

Land East of Eriswell Road Lakenheath



Archaeological Evaluation Report



December 2013

**Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of
Elveden Farms Ltd.**

OA East Report No: 1556

OASIS No: oxfordar3-164841

NGR: TL 7230 8164

Land to the East of Eriswell Road, Lakenheath

(LKH362 & LKH363)

Archaeological Evaluation

By Patrick Moan BA

With contributions by Chris Faine MA Msc AIfA and Carole Fletcher HND BA AIfA

Editor: Aileen Connor BA AIFA

Illustrator: Elizabeth Gardner MA MIfA

Report Date: December 2013

Report Number: 1556
Site Name: Land to the East of Eriswell Road, Lakenheath
HER Event No: LKH362 & LKH363
Date of Works: November 2013
Client Name: CgMS on behalf of Elveden Estate
Client Ref:
Planning Ref: F/2013/0394/OUT
Grid Ref: TL 7230 8164
Site Code: LKH 362 & LKH 363
Finance Code: XSFERL13
Receiving Body: Suffolk Country Store
Accession No: LKH262 & LKH363
Prepared by: Patrick Moan
Position: Assistant Supervisor
Date: 03/12/13
Checked by: Aileen Connor
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 10th December 2013
Signed: *A.A. Connor*

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

© Oxford Archaeology East 2011
Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Summary..... | 5 |
| 1 Introduction..... | 7 |
| 1.1 Location and scope of work..... | 7 |
| 1.2 Geology and topography..... | 7 |
| 1.3 Archaeological and historical background..... | 7 |
| 1.4 Acknowledgements..... | 10 |
| 2 Aims and Methodology..... | 11 |
| 2.1 Aims..... | 11 |
| 2.2 Methodology..... | 11 |
| 3 Results..... | 12 |
| 3.1 Introduction | 12 |
| 3.2 LKH362 (Field L19)..... | 12 |
| 3.3 LKH 363 (Field L27)..... | 12 |
| 3.4 Finds Summary..... | 12 |
| 4 Discussion and Conclusions..... | 13 |
| Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory..... | 14 |
| 1.1 LKH362 (Field L19)..... | 14 |
| 1.2 LKH363 (Field L27)..... | 14 |
| Appendix B. Finds Reports..... | 18 |
| B.1 Pottery | 18 |
| B.2 Bone..... | 19 |
| Appendix C. Bibliography | 20 |
| Appendix D. OASIS Report Form | 21 |

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
Fig. 2 LKH363, Trench 9, plan & section of pit 1

List of Plates

- Plate 1 LKH363, Trench 9, looking east
Plate 2 LKH363, Trench 9, section of Pit 1, looking east
Plate 3 LKH362, Trench 2, looking south
Plate 4 LKH363, Trench 5 section showing fluvial sands, looking north

Summary

Between 24/11/13 and 3/12/13 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a 27 trench Archaeological Evaluation on fields known as L19 and L27 in the local development plan, located to the east of Eriswell Road, Lakenheath and designated respectively as LKH362 and LKH363 in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. In field L27 (LKH363) one large medieval pit was discovered in Trench 9 and a layer of fluvial sand was noted in Trench 5. Nothing else of archaeological interest was revealed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land off Eriswell Road, Lakenheath (local development plan fields L19 & L27, HER LKH362 and LKH363).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological trenching was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of investigation (Connor 2013) submitted by CgMS Consulting on behalf of their client Elveden Farms and approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The work was undertaken in order to provide information in support of a planning application to the local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012).
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey shows the fields in question to be located on Holywell nodular chalk formation.
- 1.2.2 The fields are situated on the lower south facing chalk slope of Maidscross Hill overlooking the South Eastern Fens to the west. Lakenheath Village is just to the north and RAF Lakenheath is to the east.
- 1.2.3 The smaller field (LKH362) was approximately 3.4ha in size and is currently used as a paddock, it has a gentle slope from 16m OD in the east to 13m OD in the west (and towards the Fen). LKH363 was a large pasture field approximately 20.4ha in size, with a gentle slope from 26m OD in the east to 16m OD in the west.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Archaeological information from within one kilometre of the sites has been collected and reviewed below. A thorough background was recently written for the desk based assessment of adjacent fields (Gailey 2013) to the west and south of the study sites and has been replicated in parts below.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 1.3.2 There are a number of Palaeolithic worked stone tools found near the study site, including a hand axe (MSF9419) and two other worked flints (MSF7903 and SF-AAAED5). A flint blade of possible Mesolithic date was also recorded nearby (SF-AADC26).
- 1.3.3 Bytham River, a major Pleistocene river that once flowed through the English Midlands and East Anglia is thought to have flown through Lakenheath. The associated River Terrace Gravels recorded at the top of Maidscross Hill, directly to the east of site LKH363, have been found to contain a large number of Palaeolithic implements. The

