

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/206**

# **Phase 2, Rear of Smoke House Inn, Beck Row, Mildenhall MNL 536**

**J. A. Craven**  
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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** F/98/424

**Date of Fieldwork:** 19th January – 13th February 2004

**Grid Reference:** TL 6884 7823

**Funding Body:** Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd

**Curatorial Officer:** Judith Plouviez

**Project Officer:** J. A. Craven

**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1-6264

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>



# Contents

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	Page
<b>Summary</b>	
1. Introduction	1
2. Methodology	4
3. Results	6
3.1. Introduction	6
3.2. Natural topography	6
3.3. Phase I: Prehistoric - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	14
3.4. Phase II: Post-medieval	22
3.5. Unphased	28
4. The finds evidence	31
4.1 Introduction	31
4.2 Pottery	31
4.3 Ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay	36
4.4 Flint	38
4.5. Miscellaneous	42
4.6 Biological/Environmental evidence	42
4.7 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence	53
5. Discussion	56
6. Conclusion	60
7. Archive deposition	61
8. Contributors and acknowledgements	61
9. Bibliography	62

## List of Figures

1. Site location plan	1
2. Nearby sites on the Suffolk HER	3
3. Location of MNL 502 and MNL 536	3
4. General site plan	5
5. Small natural feature sections	7
6. 0022 Hollow plan	8
7. Section 0025 of Hollow 0022	10
8. Surface plan of hollow 0147 with location of sieved squares through layers 0076 and 0262 after removal of 0075	11
9. Section 0346 of 0147	12
10. Sections 0347 and 0357 of hollow 0147	13
11. 0147 hollow fully excavated and associated feature group	17
12. Sections of feature group adjacent 0147 hollow	18
13. Sections of feature group adjacent 0147 hollow continued	19
14. Posthole group 0135 plan	21
15. 0135 posthole group sections	21
16. Post-medieval building features on east edge of site	24
17. Post-medieval building features plans and sections	25
18. Posthole group 0041 plan	27
19. Posthole group 0041 sections	27
20. Unphased feature sections	30
21. Beck Row on Hodkinson's map, 1783	58

## List of Tables

1. Features under layer 0077 on edge of hollow 0147	14-16
2. Posthole group 0135	20
3. Posthole group 0041	26
4. Finds quantities	31
5. Pottery quantities by period	31
6. Prehistoric pottery quantities by period	32
7. Prehistoric fabric descriptions	32
8. Later Bronze Age Earlier Iron Age pottery by feature	33
9. Post-medieval pottery fabric quantities	34
10. CBM by context	36
11. Summary of flint types	38
12. Burnt flint quantities by feature type	41
13. Burnt flint quantities from contexts with more than 5kg	41
14. Animal bone deposition by feature type	44
15. Number of individual species elements present	45

## List of Appendices

1. Brief and specification
2. Context list
3. Nearby sites on the Suffolk HER
4. Finds quantities
5. Pottery
6. Flint
7. Animal bone
8. Plant macrofossils and other remains
9. Palynological assessment
10. MNL 536 photo catalogue in Suffolk HER





## Summary

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An archaeological excavation carried out on land off of Skeltons Drove, Beck Row, Mildenhall, identified two main phases of activity in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and post-medieval periods. Prehistoric activity, including a scatter of pits and postholes and a 7.5m diameter roundhouse with associated human cremation and possible south-east facing entrance, was seen to focus upon two natural peat-filled hollows within the fen-edge landscape. A 16th/17th century domestic building with hearth, possible storage shafts and a rectilinear post-built outbuilding, was also identified fronting onto Skelton's Drove.

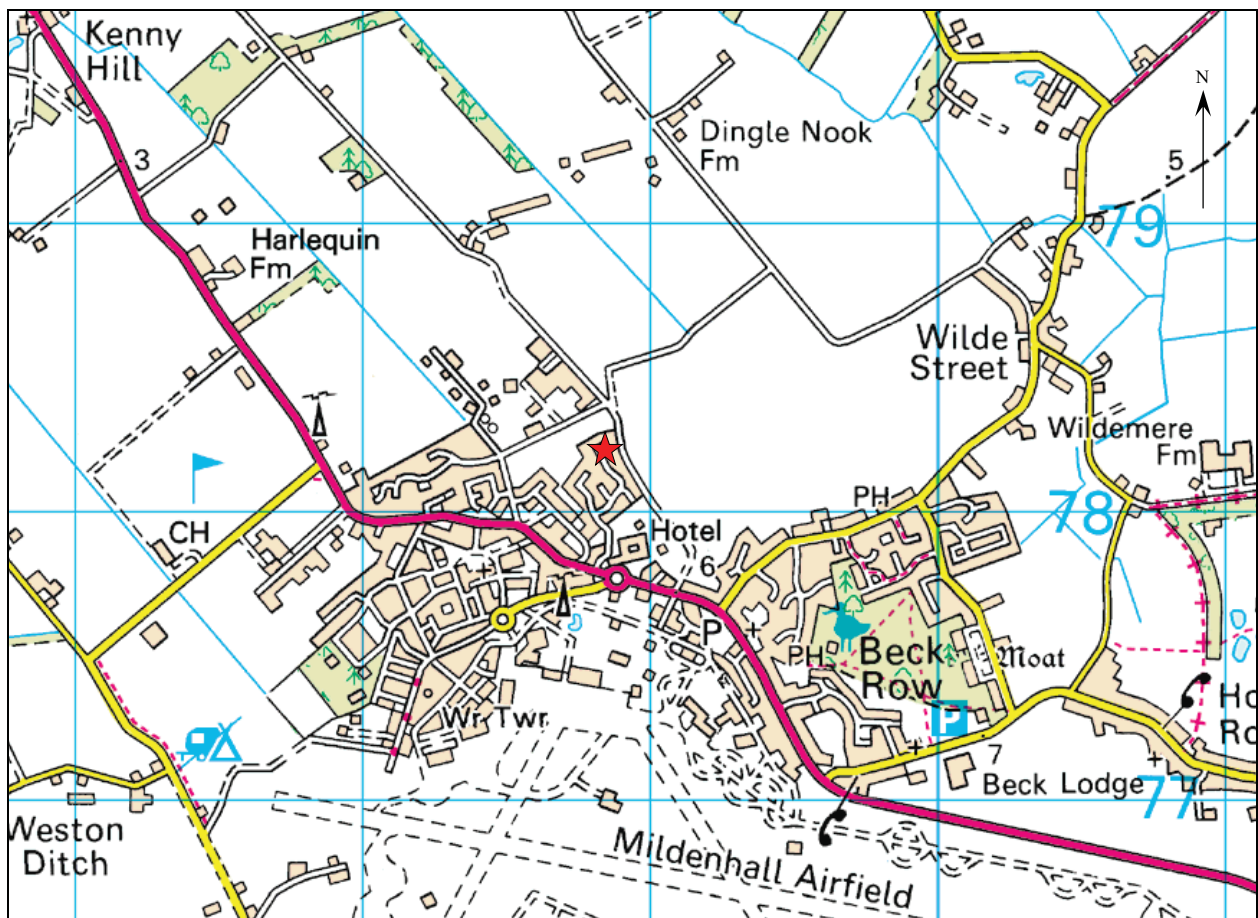
Recommendations have been made for the site to be considered in any future publication of the adjacent MNL 502, MNL 598 and MNL 618 sites.



# 1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of housing development on land to the rear of the Smoke House Inn, Beck Row, Mildenhall. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application F//98/424.

The excavation site was centered on TL 6885 7822 at a height between 4 and 6m OD on the edge of the fens (Fig. 1). It consisted of open pasture and was generally flat, although there was a slight north-west facing slope in the western half of the site. It appeared to have been truncated or levelled by ploughing or other activity as the adjacent field to the north still clearly showed the natural fen edge topography of dunes and layers of windblown sand interspersed with natural peat hollows and cut by disused drainage ditches.



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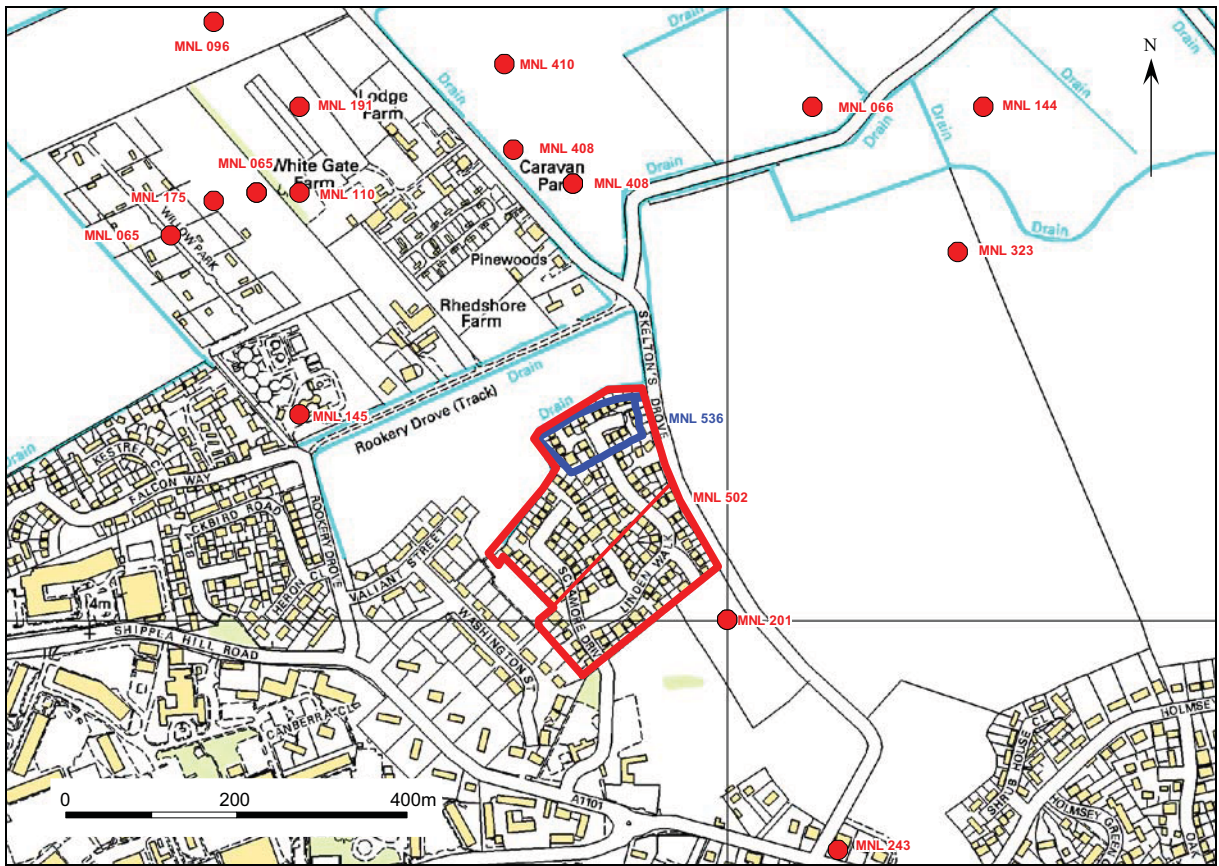
Figure 1. Site location plan

The site was generally of interest as it lay within 200m of the dense band of prehistoric and Roman activity recorded in the county Historic Environment Record (HER) along the edge of the fens (Fig. 2 and Appendix 3). More specifically it was the final phase of a program of archaeological work, relating to two stages of housing development in the vicinity, which had already identified evidence of multi-period occupation.

An initial documentary search and field evaluation, MNL 502 (Gill 1998), was carried out in 1998 following planning application F/98/423. This covered an area of c.5 ha of agricultural land on which the development of 120 homes was proposed (Fig. 3), centred at TL 6885 7811. This identified a network of ditches and pits in the southern trenches, of Roman and medieval date while to the north, evaluation Trench 2 identified a peat hollow with an associated occupation layer and pits of an Iron Age date. At the northern end of Trench 1 a group of early post-medieval features were identified near to Skeltons Drove.

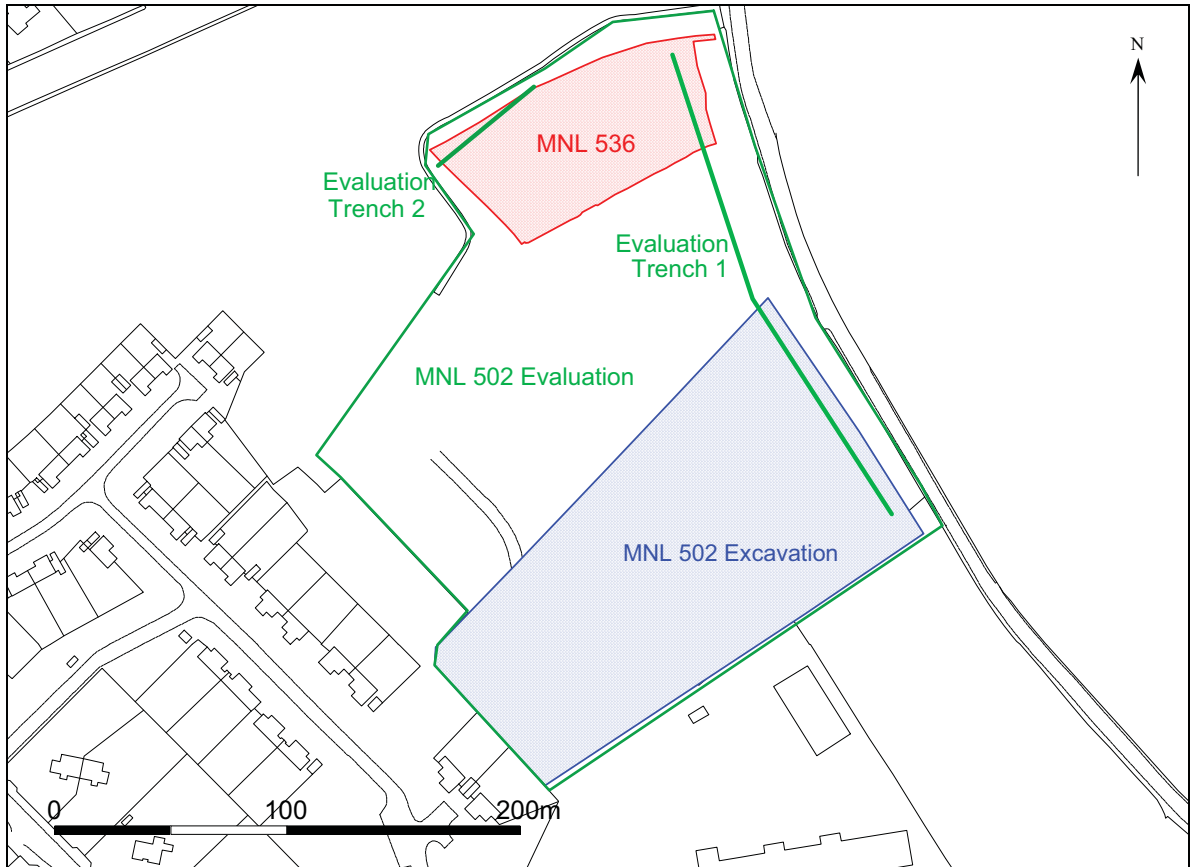
An excavation of the southern part of the evaluation area, 1.7ha in total, was subsequently carried out prior to the first phase of development in 1999 (Bales 1999 and 2004). This identified three of the natural peat hollows amidst evidence of activity from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period. The prehistoric material consisted of a few Early Bronze Age features and Iron Age occupation in the form of three ring ditches and associated ditch enclosures. The main phase of occupation was in the Roman period with a series of enclosures and a mid 2nd century part-aisled timber structure measuring 35m in length which was believed to have been used for the storage and processing of grain. Destroyed by fire it was replaced almost directly by a similar structure which appears to have been abandoned in the mid 3rd century, when activity on the site in general appears to have ceased.

The second phase of development, covered by planning application F/98/424, lay in the northern part of the evaluation area. Therefore it had the potential to disturb prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval deposits, specifically the Iron Age occupation around the peat hollow seen in Evaluation Trench 02 and the post-medieval occupation in the northern part of Trench 01. This excavation therefore was the final part of a programme of work, required by planning permissions F/98 423 and 424, to record the archaeology of the site prior to its destruction.



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Figure 2. Nearby sites on the Suffolk HER



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Figure 3. Location of MNL 502 and MNL 536

## 2. Methodology

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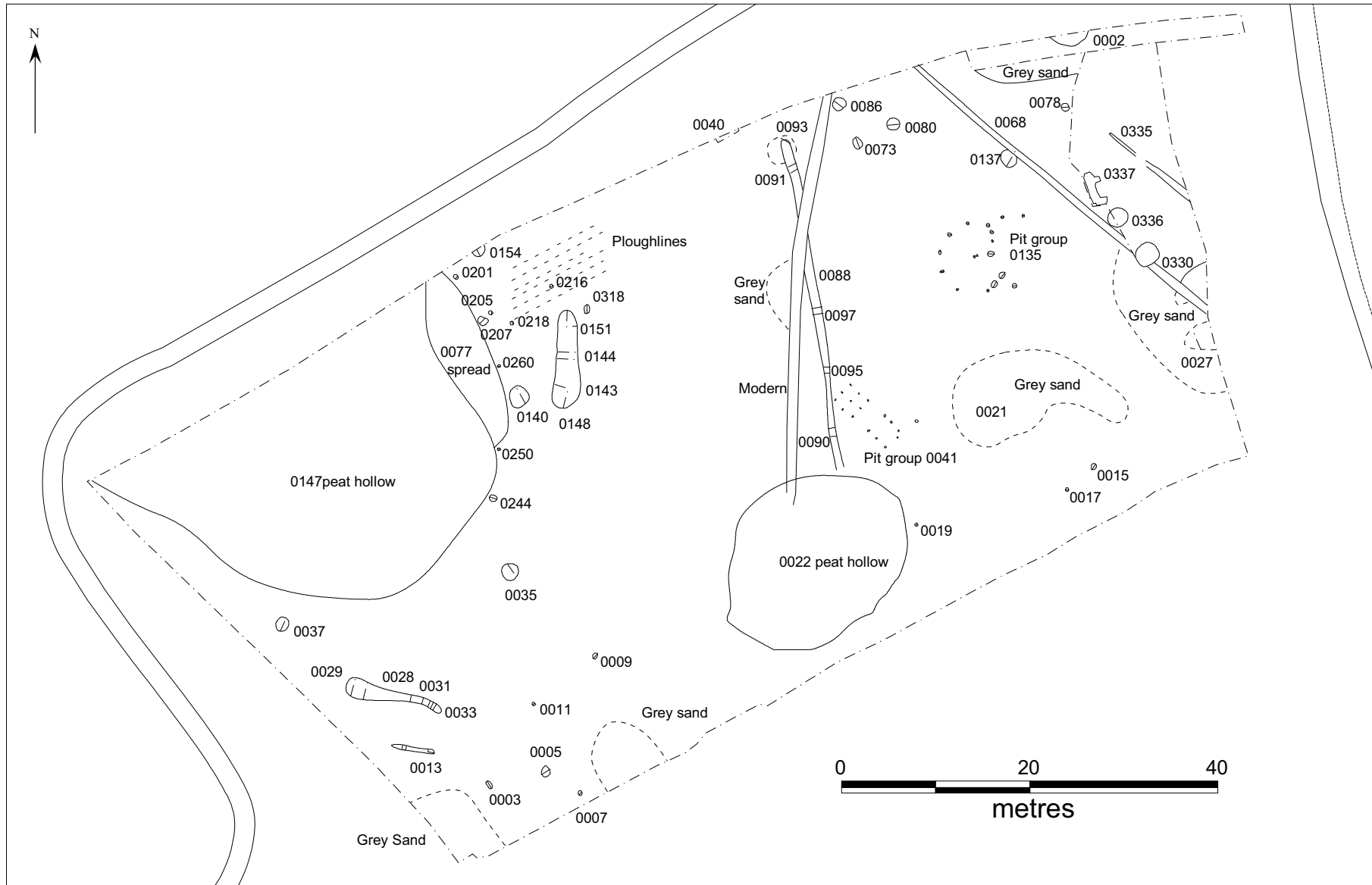
The excavation covered an area of c.5900sqm and was stripped by a mechanical excavator with a 2m ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist to the top of the archaeological levels. This consisted of the removal of 0.1-0.4m of topsoil which directly overlaid the natural subsoil of mid yellow/orange sands and gravels. Unstratified finds were collected across the site and recorded as 0001. Machined trenches were also placed through two large peat hollows.

Archaeological soil layers were then cleaned and removed by hand, with certain layers being divided into 2.5m squares and sieved. Features were excavated by hand; generally 50% of pits and postholes and 10% of ditches although certain features were 100% excavated. Some features were partially or fully sieved and bulk soil samples were taken from a selection of contexts. A single context continuous numbering system was used and the site was planned using a Total Station Theodolite. Plans of individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and feature sections and soil profiles at a scale of 1:20. Colour slide and black and white print photographs were taken of all stages of the evaluation, and are listed in Appendix 10.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record code MNL 536 and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database. Inked copies of section and drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-6264) 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 small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. MNL 536.



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Figure 4. General site plan

## 3. Results

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### 3.1 Introduction

A range of archaeological features were identified, scattered across the site, from two main phases of activity in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and post-medieval periods (Fig. 4 and Appendix 2). Material dating evidence was limited for many of the individual features but other evidence, such as stratigraphy and spatial distribution enabled the phasing of the majority of features on the site. A proportion, however, remain unphased.

A variety of natural landscape features were also identified across the site, consisting of two large natural hollows, which were excavated and environmentally sampled and a scatter of other shallow deposits infilling natural depressions in the subsoil.

### 3.2. Natural topography

A range of natural spreads and hollows, relating to the original fen-edge topography of the site were identified. This included several small spreads, generally of grey sands, infilling small or very shallow natural hollows in the subsoil. The main features of this natural landscape however were the two large peat hollows, 0022 and 0147, the latter of which was still identifiable in the modern landscape, being the cause of the north-west facing slope in the north-west corner of the site.

#### ***Small natural features***

0002 was a soil layer seen in a trench at the north-east corner of the site, probably the infill on the edge of a slight natural hollow which extended under the eastern site edge. It was a mixture of brown loam/sand, light grey sand and peat.

0021 was a large spread of grey sand, in two parts, at the eastern end of the site, probably infilling different shallow hollows. It was only excavated in the section of 0027, during which a small quantity of burnt and struck flint was recovered.

0027 was a dark brown layer of sand with charcoal flecks infilling a natural depression on the eastern edge of the site. A section was excavated through it which showed it was 6.4m wide and 0.2m deep and lay above the layer of grey sand, 0021.



0040 was a section along the northern site edge showing lenses of charcoal and grey sand, probably infilling a natural hollow. This was not recorded with only a photographed being taken.

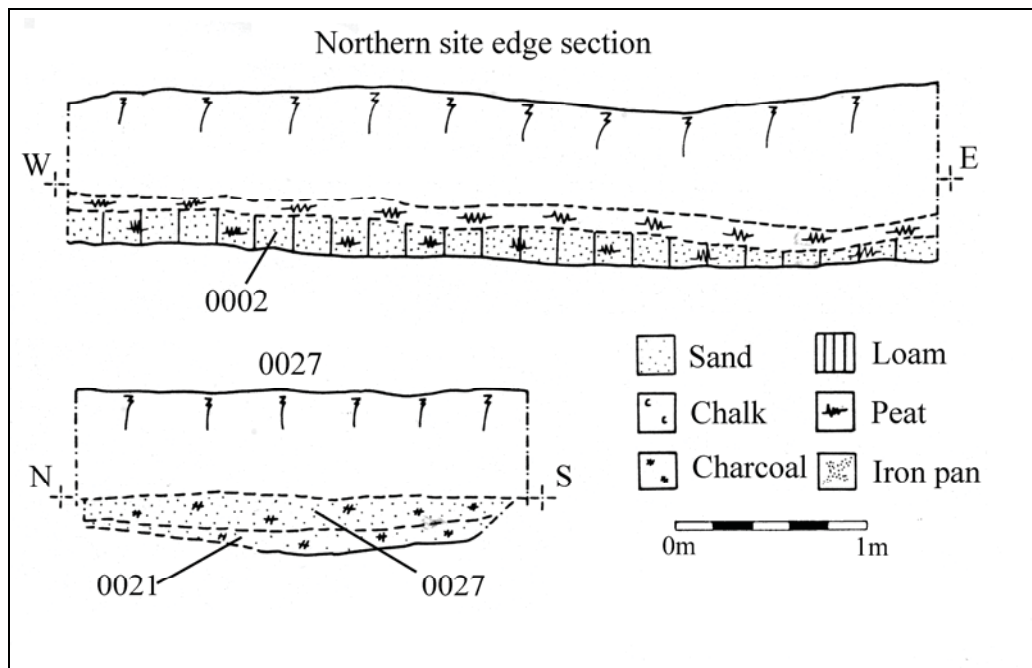


Figure 5. Small natural feature sections

### **0022 Peat hollow**

0022 was a large, oval, hollow on the south edge of the site, measuring 22m by 17m (Fig. 6). It lay directly beneath the topsoil, which was very shallow, and so the top had probably been truncated. Sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, 0039, were collected from the surface of the north side of the hollow. Two cross trenches were excavated by machine through the centre of the hollow, generally until the natural subsoil was reached. In the centre of the hollow however the lower fills were excavated by hand and, as the hollow was waterlogged at a depth of 1.4m-1.5m, despite regular pump extraction of water, the base of the feature was not reached.

The north-south trench was cleaned by hand and recorded as section 0025 (Fig. 7). Three sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered during machining of the trench, together with animal bone and flint, 0023. The east-west trench was numbered as 0026 and sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Iron Age pottery, animal bone and flint were collected during machining, 0024. Section 0026 was

not drawn, as it simply showed a similar cross-section to 0025, the hollow having sloping sides, steeper to the north and east, and at least 1.8m deep at the centre.

The hollow was infilled with a series of natural deposits, generally all slumping slightly towards the centre. The basal, waterlogged fills were removed by hand and overlaid a large piece of timber, 0102, the greater part of an oak trunk, which lay in the centre of the hollow, probably upon or near the base. The full extent of the timber was visible within the confines of the trench and it measured approximately 3m by 0.8m by 0.6m. The timber was recorded and photographed in situ before eventually being lifted out by the machine. It was then sawn into manageable pieces for environmental sampling.

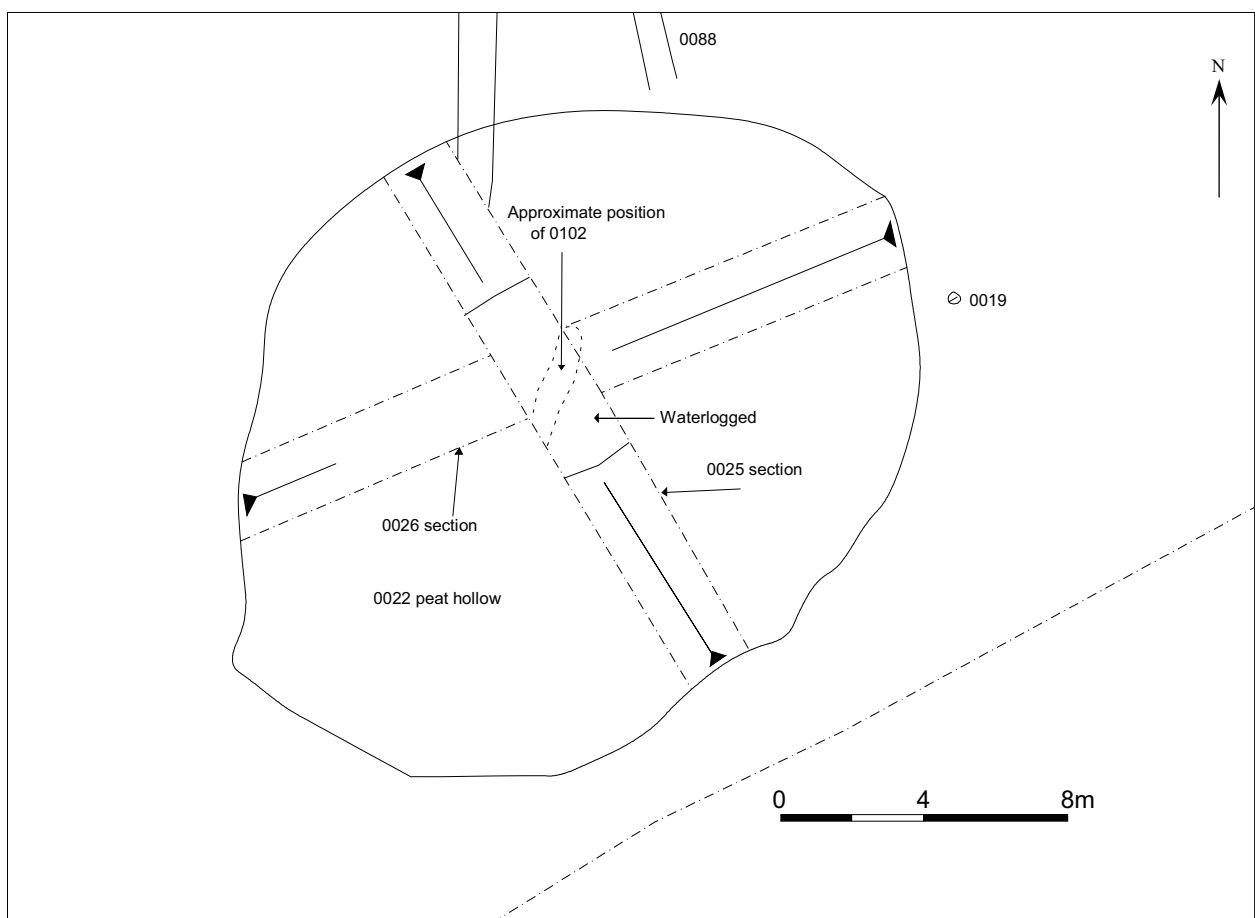


Figure 6. 0022 Hollow plan

The lowest fill that could be clearly identified was 0235, a dark brown/grey sand with moderate amounts of peat approximately 0.3m thick and covering an area up to 5.5m in diameter. The edges of this layer overlaid slumped sand deposits on the sloping sides of the hollow. It also surrounded the piece of timber 0102.

Above 0235 was 0236, a layer, 0.2m thick, of friable, very dark brown peat with sparse sand inclusions. This layer fully overlaid the timber 0102.

Above 0236 was 0237, a layer of friable, very dark brown peat with rare sand inclusions, 0.5m thick and covering an area c.9m in diameter. During excavation an arbitrary spit of this layer was hand dug and finds of burnt flint and animal bone collected as 0101.

