Suffolk County Council

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/149

2 Chapel Lane Tuddenham
TDD 020

E. Muldowney

www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

Lucy Robinson, **County Director of Environment and Transport**
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HER Information

Planning Application No:	**F/2009/0189/FUL**
Date of Fieldwork:	**18.08.2009**
Grid Reference:	**TL 734 715**
Funding Body:	**Mr B. Hewkin**
Curatorial Officer:	**Dr. J. Tipper**
Project Officer:	**Liz Muldowney**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-63528**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Plates

List of Appendices

Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Number 2 Chapel Lane, Tuddenham on the 18th August 2009 during the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for a new house on the plot. Five features were encountered; three narrow linear ditches and two intercutting flat-based pits/sunken featured Anglo-Saxon buildings.

1. Introduction

An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Number 2 Chapel Lane, Tuddenham on the 18th August 2009 during the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for a new house. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This document is included as Appendix 1. Funding was provided by the developer Mr B. Hewkin.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at TL 734 715 within a rectangular plot on the south-west side of Chapel Lane (Fig 1). This plot had been part of a larger rectangular paddock that has been subdivided into two further plots for property numbers 3 and 4.The development area was currently part of the garden of Number 3 Chapel Road. The plot measured 624.2m^2 (0.06 hectares) in total area, and the foundation trenches covered an area measuring 130.7m^2 centrally positioned within the plot (Fig. 1). It is on a very gentle south-west facing slope, and the difference in height is less than 0.2m from the highest point at the north-east at 14.82m to the south-west. Beyond the development area to the south-west the land continued to slope down towards the spring fed Tuddenham Mill Stream, a tributary of the River Lark to the north. The geological horizon is yellowish orange sand of the Newport 4 series of deep sandy glaciofluvial drift.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest to the south-west of the main street in the village and within 800m of finds of prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date. The closest archaeological reference listed on the Historic Environment Record (HER) is Romano-British pottery recovered from Hall Farm fields 200m to the south-east of the site (TDD 006). This Romano-British site was located immediately to the south-east of the Icknield Way (HIG 007) which ran north-east to south-west from Gazeley to Tuddenham and then on to Icklingham. This road is believed to be of at least Romano-British date and probably earlier and remained a significant trade route through

