ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land to the rear of 2 & 3 Back Lane, Badwell Ash
BAA 020

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008
(Planning app. Mid Suffolk 2908/06)

R. Brooks
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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

SCCAS Report No. 2008/004

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List of Contributors

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

Rob Brooks	Excavation Supervisor
Gemma Adams	Senior Finds Assistant

Acknowledgements

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

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andrew Tester, John Sims and Rob Brooks) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed and managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report. Rob Brooks wrote the report and created the digital site plans.

Production of sections was carried out by Gemma Adams.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation carried out during a small housing development identified a single, undated posthole and a large possible quarry area, also undated.

SMR information

Planning application no.	Mid Suffolk 2908/06
Date of fieldwork:	08/01/2008
Grid Reference:	TL 992 691
Funding body:	ESH Building
Oasis reference	suffolkc1-36276

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the early stages of the development of three houses and one bungalow on land to the rear of 2 and 3 Back Lane, Badwell Ash. The building groundwork and access road had been dug out prior to the evaluation being carried out, contravening the Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application Mid Suffolk 2908/06. The effect of these groundworks being carried out prematurely interfered with the archaeological investigation, because the street frontage and land immediately behind this would have been most likely to yield medieval archaeological remains. The developer, ESH Building, funded the work that was carried out on 8th January 2008.

The site itself lies on the south side of Back Lane, at grid reference TL 992 691 and at c. 40-45m above the OD, with a slope running down from the southeast end of the site down to the street frontage. It is situated on an underlying geology of glaciofluvial material consisting of loamy and sandy soils and in some places gravel. In terms of its archaeological potential it lies close to the settlement core of the village and in particular to Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval remains (BAA 001, 005, 008, 009 and 012 – Fig. 1).

An evaluation was therefore required to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to establish any damage likely to be caused by the remainder of the development.