Above 0237 was 0238, a layer of friable, very dark brown peat, 0.2m thick. During excavation an arbitrary spit of this layer and of 0239 was hand dug and finds collected as a single context, 0023.

Above 0238 was 0239, all finds from this layer were found during the hand excavation of spit 0023. It was a deposit of very dark brown/black peat, 0.1m thick covering an area c.10m in diameter.

Above 0239 was 0240, a lens of friable, orange/yellow clay, 0.1m thick and over this was the uppermost layer, 0241, a mid grey brown silty sand, 0.5m thick.

A column sample sequence, 0234, consisting of three 0.5m long tins, with a 0.1m overlap between the tins, was taken of section 0025 (environmental soil samples 001, 002 and 003). The column included a sample of all of the layers 0235-0241.

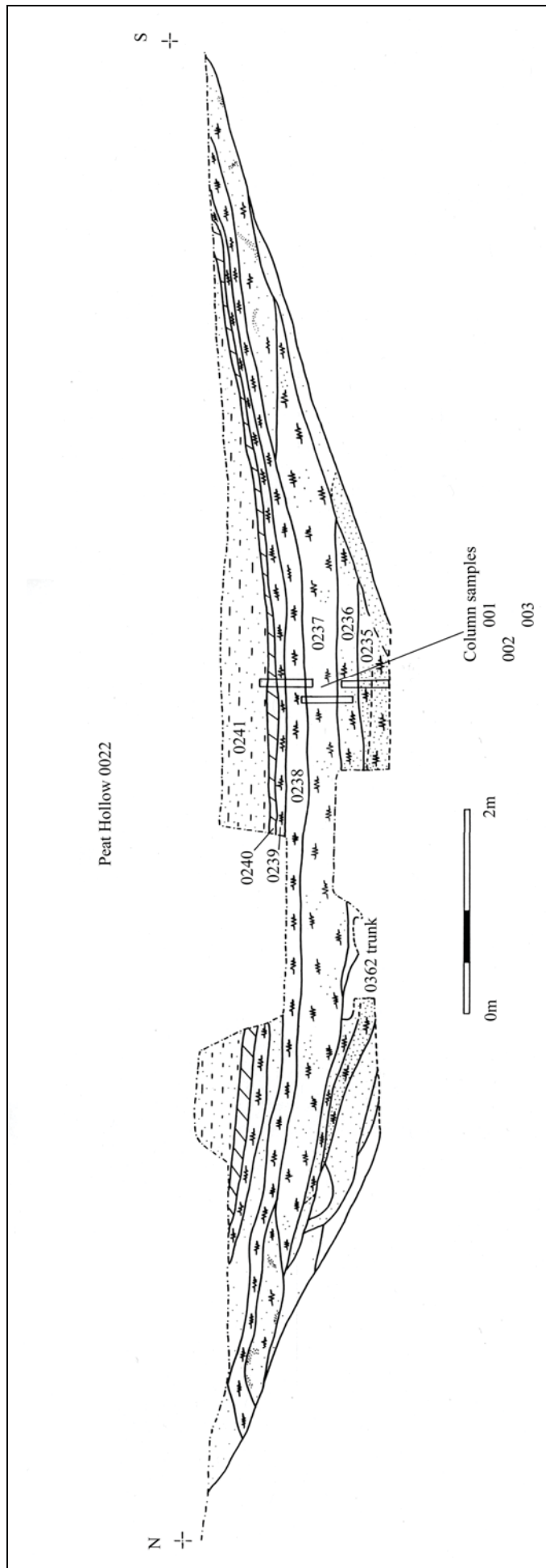


Figure 7. Section 0025 of 0022 Hollow

### **0147 peat hollow**

This peat hollow was originally identified in Evaluation Trench 02 (Gill 1998) and was still just visible in the modern levelled field as a shallow depression at the base of the very gentle north-west facing slope. After removal of the topsoil the hollow was clearly exposed showing that the upper levels had probably been truncated. On the surface approximately 50-60% of the hollow appeared to lie within the boundaries of the site and it appeared to be roughly oval in plan, measuring 40m wide (Figs. 8 and 11). Approximately 60% of the hollow that lay on the site was removed by machine, creating section 0346 (Fig. 9). The total length of this section was recorded with a Total Station Theodolite, with two 1m wide sections, 0347 and 0357, being hand drawn and photographed (Fig. 10).

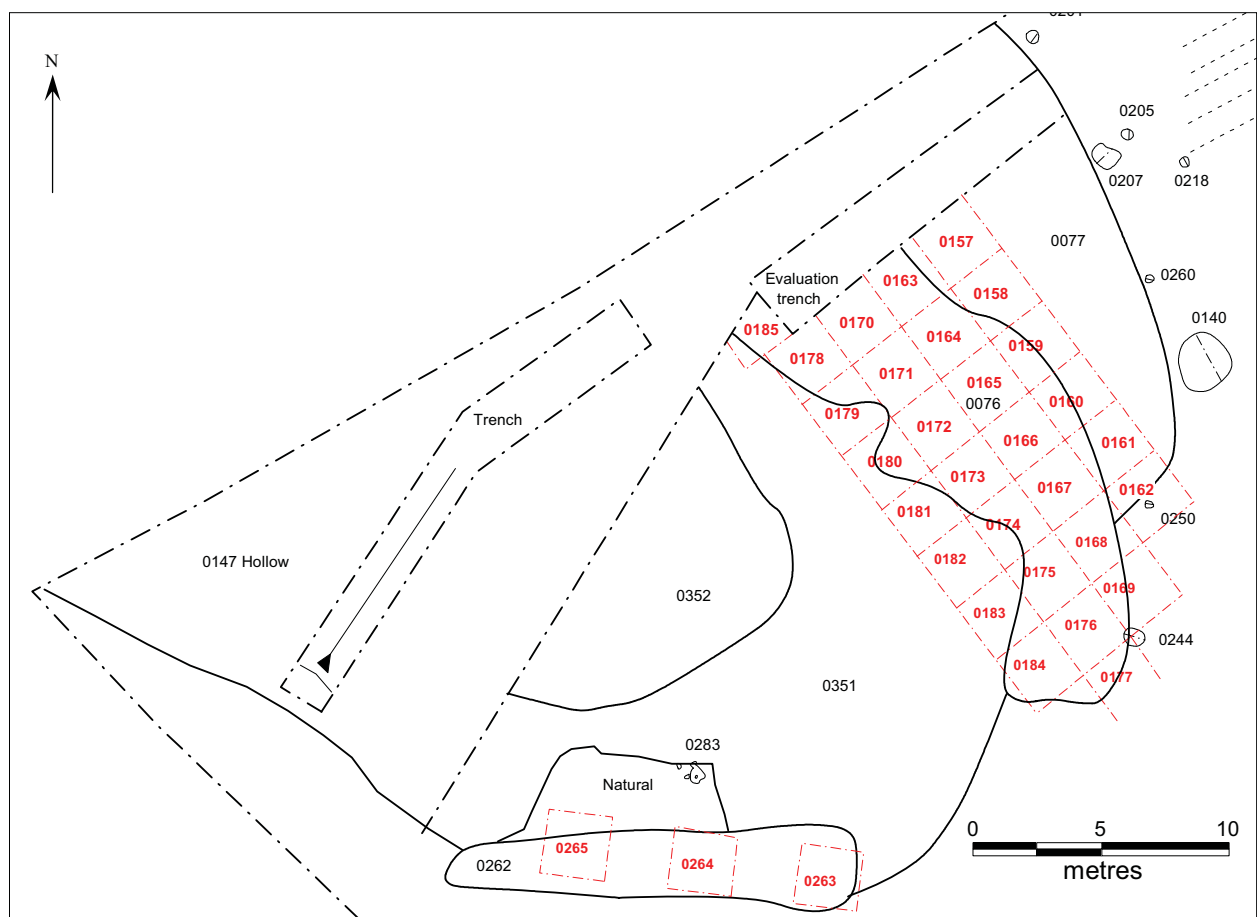
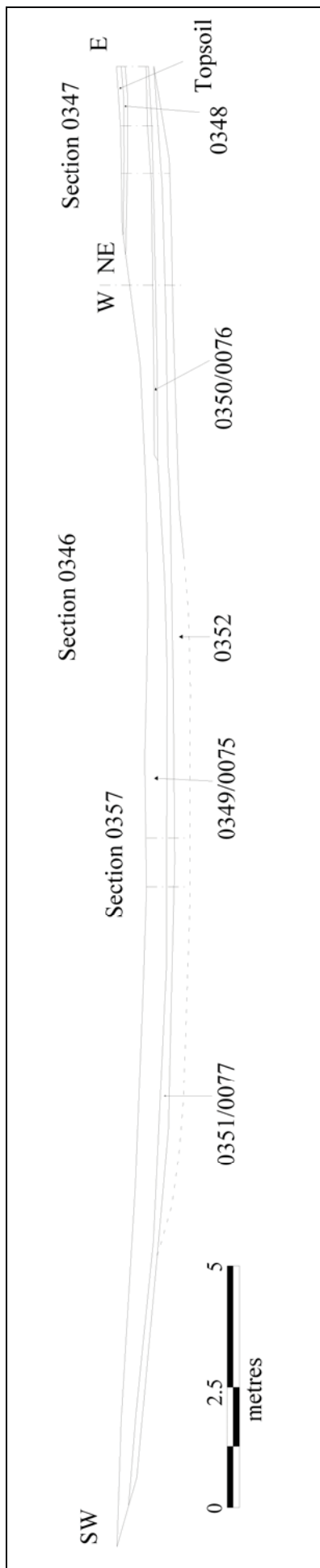


Figure 8. Surface plan of hollow 0147 with location of sieved squares through layers 0076 and 0262 after removal of 0075

Excavation showed the hollow to be relatively shallow with gentle sloping sides, although towards the centre the slope grew steeper, forming a waterlogged central basin. On the western side in particular the slope was very gradual, merging into the



slight natural slope, meaning that the fills of this hollow extended a considerable distance away from the central bowl. The basal deposit of the hollow, 0352, infilled the central deeper bowl of the hollow and was a 0.26m thick deposit of waterlogged, dark grey sand which contained a small quantity of flint and animal bone. It was overlain by 0351, a mid grey sand, 0.14m thick, lying just above the water table. At the interface between these two fills frequent fragments of wood were preserved and a sample collected, 0353. The western part of 0351 was under layer 0076 and was given a separate context number of 0077 as it extended west as a thin spread up the natural slope away from the hollow. 0077 lay above the natural subsoil and a spread of features around the edge of the hollow, it was a paler grey sand than the rest of 0351 and was 100% removed by hand which recovered a sizeable collection of burnt flint and animal bone.

Lying above 0351/0077 were two deposits, 0076 and 0262, which were probably contemporary. 0076 was a finds rich layer of dark brown/grey sand and peat and lay on the eastern edge of the hollow. It measured 7m by 18 and up to 0.3m deep and was 100% removed in a series of 2.5m squares, 0157-0185 (see Appendix 2), which were either sorted by hand or sieved. The combined finds from these contexts consisted of ten sherds of prehistoric, Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery together with substantial quantities of struck flint, burnt flint and animal bone.

Figure 9. Section 0346 of 0147

0262 lay on the southern edge of the hollow, partially above both the natural subsoil and 0077. It was a spread of grey sand, through which three 2.5m squares (0263-0265) were excavated and sieved, recovering a small quantity of flint flakes, before the remainder was removed by machine.

The upper layer of hollow 0147 was 0075 and it was laid directly over 0076, 0077, 0262, and 0351. It was totally removed by machine during the first stage of excavation, a process that also partially removed 0351, thus exposing 0352 at the centre of the hollow. It was a dark brown/black peat with occasional stones, becoming gradually sandier towards the southern edge and a collection of flint and animal bone was recovered from its surface. Its removal also exposed a small irregular spread of natural clay, 0283, in the southern part of the hollow. A possible irregular posthole within this clay, 0320, is thought to be a natural depression.

Finally several additional contexts were issued to the fills seen in the recorded sections of 0346. 0348 was a very dark brown/black layer of sand and peat, immediately below the topsoil, and so together with 0349 corresponds with 0075. 0349 lay under 0348 and was a layer of very dark brown/black peat, 0.46m thick, from which a 0.5m column tin sample, 005, and two bulk soil samples, 006, were taken. Under 0349 and over 0351 was 0350 a thin dark brown/grey sand and peat layer, the same as 0076, from which flint and animal bone was collected.

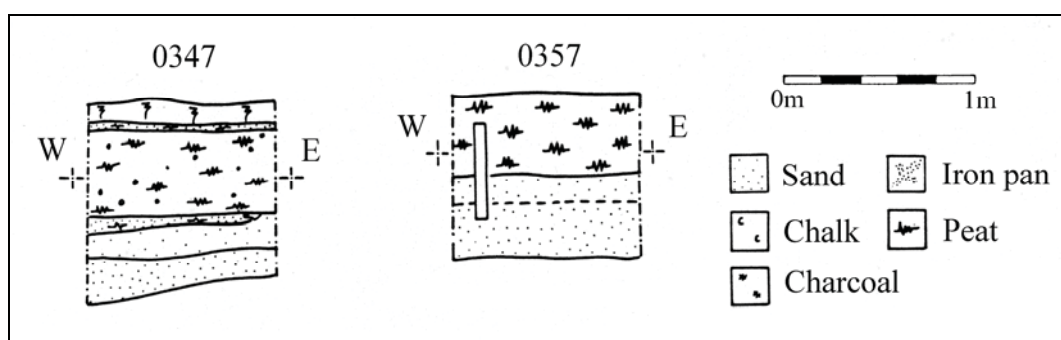


Figure 10. Sections 0347 and 0357 of hollow 0147

### 3.3. Phase 1: Prehistoric – Late Bronze/Early Iron Age

(Figs 11-15)

This phase consists of two distinct groups of features, the first being a collection of pits and postholes around the eastern edge of hollow 0147, sealed beneath layer 0077 (Table 1). 0077 was a fill within the hollow which had originally extended further west beyond the hollows actual edge over the natural subsoil slope, covering the subsoil as far as 0318. The original machining of the site removed part of this layer, exposing several features (0140, 0143, 0318 etc). Subsequent hand removal of the layer exposed further pits and postholes, all sealed beneath it. The majority of these features were small postholes with a pale grey sand fill very similar to 0077. Thought to be broadly contemporary they are of a prehistoric date, being sealed beneath 0077 which contained prehistoric material, most likely of the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age period.

Feature	Description
0140	Large pit or possible natural hollow, quite similar to 0035, measuring 2.6m wide, 2.9m long and 0.19m deep. It had gently sloping sides, a very uneven base, and was heavily disturbed by ploughing. It was 50% excavated and had two fills. The upper fill, 0141, was a dark grey sand, 0.14m thick, with some iron panning and a quantity of burnt flint. This was quite similar to layer 0076 of the 0147 peat hollow. The lower fill, 0142, was a very pale white sand with areas of grey sand and two pieces of burnt flint.
0154	Circular pit, partially under the north site edge and recorded in section 0156. Shallow with moderate to steep sloping sides and 0.14m deep. Its fill, 0155, was a pale grey sand.
0201	Small circular pit, 0.57m wide and 0.11m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0202.
0203	Circular pit, with moderate sloping sides and a gently curving base, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0204.
0205	Small circular pit or posthole measuring 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0206.
0207	Irregular, rectangular pit with moderate to steep irregular sides and a curving base. Measured 0.72m wide, 1.05m long and 0.21m deep. Mottled grey and yellow sand fill, 0208, with iron pan staining. Possible treehole.
0209	Shallow circular pit with pale grey sand fill, 0210.
0212	Large, shallow, oval pit with very gentle sloping sides and a flat base. Measured 1.7m wide, 2m long and 0.12m deep. Pale grey sand fill, 0213, with iron pan staining.
0214	Oval pit with moderate to steep sides and a curving base. Measured 0.9m wide, 0.6m long and 0.19m deep. Adjacent to 0212. Pale grey sand fill, 0215, with iron pan staining.
0216	Small circular pit with moderate sloping sides and a curving base. Measured 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep. Mid grey/brown sand fill, 0217.
0218	Small circular pit or posthole, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep. Mid grey sand fill, 0219.
0220	Small circular posthole with steep sides, measuring 0.18m wide and 0.13m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0221.



<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>
0222	Small, circular posthole with steep sides and a 'U' shaped section, measuring 0.17m wide and 0.08m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0223.
0224	Small, circular posthole with steep sides and a 'U' shaped section, measuring 0.17m wide and 0.06m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0225.
0226	Small, circular posthole with steep sides and a 'U' shaped section, measuring 0.25m wide and 0.11m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0227.
0228	Small, circular posthole with moderate to steep sides, measuring 0.36m wide and 0.06m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0229.
0230	Small, circular posthole with steep sides and a 'U' shaped section, measuring 0.17m wide and 0.07m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0231.
0232	Small, circular posthole with steep sides and a 'U' shaped section, measuring 0.17m wide and 0.11m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0233.
0242	Oval pit with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.4m wide, 1.3m long and 0.2m deep. Mid grey sand fill, 0243.
0244	Shallow circular pit, 0.8m wide, 0.05m deep, with a pale grey sand fill, 0245.
0246	Large, shallow, circular pit measuring 1.3m wide, and 0.2m deep. Its fill, 0247, was a mottled pale grey sand, with iron panning. The upper part of this deposit was removed during sieving of the 0076 squares and finds of flint and animal bone numbered as 0211.
0248	Circular posthole measuring 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep. Fill of pale grey sand, 0249.
0250	Circular posthole, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, with a pale grey sand fill, 0251, and a band of dark grey peat/sand.
0252	Small, shallow, posthole. Pale grey sand fill, 0253.
0254	Small, shallow, posthole. Pale grey sand fill, 0255.
0256	Small, shallow, posthole. Pale grey sand fill, 0257.
0258	Small, shallow, posthole. Pale grey sand fill, 0259.
0260	Small, shallow, posthole. Pale grey sand fill, 0261.
0267	Small, shallow posthole. 1 of 4 in section 0266. Pale orange/grey sand fill, 0268.
0269	Small, shallow posthole. 1 of 4 in section 0266. Pale orange/grey sand fill, 0270.
0271	Small, shallow posthole. 1 of 4 in section 0266. Pale orange/grey sand fill, 0272.
0273	Small, shallow posthole. 1 of 4 in section 0266. Pale orange/grey sand fill, 0274.
0275	Small, shallow posthole. Pale orange/grey sand fill, 0276.
0277	Circular posthole, 0.74m wide and 0.2m deep, with a pale grey silt/sand fill, 0278.
0279	Circular posthole, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep, with a pale/dark grey silt/sand fill, 0280, with a lens of black silt at base.
0281	Circular posthole, 0.64m wide and 0.2m deep with a pale grey silt/sand fill, 0282.
0284	Small, circular posthole. 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0285.
0286	Small, circular posthole. 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0287.
0288	Small, circular posthole. 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0289.
0290	Small, circular posthole. 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0291.
0292	Small, circular posthole. 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep with a pale/mid grey sand fill,

Feature	Description
	0293.
0294	Small, circular posthole. 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0295.
0296	Small, circular posthole. 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0297.
0298	Oval posthole, 0.5m wide, 0.8m long and 0.2m deep. Pale grey sand fill, 0299.
0300	Small, circular posthole. 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0301.
0302	Small, circular posthole. 0.25m wide and 0.15m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0303.
0304	Small, circular posthole. 0.24m wide and 0.19m deep with a pale grey silt/sand fill, 0305.
0306	Small, circular posthole. 0.34m wide and 0.09m deep with a pale grey/orange sand fill, 0307.
0308	Very small posthole, 0.1m wide and 0.08m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0309.
0310	Small, circular posthole. 0.18m wide and 0.09m deep with a pale grey silt/sand fill, 0311.
0312	Small, circular posthole. 0.22m wide and 0.26m deep with a pale grey silt/sand fill, 0313.
0314	Small, circular posthole. 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep with a pale grey silt/sand fill, 0315.
0316	Circular posthole. 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with a pale grey silt/sand fill, 0317.
0318	Circular posthole. 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep with a dark grey/brown mottled sand fill, 0319.
0322	Circular posthole. 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0323.
0324	Circular posthole. 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0325.
0326	Circular posthole. 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0327.
0328	Circular posthole. 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0329.

Table 1. Features under layer 0077 on edge of hollow 0147.

Lying just to the east of the posthole group was 0143, a broad, linear, slightly curving feature which was aligned north-south and excavated in three sections, 0144, 0148, 0151. It measured 10m long, up to 2m wide and 0.3m deep and had two fills. The upper fill (0145, 0150, 0153) was a dark grey sand with peat and iron pan, very similar to 0076, and containing a small amount of flint and animal bone. The basal fill (0146, 0149, 0152) was a mix of yellow/grey/brown sands from which two sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and animal bone were collected. It is probably a small natural depression within the slope, infilled with the same material as in the upper part of the hollow to the east.

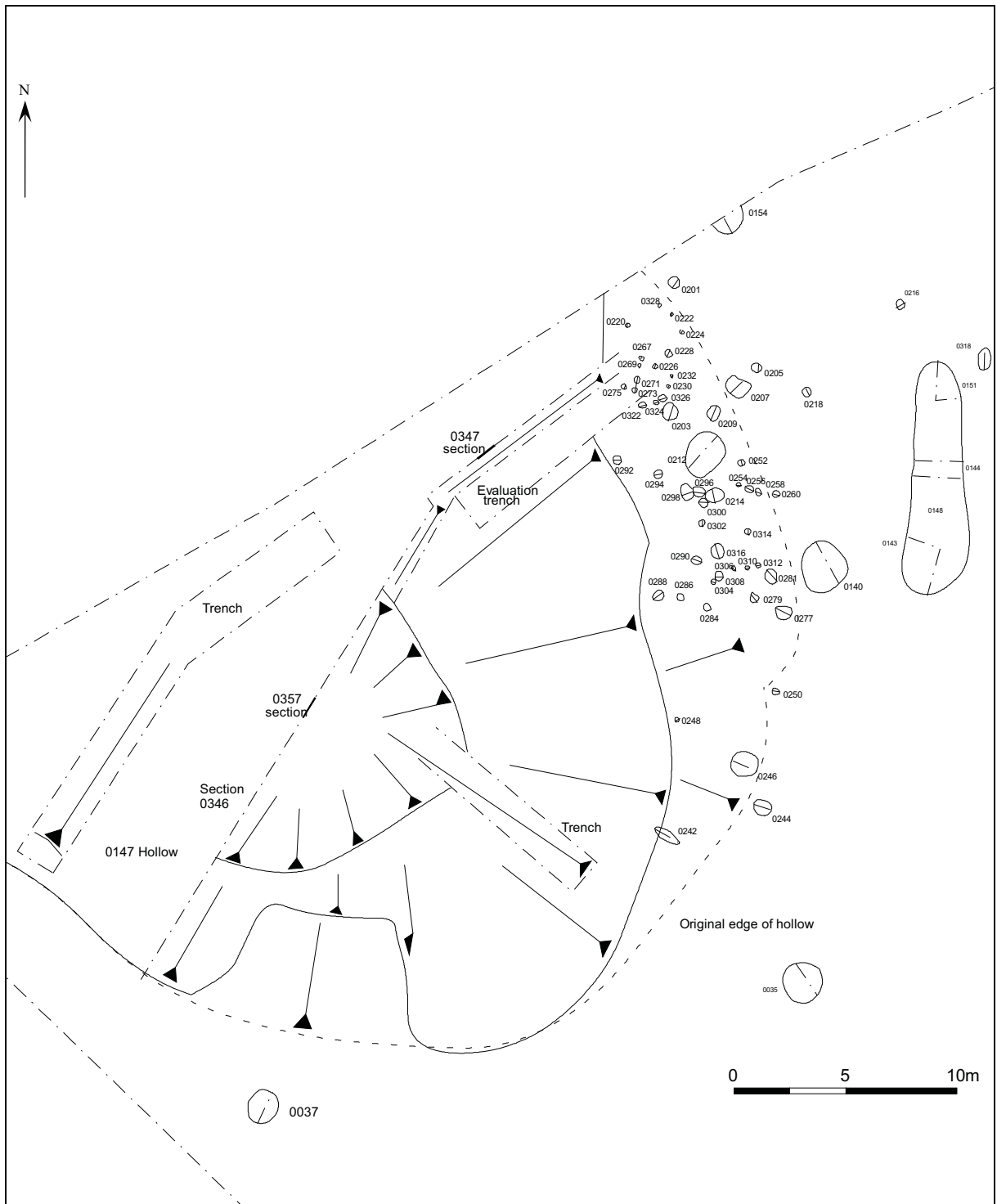


Figure 11. 0147 hollow fully excavated and associated feature group

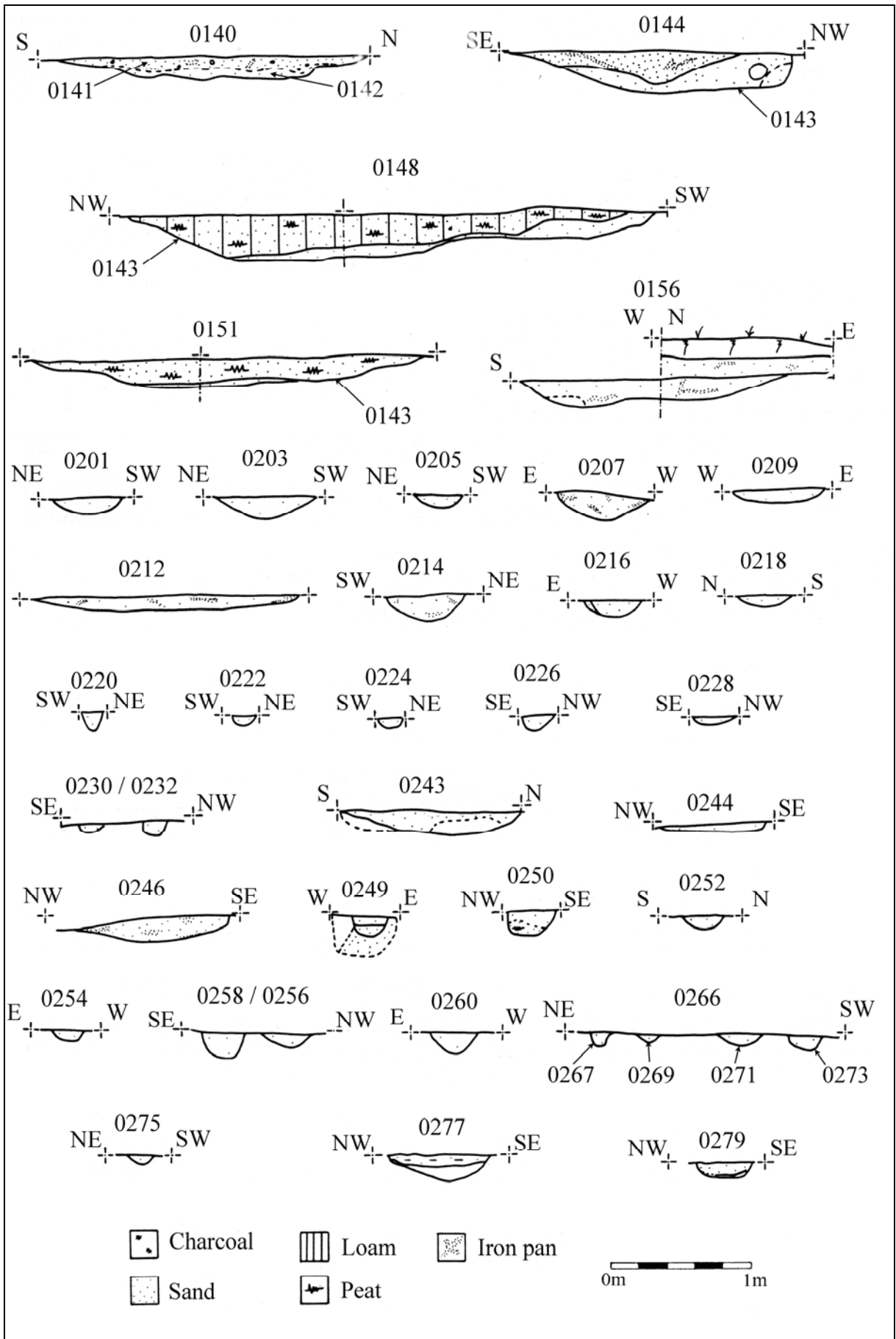


Figure 12. Sections of feature group adjacent 0147 hollow

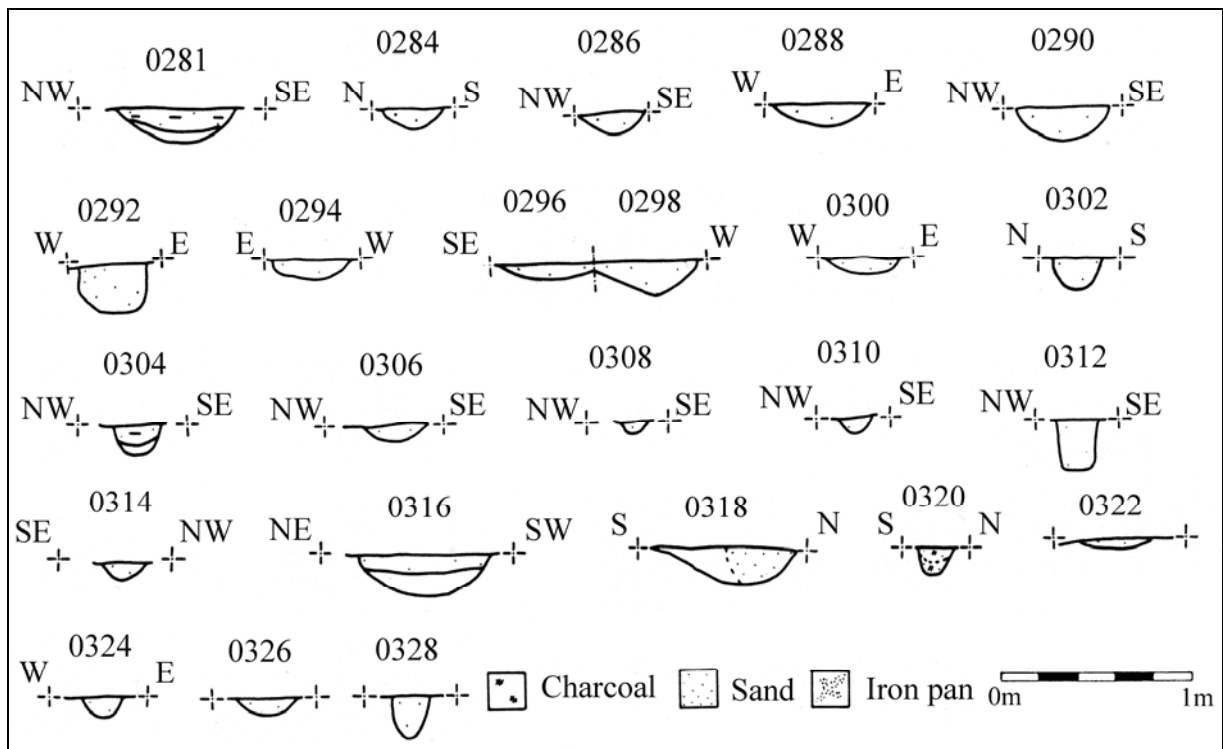


Figure 13. Sections of feature group adjacent 0147 hollow continued

The second group of features was a series of postholes, appearing to form a circular structure, c.7.5m diameter, with a human cremation lying in pit 0099 on the eastern side (Figs 14 and 15 and Table 2) and postholes 0103, 0105, 0107 and 0109 possibly indicating the presence of a south-east facing entrance. These features formed a distinct group, separate from other features, although the finds evidence, principally consisting of small quantities of flint and animal bone, plus pottery sherds in postholes 0107 and 0127 indicated a likely Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date contemporary with the features to the west.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>
0099	Possible cremation pit, oval in plan with fairly steep sides and a curved base. Badly disturbed by ploughing. Its fill, 0100, was a blackened sand containing burnt bone and flint inclusions, from which a bulk environmental sample was taken.
0103	Small, shallow posthole measuring 0.2m wide and 0.05m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0104.
0105	Oval posthole measuring 0.4m wide, 0.5m long and 0.1-1.5m deep with a pale grey sand fill, 0106.
0107	Large, circular posthole, bowl shaped, measuring 0.6m wide, 0.7m long and 0.2m deep with a fill, 0108, of mid/pale grey sand and charcoal flecks, from which animal bone and a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered.
0109	Circular posthole, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill was a mixed pale-dark grey/brown sand, 0110, which contained a small quantity of animal bone and burnt flint.
0111	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep, with a pale grey sand fill, 0112.
0113	Small, oval posthole, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep, with a pale grey sand fill, 0114.
0115	Deep, circular posthole measuring 0.25m wide and 0.28m deep, with a pale/mid grey sand fill, 0116, with traces of charcoal.
0117	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.15m wide and 0.1m deep with a mid grey sand fill, 0118.
0119	Circular posthole, measuring 0.2m wide and 0.12m deep. Fill of dark grey sand, 0120, with charcoal traces.
0121	Circular posthole measuring 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep. Pale grey sand fill, 0122.
0123	Circular posthole measuring 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Fill of mid/dark grey/brown sand, 0124, with charcoal traces and burnt flint.
0125	Circular posthole with a mid grey sand fill, 0126.
0127	Small circular posthole measuring 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. Its fill, 0128, was a mid grey sand, 0128, which contained struck flint and two sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.
0129	Circular posthole, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with a fill, 0130, of pale grey sand fill.
0131	Circular posthole, measuring 0.46m wide and 0.25m deep with a fill, 0132, of dark grey/brown sand fill, containing a small quantity of flint and animal bone.
0133	Disturbed posthole, possibly circular, measuring approximately 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. Dark grey sand fill, 0134.

