

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Multi-use Games Area, Remembrance Playing Fields, Brandon BRD 202

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2006



A Tester.

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Forest Heath District Council and was monitored by Robert Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Tester, Jonathan Van Jennians and Nick Taylor from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed and managed by Andrew Tester.

The post-excavation was managed by Andrew Tester and Cathy Tester. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental reports were compiled by Cathy Tester,

Summary

The monitoring of excavations for a multi- use games area uncovered a number of features, the majority of which are thought to be prehistoric in date. Several ditches were excavated when the water table was much lower, which would be consistent with a date in the Iron Age or earlier. Two of these appear to form the corner of a larger enclosure and are dated to the 3rd – 1st centuries BC based on finds of pottery and flint. Two short curving gullies may be evidence of buildings. A single ditch that cut through a deposit of dried peat is suggested to be medieval or later in date.

SMR information

Planning application no.	Not Applicable
Date of fieldwork:	Sept 2006
Grid Reference:	TL 7784 8644
Funding body:	Forest Heath District Council
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-37957

1. Introduction

A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken ahead of the development of a multi-use, sports field at the Remembrance Playing Fields, Brandon. The work was carried out to an outline Brief and Specification from Robert Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). The development consisted of an all-weather fenced sports field and the excavated footprint measured approximately 41 x 37 square metres, an area of 1,517 square metres. The construction involved the demolition of an existing tarmac area and the excavation of topsoil and made-up ground to natural sand before reinstating the site with imported sub-base and a fresh surface.

Archaeological interest in the site is principally linked to the findings from a series of excavations carried out on Staunch Meadow during the 1980's. These uncovered a sequence of occupation dating from the Mesolithic but with significant settlement during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and the Middle Saxon period when a substantial settlement of high status with at least two churches occupied a raised area within the floodplain to the north (Carr et al.1988). The work was funded by Forest Heath District Council with money from the Lottery Heritage Fund.

