

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

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## **Thunderbird Way, RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell ERL 142**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2005  
(Planning app. no. F/2004/0683/GOV)

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© November 2005

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## List of Contributors

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

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Colin Pendleton	SMR Officer

## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by MoD Defence Estates (USF) and was monitored by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). The fieldwork was carried out by John Craven, James Rolfe and Jonathan Van Jennians from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental report by Cathy Tester, with additional identification by Colin Pendleton.

## Summary

Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping for the construction of carparking spaces at Thunderbird Way, RAF Lakenheath identified four ditches and one pit of mid-late Roman date preserved beneath a former soil horizon. The finds assemblage included several sherds of pottery and a large fragment of puddingstone quern. The features are clearly contemporary with features found in previous monitorings in the street and help to demonstrate the presence of a continuous band of Iron Age/Roman settlement and track and field systems, extending for c.1km along the fen edge.

## SMR information

Planning application no.	F/2004/0683/GOV
Date of fieldwork:	3 <sup>rd</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> March 2005
Grid Reference:	TL 7264 8012
Funding body:	MoD Defence Estates (USF)
Oasis reference.	Suffolkc1-6802

# 1. Introduction

An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the groundworks for new parking spaces on Thunderbird Way, RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) to meet a condition on planning application F/2004/0683/GOV. The work was funded by the developer, MoD Defence Estates (USF).

Thunderbird Way, a housing estate cul-de-sac, is located at TL 7264 8012 (Fig. 1) and is situated on a north facing slope. The site, at a height of c.10-11m, consisted of two strips of open grass lawn on either side of the road.

Interest in the site was based upon its location within RAF Lakenheath. The airbase, which lies between the eastern edge of the fens and the western margins of Breckland, has seen considerable development, particularly in the past 10 years, and a substantial amount of archaeological work has been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the site.

This has shown that the site lies close to several areas of interest (Fig. 2). Excavations at ERL 147 and 148 have identified prehistoric occupation 200m to the south and a Bronze Age barrow 300m to the south-east. ERL 120, 350m to the south-west and ERL 089, 100m to the south have identified a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit group and Iron Age and Roman settlement and field systems. Other limited projects have identified Roman linear features, ERL 111, in Thunderbird way, and a Roman burial at ERL 112, 120m to the west. Further afield a Late Iron Age/Roman settlement lies around a natural spring at Caudle Head mere, 900m to the north-east and three large Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, ERL 046, 104 and 114, lie 400-500m to the east.