Table 2. Posthole group 0135

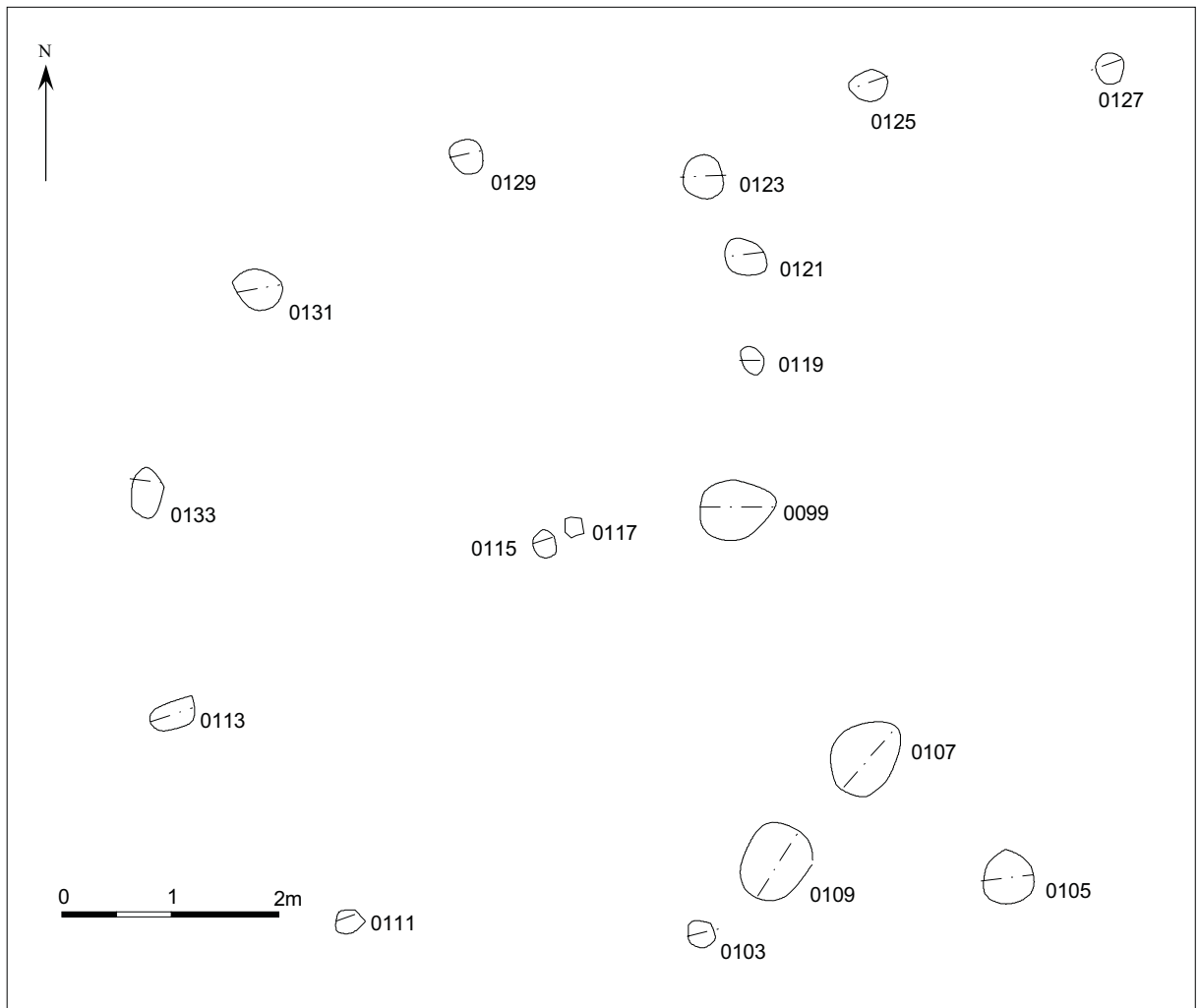


Figure 14. Posthole group 0135 plan

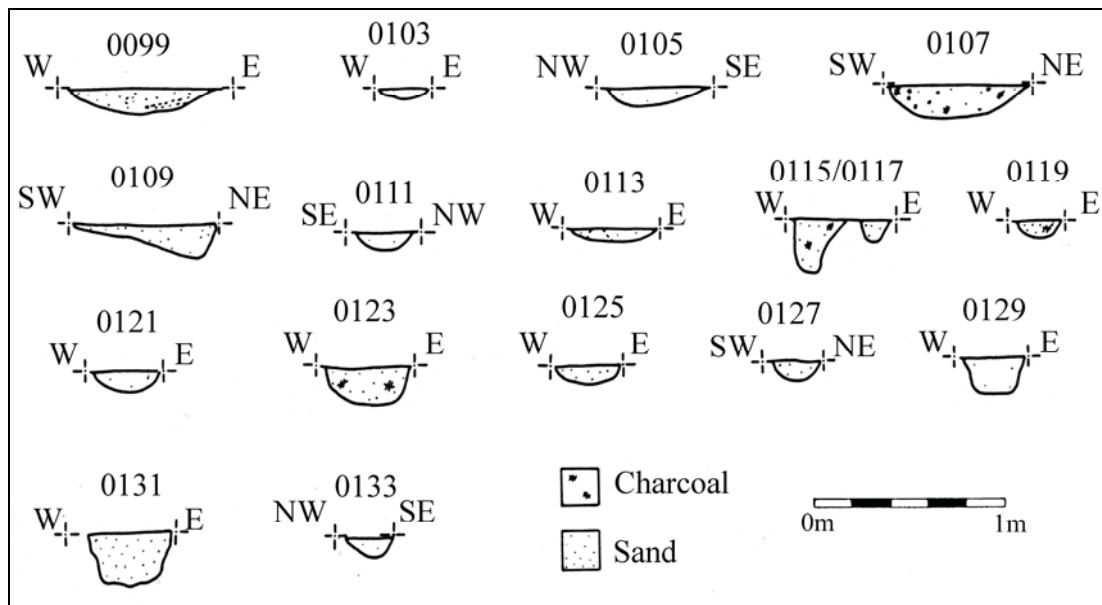


Figure 15. 0135 posthole group sections

### 3.4 Phase II: Post-Medieval

(Figs 16-19)

A group of post medieval features were found near the eastern edge of the site alongside Skeltons Drove.

0330 was a shaft, lined with bricks and blocks of chalk and surrounded by a construction trench, 0344. The entire feature was 2.5m in diameter and consisted of an outer construction trench, which cut ditch 0068. Within the trench, approximately 1.6m in diameter, the circular wall, 0343, was constructed.

The basal course of 0343 was chalk blocks above which lay four courses of brick and then at least three to four more courses of chalk blocks. The wall was approximately 0.4m thick leaving a central shaft 0.8m in diameter and 0.9m deep. The inner face was well rounded and consisted of neat courses of brick and chalk. The exterior side of the shaft, seen when a section of the footing trench was excavated, consisted of loose chalk blocks slumping outwards and down into the construction trench. After construction the surrounding trench, 0344, was backfilled with mixed mid yellow/orange sands, dark brown sandy loam and occasional pieces of chalk rubble.

The shaft was initially 50%, then 100% excavated. The base, at a depth of 0.9m, was a clean natural sand. After some initial silting with 0342, a pale grey/brown silty sand, it appears to have been rapidly infilled with layers of demolition rubble. Above 0342 was 0341, a mixture of brick and chalk rubble, dark brown friable loam with chalk and mortar flecks and pieces of tile and brick. This rubble, which was of a 17th-18th century date, was loosely packed with frequent voids. Above this was 0340, a friable dark grey/brown loam with chalk and mortar fragments, and above that, 0339, a light grey friable loam with chalk mortar rubble. The topmost fill was 0338, a friable dark brown sand/loam with chalk and mortar fragments, pottery, bone and tile and brick dating to the 16th century.

0336 was a second shaft, lying 4m to the north-west of 0330 and just cutting ditch 0068. It was of a very similar construction, measuring 2.2m in total diameter with an outer construction trench up to 0.5m wide. The wall, 0.2m-0.3m wide, was built with six-eight courses of irregular chalk lumps, the inner face being roughly shaped while the exterior was left as loose rubble, gradually thickening towards the base. The construction trench



was partially excavated in section 0356 and was 0.7m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with 0355, a very light orange and white/yellow sand with lenses of dark grey chalky sand from which a single sherd of 15th-16th century pottery was recovered.

The central shaft was 0.7m in diameter and 0.9m deep with a base of natural sand and was 100% excavated. The lower fill, 0354 was a heavily compacted light/mid grey chalk/sand, 0.35m thick, which contained sherds of 16th-17th century pottery and animal bone. The upper fill, 0345, was a quite compacted dark grey sand with some chalk, measuring 0.55m thick. Within the fill were fragments of brick and animal bone, together with the bulk of the sites post-medieval pottery, indicating a 17th century date for the deposit. Four large pieces of limestone block were also identified, of 12th-13th century date, but not kept,

0068 was a ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, crossing the site. To the south-east it got wider and deeper as it ran into a natural hollow. It was cut by features 0330 and 0336. Two sections were excavated through the ditch, in 0069 it was 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep, with a fill, 0070, of dark brown sand which contained a single sherd of 16th-17th century pottery. In section 0071 the ditch was narrower, 0.18m deep, with a more 'V' shaped profile. The fill, 0072, was a dark brown sand.

0137 was a circular pit, cut by ditch 0068 on its north-east side. Measuring 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep it was excavated in section 0136 to show its relationship with 0068. Its fill, 0138, was a dark brown, peaty sand, containing sherds of 16th century pottery, tile, brick and bone. The fill of 0068 in the section was a pale grey sand, 0139.

0337 was a shallow trench, 3.7m long, 0.95m wide and up to 0.3m deep. In plan it was a linear feature, aligned north-south with two extensions, 0.75m long, on the eastern side. Two sections were excavated through it, 0358 and 0360. In section 0358 it had sloping sides and a flat base and a fill, 0359, of densely packed chalk blocks amidst grey sand and chalk. The fill, 0361, of section 0360 was similar, consisting of densely packed chalk blocks.

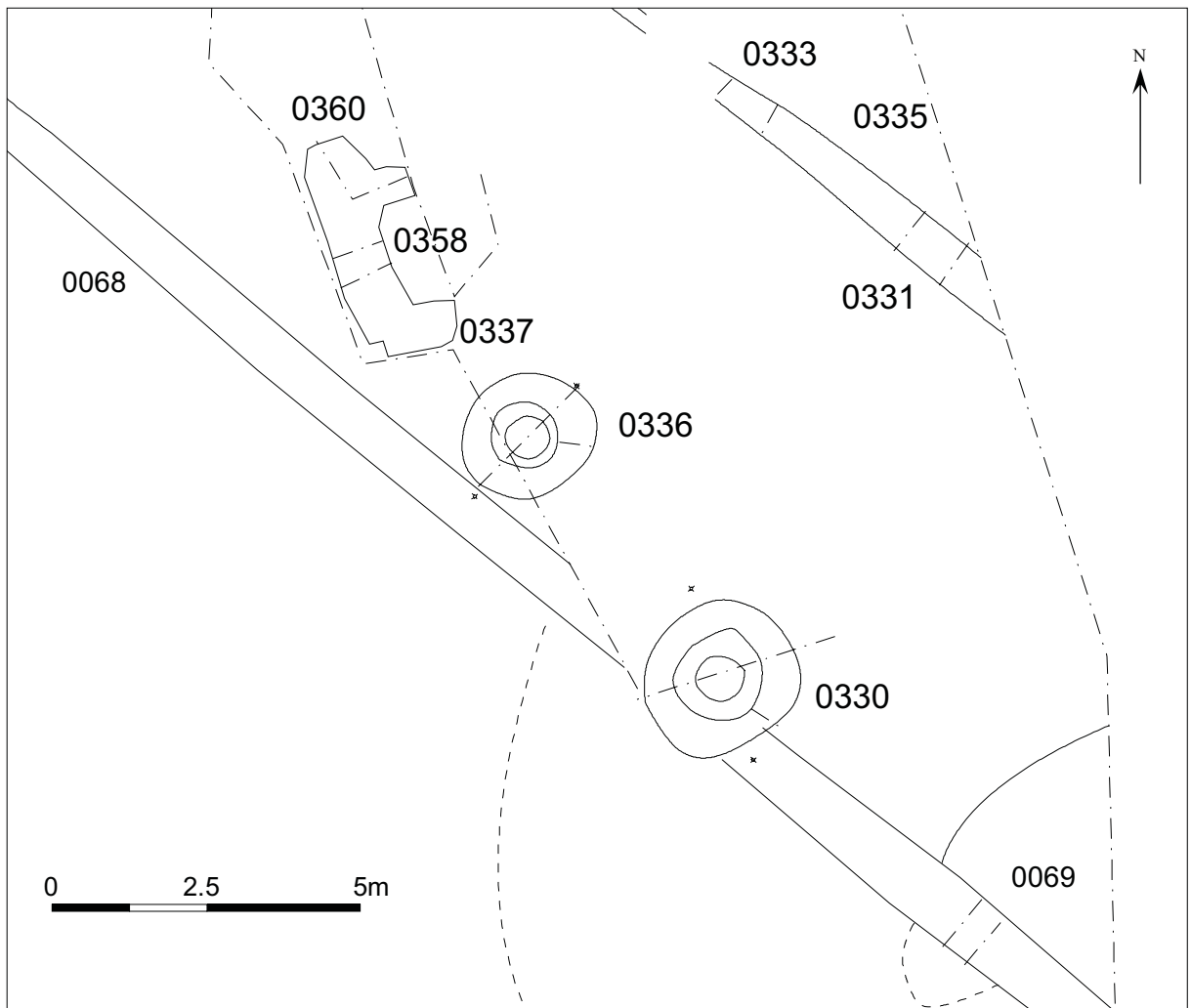


Figure 16. Post-medieval building features on east edge of site

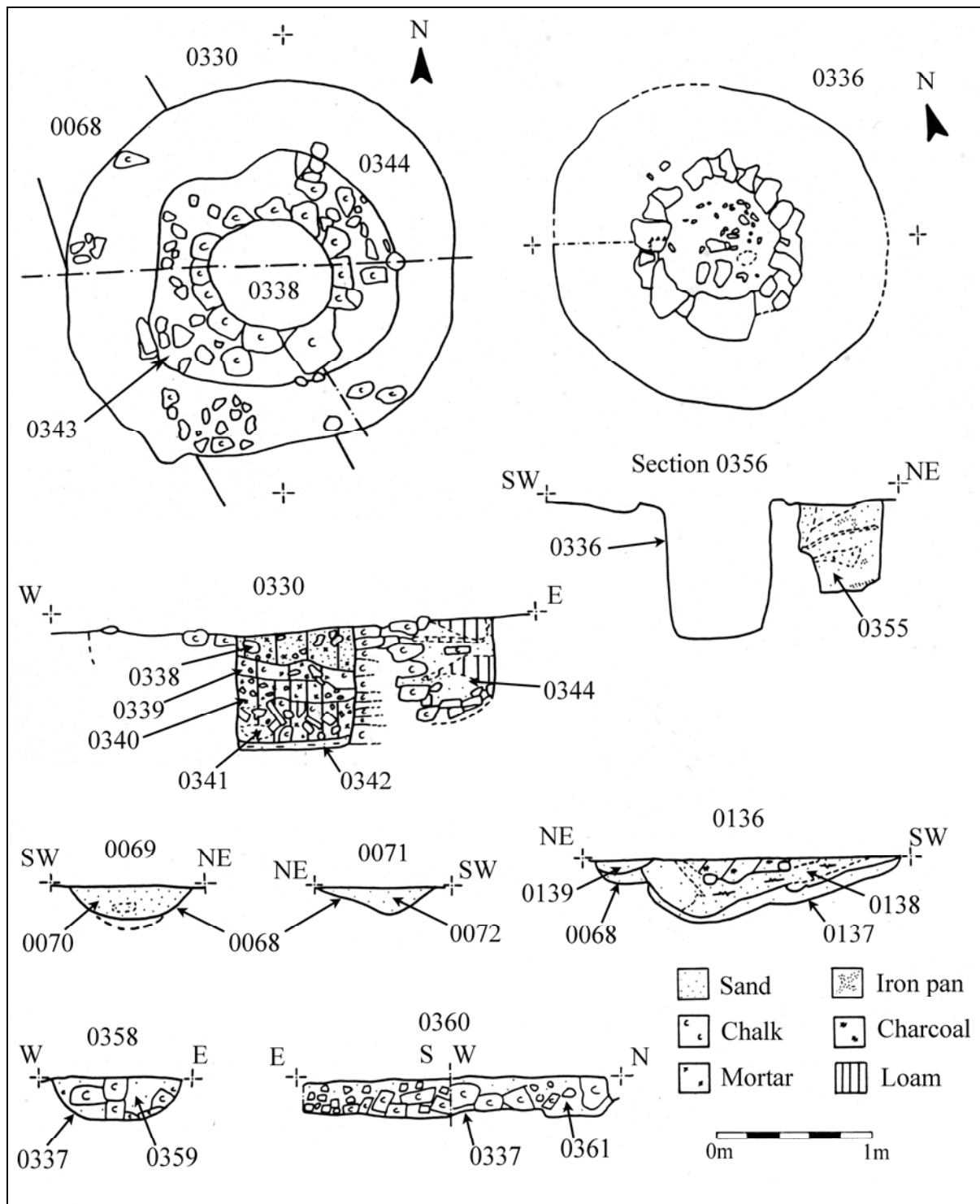


Figure 17. Post-medieval building features, plans and sections

A second group of features thought to belong to this phase consists of fourteen postholes, listed in Table 3, which are evidence of one or two structures or yards, with a total width of 2.6m and length of 7.9m (Figs. 18 and 19). They lay in a rectilinear pattern, with a fifteenth posthole, 0042, lying 2m away from the structure and possibly being associated. Most of the postholes were very shallow and many were disturbed by ploughing. The site at this point had clearly been truncated as only 0.1-0.2m of topsoil

covered the features and many of the tops of the postholes were probably lost during machining. Trace remains of two additional postholes were noted, fitting into the plan of the possible structures. Although all of the postholes were 100% excavated there was a complete absence of finds material in any of the features and so the structure or structures are undated. The very regular alignment and spacing of the features however, and its parallel alignment to ditch 0068, suggests that the structure is most likely to be of a post-medieval date, contemporary with the building and shafts to the north-east, although a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, similar to posthole group 0135 and the feature group around hollow 0147 cannot be wholly discounted.

Feature	Description
0042	Shallow circular posthole with a curving base measuring 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep. Possibly part of structure 0041 although it lay approximately 2 metres east of the nearest posthole, 0044. It had a dark grey sand fill, 0043, which was darker than in the other postholes of the structure.
0044	Small, oval, posthole measuring 0.19m long, 0.15m wide and 0.07m deep. Disturbed by ploughing or animal activity. Light grey sand fill, 0045, with a darker lens of material across base.
0046	Small, circular posthole, steep sided with a fairly flat base measuring 0.22m and 0.08m deep. Disturbed by ploughing. Light grey/orange sand fill, 0047.
0048	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.24m wide and 0.1m deep. Light grey/orange sand fill, 0049.
0050	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.22m wide and 0.1m deep. It had relatively steep sides with a flat base and a light grey/orange sand fill, 0051.
0052	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.16m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. The fill, a 0053, a light/mid grey sand had slight animal disturbance.
0054	Small, oval posthole, measuring 0.2m long, 0.09m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and an uneven base. Grey/orange sand fill, 0055.
0056	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.18m wide with steep sides and a rounded base. Grey sand fill, 0057.
0058	Very small, circular posthole, measuring 0.1m wide and 0.03m deep. Light grey sand fill, 0059.
0060	Small, oval posthole, measuring 0.27m long, 0.14m wide and 0.05m deep. Some disturbance. Light grey sand fill, 0061.
0062	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.24m wide and 0.11m deep. Light grey/orange sand fill, 0063.
0064	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.24m wide and 0.11m deep. Fairly steep sided with rounded base and some animal disturbance. Grey/orange sand fill, 0065.
0066	Small, circular posthole, measuring 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep. Steep sided with very rounded base. Grey/orange sand fill, 0067.
0082	Small, oval posthole, measuring 0.17m long, 0.1m wide and 0.07m deep. Very light grey sand fill, 0083.
0084	Very small, circular posthole, measuring 0.1m wide and 0.05m deep. Plough disturbance. Light orange/grey sand fill, 0085.

Table 3. Posthole group 0041

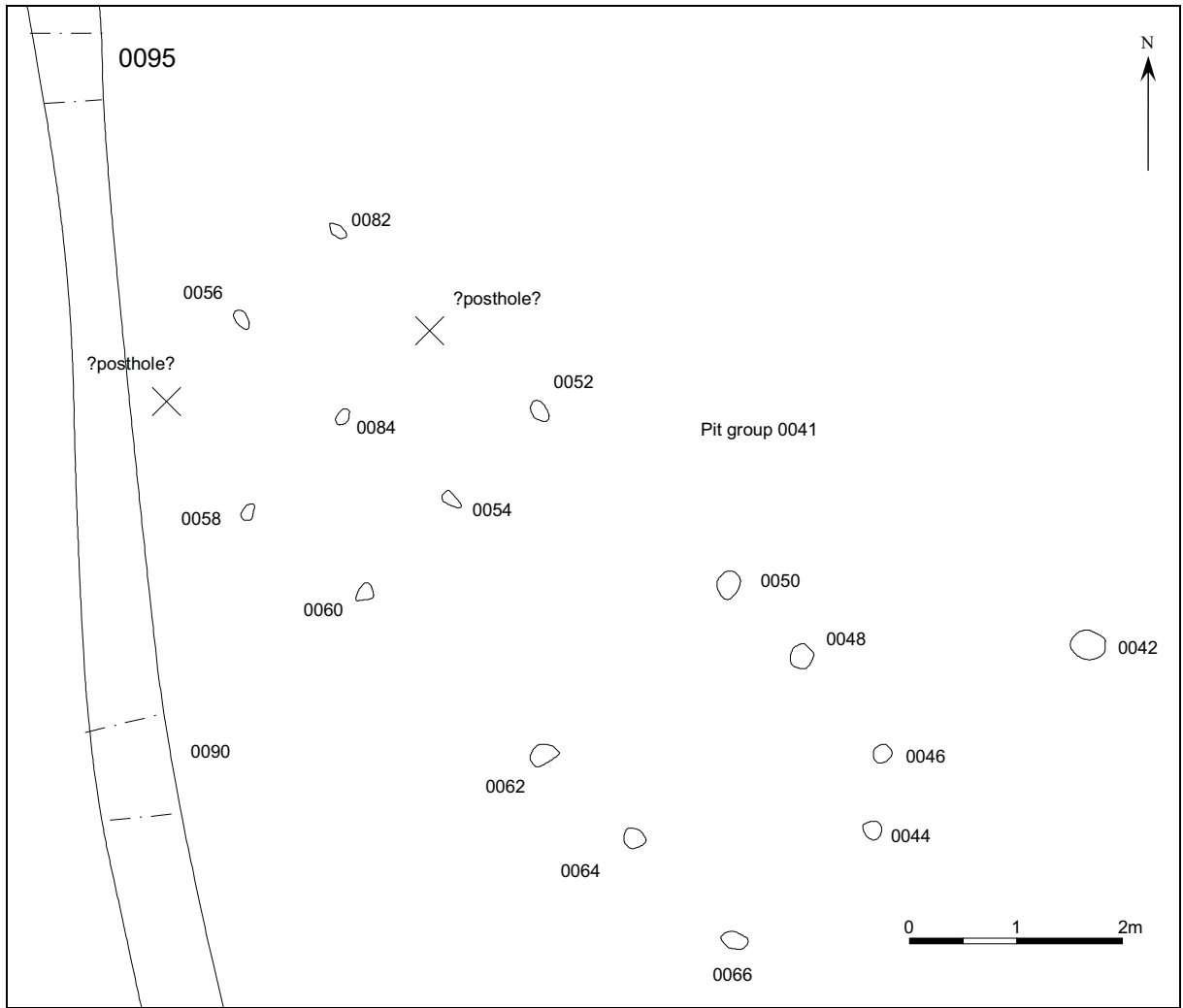


Figure 18. 0041 posthole group plan

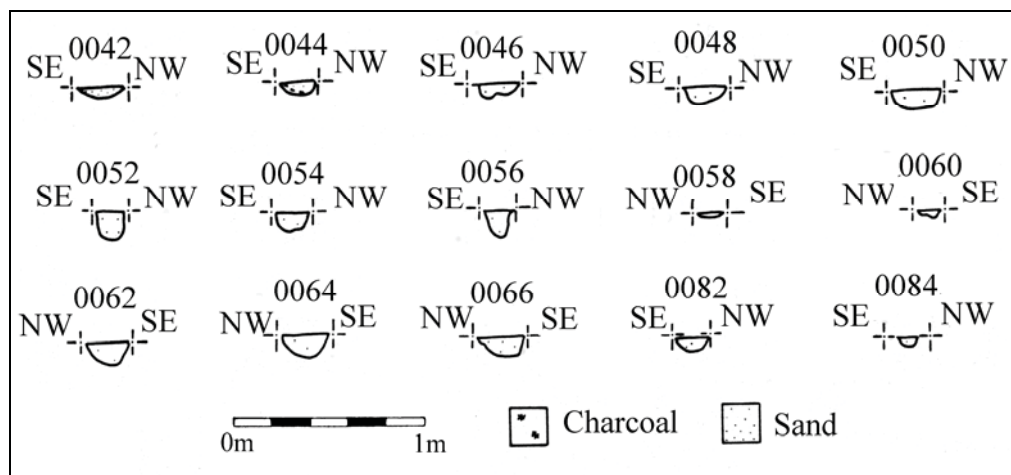


Figure 19. 0041 posthole group sections

### 3.5. Unphased

Loosely distributed across the site were a miscellaneous scatter of features from which no dating evidence was recovered.

0003 was a shallow oval pit with gently sloping sides and a curved base. Its fill, 0004, was a light to mid mixed grey sand with some root disturbance.

0005 was a circular pit with gently sloping sides and an undulating base. Its fill, 0006, was a mixed dark grey sand with charcoal and a lens of peat.

0007 was a circular pit with steep sides, a curved base and a fill, 0008, of mixed mid and light grey sand.

0009 was a small, circular pit, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep, with sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0010, was a blackened sand with charcoal.

0011 was a small, circular pit or posthole, 0.2m wide and 0.15m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0012, was a light grey sand.

0013 was a very shallow linear feature, probably truncated, aligned east-west. Measuring 0.4m wide and 0.03m deep it had two sections excavated through it, of which the butt end section was recorded. Its fill, 0014, was a grey/brown sand.

0015 was a possible oval pit, measuring 0.6m by 0.7m and 0.15m deep, lying adjacent to 0017. Damaged by plough lines it had steep sloping sides with a flat base. Its fill, 0016, was a dark brown sand with occasional charcoal.

0017 was a possible small, circular pit, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, with sloping sides, lying adjacent to 0015. Its fill, 0018, was a grey/brown sand fill.

0019 was a possible small, circular pit near to hollow 0022. Measuring 0.33m wide and 0.06m deep it had a fill, 0020, of grey/orange/brown sand fill.

0028 was a linear feature, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring c.10.7m long and up to 2m wide, narrowing towards the south-eastern terminus. Three sections were

excavated through the feature; 0029 at the north-west end was 2m wide and 0.14m deep with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. The fill, 0030, was a mid grey sand with occasional iron pan. 0031 was through the centre and was 0.8m wide and 0.08m deep, with a fill, 0032, of mid grey sand. Finally 0033, at the south-east terminus, was 0.8m wide and 0.06m deep with a fill, 0034 of mid grey sand.

