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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

RAF Lakenheath, Intermediate School Extension ERL 118

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2001
(Planning app. no. F/2000/386)

Jo Caruth
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© December 2001

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List of Contributors

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Sue Anderson	Finds Manager
Cathy Tester	Roman Pottery Specialist
Val Fryer	Environmental specialist, Freelance

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF) and was monitored by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). The Archaeological Service is grateful to the staff of Farrans, the site contractors, for all their help and support throughout the project.

The monitoring was carried out by Jo Caruth and Jonathan Van Jennians from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental assessment report was written by Cathy Tester. Site illustrations are by Gemma Adams.

Summary

Archaeological monitoring of an extension to the Intermediate School at RAF Lakenheath, revealed a small group of pits and ditches dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. This probably relates to occupation of a similar date found near-by during previous monitorings and excavations (ERL 111, ERL 112 and ERL 089).

SMR information

Planning application no. F/2000/386 (see also report no. 2002/14).

Date of fieldwork: October 2001

Grid Reference: TL 7271 8023

Funding body: MOD, Defence Estates

Feature type	Number	Date	Feature type	Number	Date
Ditch	10	Undated	Posthole	4	Undated
Ditch	3	LIA/ERom	Layer	5	Undated
Pit	9	Undated	Layer	1	ERom
Pit	2	LIA/ERom			

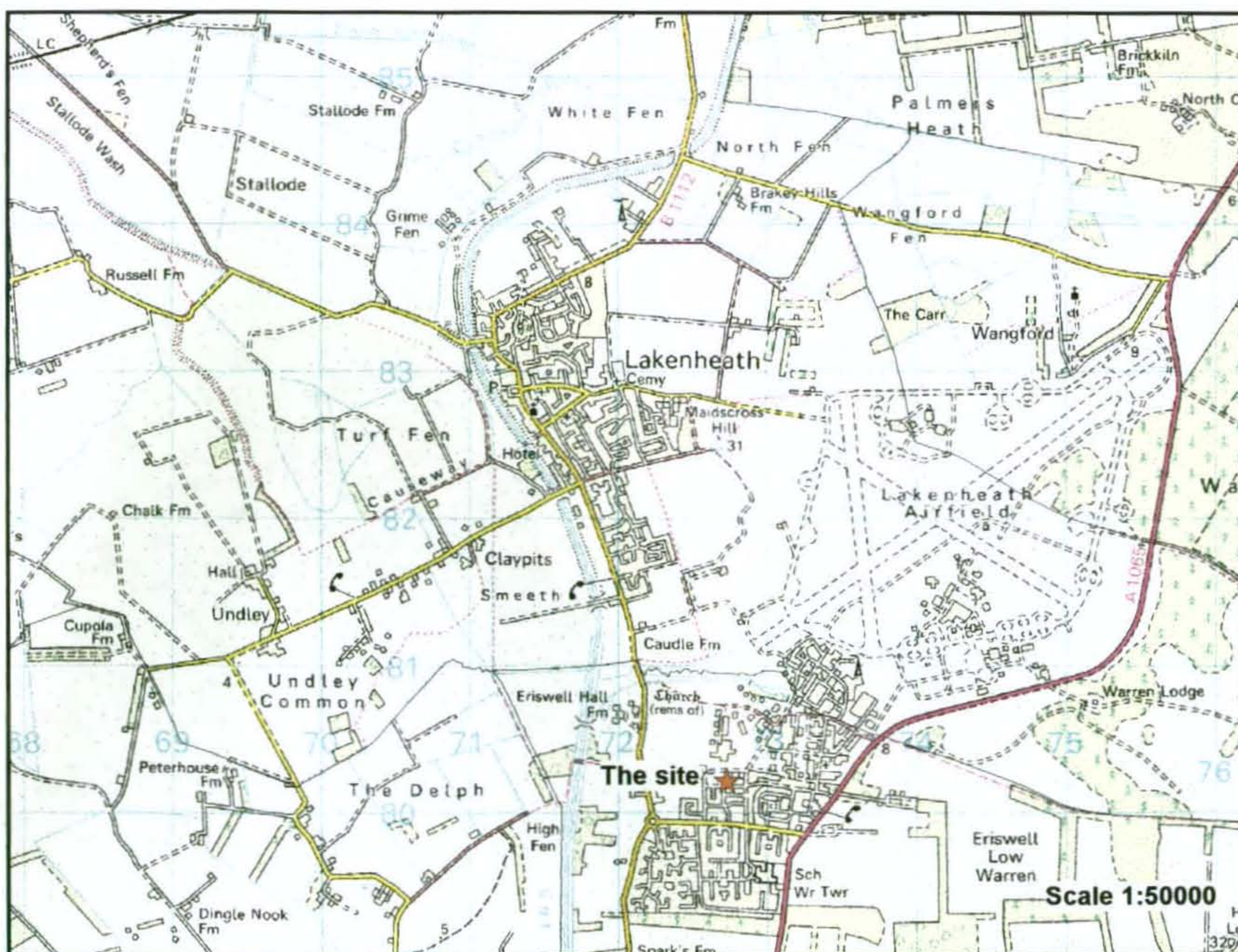
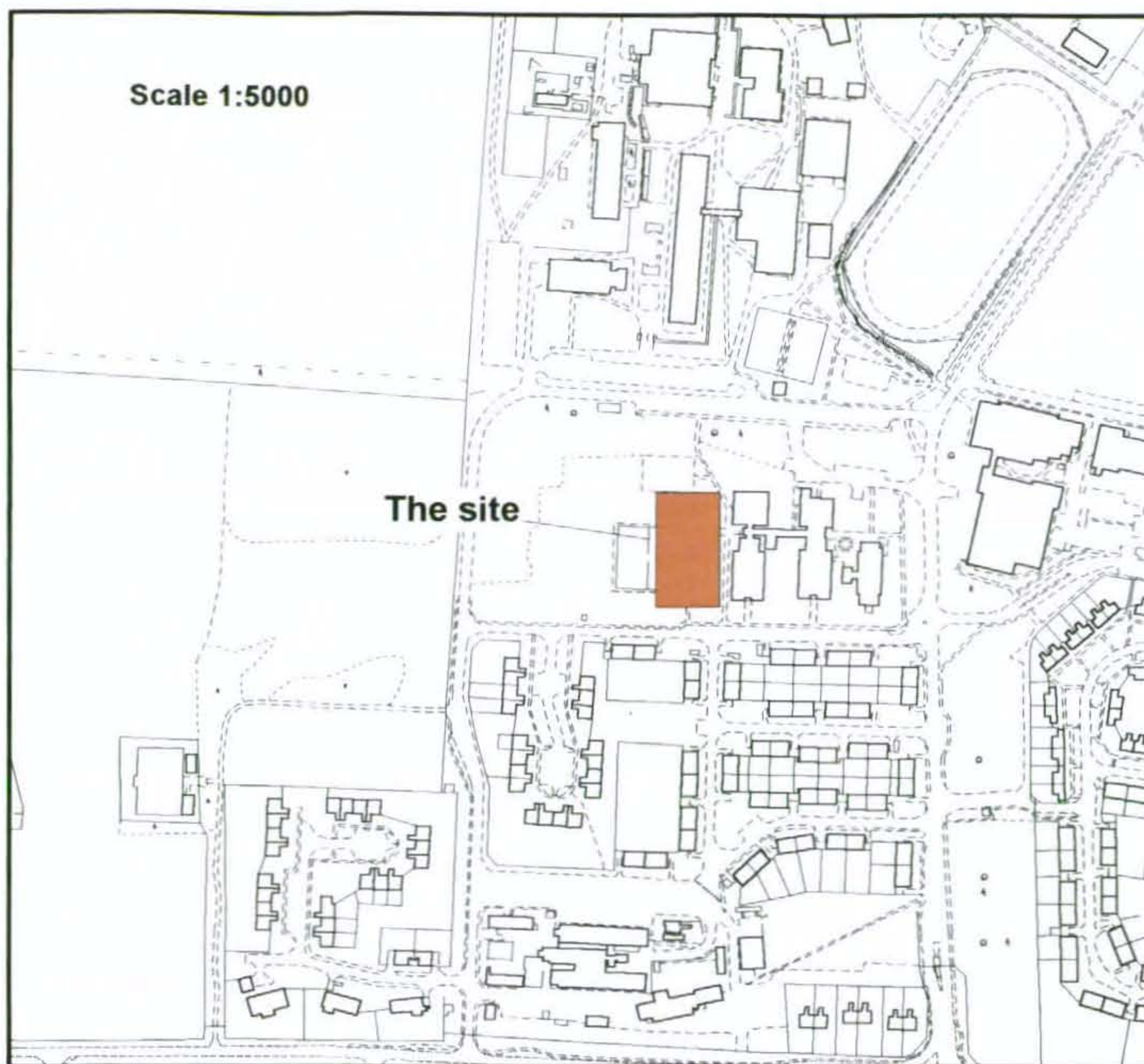
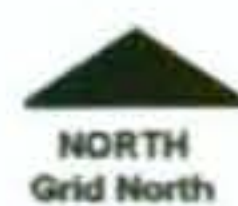


