

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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## Street Farm, The Street, Holywell Row, Mildenhall MNL 591

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007  
(Planning app. no. F/2007/0270/FUL)

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## List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

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Cathy Tester         Finds Officer

## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Swallow Mead Developments Ltd and was monitored by William Fletcher (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by John Craven and Fiona Gamble 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 specialist finds report was produced by Cathy Tester. Digital site plans were produced by Fiona Gamble and inked sections by Gemma Adams.

## Summary

An archaeological evaluation in advance of housing development at Street Farm, The Street, Holywell Row, Mildenhall identified two undated ditches, possibly relating to prehistoric or Roman activity, sealed at depth below substantial windblown sand deposits, a typical feature of the natural fen edge topography.

## SMR information

Planning application no.    F/2007/0270/FUL  
Date of fieldwork:         5th-6th September 2007  
Grid Reference:             TL 70667738  
Funding body:               Swallow Mead Developments Ltd  
Oasis reference              Suffolkc1-31168

# 1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of housing development at Street Farm, The Street, Holywell Row, Mildenhall. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by William Fletcher (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application F/2007/0270/FUL. The work was funded by the developer, Swallow Mead Developments Ltd.

The proposed development of nine houses lay at TL 7066 7738, at a height of 6m OD (Fig. 1). The site, an area of 3500sqm, consisted of the now cleared site of the former Street Farm and was of potential interest as it was situated within the dense band of prehistoric and Roman activity that lies along the edge of the fens. Prehistoric material has been found at several sites 400-450m to the north-east, with Mesolithic and Bronze Age flints at MNL 203, Bronze Age pottery and flint at MNL 126 and prehistoric flint at MNL 357 and 358. Iron Age and Roman finds scatters have been found c.300m away in the field to the west, MNL 168, and medieval material at MNL 071, 120m to the north-west. In addition the site also lies 500m to the west of the medieval moated site of Aspal Hall, MNL 083.

Recent archaeological work in advance of housing development at MNL 579, 450m to the west, has identified evidence of scattered prehistoric activity (Craven 2007), while at MNL 580, 50m to the north-west, a range of undated pits were observed during monitoring of building works (Craven in prep). The site was also evaluated at the same time as the adjacent site of 5, The Street, MNL 592 (Craven 2007), although this did not identify any archaeological deposits.

The development therefore had the potential to affect multi-period archaeological deposits. A programme of archaeological evaluation was required to assess this potential and to establish any archaeological implications for the site's development.