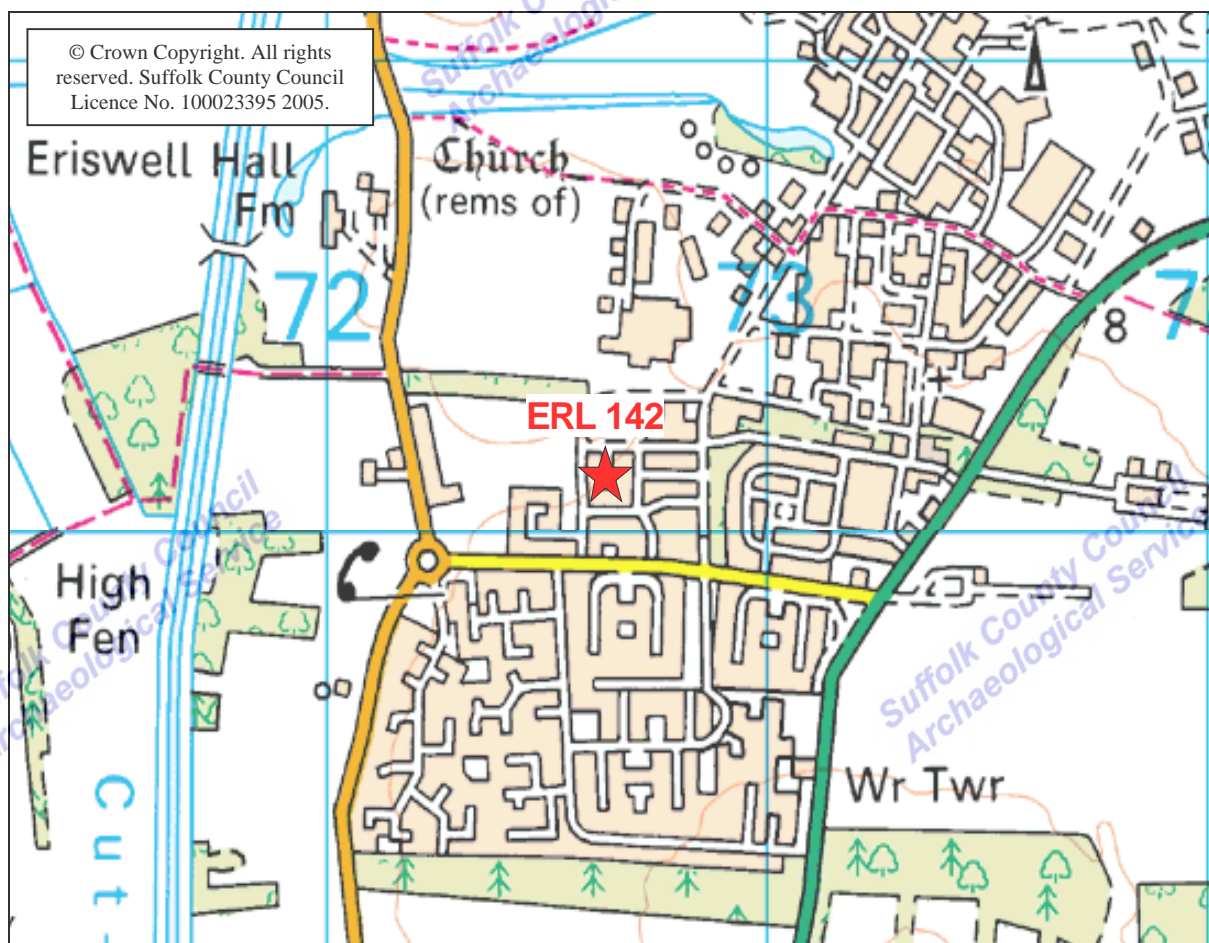


Figure 1. Site location plan

The site therefore was known to lie within an area of multi-period occupation and the development was thought highly likely to disturb further archaeological deposits. A program of archaeological monitoring therefore was required during the development to record any archaeological evidence prior to its destruction.

