

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land adjacent 1 Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall MNL 579

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007
(Planning app. no. F/2006/0606/FUL)

J.A.Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© May 2007

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Contents

List of Figures
List of Tables
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR information

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Results
 - 3.1. Trench 01
 - 3.2. Trench 02
 - 3.3. Trench 03
 - 3.4. Trench 04
 - 3.5. Trench 05
 - 3.6. Trench 06
4. The Finds
 - 4.1. Introduction
 - 4.2. Pottery
 - 4.3. Ceramic Building Material
 - 4.4. Metalwork
 - 4.5. Miscellaneous
 - 4.6. Animal bone
 - 4.7. Discussion
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion and Recommendations

References

Appendix 1: List of contexts
Appendix 2: Brief and specification

List of Figures

1. Site location
2. Trench layout
3. Trenches 01 and 06
4. Trench 02
5. Trench 04
6. Sections
7. Section 0018

List of Tables

1. Finds quantities

List of Contributors

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

John Craven Project Officer
Richenda Goffin Finds Manager
Gemma Adams Project Assistant

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Jaxmead Properties and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff (John Craven, Michael Green and Nick Taylor) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by Andrew Tester, 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 report by Richenda Goffin. The production of digital site plans was carried out by John Duffy.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation in advance of housing development on land to the rear of 1 Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall identified a single prehistoric hearth pit, a post-medieval boundary ditch and preserved elements of the natural landscape, consisting of two silted up hollows containing small amounts of medieval and post-medieval material likely to have originated from the nearby Aspal Hall.

SMR information

Planning application no. F/2006/0606/FUL
Date of fieldwork: 16th-17th April 2007
Grid Reference: TL 7019 7733
Funding body: Jaxmead Properties
Oasis reference Suffolkc1-26159

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of housing development on land to the rear of 1 Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application F/2006/0606/FUL. The work was funded by the developer, Jaxmead Properties.

The proposed development of eight houses lay at TL 7019 7733, at a height of 6-7m OD (Fig. 1). The site, an area of 4600sqm, largely consisted of open scrub grassland lying to the rear of houses fronting onto Aspal Lane. The remainder of the site was occupied by No 1 Aspal Lane, which is to be demolished for the development and replaced by an improved access road and one of the new properties. The majority of the site lay on level ground, with a gentle slope down to the parkland on the western side.

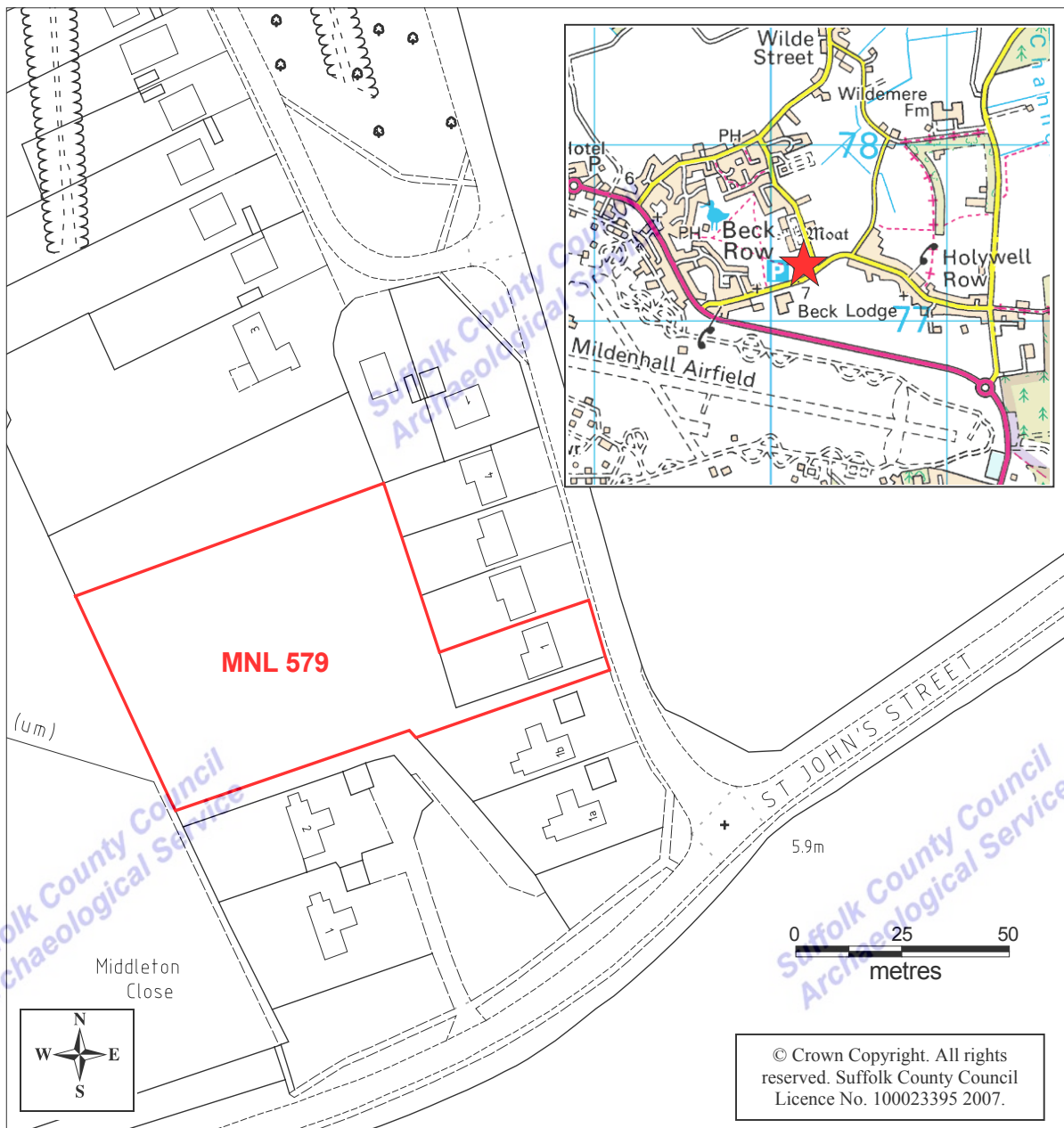


Figure 1. Site location

The site was of potential interest as it lay within the dense band of prehistoric and Roman activity that lies along the edge of the fens. Iron Age and Roman finds scatters have been found c.100m away in the field to the east, MNL 168. In addition the site also lies 100m to the south of the medieval moated site of Aspal Hall, MNL 083, meaning that the development could affect multi-period archaeological deposits.