0035 was a shallow pit or natural hollow, heavily disturbed by plough lines. Measuring 1.8m wide and 0.09m deep its fill, 0036, was a grey sand, very similar to 0140 and may be another natural feature associated with the hollow 0147 although slightly separate from other features.

0037 was a shallow pit or natural hollow, measuring 1.35m by 1.5m and 0.24m deep. A single flint flake was recovered from its heavily disturbed fill, 0038, a pale/dark grey sand.

0073 was a circular, shallow pit, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.18m deep. Its fill, 0074, was a mix of light and mid grey sands.

0078 was a circular, shallow pit, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.13m deep with a fill, 0079, of pale grey sand fill.

0080 was a narrow, oval pit measuring 0.65m wide, 1.4m long and 0.2m deep. Its edges and base were poorly defined and its fill, 0081, was a dark brown sand.

0086 was a circular pit measuring 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and a slightly curving base. Its fill, 0087, was a peat rich, dark brown sand.

0088 was a small ditch, aligned north-south, running north from hollow 0022 on the west side of structure 0041. It was frequently disturbed and truncated by ploughing and was often very shallow making definition difficult. To the north it appeared to butt end within a spread of pale grey sand, the infill of a small natural hollow. In the centre of the site it was cut by a modern ditch.

Several sections were excavated through it, 0090, 0091, 0093, 0095 and 0097 which showed it to vary from 0.5m-1.1m wide and 0.1m-0.55m deep and was filled with grey sands, 0089, 0092, 0094, 0096 and 0098.

0335 was a linear ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, with sloping sides and a concave base. To the north it narrowed and butt ended and at one point faded away completely. Two sections, 0331 and 0333, were excavated which showed it to be from 0.4m-0.8m wide and up to 0.2m deep. The fills, 0332 and 0334, were both a loose, mid/dark grey/brown sand. As it ran parallel and adjacent to ditch 0137 it may be of a contemporary post-medieval date.

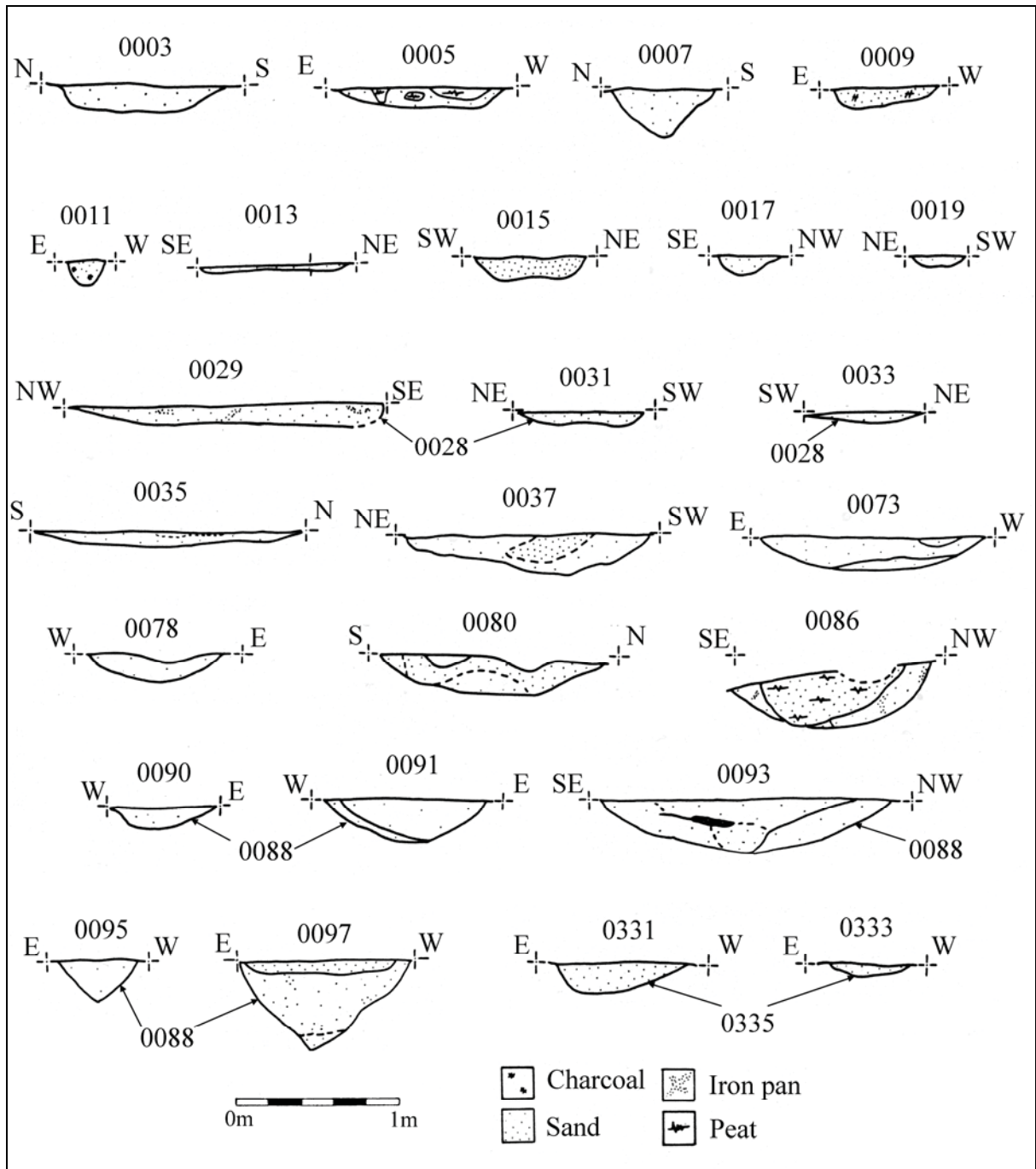


Figure 20. Unphased feature sections



## 4. The finds evidence

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Cathy Tester

### 4.1. Introduction

Table 4 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 4.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	106	3439
CBM	13	9347
Fired clay	2	21
Stone	4	34900
Glass	1	43
Clay pipe	1	5
Worked flint	96	1406
Burnt flint	5386	104710
burnt stone	1	32
Iron	2	10
Animal bone	782	27751
Shell	13	57
Charcoal	4	-

Table 4. Finds quantities

### 4.2. Pottery

#### *Introduction*

In total, 106 sherds of prehistoric and post-medieval pottery weighing 3,439g were collected from 20 contexts during the excavation. The quantities by period are shown in Table 5 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix 5.

<b>Ceramic Period</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>% Wt</b>
Prehistoric	33	277	8.1
Post-medieval	73	3162	91.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3439</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 5. Pottery quantities by period

#### *Prehistoric pottery*

Sarah Percival

#### *Introduction and methodology*

Excavation produced a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery weighing 277g. The majority of the sherds are of later Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age date. Small quantities

of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were also found. The remainder of the sherds are not closely datable. The quantities by ceramic period are shown in Table 6.

<b>Ceramic Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Bronze Age	3	65
Later Bronze Age Earlier Iron Age	26	160
Iron Age	2	46
Not closely datable	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>277</b>

Table 6. Prehistoric pottery quantities by period

The assemblage was analysed using the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Guidelines for analysis and publication (PCRG 1992; 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were quantified by count and weight to the nearest whole gram. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog, O organic and Q quartz.) Vessel form and form element, surface treatment, decoration and abrasion were also noted and a date was assigned to each sherd if possible.

Basic fabric descriptions are listed below.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>F1</b>	Moderate, white crushed sub-angular flint, up to 5mm. Moderate quartz sand with rounded clear white grains..
<b>G1</b>	Common small pieces of grog.
<b>G2</b>	Common medium pieces of grog, occasional quartz sand with rounded clear and white grains.
<b>O1</b>	Common elongated voids, up to 4mm. Occasional quartz sand with rounded clear white and orange grains. Fine fabric.
<b>Q1</b>	Common quartz-sand with rounded clear white and orange grains.

Table 7. Prehistoric fabric descriptions

### *Bronze Age*

Three sherds of Bronze Age pottery weighing 65g were found in two contexts, both within peat hollow 0147. The sherds are made of distinctive grog tempered fabric G2, and highly characteristic of Bronze Age pottery (Healy 1988, 70). Both are undecorated body sherds and not closely datable.

### *Later Bronze Age Earlier Iron Age*

The Later Bronze Age Earlier Iron Age assemblage comprised 26 sherds weighing 160g, including rim sherds from three vessels. All the sherds are made of flint tempered fabric containing angular flint pieces up to 5mm in a sandy clay matrix. One rim sherd has a rounded ending and two are flattened. No decorated sherds are present, although one sherd has a roughly wiped surface. The lack of diagnostic sherds prevents precise dating of the assemblage, however both the fabric and rim forms present suggest that this is a plain ware assemblage (Barrett 1980, 302) dating from the latest Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age (c.700-600BC). Within Suffolk, contemporary assemblages have been found at Great Bealings (Martin 1993, 44) and at Barham (Martin 1993, 33). The pottery appears very similar to that recovered from the adjacent site MNL 502 which also produced a small assemblage of largely plain, flint tempered sherds tentatively assigned an Iron Age date (Tester 2004, 35).

The deposition of later Bronze Age pottery by feature is shown in the table below.

<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Linear feature	0143	1	33
Peat hollow	0022	12	41
	0147	6	67
Posthole	0107	1	1
	0127	6	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>160</b>

Table 8. Later Bronze Age Earlier Iron Age pottery by feature

The majority of the later Bronze Age earlier Iron Age pottery came from the two peat hollows, but sherds were also recovered from the fills of two postholes and a linear feature.

### *Iron Age*

Two sherds of sandy organic tempered pottery of possible Iron Age date were recovered from peat hollow 0022. Both are undecorated body sherds and not closely datable.

### *Indeterminate*

One grog-tempered sherd and one shell tempered sherd of indeterminate date were found in peat hollow 0147.

## ***Post-medieval pottery***

Richenda Goffin

### *Introduction*

A total of 73 fragments of post-medieval pottery weighing 3,162g was recovered. The assemblage dates almost entirely to the 16th and 17th century, with a small quantity of earlier sherds also present. The pottery was recovered from seven contexts, several of which were associated with a structure in the north-east corner of the site.

### *Methodology*

The pottery was recorded using the methods recommended by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski et al 2001). The sherds were quantified by count and weight and estimated number of vessels (env). Details of fabric, form and form element, decoration, surface treatment and condition of the sherds were noted. Fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series and the pottery was classified using broad form types identified by Jennings (1981). Each sherd family was given a separate entry on the Access database table and an individual spotdate when possible. The fabric quantities are summarised in Table 9 and the full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 5.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>% No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>% Wt</b>
Late Colchester-type ware	COLL	7	9.6	225	7.1
Frechen stoneware	FREC	2	2.7	122	3.9
Glazed red earthenwares	GRE	54	74.0	2246	71.0
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	KOLN/FREC	1	1.4	10	0.3
Late medieval transitional wares	LMT	1	1.4	48	1.5
North Holland slipwares	NHS	1	1.4	7	0.2
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	4	5.5	456	14.4
Surrey white wares -Tudor green	SWWT	1	1.4	1	0.0
West Norfolk bi-chrome	WNBC	2	2.7	47	1.5
Total		73	100.0	3162	100.0

Table 9. Post-medieval pottery fabric quantities

### *The pottery by period*

The earliest pottery dates to the 15th-16th century and spans the transition between the late medieval and early post-medieval period. In most cases, it was found in association with other wares dating to the 16th century, but in one instance it was the only pottery present. A single fragment of an abraded Late Colchester type redware (COLL) with a slightly reduced core and small splashes of lead glaze internally was found in the

construction fill of the walled shaft feature 0336 (0355) and dates to the 15th-16th century. A number of similar sherds were found in the fills of the shaft 0336 itself. A small body sherd of a green glazed fineware in pit fill 0138 resembles 'Tudor Green type' ware (SWWT), dating to the late 14th-15th century. The rim support of an LMT-type chafing dish was found in fill 0338 of walled shaft 0330 and is likely to be 16th century rather than earlier.

The majority of the pottery consists of various glazed red wares, which date to the 16th century. Many Glazed red earthenwares (GRE) were identified, including several examples of tripod pipkins, jars, panchions and bowls. Two fragments of West Norfolk Bichrome (WNBC) were present, the largest fragment being the rim of a jar or pipkin in ditch 0068 (0070). This variant to Glazed Red earthenware has been found in small quantities on excavations at Kings Lynn and Norwich, and is also found in Suffolk.

A small number of imported wares were recovered from upper fill 0345 of the walled shaft 0336. A sherd from a Cologne/Frechen (FREC) drinking jug with cordon which probably dates to the second half of the 16th century and the base of a fully developed Frechen bottle were present. The bottle has four narrow cordons above the base, and is probably late 16th to early 17th century in date at the latest. A small fragment of a North Holland slipware (NHS) vessel was also identified in this fill, which has an overall date-range of late 16th to the 18th century. A clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was also collected from fill 0345, suggesting that the deposit dates to the 17th century rather than earlier.

### *Discussion*

This relatively small post-medieval pottery assemblage is of a homogenous date-range, spanning the period from the 16th through to the 17th century. Individual fragments of post-medieval red wares were recovered from discrete features such as a pit and a ditch, but the majority of the pottery was associated with the walled shaft features 0330 and 0336. The largest amount of pottery appears to have been a domestic group deposited into the backfill of shaft 0336 during the 17th century, perhaps as early as the late 16th century. The small number of imports from the upper fill of the walled shaft include a fragment of a less commonly found slipware vessel, which may indicate that this small group may have come from a relatively affluent household.

### 4.3. Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

Richenda Goffin

#### **CBM**

##### *Introduction and methodology*

Thirteen fragments of CBM weighing 9,347g were recovered from the excavation. The assemblage is mainly post-medieval in date, although a small number of fragments are medieval or late medieval.

The assemblage was quantified by fabric and form. Fabrics were catalogued on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions, and the forms of the bricks were identified using the typology established for Norwich by Drury (1993). The data was input into a MS Access database table and the catalogue by context is shown in the table below.

<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>Ht</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Date</b>
0138	msf	LB	1	517			45	Orange/red fabric. Mortar on broken edge- re-used	PMed
	msf	LB	1	216			47		
	ms	LB	1	117			49	Corner frag. Mortar	
	fs	LB	1	405				Mortar on broken edge -re-used. Straw imp on surf, uniformly oxidised	LMed / EPMed
0338	msf	UN	1	4				Small frag. abraded	
0354	msfe	UN	1	3				+ mica	
0341	fscp	LB1	1	1299	220	108	50	Abr. comp. dimensions. Sunken margin, mortar 1 side, straw imp,. Poss floor brick	?16th-17th
	fscp	LB3	1	1086	x	106	61	Unevenly made. Mortar on broken edge -	
	msfe	LB	1	1328	x	113	44	With mortar	
	msf	LB	1	1330	x	113	41	Mortar	
0345	est	EB9	1	1850	228	116	50	Complete brick, sunken margin	
	grog	LB2	1	643	x	116	44	No mortar	
	grog	EB8?	1	549	x	113	40	No mortar	13th-15th

Table 10. CBM by context

Key: LB = Late brick, EB = Early brick, UN = Unknown. L = length, W = width, Ht = height.

##### *The building material by period*

The earliest component of this assemblage was present as a residual element in shaft 0336 (fill 0345). A complete purple-coloured brick made from estuarine clays with frequent small voids and of very mixed colours with sunken margins was present. Two additional brick fragments are also slightly earlier in date than most of the other bricks. They are made up of yellow and dark pink bands of clay, with some small voids mainly visible on the surface. Neither showed any indication of having been mortared. The

dimensions, in particular the height and width of the bricks suggest that they may be similar to EB2 bricks, which are known in deposits dating to the 16th century (Drury 165).

The remainder of the building material is made up of post-medieval bricks, or small fragments which are undiagnostic in terms of form. Brick types LB1 and LB3 were found in shaft 0330 fill 0341 and were made in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets (fscp). One of these had sunken margins and straw impressions and signs of mortar on one of the sides, suggesting that it might have been used as a floor brick. A number of other post-medieval bricks in pit 0137 fill 0138 had been re-used or redeposited, as there were signs of mortar on broken edges. None of the bricks have the appearance or dimensions of bricks made in the later post-medieval period. The latest brick is type LB3 in fill 0341 which is probably late 17th century, possibly into the early 18th century.

### *Discussion*

The brick assemblage appears to be contemporary to the pottery in those contexts where both types of artefact were recovered.

### ***Fired clay***

Two fragments of fired clay (21g) made in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets were collected from walled shaft 0336 (0345). The pieces are non-diagnostic.

### ***Architectural stone***

(Identified by R.D. Carr)

Four architectural blocks were loose within the fill of walled shaft 0336 (0345). Three of the pieces are coarse oolitic limestone from the Northamptonshire Beds and represent monastic stone from Bury Abbey or elsewhere found in a post-dissolution deposit. Dressing on the stones is very characteristic of 12th-13th century style with close diagonal tooling. The fourth block is made of 'clunch,' hard chalk which is suitable for building. The stone is listed below.

1. Oolitic limestone. (220 x 210 x 200mm, Wt 15.2kg ). Facing stone with close diagonal tooling. The back of the piece has much coarser axe-tooling.

2. Oolitic limestone (200 x 160 x 150mm, Wt 7.4kg), close diagonal tooling.
3. Oolitic limestone (190 x 170 mm, Wt. 4.7kg), finer limestone, more broken.
4. Clunch (260 x 160 x 100mm, Wt 7.6kg), with mortar adhering.

#### 4.4. Flint

Sarah Bates

A total of 96 struck flints were recovered from 37 contexts. Most of the flint is dark grey although a few paler-coloured pieces and one or two brownish-coloured flakes are present. Cortex is mainly a greyish white but some pieces have a thick white coarse cortex and a few pieces have grey pebble type cortex. The assemblage is summarised in Table 11 and a full list by context is in the Appendix 6.

<b>Type</b>	<b>No</b>
core fragment	1
core/tool	1
single platform flake core	2
tested piece	1
struck fragment	2
flake	55
blade-like flake	4
spall	6
hammerstone	1
scraper	6
end scraper	2
end/side scraper	1
knife	1
plano-convex knife	1
piercer	1
denticulate	2
spurred piece	1
retouched flake	3
utilised flake	4
utilised blade	1

Table 11. Summary of flint types.

Five pieces are broadly classified as cores. These include two single platform flake cores, both minimally utilised. One squat broad piece (0168) has a few flakes from one side and another small chunky piece (0172) may just have been tested for use. There is also a fragment from the side of a possible blade core (0165) and a tested piece (0164). Another lump with a few flakes struck from it has also been used as a hammerstone (0138).

Two miscellaneous struck fragments are also present.



Part of another hammerstone is present (0128). It appears to be about half of a spherical lump with its entire original surface battered.

Fifty-nine flakes are present. Most of the flakes are fairly small but various types were recorded. Many pieces have been struck by hard hammer but some are neatly formed, if quite squat in shape. Others are irregular. A few pieces have hinge fractures. Four flakes are classified as blade-like and six spalls are present.

A total of nine pieces are classified as scrapers. Several of these are small neat flakes with neatly retouched edges from 0021, 0023 and 0157. One very small thick cortical piece (0159) has steep retouch around its broad distal edge and is reminiscent of 'thumbnail' types of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

Two knives are present. One is a plano-convex type SF1001 of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age type. It is roughly leaf-shaped with rounded distal and pointed proximal ends. At its distal end, reverse retouch forms a slight 'notch'. Scale flaking extends over its entire dorsal face. A thin blade-like flake (0265) curves to a point at its right distal end and has shallow retouch along the length of its convex edge.

Two pieces are slightly retouched to irregular denticular edges (0168, 0185). The latter also has tiny scars caused by the utilisation of another edge.

Two pieces are broadly classified as piercers. One (0160) has slight shallow retouch of one side at its flat distal point. The other (0179) has coarse retouch of its left edge to form a thick protruding spur halfway along its length.

Three retouched flakes, four utilised flakes and a utilised blade are also present. The latter is small and neat with an abraded platform.

### ***Flint by context***

Most of the flint, 77 of the 96 pieces, came from fills of peat hollow 0147 in the north-west corner of the site which is thought to be of prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, date. Included were all of the cores (apart from the core/hammerstone), the two denticular

pieces, the thin blade-like knife, six scrapers, the two piercer type pieces and all but one of the miscellaneous retouched and utilised pieces.

The rest of the flints from the hollow were flakes, mostly quite small and of various types (see above).

Four flints were found in another peat hollow 0022 which is of uncertain date. They included one of the small neat scrapers and a utilised flake, (0023) and two other flakes.

The plano-convex knife (SF1001) was unstratified (0001).

Four flakes and part of a hammerstone were found in the fills of post-holes belonging to possible structure 0135 which is probably of prehistoric date. One of the flakes, from the same post-hole as the hammerstone, had a similarly battered surface and might have originated from the same object.

A heavily patinated scraper and a blade-like flake came from the upper fill of undated pit 0246, three flakes were found in fills of undated linear feature 0143, a small neat scraper came from layer 0021 at the south-eastern end of the site, a core/hammerstone came from the fill of a pit 0136 of probable post-medieval date and single flakes came for each of undated pit/hollows 0037 and 0140.

### ***Discussion***

There appears to be a preponderance of small hard hammer struck flakes but their nature varies with both quite neat pieces and more irregular flakes being present. Only one small utilised blade shows signs of deliberate core preparation; it has an abraded platform and might be of earlier Neolithic date. Quite a few flakes, however, appear to be from neat well-formed cores rather than randomly struck. Many of these flakes are quite squat in shape but have regular flake scars from previous removals.

One or two pieces are likely to date to the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (the plano-convex knife and the small neat scrapers, for instance) and it seems likely that much of the rest of the material also might date to this period.

The site is just to the north of MNL 502 where flint recovered from excavated features was thought to date to the Bronze Age and possibly, the Iron Age (Bates 2004). The flint from the present site is, however, more regular in nature and this, as well as the presence of one or two diagnostic pieces, suggests that it is more likely to be of an earlier date.

### ***Burnt flint and stone***

In total, 5,386 fragments of burnt flint weighing 104.71kg were collected from 40 contexts. The burnt flint was quantified by count and weight and a small sample retained from each context. Most of the material consists of 'pot-boiler' debris and is blue-grey to white and fire crackled. It is undatable in itself, but is an indicator of prehistoric activity. Associated finds are later Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age pottery and later prehistoric worked flint. The deposition by feature type is shown in the Table 12 below.

<b>Feature type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/kg</b>	<b>% Wt</b>
Peat hollow	5270	102.722	98.1
Posthole	7	0.145	0.1
Linear feature	5	0.145	0.1
Layer	31	0.746	0.7
pit/hollow	73	0.952	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5386</b>	<b>104.710</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 12. Burnt flint quantities by feature type

The majority of the burnt flint, 98% of the total weight, was recovered from two peat hollows 0022 and 0147. Hollow 0147 had been removed in gridded squares, 23 of which produced a total of 5,256 fragments of burnt flint weighing 101.824kg which alone accounted for 97% of the total burnt flint assemblage. Very large concentrations were recovered from some squares including some of those which had been sieved. The quantities from contexts which had more than 5kg of burnt flint are shown in descending order in the table below.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context identifier</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/kg</b>
0166	2.5m square sieved	1235	17.310
0167	2.5m square sieved	497	10.520
0160	2.5m square sieved	668	9.853
0161	2.5m square sieved	506	8.430
0165	2.5m square	305	7.250
0159	2.5m square	357	6.910
0164	2.5m square sieved	469	6.340
0168	2.5m square	188	6.160

Table 13. Burnt flint quantities from contexts with more than 5kg

A fragment of burnt sandstone weighing 32g was also recovered from hollow 0022 (0101).

## **4.5. Miscellaneous**

### ***Glass***

A fragment of post-medieval bottle glass (43g) was collected from pit 0137 (0138) on the edge of ditch 0068.

### ***Clay pipe***

A single clay pipe stem fragment of probable 17th century date was collected from 0345.

### ***Iron nails***

Two iron nail fragments (10g) were also recovered from the fill of walled shaft 0336 (0345).

### ***Worked bone***

Two worked bone implements were identified. The first is a point or gouge, SF1000, similar to pieces in the Middle Bronze Age group from Grimes Graves (Mercer 1981, 69-72). The second is a point or awl, SF1002, made from the proximal end of a cattle metacarpal (identified by Julie Curl) which had been chopped to a point and the other end modified for a handle with a hole cut through the proximal end. The chopped end is polished through use, and the bone has cut marks which indicate skinning. This piece was found in peat hollow 0147, square 0159 with associated Bronze Age and Later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age pottery.

## **4.6. Biological/Environmental evidence**

### ***Cremated human bone***

Natasha Dodwell

Cremated human bone was recovered from a shallow, oval pit, 0099, thought to be of Prehistoric date. The feature lies within the area of posthole group 0135 — a possible Bronze Age round structure.

### *Methods of recovery and analysis*

The deposit was half sectioned and all of the soil recovered from the feature was wet sieved, the residue passed through 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves and all bone >2mm extracted for analysis. Osteological analysis followed procedures for cremated human bone outlined by McKinley (2002 and 2004). Full details of identifications are held in the archive.

### *Results*

The feature had been heavily plough-truncated and this will almost certainly have affected both the quantity of the bone recovered and the integrity of the deposit. Only 124g of cremated bone was recovered from the pit; the bone fragments were a mix of well calcined and less well-fired blue/black fragments. All the identifiable fragments were adult-sized but the sex of the individual could not be determined. The largest fragment of bone was 45mm but the majority (68% by weight) measured less than 10mm. The majority of identifiable fragments were limb shafts, but given the disturbed nature of the deposit this is unlikely to be significant. The fill is described as 'a black, charcoal-stained sand with burnt bone and burnt flint inclusions' and the deposit could represent either a disturbed and heavily truncated unurned cremation burial or a deposit of redeposited pyre debris. No grave or pyre goods were identified.

### ***Animal bone***

Julie Curl

### *Introduction and methodology*

A total of 27,751g of faunal remains, consisting of 782 pieces, was recovered during the excavation. The assemblage largely consisted of primary and secondary butchering waste, with some evidence of cattle horn working and the collection of deer antler for working. The faunal assemblage also contained two worked bone implements (see above).

Bone was recorded using a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). It was all examined to determine the range of species and elements present. Counts and weights were noted for each context and the number of individual species elements present (NISP) in each context was recorded. The number of measurable and

countable elements present were also recorded and notes were made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn and antler- working or other modifications. A record was made of ageing and other relevant information such as pathologies. No measurements were taken during this analysis as this is a very small assemblage and little information would be obtained from the resulting data. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets. A summary catalogue of the data by context is included in Appendix 7.

### *Condition*

Condition of the bone was generally good, although fragmentary due to butchering and probably trampling. Much of the bone is of a darker brown colour that would suggest deposition in an organic soil. The bone in peat hollow 0022 layer 0101 was in very poor condition in contrast to the rest of the assemblage, surfaces are cracked and porous, suggesting alternate water-logging and drying out.

### *Deposition*

The distribution by feature type is shown in Table 14 below.

<b>Feature type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>% Wt</b>
Ditch fill	9	68	0.2
Layer	3	13	0.0
Linear feature fill	2	340	1.2
Peat hollow	612	24877	89.6
Pit/hollow fill	1	5	0.0
Posthole cut	5	16	0.1
PMed features (bldg)	150	2432	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>27751</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 14. Animal bone deposition by feature type

Nearly 90% of the bone weight was recovered from the fills of the two peat hollows. Peat hollow 0147 was an extensive feature much of which was removed in gridded squares, some of them sieved. A further 8.8% of the material came from features associated with a post-medieval building in the north-east corner of the site and the amounts from other feature types was negligible. Nearly half of the assemblage came from contexts with no associated datable finds. However, when there were datable finds, they were most often prehistoric.

Generally, bone was produced in relatively small quantities from each context. Two contexts, 0166 and 0167, both sieved 2.5m squares in hollow 0147 dating to the

prehistoric period, yielded bone weighing over 2kg, but all were identified as cattle and therefore were larger bones, no particularly large concentrations of bones were recovered.

Of particular interest was the collection of bones from peat hollow 0147. Layer 0076 within it was removed in separately numbered gridded squares measuring 2.5m<sup>2</sup>. The bones from these peaty fills included most of the deer remains, including antler, as well as fragments from pig, cattle, sheep/goat and hare.

### *Species*

The numbers of individual species elements present (NISP) present in the assemblage are summarised in Table 15.

<b>Species</b>	<b>NISP</b>
Canid	1
Cattle	179
Deer - Red	9
Deer - Roe	4
Equid	17
Goose	1
Hare	1
Mammal	502
Pig	10
Sheep/goat	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>782</b>

Table 15. Number of individual species elements present

Cattle and sheep/goat were the most commonly identified animals in this assemblage, with cattle outnumbering the sheep/goat by three to one. The domination of cattle and sheep/goat in the faunal remains is typical of most sites of this type and consistent with previous findings at MNL502 an adjacent site at Beck Row (Willett, 2004).

### *Cattle*

Cattle bones mostly consisted of the main meat-bearing bones such as the humerus, scapula and femur and numerous chop and knife cuts were noted which attest to them being used for meat. Evidence of cattle butchering includes a split metapodial from square 0170, this splitting would have been carried out to obtain the marrow. Possible horn working evidence came from square 0164 with two chopped horn core fragments. The cattle hyoid from square 0168 also showed knife cuts which would indicate an interest in the tongue as meat.

Cattle remains in peat hollow 0022 (0023) included elements from all over the body and could be from the same animal, suggesting this cow had been butchered and eaten in the same location. The cattle bone in 0023 included a talus and calcaneus which had been cut during the skinning process, a short-type horn (from a Celtic type of cattle) and a mandible that had been cut when the tongue was removed for meat. One of the cattle metapodials had been split, possibly for marrow, the humerus and pelvis had been cut and chopped to provide meat. The teeth present in the mandible include a well-worn third molar which would suggest an age at death of at least ten years. This cow would have probably had a life as a traction animal before being skinned and eaten. The cattle metapodials in 0168 also showed some arthritic or stress and strain growth around the proximal ends, possibly indicative of animals used for traction.

Several cattle bones were recorded from the upper fill of peat hollow 0147 (0075) and include the bones of a short, robust, stocky individual that suggests a Dexter/Celtic shorthorn-type male. The cattle bone in peat hollow 0147 layer 0076 included both adult and juvenile mandibles, the juvenile jaw being aged approximately 6 to 8 months at death. The cattle from layer 0076 include a large robust metacarpal that would suggest a male of more modern domestic stock size.