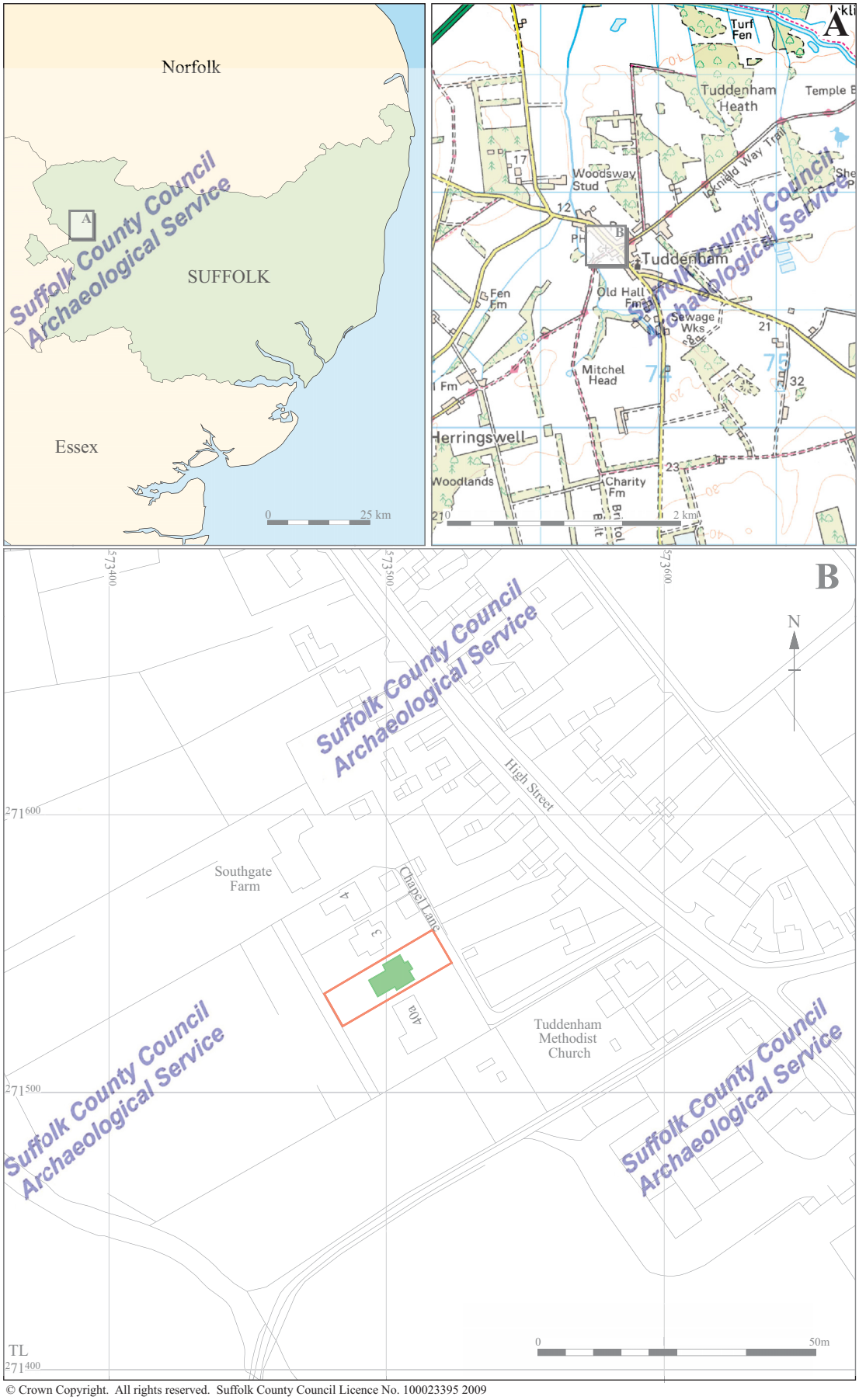


Figure 1. Location of the foundation trenches (green) with the development area outlined (red).

the medieval period into the post-medieval era. A summary of the HER in the vicinity of the development area, identified in Figure 2 is included in Table 1 below. The location of the site on the slight south-west facing slope, close to the watercourse but above the floodplain on well-drained land would have made it ideal for settlement from the prehistoric period onwards. In the late 19th century the development area was part of a large irregular field behind houses fronting onto the High Street, bounded to the south-west by the mill stream (Fig. 3).

Reference	Type	Form	Date	Description
TDD 005	Building	Church	Medieval	St Mary's Church, mainly 14th century structure in the Decorated style
TDD 006	Findspot	Pottery	Romano-British	Pottery collected from Hall Farm fields (SOUTH-EAST of Icknield Way)
TDD 008	Ref.	Windmill	Post-medieval	18th to 19th century small smock mill, demolished c. 1900
TDD 011	Findspot	Metalwork	Post-medieval	16th to 17th century bronze buckle, metal detected (MD) find
TDD 015	Findspot	Metalwork	Romano-British / Saxon	7th to 8th century Saxon coin and pendant. 4th century Romano-British coin (MD)
TDD 017	Findspot	Pottery	Medieval	Medieval pottery recovered from mole hills
HIG 007	Ref.	Road	Romano-British	Course of Icknield Way, Margery Romano-British road number 333