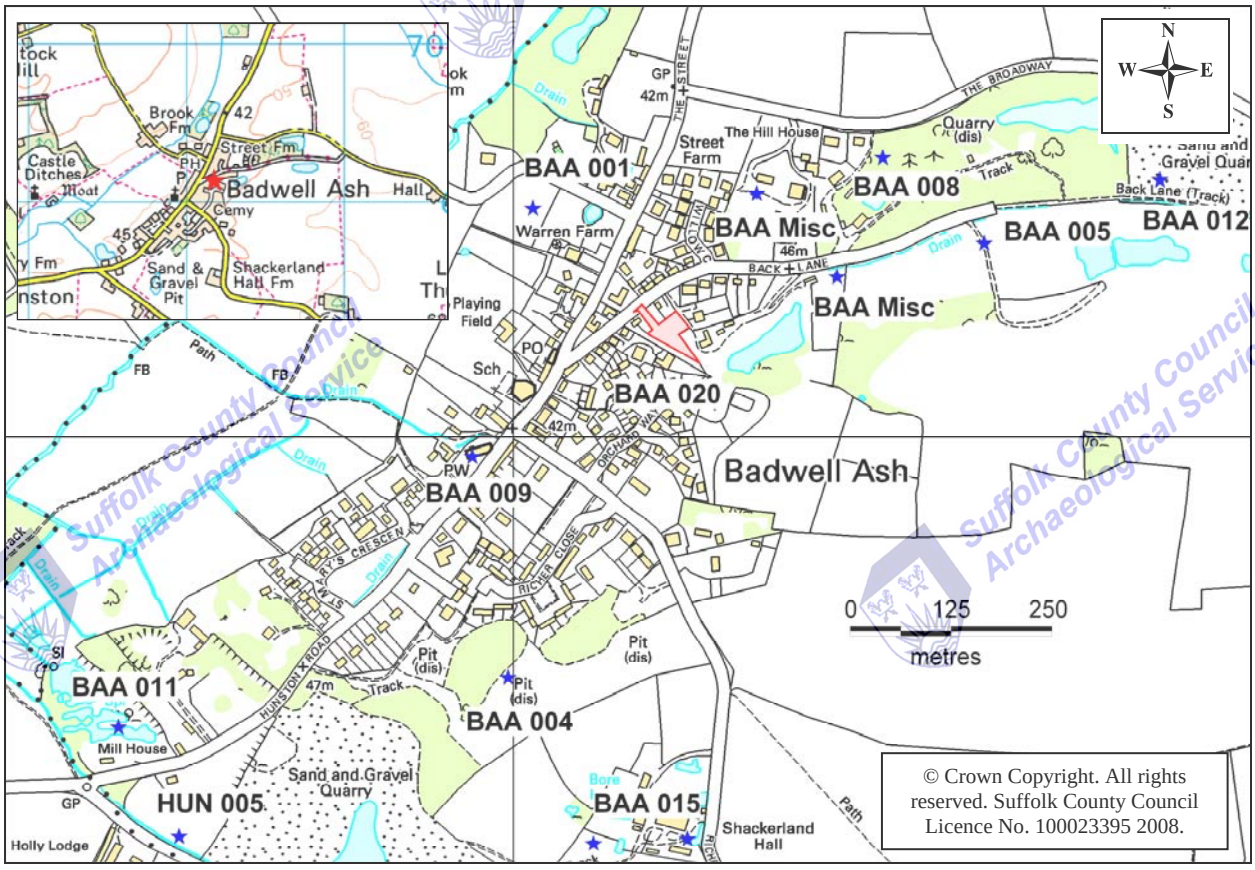

Figure 1. Site location plan and archaeological listings from the HER (see Appendix 3)

2. Methodology

Three trenches (Fig. 2) were excavated down to the natural subsoil surface, which was a mixture of orange-brown and yellow-orange sandy silts, with some gravel in patches. To get to this level,

topsoil and a mixed plough soil/subsoil were removed separately, being monitored for finds and metal-detected, with context 0001 being reserved for unstratified finds.

Trenches 1 and 2 were placed as closely as possible to the building plots to assess the potential for archaeological deposits within the proposed area for construction of the houses. The actual areas of the building works had already been stripped for topsoil so that it was not possible to place trenches precisely over these areas. Trench 3 was dug on the south-west side of the site. Proposed trenches in the area of the access road (to look for medieval remains along the Back Lane frontage) could not be excavated archaeologically as this area had already been dug out and filled with hardcore. In total the trenches measured c.44.4m long by 1.6m wide, and were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This amounted to c.77.46sqm or 4.4% of the total 1,770sqm.

Sections were drawn of the stratigraphy of the trenches and any features at a scale of 1:20, which were cleaned by hand as necessary. Plans were made of the dimensions and positions of the trenches and any features or other pertinent information and then transferred to a MapInfo plan (Fig. 2). High resolution digital colour photos were taken of the feature and any of the more complex stratigraphy. Records made on site have been input into an MS Access database and recorded using the Historic Environment Record code BAA 020. Inked copies of profile and feature sections have been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-36276) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit).

