

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Land off Fengate Drove, Brandon BRD 189

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2006
(Planning app. no. F/2004/0800/RMA & Appeal APP/H3510/A02/1090716)

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Contents

List of Figures
List of Tables
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR Information

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

- 3.1. Introduction
- 3.2. Area 01
- 3.3. Area 02
- 3.4. Area 03
- 3.5. Area 04

4. The Finds

(Richenda Goffin)

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Pottery
- 4.3. Ceramic Building Material
- 4.4. Metalwork
- 4.5. Clay tobacco pipe
- 4.6. Animal bone
- 4.7. Discussion

5. Discussion

6. Conclusions

References

Appendices

- 1. Context list

List of Figures

- 1. Site Location Plan
- 2. Evaluation plan
- 3. Excavation areas
- 4. Area 01 plan
- 5. Area 01 sections
- 6. Area 02 plan
- 7. 0047 baulk section and 0045 section
- 8. 0048 baulk section and 0046 section
- 9. Area 03 plan
- 10. The site on the First Edition OS

List of Tables

- 1. Finds quantities

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by PfP Developments and was monitored by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (John Craven, Michael Green, Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven and managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out Anna West, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin.

Summary

Excavation confirmed the presence of a substantial boundary ditch on the county border between Norfolk and Suffolk at Fengate Drove, Brandon. The ditch was recut several times, gradually shifting several metres to the north, with the final phase closely matching the modern boundary. The final stages of its infilling appear to have been in the late medieval/post-medieval period but material dating evidence was very limited. By the late 19th century only a belt of trees and possible fenceline marked the boundary.

SMR information

Planning application no.	F/2004/0800/RMA & Appeal APP/H3510/A02/1090716
Date of fieldwork:	21st-24th March 2006
Grid Reference:	TL 78238728
Funding body:	PfP Developments
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-13605

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of housing development on land adjacent to Fengate Drove, Brandon. The work was specified by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team), following an evaluation of the site (Craven 2005), to fulfil a planning condition on application F/2004/0800/RMA & Appeal APP/H3510/A02/1090716. The work was funded by the developer, PfP Developments.

The development area of 1.47ha was a former timberyard, lying between Fengate Drove and the railway, at TL 78198724 (Fig. 1). Situated at a height of 5-6m OD, it lay on the northern edge of the Little Ouse floodplain, with the river being 280m to the south. At this point the county boundary, which generally follows the course of the river, encloses a small area on the north bank as within Suffolk, a bridgehead of occupation extending northwards from Brandon via the river crossing. The majority of the development area lay within Suffolk but the county boundary roughly follows the line of Fengate Drove before cutting south across the western part of the site, resulting in c.30% of the overall development being in Weeting, Norfolk.

The field evaluation had shown a distinct lack of archaeological evidence predating the post-medieval period and the sites use as a timber yard. A broad ditch marking the line of the county boundary however was visible in at least two trenches (Fig. 2), although due to the depth of the trenches this could not be fully investigated. A limited program of archaeological excavation, centred at points along the boundary line, was subsequently required by R. D. Carr, with the aim of establishing the nature and size of the ditch, and the date of its infilling and abandonment.

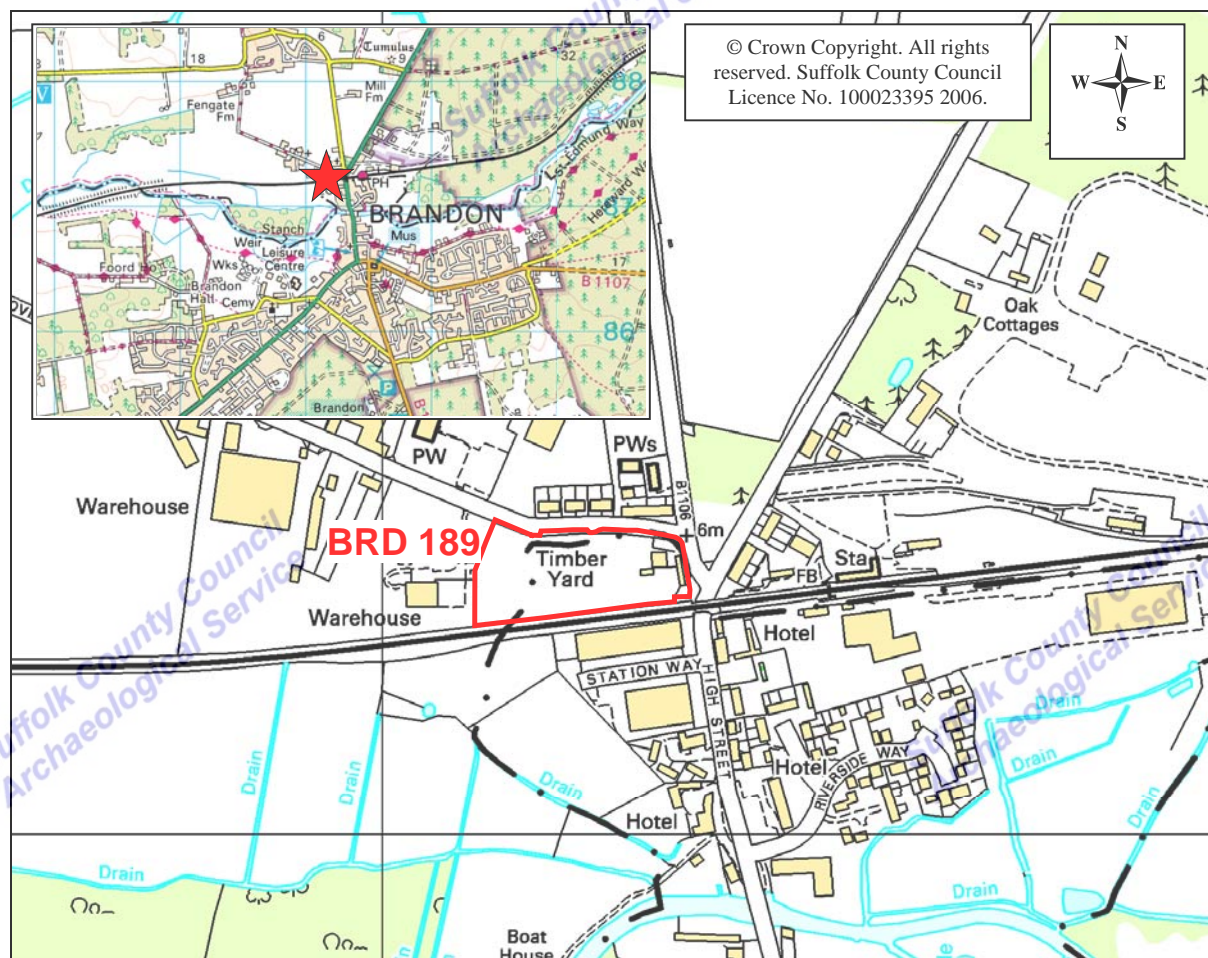


Figure 1. Site location plan

2. Methodology

Prior to the evaluation the site had been cleared and levelled. This had involved the demolition of various buildings, the removal of footings and yard surfaces and a subsequent levelling of the topsoil surface across the whole site.

Areas 01 and 02, measuring 57sqm and 90sqm respectively, were excavated around the northern ends of evaluation trenches 04 and 05 where the boundary ditch had been identified. Using a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket these areas were lowered to the level of the natural subsoil under the supervision of an archaeologist. This involved the removal of a thick topsoil which overlaid a series of naturally built up layers of sands. The ditch cut these sand layers but was not identified until after their removal and its truncation. The lower part of the ditch was finally identified where it cut the natural subsoil.