A programme of archaeological evaluation was therefore required to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to establish any archaeological implications for its development.

2. Methodology

The six evaluation trenches were generally placed to cover the proposed sites of the house plots and associated access roads whilst avoiding the large oak tree which stands on the eastern side of the site (Fig. 2). Trench 02 was placed adjacent to the western plots where the site sloped downwards to the parkland. The trenches, which measured 1.6m wide and 160.5m long in total, were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This amounted to c.257sqm or 5.6 % of the total area of 4600sqm. The area of the site occupied by the existing house and garden was not available for trenching.

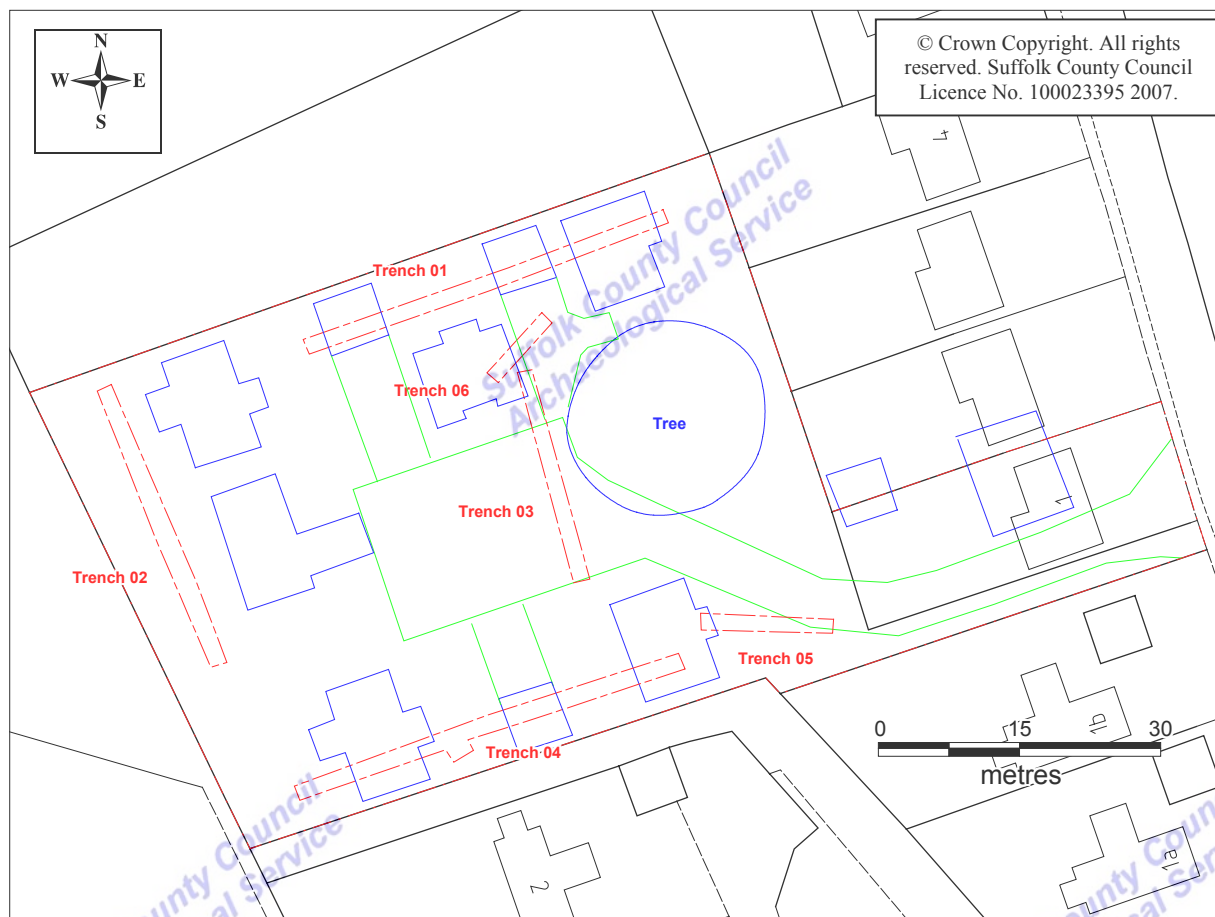


Figure 2. Trench layout

Each trench was excavated to the top of the natural subsoil surface or the archaeological levels, the subsoil being a mix of yellow and orange sands. This generally involved the removal of a thin topsoil, c.0.1-2m thick and, in certain areas, a layer of homogenous brown sands, upto 0.3m thick, which directly overlaid the subsoil surface. Upcast spoil was examined for finds and context 0001 reserved for unstratified finds.

The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system and planned with a Total Station Theodolite. Site levels were transferred by dumpy level from an OS benchmark at TL 6996 7718. Archaeological features were then cleaned and excavated by hand. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the archive. A bulk environmental sample was taken from context 0016 and is awaiting analysis.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments code MNL 579. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database. Inked copies of section and drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-26159) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. MNL 579.

3. Results

3.1. Trench 01

(Figs. 3 and 6)

This trench was 40.5m long and was aligned east - west. The natural yellow sand subsoil generally lay at a depth of 0.15m, below a thin topsoil. Two features were identified and investigated.