Arthritis and general mature ages of many elements suggest that cattle at this site were probably used as traction animals during the prehistoric periods and obviously used for meat and hides once their working life was over. Cattle bones from the earlier periods were of the small Celtic Short-Horn or Dexter type. Cattle remains from the later medieval/post-medieval-dated features were of a much larger breed.

### *Sheep/goat*

Although referred to as sheep/goat, most of the bones in this assemblage are of a small size and most probably from sheep. The sheep bones from prehistoric contexts were similar in size to those of the modern Soay sheep and typical of those from prehistoric Britain. Sheep would have been used for wool in all periods and would have been the main suppliers of milk in the prehistoric period. These, together with meat and other by-products such as lanolin and horn would have made the sheep a particularly valuable animal.



Two ovicaprine femurs found in square 0172 are of interest. One belongs to an adult Soay-sized sheep; the other is much larger and with fusion-lines still visible (sub-adult), the size suggests a probable goat, possibly culled for meat while still young. Cut marks were found on this larger femur suggesting that it had been eaten. Evidence of skinning was noted on small Soay-sized sheep in squares 0167 and 0168 where numerous knife cuts on the metapodials were observed.

### *Pig*

Pig evidence is far less common in this assemblage. A large adult pig scapula found in square 0171 is probably a boar and has a hole punched through the blade that may have been for hanging during the smoking process. Knife cuts from removal of the meat were also noted on this scapula. Another large adult cut scapula was recovered from square 0166 which also produced a humerus from a neonatal pig/boar. A piglet mandible recovered from hollow 0147 layer 0076 has teeth which suggest an age of around one month at death. Cut marks on this jaw attest to the animal having been eaten.

### *Equid*

Equid remains are not frequent in this assemblage. A small, pony-sized equid skull was recovered from the upper and lower fills of post-medieval walled shaft feature 0336 (0345 and 0354). The molars from this animal are very well worn, suggesting an age at death of at least 10 to 15 years. Enamel hypoplasia was evident on the teeth which would indicate probable periods of poor diet in the animal's early years, or generally poor living conditions such as severe winters. Another pathology noted on an upper molar was an irregular lump or tooth tumour at the base of the root. This condition is of unknown cause but is possibly due to the same conditions that caused the enamel hypoplasia. The growth would have undoubtedly caused the animal at least some discomfort. Further equid teeth, lower molars from a mature animal aged around 10 to 15 years at death, were noted in peat hollow 0022 layer 0024.

The number of equid bones is markedly different from the quantity found in the assemblage from MNL 193, a Roman-dated site at nearby West Row, where equids were the second most commonly identified species (Curl, 2004).

### *Deer*

Both red deer and roe deer are present in the assemblage and both species have been butchered. The majority of these deer remains were recovered from within peat hollow 0147 with associated prehistoric finds. A substantial part of a red deer antler recovered from square 0164 consists of the burr, shaft and the base of three tines which had been removed. The bases of two tines show clear chop marks. The antler, from a large mature male, appears to have been naturally shed and probably was collected from the woodland floor. Some wear and possible gnawing is present on part of the antler shaft. Both deer themselves and rodents will gnaw at shed antlers to obtain calcium. Another large red deer antler fragment, also naturally shed, was recovered from square 0167, along with a red deer tibia fragment, which had been chopped. Two roe deer tibias were recovered from the same square, both were almost complete, although chopped and heavily cut at the proximal ends, where numerous knife cuts were evident. Further cuts and scraping marks are visible on the shafts of the tibias, possibly from when the deer was skinned. Red deer bone was also found within square 0171 where a tibia with cut marks was recorded. Both red and roe deer were recorded at MNL 193 (Curl 2004) and both species had been butchered there as well. It is likely that both of the species were hunted locally in nearby woodland where they would have been available during the prehistoric period in larger numbers than today. They would have supplemented the diet as well as providing by-products such as hides and antler.

### *Canids*

A single canid bone was identified. A mandible from a large elderly individual was recovered from square 0166 in peat hollow 0147 but evidence of canids in the form of gnawing was also present. Gnawing from canids was noted on a cattle phalange in square 0172 and on cattle metacarpals in squares 0160, 0164 and 0170. Gnawing was also noted on the cattle remains from peat hollow 0022 (0023). Several gnawed cattle bones were recovered from layer 0075 where canid gnawing was extensive on metapodials, a talus and one radius and more gnawed bones were noted in layer 0024.

Canid gnawing was noted on numerous bones from the adjacent site at MNL 502 (Willett 2004). It would be difficult to say whether gnawing occurred as a result of scavenger activity or if the bones were deliberately given to domestic dogs and then discarded with other domestic waste. It has been noted that most of the gnawed bones

in the assemblage were from primary butchering waste such as the ends of metapodials and phalanges. It is possible that these waste bones, that are of little meat value to humans, could be given to domestic dogs much as they are now.

### *Hare*

An adult tibia from a hare was recovered in square 0162. This bone had been butchered, implying that the hare had been eaten, or at least skinned. The presence of this species in a feature that may be associated with prehistoric activity is unusual and interesting. Certainly in the Iron-Age period, the hare was almost a worshipped animal and not eaten by the Celts; it is possible that this animal could have been sacrificed, but not eaten, or that it could have been skinned and the pelt worn.

### *Bird bones*

A single goose bone from a goose of Greylag size was found within the upper fill of post-medieval walled shaft 0336 (0345). The bone, a carpometacarpus, had been cut, presumably to remove the feather-bearing part of the wing from the meat-bearing part. The feather may have been used for quills or mattresses.

### *Discussion*

The bulk of the faunal assemblage from Skelton's Drove appears to consist of primary and secondary butchering and food waste. It is likely that the red deer antlers in this assemblage had been collected for working, which is indicated by cut marks and the removal of some tines.

Bone working evidence was recovered from square 0159 in the form of the proximal end of a cattle metacarpal which had been chopped to a point and a hole hollowed out through the proximal end, SF1002. There is polishing on the chopped end of the object suggesting use, and cut marks which indicate skinning.

Most notable is the large collection from the peat hollow 0147 which produced most of the deer remains, including one of the antlers found, as well as fragments from pig/boar, cattle, sheep/goat and hare. The remains of these animals include primary and secondary butchering waste, which would indicate that they had been processed and consumed nearby and all of the waste deposited together. The dumping of a

combination of at least three wild species along with domestic animals remains is of interest.

The assemblage is similar to those found on the adjacent site at MNL 502 (Willett 2004) and at MNL 193; (Curl 2004) where cattle predominate, contributing most to the diet, sheep/goat are of almost equal importance and where hunting of wild animals, particularly in the prehistoric period, does make a valuable contribution to the diet.

### ***Shell***

Thirteen fragments of shell (57g) which include one mussel shell and twelve terrestrial snail shells identified as *helix aspersa* and *cepea nemoralis* were collected from the fills of post-medieval walled shafts 0330 (0338) and 0336 (0345 and 0354).

### ***Plant Macrofossils and other remains***

Val Fryer

#### *Introduction and method statement*

Excavations revealed features of possible Bronze Age or later date including a cremation deposit (Sample 0100) and the organic fill of a deep hollow feature of unknown function (Sample 0349). Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from both features, and two were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 8. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and de-watered remains were recorded, with the assemblage from sample 0100 being charred, whilst de-watered macrofossils were present within sample 0349.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

## *Results*

### Plant macrofossils

Seeds/fruits of dry land and wetland/aquatic plants were present at a low to moderate density in both samples. Preservation was moderately good, although the macrofossils within Sample 0349 were severely distorted and fragmented.

A limited range of seeds of dry land herbs was noted within both assemblages. Segetal taxa, including fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) occurred most frequently, although grasses (Poaceae) and ruderal species were also present. Seeds/fruits of wetland and aquatic taxa, including water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), duckweed (*Lemna* sp.), water dropwort (*Oenanthe aquatica*), pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) and celery-leaved crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*), were predominant within Sample 0349, and sedge (*Carex* sp.) fruits were also present within Sample 0100. A single possible fragmentary cereal grain and a small piece of sloe type (*Prunus* sp.) fruit stone were noted within sample 0100 along with abundant charcoal fragments. De-watered root/stem fragments were moderately common within Sample 0349.

### Other materials

Burnt bone fragments were abundant within Sample 0100, and *Cledoceran ehippia* were common in Sample 0349. Other remains were exceedingly rare.

### *Conclusions and recommendations for further work*

Although the range of material within Sample 0100 (from the fill of cremation pit 0099) is limited, the composition of the assemblage would appear to indicate that up-rooted dried plant materials and possibly cereal processing waste and hedge scrub were used as pyre fuel along with wood/charcoal. Parallels for this practise are known from other cremation deposits from eastern England of Bronze Age to Early Saxon date. The organic fill within 'peat' hollow 0147 is a little harder to interpret. The abundance of wetland/aquatic taxa possibly indicates that the material accumulated within a feature which was sufficiently wet (albeit probably seasonally) to create a semi-aquatic micro-habitat. Similar assemblages, noticeably lacking in signs of human intervention, have been recorded from contemporary features at, for example, a fen-edge settlement at Welland Bank Quarry, Lincolnshire Fryer, 1999). Here, they were interpreted as the

naturally accumulated fills of sumps dug as an attempt to cope with high levels of ground water.

As neither of the above assemblages contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is required.

### ***Wood***

A sample of the oak trunk, 0102, recovered from hollow 0022, was sent to Ian Tyers at ARCUS Dendrochronology Laboratory, University of Sheffield. The initial assessment established that while the sample had 193 rings, suggesting a date in the mid 3rd millennium BC, it did not have the recommended 300 rings which, combined with the fact that it was a lone sample, meant that an accurate date was unlikely to be acquired.

### ***Charcoal***

Four small fragments of charcoal were recovered from two contexts, 0107 and 0165 with associated pottery dated as Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

### ***Palynological assessment***

Pat Wiltshire

Two features were sampled. A single 50cm monolith of sediment was collected from Peat Hollow 0147 (Core 005) and three overlapping monoliths were obtained from Peat Hollow 0022 (Cores 001, 002 and 003). The scanning results for the two sequences of sediment are given in two sets of data tables in the Appendix 9.

#### *Peat Hollow 0147 (Core 005)*

This sequence did not yield calcareous deposits and, consequently, palynomorph preservation and abundance was good enough to warrant full analysis. Two major pollen zones were recognised with the major change occurring between 20.0cm and 26.0cm. The environment changed from being an open-canopied, mature woodland to one where trees were much reduced.

A considerable amount of environmental evidence can be gained from the cursory scanning of this deposit but full analysis should provide a more detailed picture of conditions in the environs of the feature over a considerable (as yet unknown) period.

It is of interest that no cereal pollen was found and there is little evidence of intense grazing. However, trees (particularly oak, hazel, alder, and hazel) certainly seem to have been exploited, and the local landscape changed, at the horizon mentioned above.

The scanning would suggest that the deposit accumulated in the late Bronze Age and that the feature/site was very wet.

#### *Peat Hollow 0022 (Cores 001, 002 and 003)*

Pollen abundance and preservation varied considerably throughout the sequence. The sediments were calcareous only at the very top, and then only slightly. It is probable that the feature had been subjected to fluctuating water table. Four pollen assemblage zones were recognised.

The deposit seems to have started accumulating in the middle Bronze Age, and a major change occurred at between 6.0cm and 12.0cm in Core 003. Before the change, the site was dominated by lime, oak and hazel, although alder was well also well represented. Grasses and other herbs became better represented after the lime decline at the horizon mentioned above.

It would appear that the sequence continued accumulating into the Iron Age. The scannings revealed little evidence for arable agriculture at any time represented by these deposits although only full analysis would reveal the agricultural status of the site.

The sequence has potential for full analysis although palynomorphs will be rather sparse throughout much of the deposit.

#### **4.7. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence**

Excavation produced a modest-sized assemblage of finds from 60 contexts in sixteen features or feature groups which suggest several distinct *foci* of activity during the prehistoric and early post-medieval periods.

The greatest proportions of all of the major prehistoric finds types (69% of the prehistoric pottery, 85% of the worked flint, 98% of the burnt flint and 90% of the animal bone) were collected from the fills of two peat hollows, 0147 in the north-west corner of the site and to a lesser extent from hollow 0022 which is more central. Hollow 0147 was extensively investigated by systematic removal in gridded squares and therefore produced the largest amounts of all finds categories.

The earliest finds are amongst the flint and pottery assemblages which include a few pieces of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. While the flint from excavated features at MNL 502 just to the south was thought to be Bronze Age and possibly Iron Age (Bates 2004), the assemblage from MNL 536 is more regular in nature and the presence of diagnostic pieces suggests that it is more likely to be of an earlier date.

The pottery assemblage is very small, consisting of a few Later Neolithic/Early Bronze sherds which are possibly contemporary with the worked flint as well as a small number of sherds dating from the latest Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age.

Other evidence of prehistoric activity includes a large amount of burnt flint pot-boiler, the largest single finds group, and 97% of it was recovered from 23 of the gridded squares in hollow 0147 with very notable concentrations in several squares.

Pollen samples from the peat hollows indicate sequences that accumulated from the middle Bronze Age into the Iron Age in hollow 0022 and from the later Bronze Age in 0147 with little evidence of arable agriculture or intensive grazing.

The macrofossil assemblage from hollow 0147 may indicate material accumulated within a feature wet enough (probably seasonally) to create a semi-aquatic micro-habitat. Similar assemblages, lacking in signs of intense human intervention, have been recorded from contemporary features at other fen-edge settlements and interpreted as possibly the naturally accumulated fills of sumps dug to manage high levels of ground water.



It is notable that no Late Iron Age, Roman or Saxon finds were recovered from this excavation area.

Post-medieval finds were limited to a group of associated features in the north-east corner of the site closest to Skeltons Drove. The assemblage includes a cohesive group of early post-medieval domestic pottery, brick and other finds deposited during the 17th century or possibly as early as the late 16th century.

### ***Recommendations for further work***

MNL 536 is the furthest north and east of the cluster of sites commissioned by Persimmon Homes (Anglia) and excavated in advance of housing in the immediate area of the Smoke House Inn at Beck Row. At the time that these specialist reports were written, only MNL 502 had been excavated (Bales 2004) but since then, subsequent areas to the south and west have also been excavated in 2008 by SCCAS at MNL 598 and MNL 608 and, in 2010, by Archaeological Solutions at MNL 618.

The finds from MNL 536 have been fully quantified by context and further specialist catalogues and reports have been made for the pottery, ceramic building material, flint, animal bone, pollen and plant macrofossils. Although no further work on the material is required apart from illustration and updated catalogue descriptions of four flints and two worked bone implements, the finds from MNL 536 should be considered within the broader context of all of the Smoke House Inn assemblages and should be included in any overview of these sites. A summary report of the finds and environmental evidence should be included in any future discussion or publication of these sites.

## 5. Discussion

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The excavation has identified evidence of prehistoric activity, predominantly in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, concentrated around or within the two natural hollows that formed a part of the contemporary landscape. It is possible that the apparent focus of activity around the hollows is in large part due to accidental survival, with archaeological deposits only surviving where elements of the natural topography also remain. More widespread evidence of similar features may have been lost to later ploughing or other truncation, as seen to the east of hollow 0147, with only those features cut into the upper slopes of the hollow, and subsequently being sealed by its final infilling deposits, being deep enough to avoid removal by the plough.

These hollows, particularly 0147, were probably waterlogged on at least a seasonal basis and, although being an apparent focus for phases of prehistoric activity, were set in a relatively natural environment, there being little evidence for arable agriculture or intensive grazing in the environmental samples.

The scatter of pits and postholes around the eastern edge of 0147, being sealed under deposit, 0077, which partially infilled the hollow and extended beyond it, must have been excavated whilst the hollow was an open feature within the landscape, in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The substantial piece of tree trunk from the base of hollow 0022, which is probably of early Bronze Age date, indicates that the hollow was fully open at this time. It is unclear how this timber arrived in the hollow, as it is only part of a tree it may have been felled and deposited by human hand, rather than being a complete tree standing on the edge of the hollow which had naturally fallen in, although neither end was in a condition to show any evidence of felling.

The hollows then gradually silted up with peat and windblown sand deposits, perhaps from the early Bronze Age or slightly later in the Mid Bronze Age, as suggested by the pollen analysis, through to the Early Iron Age. This process appears to have coincided with a general reduction in woodland in the area shown by the palynological analysis, and at other fen edge sites (Martin 1999, 46), which may have led to changes in the

watertable and a drying out of the site, together with an increase in soil erosion and the formation of windblown deposits.

The main phase of occupation in the area appears to have been in the Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, when the hollows were partially infilled. Although no patterns could be seen to suggest any structures amongst the features around hollow 0147 the finds assemblage suggests domestic occupation, with butchery and consumption of domesticated and wild animal species. In particular the cow bone assemblage in hollow 0022 suggests butchery in the immediate vicinity with the hollow apparently being used as a convenient place for disposal of waste.

Set a short distance from the hollows on slightly higher ground was evidence for a single roundhouse building. This post-built structure is similar to others for the period, such as the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age building recorded at Barham, Suffolk, the change in construction style to annular or penannular ditches occurring later in the Middle Iron Age (Martin 1999, 63 - 69). Of particular interest are the four postholes which indicate a possible south-east facing entrance or projecting porch and an associated human cremation deposit. Comparison of the finds assemblage with material from the previous excavations at MNL 502 to the south suggests that this activity is of an earlier date.

There was no evidence of activity on the site during the Iron Age and Roman periods, with a complete lack of stray finds material, deposits or features. The lack of evidence for Roman occupation or field systems suggests that the site was not being actively farmed, despite its close proximity to the extensive agricultural settlement seen to the south at MNL 502, MNL 598 and MNL 618. This may be due to the site's location on the very edge of the fens (the drain forming the northern edge of the site is shown on the 1:10000 Ordnance Survey as the southern limit to the fen drainage network – see Fig. 2) which implies that it have been part of a peripheral band of unused or marginal land, perhaps partially marshy or waterlogged, separating the fens from the agricultural land.

Similarly there is no evidence of activity on the site through the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods suggesting the site remained as unused or marginal land. Hodkinson's

map of 1783 (Fig. 21) shows the site lying on the edge of, or within, Mildenhall Common.

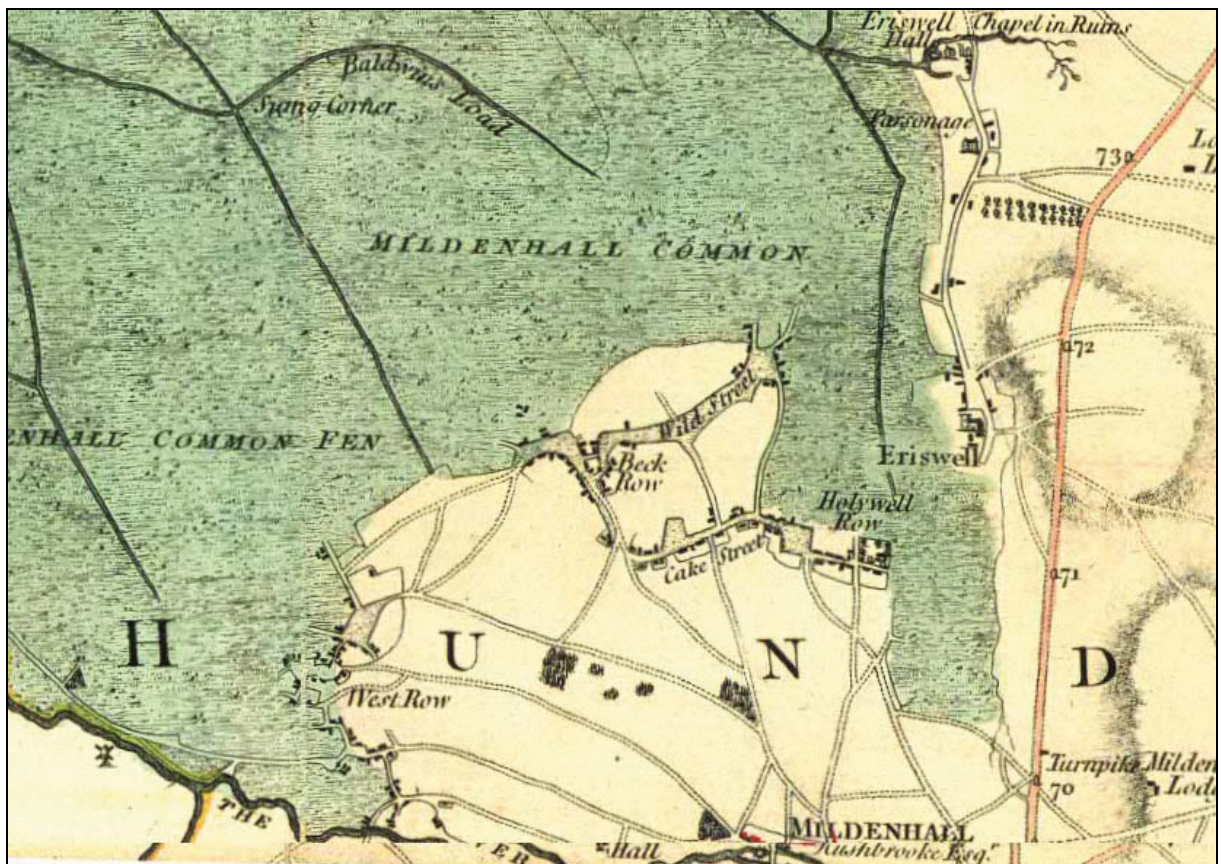


Figure 21. Beck Row on Hodkinson's map, 1783

In the 16th century however a small building appears to have been built at the east end of the site, probably fronting onto Skelton's Drove which may therefore date to a similar period. Although very little evidence remains the shallow trench, 0337, which was infilled with densely packed chalk blocks, may be part of a building foundation. The shape of this surviving remnant, together with its apparent deeper depth than other probable foundations which has led to its survival, suggests the presence of a hearth or chimney stack.

An excavation at MNL 556, 4km to the south-east on the northern fringe of modern Mildenhall (Gill, in prep), has identified evidence of a contemporary structure, which survived to a far greater degree. The slight remaining evidence seen on the site clearly represents a building with several similarities to this MNL 556 structure, it being a 3 celled building with chalk lump and clay footings and a clay floor overlying a chalk

rubble foundation. It measured 14m long and had an H-shaped central hearth, indicating the presence of a chimney stack, much like Trench 0337.

The two adjacent walled shafts are probably contemporary and related to the building. Although the water table is probably shallow, these shafts were not, at the time of excavation, deep enough to reach it and they do not appear to have ever held water. They are unlikely therefore to have been wells so an alternative use may have been as underground cold or sealed storage. After some initial silting they appear to have been rapidly, perhaps deliberately, backfilled with building demolition rubble, presumably from the adjacent building, in the late 16th/17th century.

The finds assemblage recovered from the shafts suggest domestic occupation on the site, which together with the possible chimney stack and shafts themselves, indicates that the building is a dwelling rather than an agricultural building.

The timber framed rectilinear buildings or yards identified to the south-west (posthole group 0041), may be of contemporary date to this dwelling, probably representing small outbuildings or stock pens. A similar rectangular posthole structure of late/post-medieval date was also identified in association with the main building at MNL 556.

## 6. Conclusion

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The excavation has identified two main phases of activity in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and post-medieval periods. Prehistoric activity, including a roundhouse structure, was seen in association with two natural features within the fen-edge landscape while a 16th/17th century domestic building was identified fronting onto Skelton's Drove.

Whilst not warranting further publication as an individual site, the excavation evidence should be considered within any future combined publication of the MNL 598, 608 and 618 sites to the south. These were all commissioned by Persimmon Homes (Anglia) to meet archaeological conditions on planning consents for the residential redevelopment of the former Smoke House Inn, and post-excavation assessments are currently being prepared by SCCAS/FT and Archaeological Solutions. In particular, as part of this analysis, it would be desirable to submit the cremated human bone deposit in pit 0099 for C14 dating. A new publication should also reassess the results of the MNL 502 site in light of these recent works as it clearly forms a part of this widespread multi-period settlement evidence.

## **7. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:\arc\archive field proj\mildenhall\MNL 536

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: 6 standard boxes in J / 111 / 3 and J / 112 / 3. Two small finds in Sensitive Store.

## **8. List of contributors and acknowledgements**

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The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The project was funded by Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd and was monitored by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff (Robert Brookes, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, John Craven, John Duffy, David Gill, James Rolfe and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Gemma Adams and Kelly Powell, and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester with contributions from Sarah Bates (NPS), R.D. Carr, Julie Curl (freelance), Natasha Dodwell (freelance), Val Fryer (freelance), Richenda Goffin and Pat Wilshire (freelance). Column pollen samples were processed by Dr John Daniell (University of Gloucester). The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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# Appendix 1

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

### *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation*

#### REAR OF SMOKE HOUSE INN, BECK ROW

*Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.1.*

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Consent has been granted for development (F/98/424). The planning authority have applied a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition to the consent.
- 1.2 This area was evaluated as part of the entire area affected by applications F/98/423 and /424; subsequently two parts of the site were specified for excavation (spec: /beckro01.doc, January 1999), of which the southern one was excavated in 1999 and is now awaiting publication (Bales, EAA Occasional Paper forthcoming). This specification updates the 1999 version in the light of the completed phase.
- 1.3 The evaluation showed that there was prehistoric activity (flint gritted pottery and worked flints) in this part of the site, associated with deposits of animal bone (principally cattle?) in a subsoil layer, with a low density of (otherwise undated) features below. There are two natural hollows within this area; a peaty layer below the occupation subsoil within the sampled hollow contained wood fragments demonstrating a potential for waterlogged preservation.

Much of the southern excavation involved Roman deposits including structures. The first phases, however, included traces of Bronze Age activity and circular structures and enclosures of Iron Age date, with a possible hiatus in the later Iron Age. Some environmental data was collected from natural hollows but was badly degraded; preservation is potentially better in the northern area. There was a relatively small sample of pre-Roman animal bone.

The current area thus has a high potential to inform about the pre-Roman settlement of this site, particularly the environmental evidence. It may also provide supplementary environmental evidence for the Roman activity – although the settlement apparently does not extend this far the presence or absence of field enclosures of this date needs to be established.

- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.

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

1.6 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

## 2. **Brief for Archaeological Project**

2.1 In the area defined on Figure 1, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development.

2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by any future detailed consent.

2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric settlement activity.

2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

2.5 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 Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/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 PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. An important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3*, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'. Occasional Pap. 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

### 3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology will form part of the Project Design and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded:

- 3.1 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.2 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. paths, yards, hearths & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.3 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
  - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.
  - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [ if necessary on site ] with the Conservation Team.
  - c) 30% of the fills of the peat-filled hollows should be excavated, with the possibility of excavating a further 20% by machine. These should be sampled in such a way as to obtain a representative view of their formation, relationship to other features and the distribution of artefacts or structures within them.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

- 3.4 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design 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 P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 3.5 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.6 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

- 3.7 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.8 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.9 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.10 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.12 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

#### 4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an 'at-cost' charge will be made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.