Each area was then cleaned by hand and sections of the ditches excavated. A continuous numbering system was used, 0001–0024 relate to the evaluation, 0030–0078 to the excavation. Sections and soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and colour digital and black and white photographs are included in the digital archive. Site plans and levels were recorded by TST, the latter relating to an OS benchmark at TL 78358695.

Area 03 was a trench excavated by machine to the base of the ditch, east of evaluation trench 02. The section was subsequently cleaned, photographed and recorded.

Area 04 was a trench placed on an east-west alignment across the line of the boundary where it had turned to run north-south. This was excavated by machine to the depth of the natural subsoil, whereupon the cut of the ditch was clearly visible on the surface. No hand excavation, cleaning or recording was carried out in this trench, with the ditch alignment only being planned.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-13605).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. BRD 189.

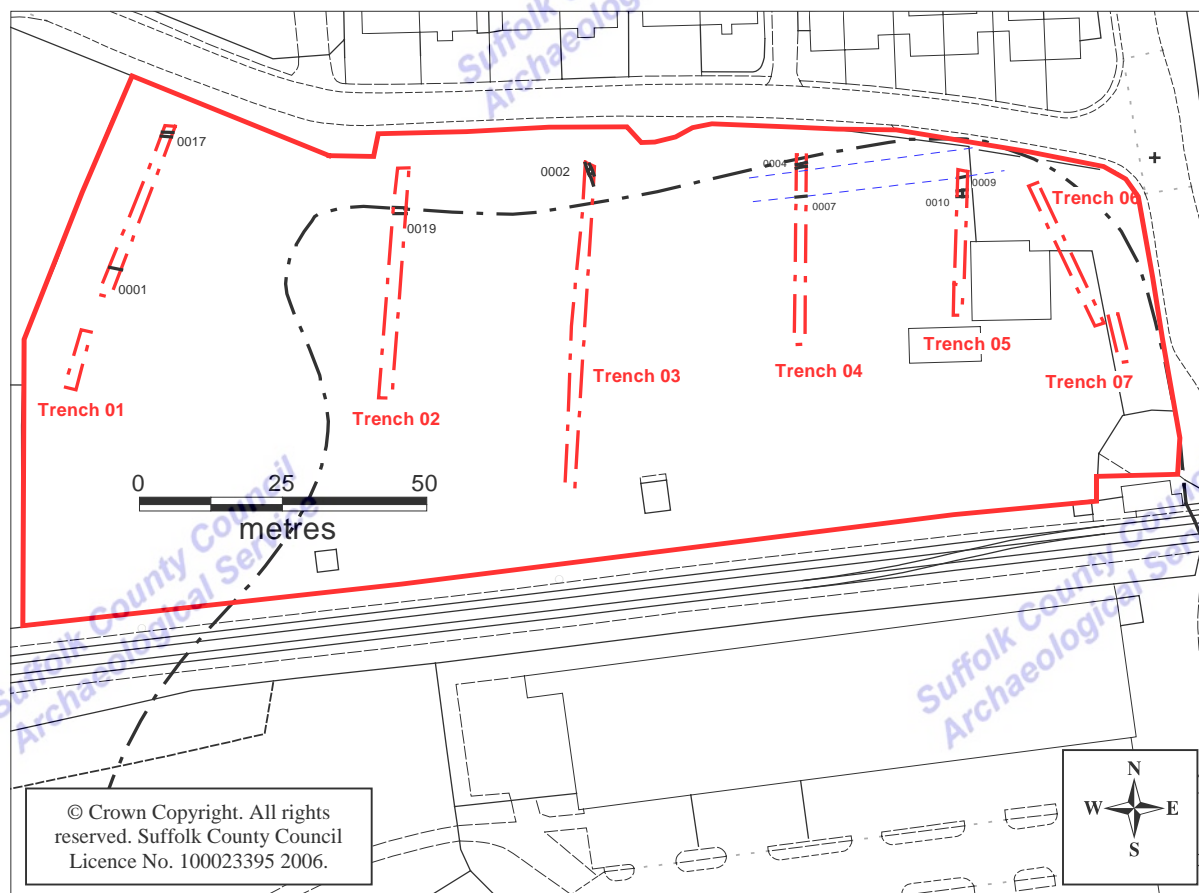


Figure 2. Evaluation plan

3. Results

3.1. Introduction

Four areas were excavated along the course of the boundary line, with the ditch being identified in each area (Fig. 3). Originally identified in sections 0007 and 0009 during the evaluation, the entire system of ditch cuts (0051, 0052, 0064, 0065, 0076, 0077 and 0078) forming the main boundary ditch was issued a new overall number, 0030. Ditch cut 0050, which was the latest cut in the 0030 sequence, had previously been identified in the evaluation in sections 0004 and 0019. The only other feature identified, ditch 0010 which lay to the south of 0030, had also previously been seen in the evaluation.

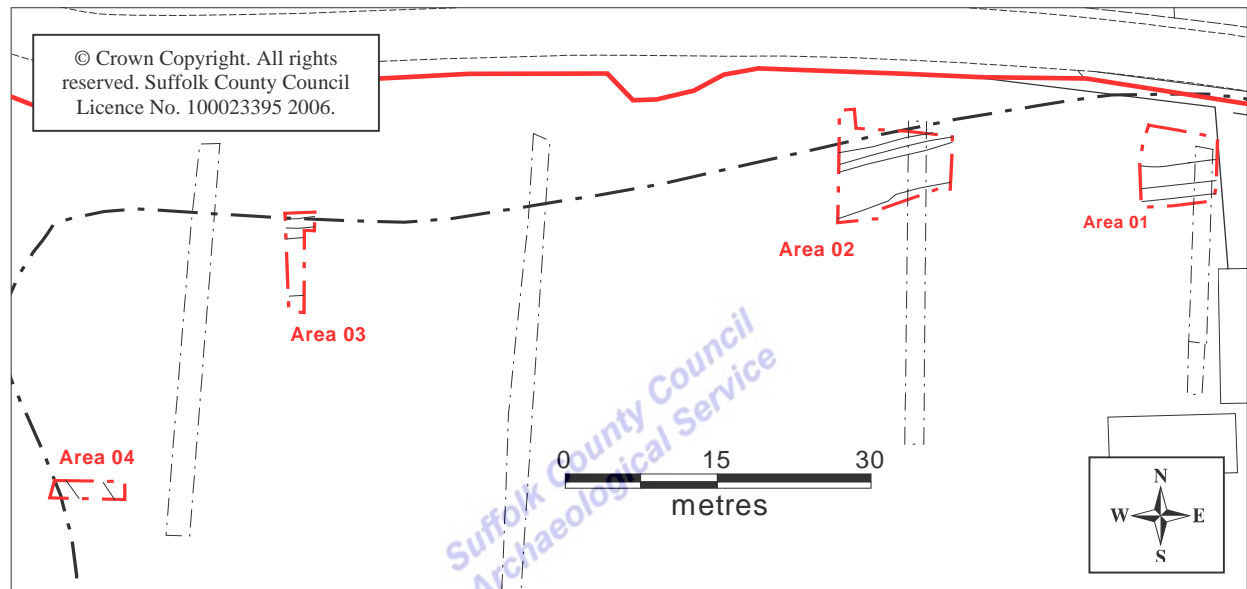


Figure 3. Excavation areas

3.2. Area 1

This area, measuring 8.5m by 7.5m was stripped to the subsoil, a heavily mottled dark orange/yellow sand, which lay at a depth of 0.6m. Aligned east-west, only part of ditch 0030 was visible within the site as it partially ran under the northern baulk (Fig. 4). A single segment of the ditch was excavated, removing the original evaluation trench section 0009. Both sections, 0031 and 0041, of this segment were recorded (Fig. 5).