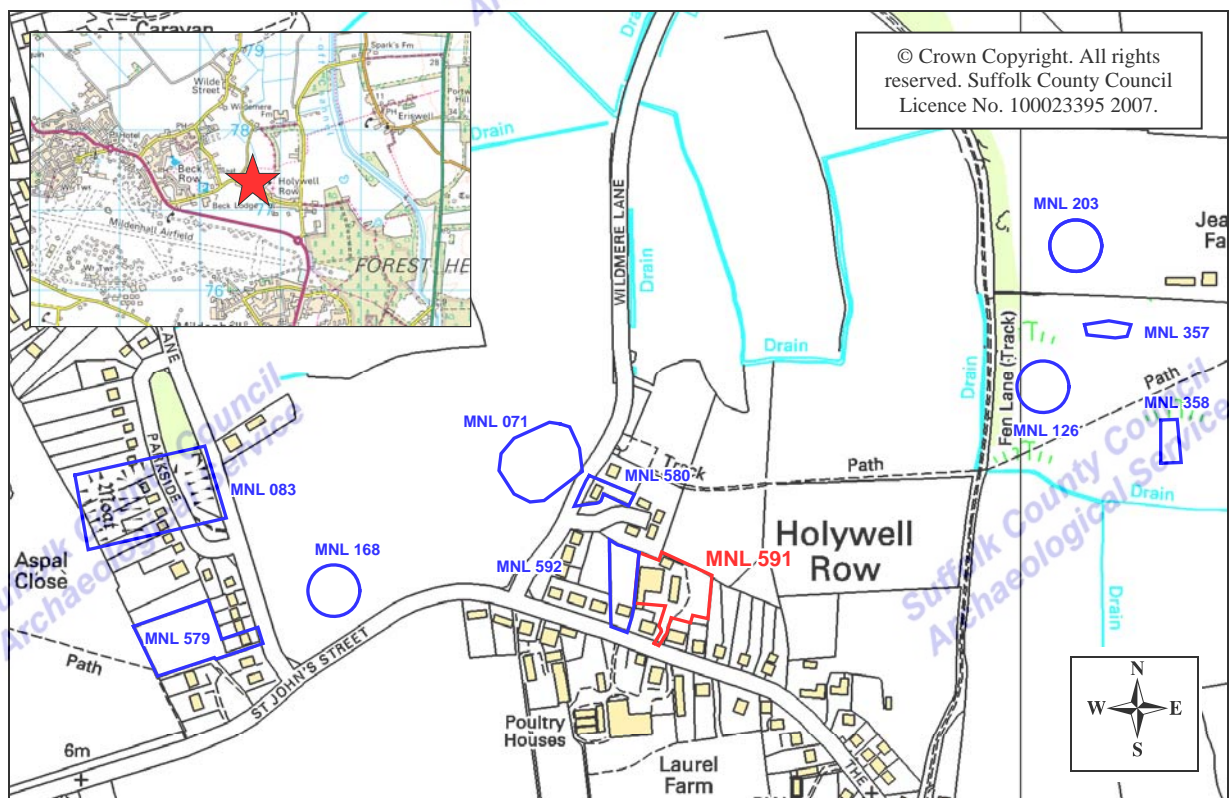


Figure 1. Site location plan

## 2. Methodology

Four trenches, totalling 109m in length, were placed to cover the site and broadly corresponded with the planned location of the houses. Excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist, this amounted to c.175 sqm or 5% of the 3500sqm site. The access route to the site was not available for trenching as it is in use for access to No. 7 The Street.

All four trenches were excavated to the top of the natural subsoil surface, a mix of yellow and orange sands. Upcast spoil was examined for finds and context 0001 reserved for unstratified finds.

The site was planned with an RTK GPS with feature sections and trench profiles being drawn by hand at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the archive.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments code MNL 591. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database. Inked copies of section and drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-31168) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. MNL 591.

### 3. Results

(Figs. 2 & 3)

#### 3.1. Trench 01

Trench 01 was 26m long and aligned north to south. Two baulk profiles, 0012 and 0013 were recorded and show 0.8m-1m of modern and older topsoils overlying the natural subsoil and three archaeological features.

0002 was a shallow curvilinear ditch, broadly aligned north to south, which was visible for 14m along the trench. Two sections were excavated, 0003 and 0005, which showed it to be c.0.6m wide and c.0.1m deep with a fill, 0004 and 0006 respectively, of light grey silt/sand. No finds were recovered and the feature is undated.

0007 was a possible irregular circular pit, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.14m deep with a fill, 0008, of mid brown sand heavily disturbed by tree roots. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered. The section was not drawn.

0009 was an oval pit, aligned north-south, measuring 0.8m by 0.45m and 0.18m deep. It was partially truncated as it was seen to cut through the sand layer overlying the subsoil. Its fill, 0010, was a mid brown sand with charcoal, from which a small quantity of animal bone was recovered. The feature was partially damaged by an area of animal disturbance, 0011, a mid brown sand/topsoil.

#### 3.2. Trench 02

Trench 02 was 27m long and aligned east to west, with a 3m long extension to the south at the western end.

A large ditch, 0014, ran along the entire length of the trench, aligned east to west. Measuring c.2.5m wide it was generally visible at a depth of c.1.3m where it cut the natural subsoil.

0017 was a hand-excavated section through the northern half of 0014 after it was identified at a depth of 1.3m below 0.6m of topsoil and 0.7m of pale/mid grey sands. The ditch was a further 0.35m deep and contained a series of four fills which slumped into the centre of the cut. 0021 was the initial slumped deposit of mottled mid grey/brown sands against the northern edge which was overlaid by 0020, a layer of pale yellow/brown sands. Above 0020 and lying across the base of the ditch cut was 0019, a dark grey sand which was itself overlain by the final fill, 0018, a mottled dark grey/brown sand.

