compact sandy silt with occasional small rounded flints and rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [364]
366	Cut	Circular with gradual sloping sides and flattish base/. Contains 367	Cut of pit/post hole
367	Fill	Finely compacted dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [366]
368	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 369, 370	Terminus of [345]
369	Fill	Finely compacted light yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Primary fill of [368]
370	Fill	Finely compacted dark yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Secondary fill of [368]
371	Fill	Loosely compacted light yellow-brown silty sand with moderate small-medium sub-angular flints	Primary fill of [362]
372	Cut	Curvilinear terminus of East/West orientated ditch, steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 373	Cut of ditch, probably part of [343]
373	Fill	Loosely compacted mottled mid brown sandy silt with rare small stones	Fill of [372]
374	Cut	Circular, with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 375	Cut of pit/post hole
375	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [374]
376	Cut	Sub-circular, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 377	Cut of post hole
377	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [376]
378	Cut	Sub-rectangular with steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 379	Cut of pit
379	Fill	Well compacted/friable light brown very sandy silt with frequent small pebbles/flint	Fill of [378]
380	Cut	Oval, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 381	Cut of pit/post hole
381	Fill	Moderately well compacted light grey-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of [380]
382	VOID	-	-
383	VOID	-	-
384	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 385, 386	Slot through [345]
385	Fill	Loosely compacted light orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Primary fill of [384]
386	Fill	Finely compacted dark yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Upper fill of [384]
387	Cut	West North West/East South East orientated linear ditch, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 388, 389	Terminus of [343]
388	Fill	Firmly compacted mid brown clayey silt with some sand, occasional medium stones, and rare charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of [387]
389	Fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Primary fill of [387]
390	Cut	Sub-oval with uneven sloping sides and sloping base. Contains 391	Cut of pit. Cuts through [406]
391	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown silt with occasional medium rounded and sub-angular flints	Fill of [390]
392	Cut	Same as [394]	Terminus of [318]
393	Fill	Same as 395	Fill of [394]
394	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 395	Terminus of [318]
395	Fill	Loosely compacted brown silt with small stone inclusions	Fill of [394]
396	Cut	Sub-rectangular, with gently sloping sides and irregular base. Contains 397	Cut of pit
397	Fill	Well compacted/friable light brown-yellow-grey very sandy silt with frequent small pebbles	Fill of [396]
398	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 399, 400, 401	Slot through [345]
399	Fill	Firmly compacted mid grey-orange sandy clay with occasional small stones	Primary fill of [398]
400	Fill	Finely compacted light yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Secondary fill of [398]
401	Fill	Finely compacted dark yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	Tertiary fill of [398]
402	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch, with fairly steeply sloping sides and	Slot through [347]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		roundish base. Contains 403	
403	Fill	Moderately well compacted light-mid brown-grey silty sand	Fill of [402]
404	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch, with fairly steeply sloping sides and roundish base. Contains 405	Slot through [347]
405	Fill	Well compacted/friable mid brown-yellow-grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles	Fill of [404]
406	Cut	West North West/East South East orientated linear ditch, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 407, 410	Terminus of [343]
407	Fill	Mid grey-brown clayey silt, with occasional sandy lenses	Primary fill of [406]
408	Cut	Oval, with sharply sloping sides and V-shaped base. Contains 409	Cut of small pit
409	Fill	Moderately well compacted light grey-mid brown silty sand with some flecks of charcoal	Fill of [408]
410	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown/light grey-orange-yellow silt with occasional flint pebbles	Secondary fill of [406]
411	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch, with fairly steeply sloping sides and roundish base. Contains 389, 412	Slot through [347]
412	Fill	Firmly compacted mid brown clayey silt with some sand, occasional medium stones, and rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [411], same as 388
413	Cut	West North West/East South East orientated linear ditch, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 414, 417	Slot through [343] where it meets [415]
414	Fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Primary fill of [413], same as 389
415	Cut	Sub-rectangular shallow slot, flattish base. Contains 416	Cut of slot
416	Fill	Mid yellow-brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	Fill of [415]
417	Fill	Firmly compacted mid brown clayey silt with some sand, occasional medium stones, and rare charcoal flecks	Upper fill of [413]
418	Cut	Sub-rectangular shallow slot, flattish base. Contains 419	Cut of slot
419	Fill	Dark yellow-brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	Fill of [418]
420	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 421	Slot through [318]
421	Fill	Loosely compacted grey-brown silt with rare stone and gravel inclusions	Fill of [420]
422	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch, with fairly steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 423	Slot through [347]
423	Fill	Loosely compacted grey silt with moderate small gravel inclusions	Fill of [422]
424	Cut	West North West/East South East orientated linear ditch, with steeply sloping sides and flat base. Contains 425	Slot through [343]
425	Fill	Loosely compacted mottled mid grey-brown/light grey-brown sandy silt with rare angular stones	Fill of [424]
426	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch, with fairly steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 427	Slot through [347]
427	Fill	Well compacted friable light brown-grey/mid brown very sandy silt with occasional pebbles and flint	Fill of [426]
428	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 429, 430	Slot through [345]
429	Fill	Loosely compacted mid orange-brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular flint pebbles	Primary fill of [428]
430	Fill	Fairly well compacted mid grey-brown silt, with occasional small-medium sub-angular flints	Secondary fill of [428]
431	Cut	West North West/East South East orientated linear ditch, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 432, 433	Slot through [343], same as [413]
432	Fill	Firmly compacted mid brown clayey silt with some sand, occasional medium stones, and rare charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of [431]
433	Fill	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Primary fill of [431]
434	Cut	Sub-circular, very steep sides, flat base. Contains 435	Cut of pit
435	Fill	Mid yellow-brown clayey silt with rare small stones	Fill of [434]
436	Cut	Sub-circular, very steep sides, flat base. Contains 437	Cut of pit
437	Fill	Mid yellow-brown clayey silt with rare small stones	Fill of [436]
438	Cut	Oval, steeply sloping sides with rounded base. Contains 439, 440	Cut of pit
439	Fill	Friable light grey-brown silty sand with rare small flecks of charcoal	Primary fill of [438]
440	Fill	Friable light grey-purple slightly sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal	Secondary fill of [438]
441	Cut	Sub-circular, stepped profile. Contains 442	Cut of possible post hole
442	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt with rare small rounded flint pebbles	Fill of [441]
443	Cut	Oval, gently sloping sides with flattish/uneven base. Contains 444	Cut of fire pit

