

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land north of Apple Acre Road, Hanchet End, Haverhill HVH 058

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006
(Planning app. no. SE/05/02421)

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Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by H.C. Moss Ltd and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The evaluation was carried out by John Craven, Michael Green and Nick Taylor from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by Jo Caruth, 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 Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation of land north of Apple Acre Road, Hanchet End, Haverhill, identified a single ditch containing pottery sherds of 2nd-3rd century Roman date. Five other ditches were of a relatively modern date and probably relate to field boundaries removed during the 20th century.

SMR information

Planning application no.	SE/05/02421
Date of fieldwork:	10 th -12 th April 2006
Grid Reference:	TL 652 461
Funding body:	H.C. Moss Ltd
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-13904

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development on land to the north of Apple Acre Road, Hanchet End, Haverhill. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application SE/05/02421. The work was funded by the developer, H.C.Moss Ltd.

The site, which measured c.1.07ha, consisted of an area of open ground, bounded by modern housing estates, at TL 652 461 (Fig. 1). Situated on a west facing slope, from 95m to 90m OD, the site and the surrounding area has been subject to a high level of modern landscaping. Up to 0.7m of modern debris and topsoil had been recently deposited across large parts of the site and the roads bordering the south and western sides of the site had been heavily cut into the natural slope. This meant that a 4m wide strip of the west and south site edges had been heavily truncated by being sloped down towards the road level.