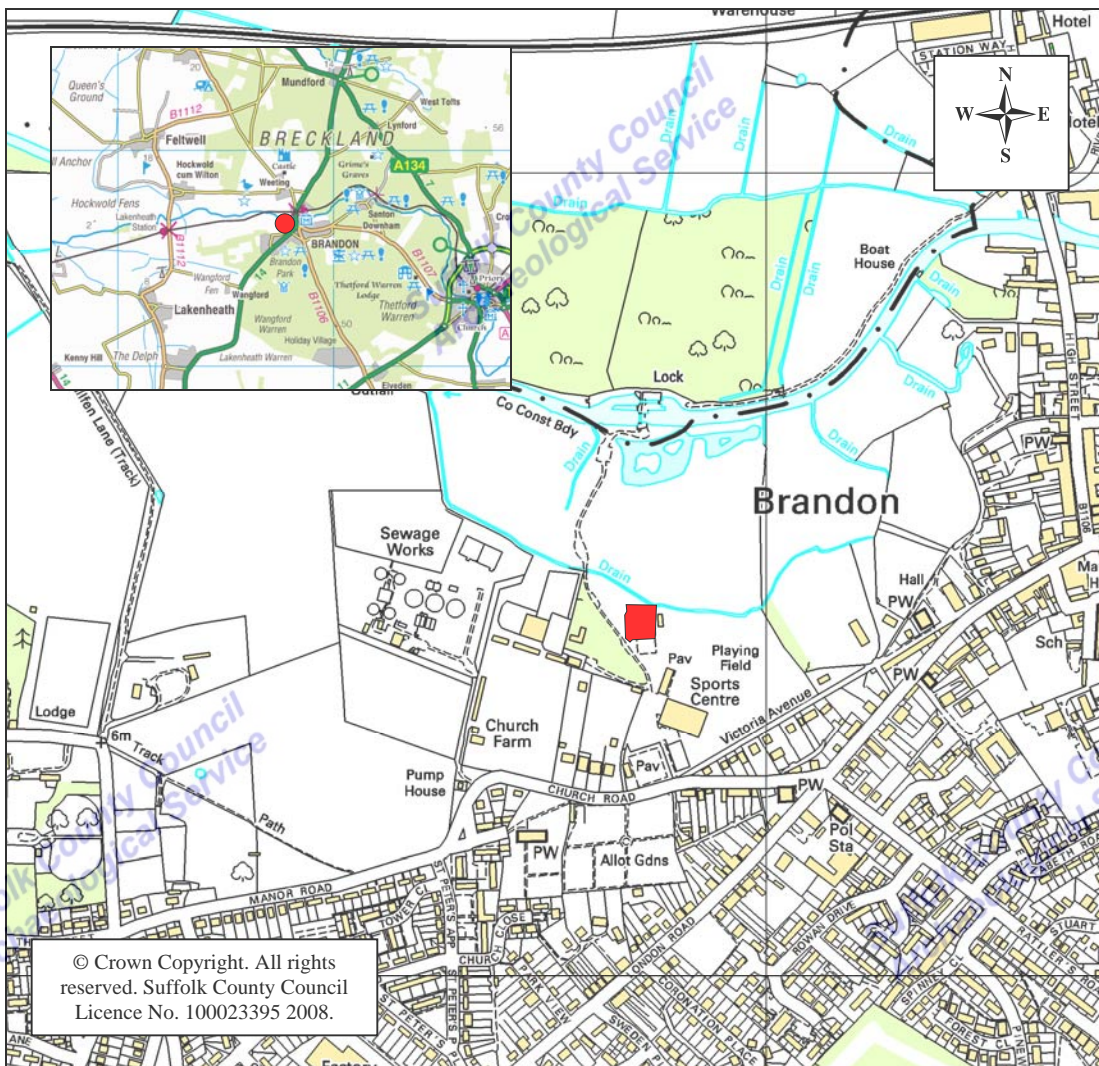


Figure 1. Site location plan

2. Methodology

The area of development was stripped of topsoil and all made ground using a 360-degree tracked machine with a 1.8m flat bladed bucket. The primary excavation at the north-west end of the site where a series of willow trees were removed was not monitored archaeologically. The remainder of the soil strip was monitored and metal detecting was carried out at this stage. It became clear that the level site had been created by building up the north end of the site with imported topsoil. Some of this probably came from the south end where topsoil had been removed. The north-eastern area of site was inaccessible where a sewer pipe was ruptured and the ground was very disturbed although no significant archaeological deposits are thought to have been lost because of the depth of the natural sand in this area. The remainder of the made ground was removed under archaeological monitoring and a contour survey was carried out. Exposed features were planned using a total station theodolite and features were cleaned and excavated by hand. The site was recorded using a continuous numbering system starting from 0001. Site data was recorded under the County Sites and Monuments code BRD 202. The site archive is stored at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-37957) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

3. Results

(Figures 2-4)

Beyond the modern disturbances the latest feature on the site was ditch 0043, which was aligned N-S. It was up to 0.4m deep and up to 0.5m wide where it could be measured from the modern ground surface, although it was largely removed by machining elsewhere. No finds were recovered but it was cut through a buried soil and a layer of dried peat in the section which from excavations elsewhere on the field is dated to the Late Saxon Period (Tester, Anderson and Carr forthcoming).

Of the remaining features the only direct relationship was that between Ditch 0045 and Ditch 0002, which it cut. Ditch 0045 was at least 40m in length and narrowing as it crossed the site from E-W, which coincides with a fall in height of the natural sand that can be seen on Figure 4. In segment 0046 the dimensions of the ditch were 0.9m wide x 0.65m deep. It was filled with homogenous grey sand except for a slot c.0.2m deep in the base where the sand was separated into lenses and sorted possibly by water although there was no flat mark to indicate that the water table rose above the base of the trench while it infilled.

Ditch 0002 was aligned N-S and had a butt end (Segment 0006) towards the centre of the site. It was followed for 18m to the north continuing beyond the excavation. Within segments 0008 and 0049 it measured 0.5m wide x 0.55m deep and 0.9m wide x 0.7m deep respectively. The third segment, Box 0015 shows a dog-leg in plan, which identifies separate cuts of the ditch. It is uncertain whether it was simply dug in sections or it represents re-excavation. The base of segments 0049 and 0015 coincided with the modern water table although there was no evidence of this from the fill. This suggests that the water table was lower when the ditch was open than it is today. The fill in segment 0008 produced 2 sherds of prehistoric pottery and 3 flints dated to the Later prehistoric period. Aligned almost at right-angles to Ditch 0002 with a gap of 4m was Ditch 0004. The dimensions in segments 0010 and 0050 were respectively 1.4m wide x 0.4m deep and 1.2m wide by 0.5m deep. The uneven base in segment 0010 is good evidence that the ditch was re-dug. From both segments 13 sherds of pottery and 11 struck flints were recovered dating to the later prehistoric period. To the east of Ditch 0002 was a circular area which was roughly 4m across, 0030, that was defined by concentric rings consisting of an area of red, burnt, sand with clay, a dark line, 0029 and a darker surrounding area 0028. There was no cut feature and it is suggested that this represents the effects of leaching beneath an area of intense burning. The clay within the sand maybe the residue from a more solid structure above ground, however this is speculation. Four metres to the east of this was a ditch, 0021, of which the butt end was

excavated and measured 2m wide x 0.9m deep. This wider ditch showed evidence of collapse on the south side with some undercutting but the lower fill was not water sorted even though it went below the current water table. The fill was broadly divided into two with the lower sand pale with dark streaks, 0021, and an upper fill of homogenous grey sand, 0022; these probably represent two natural stages of infilling with the upper infilling occurring over a longer time span. To the north of this ditch was a rectangular pit 0024 that measured 1.4m in length x 0.7m in width. The section was not drawn but this feature was quite shallow (it can be seen to the left of the Ditch 0021 in Plate 1). Adjoining this pit was a possible small posthole 0026.