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
444	Fill	Very compact dark black charcoal fragments, pieces and flecks in silty sand	Fill of [443]
445	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch, with fairly steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 446	Slot through [347]
446	Fill	Friable mid brown silty sand with rare small rounded stones	Fill of [445]
447	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch, with fairly steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 448, 449	Slot through [347]
448	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-orange sandy clay with occasional small stones	Primary fill of [447]
449	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Secondary fill of [447]
450	Cut	East/West orientated linear, irregular sided with rounded base. Contains 451	Cut of ditch, cuts through [447]
451	Fill	Finely compacted dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones, pieces of coke and charcoal flecks	Fill of [450]
452	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 453, 454	Slot through [345]
453	Fill	Loosely compacted grey-brown silt with frequent gravels	Fill of [452]
454	Fill	Loosely compacted grey-brown silt with frequent gravels	Possibly slightly different from 453 within [452]
455	Deposit	Friable mottled mid brown-grey/pale brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	Mixing of fills of [347] and [343]
456	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 457	Slot through [345]
457	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown sandy silt with rare medium-large stones	Fill of [456]
458	Cut	North/South orientated linear ditch, with fairly steeply sloping sides and flattish base. Contains 459	Slot through [347]
459	Fill	Well compacted/friable mid brown-beige very sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and flint	Fill of [458]
460	Cut	Irregular- Kidney bean shape, very undercut profile on West side and gently sloping East side, flat base. Contains 461	Cut of tree bole
461	Fill	Fairly well compacted mid grey-brown silt with moderate angular/sub-angular flints and occasional charcoal pieces and flecks	Fill of [460]
462	Cut	Sub-circular with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 463	Cut of small pit
463	Fill	Loosely compacted mottled mid grey-brown sandy silt, with moderate charcoal pieces and flecks	Fill of [462]
464	Cut	East/West orientated linear, irregular sided with rounded base. Contains 465	Cut of linear, same as [450]
465	Fill	Finely compacted dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	Fill of [464]
466	Cut	Sub-oval/irregular, stepped steep profile with round/flattish base. Contains 467, 506	Cut of pit
467	Fill	Well compacted/friable mid/light brown-grey very sandy silt with frequent charcoal and small pebbles and flint	Fill of [466]
468	Cut	Oval, very shallow. Contains 469	Cut of fire pit
469	Fill	Loosely compacted black clayey silt with charcoal and baked silty clay	Fill of [468]
470	Cut	Oval/irregular, very shallow. Contains 471	Cut of pit within [347]
471	Fill	Friable mid dark brown-grey silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small rounded pebbles	Fill of [470]
472	Cut	Oblong, very shallow. Contains 473	Cut of possible fire pit within [345]
473	Fill	Very compact dark black-brown silty sand, rare sub-rounded stone inclusions and common charcoal flecks	Fill of [472]
474	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded/flattish base. Contains 475	Cut of pit/linear. Part of [318]
475	Fill	Loosely compacted grey-brown silt with small gravel inclusions	Fill of [474]
476	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded/flattish base. Contains 477	Cut of pit/linear. Part of [318]
477	Fill	Loosely compacted grey-brown silt with small gravel inclusions	Fill of [476]
478	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 479	Cut of linear. Part of [318]
479	Fill	Well compacted light-mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of [478]
480	Cut	Circular, with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 481, 482	Cut of pit
481	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-grey silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	Primary fill of [480]
482	Fill	Finely compacted dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	Upper fill of [480]
483	Cut	Sub-oval, gently sloping sides and concave base. Contains 484	Cut for tree bole

