

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

New roundabout and car park at Norwich Road, RAF Lakenheath, LKH 302

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2007
(Planning app. no. F/2005/0836/GOV)

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SCCAS Report No. 2007/138



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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by MOD Defence Estates (USF) and managed for them by Brian Garrard of Hyder Consulting. The archaeological work was specified by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Conservation Team). The contractors were Breheny's and SCCAS are grateful to Site Agent Bill Winkworth for his co-operation and assistance throughout the site work.

The fieldwork was carried out by Jo Caruth, with the assistance of Andy Beverton and Jonathan Van Jennians who carried out the survey work (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team). Finds processing was carried out Gemma Adams, who also produced the site sections and plan, and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester with a contribution from Lynne Keys.

Summary

Archaeological evaluation and monitoring in advance of the construction of a new roundabout and car park at the junction of Norwich and Richmond Roads at RAF Lakenheath revealed further evidence of the Roman settlement in the form of ditches and pits containing some Roman pottery and animal bone fragments. Unfortunately the site had suffered a lot of modern disturbance and in addition, where archaeological levels survived they were well below the development levels. However evidence that appears to support existing theories about the presence of a band of enclosure ditches on the east and north edges of the settlement was found.

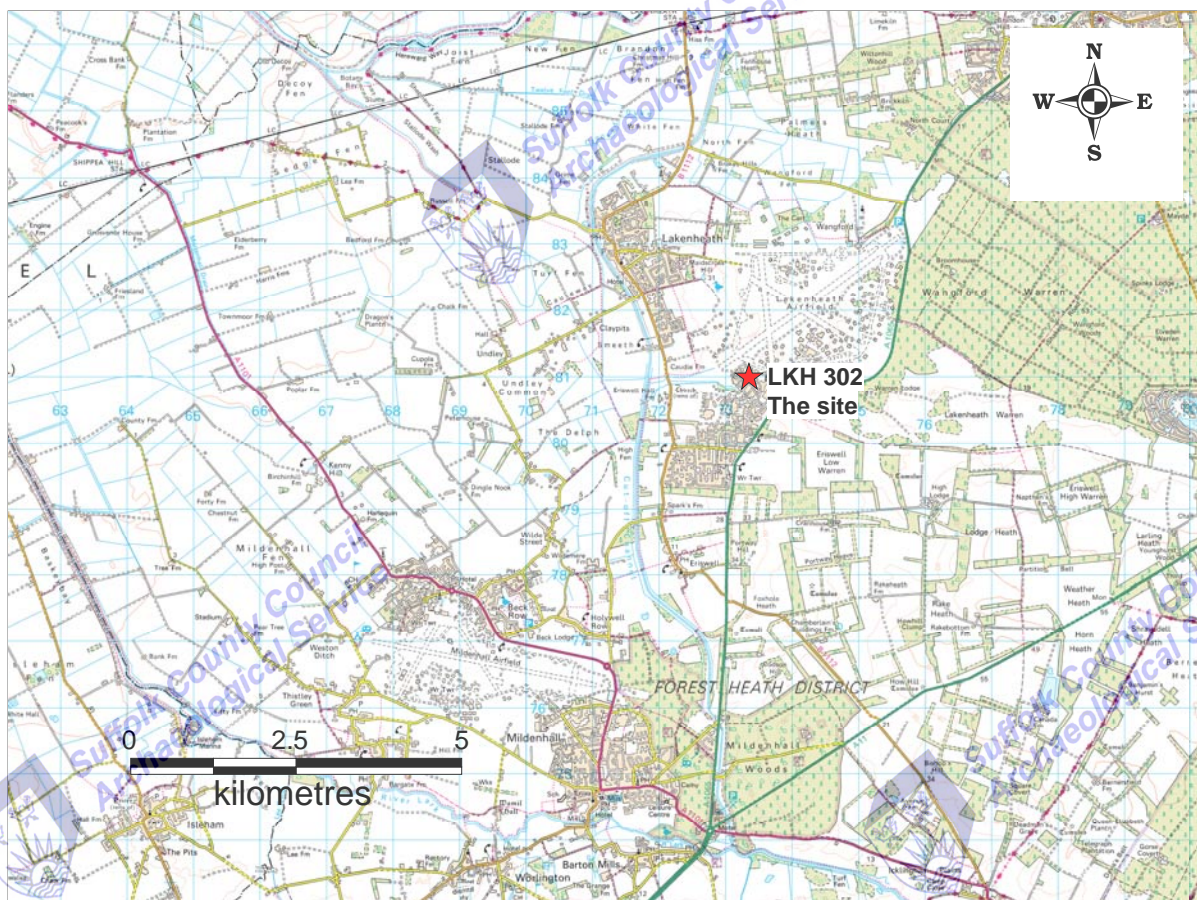
HER information

Planning application no.	F/2005 /836/GOV
Date of fieldwork:	March and April 2007
Grid Reference:	TL 7337 8097
Funding body:	MOD Defence Estates (USF)
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-33208

Introduction

Archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out in advance of, and during the construction of a new roundabout and car park at the junction of the Norwich and Richmond Roads at RAF Lakenheath. The work was carried out to the requirements of an outline brief (Appendix 1) produced by Jude Plouviez, SCCAS Conservation Team to fulfil an archaeological condition on the consent of planning application F/2005/836/GOV. The site lies at grid ref. TL 7337 8097 at approximately 7m OD at the north-eastern edge of a known Late Iron Age and Roman settlement. The surface geology is blown breckland sand overlying undulating chalk which in places rises to immediately below thin sandy topsoil.

The development involved the construction of a new car park c.1575m², the alteration of the existing crossroads to a mini roundabout, and associated lighting and drainage works. The site of the car park was under grass but it was thought that buildings, and possibly underground fuel tanks had been formerly sited here.



