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**Medieval Boundary Ditches at Hollycroft Farm,
Murrow, Wisbech St Mary, Cambridgeshire: An
Archaeological Evaluation**

Taleyna Fletcher

August 2004

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 731

Commissioned by *Mr T Jarvis*



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**Medieval Boundary Ditches at Hollycroft Farm, Murrow, Wisbech St
Mary, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation**

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August 2004

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SUMMARY

The Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Hollycroft Farm, Murrow, in the parish of Wisbech St Mary, Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned by Mr Tony Jarvis and Associates and was carried out in advance of development of the site for six new dwellings with garages, access road and services.











Five trenches totalling 114m were excavated within the grounds of the farmhouse. Modern disturbances were evident from very deep foundations. Archaeology was recorded in four trenches including at least two phases of substantial medieval boundary ditches and possible ponds. Some modern postholes were also encountered relating to temporary farm buildings on the site.

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
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Drawing Conventions

Sections

Limit of Excavation	
Cut	
Cut - Conjectured	
Soil Horizon	
Soil Horizon - Conjectured	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Top of Natural	
Top Surface	
Break in Section	
Cut Number	
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	$\frac{18.45m}{\times}$ ODN

Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Deposit - Conjectured	
Natural Features	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Illustrated Section	
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118

**Medieval Boundary Ditches at Hollycroft Farm, Murrow, Wisbech St
Mary, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
(TF 3816 0724)**

1 INTRODUCTION

Between 2nd and 4th June 2004 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council undertook an evaluation on land at Hollycroft Farm, Murrow, in the Parish of Wisbech St Mary, Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned by Mr Tony Jarvis and Associates in advance of the proposed development of the site for six new dwellings with garages, access road and services.

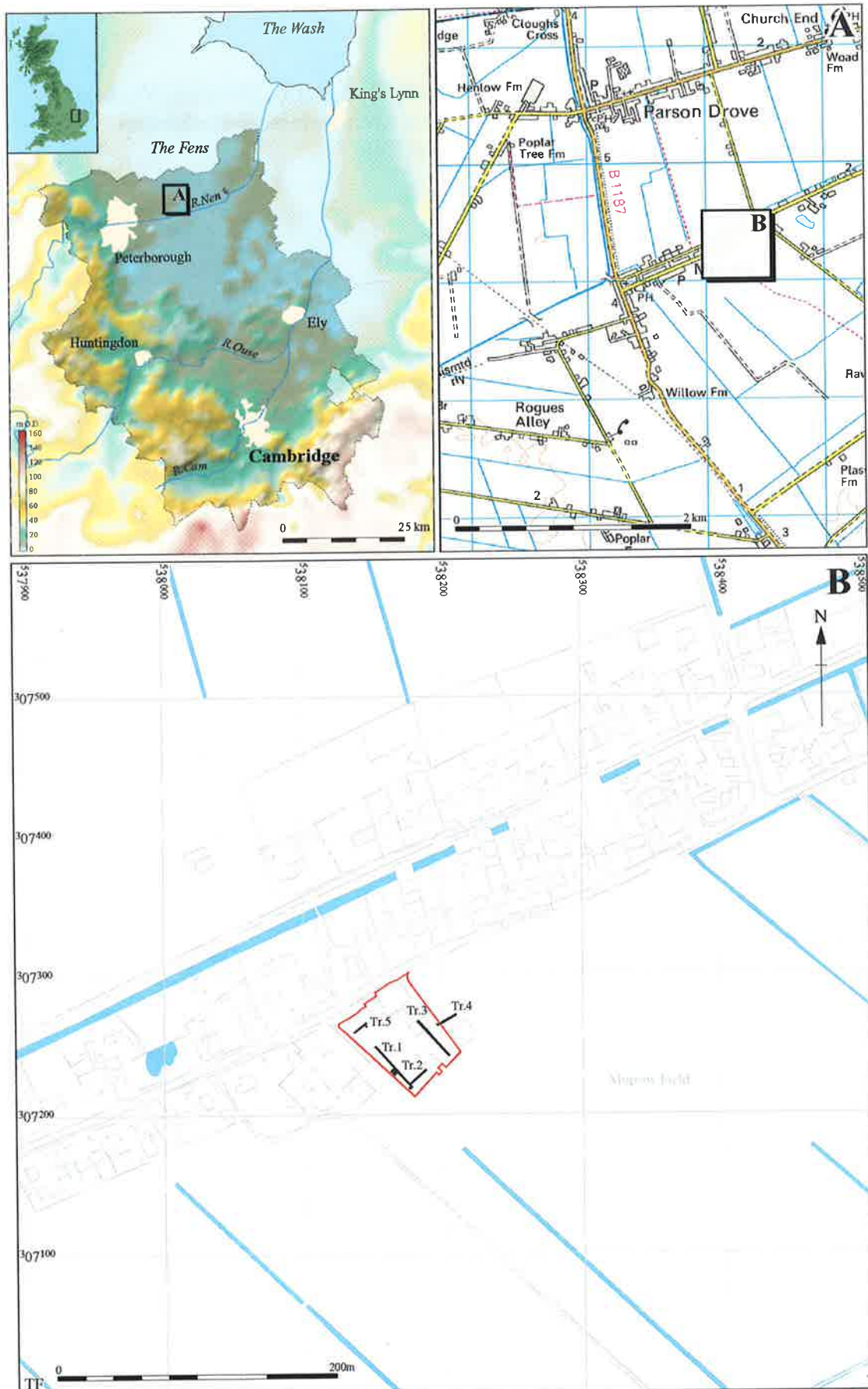
The excavations were carried out in accordance with the Brief dated 23rd March 2004 (Gdaniec 2004). The archaeological objectives for the excavation were recorded in the specification for the site (Lodoen and Connor 2004). These objectives were to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The specification (and location of the trenches) was approved by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (CAO) before the start of the evaluation.