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
484	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown silt	Fill of [483]
485	Cut	Oval, fairly steeply sloping sides and concave base. Contains 486	Cut of pit
486	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown silt	Fill of [485]
487	Cut	Sub-rounded amorphous, gently sloping. Contains 488	Cut of natural scoop
488	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown silt	Fill of [487]
489	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly gentle sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 490	Cut through [318]
490	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown sandy silt	Fill of [489]
491	Cut	Irregular, gently sloping sides, rounded/flattish base. Contains 492	Cut of tree bole/natural hollow
492	Fill	Pale grey-brown clayey silt	Fill of [491]
493	Finds	Cleaning layer for [318]	N/A
494	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 495	Cut of linear [318]
495	Fill	Friable light-mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional rounded stones	Fill of [494]
496	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly gentle sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 497	Cut of linear [318]
497	Fill	Loosely compacted light grey-brown slightly clayey silt with occasional small-medium rounded/sub-angular flints	Fill of [496]
498	Cut	Irregular, steeply sloping sides with rounded base. Contains 499	Cut of natural hollow
499	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown silt	Fill of [498]
500	Cut	East/West orientated, with stepped profile and rounded base. Contains 501	Slot through [318]
501	Fill	Well compacted light-mid grey sandy silt with some flint and pebbles	Fill of [500]
502	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly gentle sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 503	Cut of pit. Part of [318]
503	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [502]
504	Cut	East/West orientated, with fairly gentle sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 505	Cut of pit. Part of [318]
505	Fill	Finely compacted mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [504]
506	Fill	Well compacted/friable mid-light brown-grey very sandy silt, with frequent charcoal and small pebbles and flint	Upper fill of [466]
507	Cut	Oval, concave profile. Contains 508	Cut of post hole
508	Fill	Loosely compacted mid yellow-brown very silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of [507]
509	Cut	Sub-circular, concave profile. Contains 510. Cuts through [507]	Cut of posthole.
510	Fill	Friable mid grey-brown clayey silt with rare small stones	Fill of [509]
511	Cut	Sub-oval with concave profile. Contains 512	Cut of natural feature
512	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown silt	Fill of [511]
513	Cut	Irregular/uneven linear, roughly North/South orientated, steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Contains 514	Cut of natural feature
514	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown clayey silt	Fill of [513]
515	Cut	Irregular/uneven, variable sloping sides. Contains 516	Cut of natural feature
516	Fill	Loosely compacted mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small angular flints	Fill of [515]