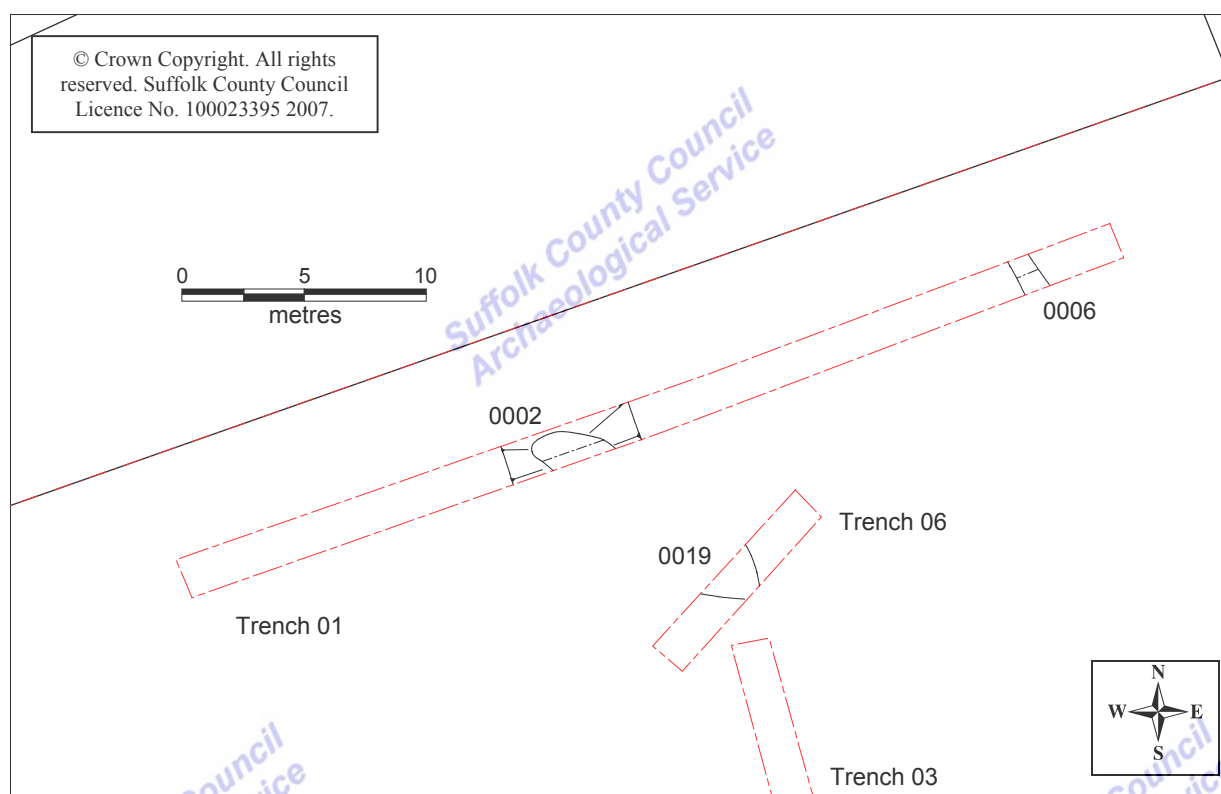


Figure 3. Trenches 01 and 06

0002 was a probable natural hollow, measuring c.6m+ wide, that was cut through by the trench. It also appeared to be visible at ground level, marked by an irregular circle of thicker vegetation. A hand-excavated slot was placed along its visible length which showed gentle sloping sides, changing to a steeper cut towards the base which was seen at a depth of 1.3m. Trench 06 was later placed to further establish the nature of this feature.

0002 was infilled with a series of deposits, probably accumulating via natural processes. The basal fill, 0003, was a dark grey sand, from which a fragment of 18th-19th century brick and animal bone was recovered. Above this lay 0004, a mid brown sand, then 0005, a mid grey/brown silt/sand which contained a medieval pottery fragment and further fragments of post-

medieval brick and animal bone. Above 0005 was 0009, a mid brown sand and then the final fill, 0010, a brown silt/sand which was sealed by the modern topsoil.

0006 was a north-south aligned ditch, with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Measuring 0.85m wide and 0.6m deep, its basal fill, 0007, was a loose mix of light orange/grey sands. Above this lay, 0008, a compact mix of light grey/brown sands and an upper fill, 0011, of mid orange/brown silt/sands with occasional flecks of charcoal.

3.2. Trench 02

(Figs. 4 and 6)

This trench, which was 31m long and aligned north – south, was situated upon the gentle west facing slope. The north end of the trench was occupied by substantial areas of modern disturbance and dumps of rubbish that had built up during recent landscaping of the slope.