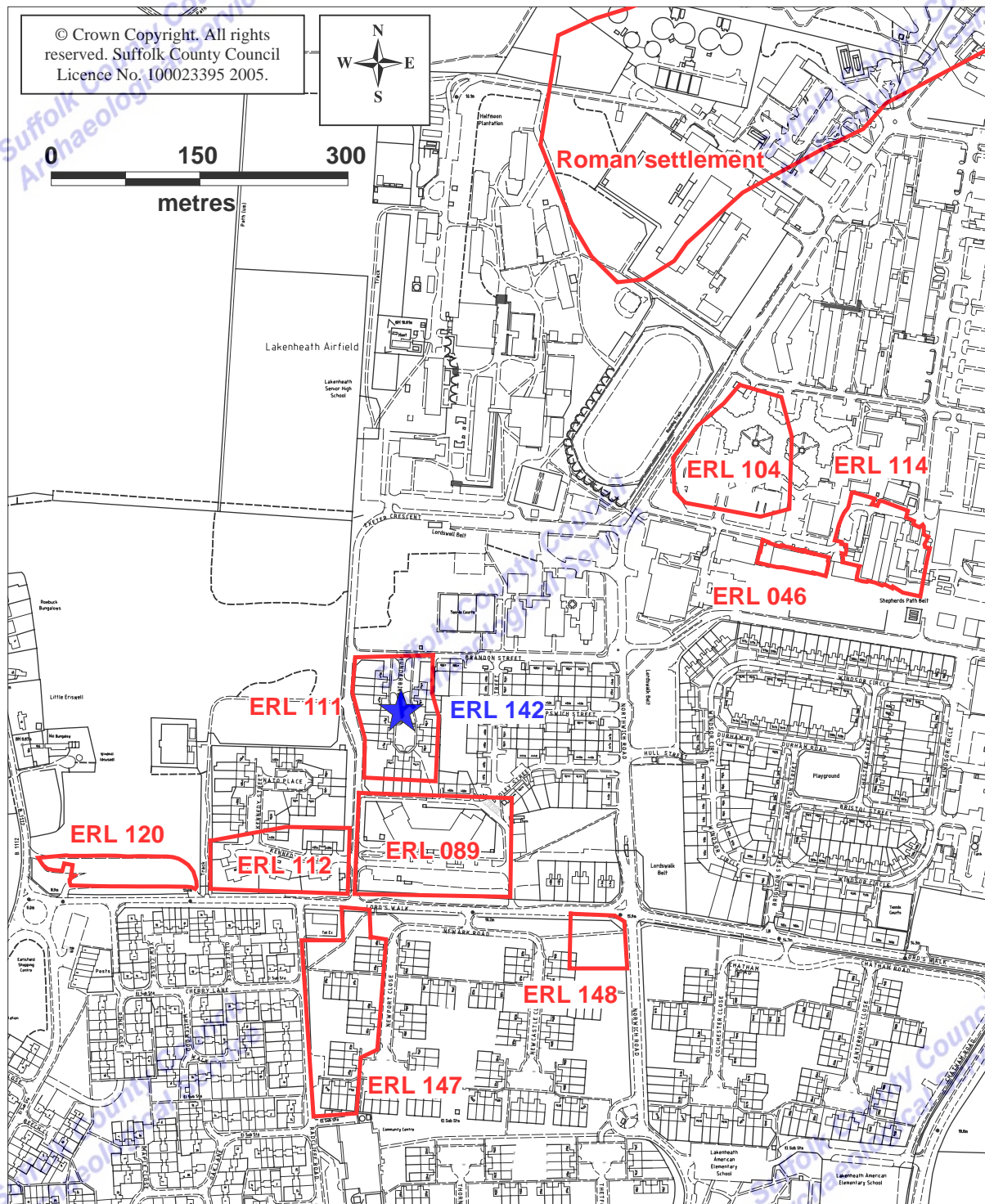


Figure 2. Nearby sites on the SMR

## 2. Methodology

The site consisted of two narrow stripped areas on each side of the road, totalling 130 sqm in size. These were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist, to the developers formation level which was approximately at a depth of 0.6m. The natural subsoil consisted of mid yellow/orange sands, with the underlying chalk being exposed in places.

Identified layers and features were then cleaned and sample sections excavated by hand. A single context, continuous numbering system was used and individual feature plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. The site was planned with a Total Station Theodolite. Digital photographs (included in the digital archive) were taken of all stages of the monitoring.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments Record code ERL 142, and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-6802).

The site archive is kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. ERL 142.

### **3. Results**

(Figs 3-4)

#### **3.1. Introduction**

Both trenches, from their southern end, descended c.0.7m down the north-facing slope. The site strip demonstrated that this slope had been partially levelled, probably during original construction of the road and estate, with truncation of the topsoil to the south and the deposition of thick modern layers of material to the north. This meant that the depth of the subsoil surface varied considerably within the trenches and, as a result, on approximately 50% of the site the archaeological levels were not exposed, remaining *in situ* beneath the formation levels at a depth of over 0.6m.

In the southern end of the eastern trench the natural chalk was exposed at a depth of 0.25m, lying immediately below the topsoil. Up to 0.35m of the chalk was subsequently removed by machine but no archaeological features were apparent. In the centre of the trench 0.4m of modern material overlaid 0.2m of topsoil, which in turn lay directly over the natural sands. To the north of 0007 0.5m-0.6m of modern material overlaid a grey/brown soil layer. This layer overlaid ditch 0002 and the natural subsoil, which was only partially exposed.

In the southern end of the western trench the archaeological levels were exposed at a depth of 0.55m, beneath 0.25m of modern material and 0.3m of mid brown sand. A thin layer, 0.05m thick, of dark/grey brown sands partially covered the natural sands. As the natural subsoil descended downslope it sunk beneath the formation level which meant that the mid brown sand layer was not removed across c.80% of the trench.

An unstratified fragment from a set of copper alloy tweezers of Roman date was recovered during machining (0001).