Figure 1 Site location plan



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1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring was carried out in advance of the construction of a twelve classroom extension to the Intermediate School at RAF Lakenheath (see Fig. 1). An archaeological evaluation (SCCAS Report no: 2001/53) had demonstrated limited surviving Late Iron Age archaeology, some of which was too deeply buried to be severely threatened by the development. The evaluation had also shown that the site lay on the north side of a small valley which had been truncated at the upper part and buried at the bottom. On the south side of the valley recent excavation and monitoring work has revealed more extensive Late Iron Age and Roman remains, sites ERL 089, 111 and 112 (see Fig. 2).

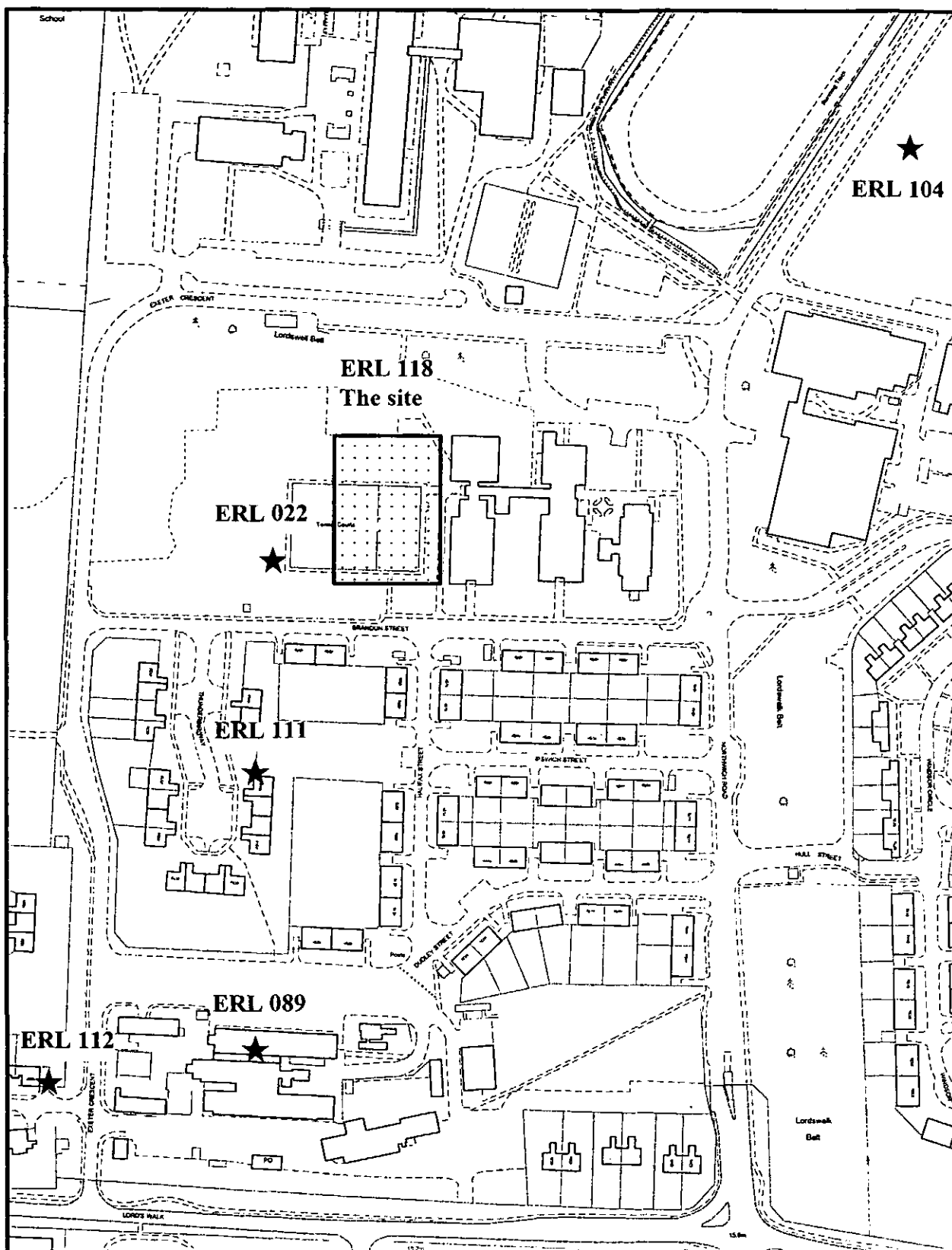
2. Methodology

The monitoring methodology was developed from the evaluation results which showed that there was total threat to the upper, northern, part of the site, where it was anticipated that subsoil and features would be completely removed during the initial site strip; that the centre of the site would be threatened to a lesser extent but could be expected to be better preserved and therefore that more valuable information could be gained; and that the southern end of the site could be preserved largely intact under up to 1m of built up soils. It was therefore decided to carry out continuous monitoring of those areas that were at greatest risk and standard monitoring of the footing trenches when they were dug. It quickly became apparent that the northernmost part of the site had little archaeology and continuous monitoring was dropped in favour of regular visits which enabled the surface to be examined and the few features to be excavated. The central part of the site was more intensively monitored and here a group of pits and ditches were excavated. No further monitoring of the site strip was undertaken. Following this all the footing trenches were subjected to frequent monitoring and all features recorded. A metal detector search was undertaken of the central, hand-excavated area, but no metalwork was recovered. The feature fills were visually examined for finds but none was sieved. Where features were excavated by hand the sections were drawn at 1:20 and plans at 1:50. The feature positions were plotted using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). Features observed in the trenches were drawn at 1:20 and plotted onto a footing trench plan provided by the contractors. Context numbers were issued following on from the sequence issued for the evaluation, starting at 0028, and the site was recorded under the same SMR number ERL 118. The finds and site archive is kept in the archaeological store at the County Council offices at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

3. Results

The monitoring showed three distinct areas of the site, the northern end where very little was found, the central area where there was a cluster of well preserved features on the east side and the southern end which lay under deep sand deposits and in which few features were seen (see Fig. 3). All features which contained datable finds were Late Iron Age or Early Roman. Descriptions of the principal features can be found in Table 1 below.