0030 appeared to consist of at least two separate cuts with 0052 being the main, broad cut of the ditch and 0051, a possible later recut, forming a deep central trench, measuring 0.30m wide. 0052 may also have consisted of more than one phase of ditches but it was impossible to distinguish any further separate cuts.

The same sequence of fills was generally visible in both sections 0031 and 0041. The central trench 0051, which was 2m deep, had a basal fill of mid grey sand, 0040. Above this fill were 0038, a mixed light grey/yellow sand with red iron panning and 0039, a light grey sand, which slumped down into the centre of the ditch. 0038 contained a single sherd of 15th-16th century pottery. These fills appeared to overlie 0036 and 0037, both light grey/yellow sands with red iron panning which appeared to be initial silting deposits in cut 0051.

Above these layers, 0035, 0034 and finally 0033, infilled the upper part of both cuts, each slumping slightly towards the centre and underlying the topsoil. The upper parts of these fills

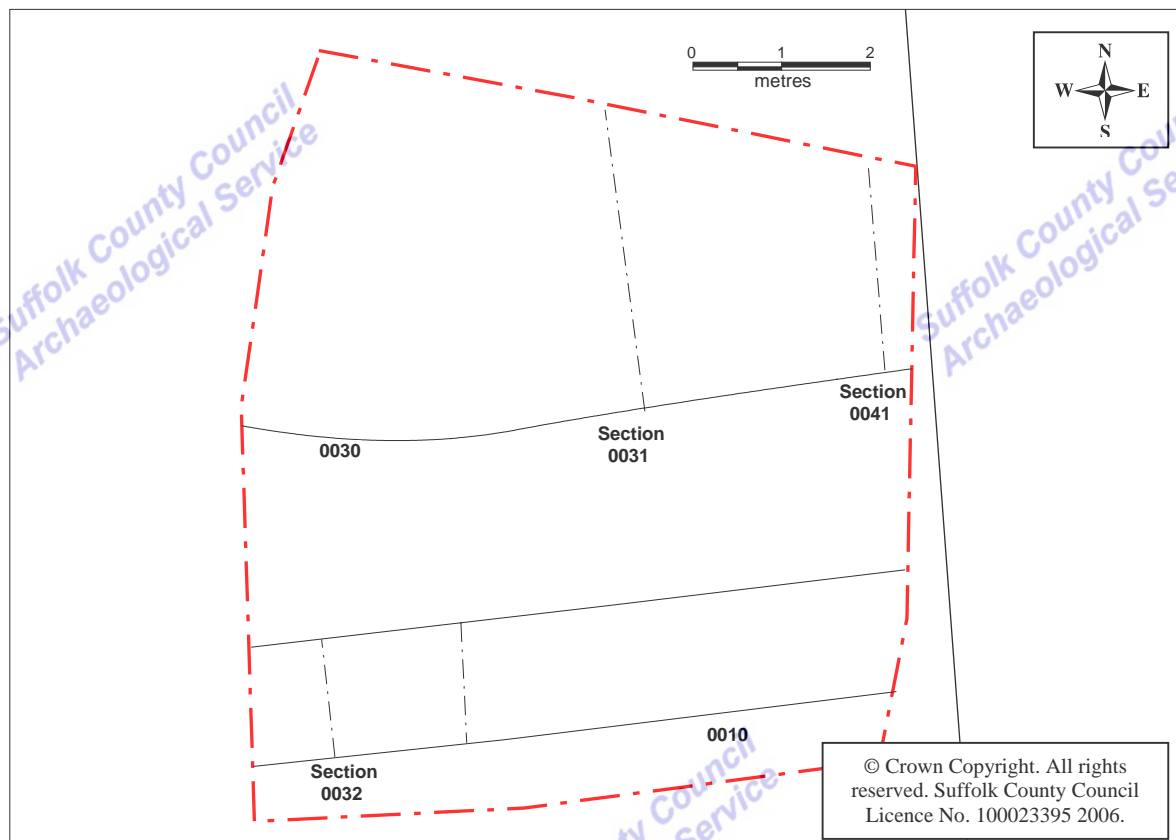


Figure 4. Area 01 plan

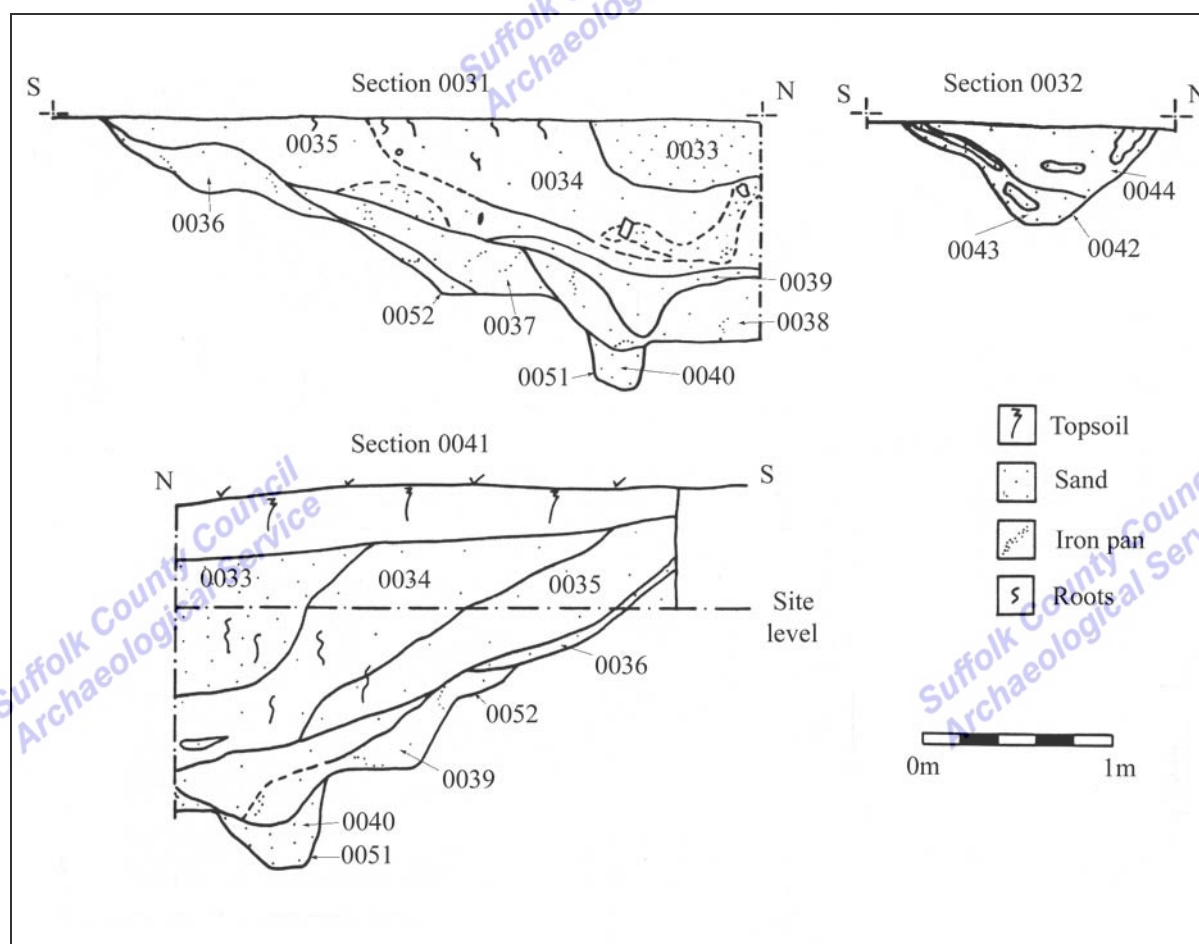


Figure 5. Area 01 sections

were truncated by 0.35m during machining. 0035 was a light brown sand, 0034 a light grey/brown sand containing a brick, possibly 15th century in date and 0033 a mid brown sand. 0033 contained a late-medieval brick fragment and a post-medieval roof tile, together with iron nails, pieces of clay pipe and fragments of animal bone.

On the southern edge of the site, ditch 0010, which had been identified in evaluation trench 05, could be seen running east-west parallel to 0030. A new section, 0032, was excavated, which showed its cut, 0042, to be 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. A basal fill, 0043, of mid grey sand was overlaid by 0044, a light grey sand, both with evidence of animal disturbance. No archaeological material was recovered from either fill.

3.3. Area 2

This area, which measured 11m by c.8m, was almost entirely occupied by 0030 (Fig. 6). The natural stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil lying above a series of layers of mixed waterlain sands. The natural subsoil of yellow sands was seen at a depth of 1.3m. Ditch 0030, at its highest point, was some 6m+ wide, which meant that once the topsoil was removed it was not immediately identified, as its upper fills appeared to be part of the surrounding natural soil layers. As a result the site was machined to 1.3m deep before it was possible to identify the ditch cut against the natural subsoil.