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Figure 1. Site location

Archaeological background

The site lies on the north-eastern edge of an extensive Late Iron Age and Roman settlement focussed around Caudle Head Mere, a natural spring. Previous archaeological work on a number of sites (Fig. 2) has identified a network of rectilinear enclosures dating from the early to late Roman period, however this has mainly been located to the west and south of this site. The previous work has identified that the settlement appears to have been bounded by a series of shallow multi-cut ditches and these have been found on an E-W alignment forming the northern

edge c.100m west of this development, LKH 207 (Caruth 2005), and on a N-S alignment c.80m to the south, LKH 222 (Caruth in prep). Projection of these alignments suggests the likelihood that this boundary will have passed through both the car park and new roundabout area of the development. South and east of the current known extent of the settlement (Fig. 2), Roman activity continues in the form of extensive field systems probably indicating the agricultural areas supporting the settlement.

The only work within this immediate area has been archaeological monitoring of footing and service trenches within which occasional ditches have been seen. Monitoring in advance of the construction of the adjacent building, LKH 172, immediately the south of the development (Fig. 2), identified a roughly NE-SW aligned undated ditch. North-west of this site monitoring of service trenches, LKH 166 (Fig. 2), identified 5 ditches on E-W and NE-SW alignments, the E-W of which align with the projected line of the northern boundary.

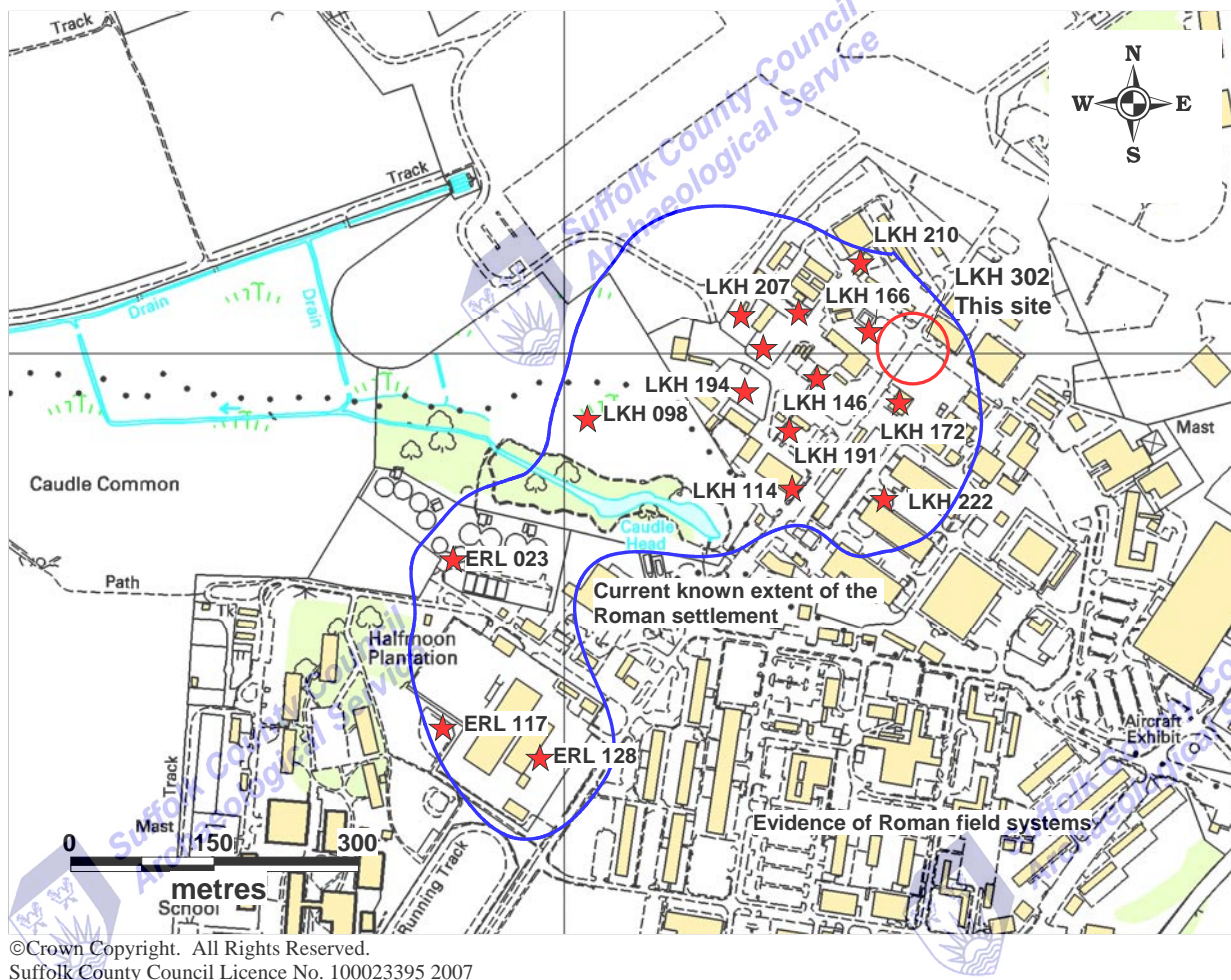


Figure 2. Site relation to known sites

Methodology

The archaeological work was undertaken in two stages. Initially an evaluation was carried out in the area of the new car park and this was followed by monitoring of the groundworks for both the car park and new roundabout.

The evaluation consisted of 9 trenches totalling c.200m², excavated using a wheeled machine equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket, on N-S and E-W axes within the new car park area (Fig. 3). The trenches were excavated either to the top of the archaeological levels, or to a depth within modern disturbance where it was unlikely that archaeological deposits could have survived. Where features were identified these were sampled by hand, finds retrieved and sections recorded at 1:20. Feature and trench plans were recorded at 1:50 and digital and monochrome print photographs taken. The trench and feature locations were plotted with a Total Station Theodolite (TST) against the Ordnance Survey (OS) data.

All finds were kept and the physical archive is stored in the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds using the Historic Environment Record (HER) site code LKH 302. The digital archive is maintained on the servers of the County Council computer network. A copy of the report is lodged with the ADS OASIS on-line database ref: suffolkc1-33208.



Figure 3. Outline of works

Introduction

The area of the new roundabout was not evaluated but much of this lay within the area of existing road and the new construction was built up from the modern road sub-base in this area. Only at the south-west quadrant of the roundabout did the line of the road lead to the excavation

of undisturbed ground. Soakaway 2 to the west of the roundabout was also monitored as were some new drainage trenches.