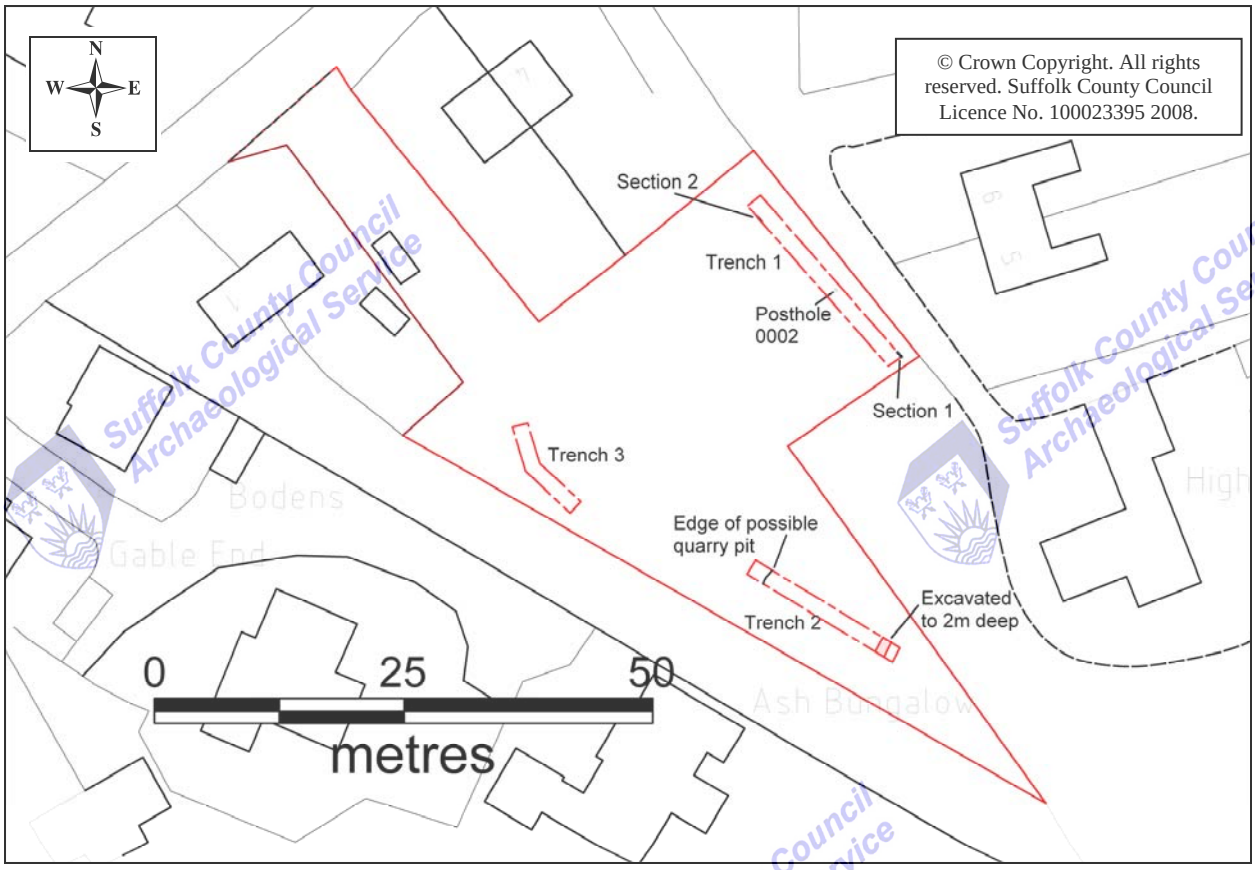

Figure 2. Trench and feature location plan

3. Results

3.1 Trench 1

This trench was 21.4m long and orientated north-west – south-east. The mid-dark brown garden soil/topsoil was c.0.3m at the southeast end to 0.4m at the northwest end (Fig. 3). The less disturbed mid brown sandy clay subsoil below this also increased in depth from c.0.25-0.35m thick. The natural subsoil was below this layer at c.0.6-0.8m deep. At the southeast end it was mid-light orange brown sandy silt, with a high frequency of gravel. Approximately halfway down the trench this became mixed with patches of light yellow-brown sandy silt, which predominated in the northwest end of the trench. Two unstratified finds came from this trench, one of which was an iron nail and the other a piece of modern industrial sheet metal, neither of which was kept. One feature was identified and investigated in this trench.

0002 was a possible posthole cut. It measured c.0.34m wide by 0.36m long by 0.26m deep and was located approximately 12m from the northwest end of the trench (Figs. 2 and 3). It was cut into the area where the natural subsoil was mixed and this, coupled with its poorly defined appearance in plan, suggested that it might have actually been a natural feature such as a tree disturbance, rather than a posthole. The cut had steep sides and a concave, rounded base. The fill consisted of mid-dark silty sand with frequent flint inclusions, but no finds.

3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was c.16.8m long and was aligned north-west – south-east. The first 1.5m-2m in the northwest end of this trench consisted of a soil profile with similar depths to that seen in the southeast end of Trench 1, with a mid orange-brown sandy silt plough soil above light-mid orange brown sandy silt, with high frequencies of gravel and regular large stones. The only feature in this trench was a large cut pit.

This feature was at least 15m long and 2m deep in places, making excavating and recording it by hand impracticable and as such it was dug by machine. It was filled by a very uniform ballast/hoggin material. There were no finds allocated to it, but in places it had subsequently been cut by what were taken to be further quarry or rubbish pits, one of which contained a post-medieval clear glass bottle. No evidence for these features was seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map or tithe map of the locality (Figs. 4 & 5). In one area (Fig. 2) the ballast was machine excavated to an arbitrary level of 2m deep. This failed to reach natural subsoil.