Feature type	Feature no.	Description	Cuts	Cut by	Pot date
<i>Northern Area</i>					
Ditch	0002	East-west aligned ditch seen in evaluation and again in monitoring. Filled with grey sand with iron panning and comprising three small cuts between 0.3 and 0.6m wide and 0.1 and 0.24m deep.			
Ditch	0028	North-south aligned ditch with mottled grey-brown sand fill. Full width not found within the monitored area but > 1.1m wide and 0.52m deep.	Pit 0078		
Pit	0078	Circular pit c. 1.5m in diameter x 0.62m deep and filled with varied mottled grey and yellow sands.		Ditch 0028	
Posthole	0083	Grey sand filled posthole 0.4m in diameter.		Ditch 0028	
<i>Central Area</i>					
Ditch	0030	East-west aligned ditch 0.6m wide x 0.4m deep and filled with silvery grey sand.	Ditch 0037, pits 0049 and 0051		
Ditch	0032	East-west aligned ditch 0.46m wide x 0.16m deep and filled with grey sand.	Pits 0034 and 0054	Hollow 0072	
Ditch	0037	Curving ditch 1.6m wide x 0.62m deep and filled with bright grey sand.		Ditches 0030 and 0075	Roman



Scale 1:2500



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Figure 2 Location of construction area and nearby archaeological sites

Feature type	Feature no.	Description	Cuts	Cut by	Pot date
Ditch	0075	East-west aligned ditch, 1.4m wide x 0.4m deep, with three cuts, two of which butt near the east edge of the site. May be the same as 0014 from the evaluation.	Ditch 0037		
Pit	0034	Vertical sided, rectangular pit with flat base, 2.45m x 1.4m x 0.68m and filled with mixed yellow-brown sand.		Ditch 0032	ERoman
Pit	0039	Vertical sided, rectangular pit with flat base, 1.6m x 1.2m x 0.37m and filled with even grey-brown sand.			Prehist.
Pit	0045	Oval pit 1.25m x 0.78m x 0.22m deep and filled with dark grey-black sand.			
Pit	0049	Large steep sided, flat based rectangular pit, 2.6m x 1.1m x 0.52m deep and filled with banded and mottled grey sand.		Ditch 0030	40-60AD
Pit	0051	Basin profiled rectangular pit, 2.0m x 0.88m x 0.42m deep with banded grey and grey-brown sand fills.		Ditch 0030	
Pit	0054	Pit or ditch butt end > 1.5m long x 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep and filled with bright grey sand.		Ditch 0032	
Posthole	0042	Circular posthole 0.4m in diameter x 0.18m deep and filled with mid-dark grey sand.			
Hollow	0072	Broad circular, flat based hollow seen during excavation and again in monitoring. c. 3.7m in diameter x 0.2m deep. Filled with grey-brown sand.	Ditch 0032		
<i>Additional features seen in the footing trenches</i>					
Ditch	0073	East-west aligned possible ditch with shallow basin profile 0.55m wide x 0.12m deep and filled with grey sand. Seen in eastern footing and nowhere else.			
Ditch	0082	North-south aligned ditch c. 1.2m wide x 0.5m deep and filled with grey sand. Seen in two footing trenches linking the extension to the existing school.			
Feature	0059	Feature seen in both sides of an east-west footing trench, 1.6m long x >0.8m wide x 0.45m deep. Filled with burnt pink sand over grey sand			
Posthole?	0057	Possible posthole 0.64m in diameter x 0.26m deep and filled with grey sand. Only appears in one side of the trench.			
Posthole?	0074	Possible posthole 0.45m in diameter x 0.28m deep and filled with grey sand. Only appears in one side of the trench.			

Table 1. Description of principal features (monitoring phase).

Northern end

This was initially stripped to the top of the natural sand which lay c. 15cm below the ground surface. The only features seen in this were a N-S ditch (0028, continuation of 0021 seen in evaluation trench 4) on the eastern side which cut a circular pit (0078) and a posthole (0083) and an east-west ditch 0002, also identified in the evaluation. Ditch 0021 could be seen to continue up to 0002 but not beyond it, however the line of it coincided with the edge of the site and the north-south footing trench and therefore it is possible that it might not have been noticed.

Central area

This produced the most complete archaeological information with a group of well preserved ditches and pits visible either at the machine strip or with less than 10cm overburden shovelled off (see Fig. 4). These covered an area of c. 14m x 12m to the south and directly west of which the subsoil dropped and features could not be seen. To the north and north-west the subsoil showed only ditch 0002. There were four ditches, six pits and one posthole (see Figs. 6 and 7). Three of the ditches (0030, 0032 and 0075) were east-west aligned and roughly parallel as far as they could be traced. The northern ditch, 0075, seemed to curve slightly southwards along the western half of its length and it may be same ditch as 0014 seen in evaluation trench 1. These three ditches were the latest features and, where they crossed, they cut four of the pits (0034, 0049, 0051 and 0054) and the fourth ditch (0037). Only a short length of ditch 0037 could be seen. From its west end where it ran into 0075, it cornered to the south, was cut by 0030 and ran