South of Ditch 0004 three small scoops 0034, 0033 and 0032 extend in a line. They were respectively 0.7m, 0.5m and 0.4m in length and all filled with similar brown sand fill. South of these was a curving Ditch 0036 that was 10m in length and was 0.6m wide and up to 0.25m deep with grey sand fill. There was a second ditch adjoining 0036 with a distinctly more regular curving shape, 0035. It was 5m in length up to 0.4m wide and only 0.05m deep with brown sand fill. Approximately 6m from 0036 was a concentrated spread of burnt flints, 0031. This concentration was slightly heaped onto a surface of dark brown sand.

No further features were observed, however it should be noted that the southern end of the site was not completely stripped and the western side could not be observed very clearly due to the removal of trees which caused the excavated surface to be very difficult to clean.

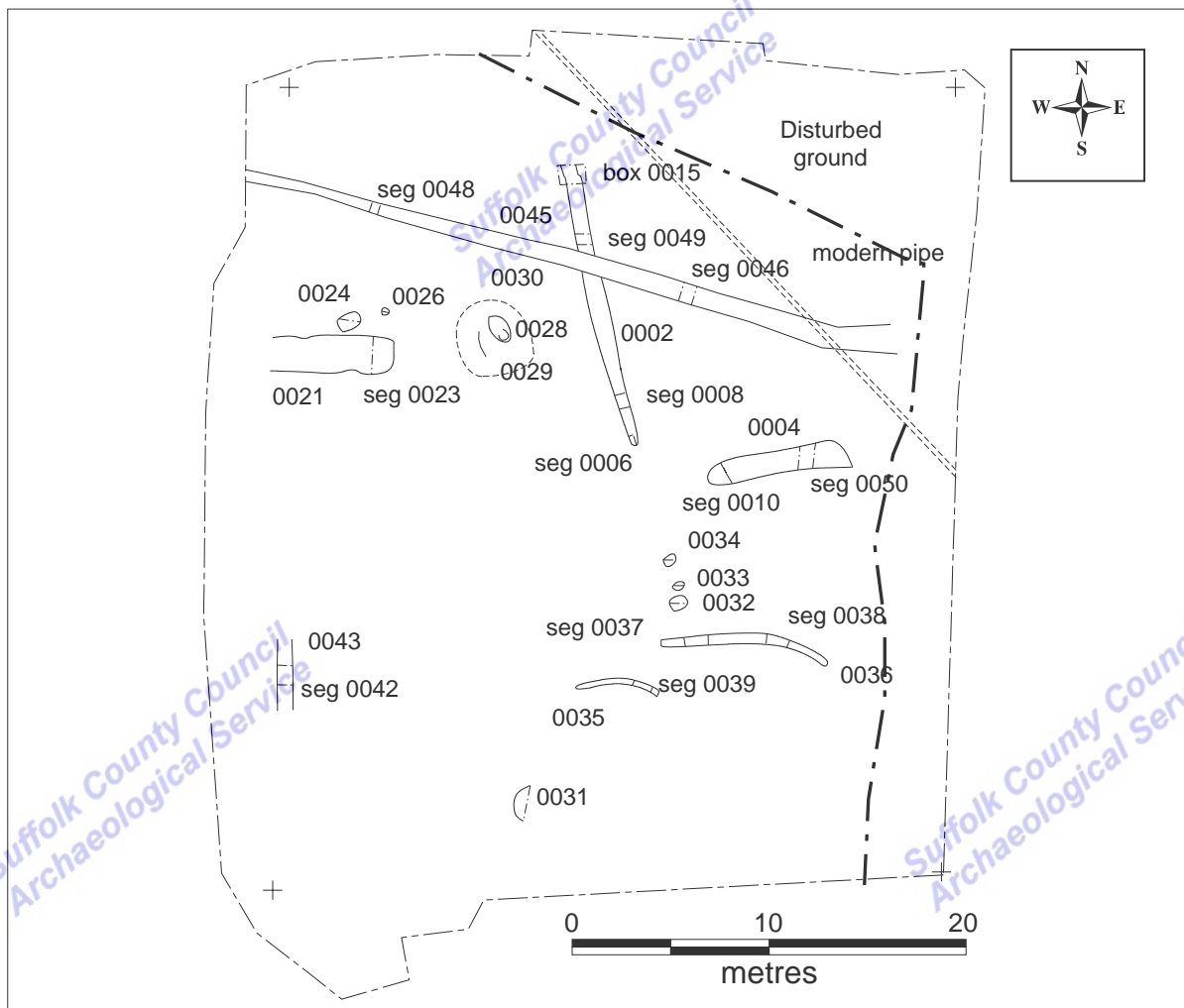


Figure 2. Trenched and Monitored area

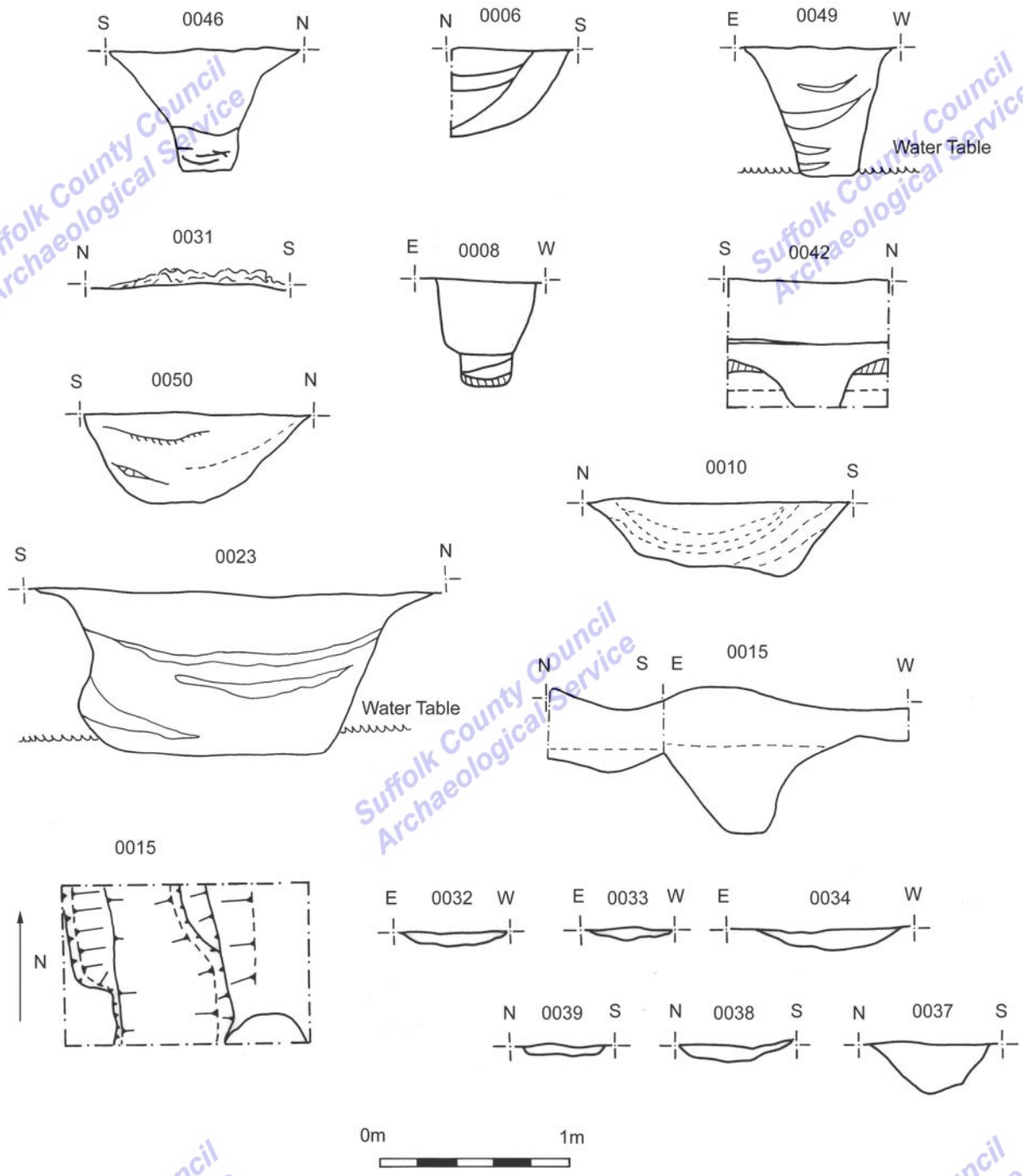


Figure 3. Sections

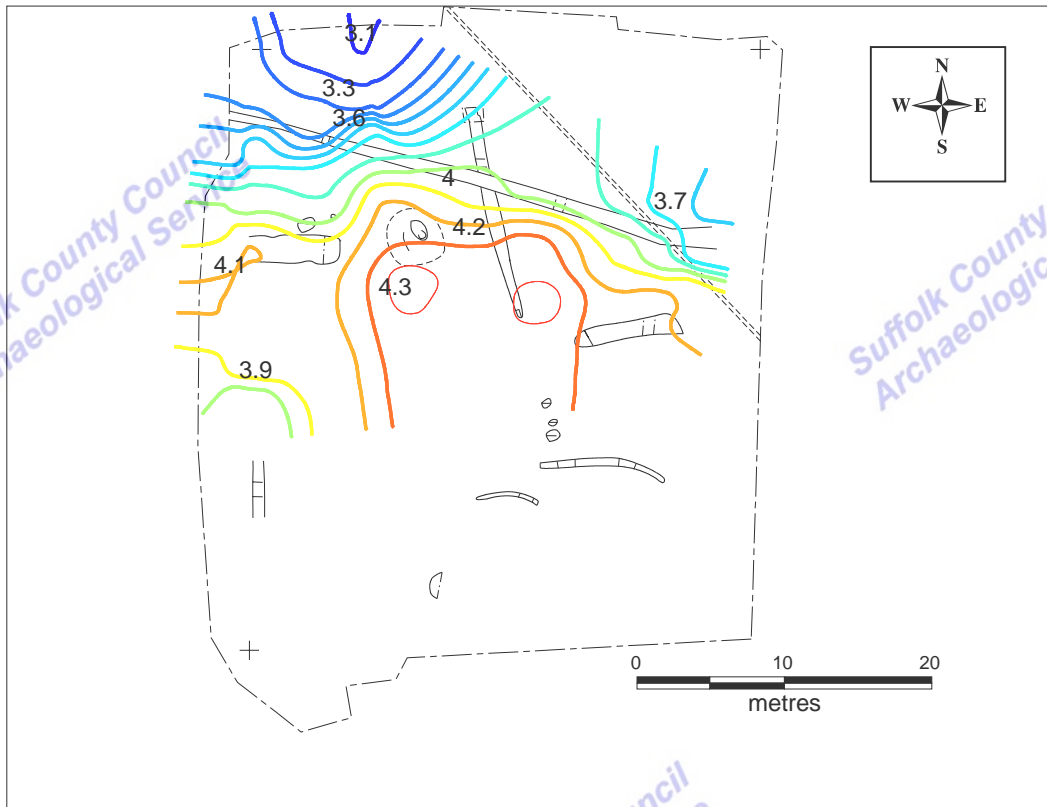


Figure 4. Contour survey of buried sand, height shown in metres.



Plate 1 Ditch 0021 facing east



Plate 2 Ditch 0004 facing east

Finds and environmental evidence.

Compiled by Cathy Tester, contributions by Colin Pendleton and Val Fryer,

Introduction

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