site itself is not thought to lie on these terrace gravels, however, although the presence of fluvial sands in one trench in LKH363 (below) implies terrace gravels may be present here.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 1.3.4 Just to the west of LKH363 (approximately 300m), an archaeological evaluation recorded a single prehistoric pit (MSF23530). Further activity, such as burnt flint features, was recorded during archaeological investigations at RAF Lakenheath approximately 800m south-east of field LKH363 (MSF16820 and MSF15291).
- 1.3.5 A large number of prehistoric findspots have been recorded nearby, including a Neolithic stone axehead, approximately 500m south-east of field LKH363 (MSF14293) and a Neolithic polished knife approximately 1km to the south (MSF7919). Numerous other prehistoric worked flints have been found within a 1km radius of the site (see MSF14866, MSF14867, MSF25808).
- 1.3.6 The landscape during the Neolithic and Bronze Age had undergone woodland clearance and its location on well draining chalk close to the fen edge suggests potential for prehistoric activity would be relatively high.

Iron Age

- 1.3.7 An Iron Age double cremation urn was found in the early 20th century 200m to the south-west (MSF9420) just to the east of Eriswell Road. This suggests a cremation cemetery may lie within the near vicinity.
- 1.3.8 Several phases of archaeological investigation on RAF Lakenheath recorded evidence of Iron Age settlement activity, between 750m to 1km to the SSE of the subject site (MSF 17814, MSF19306, MSF19310, MSF20181, MSF2559, MSF19306).
- 1.3.9 A number of Iron Age silver coins have been recovered from the vicinity of the subject site, indicating a possible ploughed-out coin hoard (SF-BD6383, SF-CB636, SF-CD1E26, SF-CD5ED5, SF-CDAFF1)

Roman

- 1.3.10 Intensive Roman settlement activity dating to the 1st to 4th century AD was recorded roughly 700m to 1km away from the subject site (e.g. MSF15292, MSF23571, MSF16821, MSF25393). Further, less intensive occupation was recorded about 600m to the south of the subject site (MSF23227, MSF23406, MSF23401).
- 1.3.11 Further evidence of possible Roman activity is seen 500m to the south of the sites, just to the west of the RAF Lakenheath boundary, where enclosure cropmarks have been observed (MSF10698).
- 1.3.12 A very large number of Roman findspots have been recorded nearby to the subject site, including three Roman brooches found directly to the west of field LKH363 (MSF9624) and several coins (SF-BBE396, SF-BC0D56).

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.13 Roughly 1km to the SSE of the subject, a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery was recorded during excavations on RAF Lakenheath (MSF17813). Closer to the subject site, there is limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity. Possible ditches of this date were recorded in an archaeological excavation 800m to the south-east of the subject site (MSF19090) and a watching brief in a similar area recovered a number of finds of this date (MSF16822).

- 1.3.14 Metal detecting 200m to the south of the subject site recovered finds such as a Saxon disc brooch and a coin (MSF1844) and cropmarks associated with this area may represent Anglo-Saxon activity (MSF10698). Similarly, metal detecting finds 350m to the west of the subject site include a Saxon bronze dress fastener (MSF9625) and a bronze disc brooch (MSF9627).