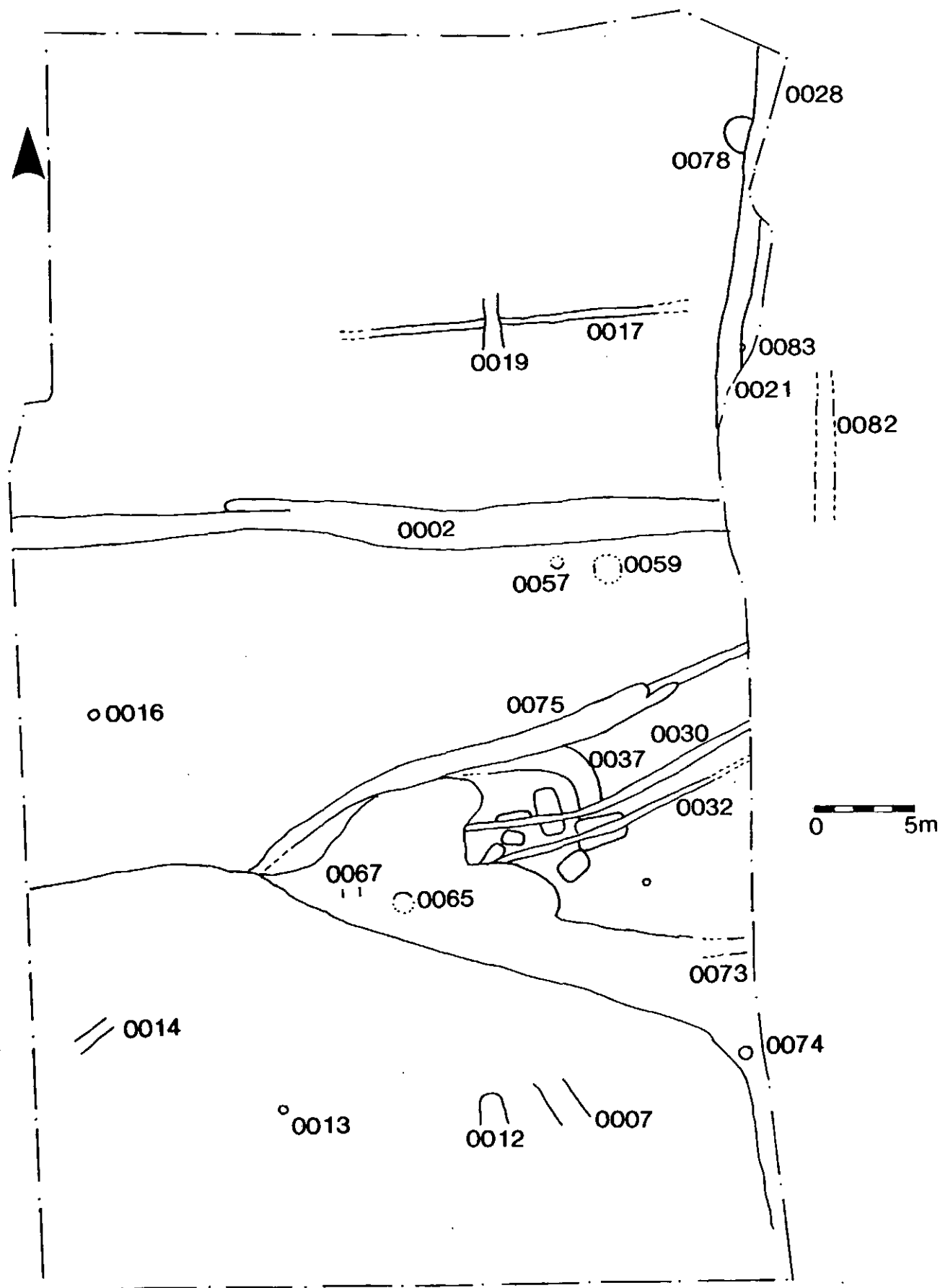


Figure 3

Site plan, including evaluation features.

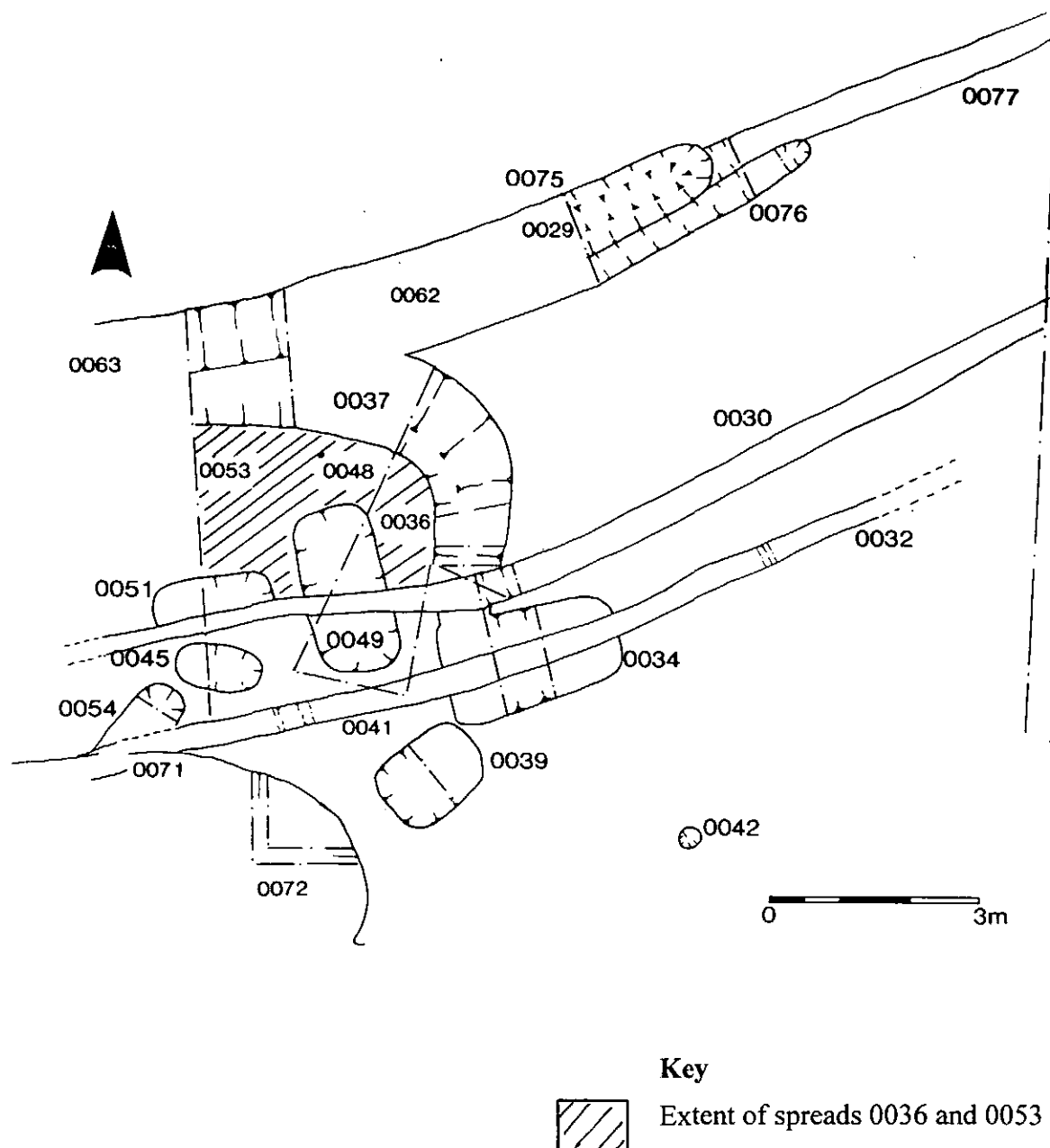


Figure 4 Detailed plan of features in central area.

into pit 0034 but did not reappear on the other side. No relationship could be seen with 0034 and it seemed to be cut by 0075, however the northern cut of 0037 was so similar to 0075 that it was not possible to be certain whether they may have merged. The pits were all either oval or rectangular and varied in size between 1.25m and 2.6m long x 0.7m to 1.4m wide x 0.22m to 0.68m deep and all had grey, grey-brown or grey-yellow sand fill. All the features, where dated, were either Late Iron Age or Early Roman and the presence of the earliest sherd of pottery in one of the later features may suggest a short timescale for the activity, all of which probably dates to within AD 40-60.