Five trenches were opened, four of which contained archaeological features.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located at the east end of the silt fen village of Murrow. Murrow is located at the western end of the central drain of these lands, the Sea Dyke: its linear village formation being centred on the line of a roddon.

The British Geological Survey maps the area as lying on a silt-filled creek in marine alluvium (BGS 1984). This creek has been interpreted as a roddon (Hall 1996) and the site at Hollycroft Farm lies in an area which has previously only been subject to a small amount of investigation allowing potential to trace activity along its route.



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

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The development area has been a farmyard for at least a century, housing barns and silos.

The name “Murrow” (also referred to as Morrowe, Murrowe, Murrough and Moorroe) means row of cottages in the marsh (Reaney, 1943).

Medieval village remains are known at this location from documentary evidence, site investigation and surface finds in the surrounding fields (e.g. Sites and Monuments Record No.s CB4722 and CB526). However, the roddons have proven to be the focus of salt making activities, owing to the brackish water flowing through and/or trapped in open water courses (SMR CB2563, CB4646). The extensive colonisation/utilisation of the roddons is evident from air photographs, which depict linear trackways, enclosures, “fen circles” and discrete features representing a palimpsest of activity dating from the 2nd century AD (at least) through to the 15th century. Extensive and detailed cropmarks have been recorded both to the north-west (CB3805) and south-east (CB3945 and CB3872A) of the investigation area, yet a gap surrounds the area itself. This gap made investigations on the subject site all the more important since it provided an opportunity to gain an understanding of the extent of activity in the area. The reason for the break in the cropmarks is currently unknown: perhaps a function of cultivation in the infields surrounding Murrow village, or due to natural topographic breaks reflecting the discontinuous but sinuous watercourses.

South-east of the site, evidence of Roman salt making activities (SMR 07915, SMR 07916, SMR 01999, SMR 02001), and Roman occupation (SMR 01999, SMR 03944, SMR 03945) are known to exist.

An interim report from the recent excavation at Parsons Drove, *c.* 1.3km to the north-west of the subject site, suggests three possible phases of Roman rural settlement activity associated with salt production and the rearing of animals (Wessex Archaeology, 2003). Contrary to the findings of the evaluation of the same site (Crank and Grant, 2003), no Saxon features were encountered. The earliest medieval activity on that site is thought to have begun in the 12th century, with the main period of medieval activity concentrated in the 13th-14th centuries. During this phase of activity, the layout and alignment of features appears to have been influenced by the roddon, as was the case in the Roman phases on the site. The later medieval phase at Parson’s Drove (14th or 15th century) was represented by the establishment of strip fields associated with the shift in agricultural practice from pastoral to arable.

To the immediate west of the development area, at Ivy Lodge Farm, an evaluation recorded medieval activity (Britchfield, 2000). Three trenches placed parallel to Front Road identified what is thought to be the periphery of

a settlement, possibly a saltern, but likely to be an area used for depositing domestic rubbish. It is possible that some of the large boundary ditches encountered in this evaluation are related to the field system identified in the investigations at Hollycroft Farm (see Discussion below).

4 METHODOLOGY

The aim of the evaluation was to attempt to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

Five trenches were opened, initially using a "mini digger" mechanical excavator, however, as compacted yard surfaces were encountered, the machining was completed using a JCB with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. All trenches were opened to a width of 1.6m under the supervision of an archaeologist. The total length of the trenches was 114m and this constitutes a 5% sample of the development area. The machine removed overburden and modern deposits until reaching the interface between the soil horizons and the natural silts; the level at which archaeological features were encountered. The position of the trenches was determined by the location of intrusive building foundations and a silo, known to be at least 2.5m deep. The alterations to the original trench plan were approved by the CAO (Fig. 1). After machining, the trenches were cleaned in order to fully expose the archaeological features and to understand their extent and relationships within each trench.

All features were hand excavated and recorded using the AFU standard context recording system. The trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50 and sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on size and detail required. Colour print, colour slide and monochrome photographs were taken as well as digital photographs using a Canon A40 Powershot Digital camera. Environmental samples were taken where appropriate. The spoil heaps and trench surfaces were scanned visually for pottery and bone.