0022 was a section excavated by machine across the ditch, which was visible at a depth of 1.1m below 0.6m of topsoil, a 0.3m layer of mid brown sand and 0.2m of mottled red/brown sands. The ditch had moderate sloping sides and a flat base with a fill, 0023, of mid/dark grey sand.

At the western end, the trench was extended southwards to further define the southern edge of the ditch cut and a hand-excavated slot was placed across the ditch, against the site edge, to identify the base. The recorded section, 0024, showed the ditch cutting the subsoil at a depth of 1.5m. Measuring 2m+ wide it had gentle sloping sides and a slightly concave base, at a depth of 1.8m. Its fill, 0027, was a light grey sand, which was sealed below layers of mottled mid red/brown sands and mid brown sand.

### 3.3. Trench 03

Trench 03 was 33m long and aligned north-east to south-west. To the north ditch 0014 was identified, at this point visible cutting the subsoil at a depth of 1.3m and measuring c.2.5m wide. A baulk profile, 0016, was recorded above the ditch but no further hand excavation was carried out due to the depth of the trench. To the south the subsoil rose slightly, being seen at a depth of 1.1m in baulk section 0015, and 0.9m at the end of the trench.

### 3.4. Trench 04

Trench 04 was 20m long and aligned east to west. The natural subsoil was seen at a depth of 0.7m-0.8m under 0.3m of modern topsoil and 0.4m-0.5m of mixed yellow/brown sands.

0025 was an undated irregular pit measuring 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with a fill, 0026, of mottled pale/mid grey sands.