3.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was c.6m long. It revealed a very similar soil profile to those of Trenches 1 and 2, with a topsoil of c.0.3m above a subsoil c.0.3-0.5m below ground level. This then revealed orange-brown sandy silt natural with a small amount of clay and a high frequency of gravel and larger stones. It was aligned approximately northwest-southeast. There were no features of archaeological interest visible within this trench.

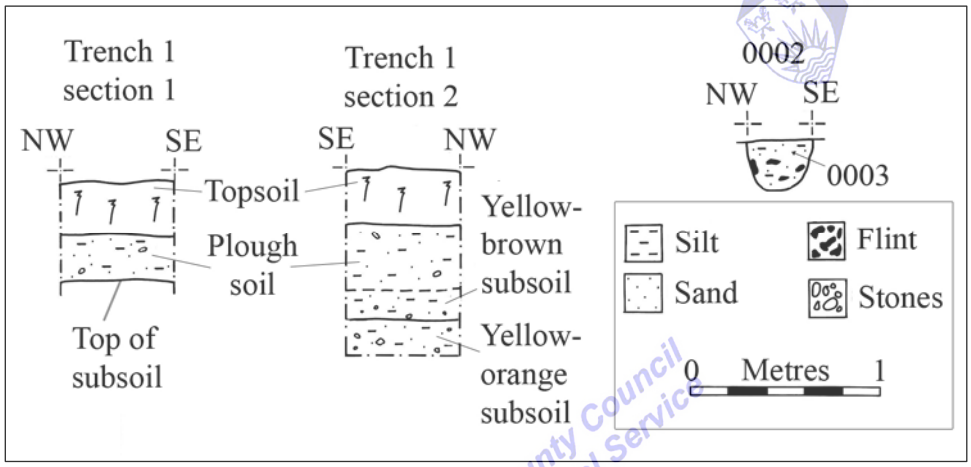

Figure 3. Trench and feature sections

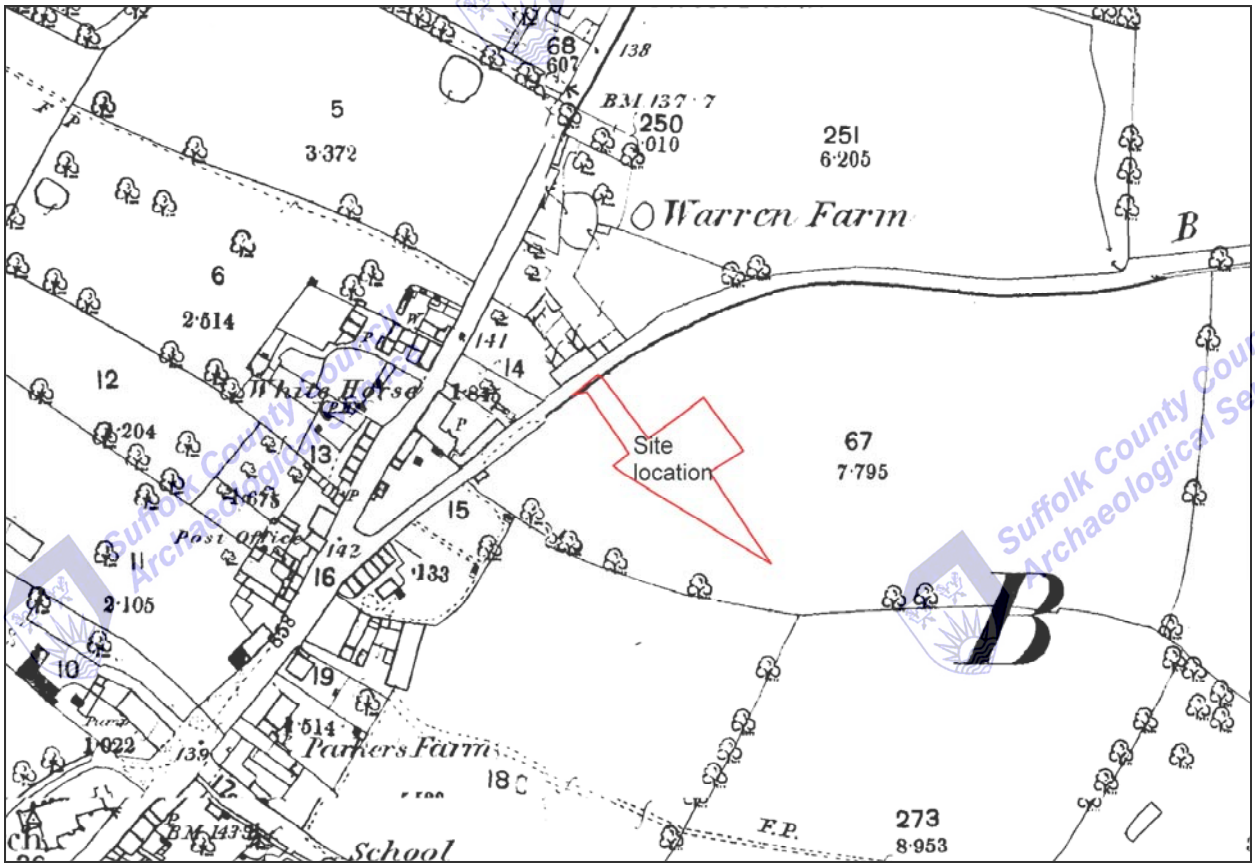

Figure 4. First edition Ordnance Survey map from 1884 and 1886

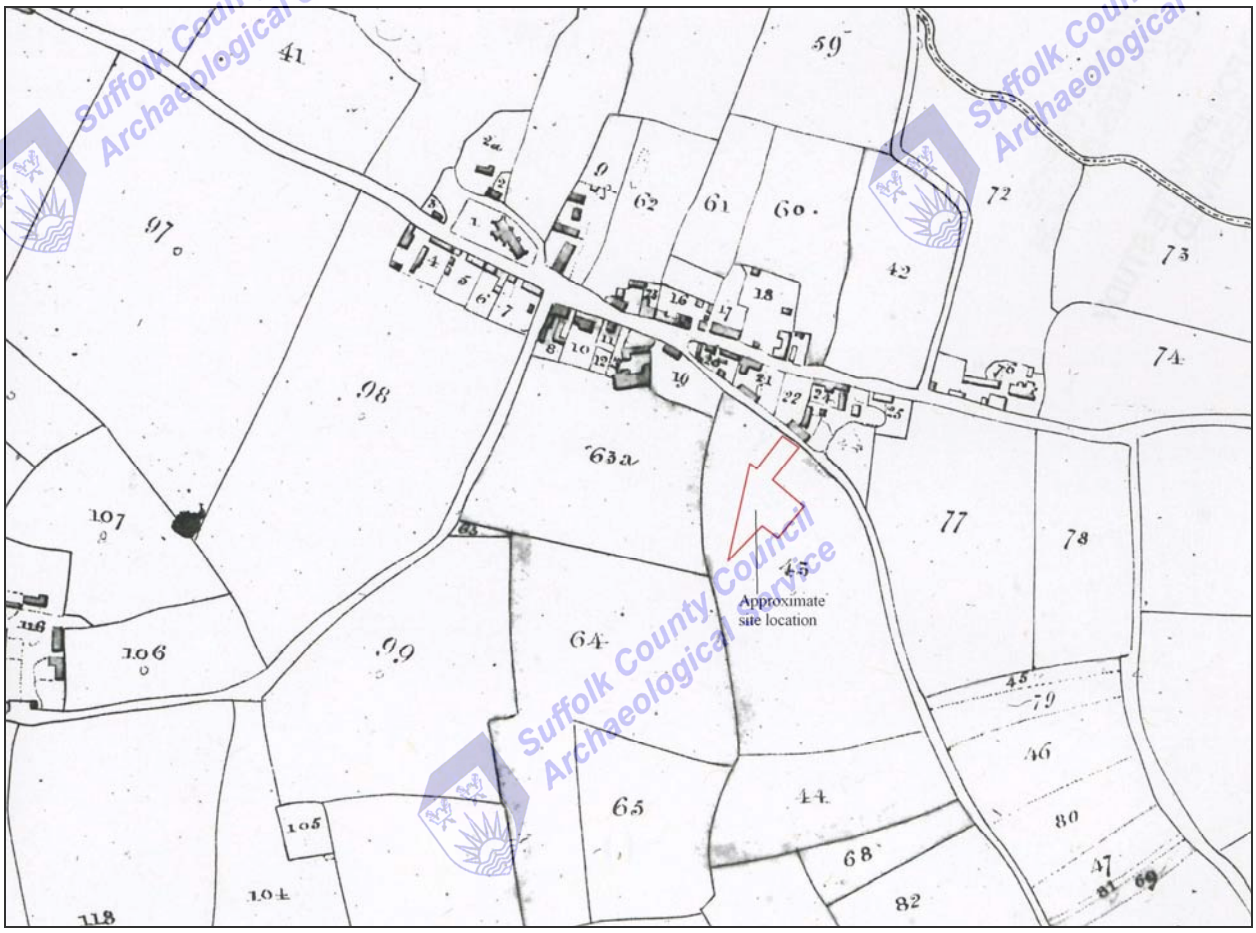

Figure 5. 1838 tithe map for Badwell Ash, with approximate site location

4. Discussion

The trenches excavated on this site produced little in the way of archaeological cut features and no stratified artefacts. 0002, the single posthole may be a cut feature or simply a root disturbance, but without further evidence, there is little that can be concluded from it. The large pit cut did not have its full limits exposed, due to the limitations of the project. Its dimensions and the uniform ballast with which it was filled suggest a quarry function. Within the pit's fill, the lack of larger stones found elsewhere in the natural subsoil and for which it was presumably excavated also suggest this area was being quarried. In terms of dating this feature the topsoil above it was also very pure, suggesting it had been placed there relatively recently and as a result had not had time to become more heavily disturbed.

In general, there is little evidence of activity on the site from the first to third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (Fig. 4), which simply show it as being located in a field near the village core and a series of farms. The tithe map corresponds to this as well, with apportionment 45 (Fig. 5) being listed as 'Henley Field', for arable use and under the ownership of Philip Parker. Apportionment 63a was listed as 'Garden Field' which was for arable use and was owned by Joseph Wilson, but occupied