The trench locations were surveyed using a Leica Total Station Theodolite and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid. The individual trench plans showing feature locations were then incorporated with the survey data. The nearest benchmark was on the rear of the Corpus Christi Church on the north side of Front Road. The ground surface of the site was a constant, fixed level, at approximately 1.60m OD.

5 RESULTS

The findings of this evaluation will be presented trench by trench. Cut numbers will be represented in **bold** text and all other contexts will be in standard text.

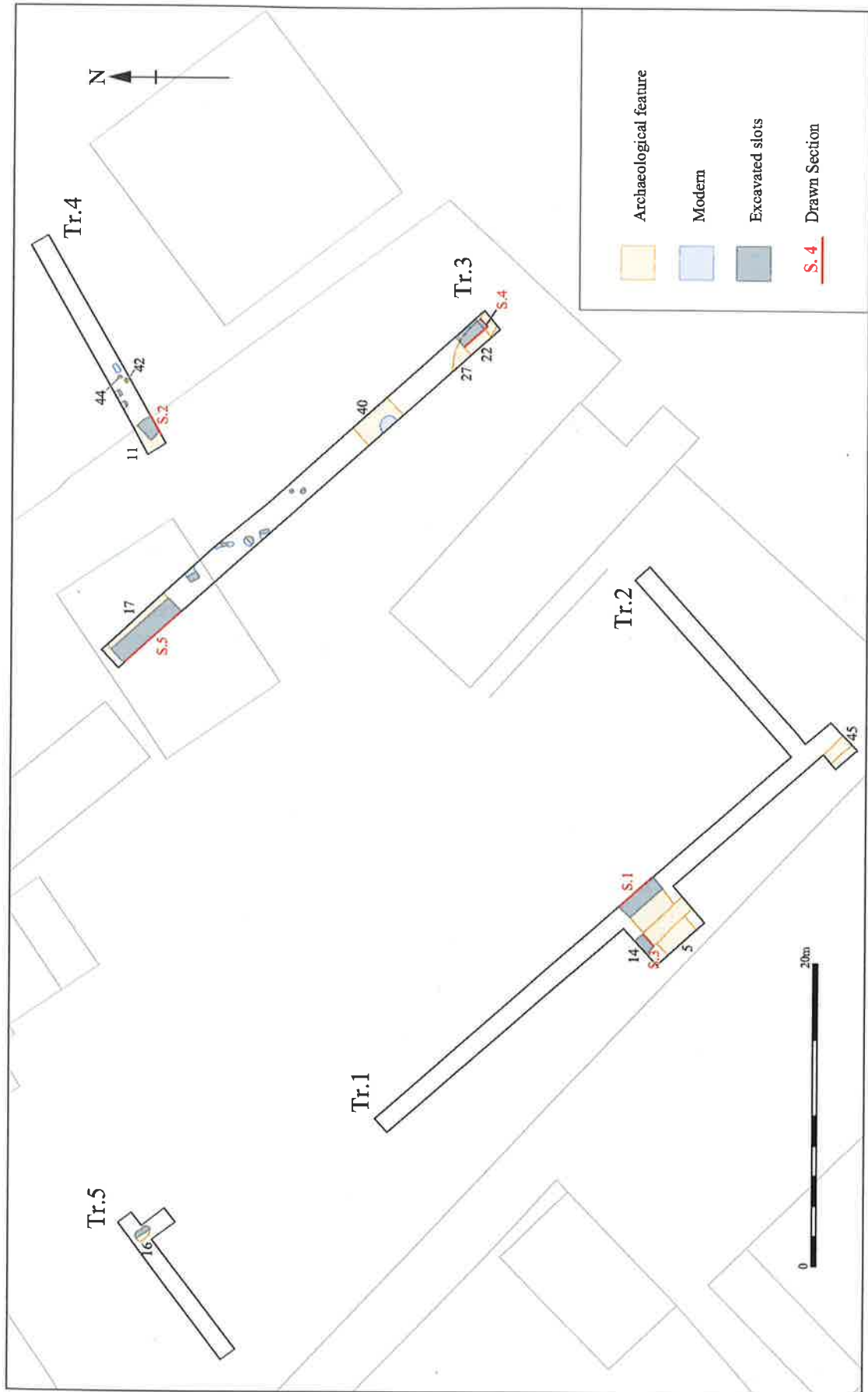


Figure 2 Trench plans

Trench 1

This trench was 40m in length and orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. Where features were identified, the trench was extended to reveal more of their shape and extent.

A layer of topsoil was identified as trench 1 was opened. This layer up to 0.46m thick, sealed two ditches (05 and 14 = 45) which cut in to the natural silts.