Table 1. Selected HER references

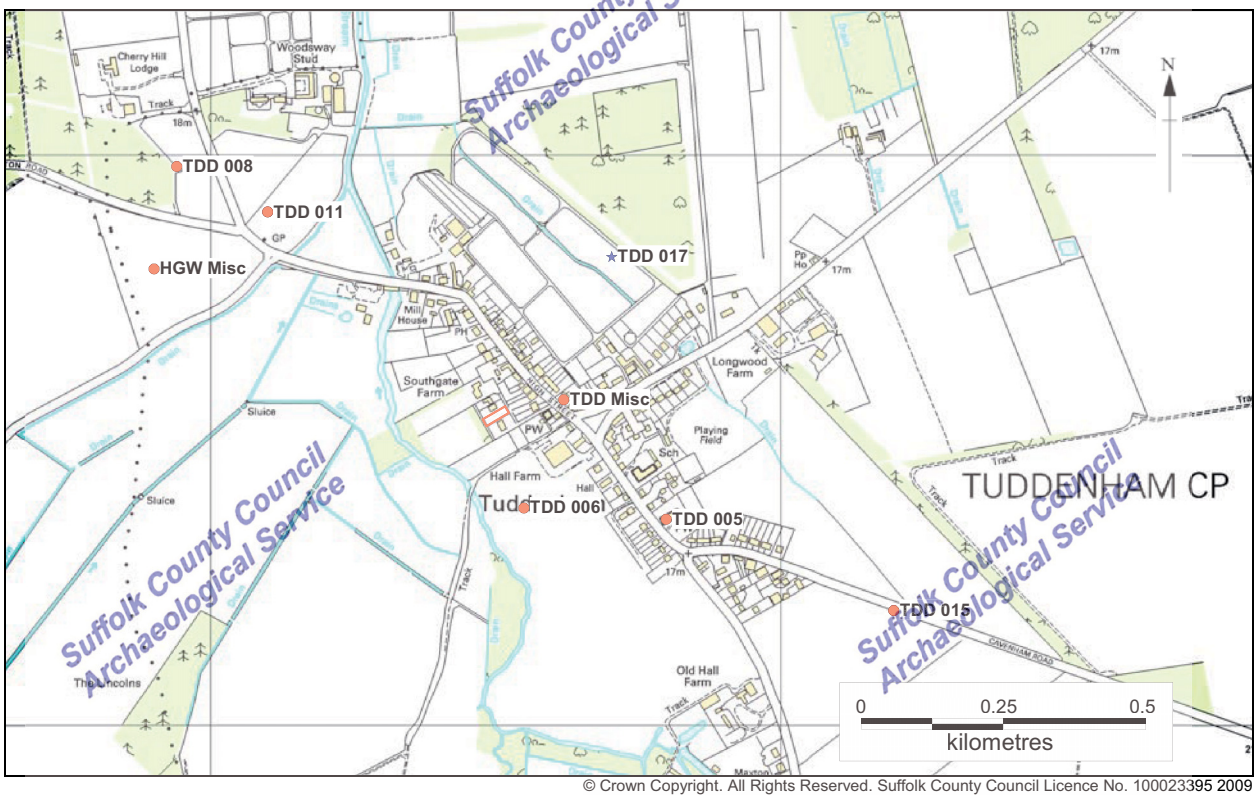


Figure 2. Selected HER references within the vicinity of the development area

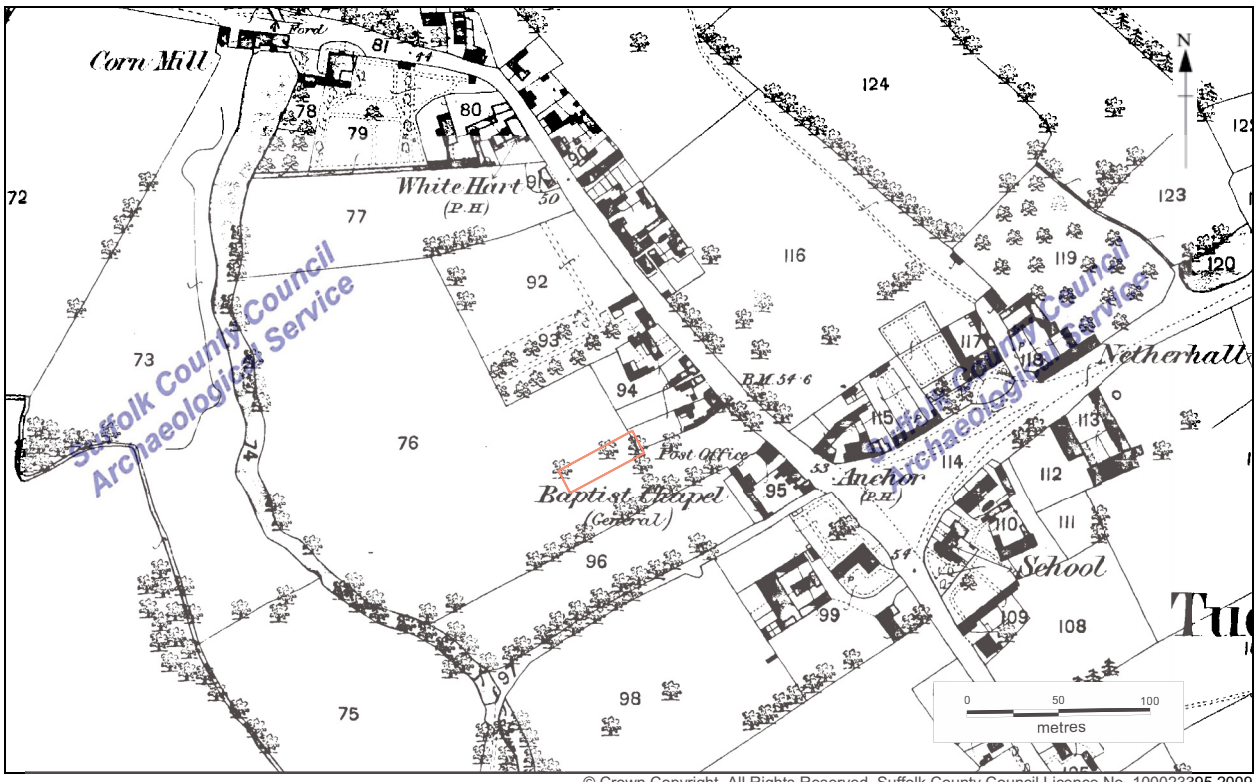


Figure 3. 1st Edition OS map (1880's), development area outlined in red

4. Methodology

The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification provided by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This required the continuous monitoring of the excavation of all foundation trenches. Thirteen foundation trenches of varying length were monitored that formed the below ground element of a single domestic structure. The foundations were excavated by a 1.6 tonne tracked 360 degree Hitachi excavator fitted with a toothed 0.6m wide bucket. The location of the foundations, sections and plans was recorded using differential GPS (Leica GPS 1200).

All features cutting the base of the foundation trenches were excavated by hand and all recording was carried out in accordance with SCCAS guidelines. All records were created using SCCAS proformas and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits on 35mm monochrome print film and using high resolution (7 megapixel) digital photographs.

All finds were retained for inspection, and no environmental samples were taken.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Five features were observed during the monitoring of the foundation trenches; two or three parallel linear ditches and two intercutting flat-based features that are likely to be the remains of either sunken featured buildings or truncated flat-based pits. The archaeology was sealed by an 0.3m deep deposit of subsoil described as being mid grey brown micaeous friable silty sand with a very fine particle size with very rare small flint fragments. This was sealed by c.0.4m of dark browny grey silty sand topsoil with no inclusions. Fill descriptions are only included in the text where appropriate; however, full context descriptions are provided in Appendix 2.