#### **3.2. Phase I: Roman**

The main feature of interest located during the monitoring was a broad double ditch, 0017, aligned north-south in the north end of the eastern trench. The feature, sealed beneath a 0.2m thick layer of dark brown sand, was only just visible at the formation level. Measuring 2m wide in total, two separate cuts, 0002 and 0004, were identified in the base of the ditch.

0002 was the western cut, measuring 1m wide and 0.5m deep, with straight sloping sides and a narrow, flat base, and a basal fill, 0003, of loose/friable mid brown sand. 0004 was the eastern cut, measuring 1m wide and 0.6m deep, with straight sloping sides and a narrow flat base. Its

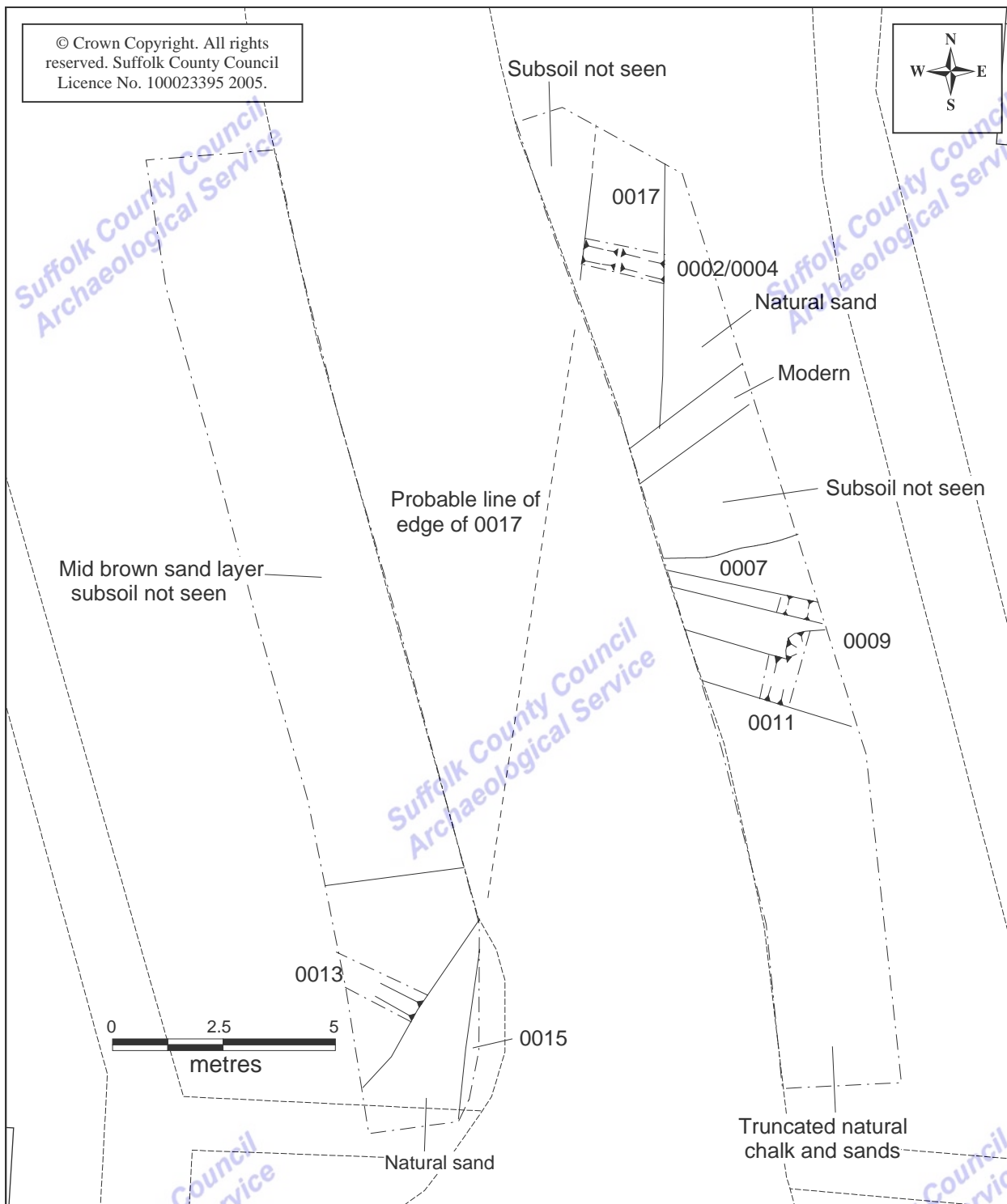


Figure 3. Site plan

basal fill, 0005, was a loose/friable mid brown sand and contained a single sherd of 2nd century pottery. The relationship between these two cuts was unclear and the upper parts of both were infilled with a single homogenous layer of mid brown sand, 0006. This layer contained four sherds of 3-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, animal bone, a fragment of puddingstone quern which probably came from ditch 0002, and five sherds of flint