OP	Pottery		Flint		Burnt flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	1	8					Preh
0005	3	30	2	73			Later IA
0009	2	51	3	81			Later IA
0011	10	99	9	257	6	543	Later IA
0012			1	22			
0040			2	36			
Total	16	188	17	469			

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

Sixteen sherds weighing 188g were recovered from three excavated contexts and from surface cleaning. The majority of the sherds are of later Iron Age date (3rd to 1st c BC). One sherd, from surface cleaning, context 0001, is not closely datable. Details by context are as follows.

OP	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Surf	Notes	Spotdate
0001	Q1	U	1	8		Sandy no inclusions	Preh
0005	Q2	U	2	18	S		Later IA
	Q2	U	1	12	B	Sand with occasional quartz pieces, occasional voids, sparse large flint .Abraded	Later IA
0009	Q2	B	1	47	B	Footring base	Later IA
	S1	U	1	4		Platey voids	Later IA
0011	F1	U	3	49	B	Moderate small to medium angular flint. Sub rounded shoulder	Later IA
	Q2	U	1	16	W		Later IA
	S1	U	5	27	W	Abraded	Later IA
	S1	R	1	7	W	Jar with out turned rounded rim short neck	Later IA

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery by context

(Key: Sherd U = undecorated bodysherd, B= base sherd, R = rimsherd. Surf. B= burnished, S = smoothed, W= wiped)

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed using the pottery recording system described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Pottery Recording Manual and in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992; 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded: R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Fabric

Four fabrics were identified in three fabric groups. Quartz sand tempered sherds are most common, making up over 51% of the total weight of the assemblage (93g, Table 3). A smaller quantity of the assemblage is flint tempered and the remainder of the sherds exhibit plate like voids indicating that it had once contained shell.

Fabric	Description	No	% No	Wt./g	% Wt
F1	Moderate small to medium angular flint; occasional quartz sand	3	20.0	49	27.2
Q2	Common rounded quartz grains with occasional sub angular quartz pieces, occasional voids, sparse large flint	5	33.3	93	51.7
S1	Common small plate-like voids	7	46.7	38	21.1
Total		15	100.0	180	100.0

Table 3. Prehistoric pottery fabrics.

The mix of sandy and flint tempered fabrics is typical of Iron Age assemblages from Suffolk (Martin 1992, 46). The presence of shell tempering is a little more unusual, though shell is widely used in Lincolnshire and western Cambridgeshire during the Iron Age period, perhaps suggesting that the shell tempered sherds found at Brandon were imports to the site. No grog tempered sherds were present.