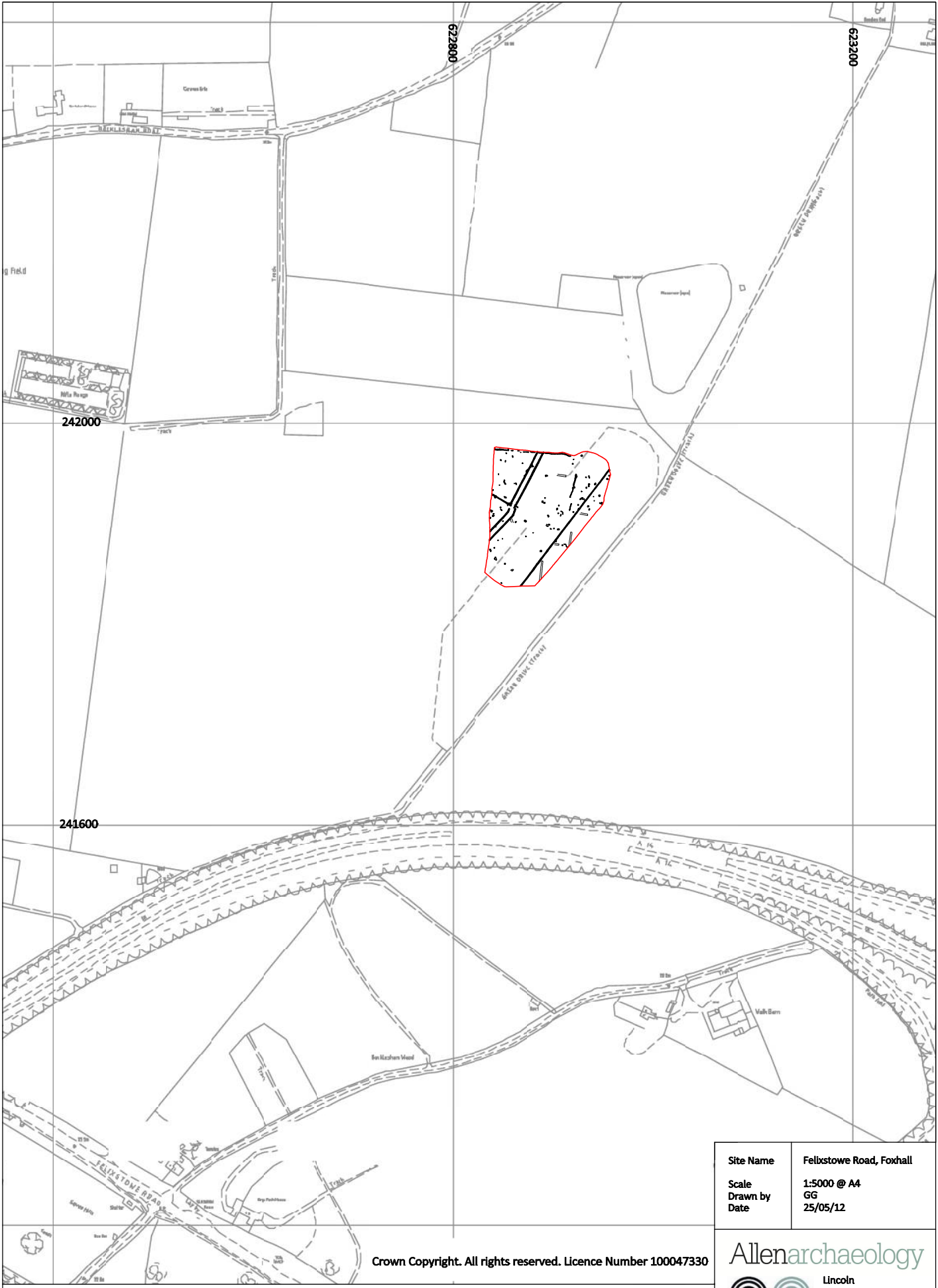


**Figure 1. Site location. Site outline in red**  
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Site Name      Felixstowe Road,  
                          Foxhall  
 Drawn by      GG  
 Date            25/05/12

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Figure 2. Location of excavation area. Limit of excavation outlined in red





622842,241975



	Unphased
	Phase 4: Post-Medieval
	Phase 3: Later Iron Age
	Phase 2: Early Iron Age
	Phase 1: Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age

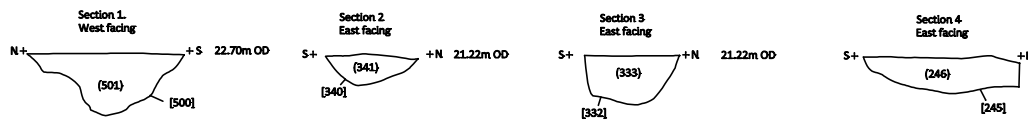