To the south, in the western trench, a linear cut, 0015, was seen on the very east edge of the site. Only a 0.15m wide strip was visible emerging from the baulk, and this contained a fill of dark brown sand, 0016. Aligned north-south, this cut is the probable continuation of the western edge of ditch 0017.



0007 was a narrow, shallow gully, aligned east-west and parallel to 0011, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0008, was a mid brown sand.

0009 was a circular pit lying on the northern edge of ditch 0011. Steep sided with a concave base, it measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep, with a fill, 0010, of mid/dark brown sand containing a single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and a single piece of flint. Its relationship with 0011 was unclear as their fills were identical.

0011 was a ditch, aligned east-west and parallel to 0009, measuring 1m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0012, was a mid/dark brown sand with a grey tinge and chalk flecks towards the base, it contained two sherds of Roman pottery. Near the surface it was indistinguishable from pit fill 0010 and so the relationship between the two features was unclear.

0013 was a possible large ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, or a large pit or hollow as it was not seen in the eastern trench. Only the cuts southern edge was seen because as the site descended the slope it fell below the developers formation level. This mean that the northern edge of the feature remained sealed beneath a layer of mid brown sand. A slot trench was placed across the feature which showed it to be 1.5m+ wide and 0.5m deep, with stepped, sloping sides and a concave base which appeared to be rising on the northern side. Its fill, 0014, was a mixed dark grey/brown sand with several large flints, lying on the base of the ditch.