- 4.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 4.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## 5. **Archive Requirements**

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 5.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).
- 5.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 5.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 5.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

- 5.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, 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 journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

## 6.. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.
- 6.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS

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Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
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Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 28 November 2003

Reference: /SmokeHouse200311

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

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



## Appendix 2. Context list

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0001	0001		Unstratified find	Unstratified finds from across site.				
0002	0002		Layer	Soil layer in trench at NE corner of site. Mixture of brown loam/sand, light grey sand and peat. Dipping down into natural but still very shallow, probably a slight hollow. Contained one piece of burnt flint. Levels taken by TST.				Peat lay
0003	0003		Pit cut	Shallow oval pit- gently sloping sides with curved base. Badly disturbed by roots.				
0004	0003		Pit fill	Light to mid mixed grey sand. Some root disturbance. No finds. 50% excavated using shovel.				
0005	0005		Pit cut	Cut of circular pit- undulating base. Gently sloping sides.				
0006	0005		Pit fill	Mixed dark grey sand with charcoal. Lens of peat. No finds. 50% excavated using shovel.				
0007	0007		Pit cut	Circular. Steep sided. Curved base.				
0008	0007		Pit fill	Mixed mid and light grey sand. No finds. Excavated using shovel.				
0009	0009		Pit cut	Small circular pit. Shallow slope, concave base. Width- 0.5m, length- 0.5m, depth- 0.15m.				
0010	0009		Pit fill	Black sand and charcoal. 50% excavated.				
0011	0011		Posthole cut	Small pit/posthole, gentle sloping sides, concave base. Width 0.2m, length- 0.2m, depth- 0.15m.				
0012	0011		Posthole fill	Light grey sand, darker in centre. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0013	0013	0013	Ditch cut	Very shallow (truncated?) NW-SE ditch. Too shallow to accurately describe cut. Width approx. 0.4m NE-SW, depth- 0.03m. Twos sections excvated, butt end one recorded.				
0014	0013	0013	Ditch fill	Grey/brown pure sand fill.				
0015	0015		Posthole/pit cut	Possible pit. Oval in plan. Steep sloping sides. Flattish base. Width- 60cm, length- 70cm NE-SW, depth- 0.15m. Shape in plan damaged by plough lines. Near SE edge of site.				
0016	0015		Posthole/pit fill	Dark brown sand and occasional charcoal. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0017	0018		Pit cut	Possible small round pit. West of 0015. Sloping sides. U shaped section. Might be natural feature. Adjacent to 0015. Width- 0.40m N-S, length- 0.45m, depth- 0.15m.				
0018	0018		Pit fill	Grey brown sand. No finds. Detected. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0019	0019		Pit cut	Possible small rounded pit. West of 0017. Very shallow. Might not be real. Width- 0.33m, length- 0.35m NE-SW, depth 0.06m.				
0020	0019		Pit fill	Grey/orange/brown sand. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel. Detected.				
0021	0021		Layer	Grey sand spread. SE end of site.				
0022	0022	0022	Peat hollow	Large, oval peat filled hollow. Centre of the site close to the S edge- multiple peat layers separated by layer of pale grey sand suggests seasonal infilling. Cross trenches 0025 and 0026 excavated by machine and hand.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0023	0025	0022	Peat hollow laye	Peat layer within section 0025. Directly below orange clay layer 0240. 1st spit of peat-30cm deep, partially excavated by hand before further machining. Contained pottery, bone and 'other'. Later divided into two contexts - 0238 and 0239.				
0024	0026	0022	Peat hollow laye	Peat layer within section 0026 in hollow 0022. Same as 0023.				
0025	0025	0022	Peat hollow sec	Section running N-S across the whole length of hollow 0022.				
0026	0026	0022	Peat hollow sec	Section running E-W across peat hollow 0022. Not recorded but showed similar cross section of hollow as seen in 0025.				
0027	0027	0027	Layer	Dark brown sand layer with charcoal flecks. Fills a natural depression and may be slightly less disturbed layer of topsoil. Width- 6.4m(?) N-S, Depth- 0.20m. Machined. Excavated using shovel. Level taken by TST.				
0028	0028	0028	Ditch cut	Cut of NW-SE running ditch near SW corner of site. NW end starts with possible butt end but is disturbed by animals and plough lines. Ditch narrows a great deal towards south eastern butt end. 3 sections through ditch: 0029 at NW end, 0031 in centre and 0033 at SE end. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Depth- 0.14m. Detected.				
0029	0029	0028	Ditch section	Section through ditch [0028] near NW end where ditch is 2m wide and 0.14m deep. Flat-bottomed, gentle sloping edge on NE side. Slightly less so on SW side.				
0030	0029	0028	Ditch fill	Mid grey sand and occasional iron pan. No finds. Detected.				
0031	0031	0028	Ditch section	Section through ditch 0028 roughly in centre of ditch. Ditch much narrower than at NW end (0.80m wide). Still quite shallow- 0.08m deep. Gentle sloping sides, slightly irregular base.				
0032	0031	0028	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0028 at section 0031. Detected. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Mid grey sand. No finds.				
0033	0033	0028	Ditch section	Section through SE butt end of ditch 0028. Very shallow- 0.06m deep, width- 0.80m. Very gently sloping sides.				
0034	0033	0028	Ditch fill	Mid grey sand. Contained bone. Detected.				
0035	0035		Hollow cut	Small, shallow hollow. Squared corners on western side, circular on east. See context sheet for sketch plan. Possibly a modern feature hence the unusual shape, or is possibly base of natural hollow. Heavily disturbed by plough lines. Width- 1.7m N-S, length- 1.8m (approx.) E-W, depth- 0.09m. Level taken by TST. Machined. Small, black patch of sandy soil in middle of feature looks possibly modern.				
0036	0035		Hollow fill	Grey sand, slightly brown tinge. Contained some bone. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Slightly mixed due to ploughing disturbance.				
0037	0037		Hollow/pit cut	Cut of fairly round possible pit/possible natural hollow. Unusual shape in plan (see context sheet for sketch plan). Very disturbed if it is a feature. Width- 1.35m NW-SE, length- 1.5m NE-SW, depth- 0.24m. Level taken by TST. Disturbed by water movement?				
0038	0037		Hollow/pit fill	Pale-dark grey sand. Contained 1 piece of waste flint. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0039		0022	Surface finds	Surface finds from N side of 0022 hollow.				
0040	0040		Section	Section along northern site edge dug through charcoal stained sand. Showing probable evidence of tree clearance. Section shows charcoal lenses in grey sand fill. Similar to section dug at MNL 532. Photographed only. Not drawn.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0041	0041	0041	Structure	Building made up of a total of 16 possible postholes (0042-0067 and 0082-0085). 14 relatively clear postholes make up the majority of the structure. 2 further possible postholes also lie within the structure but are heavily disturbed by ploughing and are not numbered. 1 further fairly 'good' posthole, 0042, lies approx. 2 metres east of posthole 0046 and may be associated although it has a darker fill. Most of postholes are shallow and many are disturbed, mainly by ploughing. May be 1 or two structures or yards, ie a square nine post building with a yard or extensuion to south. Total width- 2.6m ESE-WNW, length- 7.9m NNW-SSE. Level taken by TST. All postholes initially 50% then 100% excavated.				
0042	0042	0041	Posthole cut	Shallow p/hole. Possibly part of structure 0041 although it is approx. 2 metres east of nearest p/hole [0044] (0045). Round in plan. Curving base in section. Width- 0.28m NNW-SSE, length- 0.29m ENE-WSW, depth- 0.05m. Level taken by TST.				
0043	0042	0041	Posthole fill	Dark grey sand fill of p/hole 0042. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel. Machined. Darker fill than that of other p/holes in structure.				
0044	0044	0041	Posthole cut	Small, oval p/hole in structure 0041. Disturbed by ploughing or animal activity. Width- 0.15m ENE-WSW, length- 0.19m NNE-SSW, depth- 0.07m. Level taken by TST.				
0045	0044	0041	Posthole fill	Light grey sand fill. Darker, disturbed streak running along base of p/hole. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel. Machined. Disturbed by ploughing or animal activity.				
0046	0046	0041	Posthole cut	Small p/hole. Part of structure 0041. Disturbed circular form in plan. Steep sided with fairly flat base. Width= 0.22m NNW-SSE, length= 0.23m WSW-ENE, depth= 0.08m. Disturbed by ploughing. Machined.				
0047	0046	0041	Posthole fill	Light grey/orange sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0048	0048	0041	Posthole cut	Small, round p/hole. Part of structure 0041. Irregular shape in section. Width= 0.24m WSW-ENE, length= 0.24m NNW-SSE, depth= 0.10m. Machined.				
0049	0048	0041	Posthole fill	Light grey/orange sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0050	0050	0041	Posthole cut	Small, oval p/hole. Part of structure 0041. Relatively steep sides with flat base. Width= 0.22m WSW-ENE, length= 0.28m NNW-SSE, depth= 0.10m. Machined.				
0051	0050	0041	Posthole fill	Light grey/orange sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0052	0052	0041	Posthole cut	Small, round p/hole. Part of structure 0041. Deep with steep sides and rounded base. Width= 0.13m NNW-SSE, length= 0.16m WSW-ENE, depth= 0.16m. Slight animal disturbance. Machined.				
0053	0052	0041	Posthole fill	Light-mid grey sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0054	0054	0041	Posthole cut	Small oval(ish!) p/hole. Part of structure 0041. Steep sided and uneven base. Width= 0.09m NE-SW, length= 0.20m NW-SE, depth= 0.10m. Slightly disturbed. Machined.				
0055	0054	0041	Posthole fill	Grey/orange sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0056	0056	0041	Posthole cut	Small, deep, fairly round p/hole from structure 0041. Steep sided with rounded base. Width= 0.15m NNW-SSE, length= 0.18m ENE-WSW.				
0057	0056	0041	Posthole fill	Grey sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0058	0058	0041	Posthole cut	Very small, round p/hole from structure 0041. Width= 0.10m NE-SW, length= 0.10m NW-SE, depth= 0.03m. Machined.				
0059	0058	0041	Posthole fill	Light grey sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0060	0060	0041	Posthole cut	Small, oval (due to disturbance?) p/hole from structure 0041. Width= 0.14m NW-SE, length= 0.27m NE-SW, depth= 0.05m. Some disturbance. Machined.				
0061	0060	0041	Posthole fill	Light grey sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0062	0062	0041	Posthole cut	"Good", round posthole. Part of structure 0041. Width= 0.24m WSW-ENE, length= 0.24m NNW-SSE, depth= 0.11m. Machined.				
0063	0062	0041	Posthole fill	Light grey/orange sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0064	0064	0041	Posthole cut	Small, roughly circular p/hole from structure 0041. Fairly steep sided with rounded base. Width= 0.20m WSW-ENE, length= 0.24m NNW-SSE, depth= 0.11m. Machined. Some animal disturbance.				
0065	0064	0041	Posthole fill	Grey/orange sand fill. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0066	0066	0041	Posthole cut	Small, fairly round p/hole from building 0041. Steep sided with very rounded base. Some plant disturbance. Width= 0.20m, length= 0.25m, depth= 0.10m. Machined.				
0067	0066	0041	Posthole fill	Grey/orange sand fill. No finds. Detected. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0068	0068	0068	Ditch cut	Cut of ditch running NW-SE near eastern end of site. Visible across entire site. Wider and deeper at SE end, running into hollow, and gradually narrowing toward NW end. Post med. Cut by features 0330 & 0336.	0137	0330 &		
0069	0069	0068	Ditch section	Section through ditch 0068 at SE end. Moderate sloping sides. Gently curving base. Width= 0.80m, depth= 0.22m.				
0070	0069	0068	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0068 in section 0069. Dark brown sand. Pottery found. Depth 0.22m. Detected. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0071	0071	0068	Ditch section	Section through ditch 0068 at NW end. Narrower than SE end section. Slightly more of a V-shaped profile.				
0072	0071	0068	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0068 in section 0071. Dark brown sand. No finds. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Detected. Depth 0.18m.				
0073	0073		Pit cut	Cut of rounded, shallow pit. Mixed fills. Might not be real. 1.3m wide N-S, 1.4m long E-W, 0.18m deep.				
0074	0073		Pit fill	Fill of pit 0073. Mixed light and mid grey sands. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected. 0.18m deep.				
0075	0075	0147	Peat hollow fill	Main and central, uppermost fill of peat hollow 0147 in NW corner of site. Removed by machine. Dark brown/black peat with occasional stones. Surface finds of burnt flint and animal bone. Becomes generally sandier and has some yellow sand patches in southern third of the exposed area. Fill lies above (0076) and (0077). Machine removal shows fills 076 & 0077 extending underneath. Detected and machined. Disturbed by pipe trench and other modern.				
0076	0076	0147	Peat hollow laye	Layer in hollow 0147. Lies on E side over the gradual sloping side of hollow. Under 0075 fill. Dark brown/grey peaty sand with iron pan mottling. Surface finds recovered (under 0077). Divided into 2.5m squares 0157-0185 & 100% removed. Finds largely consist of burnt flint, bone and some worked/waste flint.			0077	0075
0077	0077	0147	Peat hollow laye	Layer in peat hollow 0147. Lies over natural on E side of hollow as a very shallow spread containing finds and overlying possible features. Surface finds recovered. As it goes W towards centre of hollow it gets thicker and in section 0347, renumbered as 0351, it overlies 0352. Pale grey sand. Contained bone and flint.			0352	0076, 0

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0078	0078		Pit cut	Cut of shallow rounded pit. Might not be real. 0.9m wide N-S, 0.85m long E-W, 0.13m deep.				
0079	0078		Pit fill	Pale grey sand. No finds. 0.17m deep. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0080	0080		Pit cut	Cut of narrow, oval pit. Edges and base not well defined. Might not be real. 0.65m wide E-W, 1.4m long N-S, 0.2m deep.				
0081	0080		Pit fill	Dark brown sand. No finds. Detected. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0082	0082	0041	Posthole cut	Small, oval posthole from E side of structure 0041. Semi-circular shape in section. 0.1m wide WSW-ENE, 0.17m long NNW-SSE, 0.07m deep. Truncated by machining.				
0083	0082	0041	Posthole fill	Very light grey sand. No finds. Detected. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0084	0084	0041	Posthole cut	Very small, probably circular posthole that has been disturbed by ploughing. Part of structure 0041- NNW of [0054] and SSE of 0056. Semi-circular shaped in section. Width too disturbed to measure, 0.1m long NNW-SSE, 0.05m deep. Disturbed by ploughing. Truncated by machining.				
0085	0084	0041	Posthole fill	Light orange/grey sand fill. No finds. Detected. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0086	0086		Pit cut	Rounded pit. Very close to northern site edge. Moderate to steep sloping sides. Slightly curving base. Looks real in section and plan but might be peat-filled hollow. 1.4m wide NE-SW, 1.3m long NW-SE, 0.3m deep. Truncated by machining.				
0087	0086		Pit fill	Peat rich, dark brown sand. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0088	0088	0088	Ditch cut	Small NNE-SSW ditch. Runs just NW of structure 0041 and into N edge of peat hollow 0147. Fairly shallow in some places. Disturbed in places by ploughing. Fill is much paler (close to colour of natural) towards the peat hollow making definition difficult. Disturbed by ploughing and other modern activity. Truncated by machining. See sections 0090, 0091, 0093, 095, 0097.				
0089	0090	0088	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0088 in section 0090. Very light grey/yellow sand with occasional dark flecks. The natural surrounding it is slightly sarker and more orange. No finds. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0090	0090	0088	Ditch section	Excavated section of ditch 0088. Gently sloping sides and rounded base. Cut may be inaccurate as fill is very similar to natural and ditch appears to be very shallow in this area. 0.65m wide, 0.13m deep. Machined. Slightly disturbed by ploughing.				
0091	0091	0088	Ditch section	Excavated section through ditch 0088 near north site edge. Moderate sloping sides. U shaped base. 0.9m wide W-E, 0.6m long N-S, 0.24m deep.				
0092	0091	0088	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0088 in section 0091. Pale grey sand. No finds. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0093	0093	0088	Ditch section	Excavated section through ditch 0088 very near northern site edge. Ditch appears to butt end at this point. However section was placed to investigate pale grey sand area so is not at a right angle to the ditch. 0.7m wide, 1.4m long SE-NW, 0.34m deep. Detected.				
0094	0093	0088	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0088 in section 0093. Greyish brown sand. No finds. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0095	0095	0088	Ditch section	Excavated section of ditch 0088. Narrow V shape. 0.50m wide, 0.25m deep.				
0096	0095	0088	Ditch fill	Pale grey sand fill in section 0095 of ditch 0088.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0097	0097	0088	Ditch section	Excavated section of ditch 0088 where it passes through a shallow spread of pale grey sand. 1.1m wide, 0.55m deep.				
0098	0097	0088	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0088 in section 0097- mixed pale-dark grey sands. Dark grey at surface. 0.55m deep.				
0099	0099	0135	Cremation(?) pit	Oval pit. Fairly steep-sided with curved base, possible cremation pit.. Surrounded by posthole group 0135 that make a possible round structure. Badly disturbed by ploughing- cut is altered and fill is mixed with some natural in places.				
0100	0099	0135	Cremation(?) pit	Fill of possible cremation pit 0099. Black sand fill with burnt bone and burnt flint inclusions. 50% then 100% excavated, using trowel. Detected. 4 bag sample taken- 2 bags from southern half labelled as 0100 and two from northern half labelled as sample 004.				
0101	0025	0022	Peat hollow laye	2nd arbitrary spit of peat layer excavated in hollow 0022. Beneath spit 0023. Recorded as 0237 in section 0025. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Contained bone.				
0102	0101	0022	Wood	Wood recovered/sampled in spit 0101 in hollow 0022.				
0103	0103	0135	Posthole cut	Small, shallow posthole. 0.2m wide, 0.05m deep.				
0104	0103	0135	Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. 100% excavated.				
0105	0105	0135	Posthole cut	Oval posthole. 0.4m wide, 0.5m long, 0.1-15m deep.				
0106	0105	0135	Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. 100% excavated.				
0107	0107	0135	Posthole cut	Large, circular posthole, bowl shaped. 0.6m wide, 0.7m long, 0.2m deep.				
0108	0107	0135	Posthole fill	Mid/pale grey sand and charcoal flecks. Contained pottery and bone. 100% excavated.				
0109	0109	0135	Posthole cut	Circular poshole. 0.7m wide, 0.7m long, 0.2m deep.				
0110	0109	0135	Posthole fill	Mixed pale-dark grey/brown sands. Contained burnt bone and burnt flint. 100% excavated.				
0111	0111	0135	Posthole cut	Small, circular posthole. 0.2m wide, depth 0.1m.				
0112	0111	0135	Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. 100% excavated.				
0113	0113	0135	Posthole cut	Small, oval posthole. 0.3m wide, 0.08m deep.				
0114	0113	0135	Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. 100% excavated.				
0115	0115	0135	Posthole cut	Deep posthole. Circular. 0.25m wide, 0.25m long, 0.28m deep.				
0116	0115	0135	Posthole fill	Pale, mid grey sand with charcoal traces. 100% excavated.				
0117	0117	0135	Posthole cut	Small circular posthole. 0.15m wide, 0.15m long, 0.1m deep.				
0118	0117	0135	Posthole fill	Mid grey sand. 100% excavated.				
0119	0119	0135	Posthole cut	Circular p/hole. 0.2m wide, 0.12m deep.				
0120	0119	0135	Posthole fill	Dark grey sand, charcoal traces. 100% excavated.				
0121	0121	0135	Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.4m wide, 0.15m deep.				
0122	0121	0135	Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. 100% excavated.				
0123	0123	0135	Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0124	0123	0135	Posthole fill	Mid-dark grey/brown sand, charcoal traces. 100% excavated. Contained burnt flint.				
0125	0125	0135	Posthole cut	Circular posthole.				
0126	0125	0135	Posthole cut	Mid grey sand fill. Disturbed. 100% excavated. Contained stone.				
0127	0127	0135	Posthole cut	Small circular posthole. 0.2m wide, 0.2m long, 0.1m deep.				
0128	0127	0135	Posthole fill	Mid grey sand. Contained pottery and flint.				
0129	0129	0135	Posthole cut	Circular posthole. Disturbed. 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep,				
0130	0129	0135	Posthole fill	Pale grey sand fill. 100% excavated.				
0131	0131	0135	Posthole cut	Circular posthole, bowl shape. 0.46m wide, 0.25m deep.				
0132	0131	0135	Posthole cut	Dark grey/brown sand fill. 100% excavated. Contained burnt bone, flint, burnt flint and 'Other'.				
0133	0133	0135	Posthole cut	Disturbed posthole. Circular? 0.3m wide(?), 0.3m long(?), 0.15m deep.				
0134	0133	0135	Posthole fill	Dark grey sand fill. 100% excavated.				
0135	0135	0135	Posthole group	Defined group of postholes, many of which may be forming a circular structure.				
0136	0136	0068 0137	Section	Section across 0137 and 0068, showing relationship.				
0137	0136	0137	Pit cut	Cut of rounded pit near northern end of site. Cut by ditch 0068 on northern edge. Northern edge steep sided. Southern side less so. 1.7 m wide, 1.7m long, 0.4m deep.		0068		
0138	0136	0137	Pit fill	Fill of 0137. Dark brown peaty sand. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel, Detected. Contained pottery, bone, tile/brick and flint.				
0139	0136	0068	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0068 where it cuts pit 0137. Pale grey sand. Detected and machined. 0.38m wide, 0.1m deep. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0140	0140		Possible pit cut	Cut of possible pit/possible natural hollow near SE corner of larger peat hollow 0147. Quite similar to 0035. Relatively square in plan but with very rounded corners! Gently sloping sides and very uneven base. Very heavily disturbed by ploughing. Fills- 0141, 0142. Approx. 2.6m wide E-W, 2.9m long N-S, 0.19m deep.				
0141	0140		Pit/hollow fill	Upper fill of possible feature 0140. Dark grey sand with some iron pan and very occasional stones. Contained a lot of burnt flint and one piece of bone. Quite similar to layer 0076 of 0147 peat hollow. Slightly mixed with 0142 due to ploughing. 0.14m deep. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected.			0142	
0142	0140		Pit/hollow fill	Lower fill of feature 0140. Very pale, white sand. Discoloured grey in some places by leaching. Contained two pieces of burnt flint. 50% excavated, using trowel. Contained flint. Detected. Mixed with 0141 due to ploughing.				0141
0143	0143	0143	Linear feature c	Broad, linear feature. Slightly curving. 3 sections- 0144, 0148, 0151. To E of large peat hollow 0147. Fill is similar to 0076 in hollow.				
0144	0144	0143	Linear feature s	Section of linear feature 0143, across centre of feature. 2 fills- 0145 & 0146. 2m wide, 0.3m deep.				
0145	0144	0143	Linear feature fil	Upper fill of section 0144 in feature 0143. Dark grey sand with iron panning.			0146	
0146	0144	0143	Linear feature fil	Lower fill in section 0144 of feature 0143. Mixed/dirty yellow grey sands.				0145
0147	0147	0147	Peat hollow	Large peat hollow in NW corner of site. Machine excavated. Deeper central area with shallow bowl around it.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0148	0148	0143	Linear feature s	Section at S end of linear feature 0143. Broad, short, linear: sides slope 20°-30°. Even. Base flattish. 1.5m wide as excavated E-W, 1.7m long as excavated N-S, 0.32m deep.				
0149	0148	0143	Linear feature fill	Lower fill in section 0148 of linear feature 0143. Pale yellow brown sand. Contained bone and burnt stone. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				0150
0150	0148	0143	Linear feature fill	Upper fill in section 0148 of linear feature 0143. Mid dark grey brown peaty sand. Contained bone and burnt stone. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0151	0151	0143	Section/cut	Cut N end of feature 0143. Broad, short, linear. Sides slope 20°-30°. Even. Base flattish. 1.3m wide as excavated E-W, 1.7m long as excavated N-S, 0.22m deep.				
0152	0151	0143	Feature fill	Lower fill in section 0151 of feature 0143. Pale yellow brown sand. Contained pot and flint. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0153	0151	0143	Feature fill	Upper fill in section 0151 of feature 0143. Mid-dark grey brown peaty sand. No finds. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0154	0154		Pit cut	Cut of pit. Running under north site edge. Near to peat hollow 0147. Shallow with moderate to steep sloping sides. Full shape in plan not visible, appears to be rounded or oval. 0.14m deep.				
0155	0154		Pit fill	Fill of pit 0154. Pale grey sand. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0156	0154		pit Section	Section through pit 0154 and site edge.				
0157	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Very shallow, 0-0.02m deep. Only traces remaining. Dark grey/brown sand. Over 0077. Sorted, not sieved.			0077	
0158	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Very shallow. 0.01-0.04m deep. Dark brown/grey sand, traces of peat. Covers 40% of square. Mainly over 0077. Small area of natural.			0077	
0159	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Shallow, dark grey/brown sand. Over natural and features? Covers 60% of square. 0-0.08m deep, sloping down from E.				
0160	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Partially over 0077. Slopes down from E. 0-0.12m deep. Dark grey/brown sand. Sieved.			0077	
0161	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Partly over 0077 (20%) of square. 0-0.1m deep sloping down from E. Sieved. Dark grey/brown sand.			0077	
0162	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Covers 10% of square. 0.02-0.04m thick. Dark grey/brown sand over natural. Sieved.				
0163	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Very dark brown sand peat layer 0076. Shallow 0.02-0.07m. Covered 80% of square. Over layer 0077. Pale grey mottled sand. Sorted not sieved.			0077	
0164	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Dark grey/brown peaty sand. Over 0077. 0.03-0.08m deep. Sieved.			0077	
0165	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Very dark brown sandy peat layer (0076). Covered all of square in varying depths- 0.06-0.012m. Not sieved. Finds- pottery, bone, burnt flint.				
0166	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Thick, 0.2m deep, over natural. Dark grey/brown sand with traces of peat. Sieved.				
0167	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Up to 0.2m deep. Mainly filled with 0076. Whole square covered with fill. Sieved. Contained 2 large bags of burnt flint, 1 of bone and waste flint.			0077	



Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0168	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Dark grey/brown peaty sand, 0.03-0.08m thick. Sorted, not sieved. Over natural.				
0169	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Dark grey/brown sand over natural and layer 0211 in deepest part (fills very shallow hollow in NW corner?). Covers 60% of square. Slopes down to W. 0.03-0.15m deep. Sieved.				
0170	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Very dark brown peat layer (0076) covering entire square in depths 0.06m to 0.08m. Over layer 0077. Finds of pottery, bone and burnt and struck flint.			0077	
0171	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Very dark brown sandy peat. 0.04-0.1m deep. Covered 100%. Over layer 0077. Sorted not sieved.			0077	
0172	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. 0.06-0.1m thick. Over 0077. Dark grey/brown peaty sand. Sieved.			0077	
0173	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. 0.02-0.12m deep. Deepest on E side. Dark grey/brown sand with peat traces. Over 0077. Sieved.			0077	
0174	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Dips down on E side, holds 0-0.1m dark brown/grey sand over natural. Natural rises to W then is covered by 0077 (50% of square). No finds.				
0175	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Truncated by machine in parts. 0.05-0.12m deep. Dips down on E side onto natural. To W is shallow over 0077 layer. Dark grey/brown sand, traces of peat. Covers 60% of square. Sorted, not sieved.			0077	
0176	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Shallow dark grey/brown sand. 0.02-0.05m deep. Covers 80% of square. Over natural. Not sieved.				
0177	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Traces of 0076 only. Over natural. 0-0.03m deep. Dark grey/brown sand. Not sieved.				
0178	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Dark grey/brown peaty sand. 0.03-0.1m deep. Covers whole square. Overlies 0077. Sorted, not sieved.			0077	
0179	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. No details recorded				
0180	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Very shallow- up to 0.1m deep. Not sieved. Contained bone and burnt flint. Covered with 0076 and overlying unusually dark layer of 0077.			0077	
0181	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Shallow (c. 0.06m) dark brown sandy peat (0076). Covering 70% of square- none in NE corner. Not sieved. Finds recovered: bone. Layer excavated on top of mid/dark grey/brown sand- possibly 0077.			0077?	
0182	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Very shallow and patchy, machine truncated. 0-0.03m deep. Covers 50% of square. Sorted not sieved. Dark grey/brown sand. Over 0077. No finds.			0077	
0183	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Truncated by machine. No finds. Only 0.02-0.05m deep over 10% of square. Over 0077.			0077	
0184	0076	0147	2.5m square	Sorted 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Dark grey/brown sand. Traces of peat. 0-0.08m deep. Covers 50% of square. Over natural (40%) and 0077 (60%). Partially machine truncated. Sorted not sieved.			0077	
0185	0076	0147	2.5m square sie	Sieved 2.5m square through layer 0076 of Hollow 0147. Small part of square. Lies within/under eval. trench. 0.02-0.05m deep. Dark grey/brown peaty sand. Over 0077.				
0201	0201		Pit cut	Small rounded pit. Adjacent to 0154. 57cm wide E-W, 0.6m long N-S, 0.11m deep.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0202	0201		Pit fill	Pale grey sand. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0203	0203		Pit cut	Cut of rounded pit. Moderate sloping sides. Gently curving base. 0.75m wide N-S, 0.8m long E-W, 0.15m deep.				
0204	0203		Pit fill	Pale grey sand. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0205	0205		Pit/posthole cut	Cut of small rounded pit/posthole. 0.4m wide E-W, 0.5m long N-S, 0.09m deep.				
0206	0205		Pit fill	Pale grey sand. Detected.				
0207	0207		Pit cut	Cut of rectangular(ish) pit moderate to steep irregular sides. Curving base. Squared ends. Adjacent to 020]. 0.72m wide E-W, 1.05m long N-S, 0.21m deep.				
0208	0207		Pit fill	Mottled grey and yellow sand with iron pan staining. Fill not very convincing. Might be a tree hole. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0209	0209		Pit cut	Cut of shallow rounded pit.				
0210	0209		Pit fill	No description given. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0211	0162	0246	Layer	Layer of pale grey sand in depression under layer 0076 in sieved square 0162. Subsequent excavation shows to be top part of pit 0246.				
0212	0212		Pit cut	Cut of large shallow ovoid pit. Very gentle sloping sides flattish base. Adjacent to 0209. 1.7m wide N-S, 2m long E-W, 0.12m deep.				
0213	0212		Pit fill	Pale grey sand with iron pan staining. Detected. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0214	0214		Pit cut	Cut of ovoid pit. Moderate to steep sides. Curving base. 0.9m wide E-W, 0.6m long N-S, 0.19m deep. Adjacent to 0212.				
0215	0214		Pit fill	Pale grey sand with iron pan staining. Detected. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0216	0216		Pit cut	Cut of small rounded pit adjacent to/north of 0143. Moderate sloping sides. Curving base. 0.40m wide N-S, 0.45m long E-W, 0.12m deep. Machined.				
0217	0216		Pit fill	Mid grey brown sand. 50% excavated. Detected.				
0218	0218		Pit/posthole cut	Cut of small rounded pit/posthole. SE of/adjacent to 0205 and 0207. Very shallow. 0.4m wide E-W, 0.4m long N-S, 0.08m deep.				
0219	0218		Pit fill	Mid grey sand. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0220	0220		Posthole cut	Cut of small rounded posthole, steep sided. Near to northern site edge. 0.18m wide E-W, 0.17m long N-S, 0.13m deep.				
0221	0220		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel. Detected.				
0222	0222		Posthole cut	Cut of small rounded posthole south of [0220]. Steep sided U shaped section. Adjacent to 0224, 0222. 0.17m wide N-S, 0.16m long E-W, 0.08m deep.				
0223	0222		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel				
0224	0224		Posthole cut	Cut of rounded posthole south of [0222]. Adjacent to 0222 and 0228. Steep sided. Broad U shaped section. 0.17m wide E-W, 0.17m long N-S, 0.06m deep.				
0225	0024		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel. Detected.				
0226	0226		Posthole cut	Cut of small rounded posthole west of [0228]. Steep sided broad U shaped section. 0.25m wide N-S, 0.23m long E-W, 0.11m deep.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0227	0226		Posthole fill	No record of fill. 50% excavated, using trowel. Detected.				
0228	0228		Posthole cut	Cut of shallow rounded posthole west of [0224]. Moderate to steep sided on western side. More gentle slope on eastern side. Adjacent to 0224 + 0226. 0.36m wide N-S, 0.36m long E-W, 0.06m deep.				
0229	0228		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel. Detected.				
0230	0230		Posthole cut	Cut of small rounded posthole west of 0232. Steep sided U shaped section. Adjacent to 0232. 0.15m wide N-S, 0.17m long E-W, 0.07m deep.				
0231	0230		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. No finds. Detected. 50% excavated.				
0232	0232		Posthole cut	Cut of rounded posthole. East of [0230]. Steep sided, U shaped section. 0.17m wide E-W, 0.15m long N-S, 0.11m deep. Machined.				
0233	0232		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Detected.				
0234	0025	0022	Column sample	Sample sequence through peat hollow [0022] in section 0025. Sample made up of 3 x 0.5m tins with 0.1m overlap of next tin. Environmental soil samples 001, 002, 003 taken.				
0235	0025	0022	Peat hollow Dep	Dark brown/grey sand with moderate peat in matrix. Less 1% shell. Loose. Lowest fill excavated from peat hollow 0022 but not basal fill as feature not fully excavated. 2m wide as excavated, 5.5m long as excavated, 0.3m deep. Also see environmental type sample 003.				0236
0236	0025	0022	Peat hollow Dep	Very dark brown peat with sparse sand inclusions. Friable. Moderate organic content. See environmental type samples 002 and 003. 0.2m wide, 0.75m long, 0.2m deep.			0235	0237
0237	0025	0022	Peat hollow Dep	Very dark brown peat with rare sand inclusions. Friable. Some finds from this context are collected as part of 2nd spit OP 0101. See environmental type samples 002 and 003. 2m wide as excavated, 9m long as excavated, 0.5m deep.			0236	0238
0238	0025	0022	Peat hollow Dep	Very dark brown peat. Friable. Finds from this deposit collected as 0023. See environmental type samples 001 & 002. 2m wide as excavated, c. 13 long as excavated, 0.2m deep.			0237	0239
0239	0025	0022	Peat hollow Dep	Very dark brown black peat. Any finds collected under 0023. See environmental type sample 001. 2m wide as excavated, c. 10m long as excavated, 0.1m deep.			0238	0240
0240	0025	0022	Peat hollow Dep	Orange yellow friable clay. See environmental type sample 001. 2m wide as excavated, 10m long as excavated, 0.1m deep.			0239	0241
0241	0025	0022	Peat hollow Dep	Mid grey brown silty sand. Tertiary deposit: see environmental type sample 001. 2m wide as excavated, 9m long as excavated, 0.5m deep.			0240	
0242	0242		Pit cut	Oval pit on S edge of hollow 0147. Steep sides, concave base. 0.4m wide, 1.3m long, 0.2m deep.	0077			
0243	0242		Pit fill	Dirty mid grey sand. Some disturbance. 50% excavated.				
0244	0244		Pit cut	Shallow circular pit. 0.8m wide, 0.8m long, 0.05m deep.				0077
0245	0244		Pit fill	Pale grey sand fill.				
0246	0246	0246	Pit cut	Large shallow circular pit. Part excavated as 0211. 1.3m wide, 1.3m long, 0.2m deep.				0076
0247	0246	0246	Pit fill	Iron pan mottled pale grey sand. During sieving of squares, top part of this was removed as 0211.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0248	0248		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. Edges unclear- (overdug?) due to leaching or disturbance. Actual feature probably only 0.2m wide and deep. 0.2m long.				0077
0249	0248		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand over a dirty yellow sand.				
0250	0250		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.4m wide, 0.4m long, 0.2m deep.				0077
0251	0250		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand over a band of dark grey peaty sand.				
0252	0252		Posthole cut	Small shallow possible post hole. Cut somewhat vague.				
0253	0252		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand fill. No finds.				
0254	0254		Posthole cut	Small, shallow possible post hole. Cut somewhat vague.				
0255	0254		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand fill. No finds.				
0256	0256		Posthole cut	Small, shallow possible post hole. Cut somewhat vague.				
0257	0256		Posthole fill	Pale orangey brown sand fill. No finds.				
0258	0258		Posthole cut	Small possible posthole. Cut somewhat vague.				
0259	0258		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand fill. No finds.				
0260	0260		Posthole cut	Small probable post hole. Cut somewhat vague.				
0261	0260		Posthole fill	Pale orangey grey sand. No finds.				
0262	0262	0147	Peat hollow Lay	Layer of grey sand on south side of largest peat hollow 0147. Sampled with three 2.5m sieved squares- 0263, 0264 & 0265. Squares contained small quantities of burnt and waste flint. Occasionally capped by sandy peat (0076?) where this was not entirely removed by machine. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Became slightly mixed with 0076, probably due to ploughing and leaching.				
0263	0262	0147	Sieved squares	One of series of three 2.5m x 2.5m squares through layer 0262. Squares were 2.5m apart. See 0262 for sketch plan. 0263= most south easterly square. Up to 10cm deep. Sieved. No finds. Disturbed by ploughing. Perhaps mixed from above with 0076 as fill is grey/brown for first 4cm except in eastern corner where there is none. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0264	0262	0147	Sieved square	One of series of three 2.5m x 2.5m squares through layer 0262. Squares were 2.5m apart. See 0262 for sketch plan. 0264= sieved square in middle of line of 0263-5. Up to 17cm deep. Burnt flint and waste flint found. Small capping of 0076(?) in southern corner where it was not removed by machine. Mixed- probably with 0076. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0265	0262	0147	Sieved square	One of series of three 2.5m x 2.5m squares through layer 0262. Squares were 2.5m apart. See 0262 for sketch plan. 0265= most northern of 0263-5. Up to 10cm deep. One piece of waste flint found. Fill mixed heavily with 0076 throughout. Capped by 0076 on NW side where not removed by machine. Sieved. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0266	0266		Section	Section through 4 in line postholes- 0267, 0269, 0271 & 0273.				
0267	0266	0267	Posthole cut	Small, shallow posthole. 1 of 4 in section 0266.				
0268	0266	0267	Posthole fill	Pale orangey grey sand fill.				
0269	0266	0269	Posthole cut	Small, shallow posthole. 1 of 4 in section 0266.				
0270	0266	0269	Posthole fill	Pale orangey grey sand fill.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0271	0266	0271	Posthole cut	Small, shallow posthole. 1 of 4 in section 0266.				
0272	0266	0271	Posthole fill	Pale orangey grey sand fill.				
0273	0266	0273	Posthole cut	Small, shallow posthole. 1 of 4 in section 0266.				
0274	0266	0273	Posthole fill	Pale orangey brown sand fill.				
0275	0275		Posthole cut	Small, shallow posthole. Probable animal disturbance in SSW of section.				
0276	0275		Posthole fill	Light orangey brown sand fill				
0277	0277		Posthole cut	Round posthole 0.74m wide, 0.2m deep.				
0278	0277		Posthole fill	Pale grey silty sand.				
0279	0279		Posthole cut	Round posthole, 0. 4m wide, 0.1m deep.				
0280	0279		Posthole fill	Pale to dark grey silty sand with a black silty lense at base of feature. Excavated using trowel.				
0281	0281		Posthole cut	Round posthole? 0.64m wide, 0.2m deep.				
0282	0281		Posthole fill	Pale grey silty sand. Not sieved. Excavated using trowel.				
0283	0283	0147	Clay deposit	Burnt clay deposit on south side of hollow 0147. Very unusual shape in plan (as shown by 1:20 plan). Possibly had 4 postholes through it though only one left in a condition to be excavated- 0320. No visible cut around deposit although the clay has stained the surrounding c. 0.05m of sand to a dirty yellow/brown. Interpretation- Possibly post pad/foundation for post-based structure? Now fully excavated it appears to be a natural clay outcrop which appeared burnt due to iron pan staining! 0.95m wide E-W, 1.45m long N-S. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0284	0284		Posthole cut	Small circular posthole. 0.3m wide, 0.3m long, 0.3m deep.				
0285	0284		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand fill.				
0286	0286		Posthole cut	Small circular posthole. 0.3m wide, 0.3m long, 0.1m deep.				
0287	0286		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0288	0288		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.5m wide, 0.5m long, 0.12m deep.				
0289	0288		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0290	0290		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.5m wide, 0.5m long, 0.2m deep.				
0291	0290		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0292	0292		Posthole cut	Fairly deep circular p/hole. 0.4m wide, 0.4m long, 0.3m deep.				
0293	0292		Posthole fill	Mixed mid-pale grey sand. Some disturbance.				
0294	0294		Posthole cut	Small circular posthole. 0.4m wide, 0.4m long, 0.1m deep.				
0295	0294		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0296	0296		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. Adjacent to 0298. 0.6m wide, 0.6m long, 0.1m deep.				
0297	0296		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0298	0298		Posthole cut	Oval posthole. Adjacent to 0296. 0.5m wide, 0.8m long, 0.2m deep.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0299	0298		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0300	0300		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.4m wide, 0.4m long, 0.1m deep.				
0301	0300		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0302	0302		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.25m long, 0.25m deep, 0.15m deep.				
0303	0302		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0304	0304		Posthole cut	Small posthole? Width 0.24m WNW-ESE, depth 0.19m.				
0305	0304		Posthole fill	Pale grey silty sand. Excavated using trowel.				
0306	0306		Posthole cut	Small posthole? 0.34m wide WNW-ESE, 0.09m deep.				
0307	0306		Posthole fill	Pale grey/orange streaked silty sand. Excavated using trowel.				
0308	0308		Posthole cut	Very small posthole or animal disturbance? 0.10m wide NW-SE, 0.08m deep.				
0309	0308		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand. Excavated using trowel.				
0310	0310		Posthole cut	Small posthole? 0.18m wide WNW-ESE, 0.09m deep.				
0311	0310		Posthole fill	Pale grey silty sand.				
0312	0312		Posthole cut	Small round posthole? 0.22m wide WNW-ESE, 0.26m deep.				
0313	0312		Posthole fill	Pale grey silty sand.				
0314	0314		Posthole cut	Posthole, small, round. 0.22m wide SSE-NNW, 0.10m deep.				
0315	0314		Posthole fill	Pale grey silty sand. Excavated using trowel.				
0316	0316		Posthole cut	Shallow posthole? 0.7m wide NNE-SSW, 0.2m deep.				
0317	0316		Posthole fill	Pale grey silty sand.				
0318	0318		Posthole cut	Circular p/hole. 0.5m wide, 0.5m long, 0.18m deep.				
0319	0318		Posthole fill	Dark grey/brown mottled sand. Same as fill of 0143. Some disturbance to S.				
0320	0320	0283	Posthole cut	Small, round posthole. Steep-sided with rounded base. Cut into clay deposit 0283. 0.2m wide E-W, 0.2m long N-S, 0.15m deep. Interpretation- may just be natural depression into 0283 which now appears to be a natural clay outcrop!		0283?		
0321	0320	0283	Posthole fill	Yellow/grey sand with small burnt clay patches in top 10cm of fill. Below this is grey sand with clay-like texture. No finds. 50% excavated, using trowel.				
0322	0322		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.4m wide, 0.4m long, 0.06m deep.				
0323	0322		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0324	0324		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.2m wide, 0.2m long, 0.1m deep.				
0325	0324		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand fill.				
0326	0326		Posthole cut	Circular posthole. 0.3m wide, 0.3m long, 0.08m deep.				
0327	0326		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand.				
0328	0328		Posthole cut	Circular posthole cut. 0.2m wide, 0.2m long, 0.2m deep.				
0329	0328		Posthole fill	Pale grey sand fill.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0330	0330	0330	Walled shaft	Walled shaft initially thought to be a circular well. Post med date at E end of site. Comprises of a backfilled shaft approx. 0.8m in diameter. Fills 0338-42. The shaft is formed by brick and chalk walling 0343. The basal course is of chalk blocks. Above this is 4 courses of brick and then at least 3-4 courses of chalk blocks. The shaft is approximately 0.9m thick. The wall and shaft is set within a wider construction trench-fill 0344. Excavation shows it to be only 0.9m deep with a clean natural sand base. This is not deep enough to reach water table and does not appear to have ever held water. After some initial silting it appears to have been rapidly, deliberately(?) backfilled with building demolition rubble. A similar feature lies just to the north. Are both associated with the potential building foundations nearby? If not wells these shafts may be some sort of underground cold/sealed storage? 2.7m wide, 0.9m deep.				
0331	0335	0335	Ditch section	Linear. E side slopes 50° straight regular. W side slopes 30°. Base concave. Section through feature 0335. 0.8m wide, 1m long as excavated, 0.2m deep.				0332
0332	0331	0335	Ditch fill	Mid dark grey brown sand fill. Loose. Fill of ditch 0335 in section 0331. Excavated using trowel and shovel. No finds.			0331	
0333	0335	0335	Ditch section	Linear sides slope 30°. Base slightly concave. Only base remaining and this section is down slope from section 0331, which is also part of ditch 033]. 0.45m wide, 0.8m long, 0.1m deep. Fill 0334.				
0334	0333	0335	Ditch fill	Mid-dark grey brown loose sand. Only fill in section 0333. No finds. Excavated using trowel and shovel.				
0335	0335	0335	Ditch cut	NW-SE linear ditch. Comprising of sections 0331 & 0333.				
0336	0336	0336	Feature cut/wall	Circular, chalk wall shaft. Built with courses of irregular chalk lumps though are obviously shaped to a certain extent. Initially during construction a larger pit was dug, the walls built, then outer cavities filled in around it. Between 6-8 courses of chalk 'bricks' depending on interpretation! Fills= (0345) is upper fill of shaft, (0354) is lower fill of shaft, (0355) is fill of outer pit. Section= 0356 is section of outer pit. Outer pit may not have been fully excavated as fill was very similar to natural. Sides of outer pit are almost vertical, with a flat base. Interpretation- some sort of pit for cold storage?	[0068] p			
0337	0337	0337	Foundation tren	Possible surviving foundations. Probably a post. med. structure. Vertical sides, lined with flat chalk blocks. See sections 0358 & 0360. Truncated on E side by modern trench.				
0338	0330	0330	Shaft fill	Upper fill of shaft in feature 0330. Friable dark brown sandy loam with chalk and mortar frags and flecks. Contained pottery, bone and tile/brick.			0339	
0339	0330	0330	Shaft fill	Fill of shaft 0330. Light grey friable loam with chalk mortar rubble.			0340	0338
0340	0330	0330	Shaft fill	Fill of 0330. Friable dark grey/brown loam with chalk and mortar frags and flecks.			0341	0339
0341	0330	0330	Shaft fill	Fill of shaft of 0330. Brick and chalk rubble mixed with dark brown friable loam with chalk and mortar flecks. Frequent voids, loosely packed. Contained tile/brick.			0342	0340
0342	0330	0330	Shaft fill	Basal fill of well 0330 shaft. Primary silting of shaft. Lies over good clean natural. Pale grey/brown silty sand.			0343	0341
0343	0330	0330	Shaft wall of wel	Chalk and brick walling. This walling forms a fairly well rounded shaft on the inner side with chalk blocks and bricks laid in neat courses. The exterior side of the shaft consists of loose chalk blocks slumping outwards and downin the construction trench. Base course is chalk blocks then 4 of brick, then remainder of chalk.				

Context	Feature	Component	Identifier	Description	Cuts	cutby	Over	Under
0344	0330	0330	Shaft constructi	Fill of construction trench of well/walled feature 0330. Surrounds central shaft formed by wall 0343. Mixed mid yellow/orange sands and dark brown sandy loam. Occasional chalk lumps- probably derived from 0343. Trench/pit appears to have been excavated, the shaft built- with a very rough rubble exterior before trench was backfilled.				
0345	0336	0336	Feature fill	Upper fill of walled shaft feature 0336 inside walled construction. Dark grey sand with slightly chalky texture. Contained two large limestone(?) worked blocks as well as some pot frags, bone (horse(?) skull) and bricks. Quite heavily compacted. 0.55m deep. 100% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				
0346	0346	0147	Peat hollow sec	Long E-W running section through hollow 0147. Two 1m wide sections were drawn (OP no.s:- 0347 & 0357) rather than whole section.				
0347	0346	0147	Peat hollow sec	1m wide drawn and photographed section through hollow 0147. Located at eastern end of section 0346. Shows fills 0348-52.				
0348	0346	0147	Peat hollow fill	Very dark brown/black very sandy peat layer immediately below topsoil in hollow 0147. Visible in section 0347 where topsoil has not been removed. Not visible elsewhere on section 0346. 0.04m deep. Photographed in section 0347.				
0349	0346	0147	peat hollow fill	Very dark brown/black peat layer. Main fill of hollow 0147. Visible for entire length of section 0346. Recorded in sections 0347 & 0357. Column samples taken. Sample- 1 column tin, 2 bulk sample bags. 0.46m deep.				
0350	0346	0147	peat hollow fill	Dark brown/grey peaty sand layer in hollow 0147 immediately below peat fill 0349. Possibly same as layer 0076. Recorded in sections 0347 & 0357. 0.08m deep.				
0351	0346	0147	peat hollow fill	Mid grey sand fill within hollow 0147. Possibly same as layer 0077. Recorded in section 0347 (& 0357?). 0.14m deep.				
0352	0346	0147	peat hollow fill	Dark grey sand fill of hollow 0147. Lowest fill within hollow. Visible in section 0347 (& 0357). Contained bone and flint. 0.26m deep.				
0353	0353	0147	Wood	Wood found during machining of hollow 0147. Found on interface of fills 0351 and 0352. Sample returned to identify species.				
0354	0336	0336	Walled shaft fill	Lower fill of shaft of 0336. Light-mid grey chalky sand with very clay-like texture. Heavy compaction. Contained lots of pottery and bone. 0.35m deep. 100% excavated, using trowel and shovel.				0345
0355	0336	0336	Construction pit	Fill of outer 'construction' pit of feature 0336. Very light orange and white/yellow sand with lenses of dark grey chalky sand. Dark patch of sand near top of fill by chalk wall. Contained 1 piece of pot. Very similar to natural so hard to excavate accurately. Shown in section 0356. Approx. 0.7m deep. 12.5% excavated, using trowel and shovel. Photographed as part of section 0356.				
0356	0336	0336	Section	Section through feature 0336 to capture excavated section of outer construction pit. 0.52m wide SW-NE, 0.7m deep. Shows fill 0355. Seems to show tipping lines demonstrating filling of hole from outside of feature.				
0357	0346	0147	Peat hollow sec	1m wide drawn section of hollow 0147. Part of overall section 0346. Contained only peat fill (0349). Column and bulk samples taken.				
0358	0337	0337	Section	Section through centre of 0337.				
0359	0358	0337	Foundation fill	Fill of 0337 foundation trench in 0358 section. 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep. Sloping sides, flat base, grey sand and chalk surrounding chalk blocks, densely packed.				
0360		0337	Section	E-W section then turning N-S of 0337.				
0361	0360	0337	Feature fill	Fill of 0337 in section 0360. Same as 0359- large chalk blocks densely packed.				



## Appendix 3. Nearby sites on the Suffolk HER

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
MNL 065	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row. SF8854	Rom	Scatter of Rom pottery, tiles, bones and shell, also single coin, coin hoard and fragments of two pewter plates.	TL68457850
MNL 065	Skeltons Drove, Beck Row SF9488	BA	Burnt black area full of beaker sherds.	TL68357845
MNL 065	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row. SF9788	IA	Silver Iceni coin found within area of Roman scatter with metal detector.	TL68457850
MNL 066	Rookery Farm, Beck Row. SF8855	Rom	Rom pottery scatter.	TL69107860
MNL 096	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row. SF10901	IA	Base silver coin.	TL68407870
MNL 096	Skeltons Drove SF20322	Neo	Surface finds of worked flints including laurel leaf point, scraper and two struck flints.	TL68367871
MNL 110	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row. SF8928	Rom	Bronze radiate coin, 1 sieve/colander and Rom pottery.	TL68507850
MNL 114	Breach Drove SF8933	BA	Barbed and tanged arrowhead with one barb exceptionally long and large, the other missing but visibly not of same proportions - asymmetric.	TL69307860
MNL 145	Rookery Drove, Beck Row. SF8979	Preh	Bone dagger found in 1930, in possession of S Ford in 1951 (S1)(R1).	TL68507824
MNL 175	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row. SF9093	Rom	Bronze sestertii, possible hoard.	TL68407849
MNL 191	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row. SF9109	Rom	Fragments of two pewter plates, one with incised decoration.	TL68507860
MNL 201	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row. SF9155	BA	Worked flint scatter from this area including scraper (MIHLM 79).	TL69007800
MNL 201	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row. SF9156	Rom	One sherd Rom pottery (MIHLM 79).	TL69007800
MNL 243	68 The Street, Beck Row. SF9790	Rom	Inhumation (or inhumations?) with glass bead necklace (including 'black glass beads') and two bronze finger rings reputedly found during excavation of footings for bungalow, now 68 The Street, by building workers.	TL69137773
MNL 323	Breach Drove, Beck Row. SF11722	Neo	Polished flint axe found on ploughsoil surface (S1).	TL69277843
MNL 408	Skelton's Drove SF13010	BA	Substantial scatter of worked flint, including 4 quern fragments, a barbed and tanged arrowhead, 2 scrapers, a saw and a borer, and 4 sherds of grog-tempered pottery with cord-impression decoration, also animal bone.	TL68827851

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
MNL 408	Skelton's Drove SF13011	IA	68 sherds of handmade flint-tempered pottery, 1 Rom sherd, a piece of antler and animal bones, together with a substantial lithic scatter.	TL68827851
MNL 408	Skelton's Drove SF13012	Preh	Burnt flint patch found near a `BA' lithic & `IA' flint-tempered pot scatter; located during the Fenland survey 1987 (S1).	TL68757855
MNL 410	Skelton's Drove SF13016	BA	Scatter of worked flint, including a scraper and a plano-convex knife, together with a grog and sand-tempered rim with a diagonal cordon and finger- tip rustication, probably beaker, and 0.	TL68747865
MNL 502	Smoke House Inn, Beck Row SF19885	BA	Multi-period site, evaluation and excavation of BA, IA and Rom ditch systems and structures.	TL68857810
MNL 502	Smoke House Inn, Beck Row. SF19886	Rom	Multi-period site, evaluation and excavation of BA, IA and Rom ditch systems and structures.	TL68857811
MNL 502	Smoke House Inn, Beck Row. SF19887	IA	Multi-period site, evaluation and excavation of BA, IA and Rom ditch systems and structures.	TL68887804
MNL 502	Smoke House Inn, Beck Row. SF19888	Pmed	Multi-period site, evaluation and excavation of BA, IA and Rom ditch systems and structures	TL68857811



## Appendix 5. Pottery

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
0023	Preh	F1	b		2	21	Smoothed surf	LBA-EIA
0024	PMed	GRE	b		1	7		16-18th C
	Preh	F1	b		2	9		LBA-EIA
	Preh	O1	b		1	37	Organic	Iron Age
	Preh	Q1	b		1	9	sandy	Iron Age
0039	Preh	F1	b		8	11	scraps	LBA-EIA
0070	PMed	WNBC		jar/pip	1	46	Jar/ pipkin. Heavily rilled ext. Copper glaze externally, orange on inside. Abraded	16-17th C
0107	Preh	F1	b		1	1		LBA-EIA
0127	Preh	F1	r		1	2	Simple rounded rim	LBA-EIA
	Preh	F1	b		1	4		LBA-EIA
0128	Preh	F1	r		1	1	simple flattened rim	LBA-EIA
	Preh	F1	b		3	11		LBA-EIA
0138	PMed	GRE	b	bowl	1	178	Large bowl, horizontal rod handle	16th C.
	PMed	GRE	b		1	35	Rilled, sandy w fe oxide green glaze ext and int.	16th C.
	PMed	GRE	b		2	19		16th C.
	PMed	PMRW	ba		1	103	Burnt flattish base, remains of internal glaze but fabric is affected by heat. Abraded	16th C.
	PMed	SWWT	b		1	1	Tudor Green. V small bodysherd, copper glaze inside/out, but pinkish fabric	16th C.
0152	Preh	F1	b		1	33	roughly wiped surface	LBA-EIA
0165	Preh	F1	R		1	25	simple flattened rim	LBA-EIA
	Preh	F1	b		1	12		LBA-EIA
0166	Preh	G1	b		1	1		Preh
0167	Preh	F1	b		4	30	or Neolithic	LBA-EIA
0170	Preh	S1	b		1	5	Very abraded	Preh
0171	Preh	G2	b		2	44		BA
0180	Preh	G2	b		1	21		BA
0338	PMed	GRE	b		1	15		16th-18th C
	PMed	GRE	b		1	36		16th-18th C
	PMed	GRE	r	pipkin	1	50	Tripod pipkin	16th-17th C
	PMed	GRE	b		5	37	Poss. 3 sherds belong to tripod pipkin	16th-17th C
	PMed	LMT	b	chaf	1	48	Chafing dish, glazed internally w splashes on ext. Reduced core-transitional redware	16th C
	PMed	PMRW	h	pipkin	1	195	Large pipkin handle, olive glaze internally	16th-17th C
	PMed	PMRW	r	bowl	1	119	Splashed int. glaze, reduced core. Bifid- poss. Colchester fabric	L. 16th C
	LMed/ PMed	COLL	b		1	61	Late Colchester-type ware?	15th-16th C.
	LMed/ PMed	COLL	b		2	64	COLL? Late med/early PMed Sagging base, reduced core. Unglazed sandy hard fabric	15th-16th C.
0345	PMed	FREC	ba	bottle	1	114	Base of probable Bartmann	17th C.
	PMed	FREC	b		1	8	FREC? mottled sherd	17th C.
	PMed	GRE	b		25	497	Misc bodysherds, including some w finer fabrics	16-18th C.
	PMed	GRE	r	Panch	1	216	V large pancheon rim sherd w pronounced flange	17th C.

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
0345	PMed	GRE	r	panch	1	62	Pancheon rim sherd	17th C.
	PMed	GRE	b h	pipkin	2	97	Pipkin, applied dec. v coarse fabric, thumbbed around handle	17th C.
	PMed	GRE	b	pipkin	1	84	Pipkin?	16th-17th C
	PMed	GRE	bba	jar	7	651	Base and bodysherds from 2 jars	16th-17th C
	PMed	KOLN / FREC	b	jug	1	10	Jug sherd with small cordon	17th C.
	PMed	NHS	b h		1	7	Frag of body/handle joining prob 17th	17th-18th C
	PMed	PMRW	r	bowl	1	39	Bowl	
	LMed/ PMed	COLL	ba		3	91	COLL? Transitional fabric	15th-16th C
	PMed	GRE	ba	pipkin	2	256	Crudely-made large vess w rectangular feet x 2	17th C.
0354	PMed	GRE	b		2	6	Abraded	16-17th C
0354	PMed	WNBC	b		1	1	WNBC? Orange glaze interior, hint of copper green glaze outside. Abraded	16-17th C
0355	LMed/ PMed	COLL	b		1	9	COLL? Transitional, spots of glaze internally. Abraded	15-16th C

Key: Per = period. b = bodysherd, ba = base sherd, h = handle, r = rim sherd., panch = pancheon

## Appendix 6. Flint

Ctxt	Type	No.	Complete	Cortex	Patina	Comment
0001	plano-convex knife	1	1			Approx leaf shape w pointed prox and rounded distal ends, dist end has reverse retouch forming slight ?notch, dorsal face entirely scale-flaked (SF1001 – Illustrate in publication)
0021	scraper	1	1			Small neat flake with reverse retouch around left/distal edge (Illustrate in publication)
0023	scraper	1	1	1	1	Quite small neat flake with neat retouch across distal edge (Illustrate in publication)
	flake	1			1	Small
	utilised flake	1	1		1	Neat quite squat flake with slight util of convex distal edge
0024	flake	1	1	1		Slight squat but neat, almost primary, thick white 'chalky' cortex. Sharp
0038	flake	1	1	1		Sharp pointed
0123	flake	1	1	1	1	Slight edge damage. Sharp
0127	flake	1	1			V small, has small area v battered surface - could be from hammerstone?
0128	hammerstone	1		1		Part of hammerstone - about half a spherical lump - entire original surface battered
0131	flake	2	2	1	1	Both qu irregular, 1 is v small and burnt. Sharp
0138	core/tool	1	1	1		Lump - has a small no. of flakes struck from it, one end used as a hammer
0141	flake	1	1		1	Small thin and pointed. Slight edge damage
0150	flake	1				Very small frag. Slight edge damage
0152	flake	2	2	2		Irreg, one qu thick. Slight edge damage
0157	end/side scraper	1	1	1		Small neat ovate, retouch of distal and right edges, otherwise mostly cortical dorsal face. (Illustrate in publication)
	flake	1	1		1	Has blade-like scars, quite long and pointed. Slight edge damage
0159	flake	5	5	4		Various - incl 1 primary flake, 2 squat and one qu irreg, 2 hinge fractures. some edge damage
	scraper	1	1	1		Primary flake, v small thick ovate cortical w steep retouch along broad distal edge, almost 'thumbnail' type
0160	blade-like flake	1			1	Slight edge damage
	flake	5	3	3	1	All quite small, some irreg, some edge damage
	spall	2				
	utilised blade	1			1	V neat blade, abr platform, one edge has fine utilisation scars. Slight edge damage
	utilised flake	1	1			V small irreg, one edge util. Sl edge damage
	piercer	1	1			Has shallow retouch of one side at dist point. Slight edge damage
0161	spall	3				
	flake	1	1		1	Hinge fractured
	scraper	1	1			Small chip-like piece with shallow retouch of one edge which might be used as scraper
0163	flake	1	1	1		Thick ,hard hammer, Sl edge damage
0164	flake	4	4	3		Primary flake, some edge damage
	scraper	1	1	1	1	Small slightly irreg w ret around right and dist
	tested piece	1				Qu small and chunky, a few flakes from 1 battered end. Other end also may be bashed
0165	struck fragment	1		1		Irreg jagged piece, quite large, might have been deliberately struck
	core fragment	1		1		Part of a prob blade core. Sharp
0165	flake	6	5	3	3	All fairly small, various types, some edge damage
0166	blade-like flake	1	1			Quite thick. Slight edge damage
0167	flake	3	2	2	1	Irregular, slight edge damage
	blade-like flake	1			1	Quite small, slight edge damage
	utilised flake	1	1	1		Small w v slight util. scar of 1 edge at distal end

Ctxt	Type	No.	Complete	Cortex	Patina	Comment
0167	retouched flake	1	1	1		V slight retouch of distal edge/blunt point
0168	single platform flake core denticulate	1	1	1		Squat broad piece with flakes from along one side Poss slight retouch to form an irregular distal edge
0170	flake utilised flake end scraper	1 1	1 1	1 1	2	Small frag Irregular flake, has 'worn' convex right edge-as if utilised One quite long and thin with steep retouch around distal end - is very glossy, one quite thick ovate with more shallow retouch of distal end
0171	flake	1		1		Both ends missing, slight edge damage
0172	single platform flake core flake	1	1	1		Small chunky, quite irregular, most likely just 'tested' Quite thick, pointed and sharp
0173	flake	4	3	3		Irregular, generally thick, 1 primary flake. Mostly sharp
0175	flake	2	2	2		Both quite small, slight edge damage
0178	flake	1	1		1	Small, squat and quite thick. Sharp
0179	spurred piece	1	1	1		Primary flake has coarse retouch of prox and dist left edge which forms protruding spur
0180	flake struck fragment	4	4	3	1	All are quite small and irregular, mainly thick, 2 have thick white cortex, old patinated surfaces, prob use of small surface collected flint. Slight edge damage V small chunky - seems too small for a core?
0185	denticulate retouched flake	1	1	1	1	Util right edge and some ?retouch forming denticles on part of left edge - blade-like flake Slight retouch of left edge. blade-like flake
0211	scraper blade-like flake	1	1		1	Heavily pat'd white, fairly squat irregular ovate fl with steep retouch around distal end, slight edge damage Poss part of quite large blade or blade-like flake. Slight edge damage
0264	retouched flake flake	1	1	1		Small - irregular abrupt retouch of one edge, scraper-like Small, slight edge damage
0265	spall knife	1	1		1	Thin blade like with curving point to right distal end. Convex edge has neat shallow retouch along its length (Illustrate in publication)
0350	flake	2	1	2		One quite small, both have quite thick coarse white cortex, some edge damage
0352	flake	1	1		1	Quite thick, poss from blade core, has incipient cones from being hit by hard hammer