by Philip Parker. This suggests that there was relatively limited activity in the area of the site during the post-medieval period until at least the late 19th century onwards. However, it would be expected that medieval habitation would most likely have been uncovered along the road frontage that was already developed prior to this evaluation.

The site's use as a field associated with a farm (Parker's Farm or Warren's Farm) in post-medieval Badwell Ash, as suggested by the historical maps (Figs. 4 & 5), may also go some way to explain the lack of artefacts in the area. This could certainly be the case with objects like

poorly fired handmade pottery, or degraded metal items, which could have been destroyed by ploughing.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The evidence from this evaluation, and the historical maps (Figs. 4 & 5), suggest that the development area may actually fall within an area of limited surviving archaeology. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological work should be carried out in the parts of the site already investigated

Rob Brooks
Excavation Supervisor
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
September 2008

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.

Appendix 1 – Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

LAND TO THE REAR OF 2 & 3 BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning consent (application 2908/06) has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council for the erection of 4 dwellings with the construction of associated access on Land to the Rear of 2 & 3 Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Honington, Suffolk (TL 992 691) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.

1.2 The proposed development area measures *c*. 0.22 ha., on the southern side of Back Lane, and in the centre of Badwell Ash. The site is located at *c*. 40 - 45.00m AOD. The underlying glaciofluvial drift geology of the site comprises loamy and sandy soil, in places over gravel. **(Please contact the applicant for an accurate map of the development area).**

1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, near the early settlement core. There is high potential for encountering archaeological occupation deposits from the prehistoric period onwards at this location.

1.4 There is high potential for important archaeological features to be located in this area. The proposed works would cause significant change ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 A trenched evaluation is required as the first part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for this development. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.

1.6 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.7 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.8 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

1.9 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

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

1.11 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) 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.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 110m^2 of the total application area. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of *c*. 61m of trenching at 1.8m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless ‘ditching bucket’ at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Written

Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

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

3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

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

3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

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

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County HER.

5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.10 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 HER 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.

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

5.12 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.14 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

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

5.16 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.