Two sections, 0045 and 0046, were excavated across 0030 and recorded (Figs. 7 and 8). The two site baulks, 0047 and 0048, which showed the layers of 0030 that were removed by machine were also drawn and are included with the sections to give a general overall cross section of the ditch (balk section 0048 has been reversed so it corresponds with section 0046).

The excavated sections showed two clear cuts, 0064 and 0065, at the very base and in the centre of the overall ditch. To the north of 0064, and apparently separate, was ditch 0050. 0064 was 0.4m wide, with steep sides and a flat base and had a basal fill, 0063, of dark grey sand. 0065 had a basal fill, 0062, of mixed light-dark grey sands. Two more fills above this, 0060, a mid-dark grey sand, and 0061, a dark grey sand, may have been further infills of cut 0065.

The baulk sections then showed the upper part of 0030, which indicated that the southern ditch edge cut through a series of natural sand layers. The ditch had then been infilled with a sequence of fills (0058, 0059, 0066, 0057, 0056, 0055 and 0054), possibly representing a series of recuts, slumping in from the south side and lying above 0060-0063. 0058 was a pale grey sand and 0059 was a pale grey/brown sand. 0066, a mix of dirty light grey/yellow sands, was only seen in section 0048. 0057 was a clean uniform deposit of orange/brown/yellow sands with very heavy red mottling and 0056 was an orange/brown sand with some FE staining. 0055 was a mix of pale/mid grey/brown sands and 0054 was a mix of dirty, mid/dark grey/brown sands.

After the site strip an apparently separate ditch, 0050, ran immediately adjacent to, and parallel with, 0030. Recording of the site baulks however showed that it was actually the final recut of the boundary, forming the northern side of 0030 and cutting the last fill, 0054, of the main sequence. 0050, as seen in the baulks, measured c.2.5m+ wide and 1.6m deep. The base of the ditch was excavated in sections 0045 and 0046 and contained a single fill, 0053, of mid-dark grey sand.