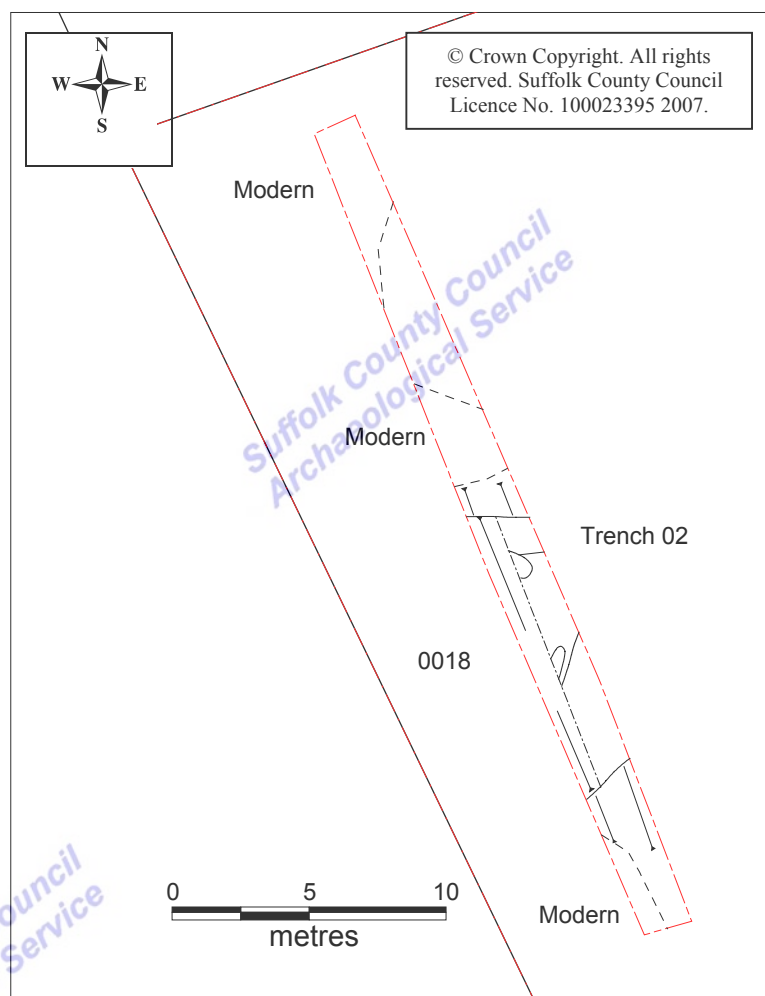


Figure 4. Trench 02

The majority of the trench was occupied by 0018, a large natural hollow measuring c.11m+ wide and 1.7m+ deep. Where the trench crossed through the hollow it was excavated by machine to a depth of 1.3m, a further hand-excavated slot was then placed against the western baulk, which reached a depth of 1.7m. The base of the hollow however was still not seen. The upper sides of the hollow were heavily obscured by modern disturbance.

Excavation and the section showed the hollow to have been infilled with a series of deposits, generally slumping inwards towards the base and again probably accumulating via natural

processes. The earliest deposits were 0020, a dark grey sand and 0030, a light grey windblown sand with occasional flints and some lighter yellow/grey banding, which lay above the northern and southern sides respectively. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from 0030 which was sealed under 0031, a dark brown silt/sand with occasional flints and then 0028, a layer of dark grey sand which slumped towards the centre. Above 0028 and 0020 was 0022, a concave lense of dark grey/black sand with traces of peat which, in the centre of the hollow, was the lowest deposit seen. On the north side 0022 was overlaid by three small slumped deposits, 0023, a light grey and yellow mixed windblown sand, 0025, a mid-dark brown silt/sand which contained traces of organic material, animal bone and five sherds of medieval pottery, and 0024, a light yellow sand. The bulk of 0022 was sealed below 0027, a lense of white sand. The final deposits in the hollow were, on the southern side, 0029, a mixed deposit of orange/brown and grey sands, possibly later disturbance cutting into 0028. On the northern side 0021, a windblown mixed orange sand overlaid 0020, 0023 and 0024. Then in the centre the last deposit, 0026, was a mixed mid grey/brown sand from which two sherds of medieval pottery was recovered.

3.3. Trench 03

This trench was 23.5m long and was aligned north – south. The natural yellow sand subsoil generally lay at a depth of 0.15-0.2m, below a thin topsoil. In the southern end 5m of the trench the natural subsoil descended a slight slope, being sealed below a layer of mid brown sand of increasing thickness.

3.4. Trench 04

(Figs. 5 and 6)

This trench was 43m long and was aligned east - west. The natural yellow sand subsoil generally lay at a depth of 0.5-0.6m, below a layer, 0013, of homogenous light brown/yellow sands from which two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered in section 0012. To the east the subsoil descended a slight slope resulting in the trench deepening as the ground level was maintained by a build up of modern deposits. Two baulk sections were recorded, 0012 and 0014.

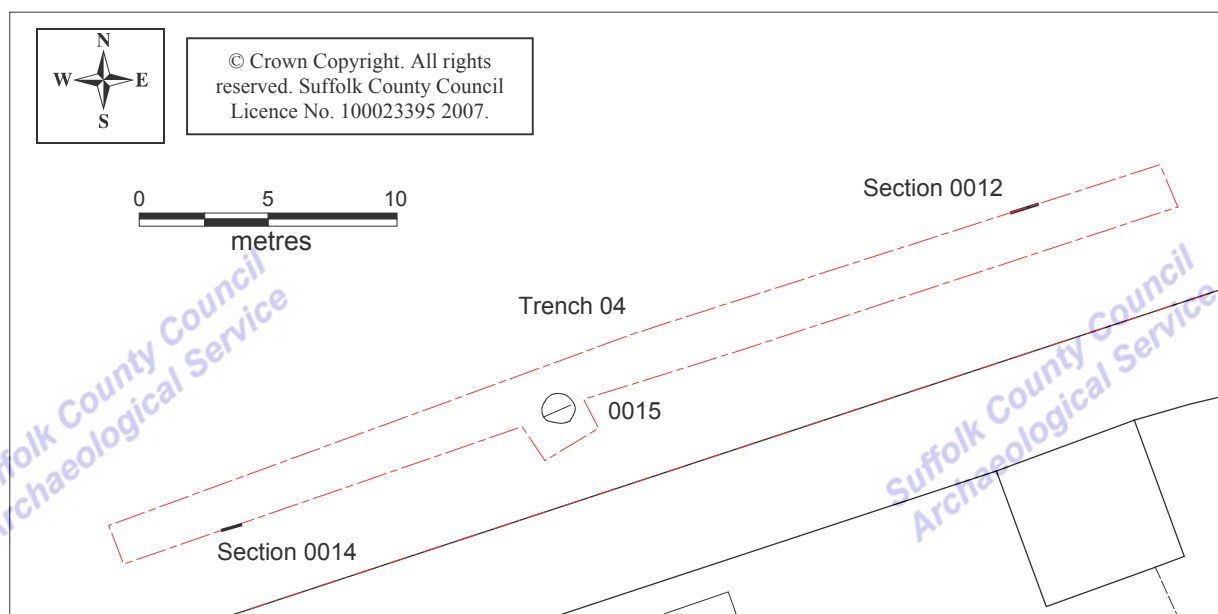


Figure 5. Trench 04

A single pit, 0015 was identified lying partially within the trench. Circular, with irregular, moderate, sloping sides and a concave base it measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Its fill,

0016, was a blackened sand and charcoal from which fragments of burnt flint were recovered. This fill overlaid the base of the feature where the natural sand, 0017, had been burnt to a dark red colour.