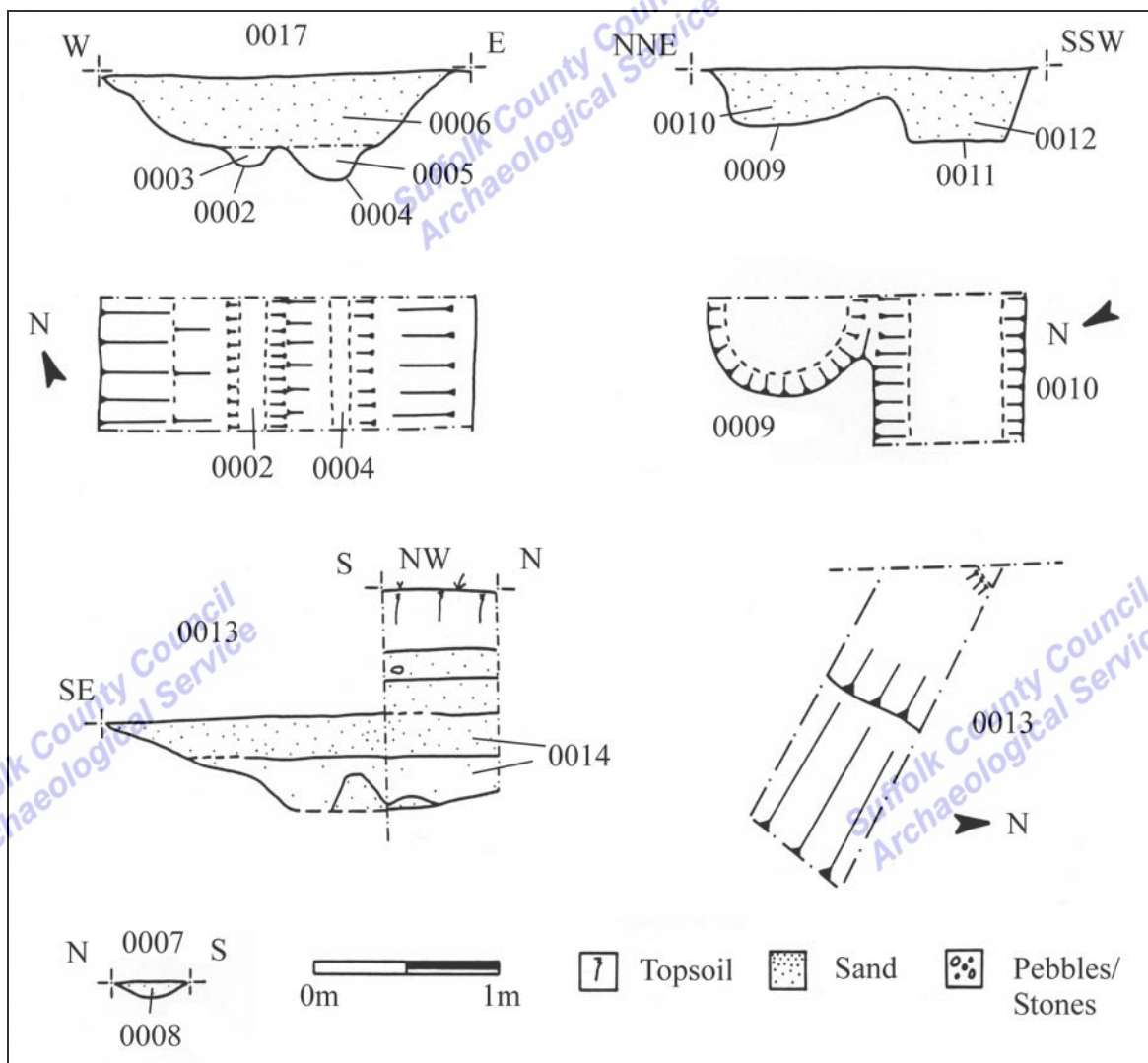


Figure 4. Plans and sections

## 4. The Finds

Cathy Tester, July 2005

### Introduction

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

Context	Pottery		Animal bone		Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001							Ae: 1 (0.5g)	Rom
0005	1	4	1	1				C2+
0006	4	132	5	22	5	33	Stone:1(3740g) Iron:1(3g)	LC3/4
0010	1	9			1	6		C2+
0012	2	23	1	35				MC2+
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>39</b>		

Table 1. Finds quantities

### Pottery

Roman pottery was collected from four contexts in three features. Table 2 lists the pottery by feature.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	No.	Wt./g	Notes	Date
0009	0010	pit fill	HOG	1	9	Jar b/s oxy core	MC2+
0011	0012	ditch fill	BSW	1	6	Jar rim. Abr.	Rom
			HOGB	1	17	Storage jar. Neck area	MC2+
0017	0005	ditch fill	GMB	1	4	Bowl. Dr 38 or 6.15	C2+
	0006	ditch fill	GMB	1	2	Abraded b/s	C2+
	0006		GX	1	47	3.10 type base	MC2-MC3
	0006		HOG	1	10	Standard jar b/s oxy. core	MC2+
	0006		LSH	1	73	Storage jar rim	LC3/4

Table 2. Pottery by context

The majority of the pottery was from the fills of ditch 0017. Two sherds came from ditch 0011 (0012) and one from pit 0009 (0010). Eight sherds of Roman pottery were identified and five fabrics or fabric groups which range in date from the 2nd to late 3rd or 4th century are represented. They are all coarsewares, mainly local or regional, from four broad fabric groups — black-surfaced wares (BSW), black-surfaced micaceous wares (GMB), sandy grey wares (GX) and most common, Horningsea wares in the grey (HOG) and black-surfaced (HOGB) variants. Also found was late shell-tempered ware (LSH) a specialist ware which is a feature of the later Roman period.

### Worked flint

(identified by Colin Pendleton)

Seven struck flint flakes were collected from two features and their details are listed by context in Table 3.

Context	Type	Description	Date
0006	flake	Squat flake with natural striking platform	BA
	flake	Squat flake with hinge fracture and natural striking platform	BA
	flake	Hinge-fractured flake	BA
	flake	Flake with pronounced ripples	BA
	flake	Small squat flake	BA
0010	flake	Long flake with retouch on one edge	BA or Neo

Table 3. Worked flint.