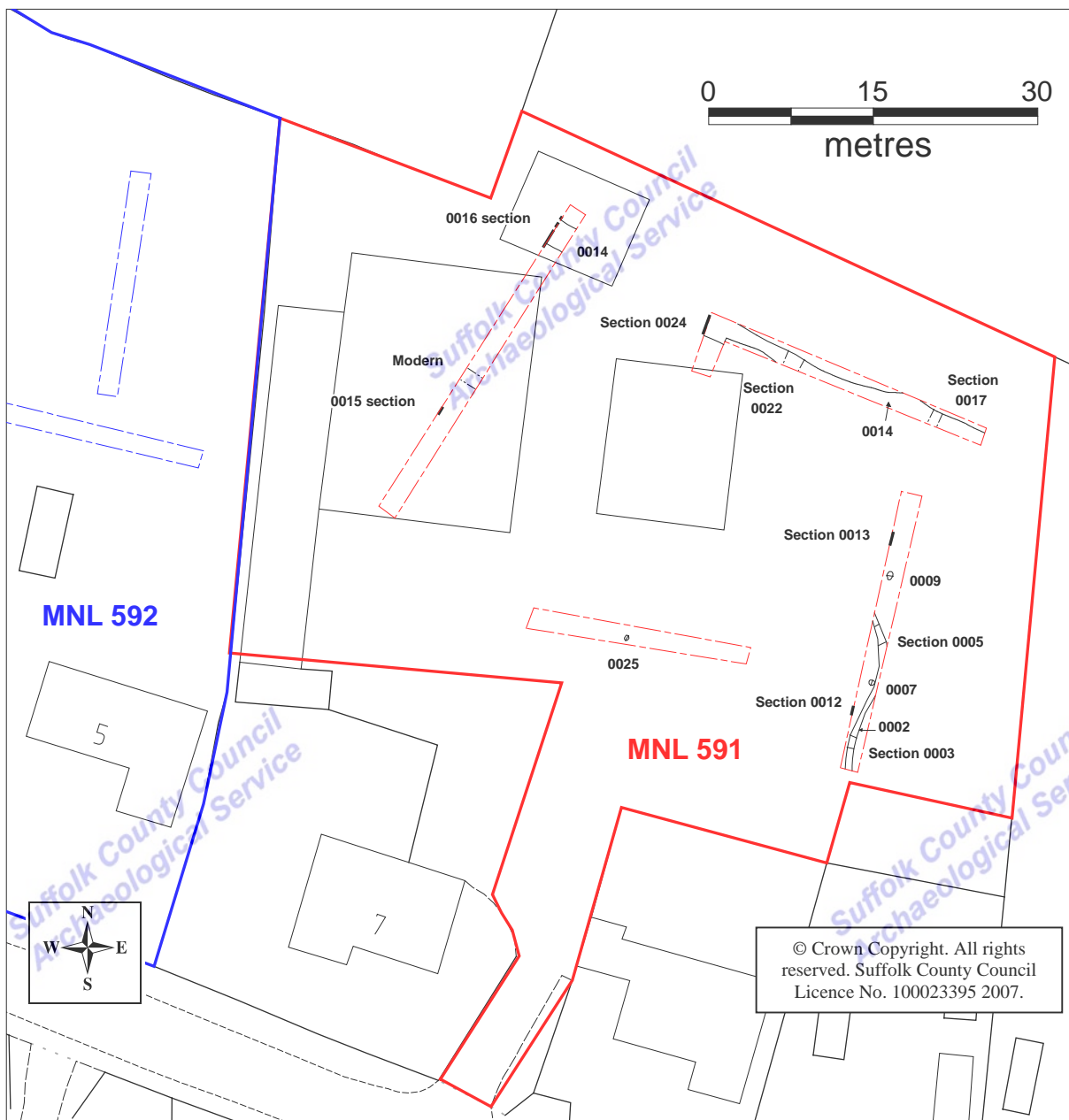


Figure 2. Site plan



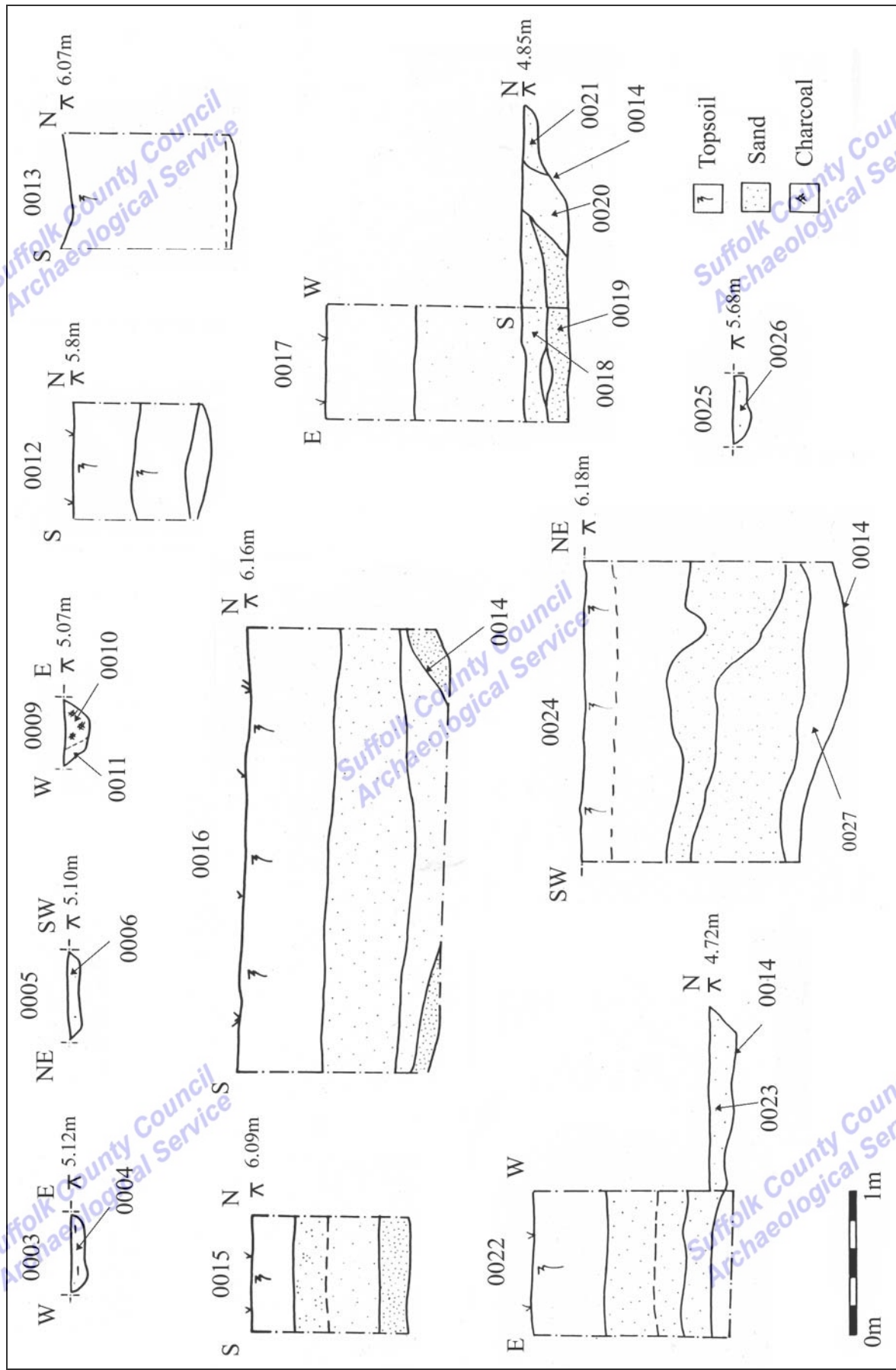


Figure 3. Sections

## 4. The Finds

by Cathy Tester

Pottery and animal bone were collected from two contexts in Trench 1.

A single (79g) post-medieval glazed red earthenware jar base of 16-18th century date was found in pit 0007 (0008).

Twelve fragments (119g) of cattle and sheep bones and teeth were recovered from pit 0009 (0010). The material is undatable but probably represents the remains of food waste.

## 5. Discussion

The trenches showed that the natural subsoil was generally well preserved, lying at depth below a series of layers of sand which have built up via natural processes such as windblow. This is a typical profile of the natural fen edge topography, which consists of dunes and layers of windblown sand interspersed with natural peat hollows.

No unstratified material was recovered during excavation of the trenches and only a limited number of mainly undated archaeological features were observed. Ditch 0014 is a substantial feature and although undated it lies below the substantial build up of sand layers and so may date back to the prehistoric or Roman periods. As it lies broadly parallel to the northern edge of the site it may also be an earlier marker of this boundary, perhaps to the rear of any earlier medieval/post-medieval settlement at Holywell Row.

Ditch 0002 was again undated but its irregular course and fill of leached pale sands possibly indicates a prehistoric or Roman date.

0007 was the only datable feature, being a small post-medieval disturbance. 0009 and 0025 were undated, the former being relatively recent, possibly also post-medieval, as it cut the sand layer that overlaid the subsoil. 0025 was possibly of a similar date to 0002 as it had a similar fill.

## 6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Only limited undated evidence of past human activity was identified in the evaluation and, when combined with the absence of deposits seen in the adjacent evaluation, MNL 592, it is apparent that the site is of limited archaeological potential.

Although the subsoil surface and archaeological features were well preserved they lay, across the northern two thirds of the site, at a significant depth below ground level. The housing development is likely to only have a minimal impact, if any, on such deep deposits. Possible further archaeological mitigation, such as monitoring of the development groundworks (which would be made difficult by the depth of trenching), is likely to be of only limited benefit and so is not recommended.