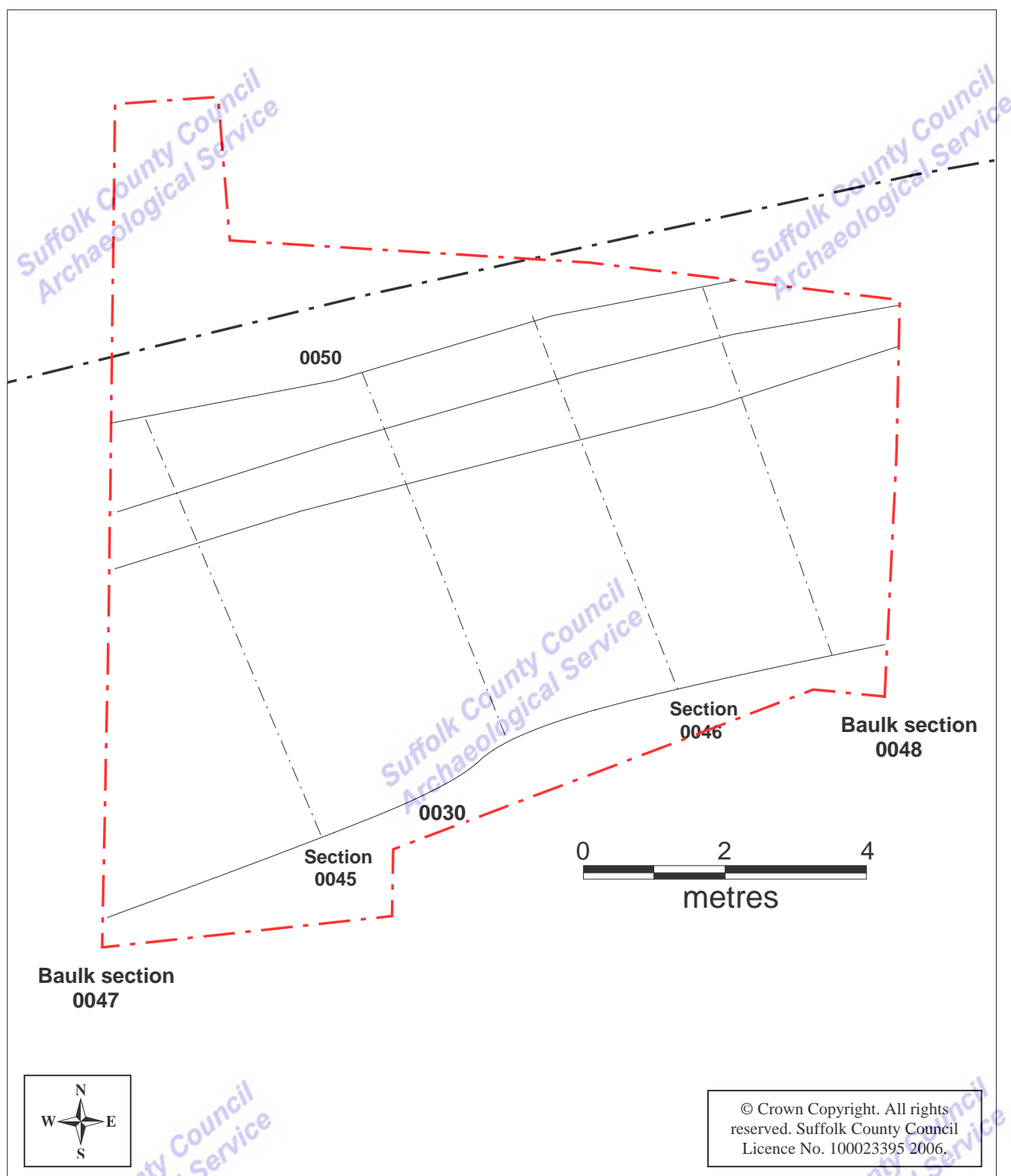


Figure 6. Area 02 plan

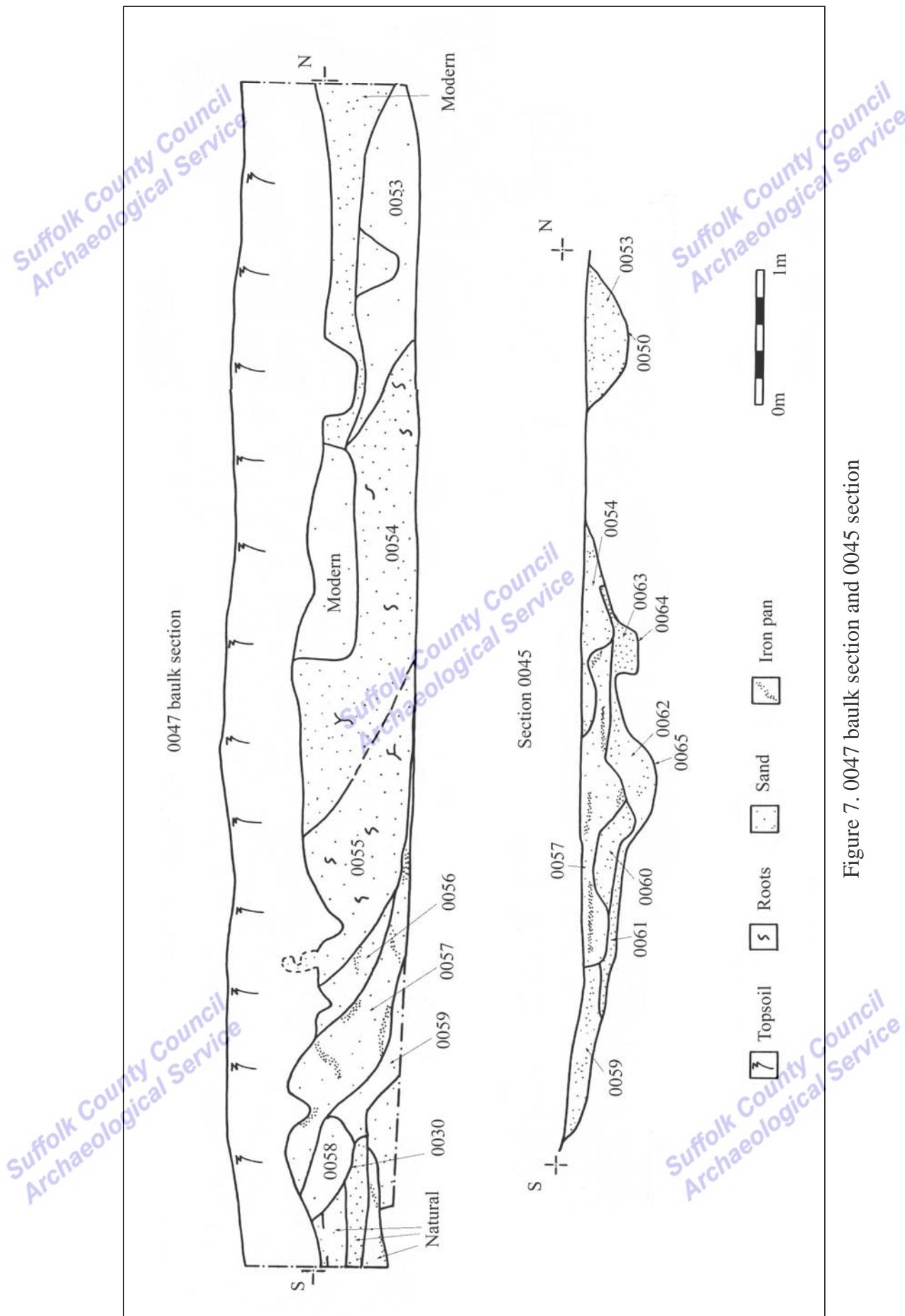


Figure 7. 0047 baulk section and 0045 section

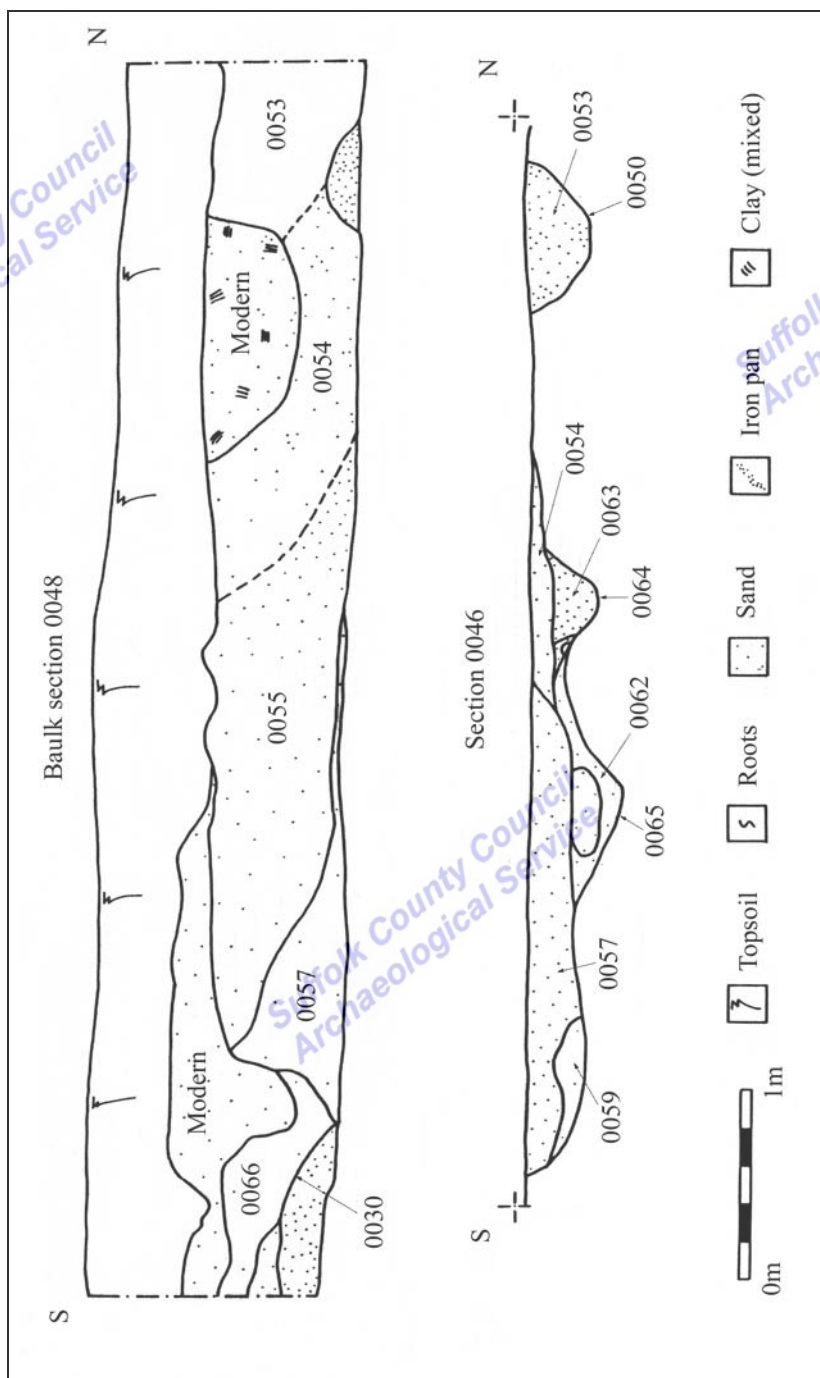


Figure 8. 0048 baulk section and 0046 section

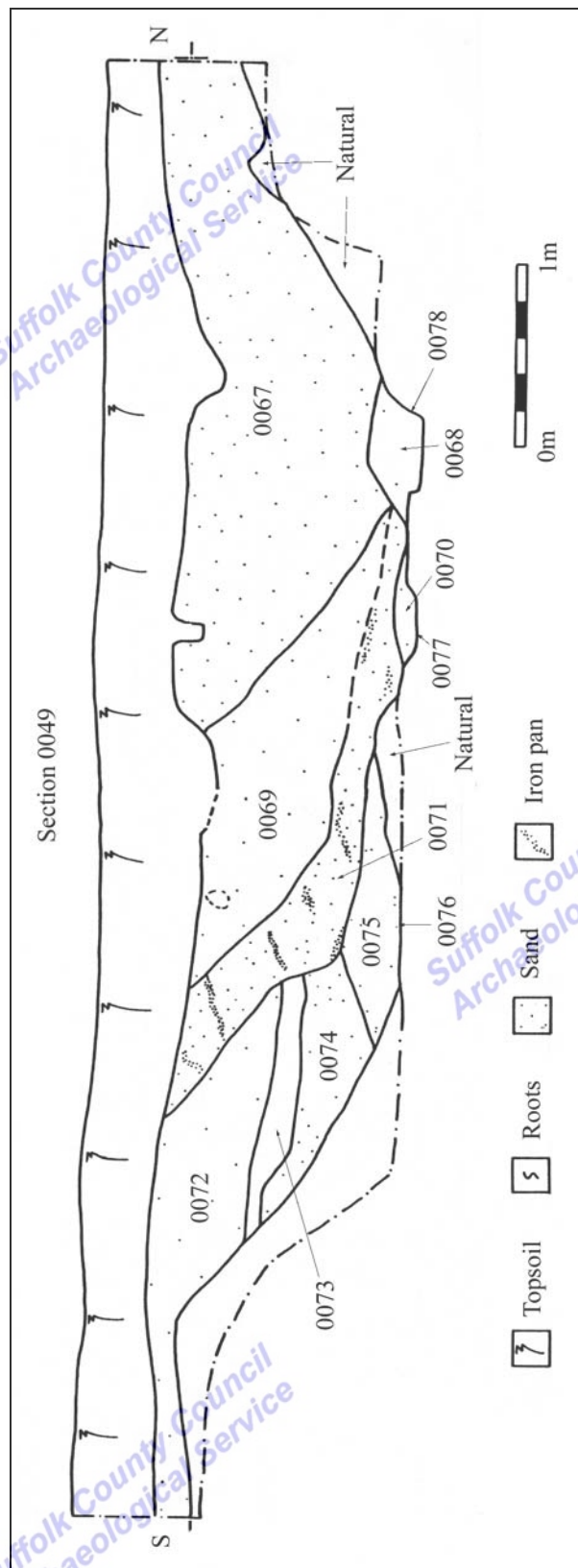


Figure 9. Area 3 section

3.4. Area 3

This area consisted of a machine dug trench across the full width of 0030. The separate cuts at the very base of the trench were excavated by hand and the west edge of the trench recorded as section 0049 (Fig. 9). Immediately to the north lay a separate ditch, presumed to be the same as cut 0050. As this had been investigated in the evaluation, 0019, it was not excavated further.

Three separate cuts, 0076-0078, were seen in the very base of the trench. The earliest may have been 0076 which was then infilled by 0075, a mix of very light grey sands, 0074, a mix of yellow/orange sands, 0073, a dark red/orange mottled sand and 0072, a light brown sand.

The ditch then appears to have been recut, by 0077, and then infilled with 0070, a light grey sand, 0071, a heavily mottled red/orange/brown sand which slumped into the centre, and 0069, mix of light grey/brown sands.

A second recut, 0078, had a basal fill, 0068 of light grey sand and then one final deposit of mixed and disturbed mid brown/grey sands.

3.5. Area 4

This trench was excavated to c.1m deep, where the natural heavily mottled brown/yellow sands was visible. This cut through ditch 0030 where it ran north-south. Sealed under 0.3m of topsoil it appeared to have a single broad cut through the buried soil horizons and a single fill of clean, very dark, orange/red sand.

With the course of the ditch confirmed no further recording work was carried out.

4. The Finds

Richenda Goffin

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from three contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0033			2	215	2	6	7	136	6 Fe @ 46g	Post-med
0034			1	952						Lmed/pmed
0038	1	6								Lmed/pmed
Total	1	6	3	1167	2	6	7	136		

Table 1. Finds quantities.

4.2. Pottery

A single fragment of pottery was recovered from the basal fill 0038 of the ditch 0030. The sherd is a glazed and slipped redware dating to the 15th-16th century, which may have an Essex origin, or perhaps, given the location of Brandon, have come from the Cambridgeshire region.