5.2 Archaeological Features

Feature 0019 (Fig. 4) was observed in three of the foundation trenches. Its full form could not be determined within the constrains of the narrow trenches but it had a steep north-west side with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.30m in depth. Its single undated fill 0018 was dark greyish brown friable silty sand with rare flint fragments and moderate charcoal flecks, predominantly towards the base of the cut. This feature was truncated by Structure 0004 (Fig. 5, Section 3).

Structure 0004 was observed in four of the foundation trenches. Its form suggests that it was likely to be rectangular in plan (Fig. 4) measuring approximately 4m in length by 3m in width. In profile it was steep-sided with a sharp break of slope to a flat base and measured 0.3m in depth (Fig. 5, Sections 1 and 3). Single fill 0005 was dark greyish brown friable silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks predominantly at the base of the deposit and occasional flint fragments (Plate 1). Two sherds of pottery and a single sheep bone were retrieved from the fill; the pottery has been identified as one sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon date and the other of medieval date. The relationship between this feature and ditch 0006 was uncertain.

Ditch 0006 (also recorded as 0008, 0012 and 0014) was a linear feature oriented north-east to south-west (Fig. 5, Sections 1 and 4). It measured between 0.46m and 1m in width and between 0.22m and 0.35m in depth. In profile it was u-shaped with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Single fill 0007 (0009, 0013 and