Summary of the evaluation results

Numerous modern services were found at depths from 0.1m in every trench. Where these were above the level of the natural it was not possible to machine to desired levels, but otherwise areas of undisturbed natural sand and chalk were found at between 0.4m and 0.9m. Ten archaeological features were identified comprising six ditches and four pits, all within the western and central part of the site. All trenches showed modern redeposited material up to 0.3m deep overlying a layer of grey-brown sand, 0045, indicating the level of an earlier topsoil (Fig. 5). The existing ground surface was slightly irregular and rose to the east, a combination of the natural topography and increased redeposition at the higher east end. A summary of the details of each trench is contained below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 and 4) was c.30m long and contained the majority of the archaeological features, most significant of which was a band of N-S aligned ditches, group no. 0050 consisting of 0002, 0003, 0012 and 0019 (Fig. 6), which appear to align with similar features found in LKH 222. These were cut by a circular pit, 0005 (Fig. 5). Two E-W ditches, 0016 and 0025 and two small pits, 0021 and 0023, (one of which could have been a ditch butt end) were found south-east of 0002, 0003 and 0012. Animal bone and some Roman pottery was found within these features. Natural sand and chalk was found at 0.6m at the west end rising to 0.4m in the centre, but with the depth increasing again to 0.7m at the east end.

Trench 2 was N-S aligned and was inserted into the north end of the site (Fig. 4). Most of this trench showed modern services which meant that natural was rarely seen, but where it was present it was generally c.0.55m below turf level. A layer of pinky brown windblown sand, 0052, was also identifiable overlying natural sand. No archaeological features were seen.

Trench 3. This had services down the length of it and was abandoned in favour of adjacent Trench 4.

Trench 4 showed windblown sands and buried soils overlying natural sand at 0.9m below ground level.

Trench 5 was inserted to try to trace the ditches in the west end of Trench 1, but the western 6m of Trench 5, where the ditches would have been expected to have been found, was totally disturbed (Fig. 4) and so the ditches could not be traced. Beyond this natural sand was seen at 0.4m below present ground surface.

Trench 6 was E-W aligned and natural sand was seen at a depth of 0.4m along much of the length. Two E-W aligned ditches, 0016 and 0035, and a shallow pit, 0031, containing animal bone were identified (Figs, 4, 5 and 6).

Trench 7 was also E-W aligned and natural sand was seen over the southern 9m at 0.4m below ground level. The northern 7 m were disturbed. A continuation 0030 of ditch, 0016, in Trench 6 was seen, although this was truncated (no section).

Trench 8 was abandoned due to services running across and down the length of it. Natural was seen at c. 0.85m in one place.

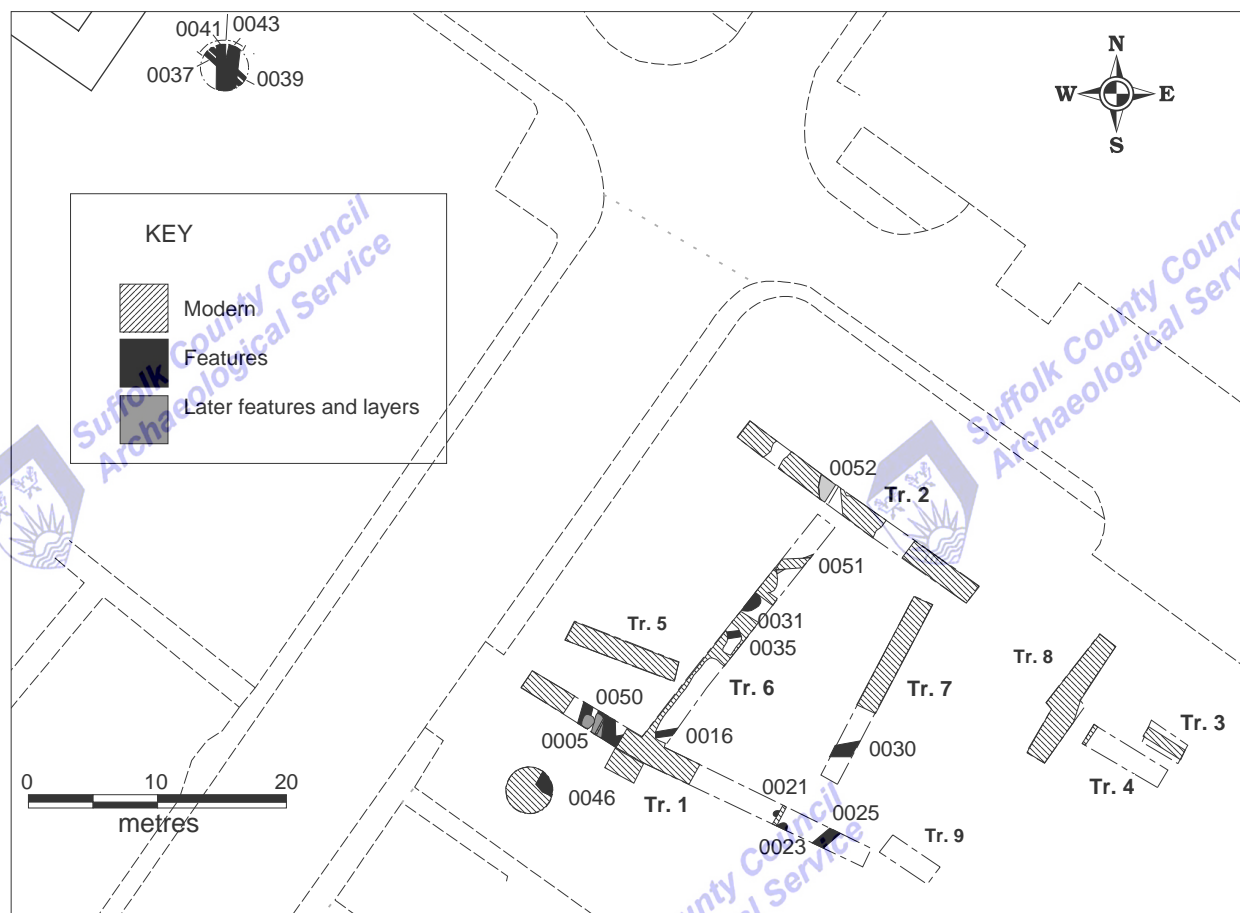
Trench 9 showed a soil profile of modern deposits over windblown sand over natural yellow sand at a depth of 0.7m.