4.3. Ceramic building material

Three fragments of ceramic building material were collected from two of the ditchfills, weighing 1.167kg in total. The upper fill of the ditch 0033 contained a fragment of an abraded silty brick dating to the late medieval period, together with a large fragment of post-medieval roof tile made from a medium sandy fabric with flint. The substantial remains of a small brick was the only artefact recovered from ditchfill 0034. It has a fine fabric with moderate voids and also has organic impressions on the external surfaces. The brick is not made of a typical estuarine fabric but is still likely to date to the medieval/late medieval period, possibly the 15th century (Sue Anderson, pers. comm).

4.4. Metalwork

Three complete iron nails and the remains of three others were present in the upper ditchfill 0033.

4.5. Clay Tobacco Pipe

Two stem fragments from ceramic tobacco pipes were collected from the upper ditchfill 0033.

4.6. Animal bone

Seven fragments of animal bone were all recovered from the upper ditchfill 0033. Two large pieces of the shaft of the limb bone of a large mammal, probably bovine, was identified, with three joining fragments from the humerus of a sheep.

4.7. Discussion

Few finds were collected from the fills of ditch 0030. However small quantities of ceramic building material and pottery were recovered from two of the fills, which provide some dating evidence. A single sherd of pottery dating to the late medieval/early post-medieval period, probably the fifteenth century was present in the lower fill, and a brick fragment in one of the other fills is also of a similar date. The finds from the upper fill include a post-medieval roof tile and fragments of clay pipe, which date to the 17th century or later. There was no evidence from the excavation for the presence of finds dating to the early medieval or Saxon period.

5. Discussion

Each trench clearly located the county boundary ditch, in a position closely corresponding to the current boundary line. Although each recorded section differed, a general pattern existed in the sequence of cuts and fills, demonstrating the history of the boundary.