After recording the trench was widened to expose the entire feature, which was then 100% excavated. A bulk environmental sample of 0016 was also taken.

3.5. Trench 05

This trench was 14m long and was aligned east-west upon a very gentle east facing slope. The natural yellow sand subsoil lay at a depth of 0.15-0.2m, below a thin topsoil.

3.6. Trench 06

(Fig. 3)

This trench, which was 8.5m long and aligned south-west to north-east, was placed to check the extent of hollow 0002. The natural yellow sand subsoil lay at a depth of 0.15-0.2m, below a thin topsoil. A shallow, c.0.2m thick, irregular spread of mixed brown sands containing a post-medieval brick, 0019, was identified, apparently being the eastern edge of the hollow.

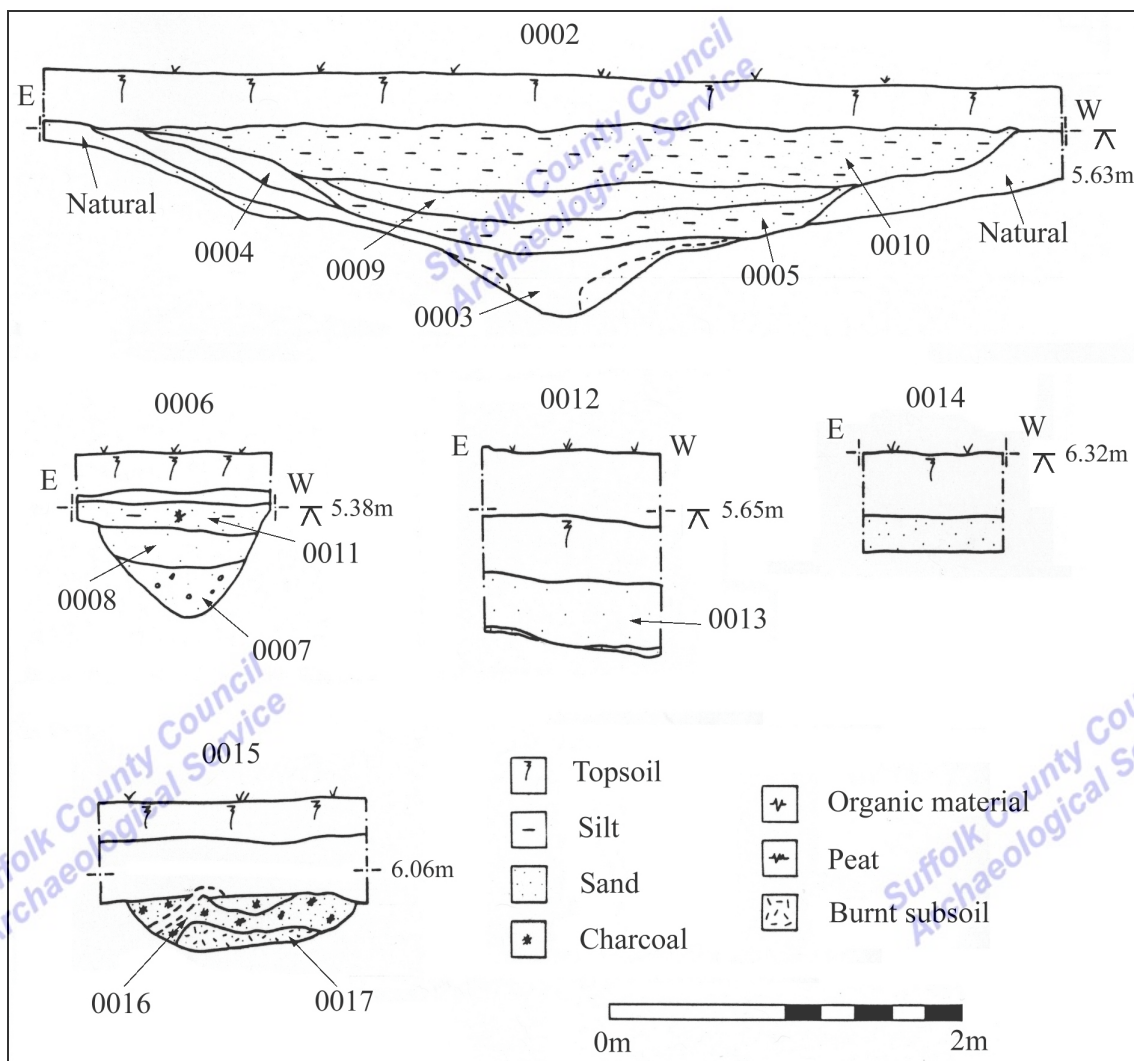
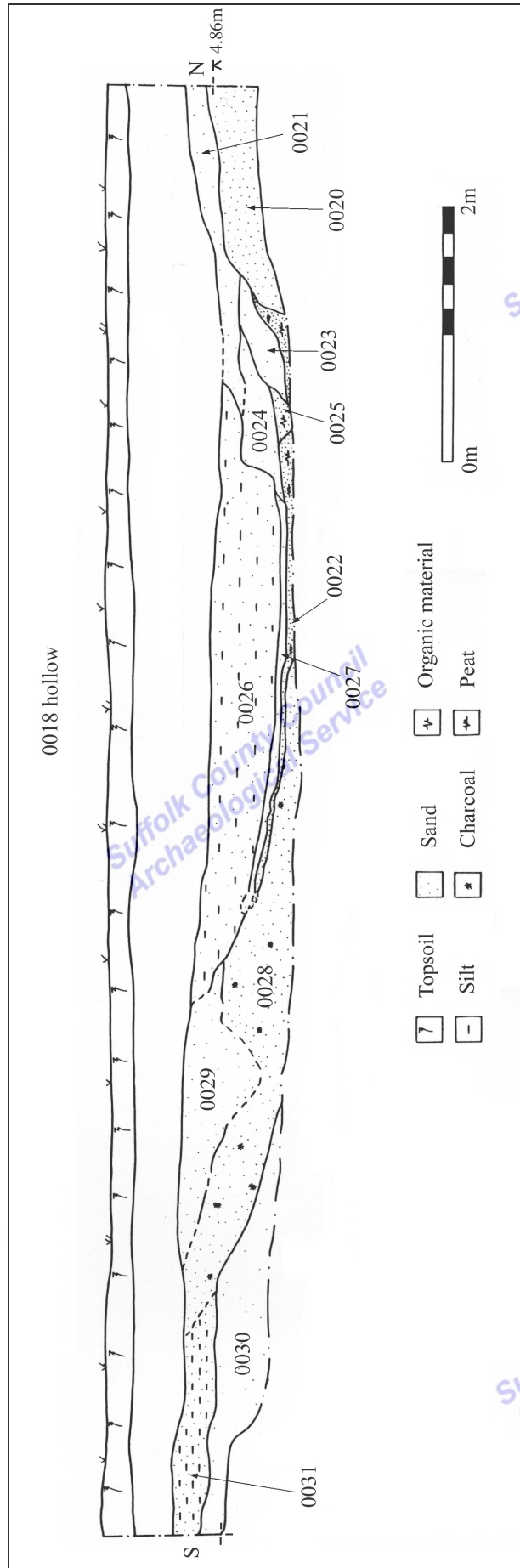