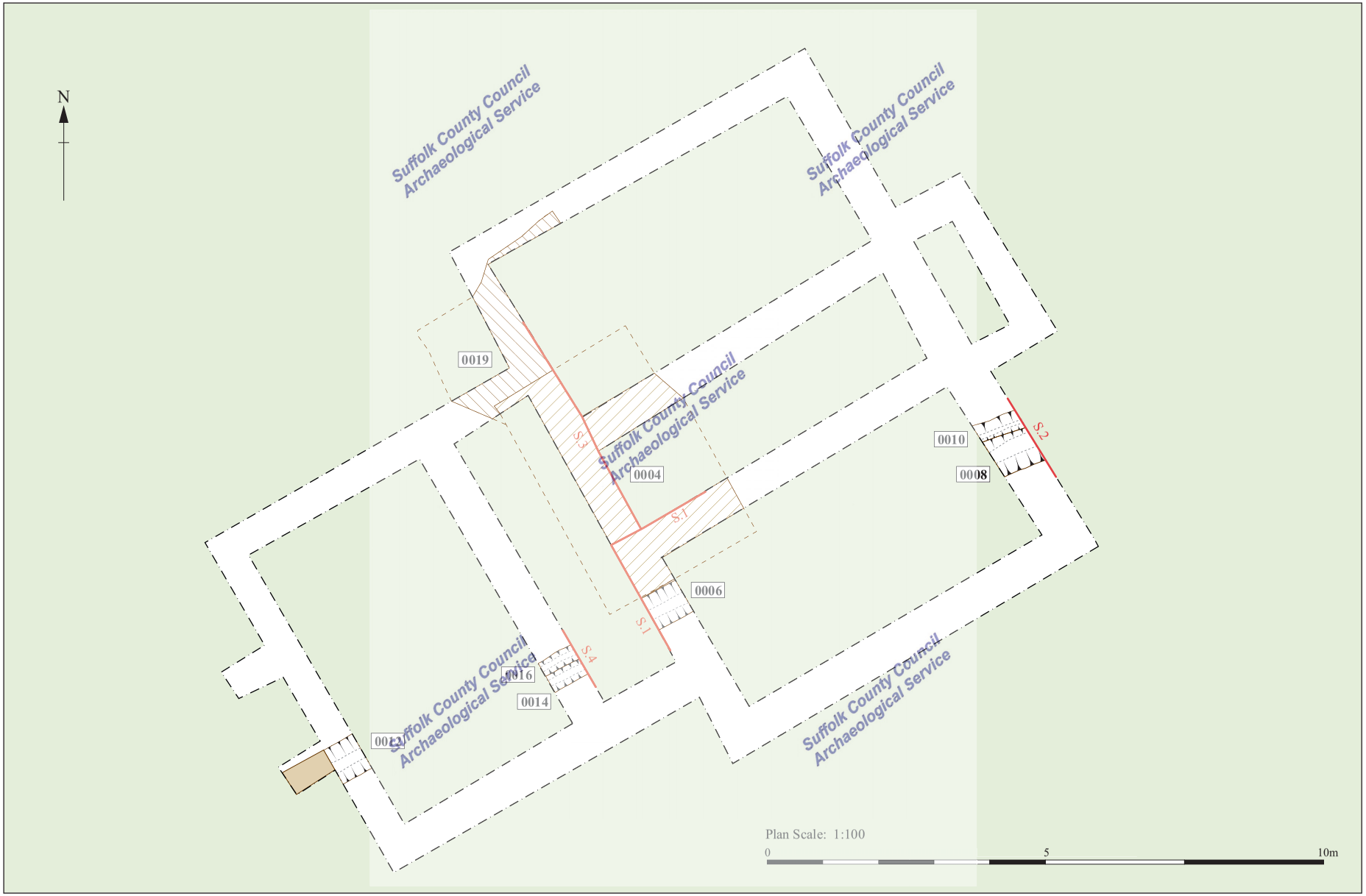
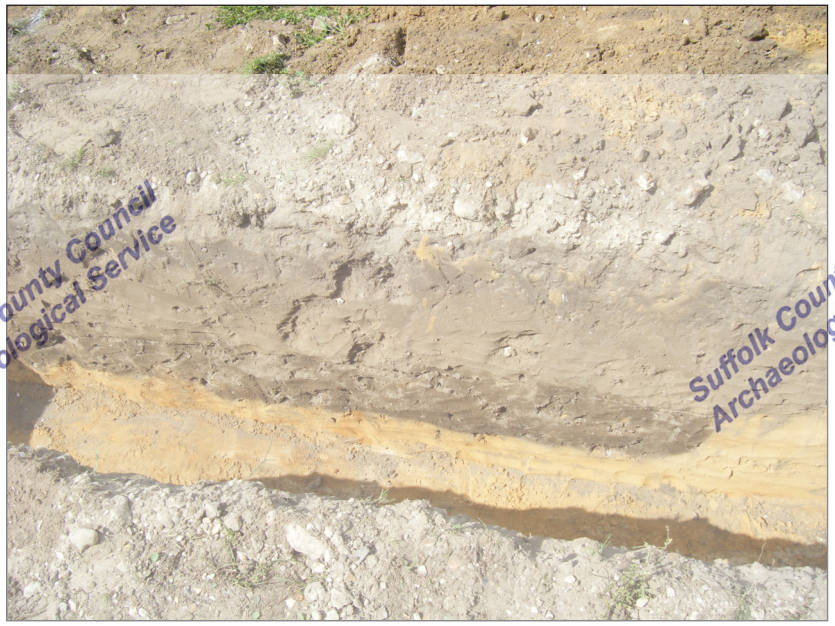