The original ditch seems to have lain some 6-8m to the south of the current border shown on the OS, and probably survives as the southern edge of 0030, as shown by cut 0076 in Area 03. The boundary then seems to have been infilled and recut at least three times. At each recut the ditch was infilled by deposits generally slumping in from the southern edge. Each recut also appears to have moved the ditch gradually northwards. The apparent final cut, 0050, shifted the boundary ditch a further 2m-3m north, and almost exactly corresponds with the current border.

The county boundary and its ditch are presumed to have originated in the Late Saxon-Early medieval period as the town of Brandon itself developed, although it is quite possible that it may be later. This remains unconfirmed as, despite the size of the ditch, and its apparent prolonged use through a series of recuts, there was very little artefactual material recovered and an accurate dating of the ditch sequence is not possible. The finds material, all collected from the section in Area 01, consisted of a single pottery sherd of 15th/16th century date from fill 0038, a fragment of 15th century brick in 0034 and a small collection late medieval/post-medieval finds in fill 0033. Fills 0033 and 0034 appear to be the final deposits in the lifespan of the ditch and only the 0038 pot sherd occurs in an early deposit.

The lack of material may be because there was no area of occupation adjacent to this part of the ditch, with any settlement perhaps being centred tightly around the bridge and road to the east. Alternatively it is possible that earlier deposits have been largely removed by the series of recuts and that the later fills, e.g. 0033 and 0034 appear to be larger, homogenous deposits resulting from a quick, rapid infilling process as opposed to the earlier slumping deposits. The finds evidence that was collected indicates a possible final infilling and abandonment of the ditch in the late medieval/post-medieval periods.

0010 appears to have been a truly separate feature as it lay several metres to the south of 0030. As it ran parallel to the main sequence of ditches it is probably related to the boundary but as no evidence of its date was recovered it is not possible to establish exactly what this relationship was.

By the time of the First Edition OS in c.1880 the boundary is shown as a line of trees and possible fenceline (Fig. 10). There is no indication of a substantial ditch demonstrating that the final cut, 0050, had been infilled. During the 20th century all evidence of the boundary was finally removed.

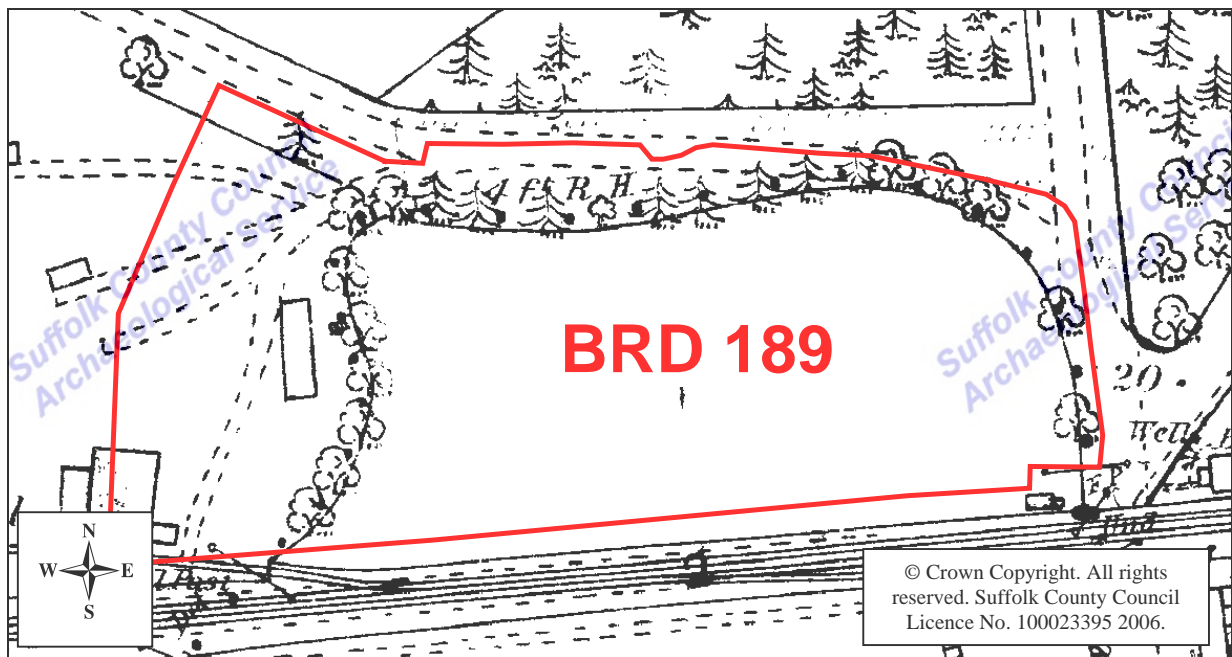


Figure 10. The site on the First Edition OS

6. Conclusions

The site was a rare opportunity to look at a manmade part of the county boundary. As the borders of Suffolk are predominantly formed by natural features such as the Rivers Waveney and Little Ouse to the north, the River Stour to the south or the coastline to the east, such a boundary is relatively unusual. In this case, where the line of the county boundary heads north from its usual line of the Little Ouse, enclosing an area of land on its north bank as part of Suffolk, it was of particular interest. Archaeological excavation of the boundary ditch had the potential to establish the origins of this anomaly and subsequent history of the boundary ditch.

Excavation at points along the boundary confirmed the presence of a substantial ditch and the fact that it gradually shifted to the north over time due to a series of recuts. In the earlier stages the ditch was infilled by deposits slumping in from the southern edge. No material evidence was recovered from these initial fills meaning the date of the ditch's original excavation is unknown.

The final infilling, of cut 0050, was in the late medieval/post-medieval period and by the late 19th century the boundary was only marked by a belt of trees and possible fenceline.

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October 2006

References

Craven, J. A., 2005, *Land off Fengate Drove, Brandon, BRD 189*, SCCAS Report No. 2005/176

Appendix 1: Context list

context	feature	group	ditch segment	identifier	description	over	under
0001				Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from evaluation trenches.		
0002	0002			Ditch cut	Linear feature, aligned NNW-SSE, at N end of trench 3. Steep concave sides and a flat base. 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep.		
0003	0002			Ditch fill	Heavily mottled light brown/grey/orange silt/sand with occasional stones.		
0004	0050	0030	0004	Section	Section of ditch 0050. 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep with a curved base. Upper edges unclear.		
0005	0050	0030	0004	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch cut 0050 in section 0004. Light grey/brown silt/sand.		
0006		0030	0007	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0030 in evaluation section 0007. Grey sand.		0021
0007		0030	0007	Section	Section of boundary ditch 0030 seen during evaluation. Visible beneath the topsoil it was removed by machine to a depth of c.1.3m. Three fills visible, 0006, 0008 and 0021. Not fully excavated due to depth of trench.		
0008		0030	0007	Ditch fill	Fill in section 0007 of ditch 0030. Grey sand with orange mottling.		0006
0009		0030	0009	Section	Section of boundary ditch 0030, seen during evaluation at very end of trench 05. Partially exposed and excavated - fills 0015 and 0016.		
0010	0010			Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned W-E to south of county boundary, identified in evaluation. 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep with 4 fills.		
0011	0010			Ditch fill	Very light grey sand.	0012 0013	
0012	0010			Ditch fill	Very light grey sand with light orange mottling.	0014	0011
0013	0010			Ditch fill	Very light brown sand with dark orange mottling.	0014	
0014	0010			Ditch fill	Pale grey sand with mid grey patches		
0015		0030	0009	Ditch fill	Light brown silt/sand	0016	
0016		0030	0009	Ditch fill	Light grey sand with brown/orange mottling and thin lens of gravel.		0015
0017	0017			Ditch cut	Modern ditch, shown on 1880 OS.		