Figure 6. Sections

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service



Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Figure 7. 0018 section

4. The Finds

Richenda Goffin

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from 8 contexts, as shown in the table below.

| OP | Pottery | | CBM | | Animal bone | | Burnt Flint | | Miscellaneous | Spotdate |
|-------|---------|------|-----|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|----------------|--------------|
| | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | | |
| 0003 | | | 1 | 851 | 11 | 283 | | | | 18th-19th C |
| 0005 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 383 | 1 | 25 | | | 1 iron @ 11g | Post-med |
| 0013 | 2 | 28 | | | | | | | 1 iron @ 8g | L12th-14th C |
| 0016 | | | | | | | 3 | 16 | 1 stone @ 109g | ?Prehistoric |
| 0019 | | | 1 | 1757 | | | | | | Post-med |
| 0025 | 5 | 209 | | | 9 | 48 | | | | L12th-14th C |
| 0026 | 2 | 10 | | | 5 | 13 | | | | L12th-14th C |
| 0030 | 2 | 9 | | | 2 | 32 | | | | L12th-14th C |
| Total | 12 | 259 | 5 | 2991 | 28 | 401 | 3 | 16 | | |

Table 1. Finds quantities

4.2. Pottery

A total of twelve fragments of pottery was recovered from the evaluation, weighing 0.259kg. The ceramics are all medieval in date.

Most of the pottery was collected from Trench 2, which was located towards the western edge of the site, with smaller quantities being found in Trenches 1 and 4. The largest amount (5 fragments weighing 0.209kg), was found in 0025, one of several deposits infilling the natural hollow 0018. All are medieval coarsewares, and include an abraded strap handle, which has a series of stabbed holes punctuating its surface. This vessel may be a large jug or cistern, but it is more likely that it is the handle of a curfew or fire cover, as there is slight sooting on the inside surface. It is light buff to pale brown in colour and is made from a medium sandy fabric, which is not dissimilar to Hollesley type ware, but may be from a more local production centre. A large knife-trimmed fragment of another vessel is made from a fine fabric which is red-brown in colour with mid to dark grey external margins. Two smaller fragments are made from sandier fabrics. All of the sherds date to the medieval period, from the late 12th-14th century. Four more fragments were recovered from two of the other fills of hollow 0018. Two sherds from fill 0026 include a coarse sandy body sherd occasional flint inclusions up to 0.5mm in length. One of the two fragments from fill 0030 is made from a soft fine pale buff fabric which has occasional white and reddish brown flint and quartz inclusions. A single small, slightly sooted fragment of medieval coarseware from the fill 0005 of hollow 0002 in Trench 1 is similar to Hollesley ware in terms of its colour and fabric, although not identical to products known to have come from that kiln site. An abraded fragment from the sagging base of another medieval coarseware and small body sherd were recovered from a layer 0013 overlying the natural subsoil in Trench 4.

4.3. Ceramic building material

Five fragments of ceramic building material were collected from the evaluation. Four of these were collected from two of the fills of the natural hollow 0002 in Trench 1. A brick fragment from the basal fill 0003 is made from a fine white-firing clay with sparse flint inclusions and dates to the 18th-19th century. Three further fragments were found in fill 0005 of the same feature, together with a sherd of medieval pottery. One fragment of early brick made of estuarine

clay was recovered, in addition to the corner of a late white-firing brick dating to the 18th-19th century.

The substantial remains of a yellowish-buff brick was found in 0019, the fill of a natural hollow in Trench 6, with the remains of a cream mortar adhering to most of its external surfaces. It also shows evidence of partial vitrification on one of its faces. The surviving dimensions of the brick are 47mm (height) and width (118mm). The fabric is yellowish-buff and fine with moderate large dark red grog and cream inclusions. It cannot be closely dated but is post-medieval.

4.4. Metalwork

The remains of two iron objects were recovered from fills 0005 and 0013. Both of these are likely to be parts of nails.

4.5. Miscellaneous

A fragment of burnt or heat affected stone was present in 0016, along with three fragments of burnt flint. These were the only finds recovered from the pit 0015 in Trench 4, which may have been used as a hearth during the prehistoric period.

4.6. Animal bone

A total of 28 fragments of animal bone were collected from the evaluation (0.401kg). Eleven fragments were found in the basal fill 0003 of hollow 0002 in Trench 1. The remains of five bovine vertebrae were present, with the partial remains of the metacarpus of a sheep. A bovine atlas bone or first cervical vertebra was present in fill 0005 of the same hollow. The animal bones in Trench 2 were more fragmentary. The molar of a cow was present in 0025 with one from a sheep, and a small part of the jaw and molars of a pig was also identified in 0030.