Form

The assemblage contained one rim, probably from a small jar with rounded rim ending and short slightly out turned neck (ditch 0004, fill 0011). Similar rims were found within the small assemblage from Barham, dated to the 3rd century BC to 1st century AD (Martin 1992, fig.10, 8). One foot ring base was also found in a well finished flinty fabric (ditch 0002, fill 0009). Again a similar base was found at Barham (Martin 1992, fig. 10, 18). None of the sherds are decorated, though seven sherds have rough wiping to the exterior surface, five are burnished and two are smoothed.

Distribution and deposition

All of the Iron Age pottery came from ditch fills. Two sherds weighing 51g came from ditch 0002 and the remaining thirteen, 129g, from ditch 0004. The mean sherd weight of the sherds is 12g and the sherds are fairly well preserved perhaps suggesting that they remained relatively undisturbed since deposition.

Discussion

The small assemblage dates to the 3rd to 1st century BC and is typical of later Iron Age domestic pottery.

Coin

A Charles I silver penny (1625-1642) was found (metal-detected) in a peat layer at north end of site, findspot and level were not recorded.

Flint

Colin Pendleton

A total of seventeen pieces of worked flint was collected from five contexts in four features. The flint is mostly dark grey-black. Cortex where present, is cream or off-white coloured. The flint types are summarised in Table 4 and full details in context order are in Table 5.

Type	No.unpat	No. pat
Flake core	3	
Flake	6	
Retouched flake	2	
Quartered piece	3	
Blade		2
Flake/blade	1	
Total	15	2

Table 4. Summary of flint types

The Assemblage

Three flake cores are present. One utilises a natural flake and is hardly worked (0005), another utilises a 'potlid' fracture (0009) and the third is large and irregular, producing poor quality squat flakes (0011). About half of the assemblage consists of unmodified flakes and quartered or shattered pieces without further working (0009 0011). Two flakes have crude or limited edge retouch (0011). Two blades, both patinated, are Mesolithic or later (0012 and 0040).

Discussion

Flint from at least two periods is present. The earliest pieces are the two blades which are Mesolithic or Neolithic. Most of the flint belongs to the later prehistoric period (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) and came from the fills of ditch 0004 (0005 and 0011) where it was found in association with later Iron Age pottery (3rd -1st century BC). The group exhibits the typical standards of poor workmanship which characterises the later prehistoric period (Young and Humphrey 1999). The flakes are small and squat and hinge-fractured and several pieces have cortical or 'natural' striking platforms which shows that little preparation of the cores occurred before their use.

Details by context are as follows.

OP	Type	No	Notes	Date
0005	flake	1	Large flake used as core. Parallel flake scars- long and hinge-fractured, incipient cones of percussion - controlled flaking	Later Preh
	flake core	1	Natural flake w two small flakes removed - 'pseudo-core'	Later Preh
0009	flake	1	Squat hinge-fractured flake	Later Preh
	flake core	1	Simple irreg flake core utilising a flint w 'potlid' (frost) fracture	Later Preh
	quartered piece	1	Shattered/quartered flint, no further working	Later Preh
0011	flake core	1	Large irreg flake core producing poor quality squat flakes	Later Preh
	quartered piece	2	Shattered /quartered flint- no further flake removal	Later Preh
	flake	1	Flake with pronounced ripples, hinge fracture, crude edge retouch	Later Preh
	flake	1	Flake with natural striking platform, limited retouch/use-wear on one edge, hinge-fractured flake scar on dorsal face	Later Preh
	flake	1	Squat flake with pronounced ripples	Later Preh
	flake	1	Short flake with natural striking platform. Cortex on 2 of 3 edges	Later Preh
	flake	1	Snapped flake with hinge fracture	Later Preh
	flake	1	Squat thick flake	Later Preh
0012	blade	1	Patinated blade with pat retouch on 1 long edge. End snapped & unpat. Small area of unpat. crude retouch on one edge. Parallel flake scars on dorsal face (Meso. w later unpat damage)	Meso and later
0040	blade	1	Small patinated long flake/blade w slight retouch at distal end. Possibly off edge of core	Meso or Neo
	flake/blade	1	Long slightly irreg flake or snapped blade w steep retouch along one long edge. Medium brown colour flint - large	Later Preh

Table 5. Worked flint by context

Burnt flint

Six fragments of fire-cracked flint were collected from ditch 0004 (0011). It is not datable but was found in association with later Iron Age pottery and later prehistoric flint.

Plant macrofossils

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at the Brandon Leisure Centre, undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, revealed a ditch (0004) of probable Bronze Age or Iron Age date. A single sample for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken to assess the content and to retrieve any material suitable for C14/AMS dating.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. A small number of modern seeds and fibrous roots were noted within the assemblage.