Ditch 05, filled by 01 to 04, was on a north-east to south-west alignment, it continued beyond the trench edges and was also identified in trench 3 to the north-east. Where trench was extended to the west, a second ditch 14, on a north to south alignment was uncovered and the relationship in plan clearly showed that it truncated ditch 05 (Fig. 2, section 1). Ditch 05 had very steep sides flaring less steeply towards the top. It had a maximum width of 3.66m and a depth of 1.02m. Four clear and distinctive deposits were identified within this ditch (plate 3). The primary deposit, 04 was a loose greyish brown silty sand with orange flecks. It was 0.36m thick and contained no finds. It was overlain by context 03, a loose greyish brown silty sand with patches of natural yellow sand, no more than 0.12m thick which did not contain any finds. Context 03 was overlain by context 02, a loose greyish brown silty sand up to 0.40m thick. This fill contained several pieces of bone and shell as well as sherds of late medieval pottery and fragments of residual Roman brick. The upper fill of ditch 05, context 01, was a loose, dark blackish grey silty sand up to 0.34m thick. This deposit included animal bone, fragments of brick and several sherds of medieval pottery. Soil samples were taken from contexts 01 and 02, both of which contained evidence of several types of snail as well as species of wetland plants. Both samples also contained modern weeds.



Plate 1 Profile of ditch 5 trench 1, facing west

Ditch 14 (=45), filled by 13, was 1.20m wide and 0.16m deep on a north-west to south-east alignment (Fig 2, section 3). It had gradually sloping sides to a

concave base and was filled by 13, a soft slightly mottled dark greyish brown silt with no finds. It truncated ditch 05 and must therefore be medieval or later in date.

Ditch 45 was on a north to south orientation, it was not excavated during this investigation, and is the continuation of ditch 14 identified further north in this trench.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 12.5m in length, orientated north-east to south-west and joined up to the southern end of trench 1 on its eastern side. A layer of topsoil 0.45m thick was recorded over the natural silt. No archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 34m in length, orientated north-west to south-east and roughly parallel with trench 1. A layer of mixed rubble and compacted yard surface overlay a layer of mixed topsoil, up to 0.40m thick; this sealed the natural silt and archaeological features, four possible ditches.

Possible ditch 17, filled by 28 to 38, was located at the northern end of trench 2 on a north-east to south-west alignment. However it did not appear in trench 1 to the west so must either have terminated, or may have been part of a pit or pond. The maximum width of this feature is approximately 5m with a depth of 1m. The sides were initially steep, yet due to natural slumping and erosion are generally poorly defined, the base of the cut was flat to slightly concave.

The feature contained ten fills. Its primary fills consisted of six deposits of light and dark grey silts, (contexts 33 to 38) none of which contained any finds. These were moderately thin deposits in most cases and were probably all rain-washed or wind-blown dark and pale grey silts mixed with weathering and slumping from the natural yellow silty sides. This initial silting was overlain by context 32, a mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional mottles of dark brown peaty silt with a maximum thickness of 0.30m. Two pieces of animal bone and some mussel shell fragments were recovered. Above this deposit was context 31, a firm light brownish grey silt with orange and lighter brown mottling and occasional lighter grey and orange lenses. No finds were recovered from this fill. It was overlain by context 30, a firm mid pale grey silt with occasional brown mottling and orange sand flecks. One piece of animal bone was recovered from this fill and a sherd of medieval Grimston Ware jug, dating from the 13th to mid-14th century. Above context 30 was 29, a very dark brownish grey slightly peaty silt with fine orange and