J.A.Craven  
Project Officer  
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
September 2007

## References

Craven, J.A., 2007, *Land adjacent 1 Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, MNL 579*. SCCAS Report No. 2007/30

Craven, J.A., in prep, *5 Wildmere Lane, Holywell Row, Mildenhall, MNL 580*. SCCAS.

Craven, J.A., 2007, *5 The Street, Holywell Row, Mildenhall, MNL 592*. SCCAS Report No. 2007/127.

### 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.

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# Appendix 1

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

### *Brief and Specification for a Trenched Evaluation*

#### **STREET FARM, THE STREET, HOLYWELL ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK**

***The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8.***

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1 Planning permission for the re-development of the site known Street Farm, Holywell Row, Mildenhall (TL706773 centre) has been granted by Forest Heath District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out, before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition; planning reference F/2007/0270/FUL). A trenched evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of a programme of archaeological mitigation; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.
- 1.2 This site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, it is for example on the fen edge, an area known for the density of prehistoric material. The site is adjacent to a number of known finds spots including prehistoric flint and pottery, and medieval finds, all be located within 100 - 350 m the site boundary. The proposed development would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits that may survive here.
- 1.3 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.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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 contractors 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.
- 1.6 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. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.7 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites etc.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

- 1.8 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT for approval.