Results

Cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds were present at a low to moderate density within the assemblage. Preservation was poor, with a large proportion of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Although close identification of the cereals was not always possible, some did retain vestiges of a bi-convex profile, probably indicating the presence of barley (*Hordeum* sp.). A single spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base was also recorded. The seeds were all of common segetal taxa including brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass type (*Galium* sp.) and redshank (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*). Charcoal/charred wood was moderately common along with heather (Ericaceae) stem and other indeterminate root/stem fragments. The pieces of

black porous material are probable residues of the high temperature combustion of organic remains including cereal grains.

OP No.	0005
Feature No.	0004
Cereals	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume base)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx
Herbs	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	x
<i>Galium</i> sp.	x
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charred root/stem	xx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xx
Indet.culm nodes	x
Other materials	
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx
Bone	xb
Fired clay/pot	x
Sample volume (litres)	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 6. Plant macrofossils and other remains.

(Key: x = 1-10 specimens; xx = 10-50 specimens; xxx = 50-100 specimens; b = burnt)

Conclusions

The interpretation of a single small assemblage in isolation is extremely difficult. However, it would appear most likely that the material is derived from either cereal processing/storage waste or from a small batch of processed grain, which accidentally became charred, possibly as a result of spillage during culinary preparation. As analysis of the assemblage would add little to the data presented within the assessment, no further work is recommended. Suitable material for dating is present if required.

Discussion of finds and environmental evidence

Finds were collected from six contexts, one of them unstratified, and range in date from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age.

Most datable is the small prehistoric pottery assemblage found in two of the ditches. It belongs to the 3rd to 1st century BC and is typical of later Iron Age domestic pottery. Apart from two pieces which are earlier – Mesolithic or Neolithic – the flint assemblage belongs to the later prehistoric period (late Bronze Age to Iron Age) and shows the typical signs of poor workmanship which characterise later prehistoric assemblages.

The small macrofossil assemblage contains material which is likely to have resulted from cereal processing or could be accidentally charred processed grain. Suitable material for dating is present if required.

Despite the limited size of the sample, this site has produced a group of finds which provides quantified information to a broader study of the economy and industry of the Iron Age settlement in this area.

General Discussion

The soil strip revealed the uneven contour of natural sand in the valley floor. This is thought to be a wind blown deposit, which would naturally result in the formation of dunes. This seems to have had no dramatic affect on the pattern of features recorded on the surface of the sand, although shallow features may have been lost at the southern end of the site. The finds from these excavations of both flint and particularly pottery provides strong evidence that the most significant phase of occupation was during the 3rd -1st centuries BC. Ditches 0002 and 0004 can be connected by the similarity of their finds and the complimentary alignment of the ditches creating a possible corner entrance to an enclosure. The finds from these ditches provide direct evidence of settlement and environmental samples suggest barley and spelt wheat were cultivated. This evidence is similar to that from the area to the north within the floodplain (Tester, Anderson and Carr in preparation) where ditches similar to these and plough marks in a buried soil have been excavated.

It was also established that peat growth in the valley floor progressed through the Late Iron Age to the end of the Saxon period. These features, and Ditches 0021 and 0045, would appear to have been open when the water table was lower than it is today which would be consistent with a date in the Iron Age or earlier. The remainder of the features may be more direct evidence of occupation; 0030 was too substantial for a domestic hearth but Ditch 0036 and particularly Ditch 0035 may be the remains of wall lines or possibly drip gullies around circular prehistoric buildings (Havis and Brooks, 2004, 79-114). Collectively this site provides further evidence that the valley floor was cultivated and settled by arable farmers through the Late Iron Age.

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Appendix 1: Context List

<i>contex</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>group</i>	<i>ditch seg</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0001	0001	0001		unstratified	unstratified finds	preh
0002	0002	0002		ditch cut	Cut of steep sided ditch, base narrow and flat.	
0003	0002	0002		ditch fill	Fill of 0002. Dark grey/ brown sand, loose compaction. Lenses of lighter and darker sand seen in section. Probably wind blown deposits.	
0004	0004	0004		ditch cut	Cut of ditch. Gently sloping sides, concave base.	Later IA
0005	0004	0004		ditch fill	Mid brown/ grey sand, loose compaction. Intermittant darker lenses present in fill, seen in section. x1 sample bucket taken from lense of darker fill at surface of feature.	Later IA
0006	0006	0002	0006	ditch seg	Segment of ditch 0002. Quarter quadrant of butt end of 0002 excavated.	
0007	0006	0002	0006	ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0002 in segment 0006. Dark grey/ brown sand, loose compaction, lenses of lighter and darker sand present throughout fill.	
0008	0008	0002	0008	ditch seg	Segment of ditch 0002.	
0009	0008	0002	0008	ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0002 in seg 0008. Dark grey/ brown sand, loose compaction. Lenses of lighter and darker sand present towards the base of the ditch.	Later IA
0010	0010	0004	0010	ditch seg	Segment of ditch 0004. Ditch has gently sloping sides and irregular base.	
0011	0010	0004	0010	ditch fill	Fill of ditch in segment 0010. Mid brown sand with lighter and darker bands of sand in section.	Later IA
0012	0012			Layer	Flint found in loose at the north end of site. Probably mesolithic.	
0013	0013			posthole cut	Cut of posthole uncertain, as feature heavily disturbed by animal action. Not drawn.	
0014	0013			posthole fill	Fill of 0013. Dark brown sandy fill, appears to be an old feature.	
0015	0015		0015	test hole	Box 1.3M x 0.85M cut into peaty subsoil.	
0016	0002	0002	0015	ditch cut	Probable re- cut of ditch 0002 in test hole 0015. Ditch similar in profile as in segments 0006 and 0008. Roughly linear in plan. 0016 is the same as 0002.	
0017	0002	0002	0015	ditch cut	Older cut of ditch 0002 in 0015. In plan, cut runs 0.3M to the east of 0016, and butt ends 0.3M from north section of 0015.	