Summary of the results of the monitoring

Following the evaluation and in consultation with Jude Plouviez, SCCAS Conservation Team, a suitable mitigation strategy for the development, consisting of archaeological monitoring throughout the groundworks was agreed.

Thirteen monitoring visits were made during March and April 2007. The site strip for the car park was above archaeological levels throughout and therefore revealed no additional evidence. Within the car park area, excavations for a petrol interceptor (Fig. 3), c.2m x 2.5m immediately south of Trench 1 fell within an area of modern disturbance but a trench leading from it showed natural sand and chalk at a depth of c.0.2m, but no archaeological features. Soakaway 1 north-east of the car park was largely disturbed by the junction of old fuel lines but in the north-east half of the north face undisturbed feature fill survived (Figs. 4 and 5). This aligned with the ditches seen in Trench 1, but too little survived for any further definition. A north-south aligned trench c.1m west of Trench 6 dug to expose an existing service, showed some natural sand at c.0.3m below ground level in the trench side, but no features.

A new service trench crossing Richmond Road (Fig. 3) showed road construction over a pinky blown sand over natural yellow sand at 0.5m below the road level. The site strip in the south-west quadrant of the new roundabout was 0.4m deep and still within red-brown sand overlying natural sand. Occasional views of natural were seen in the sides of excavations to locate existing services and these showed it to be generally at between 0.45 and 0.5m below ground level. Soakaway 2, c.3m in diameter, excavated c.33m west of the roundabout was dug through undisturbed ground and located four ditches, 0037, 0039, 0041 and 0043. 0037 and 0039 lay on a c.NW-SE alignment and 0041 and 0043 N-S aligned (Figs 4 and 5).



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Figure 4. Summary of results

Feature descriptions

A description of each feature is contained in the Table below. A full context list can be found at Appendix 2.

0002	A NW-SE aligned ditch, 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep and filled with brown sand, 0005. This is the western of two shallow cuts within a band of ditches found in Trench 1. Figs. 5 and 6.
0003	A NW-SE aligned ditch, 0.4m wide x 0.08m deep and filled with brown sand, 0005. This is the eastern of two shallow cuts within a band of ditches found in Trench 1. Figs. 5 and 6.
0005	A steep-sided circular pit, c.1.2m in diameter x 0.78m deep with a vertical west side and broad shallow upper cut on the east side. There were several fills, the upper of which, 0006-0008 may a combination of windblow and slump, and the main fills brown silt. This cut cutting ditches 0002 0003 and 0019. Figs. 5 and 6.
0012	A NW-SE aligned ditch parallel to and east of ditches 0002 and 0003. This was slightly wider and deeper, 0.5m wide x 0.54m deep and had a deeper secondary cut, 0019, 0.8m deep x 0.6m deep at the south end. 0019 was cut by pit 0005. The fill was brown silty sand. Figs. 5 and 6.
0014	A broad, flat-based shallow ditch, c. 1.4m wide x 0.32m deep filled with soft pale brown sand which overlay 0019 and 0012. The relationship with pit 0005 was partially obscured by a modern pipe but it appeared that fill 0010 of pit 0005 overlay fill 0015 of 0014. Figs 5 and 6.
0016	An E-W aligned ditch, 0.7m wide x 0.25m deep, cutting ditch 0014 and filled with mid and dark brown sand. Figs. 5 and 6
0021	A small shallow pit, 0.5m in diameter x 0.12m deep and filled with grey-brown sand. Figs. 5 and 6.
0023	A small pit or ditch butt end, 0.7m wide x 0.14m deep and filled with brown silty sand. Figs. 5 and 6.
0025	A SW-NE aligned ditch, 1.05m wide x 0.5m deep, with two opposing 'butt ended' cuts in base and filled with brown sand. Figs. 5 and 6.
0031	Shallow, flat-based circular pit, 1.6m in diameter x 0.18m deep and a central charcoal rich fill over pale brown and grey-brown sand. Figs. 5 and 6.
0035	A SW/NE aligned ditch, 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep, and filled with grey sand. Figs. 5 and 6.
0037	An E-W aligned ditch seen in the side of a circular soakaway. This was c.0.5m wide x 0.35m deep with a main fill of grey-brown sand, 0040, over a pale sand basal fill, 0038. Figs. 4 and 5.
0039	An E-W aligned ditch adjacent to 0037, 0.6m wide x 0.25m deep and filled with grey-brown sand, 0040. Figs. 4 and 5.
0041	A NW-SE aligned ditch with a deep rounded profile, 0.7m wide x 0.45m deep and filled with slightly mottled brown sand, darker than the adjacent fills and which is probably the latest of these features. Figs. 4 and 5.
0043	A shallow flat-based ditch at least 0.9m wide x 0.2m deep and filled with grey-brown sand. Figs. 4 and 5.
0045	A layer of grey-brown sand overlying all the features and representing a former buried topsoil. Figs. 4 and 5.
0051	Thin layer of grey sand, possible occupation layer/buried soil remnant seen in Trench 6. Fig 4.
0052	This layer of pinky windblown sand seen in Trench 2. Fig. 4.

Table 1. Feature descriptions

Discussion of the evidence from the features

Most of the car park area of this development was covered with modern deposits which overlay a grey-brown sand layer, 0045, which is interpreted as a former buried topsoil. In places a thin buried turf line could be seen over this. Pit 0005 cut the 0050 ditches and the top fills of these appeared to be wind deposited sands filling a hollow left after the initial filling. Ditch 0016 looked to be later than the 0050 ditches, but this was not dated. All finds were Roman in date so did not suggest post-Roman activity on the site, but evidence from elsewhere within the settlement area clearly demonstrates the presence of Early Saxon occupation, so it is at least possible that these later features could be Early Saxon. Ditches that form part of the outer settlement boundaries have generally appeared to be later Roman in date but have also been repeatedly recut. It is not therefore clear whether the relationship between the 0050 ditches and pit 0005 and ditch 0016 suggests that 0005 and 0016 are particularly late or that the 0050 ditches are early in the overall boundary ditch sequence. This information may have more significance when looked at in conjunction with the evidence from the settlement as a whole.