## 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 the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 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 SCCAS/CT (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. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 30 m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Project Design and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork 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 show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must 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 might 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 SCCAS/CT 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 SCCAS/CT.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high-resolution digital images.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit are 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 SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than ten days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 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 report should reflect the aims of the Project Design.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 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 an assessment of 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 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the county SMR.
- 5.8 The project manager must consult the SMR Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 The project manager should consult the County SMR officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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: William Fletcher

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Date: 15<sup>th</sup> August 2007

Reference: /StreetFarm\_HolywellRow2007

**This brief and specification remains valid for six 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.**

**Archaeological contractors are strongly advised to forward a detailed Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council for approval before any proposals are submitted to potential clients.**

**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. MNL 591 context list

OP No	Feature	Trench No	Section	Identifier	Description	Over	Under	Spotdate
0001				Unstratified finds	Number reserved for unstratified finds. None recovered.			
0002	0002	01		Ditch cut	Shallow curvilinear ditch, broadly aligned north-south.			
0003	0002	01	0003	Section	Section of ditch 0002. 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep.			
0004	0002	01	0003	Ditch fill	Light grey silt/sand.			
0005	0002	01	0005	Section	Section of ditch 0002. 0.6m wide and 0.07m deep.			
0006	0002	01	0005	Ditch fill	Light grey silt/sand, iron panning towards centre.			
0007	0007	01		Pit cut	Irregular circular pit, 0.4m diameter and 0.14m deep.			
0008	0007	01		Pit fill	Mid brown sand, heavy root disturbance.			
0009	0009	01		Pit cut	Oval pit, aligned north-south, 0.8m by 0.45m and 0.18m deep.			
0010	0009	01		Pit fill	Mid brown sand with charcoal, some animal disturbance.			
0011	0009	01		Pit fill	Mid brown sand/topsoil - infill of disturbance.			
0012		01	0012	Section	Profile of southern end of Trench 01.			
0013		01	0013	Section	Profile of northern end of Trench 01.			
0014	0014	02 03		Ditch cut	Large ditch, aligned east -west, c.2.5m diameter and c.1.8m deep. Runs more or less along line of trench and so partially overmachined/hard to identify. Visible at a depth of c.1.3m beneath thick windblown sand deposits. Series of fills seen slumping into centre/base of cut.			
0015		03	0015	Section	Profile of southern end of Trench 03.			
0016		03	0016	Section	Profile of northern end of Trench 03. Above ditch 0014.			
0017	0014	02	0017	Section	Section across visible northern half of ditch 0014. Ditch identified at a depth of 1.3m.			
0018	0014	02	0017	Ditch fill	Upper fill of 0014. Mottled dark grey/brown sands.	0019	0020	
0019	0014	02	0017	Ditch fill	Dark grey sand across base of cut.	0020	0018	

OP No	Feature	Trench No	Section	Identifier	Description	Over	Under	Spotdate
0020	0014	02	0017	Ditch fill	Pale/yellow brown sands.	0021	0018 0019	
0021	0014	02	0017	Ditch fill	Initial fill slumping down northern side of cut. Mottled mid grey/brown sands.		0020	
0022	0014	02	0022	Section	Machine excavated section across base of ditch 0014			
0023	0014	02	0022	Ditch fill	Basal fill of 0014 in section 0022. Mid/dark grey sands.			
0024	0014	02	0024	Section	Section across ditch 0014 at western end of Trench 02. Trench extended southwards to identify cut and machined to a depth of 1.5m. Hand excavated slot then placed to identify base of ditch.			
0025	0025	04		Pit cut	Small irregular pit, 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep.			
0026	0025	04		Pit fill	Mottled pale/mid grey sands.			
0027	0014	02	0024	Ditch fill	Pale grey sand.			