4.7. Discussion

The small group of probable prehistoric finds recovered from pit 0015 cannot be closely dated and seem to have come from an isolated feature. The remainder of the finds from the evaluation include a small group of medieval pottery which consists entirely of medieval coarsewares. None of these can be closely identified, although some of them are similar to Hollesley wares, as they are pale cream to buff in colour, and have relatively fine fabrics, with common medium to coarse sand. Similar 'Hollesley-type' fabrics were identified at Cedars Field, Stowmarket (Anderson 19-20). No fragments of Ely Coarseware or any chalk-tempered wares which more characteristic of production in the area of the Fens were identified. The possible curfew handle is a more unusual form but is found in similar fabrics in the region (Jennings 41).

Although a fragment of medieval pottery and medieval brick were present in fill 0005 in the hollow 0002 in Trench 1, the remains of a brick made in white-firing clay dating to the 18th-19th century was also present in this context. Another fragment of Late brick was present in the basal fill 0003 of the same feature, indicating that the medieval finds were redeposited.

The datable finds from feature 0018 are however, homogeneously medieval, consisting of several fragments of medieval coarseware. It seems likely that all the medieval ceramics originally came from the nearby moated site of Aspal Hall.

5. Discussion

The evaluation trenches identified only two archaeological features, 0015 and 0002. The undated pit, 0015, identified in Trench 04, is likely to be of a prehistoric date and appears to have been used as a hearth as the sand and charcoal fill lies above *in situ* burnt natural sands. As the site is situated in a broad area of historic human settlement, evidence such as this of a possible phase of very scattered prehistoric activity is to be expected.

The ditch, 0006, identified in the eastern end of Trench 01 most likely corresponds with a boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, c.1880, which encompasses a range of buildings that are probably associated with Aspal Hall to the north (Fig. 7).

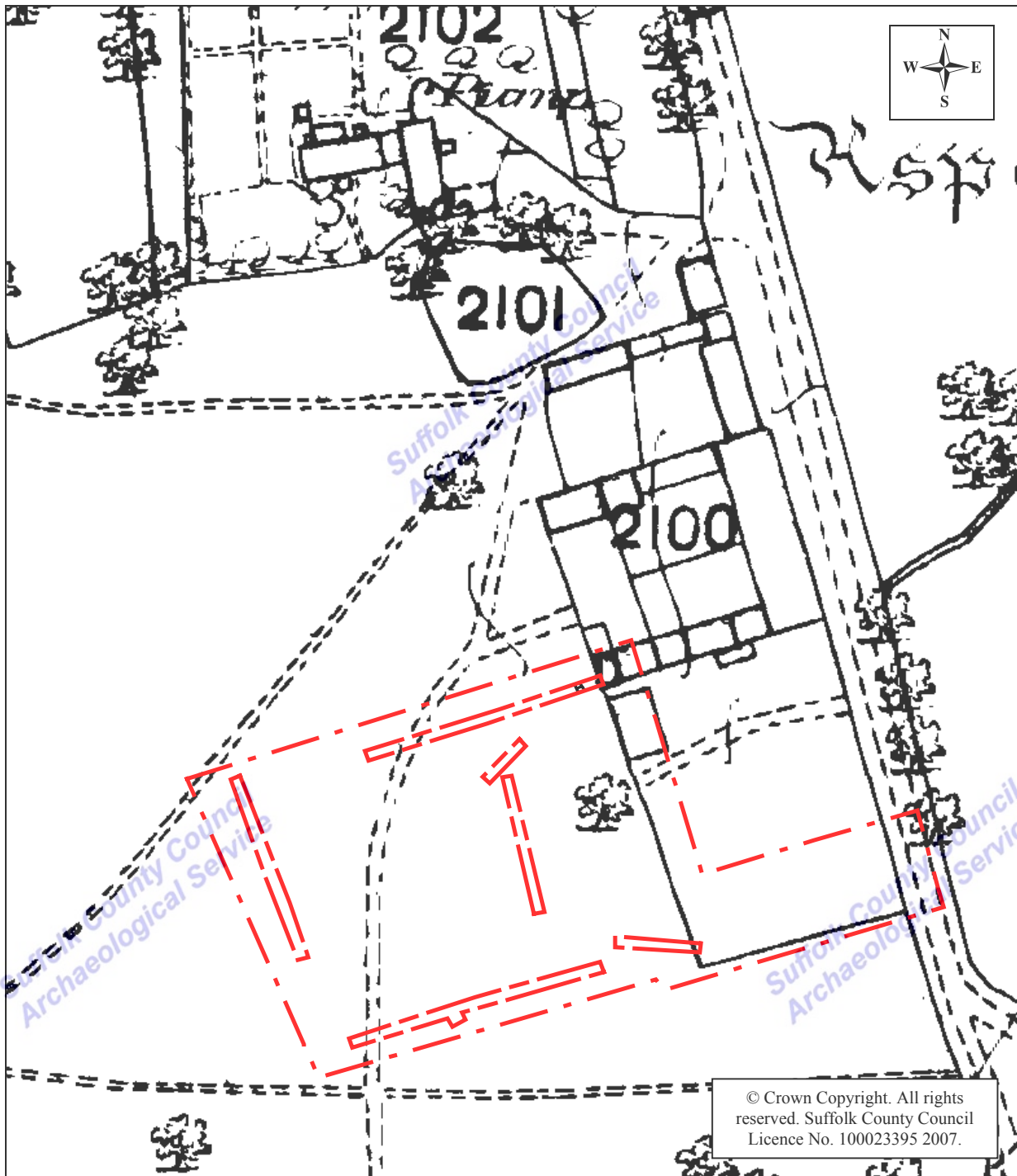


Figure 7. Site on the First Edition Ordnance Survey

Other than these two features the site appears to have been largely untouched by past human activity and has instead probably been left as open heathland or pasture. The majority of the trenching showed a very thin topsoil immediately overlying an untouched sand subsoil which suggests a lack of ploughing. Although trenching could not cover the area of the road frontage it is thought unlikely that any medieval deposits are likely to exist in this area. This is because the First Edition Ordnance Survey shows the area as open land and the existing house and drive is likely to have caused heavy disturbance.