Pit 0031 was shallow and probably truncated, however the banded fills, with a layer of charcoal rich sand which also contained animal bone, may indicate that rubbish was deposited within this feature and that possibly some more intense settlement occupation may start close by, although the few finds from other features appears to contradict this.

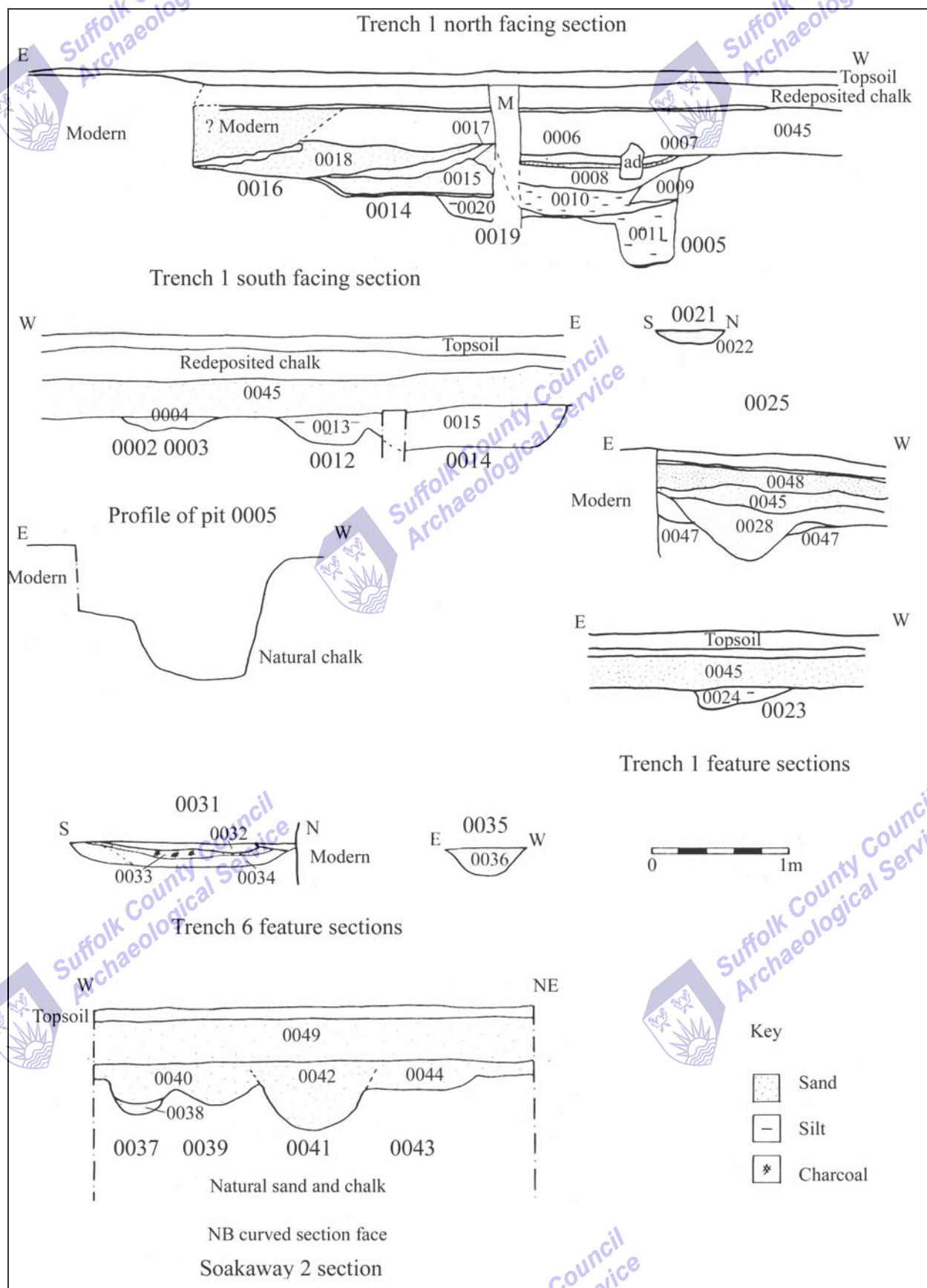


Figure 5. Feature sections

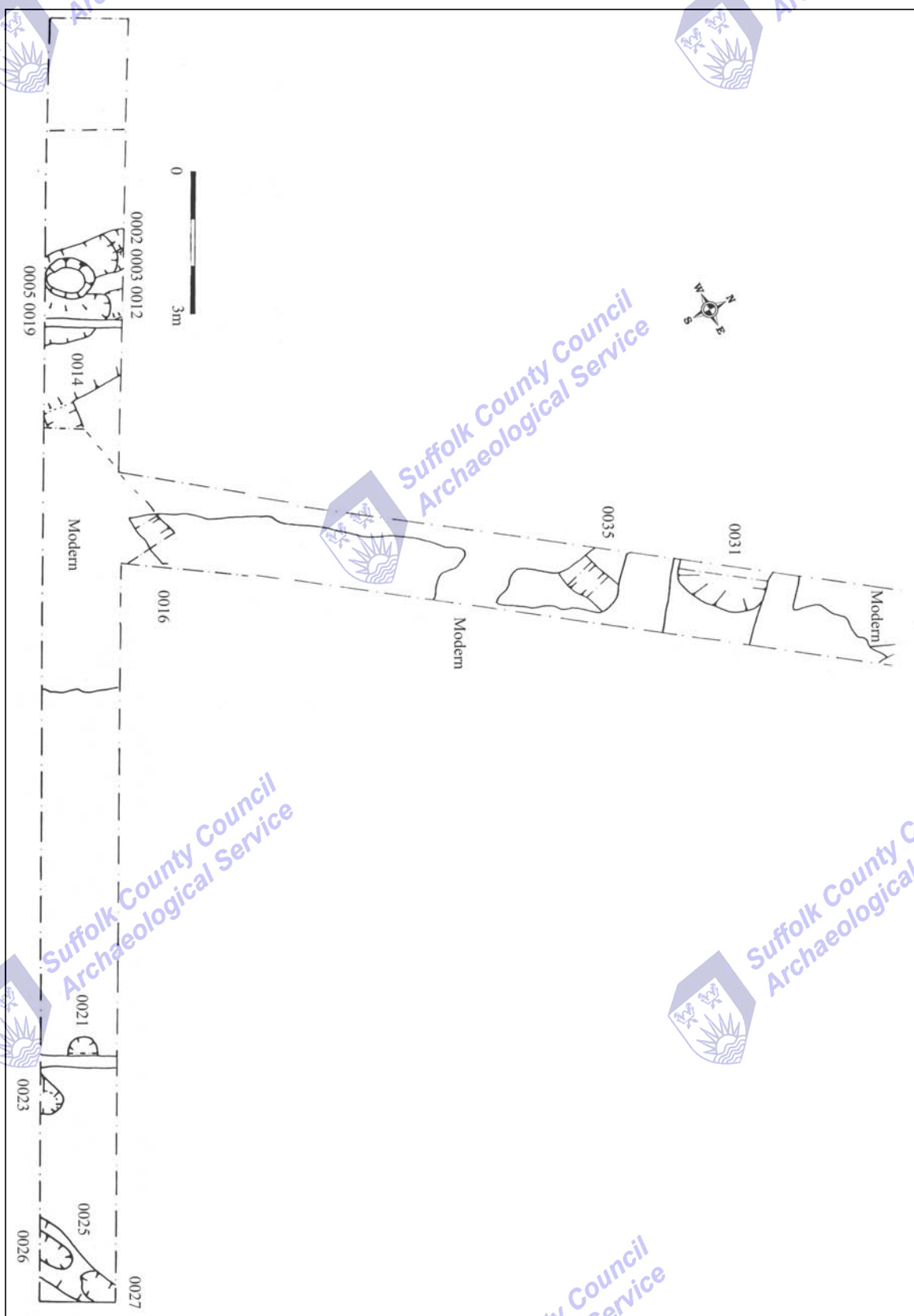


Figure 6. Plan of Trenches 1 and 6

Finds and environmental evidence

by Cathy Tester

Introduction

Finds were collected from eleven contexts in two evaluation trenches, as shown in the table below.

Tr No	OP No	Pottery		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
1	0004			1	6		
	0006			4	35		
	0010			3	10		
	0011				0	Slag (2-685g)	
	0013	1	3	4	250		Rom
	0015	1	3	88	908	Fired clay (1-2g)	Rom
	0017	1	11				LC1-EC2
	0018	3	15	1	2		Rom
	0028			12	20		
6	0032			2	34		
	0033			25	151		
Total		6	32	140	1416		

Table 2. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Six fragments of Roman pottery were collected from four contexts in Trench 1. All but one sherd is grey-surfaced micaceous ware (GMG), which has a uniform sandy fabric with few inclusions apart from abundant mica and is typically a very common ware on rural sites in this part of the county. The most datable piece is a late 1st to early 2nd century platter with a curved wall and