The flints are all Bronze Age, probably middle or later except the long flake from pit 0009 (0010) which may possibly be Neolithic. All are unpatinated and exhibit many of the features such as squat shapes, hinge fractures and natural striking platforms which are typical of the less-skilled workmanship found in later prehistoric assemblages. All of the flint was found in association with Roman-dated finds.

### **Quern**

A large (3470g) upper stone fragment from a puddingstone quern was found in ditch 0017, upper layer 0006. Its diameter is not measureable because the outer edge has been broken off, possibly during re-use, but approximately 25-35% of the stone is present. The central hole diameter at the grinding surface is c. 25mm and the full height of the stone is 120mm. The stone is probably Late Iron Age or early Roman but was found in association with later 3rd or 4th century finds.

### **Metalwork**

A broken fragment of copper alloy tweezers was unstratified (0001). Most of one blade is missing and the incomplete length is 36mm. The blade is flared with a maximum width of 4.5mm and the pincer curves inwards. Incised marginal grooves run parallel to the edges. The tweezers are Roman, but not closely datable.

A curved fragment of iron c. 100mm long was collected from layer 0006. The piece is square in section but not identifiable or datable.

### **Animal bone**

Seven animal bone fragments were recovered from three contexts, two of which were fills of ditch 0017. A small unidentified fragment came from fill 0005 and five pieces, including a sheep metatarsal and skull fragment, were from upper layer 0006. A ?juvenile pig maxilla was found in ditch 0011 (fill 0012).

### **Discussion**

The earliest finds are prehistoric worked flints, all of which were found in association with later, Roman-dated finds. Although it does not date any features, the flint does indicate limited activity on the site or in the vicinity during the Bronze Age or possibly the Neolithic. The pottery consists entirely of Roman coarsewares which range in date from the 2nd to late 3rd or 4th centuries and although it is small, the composition of the group is very typical of rural assemblages in this part of the region.

## **5. Discussion**

Apart from the truncation caused by previous landscaping along the upper parts of the slope the site generally showed that the archaeological levels were well preserved at a considerable depth below ground, often sealed beneath a mid brown sand layer which probably represents a former soil horizon.

Within the small areas of the site where the archaeological levels were exposed, a relatively dense selection of features, probably from a single phase of Roman occupation, were identified. Pit 0009, and ditches 0011 and 0017, were datable as they contained Roman material while ditches 0007 and 0013 are probably contemporary. While the alignments of the ditches do not appear to match with any of the features identified in the previous monitoring (ERL 111) in the vicinity (Caruth 2002), the material assemblages clearly indicate they are part of the same phase of activity.

Ditch 0017 was a substantial feature and its north-south course is on a very similar alignment to ditches seen in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman trackway and field systems to the south (ERL 089, Caruth 2003). The two cuts at the base of the ditch indicate that it may have been recut or maintained before it was infilled during the mid-late Roman period. The early date of the quernstone in relation to the pottery may demonstrate a continuity of occupation in the area or that this item was in use for a considerable length of time before it was discarded.

The small number of prehistoric flints, recovered from the Roman contexts, are residual deposits, and indicate some limited activity in earlier periods.

## **6. Conclusion**

The actual area of exposed archaeological deposits was considerably restricted by the developers formation level. Despite this several features from a Roman phase of activity were identified, which correlates with evidence seen in a previous monitoring (ERL 111), and these results are further confirmation that archaeological deposits are well preserved in the vicinity. This also helps to confirm the presence of a band of continuous Iron Age/Roman settlement extending south from Caudle Head towards the track and field system alongside Lords Walk.

## **References**

Caruth, J., 2002, *Improve Military Family Housing, RAF Lakenheath, ERL111 and ERL112*, SCCAS Report No. 2002/68.

Caruth, J., 2003, *Child Development Centre, RAF Lakenheath, ERL 089*, SCCAS Report No. 2003/100.