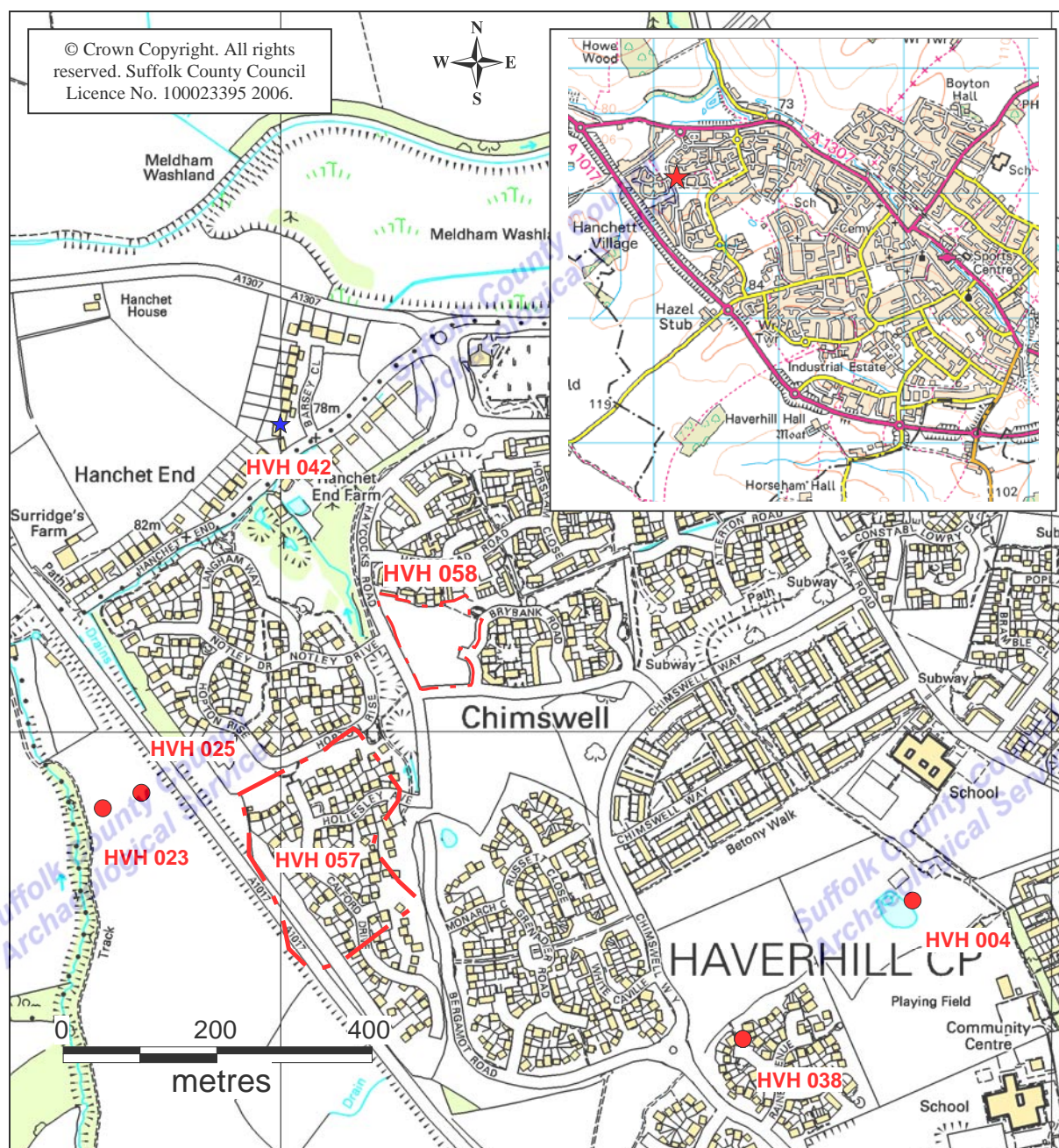


Table 1. Site location plan

Hanchet End, until the recent development and expansion of Haverhill, consisted of two farms set within open fields, as seen on the 3rd Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2). The current public footpath that crosses the north part of the site appears to be following a former field boundary.

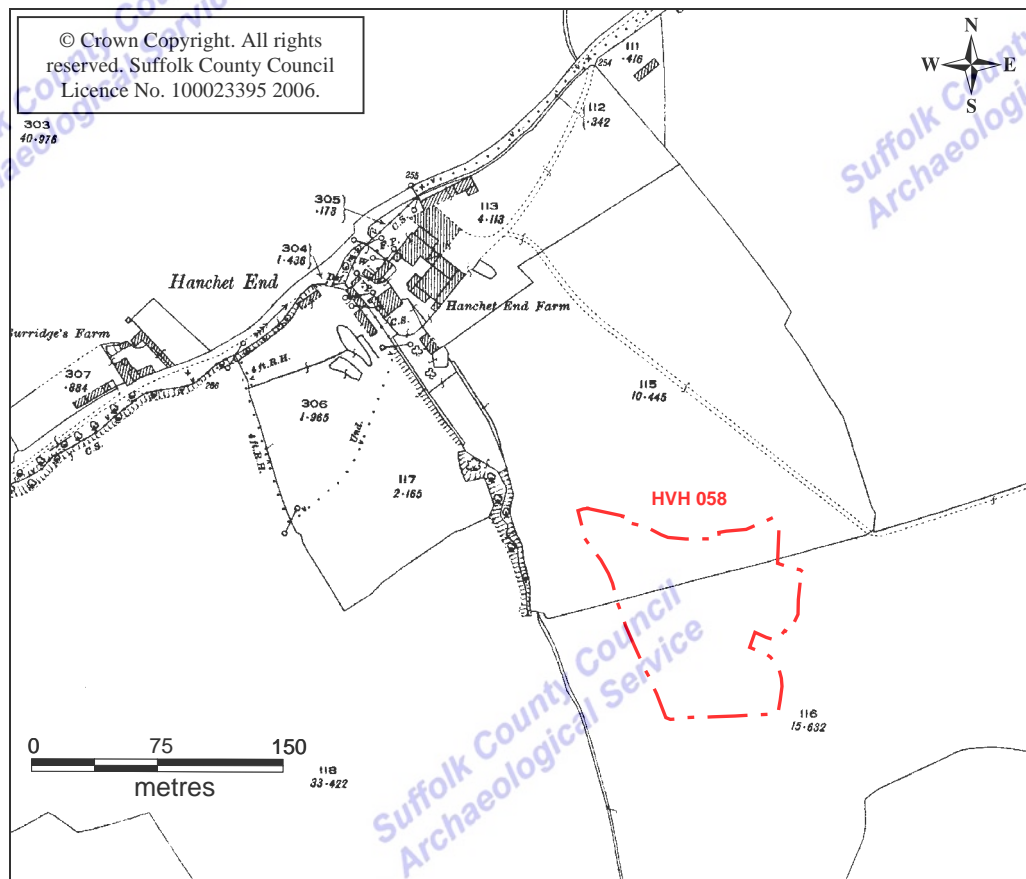


Figure 2. Site location on 3rd Edition OS, c.1926

The site was of interest due to its location within an area of archaeological importance, as defined in the County Sites and Monuments Record. Several archaeological sites, dated to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, are located nearby. Undated cropmarks, HVH 017, lie 350m to the north-east while finds scatters of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval date lie 600m to the south-east, HVH 038, and of Roman and medieval date at HVH 042, 300m to the north-west. Archaeological evaluations have identified Iron Age pottery and features, HVH 025, 400m to the south-west, medieval pottery and features, HVH 023, 450m to the south-west and medieval banks and ditches, HVH 057, 200m to the south-west. Finally 650m to the south-east lies a medieval moated site HVH 004.