inturned rim (240mm diameter) recovered from the upper fill of ditch 0016 (0017). Non-diagnostic GMG body sherds were found in the fills of ditches 0012 0014 and 0016 (0013, 0015 and 0018) and one piece has an incised wavy line decoration. A single non-diagnostic grey ware bodysherd was also found in ditch 0016 (0018).

Fired clay

A small (2g) non-diagnostic fragment of fired clay in a fine sandy fabric with a buff surface and orange interior was collected from ditch 0014 (0015) in Trench 1.

Slag (identified by Lynne Keys)

Two fragments of iron-working waste were found at the base of pit 0005 (0011) in Trench 1. The first piece is an incomplete smithing hearth bottom (130mm long, 28mm thick, weight 432g) and the second is undiagnostic but probably from a smithing hearth bottom as well. The material has been redeposited and is not closely datable but indicates iron-working in the vicinity.

Animal bone

140 fragments of animal bone (1416g) were collected from nine contexts mainly in Trench 1.

The bone is in good condition and was found in association with Roman pottery in four ditch fill contexts. Although the group is small, it probably represents the remains of food waste from domestic activity in the vicinity. Meat producing species, cow and probably sheep or pig are represented and some of the fragments show cut and chop marks. Horse which is also present may have contributed to the food supply as well.