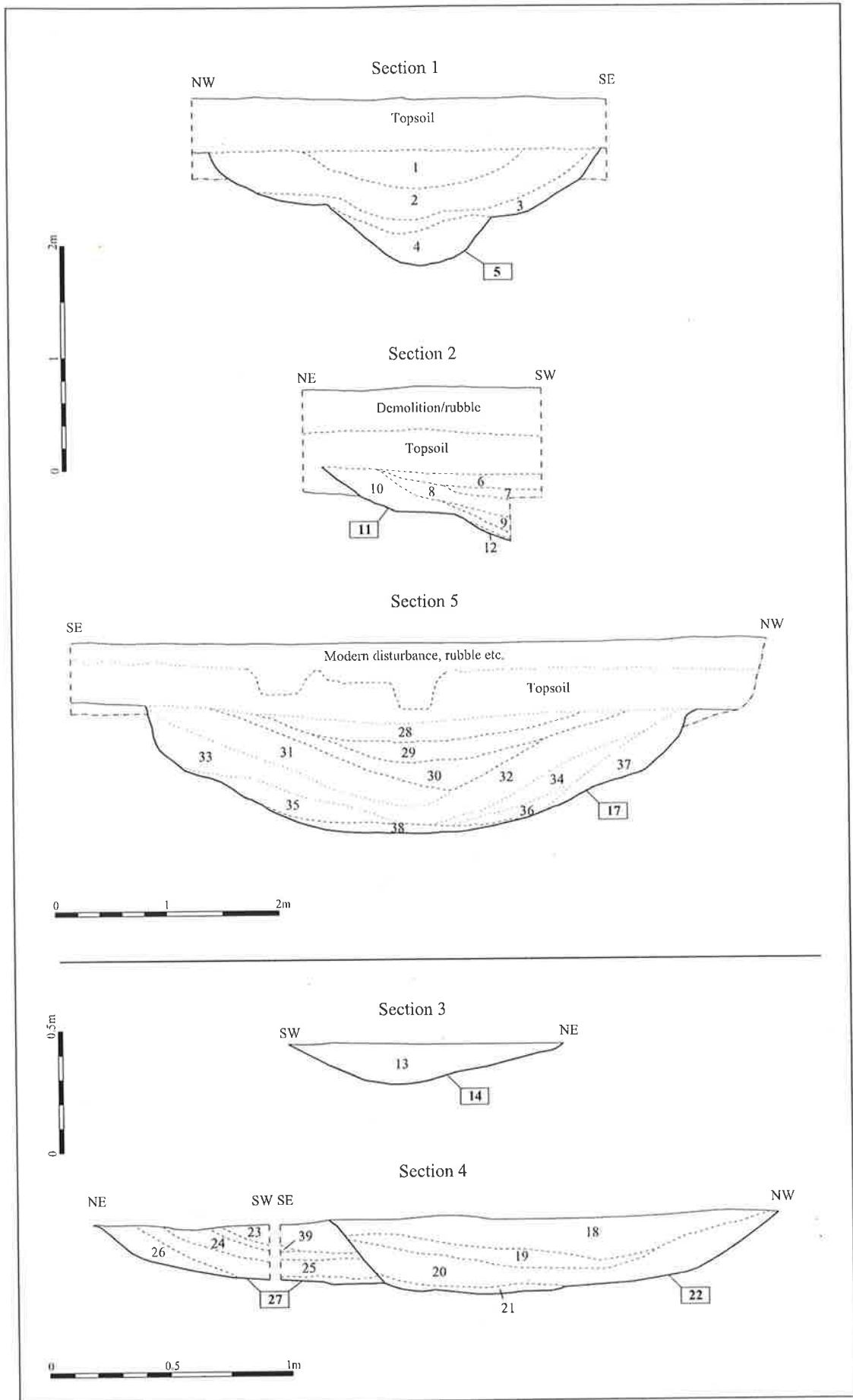


Figure 3 Sections of excavated features

pale brown mottles and flecks. It had a maximum thickness of 0.18m, and contained one piece of animal bone. The final fill in the sequence was context 28. This was a mix of mid greyish brown and pale yellow silt with no obvious inclusions. This deposit was moderately firm, up to 0.18m thick and contained a single animal bone and a sherd of medieval Grimston Ware jug, dating from the 13th to mid-14th century.



Plate 2 Profile of ditch 17 trench 3, facing east

Ditch 40 was on a north-east to south-west orientation, it was not excavated and is likely to be the continuation of ditch 05 identified in trench 1. It was truncated by a modern circular pit. The pit contained several pieces of 19th century brick and tile and was not excavated, as it was obviously cut from the present ground level, and could be an engineers test pit or modern pit relating to the recent farm buildings.

Ditch 27, filled by 23 to 27 and 39, was on a north-west to south-east orientation and continued beyond the edges of trench 3. It was clearly truncated by ditch 22, which contained 13th/early 14th century finds. The profile of this ditch was moderately shallow with steep sloping sides and a flat base with a maximum depth of 0.26m (Fig 2, section 4). The ditch was filled by five clear and distinctively different deposits. The primary deposit, 26, was a soft mottled orange, grey and yellowish silty sand which contained no

obvious inclusions or artefacts. It represents a mix of wind-blown and rain-washed sands and silts from the immediate environment. The secondary fill was context 25; a very compacted mid to light grey silty clay. It was overlain by 24, another deposit, like the primary fill; a result of natural accumulation of sands and silts whilst the ditch has been open and exposed. Above this deposit was 39, a very distinctive reddish, blackish brown clayey peat. This deposit was very firm and sticky, and although was only represented as a thin deposit within the section excavated, it appears to become thicker and clearer in the surface of the feature. It contained no artefacts but environmental analysis suggests the deposit may have been waterlogged, since it contained water molluscs. The fact that this deposit may have been waterlogged also explains the good state of preservation of the seeds within the soil. The final fill, 23, was a soft mixed greyish brown silt with a maximum thickness of 0.03m. No artefacts were retrieved.