<i>contex</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>group</i>	<i>ditch seg</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0018	0018		0015	pit cut	Cut of small, circular feature. Cut by 0016 in section.	
0019	0018		0015	pit fill	Fill of 0018. Dark grey/ black fill with numerous fine charcoal inclusions.	
0020	0017	0002	0015	ditch fill	Fill of older cut of 0002 (cut 0017). Dark grey/ brown sand.	
0021	0021	0021	0023	ditch cut	Cut of wide and deep ditch.	
0022	0023	0021	0023	ditch fill	Fill of 0021 in seg 0023. mid brown/ grey sand, loose compaction. 2 or 3 lenses of darker sand visible in section.	
0023	0023	0021	0023	ditch seg	Segment of ditch 0021. Segment taken across butt end of ditch, at its easternmost point.	
0024	0024			pit cut	Cut of rectangular feature next to ditch 0021. Not drawn.	
0025	0024			pit fill	Fill of 0024. fill is mid brown sand, very similar to fill of 0021.	
0026	0026			pit cut	Cut of small circular pit, located close to butt end of 0021. Not drawn	
0027	0027			pit fill	Fill of 0026. Mid brown/ grey sand.	
0028	0030			spread	Darker area surrounding 0030. Not a cut.	
0029	0030	0029		component of s	Dark line running through spread 0028. May be base of a structure but could just be part of the spread.	
0030	0030			component of s	Area of red sand with clay. May be part of sunken oven structure or hearth.	
0031	0030			layer	layer of burnt flint within the peaty subsoil. The layer is up to 0.1M thick and approx. 1M x 0.75M in plan.	
0032	0032			feature/ posthol	Shallow, circular feature with brown sandy fill.	
0033	0033			feature/ posthol	shallow, circular feature with brown sandy fill.	
0034	0034			feature/ posthol	shallow, circular feature with brown sandy fill. 0032-0034 are posthole type features, orientated in a line between and perpendicular to ditches 0036 and 0021. Features are possibly the lower remenants of a ditch that may have been machined away.	
0035	0035			ditch cut	Cut of ditch, running W-E. Ditch is shallow. Located to the east of flints 0031	
0036	0036			ditch cut	Cut of shallow, squared ditch. Located to the north east of ditch 0035.	
0037	0036		0037	ditch seg	Segment through ditch 0036. Ditch is 0.26M deep at this point.	

<i>contex</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>group</i>	<i>ditch seg</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0038	0036		0038	ditch seg	Segment through ditch 0036. Located to the east of segment 0037. Ditch is 0.09M at this point. Within both segments, the fill is a uniform grey, loosely compacted sand.	
0039	0035		0039	ditch seg	Segment through ditch 0035. Shallow, only 0.05M deep. fill is mid brown sand.	
0040	0037		0037	ditch fill	Fill of seg 0037, of ditch 0036. Mid grey sand.	
0041	0001			find	Charles I coin, (1625-1642) detected in peat layer at north end of site, findspot and level not recorded. (also issued SF 1000)	
0042	0043		0042	ditch seg	Segment through ditch 0042, probably medieval.	
0043	0043		0042	ditch cut	Cut of probable medieval ditch	
0044	0043		0042	ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0043 in segment 0042. Homogrnous mid grey sand.	
0045	0045	0045		ditch cut	Cut of W-E runing ditch. Steep sided, similar in dimensions to ditch 0002.	
0046	0046	0045	0046	ditch seg	Segment of ditch 0045.	
0047	0046	0045	0046	ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0045 in segment 0046. Mid grey sand.	
0048	0045	0045	0048	ditch seg	segment of ditch 0045. Not drawn.	
0049	0049	0002	0049	ditch seg	segment of ditch 0002.	
0050	0050	0004	0050	ditch seg	segment of ditch 0004.	