The trenching however did identify elements of the natural landscape, two infilled natural hollows, similar to those which can still be seen in the adjacent undulating parkland, which had finally been obscured by recent and minor late 20th century landscaping. These hollows are a typical feature of the natural fen-edge landscape, examples having been previously examined at other sites in Beck Row, 1.5km to the west (MNL 502 and MNL 536). Both hollows appear to have silted up in stages, via natural processes such as slumping and windblows. The lower fills seen in 0018, such as 0022, indicate previous probable waterlogging although there was no indication of current waterlogging or preserved peat deposits at the depth reached.

The range of finds material found in the fills of the two hollows consisted of medieval pottery sherds and fragments of later post-medieval brick together with small quantities of animal bone. This assemblage indicates that these hollows were silting up during the medieval and post-medieval periods and that small quantities of rubbish, most likely from the medieval and post-medieval occupation at Aspal Hall, were being dumped into them.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Apart from one isolated pit, of a probable prehistoric date, the site appears to have not seen any activity until the medieval and later periods, which even then consists of a single boundary ditch and small quantities of rubbish deposited in the natural hollows. The natural landscape of dunes and hollows is well preserved beneath minor recent landscaping.

The housing development therefore may disturb scattered prehistoric features but is unlikely to affect substantial archaeological deposits. Foundations for the northern and western plots in particular may cut through infilled natural hollows but, as there is no indication of substantial organic or waterlogged deposits, it is thought that further environmental analysis will be of little benefit.

A program of archaeological monitoring of the footing trenches once excavated will be able to identify any further evidence of prehistoric occupation and sample significant environmental deposits. Analysis of the bulk sample of pit fill 0016, collected during the evaluation, should be incorporated into any further monitoring report.

J.A.Craven
Project Officer
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
May 2007

References

Anderson, S., 2004, A medieval moated site at Cedars Field, Stowmarket, Suffolk, EAA Occasional Paper No 15

Jennings, S., 1981, Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich, EAA Report No 13.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 1. Context list

| context | feature | trench | identifier | description | spotdate |
|---------|---------|--------|----------------|--|--------------|
| 0001 | | | | Number reserved for unstratified finds. None recovered. | |
| 0002 | 0002 | 01 | Natural hollow | Probable natural hollow measuring c.6m+ wide. Gentle sloping sides with a steeper cut towards the base, which was seen at a depth of 1.3m in a handdug slot. | |
| 0003 | 0002 | 01 | Hollow fill | Basal fill of hollow 0002. Dark grey sands. | 18th-19th C |
| 0004 | 0002 | 01 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0002. Mid brown sand. | |
| 0005 | 0002 | 01 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0002. Mid grey/brown silt/sand. | Post-med |
| 0006 | 0006 | 01 | Ditch cut | Ditch , aligned N-S. Steep sloping sides with a concave base, 0.85m wide and 0.6m deep. | |
| 0007 | 0006 | 01 | Ditch fill | Basal fill of 0006.Loose, mixed light orange/grey sands. 0.14m thick. | |
| 0008 | 0006 | 01 | Ditch fill | Mid fill of ditch 0006. Compact mixed light grey/brown sand. | |
| 0009 | 0002 | 01 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0002. Mid brown sand. | |
| 0010 | 0002 | 01 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0002. Mid brown silt/sand. | |
| 0011 | 0006 | 01 | Ditch fill | Upper fill of ditch 0006. Mid orange/brown silt/sand with occasional flecks of charcoal. | |
| 0012 | | 04 | Section | Baulk section | |
| 0013 | | 04 | Layer | Layer of homogenous light brown/yellow sand overlying natural subsoil. Seen in section 0012. | L12th-14th C |
| 0014 | | 04 | Section | Baulk section | |
| 0015 | 0015 | 04 | Pit cut | Circular pit with irregular, moderate, sloping sides and concave base. Measured 1.2m diameter and 0.3m deep. 100% excavated. | |
| 0016 | 0015 | 04 | Pit fill | Main fill of pit 0015. Blackened sand and charcoal. | ?Preh |
| 0017 | 0015 | 04 | Pit fill | In situ area of burnt natural sand lying under base of pit. | |

| context | feature | trench | identifier | description | spotdate |
|---------|---------|--------|----------------|--|--------------|
| 0018 | 0018 | 02 | Natural hollow | Large natural hollow situated where the site slopes down to the west. Measured c.11m+ wide and 1.7m+ deep with gentle sloping sides - these were heavily obscured by modern disturbance. Machine excavated to a depth of 1.3m before a handdug slot was placed along the western section. This showed a series of fills, generally the result of natural infilling. The base of the hollow was not seen. | |
| 0019 | 0019 | 06 | Natural hollow | Irregular spread of mixed brown sands infilling shallow depression, probable extension of hollow 0002. | Post-med |
| 0020 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Dark grey sand. | |
| 0021 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Windblown mixed orange sand. | |
| 0022 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Very dark grey/black sand and organic material with traces of peat. | |
| 0023 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Light grey and yellow mixed windblown sands. | |
| 0024 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Light yellow sand. | |
| 0025 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Mid-dark brown silt/sand with traces of organic material. | L12th-14th C |
| 0026 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Mixed mid grey/brown silt/sand. | L12th-14th C |
| 0027 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Lens of white sand. | |
| 0028 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Dark grey windblown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and some lighter banding. | |
| 0029 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Mixed orange/brown and grey sands, some modern disturbance. | |
| 0030 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Light grey windblown sand with occasional flints and some lighter yellow/grey banding. | L12th-14th C |
| 0031 | 0018 | 02 | Hollow fill | Fill of hollow 0018. Dark brown silt/sand with occasional flints. | |