Footing trenches

Features were seen in several of the footing trenches (see Figs. 3 and 5). Several of these features were additional lengths of previously identified ditches but five were new. These were primarily a north-south ditch (0082) on the east side of the site which ran east of 0021, an east-

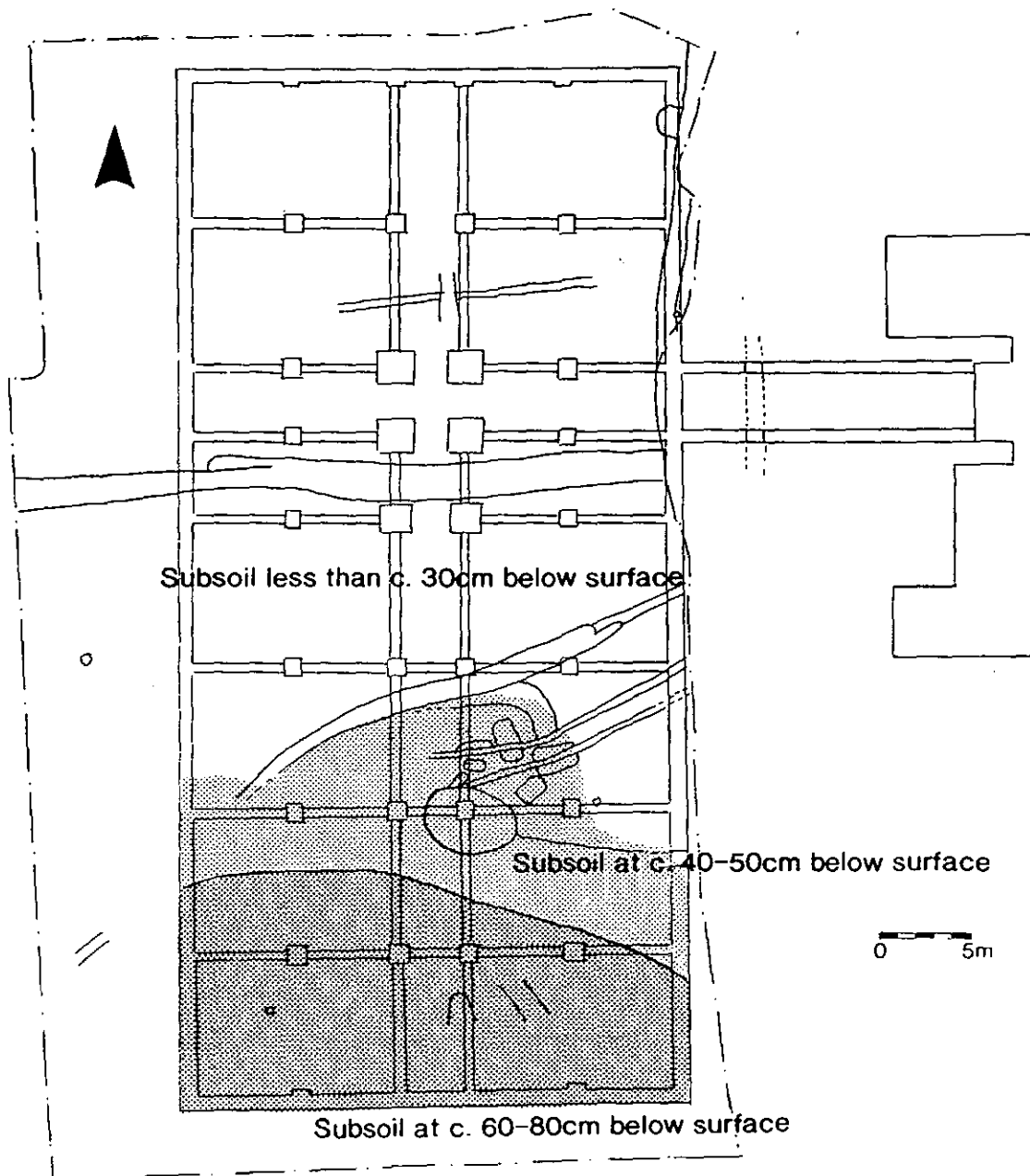


Figure 5 Plan of footing trenches showing depth to subsoil

west aligned ditch (0073) also on the east side of the site, a feature with some burnt fill (0059) and two possible pits/postholes (0057 and 0074).

The depth to the top of subsoil was recorded in the footing trenches and this showed subsoil at less than 30cm below the surface over most of the site with it gradually dropping over the southern third to between 60cm and 80cm below the surface at the south end.

4. Finds and environmental evidence by Cathy Tester with contributions from Sue Anderson and Val Fryer.

Introduction

Finds were collected from ten contexts and are listed in Table 2 below.

OP	Pottery		Flint		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0029	1	2	1	8			LIA
0035	3	21					E Rom
0036			1	26			meso/neo?
0038	2	1					Rom
0040			2	4			preh
0041	1	16					E Rom
0047	2	8					E Rom
0050	2	205			4	3	40-60AD
0053	5	31					E Rom
0056	1	5					E Rom
Total	17	289	4	38	4	3	

Table 2. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Seventeen sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered from eight contexts — four ditches, two pits, one layer and one unstratified. Four fabric groups were identified and they include one hand-made ware (HM SO) from ditch fills 0035 and 0047 which is dark, coarse sand and organic-tempered and probably represents a transitional Late Iron Age fabric. Wheel-made fabrics include a Grog-tempered (GROG) jar rim from ditch fill 0029 which probably dates to the first half of the 1st century AD. Also found were Black-surfaced wares (BSW) a 'romanising' fabric that probably dates to the decades either side of the Conquest, but most common were Grey Micaceous wares, all in the black-surfaced variant (GMB) which accounted for more than half of the sherds. Forms identified were a globular beaker (layer 0053) and cordoned jars (ditch fill 0047 and unstratified 0056), but of particular note was the complete base of a butt beaker (height 55mm) which had a hole 22mm wide drilled through its centre, post-firing. Because the hole was so neatly executed, it is most likely that this piece was selected for a secondary use that was purely utilitarian rather than its being a 'ritually killed' vessel. The practice of drilling holes through the bases of vessels was widespread throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

Flint

Four struck flint flakes were found. A patinated flake from 'spread' 0036 may suggest Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity. Unpatinated flakes which are probably later prehistoric were found in pit fill 0040 and ditch fill 0029.

Animal bone

Fragments of a single bovid tooth were found in pit fill 0050.

Charred Plant Macro-fossils and other remains by Val Fryer

Introduction

A single sample, fill 0046 from pit 0045, was taken for the assessment of the plant macrofossil assemblage.

Methods

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flot in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils noted are listed on Table 3. All plant macrofossils were preserved by charring.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present.

Material	0046
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Sample volume (litres)	3
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 3. Charred plant macrofossils from site.

Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 10 – 100 specimens, xxx = 100+ specimens

Results of assessment

Charcoal fragments were common but other remains were extremely rare, comprising only a few pieces of indeterminate charred stem and a fragment of burnt porous 'cokey' material, probably derived from the combustion of organic materials at extremely high temperatures.

Conclusions

The assemblage would appear to be derived from fuel, which has been burnt at a very high temperature. Unfortunately, such conditions of combustion frequently destroy delicate macrofossils, and this may be the reason why none are present within this assemblage.

No further analysis is recommended on this assemblage.

Discussion of the artefactual evidence

This small group of finds does not indicate a high level of activity on this site during any period. Struck flint attests to occupation in the vicinity during the Neolithic or earlier and the pottery ranges in date from the Late Iron Age to early Roman periods, but the condition of the sherds is poor — most of them are small and abraded and probably the result of a long cycle of deposition. Apart from the butt beaker base, the average sherd weighs only 6g. The size of the sample and its condition mean that the pottery cannot provide very reliable dating evidence, but in the absence of any later-dated material, it probably does indicate that these features were out of use well before the Flavian period (AD 70).

5. General discussion

This monitoring has revealed dispersed 1st century occupation over much of the site with a small area of concentrated activity covering c. 170m² in the south-eastern corner. This activity is demonstrated by the presence of large rectangular pits, filled with sand and with occasional finds. With the exception of 0045, which had a dark fill containing residues indicative of intense

burning, there was nothing within the pits to indicate a function for them. This pattern of occupation is typical of the Iron Age and a similar example has been seen elsewhere on the base at site LKH 210 c. 1.06km to the north (see SCCAS Report 2001/03) where Late Iron Age occupation comprising ditches and rectangular pits was found. It is possible that these pits were used as storage pits with the contents being stored and removed within perhaps one season. The pits were cut by a band of east-west ditches which also contained finds dating to the same c. 20 year period, suggesting that, whatever the function of the pits, they were short-lived and the area was used for an alternative activity soon after.

The subsoil levels recorded during this work show that the profile of the land is slightly different from that concluded during the evaluation with subsoil generally dropping off to the south, as thought but with subsoil slightly less deep in the south-east quarter of the site than the south-west. This may indicate that the hollow or valley that this represents is close to its eastern returning edge, but too little was viewed for this to be conclusive.

6. Conclusion

By examining a larger area here than that seen in the evaluation trenches it has been possible to establish a continuation of the Late Iron Age occupation already identified to the south of this site. The presence of the small group of pits indicates a short period of intense activity in a small part of the site which is otherwise characterised by dispersed ditches. This may suggest a single specific use of the area for an activity taking place outside the main settlement.

This monitoring has provided new information demonstrating how extensive the areas occupied during the Late Iron Age were and that potentially important archaeological evidence may exist within a landscape that appears to be on the periphery of the settlement.

Joanna Caruth, December 2001
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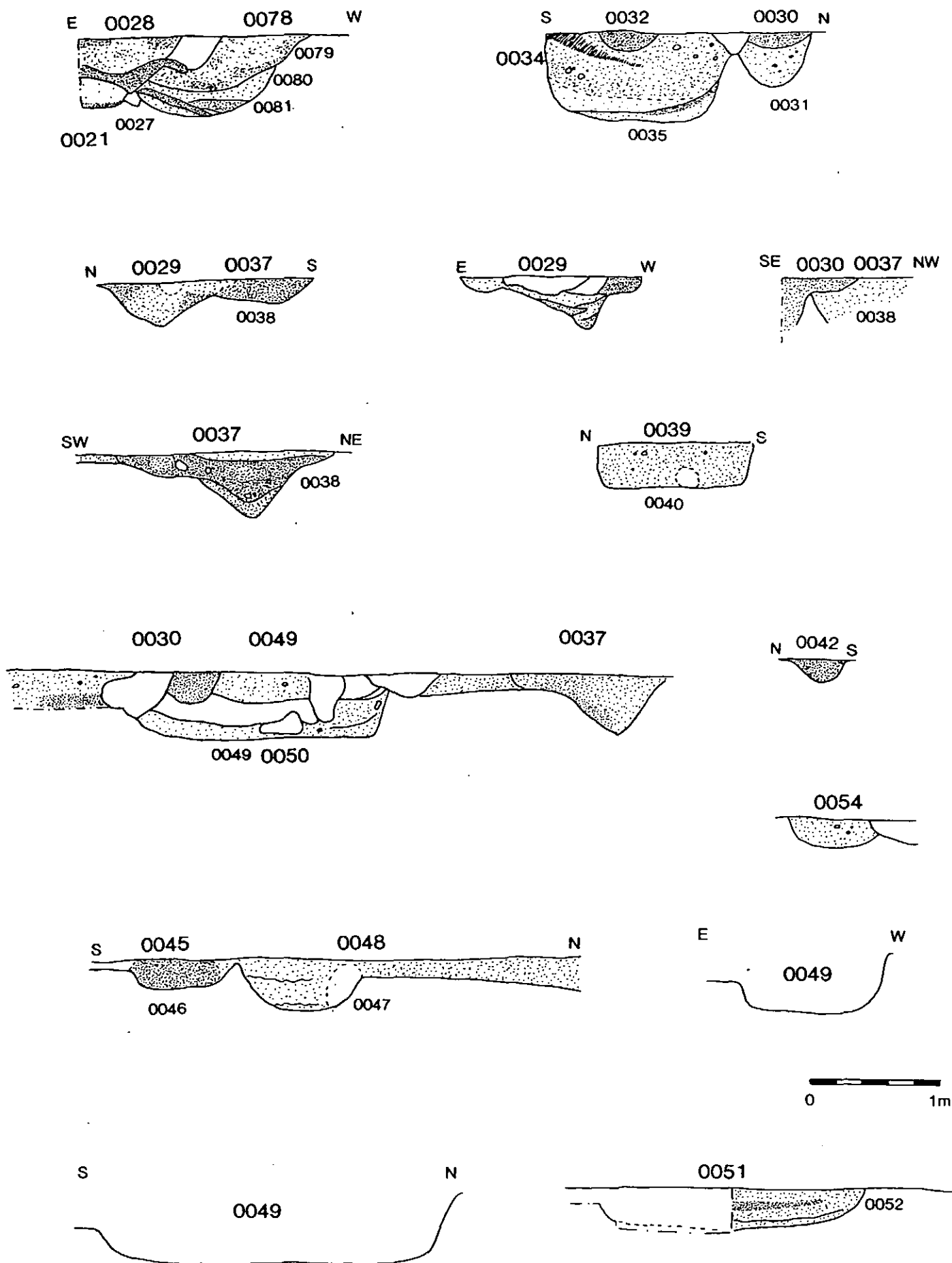