Possible ditch 22, filled by 18 to 21, was 1.18m wide, narrowing to 0.75m wide, by 0.32m deep with a flat base. It was orientated north-east to south-west, its form was unclear and it could be a ditch, pit or pond. It was filled by four distinctly different deposits. The primary fill, 21, was an 0.04m thick layer of very light grey silt containing no datable finds. However, it did contain well preserved seeds in addition to small and large animal bones and marine molluscs. Context 21 was overlain by 20, a clearly different fill. Context 20 was a soft dark grey silt, 0.14m thick. It contained no obvious inclusions, yet animal bone and pottery, (a handle from an Ely ware jug) was recovered. This deposit may be a result of deliberate dumping of rubbish. It was overlain by 19, a mottled pale yellow and orange silty sandy mix. This deposit contained no inclusions or artefacts and is likely to be a mix of naturally derived wind-blown sands and silts. The final deposit in the ditch, 18, was light grey silt with mottled orange sandy patches. It had a maximum thickness of 0.17m and no artefacts were retrieved from it, however, it did contain seeds and several species of snail.



Plate 3 Profile of ditch 22 trench 3, facing west

Several modern features, probably associated with the modern farm were also observed. All of these were investigated and all contained fragments of post-medieval brick or sherds of blue and white decorated china.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 16m in length and aligned north-east to south-west. It was placed beyond the immediate development area, due to the presence of modern disturbances. It contained three possible archaeological features, a pit or pond, 11, and two postholes 42 and 44. The latter were distinguished from the modern postholes by their paler, siltier fills.

Pit/Pond? 11, filled by 06 to 10, was located at the western end of trench 4. The trench could not be extended any further west to reveal more of the feature as a heavily compacted road surface was encountered. This pit/pond had a minimum width of 2.20m and was more than 0.59m deep. The sides of this feature were moderately steep and stepped. Not enough was exposed to reveal the base. Six separate deposits were recorded. (Fig 2. section 2). The primary fill, 12, was a soft light grey silt, 0.02m thick from which no finds were recovered. It was overlain by 10, a dark brown soft clayey silt with occasional yellowish brown mottling from which pieces of animal bone were retrieved. This deposit probably represents an event of rubbish deposition within the feature once out of use and beginning to silt up. It was overlain by 09, a soft dark brown silt with pale yellow mottling. There were no obvious inclusions within this deposit and no finds were recovered. This context represents wind-blown and rain-washed sand and silts accumulating within the feature during a period of disuse. Above this was context 08; a 0.15m thick deposit of dark brown compacted clayey silt, which was heavily disturbed by roots. It contained no finds. The upper fill, 07, was a mottled yellowish brown soft silt with a maximum thickness of 0.10m. Again, this deposit was heavily disturbed by plant roots and one single piece of animal bone was retrieved.

Posthole 42, filled by 41, was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.30m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.13m. It was filled with a mottled greyish brown silt, 41, with no obvious inclusions and no artefacts.

Posthole 44, filled by 43, was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.24m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.09m. The fill was a mottled greyish brown silt with no obvious inclusions and no artefacts.

Trench 5

This trench was 11.5m in length on a north-east to south-west orientation. It contained only one archaeological feature, pit 16. A small extension was excavated on the south side of the trench to reveal more of the pit in plan. Only one layer of topsoil was identified sealing the natural silts and the archaeological feature.

Pit 16, filled by 15, was an irregular sub-oval shape in plan with irregular sides and a flat base. It was 1.15m in length and 0.70m wide with a maximum depth of 0.22m. It was filled by a very mixed deposit, 15, a mottled pale yellow and dark brown soft silt. One sherd of Late Medieval/ Early Post-Medieval pottery was identified within the fill. The irregularity of its sides suggests that the pit has been truncated and disturbed by animal or root activity on the southern side.

6 DISCUSSION

The majority of features on this site are ditches. Three different alignments can be identified; north-west to south-east, south-west to north-east and west-north-west to east-south-east. Three periods of activity have also been identified by the presence of pottery as tentatively dating to the 13th-14th century, 15th-16th century and 16th-17th century. The finds assemblages are very small and are unlikely to represent primary settlement activity, however, the larger sherds do imply settlement activity is nearby.

The earliest dated features were located in trench 3; a large possible pit or pond and a ditch (27) that had been re-cut (22). Both the pit and the ditch re-cut contained 13-14th century pottery implying that they were in use at or after this date. The ditch was on an apparently west-north-west to east-south-east alignment, differing somewhat from all of the other ditches and from the modern field boundaries. It is possible that these ditches represent opportunistic drainage rather than a regular field system. It is possible, although unconfirmed, that this irregular drainage was replaced in the 15-16th century by a south-west to north-east aligned ditch system (05 = 40). This ditch was approximately parallel to Front Road and approximately the same distance to its south as Back Road as to its north, i.e. approximately 65m. This may imply that the hamlet of Murrow acquired its modern form from the 15th to 16th century.

The final phase of activity comprised a pair of ditches, 52m apart, on a north-west to south-east alignment, and a small pit at the Front Road end of the site. Stratigraphy and pottery continue to suggest a 16th-17th century date for these features. The ditches share the same alignment as the current drainage system and may imply a date for their construction, consistent with the early modern drainage of the Fens.

An obvious comparison is with findings at Ivy Lodge Farm where a similar sequence of large ditches was encountered as well as the same ceramic forms and types.