context	feature	group	ditch segment	identifier	description	over	under
0018	0017			Ditch fill	Mid grey sand with topsoil.		
0019	0050	0030	0019	Ditch cut/section	Section of ditch 0050 seen during evaluation. Later shown during excavation to be same as 0004 etc		
0020	0050	0030	0019	Ditch fill	Mid grey sand.		
0021		0030	0007	Ditch fill	Fill in section 0007 of ditch 0030. Mid orange/brown sand.	0006	
0030		0030		Ditch	Overall component number issued to county boundary ditch during excavation. Excavated in 4 new areas it averaged c.5m wide and comprised of an apparent series of cuts and fills. Fills on the northern side appeared to be the latest.		
0031	0051	0030	0031	Section	Section across visible part of ditch 0030 in Area 1. Contained at least 2 separate cuts (0051 and 0052) and fills 0033-0040. Very similar profile to opposing section 0041.		
0032	0010		0032	Section	Section across ditch 0010 in Area 1.		
0033			0031 0041	Ditch fill	Top fill of ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041. Mid brown sandy soil.	0034	Topsoil
0034			0031 0041	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041. Light grey/brown sand. Slumps into centre.	0035 0039	0033
0035			0031 0041	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041. Light brown sand. Slumps into centre.	0036 0037 0038 0039	0034 topsoil
0036			0031 0041	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041. Light grey/yellow sand with red iron panning sand. Lies against upper edge of cut.	0038	0035 0037
0037			0031 0041	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in sections 0031. Light yellow sand with red/orange streaks.	0036	0035 0038 0039
0038			0031 0041	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041. Mixed light yellow/grey sand with red streaks. Basal fill of cut 0052?	0040	0039
0039	0052?		0031 0041	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041. Light grey sand. Basal fill of cut 0052?	0037 0038	0034 0035
0040	0051		0031 0041	Ditch fill	Basal fill of ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041, infilling cut 0051. Mid grey sand.		0038
0041	0051	0030	0041	Section	Section across visible part of ditch 0030 in Area 1. Contained at least 2 separate cuts (0051 and 0052) and fills 0033-0040. Very similar profile to opposing section 0031.		
0042			0031 0041	Ditch cut	Cut of 0010 ditch in section 0032.		
0043	0042	0010	0032	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0042 of ditch 0010 in section 0032. Mid grey sand, some disturbance.		0044

context	feature	group	ditch segment	identifier	description	over	under
0044	0042	0010	0032	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0042 of ditch 0010 in section 0032. Light grey sand, some disturbance.	0043	
0045		0030	0045	Section	Section of 0030 in Area 2.		
0046		0030	0046	Section	Section of 0030 in Area 2.		
0047		0030	0047	Section	West baulk section showing 0030 in Area 2.		
0048		0030	0048	Section	East baulk section showing 0030 in Area 2.		
0049		0030	0049	Section	Area 3 section of 0030.		
0050	0050	0030		Ditch cut	Linear ditch, initially identified during evaluation as 0004 and 0019. Now seen to lie just to north and slightly separate of main series of cuts in ditch boundary 0030. Thought to be latest? cut of this sequence.		0053
0051	0051	0030	0031 0041	Ditch cut	Deep central trench seen in ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041, infilled with 0040		0040
0052	0052	0030	0031 0041	Ditch cut	General number issued for cut of ditch 0030 in sections 0031 and 0041. Appears to be separate from 0051 but unclear as to whether it could be divided further.		0038
0053	0050	0030	0045 0046 0047 0048	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0050 in sections 0045-0048. Light to mid brown sand. Probably most recent infill of 0030.	0050	Modern
0054		0030	0045 0046 0047 0048	Ditch fill	One of later fills of ditch 0030, possibly a final infilling of a recut 0064. Dirty, mixed mid/dark grey/brown sands.	0055 0057 0063	0053 modern
0055		0030	0047 0048	Ditch fill	One of later fills of ditch 0030. Mixed pale/mid grey/brown sands.	0056 0057	0054 modern
0056		0030	0047	Ditch fill	Fill of 0030. Orange/brown sand with some FE staining. Slopes into centre.	0057	0055
0057		0030	0045 0046 0047 0048	Ditch fill	Fill of 0030. Orange/brown/yellow sand with very heavily red mottling. Clean uniform deposit slumping into centre of ditch.	0059 0060 0061	0056 0066 modern
0058		0030	0047	Ditch fill	Fill of 0030. Pale grey sand.	0059	0057 modern
0059		0030	0045 0046 0047	Ditch fill	Basal fill on south side of ditch 0030. Pale grey/brown sands.	0061	0057 0058
0060	0065?	0030	0045	Ditch fill	Fill of 0030, possibly a later fill of cut 0065. Mid-dark grey sand.	0061 0062	0057
0061		0030	0045	Ditch fill	Basal fill of 0030 to south of cut 0065. Dark grey sand		0057 0059 0060

context	feature	group	ditch segment	identifier	description	over	under
0062	0065	0030	0045 0046	Ditch fill	Basal fill of ditch 0030 in cut 0065. Mixed light-dark grey sands.	0065	0057 0060
0063	0064	0030	0045 0046	Ditch fill	Basal fill of ditch 0030 in cut 0064. Dark grey sand.	0064	0057 0054
0064		0030	0045 0046	Ditch cut	Central definable cut of ditch 0030, lying between 0050 and 0065. Infilled with 0063 it was 0.4m wide with steep sides and a flat base.		0063
0065		0030	0045 0046	Ditch cut	Southernmost definable cut of ditch 0030, lying south of cut 0064 and apparently infilled with 0062.		0062
0066		0030	0048	Ditch fill	Fill on south edge of ditch 0030. Mixed, dirty light grey/yellow sands.	0057	Modern
0067	0078?	0030	0049	Ditch fill	Last fill of 0030 in section 0049? Mixed and disturbed mid brown/grey sands. Associated with cut 0078?	0068 0069	Modern
0068	0078	0030	0049	Ditch fill	Basal fill of cut 0078 in section 0049 of ditch 0030. Light grey sand.	0078	0067
0069		0030	0049	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in section 0049. Mixed light grey/brown sand. Slumping into centre.	0071	0067 modern
0070	0077	0030	0049	Ditch fill	Basal fill of cut 0077 in section 0049 of ditch 0030. Light grey sand.	0070	0071
0071		0030	0049	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in section 0049. Heavily mottled red/orange/brown sand. Very clean and slumping into centre.	0072 0073 0074 0075 0077	0069 modern
0072		0030	0049	Ditch fill	Upper fill on south side of 0030 in section 0049. Light brown sand.	0073	0071 modern
0073		0030	0049	Ditch fill	Fill of 0030 in section 0049. Dark red /orange mottled sand.	0074	0072
0074		0030	0049	Ditch fill	Fill of 0030 in section 0049. Mixed yellow/orange sands.	0075	0073
0075		0030	0049	Ditch fill	Basal fill of cut 0076 in section 0049 of ditch 0030. Mixed very light grey sands.	0076	0071 0074
0076	0076	0030	0049	Ditch cut	Southern and oldest cut in section 0049 of ditch 0030.		0075
0077	0077	0030	0049	Ditch cut	Central cut in section 0049 of ditch 0030.		0070
0078	0078	0030	0049	Ditch cut	Northern and youngest cut in section 0049 of ditch 0030.		0068