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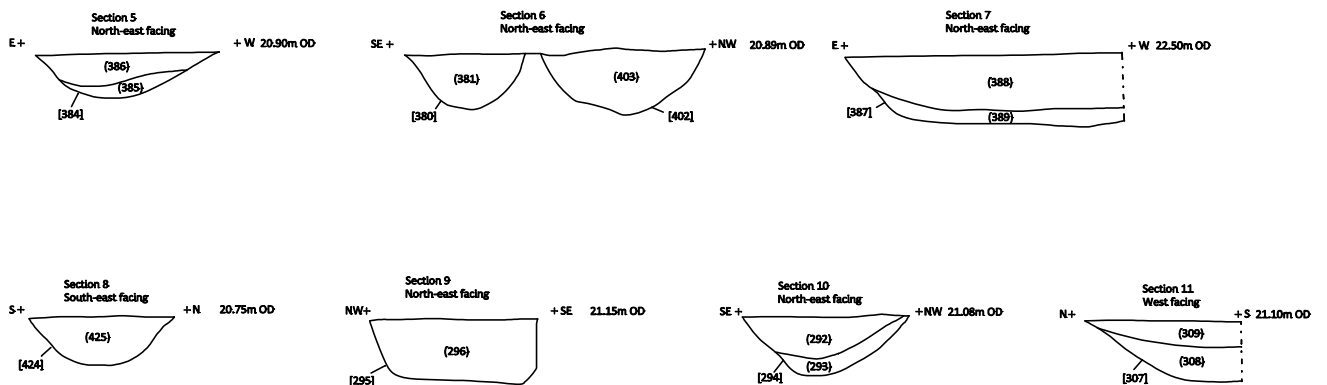
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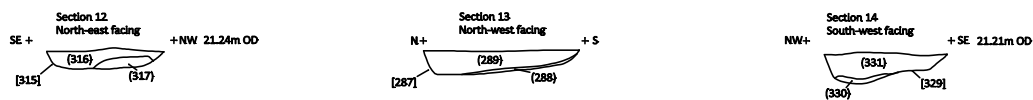
Figure 3. Plan of excavated features



Selected sections from Phase 1



Selected sections from Phase 2



Selected sections from Phase 3

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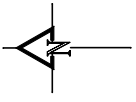
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Figure 4. Selected sections





	Phase 4: Post-Medieval
	Phase 3: Later Iron Age
	Phase 2: Early Iron Age
	Phase 1: Late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age