The sequence of deposits within the ditches is very interesting. The pattern of wind-blown and rain-washed silts and sands followed by dark grey clayey deposits containing sherds of domestic cooking vessels may represent seasonal activity. Silts and sands appear to have accumulated in the ditches during drier conditions, followed by wet periods when standing water covered the base of the ditches; the latter indicated by the presence of snails and molluscs. The ditch may have served as an ideal place for dumping into which waste sherds of domestic pottery have been discarded or perhaps washed in from the settlement core somewhere in the vicinity.

Despite the inconclusive nature of evaluations and the limitations and inaccuracies surrounding interpretations of some large features viewed within the confines of an evaluation trench, it can be concluded that there was no direct evidence of settlement related activity or industrial/salt making. All dated features produced evidence of mid-late medieval activity, and the large ditches suggest this was a system of enclosed fields, in which some domestic waste from a nearby settlement has been discarded. This makes the site almost certainly associated with the activity recorded at Ivy Lodge Farm approximately 100m to the west.

7 CONCLUSIONS

This evaluation has successfully shown that the Hollycroft Farm site was not the location of salt working, or other major settlement activity of any period. It shows that drainage was an important aspect of land management and that a system of fields surrounded by drainage ditches was reposed on the landscape from at least the medieval period. The evaluation at Ivy Lodge Farm has identified some of the same ceramic types as well as the same ditch fill sequences in some features. This could indicate contemporary activity of the two sites or that they are part of the same system. If these two sites are forming part of the same large field enclosure system, then it could also be suggested that these fields are part of the field systems recorded at Parsons Drove.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec, County Archaeology Office, who visited the site and monitored the evaluation.

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APPENDIX 1: POTTERY ASSESMENT

by Carole Fletcher

The fieldwork generated twelve sherds (0.387kg) of pottery recovered from seven contexts from across the four trenches.

Trench 1 produced five sherds of pottery all from the fills of ditch **05**, context 01 produced a small sherd of medieval Grimston ware and two large unabraded sherds of Bourne D ware, probably from a cistern dating to the late 15th or early 16th century. Context 02 contained two large heavily sooted sherds from a Late Medieval Transitional ware pipkin dating from the mid fifteenth to late sixteenth century, suggesting a late fifteenth to early sixteenth century date for the feature. In trench 3 two contexts from a possible ditch **17** produced three sherds from one or more medieval Grimston Ware jugs, a base sherd with pulled feet and two sherds with applied decoration. Two other medieval sherds were recovered from context 20 in ditch **22**, and are part of the handle of an Ely ware jug. All of the pottery in this small group dates to the 13th to mid 14th century. Trenches 4 and 5 each produced a single sherd of Bourne D Ware dating from the 16th to mid 17th century.

Though a very small assemblage, the excavated pottery reflects domestic activity on the site from the 13th century through to the 17th century. The assemblage offers little potential for further study but it is important in helping to provide dating for the site. No preservation bias has been recognised in the assemblage and no long-term storage problems are likely.

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APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS TABLE by Rachel Fosberry

Sample No	Context	Cut No	Volume processed	Comments	Weed Seeds	Modern Seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Other
1	1	5	10	Wet ditch. Charred grain ++ :preservation poor- very degraded. Few weed seeds - Schoenus? Wet species. Planorbis planorbis (Ram's horn snail). Modern rootlets	+	+	++			
2	2	5	10	2 charred grains but very degraded. Modern weeds only. 5 different snail species		+	++			+
3	4	5	20	Lots of tiny ?juvenile snails.Modern seeds of Sambucus nigra. No charred weed seeds		+	+++		+	
4	25	27	10	nothing in flot or residue						
5	39	27	10	Good sample. Several weed seeds incl Cladium mariscans	++		+		++	
6	18	22	10	Grain of variable preservation. Cladium mariscans (saw-sedge) nutlets. Several snail species	+		++	+	+	
7	21	22	10	Good preservation of seeds but very small volume of flot. 2 beautiful seeds - schoenus?	+				+	+
8	29	17	10							
9	32	17	10							

APPENDIX 3: FINDS QUANTIFICATION TABLE

Context	Trench Number	Artefact type	Weight in kg	Comments
1	1	Bone	0.370	
1	1	Brick	0.220	
1	1	Fired clay	0.030	
1	1	Vessel	0.140	Bourn D early post med + small glazed sherd
2	1	Bone	0.860	
2	1	Brick	0.330	Roman Brick/tile
2	1	Brick	0.130	very soft
2	1	Vessel	0.110	sooted cooking vessel LMT or late Grimston
7	4	Bone	0.090	
10	4	Bone	0.290	
10	4	Vessel	0.010	
15	5	Vessel	0.010	flat base sherd late med/transitional
20	3	Bone	0.120	
20	3	Vessel	0.080	Ely ware large jug/pitcher/cistern handle
28	3	Brick	0.080	
28	3	Vessel	0.010	partially oxidised Grimston
29	3	Bone	0.030	
30	3	Vessel	0.030	partially oxidised Grimston
30	3	Bone	0.020	
32	3	Bone	0.060	
32	3	shell	0.000	
33	33	Shell	0.000	

APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT TABLE

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Description
01	05	1	fill	ditch	Disuse	Blackish grey silty sand
02	05	1	fill	ditch	Disuse	Greyish brown silty sand
03	05	1	fill	ditch	Disuse	Greyish brown silty sand with re-deposited natural yellow sand
04	05	1	fill	ditch	Disuse	Greyish brown with orangey flecks Silty sand
05		1	cut	ditch	Boundary	Linear / east-west
06	11	4	fill	pit/pond	Disuse	mid brown silt
07	11	4	fill	pit/ pond	Disuse/ nat slump	mottled yellow, brown & orange mix silt
08	11	4	fill	pit/pond	Disuse	dark brown clayey silt
09	11	4	fill	pond/pit	Disuse	dark brown with mottling of yellow & beige clayey silt
10	11	4	fill	pond/pit	Disuse/rubbish	dark brown with occ. yellow/ beige mottling (poss caused by roots) clayey silt
11	11	4	cut	pit/pond		Unknown
12	11	4	fill	Pit/pit	Disuse (silting)	light grey silt
13	14	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Dark slightly mottled grey brown silt
14	14	1	cut	ditch	Boundary	Linear / north-south
15	16	5	fill	pit/tree throw	Disuse	mottled dark brown and pale yellow silt
16	16	5	cut	pit/tree throw		sub-oval
17	17	3	cut	ditch	field boundary enclosure	Linear / east-west
18	22	3	fill	pond/ditch	disuse	light grey with mottled orange sandy patches silt
19	22	3	fill	ditch	Disuse	mottled yellow, beige & orange silt
20	22	3	fill	ditch	disuse/rubbish	dark grey silt
21	22	3	fill	ditch	disuse	very light grey silt
22	22	3	cut	ditch		Linear / east-west
23	27	3	fill	ditch		mixed mid grey brown silt
24	27	3	fill	ditch	disuse/ in wash	grey mottled with yellow/ orange silt/ sandy silt
25	27	3	fill	ditch	rubbish	mid-light grey silty clay
26	27	3	fill	ditch	Disuse	Mottled orange, grey, yellowish beige silt
27	27	3	cut	ditch		Linear / northwest-southeast
28	17	3	fill	ditch		Equal proportions of mid grey and pale brown small diffuse mottles. Faintly clayey silt & silt
29	17	3	fill	ditch		v. dark brownish grey with fine gingery flecking & staining. Moderate well defined mottles v. pale brown & occ less well defined mid grey mottles. Faintly peaty silt, v. fine sand/silt & faintly clayey silt respectively

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Description
30	17	3	fill	ditch		mid-pale grey with occ well def v.pale brown mottles & occ fine orange mineral flecking silts
31	17	3	Fill	Ditch		mid faintly brownish grey with frequent fine orange mineral flecking merging occ to irregular mottling & veining. Mod v.pale mottles occ forming vague/broken tips & lenses. Silts
32	17	3	fill	ditch		mid-dark brownish grey. Frq v.pale brown mottles. Occ v.dark brown/black mottles/lumps becoming moderate towards lower horizon. Faintly clayey silt & v fine sand/silt with mottles/lumps peaty silt.
33	17	3	fill	ditch		yellow, bright orange and v.pale brown in marbled lenses. Broken lenses of mottled mid brownish grey. Fine sandy silts & faintly clayey silt.
34	17	3	fill	ditch		yellow, bright orange and v.pale brown in marbled lenses. Broken lenses of mottled mid brownish grey. Fine sandy silt & faintly clayey silt.
35	17	3	fill	ditch		mid grey with equal prop yellow, brownish yellow and orange marbled amongst mottles & lumps of mid grey. Mixed appearance. Slightly clayey silt & slightly fine sand.
36	17	3	fill	ditch		mid grey with equal prop yellow, brownish yellow and orange marbled amongst mottles & lumps of mid grey. Mixed appearance. Slightly clayey silt & slightly fine sandy silt
37		3	fill	ditch		yellow, bright orange and v.pale brown in marbled lenses. Broken lenses of mottled mid brownish grey. Fine sandy silts & faintly clayey silt.
38	17	3	fill	ditch		many v.fine lenses of v.pale brown brownish yellow & mid-dark grey silts faintly clayey & sandy
39	27	3	fill	ditch	?	reddish, blackish brown clayey peat? Organic matter
40	40	3	Cut	Ditch	boundary ditch	Linear / east-west equal to 05 in trench 1 Unexcavated
41	42	4	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Mottled greyish brown sandy silt
42	42	4	Cut	Posthole	Construction?	Sub-circular
43	44	4	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Mottled greyish brown sandy silt
44	44	4	Cut	Posthole	Construction?	Sub-circular
45	45	1	Cut	Ditch	boundary ditch	Linear / north-south equal to 14 Unexcavated



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