A programme of archaeological evaluation was therefore required to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to establish any archaeological implications for its development.

2. Methodology

Eleven trenches, measuring 1.6m wide and 310m length in total, were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This meant that a total of 496sqm was evaluated, or approximately 5% of the total area available, as the south and western edges were heavily truncated. Due to the presence of the public footpath, and a second path and large modern mound in the north-east corner, the proposed trench plan, which was mainly planned to cover the footprints of buildings in the proposed development, could not be fully adhered to.

The trenches were excavated to the top of the natural subsoil surface, a thick mid brown/yellow/grey clay with occasional flints or chalk flecks. This generally involved the removal of 0.2m-0.3m of topsoil, which was frequently sealed beneath a layer of modern deposits. Excavated soil was examined for unstratified finds. Archaeological features, consisting of a series of ditches, were then clearly visible and were 100% excavated by hand.

Feature sections and soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and digital photographs are included in the digital archive. The trenches were planned, and site levels were taken using a TST. Levels were transferred by dumpy level from an OS benchmark at TL 6512 4623.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-13904).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. HVH 058. Finds are held in a single bag in the Parish Box H / 80 / 3.

3. Results

The majority of the trenches did not contain any archaeological features and showed a general profile of the natural subsoil lying immediately under the topsoil, which in turn was generally covered by modern deposits. Basic trench descriptions are listed in the table below.

Trench	Length	Alignment	Description	Features
01	13.5m	N-S	0.45m-0.55m of topsoil directly overlying natural subsoil.	
02	43.5m	E-W	0.3m of topsoil at east end, deepening to 0.6m of topsoil at west end, directly overlying natural subsoil.	0002
03	30.5m	E-W	0.3m of topsoil at east end, deepening to 0.6m of topsoil at west end, directly overlying natural subsoil.	0002
04	41.5m	N-S	0.1m of modern deposits at east end, thickening to 0.45m at west end, overlying either 0.3m of topsoil or the truncated subsoil.	
05	16.5m	N-S	0.3m of modern deposits overlying 0.2m-0.3m of topsoil, over natural subsoil.	
06	15m	N-S	0.4m of modern material, overlying 0.2m of topsoil, over natural subsoil.	
07	43m	E-W	0.3m-0.4m of topsoil, directly overlying the natural subsoil in the eastern part of the trench. Then from the centre a modern deposit, increasing to 0.35m thick by the west end, overlaid the topsoil.	
08	31m	N-S	0.3m of topsoil directly overlying natural subsoil.	0007, 0009, 0011
09	20m	SW-NE	0.3m of topsoil directly overlying natural subsoil.	
10	25.5m	N-S	0.55m of modern redeposited clay overlying 0.2m-0.3m of topsoil, over natural subsoil.	0013, 0015
11	30m	E-W	0.5m-0.6m of modern redeposited clay overlying 0.3m of topsoil, over natural subsoil. Frequent areas of modern disturbance.	