Figure 6 Pit sections

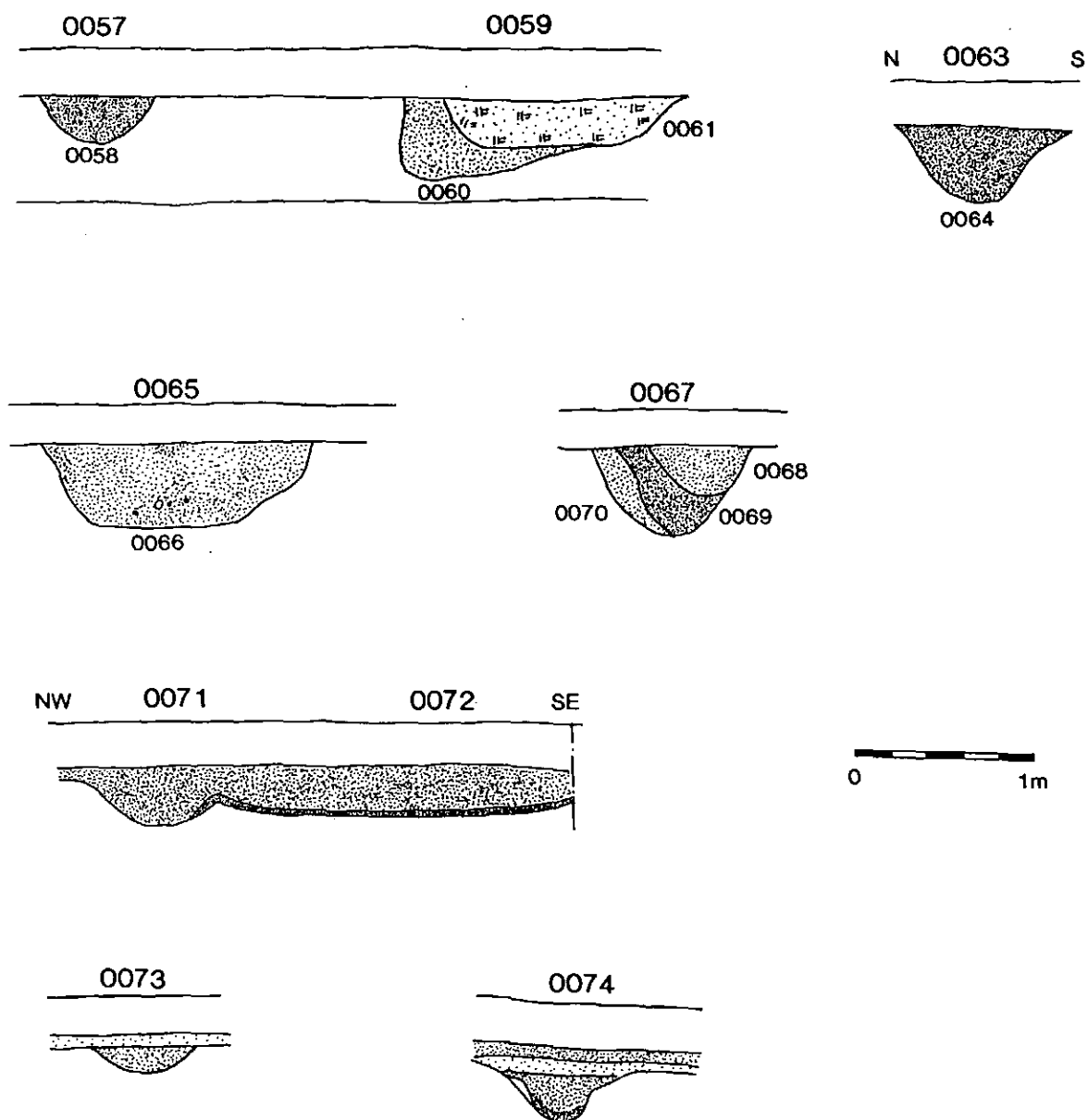


Figure 7 Ditch sections

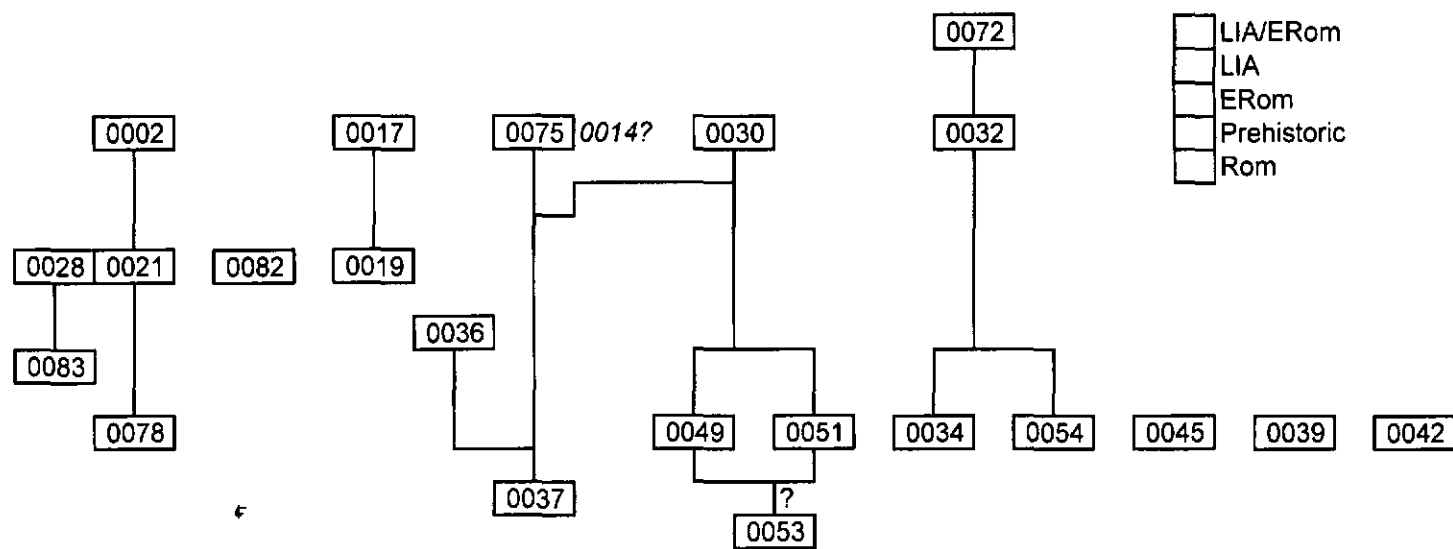
Appendix 1

ERL 118, RAF Lakenheath, Intermediate School. Context List for monitoring results.