## Appendix 2

### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

#### *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development*

#### **KENNEDY STREET AND THUNDERBIRD WAY, RAF LAKENHEATH**

*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, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.4.*

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1 A planning application (F/2004/0683/GOV) has been made to construct additional parking spaces in two residential areas. The local planning authority have been advised that the site has high archaeological potential and that any consent should be conditional on a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition. Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The proposal affects approximately 180m<sup>2</sup> at TL 725 800 (Kennedy Street) and 216m<sup>2</sup> at TL 726 801 (Thunderbird Way). Both areas lies within a landscape of Iron Age and Roman (and possibly Anglo-Saxon) activity as shown by excavations at ERL 089. Specific findspots include Roman linear features at ERL 111 in Thunderbird Way and an inhumation burial and Roman features at ERL 112 in Kennedy Street. The current proposal involves soil removal of about 450mm which is likely to impact on archaeological deposits.
- 1.3 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.4 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. . The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

## 2. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site, particularly in the prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the site preparation works involving soil stripping to a depth of about 450mm. The stripping process and the upcast soil are to be observed whilst they are excavated by the building contractor.

## 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 the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 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 paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS 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 both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of topsoil stripping for site preparation unimpeded access to the stripped area at the rate of one hour per 100 square metres must be allowed for

archaeological recording at the interface between topsoil and clean sub-soil surface before the area is further deepened, traversed by machinery or sub-base deposited.

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

4.6 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.

4.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments 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 Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

5.3 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. 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).

5.4 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.

5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.6 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.

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

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

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

Date: 7 January 2005

Reference: /RAFLakenheath200501

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

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



## Appendix 2: context list

context	feature	group	identifier	description	over	under	spotdate
0001			Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds recovered during machining.			Rom
0002	0002	0017	Ditch cut	Western of two parallel cuts within ditch 0017. Linear, aligned NNE-SSW, with straight sloping sides and a narrow flat base. Unclear relationship with adjacent cut 0004. 1m wide and 0.5m deep.			
0003	0002	0017	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch cut 0002. Loose/friable mid brown sand.		0006	
0004	0004	0017	Ditch cut	Eastern of two parallel cuts within ditch 0017. Linear, aligned NNE-SSW, with straight sloping sides and a narrow flat base. Unclear relationship with adjacent cut 0002. 1m wide and 0.6m deep.			
0005	0005	0017	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch cut 0004. Loose/friable mid brown sand.		0006	C2+
0006	0017	0017	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0017, infilling both cuts 0002 and 0004. Homogenous mid brown sand. Puddingstone quern fragment recovered, probably recovered from 0002.	0003 0005		LC3/4
0007	0007		Ditch cut	Narrow, shallow, gully aligned east-west across trench. 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep with gentle sides and a flat base.			
0008	0007		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0007. Mid brown sand.			
0009	0009		Pit cut	Circular pit lying on north edge of ditch 0011 with which the relationship is unclear as the fills were identical. Steep sided with a concave base, 1m wide and 0.3m deep, clearly defined in the natural sand.			
0010	0009		Pit fill	Fill of pit 0009. Mid/dark brown sand.			C2+
0011	0011		Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned east-west, unclear relationship with pit 0009 which lies on its northern edge as the fills are identical. Clearly defined cut with steep sides and a flat base, 1m wide and 0.4m deep.			
0012	0011		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0011. Mid/dark brown sand - towards base gets slightly greyer with chalk flecks.			MC2+

context	feature	group	identifier	description	over	under	spotdate
0013	0013		Ditch cut	Probable ditch aligned SW-NE. On south edge it was seen as a cut through natural subsoil, to the north as the site descends the slope it fell below the developers formation level meaning that it remained covered by a mid brown sand layer and the north edge was not visible. A slot trench placed across showed it to have stepped, sloping sides with a concave base which appeared to be rising on the northern side. Measured 1.5m+ wide and 0.5m deep.			
0014	0013		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0013. Mixed dark grey/brown sand with several large flints, c.0.1m wide, lying on base.			
0015	0015	0017?	Ditch cut	Possible edge of a ditch on the very east edge of the site, possibly the western edge of 0017. Only a 0.15m wide strip visible emerging from baulk.			
0016	0015	0017?	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0015. Dark brown sand.			
0017	0017	0017	Ditch	Linear ditch, 2m wide, two separate cuts identified in base. Unclear relationship between these cuts, 0002 and 0004, which were overlaid by a single homogenous fill, 0006. Truncated by modern pipeline to south. Possibly seen in area 2 as 0015.			