Site Name	Felbstowse Road, Foxhall
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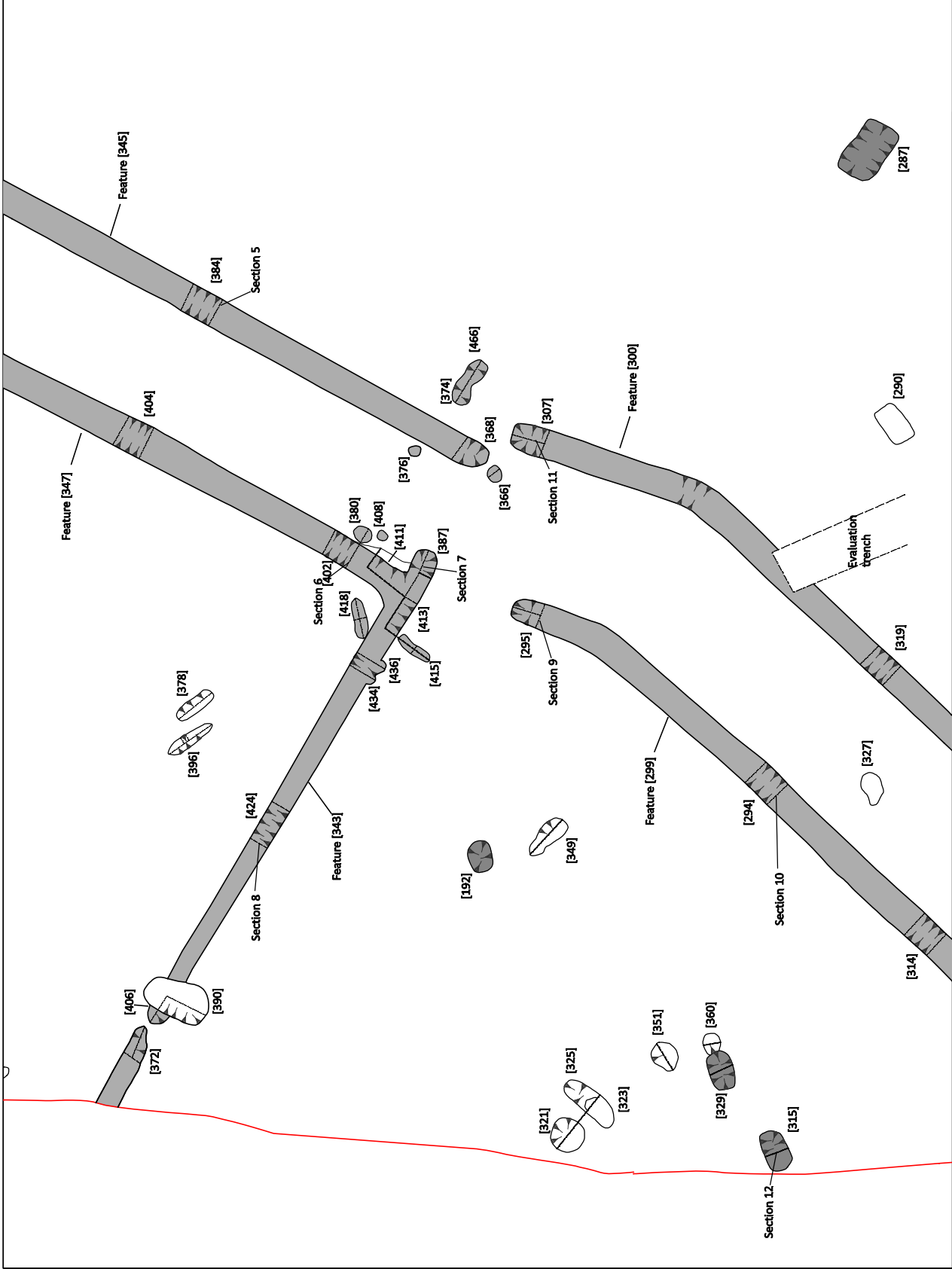


Figure 5. Detail of droveway accesses



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