Figure 4. Plan of foundations



Structure 0004 looking north-west

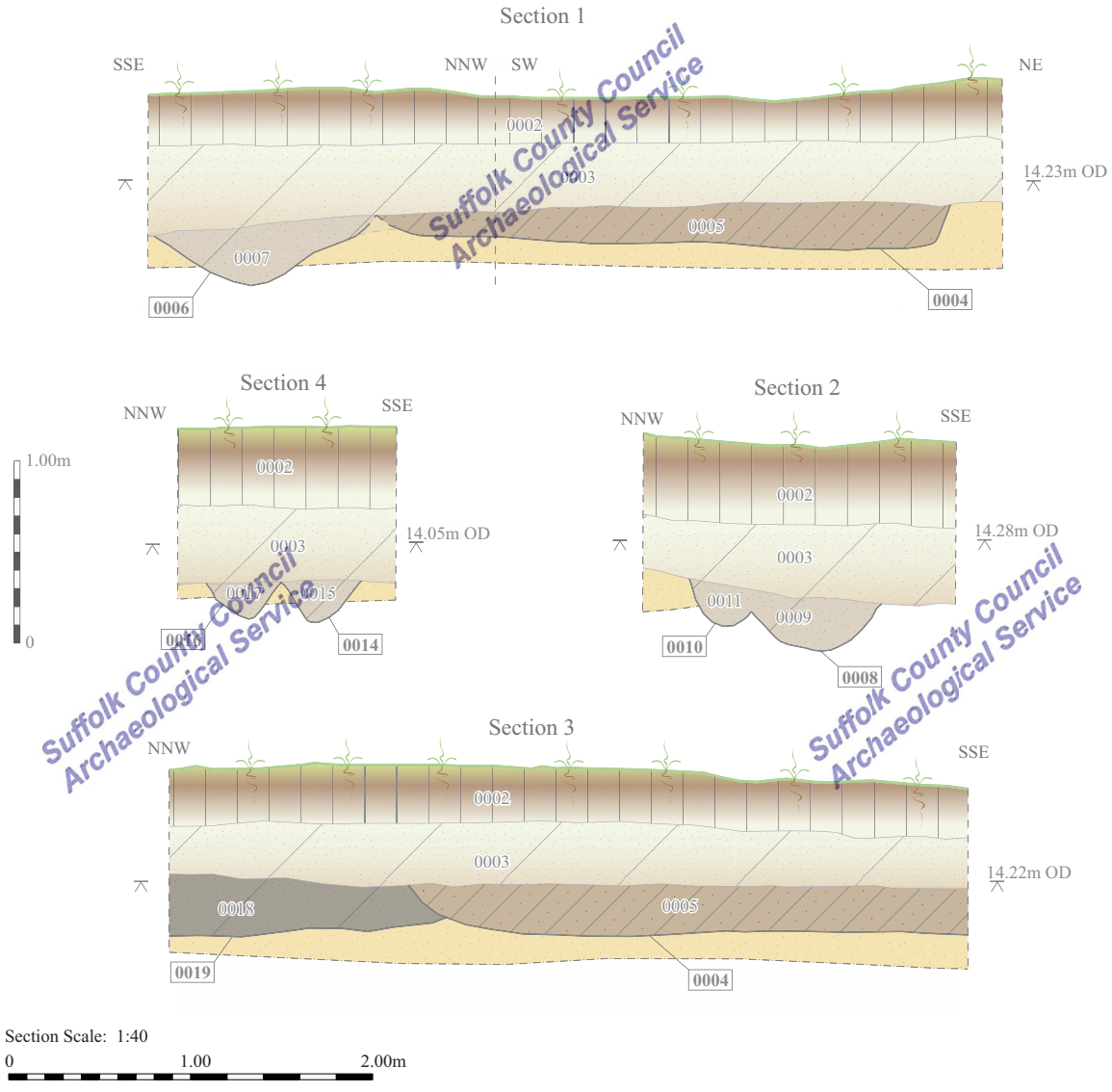


Figure 5. Plate and sections

0015) was broadly consistent along its length with some slight variation in colour and hue. Fill 0009 contained a cattle vertebra, whilst fill 0015 contained a single sherd of either a medieval coarseware.

Ditch 0010 was located adjacent to ditch 0008, and was parallel with it (Fig. 4). It was u-shaped in profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base (Fig. 5, Section 2). It measured 0.3m in width and 0.23m in depth. Single undated fill 0011 was similar to fill 0009, and no relationship could be discerned between the two merging features. This ditch was similar to ditch 0016 and the two may have been the same feature, however, a second ditch was not noted in Section 1 next to ditch 0006.

Ditch 0016 was located on the north-west side of ditch 0006 (0014) running north-east to south-west parallel with the slightly deeper ditch (Fig. 4). It was u-shaped in profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base (Fig. 5, Section 4). It measured 0.45m in width and 0.19m in depth. Its single undated fill 0017 was similar to fill 0015 in adjacent ditch 0014.

6. Finds and Environmental Evidence

6.1 Introduction

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

Context	Pottery		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0005	2	10	1	16	Medieval
0007			2	49	Undated
0009			1	49	Undated
0015	1	3			Medieval
Total	3	13	4	114	

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Three fragments of pottery were recovered in total. An abraded body sherd of hand-made pottery of Early Anglo-Saxon date was found in fill 0005. It has a sandy fabric (ESCQ), and is undecorated with internal sooting.