## Appendix 7. Animal bone

Ctxt	No	Wt/g	Species	NISP	Age	Butchery	Butchery type	Working	Comments
0023	52	1723	cattle	22	mature	cut/chop	range	skinned	radii,humerus, pelvis,jaw, metapodials,foot bones+ probably fragments of the cattle
			mammal	30					
0024	19	848	cattle	6	range	cut/chop	range		humeri, metapodials, radius, split bones - marrow molars, c.10-15yrs at death
			equid	3	adult				
			mammal	8					
			sheep/goat	2	adult	chop/cut	primary	skinned	metatarsal (slender, small), tibia
0034	9	68	cattle	2	adult				molars
			mammal	7					
0036	4	25	mammal	4					
0075	24	1727	cattle	9	adult	cut/chop	range	skinned	metapodials,tibia, talus, humerus, radius, gnawed tibias, horse size
			equid	2	adult	cut	primary	skinned	
			mammal	12		butchered			
			sheep/goat	1	adult	chop/cut	secondary		humerus
0076	31	1675	cattle	12	range	butchered	range	skinned	robust large metacarpal, juv + adult jaws, pelvis+
			mammal	17					
			pig	1	juv	cut	primary		mandible, around one month old at death
			sheep/goat	1	juv	chop/cut	secondary		femur
0077	25	1055	cattle	7	adult	chop/cut	range	skinned	humeri, metapodials (dexters),pelvis, radius
			mammal	17					
			sheep/goat	1	adult	chop/cut	secondary		radius
0101	6	471	cattle	5	adult	chop/cut	secondary		humerus x2, tibia; very poor condition
			sheep/goat	1	adult	chop/cut			tibia
0107	2	10	sheep/goat	2					molars
0109	2	5	sheep/goat	2					metapodial frags
0131	1	1	mammal	1					burnt
0138	8	76	cattle	8		butchered			fragmentary
0141	1	5	mammal	1					
0149	1	160	cattle	1	adult	chop/cut	secondary		pelvis
0150	1	180	cattle	1	adult	chop/cut	secondary		scapula
0157	5	30	mammal	5		butchered			
0158	5	119	cattle	1	adult	cut/chop	primary		metacarpal
			mammal	2					
0159	46	1061	cattle	11	range	cut/chop	range	bone point	metacarpal worked to point (SF1002), jaw, humerus,+ mostly cattle & sheep/goat ribs, vertebrae
			mammal	36		butchered			humerus - chopped and gnawed, tibia
			sheep/goat	2	adult	chop/cut	secondary		
0160	27	1023	cattle	6	range	chop/cut	range		humerus, femur, tibia, pelvis, metapodial
			equid	1	adult				molars
			mammal	15					
			pig	3	adult				mandible fragments
			sheep/goat	3	adult	cut/chop	range		humerus, tibia, metatarsal
0161	16	135	mammal	12		butchered			fragmentary
			sheep/goat	4	adult	chop/cut	range		humerus, skull/jaw fragment, radius, pelvis
0162	6	67	hare	1	adult	chop/cut	secondary		tibia
			mammal	4					
			sheep/goat	1	adult	chop/cut	secondary		humerus
0163	17	656	cattle	3	adult	cut/chop	range	skinned	scapula, cut talus, tibia
			mammal	10		butchered			
			pig	1	adult	chop/cut	primary		mandible with M3 in wear
			sheep/goat	3	adult	chop/cut	secondary		humerus, pelvis
0164	22	1187	cattle	7	adult	chop/cut	primary +	?horn	horn frags - chopped, cut talus x2, metapodial, +work



Ctxt	No	Wt/g	Species	NISP	Age	Butchery	Butchery type	Working	Comments
0164			red deer	1	adult	chop/cut		working	large burr of red deer, one tine chopped off
			mammal	12					
			sheep/goat	2	adult	chop/cut	secondary		humerus, pelvis
0165	26	1038	cattle	5	adult	chop/cut	range		pelvis, femur, mandible
			roe deer	1	adult	cut/chop	primary	skinned	metatarsal, chopped at dista, cuts from skinning
			mammal	18					
			sheep/goat	2	adult	butchered cut/chop	range		humerus, mandible
0166	58	2010	canid	1	adult	knife cuts		skinned	mandible of large, elderly canid, cuts -skinning
			cattle	15	adult	chop/cut	range	skinned	mandible,metacarpal,cuboid,humerus, molars,scap
			mammal	34					fragmentary
			pig	2	range	chop/cut	secondary		scapula from large adult - cut, neonatal humerus
			sheep/goat	6	adult	chop/cut	range		metatarsal,tibia,molars, phalange
0167	64	2417	cattle	9	adult	cut/chop	range		humerus, femur, tibia, molar, calc, phal, scap
			red deer	4	adult	chop/cut	primary	antler	large antler and fragments, tibia
			roe deer	2	adult	cut/chop	primary	skinned	tibia x2,cut and scrapped along shaft
			mammal	39					
			pig	1	adult	chop/cut	secondary		humerus
			sheep/goat	9	adult	cut/chop	range	skinned	humerus,metacarpal,phalanges, talus(cut), tibia
0168	32	956	cattle	7	adult	cut/chop	range	skinned	metacarpal, metatarsal,scapula, cut hyoid, humerus
			mammal	23					inc ribs, probably cattle
			sheep/goat	2	adult	cut/chop	range	skinned	metatarsal (Soay), humerus
0170	19	1499	cattle	9	adult	chop/cut	range	skinned	cut talus, cut jaw, humerus, horn, metapodials-split
			mammal	8					
			pig	1	juv	chop/cut	primary		mandible
			sheep/goat	1	adult	chop/cut	secondary		tibia
0171	8	805	cattle	2	adult	chop/cut	primary	skinned	metatarsal - cuts, humerus - chopped
			red deer	1	adult	chop/cut			tibia, large and robust (male?),cut and chopped
0171			mammal	3					
			pig	1	adult	cut/chop	secondary		lge scapula, cut and possible hole from hanging
			sheep/goat	1	adult		primary		metatarsal,?chopped
0172	21	456	cattle	4	adult	cut/chop	primary	skinned	phalange-cut & gnawed, jaw, molar, tibia frag
			mammal	15					
			sheep/goat	2	sub adult	butchered cut/chop	secondary		femurs - 1 adult Soay sheep, 1 sub-adult goat
0173	8	215	cattle	3	adult	chop/cut	secondary		pelvis, molars
			roe deer	1	adult	cut/chop		skinned	tibia
			mammal	4					
0174	5	318	cattle	3	adult	cut/chop	secondary		humerus and pelvis fragments
			mammal	1					
			sheep/goat	1		chop/cut	secondary		tibia
0175	14	457	cattle	3	adult	cut/chop	primary	skinned	metacarpal and metatarsal, jaw
			mammal	7					
			sheep/goat	4	adult	butchered cut/chop	range		mandible, tibia, pelvis
0176	1	100	cattle	1	adult	cut/chop	secondary		humerus
0178	4	405	cattle	3	adult	cut/chop	secondary		humerus, tibia, fibula
0178			mammal	1					
0179	12	158	cattle	2	adult	cut/chop	primary	skinned	cuboids
			mammal	8					
			sheep/goat	2	adult	cut/chop	secondary		tibia, humerus
0180	6	67	cattle	1	adult				thid molar, well worn
			mammal	5					sheep/goat vertebrae frags
0181	3	3	mammal	3					

Ctxt	No	Wt/g	Species	NISP	Age	Butchery	Butchery type	Working	Comments
0184	4	252	cattle mammal	2 2	adult	cut/chop	range		jaw,scapula
0185	1	6	sheep/goat	1	adult				third molar, worth
0211	3	13	mammal	3					
0338	29	747	cattle mammal sheep/goat	4 23 2	adult adult	cut/chop butchered cut/chop	range primary		jaw,pelvis fragments, tibia fragmentary tibias, one heavily chopped at distal end
0345	48	678	equid  goose  mammal	11  1 36	adult  adult	cut/chop  cut/chop	primary  primary	skinned	metatarsal - cut/ch, molars, enamel hypoplasia carpometacarpus,cut. Feather production
0350	18	1649	cattle deer - red mammal sheep/goat	4 3 9 2	adult adult juv	cut/chop cut/chop cut/chop	range secondary secondary	skinned skinned	talus, radius,jaw,molar tibias - heavily cut, radius  tibia, femur
0352	3	264	cattle mammal	1 2	adult	cut/chop	secondary		tibia
0354	65	931	mammal	65					

## Appendix 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

OP No.	0100	0349
<b>Dry land herbs</b>		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x	xw
Chenopdiaceae indet.	x	xw
Small Poaceae indet.	x	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	xx	
Polygonaceae indet.		xw
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.		xcfw
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.		xw
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.		xw
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.		xw
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>		
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.		xw
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x	
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		xw
<i>Lemna</i> sp.		xw
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> L.		xw
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.		xw
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> (L.)Poiret		xw
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.		xxw
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC)A.Gray		xw
<i>R. sceleratus</i> L.		xw
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Cereal indet. (grains frag.)	x	
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (fruit stone frag.)	x	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	
Charred root/stem	xx	
De-watered root/stem		xxw
Indet.bud scale		xw
Indet.seed	x	xw
<b>Other materials</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	
Bone	xxx b	
Cleodoceran ephippa		xxxw
Caddis larval cases		xfgw
Waterlogged arthropods		x
Small coal frags.	x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>0010</b>	<b>16ss</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0001</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>0001</b>	<b>0000</b>

Key: x = 1-10 specimens, xx = 10-100 specimens, xxx = 100+ specimens. w = de-watered, b = burnt, fg = fragment, ss = sub-sample

Sample	MNL 536 001								MNL 536 002								MNL 536 003								
	1	9	12	15	24	32	40	48	7	9	16.5	18.5	27	36.5	38	48	1	6	12	20	26	34	41	48	
Depth (cm)	0022/4								0022/3								0022/2				0022/1				
Pollen zone																									
Palynomorph abundance	++	+	++	++++	+	++++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++		
Preservation	Poor to fair								Fair	Good	Fair				Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Fair								
Crumbly yellow-brown sandy soil & roots	+	+																							
Orange-brown sandy soil			+																						
Blackish soil & roots & occasional small stones				+	+	+	+	+																	
Lens of orange deposit					+																				
Black crumbly peaty soil								+																	
Firmer black peaty soil +/- reddish tinge									+	+															
Firmer black peaty soil											+	+	+	+											
Firmer black peaty sil with whitish grains																+									
No details																+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<b>Protists &amp; other remains</b>																									
Fungal spores	terrestrial fungi	+	++		+	++++	++	++	+	+++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Hyphae	terrestrial fungi							+	+	+														+	
spherical pink inap.	unknown provenance	++	++++	++++	++		++++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Botryococcus	colonial green alga				+		+	+		+	+			+			+	+							
Pediastrum	colonial green alga																								
Spirogyra	filamentous green alga	+	+	+			++					++	+	+	+						+	+	+		
Squarish algal cells	unknown provenance		+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+								
Cyanobacteria sheaths	unknown blue-green bacteria												+	+	+	++	++	+	+						
pitted pink sphere	unknown provenance												+				+				+				
Acritarchs	fossil dinoflagellates								+												+				
Charcoal	microscopic burnt fragments	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<b>Trees/Shrubs/Climbers</b>																									
Alnus	alder	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	++	++	+++	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Betula	birch							+	+	+	+	+	+	+									+	+	
Corylus type	hazel	+	+		++		+++	+	++	+	++	+	++	++++	++	+	+	+	+++	++	++	++	++	++	
Fagus	beech				+																				
Hedera	ivy								+	+						+						+	+	+	
Hippophae	sea buckthorn														+										
Pinus	pine	++	++	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+		+				+	+	+	+		
Quercus	oak	+		+	+++		++	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	
Rosaceae indet	bramble/hawthorn/rose & others				+					+						+						+			
Salix	willow						+	+	+	+	+		+	++							+				
Tilia	lime								+				+	+		+	++	+	++++	+++	++	+++	++	++	
Ulmus	elm				+											+	+						+	+	
<b>Dwarf Shrub</b>																									
Calluna	common heather		++		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+									
<b>Crops</b>																									
Cereal type	wheat/oats/barley - not rye				+																				

Sample	MNL 536 001								MNL 536 002								MNL 536 003								
	Depth (cm)	1	9	12	15	24	32	40	48	7	9	16.5	18.5	27	36.5	38	48	1	6	12	20	26	34	41	48
Pollen zone	0022/4								0022/3								0022/2			0022/1					
Palynomorph abundance	++	+	++	++++	+	++++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+++	++	+++	++	++
<b>Herbs</b>																									
Anthemis/Achillea type									+								+								
Apiaceae indet.		+		+					+	+		+		+		+				+		+			
Artemisia		+		+					+				+					+		+			+		
Aster/Bellis type				+			+																		
Asteraceae fenestrate	++++	++		+			++++	+++	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+
Brassicaceae (Capsella type)	+				+		+																		
Brassicaceae (Sinapis type)	+			+			+	+			+														+
Campanula type																+									
Caryophyllaceae (Scleranthus)													+												
Caryophyllaceae (Arenaria type)													+						+						
Caryophyllaceae (Cerastium type)		+			+				+			+	+			+	+				+	+		+	+
Caryophyllaceae (Stellaria holostea)																					+				
Caryophyllaceae indet.							+				+	+			+										
Centaurea nigra type	+	+		+																					
Chenopodiaceae indet				+			+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+				+	
Cirsium				+						+	+														
Epilobium type												+													
Erodium				+																					
Fabaceae (Trifolium type)										+	+												+		+
Fabaceae indet.								+			+														
Galium type		+		++			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Geum																					+				
Helianthemum				+			+	+										+				+			
Linum catharticum type							+																		
Lithospermum arvense type																		+				+			
Persicaria type																			+					+	
Plantago lanceolata	+	+		++			+++		+	+	+	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+
Plantago major													+												
Plantago media																					+	+	+		
Poaceae	++	+++		++			++	+	+++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+++	++++	+	++	+	+	+
Polygonum aviculare type	+	+					+	+				+					+								
Potentilla type								+					+			+						+			
Ranunculus type		+		+			+	+					+								+		+		
Rumex acetosa type										+					+										
Rumex crispus type					+																				
Sanguisorba minor									+	+	+			+	+	+		+	+		+				
Scabiosa														+				+							
Sedum																						+			
Succisa					+																				
Thalictrum																		+							

Sample		MNL 536 001								MNL 536 002								MNL 536 003							
Depth (cm)		1	9	12	15	24	32	40	48	7	9	16.5	18.5	27	36.5	38	48	1	6	12	20	26	34	41	48
Pollen zone		0022/4								0022/3								0022/2			0022/1				
Palynomorph abundance		++	+	++	++++	+	++++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	+++	++	+++	++	++
<b>Spore Producers</b>																									
Botrychium	moonwort								+																
Dryopteris filix mas type	male fern																			+	+				+
Fossombronia cf	liverwort																			+					
Ophioglossum	snake's head fern	++	++				+	+		+	+	+	+			+									
Polypodium	polypody fern		+	+	+			+	+	+			+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pteridium	bracken	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	++	++		+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pteropsida (monolete) indet.	undifferentiated ferns	+	+++	++++	+++		++++	+	++++	++++		++++	+++	++	+	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Riccia	liverwort		+									+	+			+					+				
Sphagnum	Sphagnum moss			+	+																				
Thelypteris	marsh fern																+			+					+
<b>Aquatics and Plants of Wet Soils</b>																									
Alisma	water plantain					+										+	+	+	+	+			+		
Cyperaceae	sedges	++++	++++		++++		++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++	+++	+	++	+				+
Filipendula	meadowsweet		+		+		+																		
Lythrum salicaria type	loosestrife								+	+			+					+	+						
Mentha type	water mint & others																								+
Menyanthes	bogbean	+			+					+															
Nymphaea	waterlily									+															
Potamogeton	pondweed	+																+							
Sparganium type	bur-reed/lesser reedmace		+		+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
Typha latifolia type	greater reedmace																								+
Valeriana	valerian				+																				
Unidentified	corroded/decayed/unkown						+		+			+													+

Depth (cm)		1	6	12	20	26	34	41	48
Pollen zone		0147/2				0147/1			
Palynomorph abundance		+++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	++	++
Black soil +/- whitish sand, roots, fibres & occasional flints		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Protists &amp; other remains</b>									
Fungal spores	terrestrial fungi	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hyphae	terrestrial fungi				+				+
spherical pink inap.	unknown provenance	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
Botryococcus	colonial green alga	+							
Pediastrum	colonial green alga		+						
Spirogyra	filamentous green alga		+	+	+	+			
Cyanobacteria sheaths	unknown blue-green bacteria						+	+	+
pitted pink sphere	unknown provenance			+					
Charcoal	microscopic burnt fragments	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Trees/Shrubs/Climbers</b>									
Acer	maple				+				
Alnus	alder	++	+	+++	+	+	+++	+++	++
Betula	birch	+		+	+	++	++	+++	++++
Corylus type	hazel	++	++	++	++	+++	+++	++++	++++
Ilex	holly						+		
Pinus	pine		+		+	+	+	+	+
Quercus	oak	++	+	+	++	+++	++++	++++	++++
Rhamnus type	purging buckthorn						+		
Rosaceae indet	bramble/hawthorn/rose & others	+	+						
Salix	willow			+	+	+	++	+	+
Tilia	lime	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ulmus	elm		+						+
<b>Dwarf Shrub</b>									
Calluna	common heather	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+
<b>Spore Producers</b>									
Ophioglossum	snake's head fern	+	+						
Polypodium	polypody fern		+	+	+		+	+	
Pteridium	bracken	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++
Pteropsida (monoete) indet.	undifferentiated ferns	+	+	+		+	+	+	
Riccia	liverwort						+	+	
Thelypteris	marsh fern								+
<b>Aquatics and Plants of Wet Soils</b>									
Alisma	water plantain	+	+		+			+	
Cyperaceae	sedges	++	+++	++	++	+		++	++
Filipendula	meadowsweet		+	+	+	+			+
Lemna	duckweed				+		+		
Lythrum salicaria type	loosestrife							+	
Mentha type	water mint & others	+		+					
Nymphaea	waterlily	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+
Potamogeton	pondweed	+						+	+
Sparganium type	bur-reed/lesser reedmace	+	+	+	+				
Typha latifolia type	greater reedmace				+	+			
Valeriana	valerian						+		
Unidentified	corroded/decayed/unknown								+

Depth (cm)		1	6	12	20	26	34	41	48
Pollen zone		0147/2				0147/1			
Palynomorph abundance		+++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	++	++
Black soil +/- whitish sand, roots, fibres & occasional flints		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Herbs</b>									
Alchemilla type	parsley piert/lady's mantle				+	+			
Anemone	windflower			+					+
Anthemis/Achillea type	mayweeds/yarrow	+			+	+			+
Apiaceae indet.	hogweed family	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Artemisia	mugwor	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
Aster/Bellis type	daisies	+	+						
Asteraceae fenestrate	dandelion-like plants	+++	+	+	++	+++	++	+	+
Brassicaceae (Capsella type)	shepherd's purse & others						+		
Brassicaceae (Sinapis type)	charlock & others	+		+		+	+		
Campanula type	harebell & others	+	+	+			+		
Caryophyllaceae (Scleranthus)	knawel				+				
Caryophyllaceae (Arenaria type)	sandwort & others	+	+	+		+	+		
Caryophyllaceae (Cerastium type)	mouse-ears & others	+	+		+	+		+	+
Caryophyllaceae (Dianthus type)	pinks & others					+			
Caryophyllaceae (Stellaria holostea)	greater stitchwort						+		
Caryophyllaceae indet.	chickweed family		+						
Centaurea scabiosa	greater knapweed		+		+				
Centaurium	centaury		+		+	+			+
Chenopodiaceae indet	goosefoot family	+	+	+	+	+		+	
Cirsium	thistles		+				+		
Fabaceae (Trifolium type)	clover & others				+	+			+
Fabaceae indet.	clover family	+		+		+	+	+	+
Galium type	cleavers/bedstraws	+	+	+	+	+		+	
Geranium	geranium						+		
Helianthemum	rockrose		+	++	+	+	+	+	+
Linum perenne ssp anglicum	perennial flax				+				
Melampyrum	cow-wheat						+		+
Persicaria type	red shanks & others		+	+	+				+
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++	+++	+++
Plantago media	haory plantain	+	+		+	+	+	+	+
Poaceae	grasses	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Polygonum aviculare type	knotweed & others		+						
Potentilla type	silverweed/tormentil & others	+	+	+				+	
Ranunculus type	buttercups	+			+	+	+	+	+
Rhinanthus	rattle			+					
Rumex acetosa type	sorrel & others	+			+		+	+	+
Rumex crispus type	curly dock & others								
Sanguisorba minor	salad burnet	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+
Scabiosa	scabious				+		+		
Succisa	devil's bit scabious	+							
Thalictrum	meadow rue						+		



## Appendix 10. MNL 536 Photo catalogue in Suffolk HER

FILMCODE	FRAME	PARISH	SITE	PERIOD	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	FILMTYPE
FIV	1	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0093 section. (Ditch 0088).	01/04	s
FIV	2	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0091 section. (Ditch 0088).	01/04	s
FIV	3	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0099.	01/04	s
FIV	4	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0025 section, looking east, south end.	01/04	s
FIV	5	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0025 section, middle, looking east.	01/04	s
FIV	6	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0025 section, north end, looking east.	01/04	s
FIV	7	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0025 section, general.	01/04	s
FIV	8	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0136 section of pit 0137 cut by ditch 0068.	01/04	s
FIV	9	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0107/0109 postholes.	01/04	s
FIV	10	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0099 pit.	01/04	s
FIV	11	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0115/0117 postholes.	01/04	s
FIV	12	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0143 - central section 0144.	01/04	s
FIV	13	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0140 pit, looking west.	01/04	s
FIV	14	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0148 NW facing section south end of 0143	01/04	s
FIV	15	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0151 SE facing section north end of 0143	01/04	s
FIV	16	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0156 section through pit 0154 & site edge.	01/04	s
FIV	17	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0201, pit.	01/04	s
FIV	18	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0205, pit.	01/04	s
FIV	19	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0207, pit.	01/04	s
FIV	20	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0209, pit.	01/04	s
FIV	21	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0203, pit.	01/04	s
FIV	22	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0212, pit.	01/04	s

FILMCODE	FRAME	PARISH	SITE	PERIOD	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	FILMTYPE
FIV	23	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0214, pit.	01/04	s
FIV	24	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0216, pit.	01/04	s
FIV	25	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0218, pit.	01/04	s
FIV	26	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0220 posthole, taken under 0221.	01/04	s
FIV	27	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0222 & 0224 postholes with 0224 in foreground.	01/04	s
FIV	28	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0226 & 0228 postholeswith 0226 on left.	01/04	s
FIV	29	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0230 & 0232 postholeswith 0230 on left.	01/04	s
FIV	30	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0025 section of peat hollow 0022, 0234 column sample sequence.	01/04	s
FIV	31	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0025 section of peat hollow 0022	01/04	s
FIV	32	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0252 posthole, N-S section.	01/04	s
FIV	33	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0095, ditch section.	01/04	s
FIV	34	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0090, ditch section.	01/04	s
FIV	35	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0097, section.	01/04	s
FIV	36	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0041, structure.	01/04	s
FIV	37	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0250 posthole cut.	2004	s
FIV	38	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0258 posthole cut.	2004	s
FIV	39	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0266 section through 4 postholes- 0267, 0269, 0271 & 0273.	2004	s
FIW	1	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0254, posthole, E-W section.	02/04	s
FIW	2	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0256, posthole, SE-NW section.	02/04	s
FIW	3	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0283, clay deposit, looking ENE.	02/04	s
FIW	4	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0283, clay deposit, part excavated, looking NE.	02/04	s
FIW	5	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0320, posthole in clay 0283, looking WSW.	02/04	s
FIW	6	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0328, posthole, N-S section.	02/04	s

FILMCODE	FRAME	PARISH	SITE	PERIOD	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	FILMTYPE
FIW	7	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0322, posthole, W-E section.	02/04	s
FIW	8	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0324, posthole, W-E section.	02/04	s
FIW	9	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0326, posthole, W-E section.	02/04	s
FIW	10	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0330, walled shaft, before excavation, looking N.	02/04	s
FIW	11	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0102, wood from hollow.	02/04	s
FIW	12	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0102, larger piece of wood from hollow.	02/04	s
FIW	13	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0331, ditch, looking SE.	02/04	s
FIW	14	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0333, ditch, looking SE.	02/04	s
FIW	15	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0283, clay deposit, looking W, excavated to show it is natural.	02/04	s
FIW	16	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0336, walled shaft, before excavation, looking E.	02/04	s
FIW	17	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0337, chalky feature/foundation, looking E, before excavation.	02/04	s
FIW	18	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0337, chalk block foundation under chalk mortar, looking E.	02/04	s
FIW	19	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0336, walled shaft, looking NNW, before 100% excavation & not bottomed yet.	02/04	s
FIW	20	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0330, walled shaft, mid excavation, close-up.	02/04	s
FIW	21	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0330 mid excvaton but not close-up.	02/04	s
FIW	22	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0330, walled shaft, fully excavated.	02/04	s
FIW	23	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0330 fully excavated but showing outer wall structure in more detail.	02/04	s
FIW	24	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0347, section, looking N.	02/04	s
FIW	25	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0357, section, looking N.	02/04	s
FIW	26	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0357 section with column sample 5 marked.	02/04	s
FIW	27	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0336 walled shaft & 0356 section, looking NW.	02/04	s
FIW	28	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0336, walled shaft, interior and exterior of wall.	02/04	s
FIW	29	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0358, section of 0337, mid excavation.	02/04	s

FILMCODE	FRAME	PARISH	SITE	PERIOD	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	FILMTYPE
FIW	30	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0358, section of 0337 after full excavation.	02/04	s
FIW	31	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0360, section of 0337, mid excavation.	02/04	s
FIW	32	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0360, section of 0337 after full excavation.	02/04	s
FIW	33	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0337, chalky foundations, after full excavation.	02/04	s
FIW	34	Mildenhall	536	Ro	Ex	0041, structure.	02/04	s
FLV	1	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0207 pit 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	2	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0209 pit 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	3	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0203 pit 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	4	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0212 pit 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	5	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0214 pit 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	6	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0216 pit 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	7	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0218 pit 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	8	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0220 posthole (shown with fill number 0221)	2/04	m
FLV	9	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0222 0224 postholes, 0224 in foreground	2/04	m
FLV	10	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0226 0228 postholes, 0226 to left	2/04	m
FLV	11	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0230 0232 postholes, 0230 to left	2/04	m
FLV	12	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0022 peat sections, section number 0025, 0234 column sample sequence	2/04	m
FLV	13	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0022 peat sections, section number 0025, 0234 column sample sequence	2/04	m
FLV	14	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0252 posthole 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	15	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0254 posthole 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	16	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0256 posthole 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	17	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0258 posthole 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	18	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0260 posthole (shown in error as 0250)	2/04	m

FILMCODE	FRAME	PARISH	SITE	PERIOD	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	FILMTYPE
FLV	19	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0266 section trough pits (L-R 0267 0269 0271 0273)	2/04	m
FLV	20	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0275 posthole 1/2 section	2/04	m
FLV	21	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0283 clay deposit / hearth looking ENE	2/04	m
FLV	22	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0283 clay deposit / hearth looking NE	2/04	m
FLV	23	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0320 posthole ( in deposit 0283) looking WSW	2/04	m
FLV	24	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0322 posthole W-E section	2/04	m
FLV	24	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0328 posthole N-S section	2/04	m
FLV	26	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0324 posthole W-E section	2/04	m
FLV	27	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0326 posthole W-E section	2/04	m
FLV	28	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0330 pit / well looking N	2/04	m
FLV	29	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0331 ditch looking SE	2/04	m
FLV	30	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0333 ditch looking SE	2/04	m
FLV	31	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0283 clay deposit looking W	2/04	m
FLV	32	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0336 well pre-excavation	2/04	m
FLV	33	Mildenhall	536		Ex	Chalk feature looking E	2/04	m
FLW	1	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0330 part excavateed	2/04	m
FLW	2	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0330 part excavated	2/04	m
FLW	3	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0330 fully excavated	2/04	m
FLW	4	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0330 fully excavated	2/04	m
FLW	5	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0347 section looking N	2/04	m
FLW	6	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0357 section	2/04	m
FLW	7	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0357 section (showing sample 5)	2/04	m
FLW	8	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0336 well and section 0356 looking NW	2/04	m
FLW	9	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0336 well interior and exterior looking WNW	2/04	m

FILMCODE	FRAME	PARISH	SITE	PERIOD	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	FILMTYPE
FLW	10	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0358 section (of 0337) part excavated	2/04	m
FLW	11	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0358 section (of 0337) fully excavated	2/04	m
FLW	12	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0360 section (of 0337) part excavated	2/04	m
FLW	13	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0360 section (of 0337) fully excavated	2/04	m
FLW	14	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0337 fully excavated	2/04	m
FLX	1	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0040 section	1/04	m
FLX	2	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0069 section through ditch 0068	1/04	m
FLX	3	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0073 pit 1/2 section	1/04	m
FLX	4	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0078 pit 1/2 section	1/04	m
FLX	5	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0080 pit 1/2 section	1/04	m
FLX	6	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0041 building looking N	1/04	m
FLX	7	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0041 building looking S	1/04	m
FLX	8	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0086 1/2 section	1/04	m
FLX	9	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0041 postholes fully excavated looking SSE	1/04	m
FLX	10	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0041 postholes fully excavated looking NNW	1/04	m
FLX	11	Mildenhall	536		Ex	General site shot	1/04	m
FLX	12	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0090 section (of ditch 0088)	1/04	m
FLX	13	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0095 section (of ditch 0088)	1/04	m
FLX	14	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0097 section (of ditch 0088)	1/04	m
FLX	15	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0093 section	1/04	m
FLX	16	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0091 section	1/04	m
FLX	17	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0099 cremation pit	1/04	m
FLX	18	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0025 section S end	1/04	m
FLX	19	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0025 section middle	1/04	m

FILMCODE	FRAME	PARISH	SITE	PERIOD	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	FILMTYPE
FLX	20	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0025 section N end	1/04	m
FLX	21	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0025 section general	1/04	m
FLX	22	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0025 section general	1/04	m
FLX	23	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0137 pit cut by ditch 0088	1/04	m
FLX	24	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0115 0117 postholes	1/04	m
FLX	25	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0107 0109 postholes	1/04	m
FLX	26	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0099 pit	1/04	m
FLX	27	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0143 (central section 0144)	1/04	m
FLX	28	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0140 pit looking W	1/04	m
FLX	29	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0148 section (S end 0143)	1/04	m
FLX	30	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0151 section (N end 0143)	1/04	m
FLX	31	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0154 pit and site edge SW facing section	1/04	m
FLX	32	Mildenhall	536		Ex	Mistake	1/04	m
FLX	33	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0201 1/2 section	1/04	m
FLX	34	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0205 1/2 section	1/04	m
FLX	35	Mildenhall	536		Ex	0207 1/2 section	1/04	m