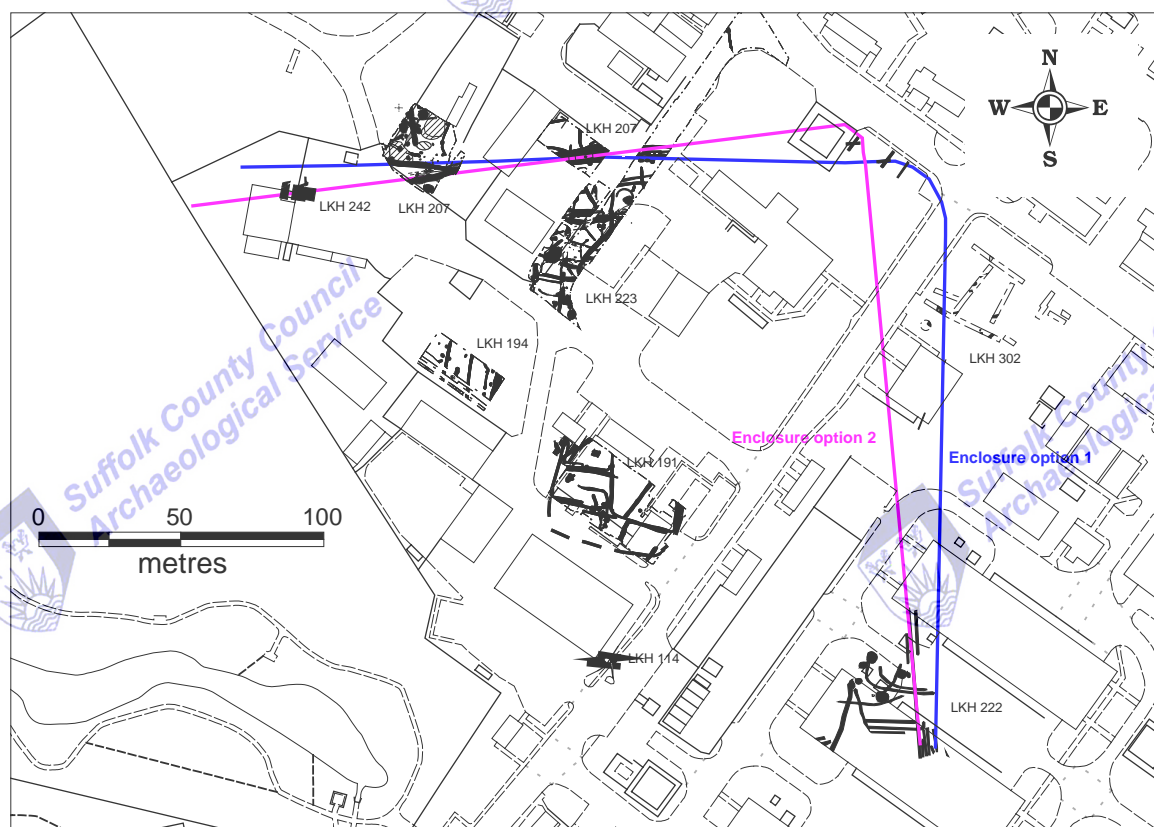
The bone was identified as follows.

OP	Tr No	No	Wt/g	Description
0004	1	1	6	Large mammal rib
0006	1	4	35	Cow scapula, small mammal long bone
0010	1	3	10	Large mammal long bone
0013	1	4	250	Horse pelvis; large mammal long bone -chopped, medium mammal long bone - cut
0015	1	88	908	Horse skull and mandible (12 upper molars, 6 incisors;
0018	1	1	2	Unidentified long bone - burnt
0028	1	12	20	Cow tooth and long bone fragments
0032	2	2	34	Large mammal vertebra -immature individual - burnt
0033	2	25	151	Cow teeth and vertebra

Table 3. Animal bone by context

Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

Finds were recovered from two of the seven evaluation trenches with the majority coming from Trench 1. The collection is small and the size of the sample would account for the narrow range of types that are represented. The only datable material is a small amount of Roman pottery of which the most diagnostic piece belongs to the late 1st or early 2nd century. This pottery, along with a small amount of animal bone and metal-working debris, probably represents evidence of domestic activity during that period and is probably related to similar activity at sites nearby (for example at LKH 222 and 207).



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Figure 7. Interpretative map

Discussion

The evaluation and monitoring work on this site has revealed further evidence of the nature of the Roman occupation in this part of the Base. It was anticipated that this would be at the north-east corner of the settlement on the fringes of the main focus of occupation, but still within the boundaries of the structured settlement layout. Whilst the evidence from this work is patchy because of the extensive modern disturbance and the presence over much of the site of deep overlying deposits, it does seem to confirm the original expectations. The north-south and east-west aligned ditches conform to the alignments within the main settlement, but any links between these features and other known groups of ditches has to be tentative, as so little was seen on this site and it is spatially removed from the other excavations. The band of ditches in Trench 1 and the pair of north-south ditches in Soakaway 2 can both be roughly aligned with the band of north-south ditches found in LKH 222 125m to the south, to form an enclosure with the ditches to the west. A crude process of 'joining the dots' (Fig. 7) creates two enclosures on slightly different alignments, both over 200m across but this involves joining ditches across distances of over 100m. Until more detailed analysis of all the information from all the excavations can be carried out, these results can be seen as little more than a hint at the possibilities.

The east-west ditches seen beyond the possible settlement edge align with ditches from within the main occupation area and may indicate associated fields outside the settlement.

Conclusions

This monitoring has demonstrated that Roman occupation continues into this area, however the limited view obtained here makes it difficult to come to firm conclusions. The density of finds and features *seems* to suggest that the occupation is less intense than to the south and west and the alignment possibilities of the ditches *seem* to show that this may be at the north-east corner of the settlement, but frustratingly doubts still exist. It is unfortunate that this area was so damaged as there was clearly the potential to add a significant piece of evidence to the knowledge of the character and form of the settlement, but whilst this has hinted at confirmation of current hypotheses about the edge of the settlement, the evidence is insufficient to be certain.

Jo Caruth
October 2007

References

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- Caruth, J., in prep, *Archaeological monitoring report LKH 222 Supply Material Control Facility, RAF Lakenheath* Unpublished SCCAS report.

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

OUTLINE BRIEF & SPECIFICATION

NEW CAR PARK & MINI-ROUNDAABOUT, ADJACENT BUILDINGS 1058 AND 1063, RAF LAKENHEATH

1. Planning consent (application F/2005/0836/GOV) has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological work (condition 2).
2. The site is at TL 733 809. It lies on the north-east edge of the substantial Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement north of Caudle Head mere, with scattered prehistoric activity also to the east and north-west. There is thus good potential for archaeological deposits, perhaps including the large ditch series which seem to define the Roman settlement area.
3. The proposal involves two main elements:
 - a) construction of a new car park in a potentially relatively undisturbed area, and
 - b) construction of a mini roundabout on and around the existing road junction.
4. The works for the mini roundabout should be archaeologically monitored; provision should be made for time to record stripped areas at the top of archaeological deposits and to record linear disturbances (drainage etc) in intervening areas.
5. The car park area should, where possible, be evaluated by archaeological trial trenching prior to determining the mitigation strategy. Establishing the depth of archaeological deposits below present surface will establish whether preservation *in situ* is an option. Evaluation will also give a better indication of the date and density of deposits. On present knowledge the deposits are near to the surface and so are likely to be affected by the 400mm thick construction. Trial trenching should be to standard SCCAS specification.