Table 1. Trench list

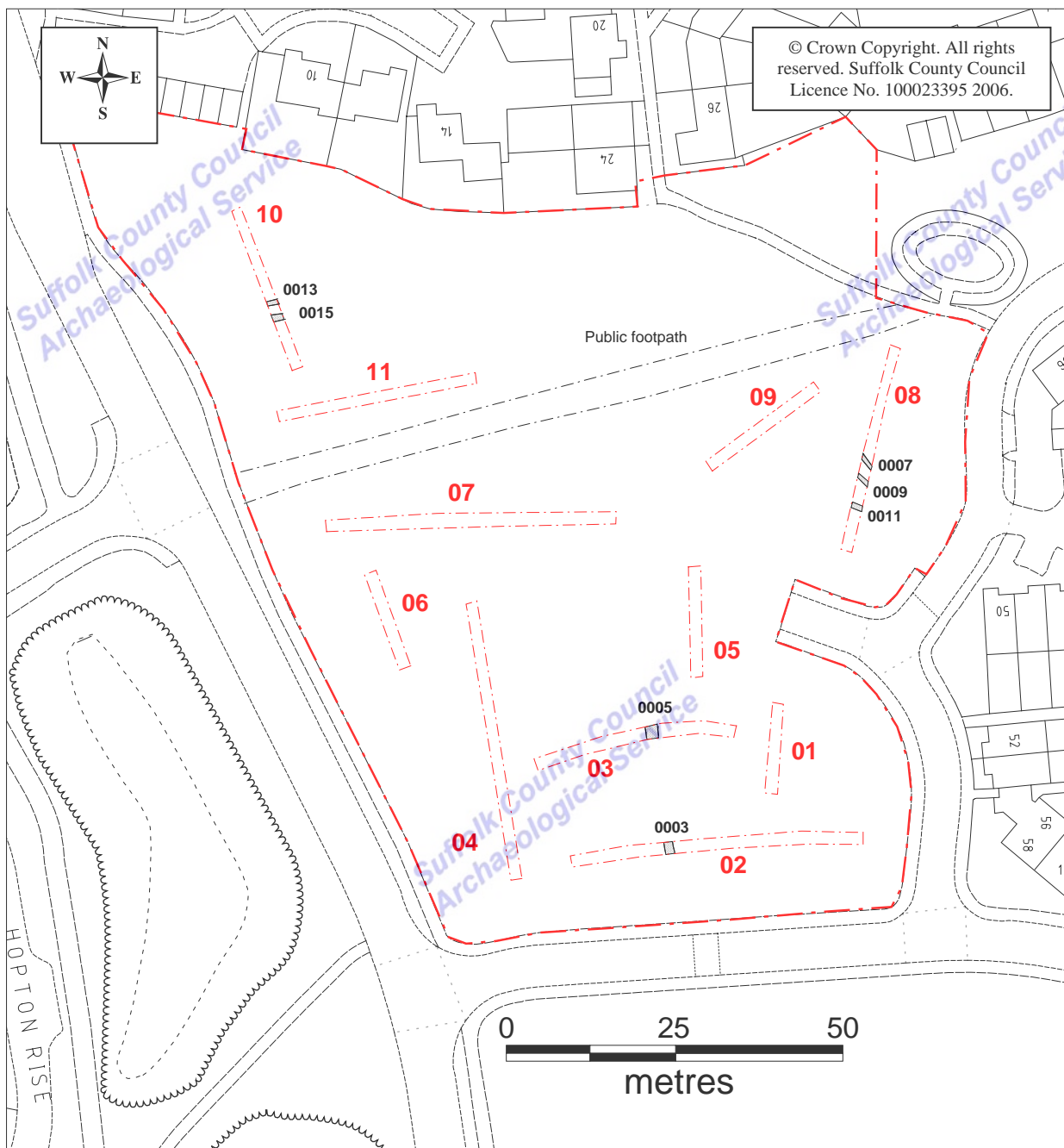


Figure 3. Site plan

Context 0001 was reserved for unstratified finds, however none were seen or recovered during the course of the evaluation. Several features were identified lying immediately below the topsoil.

0002 was a broad, shallow ditch with an indistinct cut, visible in trenches 02 and 03. Excavated in sections 0003 and 0005 it measured c.0.9m wide and up to 0.2m with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fills, 0004 and 0006 respectively, were of a pale or mid brown clay with flecks of chalk and charcoal. Two small and abraded sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from 0004.

0007 and 0009 were a pair of parallel ditches, 1.6m apart, aligned northwest to southeast. They had similar profiles, with very clear cuts measuring 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep with gentle sloping sides and concave bases. The fills, 0008 and 0010 respectively, were of a mid-dark

brown clay which appeared to be relatively modern as it was similar to the overlying topsoil. A single flint flake of prehistoric date though was recovered from 0008.

0011 was a third ditch in trench 08, lying to the south of 0007 and 0009, on a slightly different but broadly northwest-southeast alignment. It had a very clear cut and measured 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0012, a mid grey/brown clay, appeared to be relatively modern but contained a single sherd of Roman pottery and three undated fragments of fired clay.

0013 and 0015 were another pair of parallel ditches, very similar to 0007 and 0009. Lying 1.6m apart they were aligned northwest to southeast and had similar profiles, again with very clear cuts, measuring 0.5m-0.6m wide and 0.15m deep with gentle sloping sides and concave bases. The fills, 0014 and 0016 respectively, were of a dark grey/brown clay, which appeared to be relatively modern as it was similar to the overlying topsoil. Three fragments of CBM indicating a post-medieval to modern date were recovered from 0014.