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

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR Tel: 01284 352197
Email: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Date: 7 January 2008 Reference: / BackLane_BadwellAsh2008

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

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

Appendix 2 - BAA 020

Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m	Method of excavation
0001	Finds		Unstratified finds. One nail and piece of twisted sheet metal (quite modern) found, but not kept.				
0002	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible posthole [0002]. Located approximately halfway along trench 1. Steep, near vertical sides, to a concave base. Width measured NW-SE, length NE-SW. Cut into an area of mixed layers of mid orange/brown sandy-silt and light yellow-brown sandy silt.	0.34	0.36	0.26	Trowel. 50% excavated.
0003	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0002]. Mid/slightly dark orange/brown silty sand. Frequent flint inclusions. No finds.				Trowel. 50% excavated.

Appendix 3 – Historic Environment Record listings

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Sites and Monuments Record

10/01/2008 **Parish** BADWELL ASH, MID SUFFOLK,

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BAA 001	MSF5545	Rom	C2 pot (intact) 4 inches high (S1), found in 1961 at TL 9902 6928 (S2).	Centroid TL 9902 6928 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
BAA 004	MSF5548	Sax	'Settlement' sherds etc in pit.	Centroid TL 9905 6875 (MBR:100m by 100m)
BAA 005	Smith's Pit MSF5549	BA	`Settlement'.	Centroid TL 9958 6923 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
BAA 005	MSF5550	Rom	Rom pottery in topsoil (R1).	Centroid TL 9958 6923 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
BAA 008	MSF5554	Sax	Cemetery, mixed, found in 1922? - in gravel workings? 30-40 skeletons.	Centroid TL 9945 6934 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
BAA 009	Church of St Mary MSF5555	Med	Church of St Mary (S1).	Centroid TL 9895 6899 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
BAA 011	Mill House; Wind Mill (corn) (1904) MSF11541	PMed	Open trestle post mill, said to have been moved from Mill Hill, Hunston (HUN 002) in the C18, it ceased to work in 1924 and was demolished in 1930 due to its proximity to a sandpit.	Centroid TL 9851 6864 (MBR:100m by 100m)
BAA 012	MSF14354	Rom	Twenty three coins, C3 and C4, from C3 to Gratian 368-378 AD.	Centroid TL 9985 6935 (MBR:100m by 100m)
BAA 012	MSF14355	Med	Metal detector finds: wardrobe counter, English series, Edward II (1307-27).	Centroid TL 9985 6935 (MBR:100m by 100m)
BAA 013	Shackerland Hall Quarry, Phases 6 & 7 MSF16780	Preh	An unfunded watching brief of topsoil stripping for Phase 6 of Shackerland Hall Quarry revealed burnt flint patch, features and extensive occupation deposits.	Centroid TL 9885 6845 (MBR:100m by 100m)
BAA 013	Shakerland Hall Quarry, Phases 6 & 7 MSF19049	Rom	Preh and Rom finds from extinct mere or river channel include wooden paddle and trough-like object, Preh pottery and flints and Rom pottery.	TL 9879 6839 (point)
BAA 015	Shackerland Hall MSF18786	IA	March 1999: Metal detector find of terret ring fragment.	TL 9921 6850 (point)
BAA 015	Shackerland Hall MSF23300	Un	Possible Moat in an area of various ponds around Shackerland Hall.	TL 9910 6850 (point)
BAA Misc	Kiln Pightle MSF23301	PMed	Possible Kiln suggested by field name Kiln Pightle at TL 993/693 (S1).	TL 9930 6930 (point)
BAA Misc	MSF5559	Sax	Small bronze ring, possibly Saxon, from gravel workings.	TL 9940 6920 (point)
HUN 005	MSF8076	Rom	Bronze 'Dolphin' bow brooch found with a metal detector (S1).	Centroid TL 9855 6855 (MBR:100m by 100m)
LGH 002	Brook Farm MSF6931	BA	Bronze palstave found during deep ploughing with Gyrotiller circa 1936 at Brook Farm.	Centroid TL 9868 6969 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LGH 007	MSF12379	Un	May 1991: Mound, circa 20 paces wide and 6-8 feet high.	Centroid TL 9840 6917 (MBR: 10m