opno	feat	comp	location	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	ss	spotdate
0028		0021		Ditch fill	Mottled grey - brown sand fill of ditch 0021 where it cuts pit 0024		0078	0003				
0029		0075		Ditch fill	Fill of diagonal (E-W aligned) ditch seen during monitoring. More than one cut (not presently numbered). This is no. for fill in deepest cut. See section. Probably same as 0014.	y	00037					LIA
0030		0030		Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch. S of 0029		0037 0049 0051					
0031		0030		Ditch fill	Silvery grey sand fill of ditch 0030 with few stones. Very top is more grey-yellow sand.							
0032		0032		Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch. S of 0030		0034	0072				
0033		0032		Ditch fill	Grey sand fill of ditch 0032.				0035			
0034	0034			Pit cut	Large steep sided, flat bottomed pit, cut by 0032			0032				
0035	0034			Pit fill	Mixed yellow-brown sand with occasional stones. Fill of pit 0034. Grey sand with dark band at very base.	y						ERom
0036				Spread	Shallow area of grey sand. Over 0037. Possibly disturbed feature fill?	y			0037			Meso/Neo
0037		0037		Ditch cut	N-S aligned ditch. Grey sand fill, just N. of 0030. Corners to S cut by 0030. Cut by 0075. Ditch couldn't be traced once it reached 0075 and could be seen to be cut by 0030 but did not continue beyond pit 0034.			0075 0030		0036		
0038		0037		Ditch fill	Bright grey sand fill of ditch 0037 with mottled yellow sand at the base.							Rom
0039	0039			Pit cut	Sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and flat base.	y						
0040	0039			Pit fill	Even, homogeneous grey-brown sand fill of pit 0039. Few stones. Some iron pan at the base.	y						Preh
0041		0032		Ditch fill	Fill in length of ditch 0032 beyond 0034. Grey sand fading into orange-brown sand.	y						ERom
0042	0042			Posthole cut	Small circular posthole.							
0043	0042			Posthole fill	Dark-mid brown sand fill of posthole 0042.							
0044	0072			Pit/hollow	Edge of hollow - see TST plan. 2 sections dug - shallow profile & levelling at c. 20cm deep. See sketch.							
0045	0045			Pit cut	Oval feature filled with dark grey/black sand.							
0046	0045			Pit fill	Dark grey/black sand fill of [0045]. Sampled 1 bag.						y	
0047	0030/ 0051			Ditch fill	Fill of ditch that appears in section 0048. Mid grey sand, turns out to be mixed fill of ditch 0030 & pit 0051	y						ERom
0048				Section	N-S section in middle area of site shows 0045 & ditch/pit fill 0047.							
0049	0049			Pit cut	Large rectangular pit cut, N-S aligned. Banded grey sand fill. Cut by 0030.							
0050	0049			Pit fill	Mid dark grey sand fill of pit 0049. Banded fill. Lots of Animal disturbance on S. side feature edge, only visible after shovelling off 15-20cm of mixed orange-brown sand.	y						40-60AD
0051	0051			Pit cut	Oval, sub-rectangular pit. Cut by ditch 0030.			0030				
0052	0051			Pit fill	Mixed banded grey & grey-brown sand fill. V. similar to 0050. Finds from 0047 either from here or 0030 next to it.							
0053				Layer	Orange-brown sand, probably cut by features, but certainly obscuring edges of several of the pits (0049 + 0051)							ERom

opno	feat	comp	location	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	ss	spotdate
0054	0054			Pit cut	Small pit, SW of 0046.							
0055	0054			Pit fill	Bright grey sand fill. Could be ditch butt end as it disappears into hollow 0044. Cut by 0032			0032				
0056				Finds	Unstratified finds from area of 0049 (probably from here) + 0051							ERom
0057	0057			Pit cut	Small circular pit seen whilst monitoring footing trench							
0058	0057			Pit fill	Dark grey sand fill of 0057							
0059	0059			Pit cut	Irregular cut seen in footing trench monitoring.							
0060	0059			Pit fill	Fill of 0059, under 0061. Grey sand				0059	0061		
0061	0059			Pit fill	Upper fill of 0059 - Burnt pink sand over 0060.				0060			
0062		0075		Ditch fill	Grey brown sand, shallow sided feature seen in footing trenches, probably part of 0075.							
0063	0063	0075		Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch seen in several footing trenches. Aligns with 0075 etc.							
0064	0063	0075		Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown sand fill							
0065	0065			Pit cut	Pit seen in footing trenches							
0066	0065			Pit fill	Pinky, purpley grey sand fill of 0065							
0067	0067			Ditch cut	Triangular profiled cut of N-S ditch.							
0068	0067			Ditch fill	Grey-brown sand over 0069				0069			
0069	0067			Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown sand under 0068, over 0070				0070	0068		
0070	0067			Ditch fill	Grey-brown sand under 0069				0067	0069		
0071	0071	0032		Ditch cut	E-W aligned poss. Ditch. Probably part of 0032. Runs into pit 0072.							
0072	0072			Pit/hollow	Large circular pit cut by 2 crossing footing trenches. Seen in monitoring and excavation - see 0044.							
0073	0073			Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch - shallow profile, filled with grey-brown sand.							
0074	0074			Posthole	Grey-brown sand filled circular posthole. With dark sand at base.							
0075		0075		Ditch cut	Overall number for ditch seen in monitored area and footing trenches. Separate cuts at east end 0076 and 0077 and various cuts and fills elsewhere - 0029, 0062, 0063. Could be same as 0014 from the evaluation.		0037					
0076	0076	0075		Ditch cut	Extension of 0075 beyond butt end 0029 to eastern edge of the site.							
0077	0077	0075		Ditch cut	Additional cut of ditch 0075 on the south side of 0029 and butt ending just beyond 0029.							
0078	0078			Pit cut	Circular pit at north end of the site.			0021	0028			
0079	0078			Pit fill	Upper fill of pit 0078. Mottled, diffuse, grey sand.				0080			
0080	0078			Pit fill	Mottled yellow sand, central fill of pit 0078.				0081	0079		
0081	0078			Pit fill	Dark sand band near base of pit 0078.				0078	0080		
0082	0082			Ditch cut	North-south aligned ditch seen in two footing trenches. Runs east of and roughly parallel to 0021.							
0083	0083			Posthole	Grey sand filled circular posthole cut by 0021 (0028).			0021	0028			

ERL 118 Matrix



ARCHIVE INDEX		SITE: RAFL Intermediate School		SITE CODE: ERL 118	
Excavation type:		Monitoring			
SITE PAPERWORK	✓	Location	Computer files	Film codes	
Context sheets	✓	Site file, small store	T:\arc\all-site\raflaken\erl118+117\erl118.mdb		
Finds Catalogues					
Slides	✓				
B&W negs/contacts	✓				
X-Rays					
Fieldwalking Record					
TST Record	✓	Site file, small store			
Contour Survey					
Scientific Sample Record					
Conservation Record					
Correspondence Files					
Other					
PLANS & SECTIONS		Location	Number		
Originals pencil	✓	Site file, small store	10		
Inked copies	✓	PC 7	3		
Photo Reductions					
Other Plans	✓	Site file, small store	1	Architects plan	
FINDS		Store Location	No. boxes/bags		
Pottery+Animal bone	✓	Site file, small store	1 bag	D/37/3	
Soil Samples					
REPORTS/CATALOGUES		Location	Computer files	Notes	
Archive Report	✓	Site file, small store	T:\arc\all-site\raflaken\erl118+117\erl118mon.doc.		
Matrices/ other Phasing Data	✓	Site file, small store	T:\arc\all-site\raflaken\erl118+117\erl118mx.doc		
Finds Reports/Catalogues	✓	Site file, small store	T:\arc\all-site\raflaken\erl118+117\erl118fi.doc		
Environmental Reports	✓	Site file, small store	T:\arc\all-site\raflaken\erl118+117\		
Documentary Report					
Other					
FINDS DRAWINGS		Location	Number		
Pottery					
Small Finds					
Other					
MISCELLANEOUS					

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file