A sherd of medieval coarseware dating to the late12th-14th century was also recovered from fill 0005. A second fragment of pottery of a similar date with a finer but comparable fabric type was found in ditch fill 0015.

6.3 Animal bone

Four fragments of animal bone were collected. The fragmentary remains of a sheep metatarsal was present in fill 0005. The mandible of a medium-sized dog with one back molar was identified in ditch fill 0007, and the chopped vertebra of a large mammal, either a horse or a cow was present in ditch fill 0009.

6.4 Finds discussion

Two fragments of pottery were recovered from the shallow fill 0005 of a possible sunken featured building. One abraded sherd dating to the 5th-7th century was identified, but was found with a medieval coarseware of L12th-14th century. The later sherd may be intrusive, or it may have been deposited into the fill with the earlier residual sherd. A small undiagnostic fragment of medieval pottery was collected from ditch fill 0015.

The presence of the Early Saxon sherd is significant, and, in addition to the stratigraphic data, it may provide evidence for a settlement of this date on the site or in the immediate vicinity.

7. Discussion

Features 0004 and 0019 were very similar in section and are believed to represent two intercutting features of similar form. The profile and projected plan of feature 0004 suggested the possibility that this was the shallow remains of an Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building. The pottery recovered from its fill suggests either an Early Saxon date with intrusive medieval pottery present or a medieval date with residual earlier Saxon material present. Either is possible, however the combination of form in plan, overall extents, profile and the 5th to 7th century pottery sherd would seem to support a Saxon date with intrusive later material. Feature 0019 was not as clearly defined but was broadly similar and therefore is believed to be an earlier version of a similar structure.

Ditch 0006 was recorded running the full length of the investigated area on the south-east side of Structure 0004. The relationship between the two could not be determined from the available evidence. The single sherd of pottery recovered has been dated to the 12th to 14th century AD. Its alignment would have been broadly perpendicular to the north-west to south-east oriented main road through the village to the north-east and to

the current course of the meandering stream to the south-west. However, it is not known how much alteration to the water course had taken place during the use of the mill in the post-medieval period. It is likely that this ditch was a field or property boundary offset from the main village road. This general alignment is retained during the post-medieval and modern period, indeed the newly constructed house is set within a parcel of land on this orientation.

Ditches 0010 and 0016 were similar in profile and both were located on the north-west side of and ran parallel with ditch 0006 (Fig. 5, Sections 2 and 4). However, no similar feature was observed in the other section (Fig. 5, Section 1) through ditch 0006 therefore there are three possibilities:

- Ditches 0010 and 0016 were part of two separate, unrelated ditches that happened to be on the same alignment and have broadly similar profiles and fills.
- They were two elements of a segmented boundary.
- They were originally part of a single continuous ditch, but its line was lost where it merged with wider and deeper linear ditch 0006 at some points along its line.

From the evidence available it is not possible to determine which is most likely.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The results of the monitoring indicate that there was occupation on the south-west facing slope of the stream valley within the development area in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval period. The probable presence of two intercutting sunken featured buildings indicate that this area was part of an Anglo-Saxon settlement. This location is favourable for settlement of this date because the site is on a gentle south facing slope above the flood plain of the spring fed Mill Stream. It is similar to other settlement sites of this period in this region, such as Icklingham to the north-east and West Stow to the east. The two or three ditches encountered within the area are both likely to be field or property boundaries of medieval date on the basis of the single pottery sherd recovered from ditch 0006.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds
T:\Arc\ALL_site\Tuddenham\TDD 020 No 2 chapel lane

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish Box: H/81/3.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Liz Muldowney from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Liz Muldowney, and managed by Andrew Tester.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Rebeckah Pressler, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin. Illustrations were created by Crane Begg. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

Appendix 1 – Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring

PLOT 1, NO 2 CHAPEL LANE, TUDDENHAM (F/2009/0189/FUL)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. Background

1.1 Planning permission to erect a new dwelling and detached garage at Plot 1, No 2 Chapel Lane, Tuddenham (TL 734 715), has been granted by Forest Heath District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application F/2009/0189/FUL).

1.2 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).

1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within a historic settlement core. It is also adjacent to the north of a Roman finds scatter that is indicative of further occupation deposits (HER no. TDD 006). There is a strong possibility that Roman and medieval occupation deposits will be encountered at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (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 (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory, and until confirmation has been sought by the applicant from the Local Planning Authority. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.5 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liase with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

1.6 All arrangements for the excavation 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 by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

1.7 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.8 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.