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

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Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 9 February 2006

Reference: /RAFLak-Carpark-Mini-Roundabout-OL02



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Appendix 2

LKH 302 context list

OP No	feature	trench no	group	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cut by	over	under	phase	spotdate
0001				unstratified	Unstratified finds							
0002		Tr 1	0050	ditch cut	NW-SE aligned 2 shallow cuts (0002 0003)		0005	0005		0004		
0003		Tr 1	0050	ditch cut	NW-SE aligned 2 shallow cuts (0002 0003)		0005	0005		0004		
0004		Tr 1	0050	ditch fill	Brown sand fill of cuts 0002 and 0003, indistinguishable between both features.	yes	0005	0002	0003	0045		
0005		Tr 1	0050	pit cut	Steep-sided circular pit cutting ditches 0002 0003 and 0012.		0002 0003 0012			0011		
0006		Tr 1	0050	pit fill	Pale brown sand fill of 0005, looks like blown sand accumulated in a shallow hollow in the top of the feature.	yes			0007	0045		
0007		Tr 1	0050	pit fill	Dark brown sand in a thin band under 0006, probable turf line				0008	0006		
0008		Tr 1	0050	pit fill	Pale brown sand with occasional stones, but probably mainly blown sand again				0009 0010	0007		
0009		Tr 1	0050	pit fill	Patch of yellow sand on the west side of the ditch, ? Collapsed/slumped natural?				0011	0008		
0010		Tr 1	0050	pit fill	Dark dense silt - extends over east edge of pit where it cuts ditch 0012.	yes			0011	0008		
0011		Tr 1	0050	pit fill	Brown silt w occ chalk nodules. Slag at base of layer, on bottom of pit	yes			0005	0010		
0012		Tr 1	0050	ditch cut	Ditch parallel to and east of ditches 0002/0003, slightly wider and deeper and with deeper secondary cut visible.					0013		
0013		Tr 1	0050	ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0013. Brown silty sand	yes		0016	0012	0045		Rom
0014		Tr 1	0050	ditch cut	Ditch broad, flat-based shallow cut			0016	0015	0015		
0015		Tr 1	0050	ditch fill	Soft pale mid-brown sand fill	yes		0016	0014	0017		Rom
0016		Tr 1		ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch cutting ditch 0014		0014			0017		
0017		Tr 1		ditch fill	Mid brown sand fill	yes			0016 0015	0018		LC1-EC2
0018		Tr 1		ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0016 - dark brown sand	yes			0017	0045		Rom
0019		Tr 1	0050	ditch cut	Butt-ended ditch cut					0015 0020		
0020		Tr 1	0050	ditch fill	Brown silt ditch fill				0019			
0021		Tr 1		pit cut	Small shallow pit, cut by modern. (prob. real)					0022		
0022		Tr 1		pit fill	Pit fill - grey-brown sand				0021	0045		
0023		Tr 1		pit? cut	Pit/ditch butt end - shallow					0024		
0024		Tr 1		pit? cut	Brown silty pit or ditch butt end fill (not 100% convincing)				0022	0045		
0025		Tr 1		ditch cut	SW-NE aligned ditch with two opposing 'butt ended' cuts in base. Single fill					0028		

OP No	feature	trench no	group	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cut by	over	under	phase	spotdate
0026	0025	Tr 1		ditch cut	Deeper cut S end					0028		
0027	0025	Tr 1		ditch cut	Deeper cut N end					0029		
0028	0025	Tr 1		ditch fill	Brown sand fill of 0025 and 0026	yes			0025	0045		
	0026								0026			
0029	0025	Tr 1		ditch fill	Brown sand fill of 0027				0027	0045		
0030	0016	Tr 7		ditch section	Excav. section of ditch 0016 in Tr. 60 x 14. TSTD Nat at 40cm							
0031	0031	Tr 6		pit cut	Shallow, flat-based circular pit					0034		
0032	0031	Tr 6		pit fill	Central fill - dark fill of charcoal-rich sand w/ animal bone	yes			0034	0032		
0033	0031	Tr 6		pit fill	Upper fill mid-brown sand w animal bone	yes			0032			
0034	0031	Tr 6		pit fill	Basal fill, pale brown and brown-grey sand				0031	0032		
0035	0035	Tr 6		Ditch cut	SW/NE aligned ditch					0036		
0036	0035	Tr 6		Ditch fill	Grey sand fill				0035			
0037	0037	S2		Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch in soakaway					0038		
0038	0037	S2		Ditch fill	Pale grey sand at base of cut 0037				0037	0040		
0039	0039	S2		Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch adjacent to 0037					0040		
0040	0039	S2		Ditch fill	Grey-brown sand with pale patches filling 0039 and the top of 0037, overlying 0038			0041	0038	0049		
0041	0041	S2		Ditch cut	Deep rounded ditch cut, probably the latest. Probably cuts 0040 and 0044		0040 0044			0042		
0042	0041	S2		Ditch fill	Mottled grey-brown sand slightly darker than 0040 and 0044					0049		
0043	0043	S2		Ditch cut	Shallow flat-based cut adjacent to 0041					0044		
0044	0043	S2		Ditch fill	Grey-brown sand fill of 0044, probably the same as 0040. Cut by 0042			0041		0049		
0045	0045	S2		Layer	Mixed grey-brown sand overlying all features and under modern deposits. A previous topsoil, but undated. Ill defined grey sand, probable ditch fill seen in soakaway 1.					0048		
0046	0046		0050	Ditch fill								
0047	0047	Tr. 1		Layer	Yellow-brown sand - subsoil cut by 0025			0025				
0048	0048			Layer	Dark brown silt-sand overlying 0045				0045			
0049	0049	S2		Layer	Grey-brown sand similar to 0045 in Soakaway 2				0040 0042 0044			
0050	0050	Tr 1 and S1	0050	Group no.	Group no. for N-S ditches in Trench 1 and Soakaway 1					0045		
0051	0051	Tr 6		Layer	Thin grey sand layer overlying natural in Trench 6							
0052	0052	Tr 2		Layer	Pinky windblown sand in overlying natural in Trench 2							