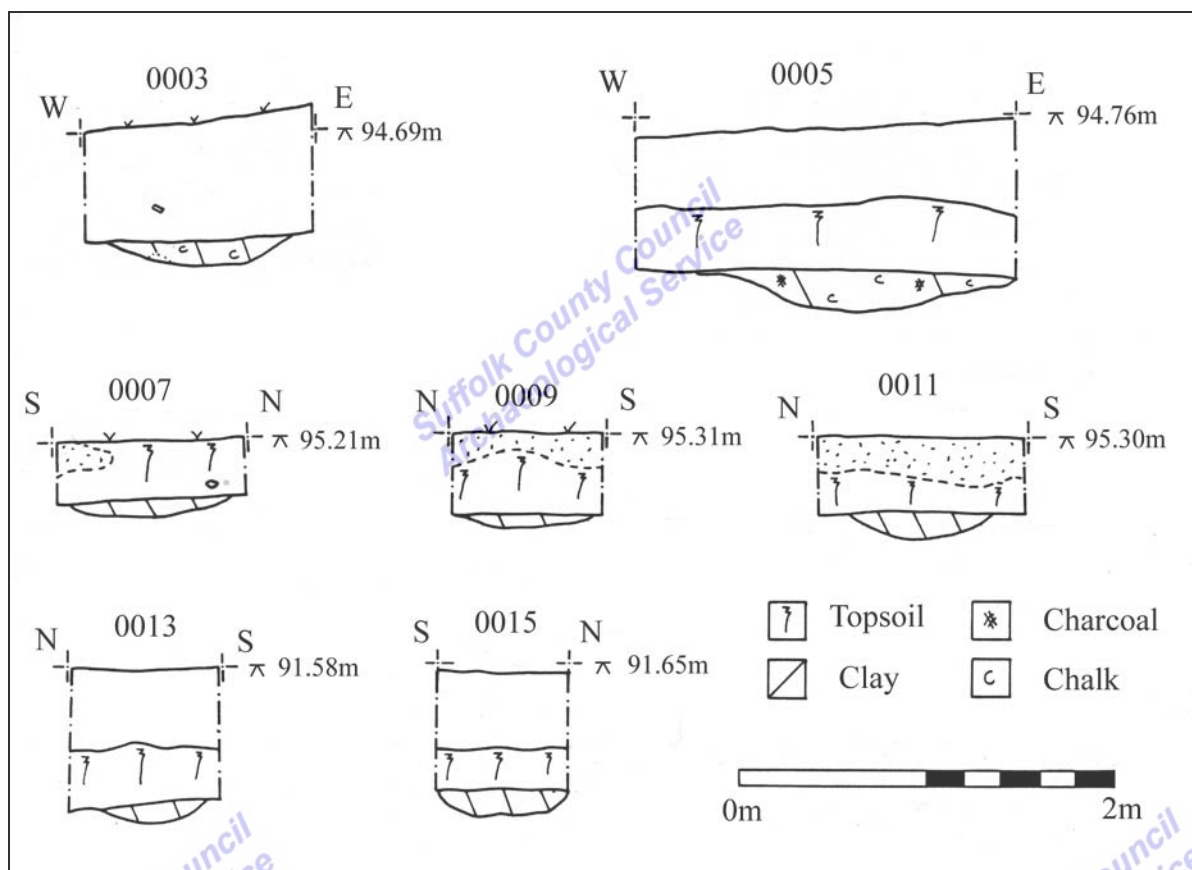


Figure 4. Sections

4. The Finds

(Cathy Tester)

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from four contexts, all ditch fills, in three evaluation trenches and the quantities are shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0004	2	6							MC2-MC3
0008							1	2	Prehistoric
0012	1	1			3	15			Roman
0014			3	92					Modern
Total	3	7	3	92	3	15	1	2	

Table 1. Finds quantities.

4.2. Pottery

Three small and abraded sherds of Roman coarseware were found. A straight-sided, bead-rimmed dish from ditch 0002 (fill 0004) in Trench 2 is mid 2nd to mid 3rd century. A bodysherd from ditch 0011 (fill 0012) in Trench 8 is non-diagnostic and not closely datable.