1.9 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the groundworks associated with the new dwelling and garage. All groundworks relating to the current planning permission, and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.

3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT 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. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, 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.

4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.

4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.6 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. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachael Ballantyne, 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.

4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).

4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3.This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record 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.

5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.6 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record 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.

5.7 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.8 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to both SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

5.9 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.10 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.

5.11 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.12 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.

5.13 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper
Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR Tel. : 01284 352197
E-mail: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Date: 12 June 2009 Reference: /Plot 1No2ChapelLane-Tuddenham2009

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

Appendix 2 – Context Information

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description				Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0002			Layer	Topsoil	Dark browny grey	Friable	Silty sand				0.4	Topsoil present across the site
0003			Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey brown	Friable	Silty sand	Frequent mica; very rare small flint fragments			0.3	Subsoil present across the site, seals all archaeology
0004		0005	Cut	Structure		North-east-south-west	Steep sides with sharp break of slope to flat base		2.4	0.6	0.3	difficult to tell in a trench 0.6m wide but this looks like either an SFB or a large probably rectangular flat based pit. Relationship to ditch 0006 not good. Truncated fill 0018 in possibly similar feature 0019.
0005	0004		Fill	Structure	Dark greyish brown	Friable	Sandy silt	Moderate charcoal flecks predominantly at base of feature; occasional flint fragments			0.3	single fill of possible sfb 0004 or pit. Presence of charcoally lens at base might support structure interpretation. Contained 2 pot sherds (? Late saxon) and animal bone
0006		0007	Cut	Ditch	Linear	North-east to south-west	Gradual sides, imperceptible break of slope to concave base		0.7	0.7	0.34	narrow truncated linear ditch seen in 4 of the footings trenches. Relationship to the SFB? 0004 uncertain. Same as ditches 0008, 0012 and 0014
0007	0006		Fill	Ditch	Mid brownish grey	Friable	Silty sand	Occasional small rounded stones			0.34	single fill of a small ditch, contained a sheep jaw and other animal bone fragments.
0008		0009	Cut	Ditch	Linear	North-	Steep side,		0.6	0.78	0.32	part of linear ditch

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description				Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
						east to south-west	Gradual break of slope to concave base					running through rea. Relationship to adjacent ditch 0010 uncertain. One is probably thre recut of the other.
0009	0008		Fill	Ditch	light greyish brown	Friable	Silty sand	Occasional small flint fragments			0.32	Single fill of ditch, merges with 0011 fill of adjacent ditch. Contained a cattle vertebra
0010		0011	Cut	Ditch	Linear	North-east to south-west	U shaped with steep sides anda gradual break of slope to concave base		0.6	0.3	0.23	Narrow ditch adjacent to 0008 no relationship apparent. Could be same as 0016 to west. Either recuts or is recut by 0008.
0011	0010		Fill	Ditch	light greyish brown	Friable	Silty sand	Occasional small flint fragments			0.23	Single fill of narrow ditch 0010. Undated. Merges with 0009
0012		0013	Cut	Ditch	Linear	North-east to south-west	U shaped with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to concave base		0.6	1.0	0.35	Linear ditch same as 0006, 0008 and 0014
0013	0012		Fill	Ditch	Mid brownish grey	Friable	Silty sand	Occasional small rounded stones			0.35	Single fill of ditch 0012
0014		0015	Cut	Ditch	Linear	North-east to south-west	U shaped with steep sides, gradual break of slope to concave base		0.6	0.46	0.22	Part of linear ditch running across site.
0015	0014		Fill	Ditch	Mid brownish grey	Friable	Silty sand	Occasional small rounded stones			0.22	single fill of ditch 0014. Contained a single sherd of ?early medieval pottery
0016		0017	Cut	Ditch	Linear	North-east to	U shaped with steep sides and		0.6	0.45	0.19	Narrow ditch parallel and adjacent to 0014,

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description				Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
						south-west	a gradual break of slope to the concave base					could be same as 0010 to north-east.
0017			Fill	Ditch	Mmid brownish grey	Friable	Silty sand	Occasional small rounded stones			0.19	Single undated fill of ditch 0016
0018	0019		Fill	Structure	Dark brownish grey	Friable	Silty sand	Rare flint fragments, moderate charcoal flecks			0.17	Single fill of similar flat based feature to 0004. Could be fill of another SFB/big flat based pit. Undated, truncated by 0004.
0019		0018	Cut	Structure			Steep sides, sharp break of slope to flat base				0.3	Possible SFB or flat based pit, earlier than and cut by similar feature 0004. Charcoal content in fill 0018 similar to that in 0004.