4.3. Ceramic building material and fired clay

A fragment of post-medieval roof tile in a sandy red fabric and a fragment of modern white wall tile were collected from ditch 0013 (fill 0014) in Trench 10. Three fragments of fired clay in a light orange chalky fabric were collected from ditch 0011 (fill 0012) in Trench 8. The pieces are abraded and non-diagnostic.

4.4. Miscellaneous

A small, squat flint flake was collected from ditch 0007 (fill 0008) in Trench 8. The flake is irregular with a natural striking platform and limited edge retouch and can only be broadly dated as prehistoric (C Pendleton pers. comm.).

4.5. Discussion

The finds assemblage is limited but indicates activity in the vicinity during the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods

5. Discussion

Across the majority of the site, excepting in trenches 04 and 11, the topsoil was intact, although often sealed by modern deposits. This means that, despite the surrounding development and modern landscaping, the horizon between the ploughsoil and subsoil has remained intact. It is unclear how far the subsoil and potential archaeological levels have been truncated by plough action, although the shallow nature of the identified ditches suggests it could be significant.

However the scarcity of archaeological features, or unstratified finds from the ploughsoil, observed during the evaluation is a firm indication of an absence of past activity. The single

feature of note was ditch 0002, which contained Roman pottery and appeared to be of some age due to its indistinct cut, and is probably part of a former field system.

The remaining ditches are all thought to be relatively modern, as their cuts were very clearly defined and the fills similar to the overlying topsoil. Ditch 0013 in particular was of a 20th century date as it contained modern tile while the Roman pot sherd and flint flake in ditches 0007 and 0011 are likely to be residual deposits.

0007/0009 and 0013/0015 may be parts of a single set of parallel ditches and, although not immediately corresponding to the c.1926 field boundary or line of the modern footpath, may represent an earlier, or even later, course of this boundary.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The majority of the site was devoid of archaeological features and, although ditch 0002 was indicative of a probable Roman field boundary, it was isolated and is of limited interest. Furthermore the course of this ditch does not lie beneath any of the proposed building footprints and so is unlikely to be disturbed by the development. As no other significant features were seen, it is not thought that any further archaeological work is required.

J. A. Craven
April 2006

Disclaimer

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

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

SITE A, HANCHET END, HAVERHILL

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent (application SE/05/02421) has been granted for the erection of a care home with associated landscaping, vehicular access, service roads and car parking on land to the north of Apple Acre Road, Hanchet End, Haverhill (TL 6520 4611) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority (Suffolk Coastal) has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 The application lies in an area of archaeological importance, defined in the County Sites and Monuments Record. Archaeological sites dated to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods are recorded to the north-east (HVVH 017), south-east (HVVH 004), south (HVVH 038) and also to the west (HVVH 023, HVVH 025 and HVVH 057). These strongly indicate the high potential for archaeological deposits to be archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.3 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area (c. 1.03ha; Figure 1). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 515m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. The detailed trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.

- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

- 5.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 21 March 2006

Reference: / SiteAHanchetEnd-Havehill2006

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2: context list

context	feature	trench	identifier	description		finds	spotdate
0001			Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds.			
0002	0002	02 03	Ditch	Linear, north-south aligned, ditch seen in trenches 02 and 03. See sections 0003 and 0005.			
0003	0002	02	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0002 in trench 02. Measured up to 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.			
0004	0002	02	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0002 in section 0005. Mid-dark brown clay.		Y	MC2-MC3
0005	0002	03	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0002 in trench 03. Vague and indistinct cut and section may have been overdug. Measured up to 1.6m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.			
0006	0002	03	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0002 in section 0005. Mid brown clay.			
0007	0007	08	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE and parallel to 0009. Measured 0.7m wide, 0.1m deep with gentle sides and a flat base.			
0008	0007	08	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0007. Mid-dark brown clay.		Y	Prehistoric
0009	0009	08	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE and parallel to 0007. Measured 0.7m wide, 0.1m deep with gentle sides and a flat base.			
0010	0009	08	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0009. Mid-dark brown clay.			
0011	0011	08	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.			
0012	0011	08	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0011. Mid grey/brown clay.		Y	Roman
0013	0013	10	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned E-W, parallel with 0015. Measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with gentle sides and a concave base.			
0014	0013	10	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0013. Dark grey/brown clay		Y	Modern
0015	0015	10	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned E-W, parallel with 0013. Measured 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep with gentle sides and a concave base.			
0016	0015	10	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0015. Dark grey/brown clay.			