Medieval

- 1.3.15 Lakenheath is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and a market was granted in 1201, with a further market and fair documented in 1309 (MSF22767). The Church of St Mary was constructed in the 12th century, possibly on the site of an earlier church. This area became the focus of historic settlement of Lakenheath, which lies roughly 1500m north of the subject site.
- 1.3.16 Roughly 1km to the south-west of the subject site was the historic settlement of Eriswell St Peter (MSF25669). The church, built in the 13th century was converted to a dovecote in the 18th century. The only remains of the church is part of the eastern end, now integrated into a farm building (MSF2654).
- 1.3.17 A large variety of Medieval finds have been recorded near to the subject site. Pottery sherds were found 600m to the west of field LKH363 (MSF9541) and fieldwalking finds from nearby include coins, seals, pottery and metalwork (MSF 9626, MSF15082, SF-31E665, SF-DE3272 etc.).
- 1.3.18 Lakenheath Warren was located immediately to the east of the subject site, it was set up by the prior of Ely in 1251 to breed rabbits for the table and was a good use of land that was otherwise unsuitable for crops or pasture. Over-grazing by the rabbits led to soil erosion and in the 1660s sand dunes are recorded as spreading over 1000 acres at this warren. A Terrier of 1649 refers to 'three small lodges standing in and upon the conneynger for the warreners...' (<http://www.brecsoc.org.uk/projects/warrens-project/warrens/lakenheath>).
- 1.3.19 The location of LKH362 and LKH363 (between Lakenheath's historic core to the north, Eriswell St Peter to the south, fen to the west and warren to the east) suggests that the land was most likely within common lands in the Medieval period.

Post Medieval and Modern

- 1.3.20 Historical maps indicate that LKH362 was part of an enclosed field by the time the 1851 Tithe map was drawn up and LKH363 was enclosed by the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The warren is still shown to the east of the subject site but the boundary between the warren and LKH363 had been straightened. The land to the west of the Warren on which both LKH362 and LKH363 are located is shown as enclosed fields, with housing encroaching from the west during the 20th century.
- 1.3.21 An Archaeological evaluation nearby recorded three post-medieval ditches (MSF24590).
- 1.3.22 The site of the warren is now Lakenheath airfield, built for the RAF in 1941. In 1948 the Americans moved B-29 bombers in, and they took over the administration of the airfield in 1951. Today Lakenheath is home to the 48th Fighter Wing of the USAF, England's largest USAF operated fighter base.

Geophysical Survey

- 1.3.23 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Durham University to assess the archaeological potential on the two fields (Hale 2013).

- 1.3.24 Results for LKH363 (Field L19) showed no evidence for features of archaeological origin, with all anomalies being due to periglacial ice wedges.
- 1.3.25 LKH363 (Field L27) returned similar results, with a large number of anomalies being interpreted as due to periglacial activity. Further anomalies were detected in the form of weak parallel lines. These were interpreted as reflecting the traces of former ploughing, which can in fact still be seen in the field as subtle earthworks. Two linear anomalies were detected in the northern half of the field, which were shown to correspond with the former field boundaries shown on an early OS map edition. Apart from these, no further features of archaeological origin were identified.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs Consulting and their client Elveden Farms who commissioned the archaeological work.
- 1.4.2 The site was monitored by Matt Brudenell of SCCAS/CT, and managed by Aileen Connor. The site work was undertaken by the author, Kat Hamilton, Steve Morgan and supervised by Helen Stocks-Morgan.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Four x 30m long x 2m wide trenches were opened up on a standard grid array in LKH362 and 23 x 30m long x 2m wide trenches were opened up on a standard grid array in LKH363.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation using a 14 tonne 360 tracked excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by the author using a Leica 1200 GPS Rover fitted with *leica smartnet* technology..
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Site conditions were cold but sunny with some cloud. Ground conditions were relatively dry.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Only trenches in which archaeological evidence was found are described below. All trenches are detailed in appendix A.
- 3.1.2 Some trenches were moved during layout, due to the original trench locations being too close to fencing and/or overhead cables. These were trench 1 in LKH362 and trenches 11, 12 and 13 in LKH363. The trenches were resurveyed to accurately record their new location.

3.2 LKH362 (Field L19)

- 3.2.1 The four trenches in this field showed that the natural geology here was chalk with occasional sand inclusions and ice wedges. In all trenches the chalk natural was overlaid by topsoil that varied slightly in thickness from 0.3m to 0.38m. No archaeological features were observed in any of the trenches.

3.3 LKH 363 (Field L27)

- 3.3.1 The 23 trenches in this field showed that the natural geology here consisted of chalk with occasional areas of glacial sands and ice wedges. In addition a layer of fluvial sand overlying the chalk was encountered in Trench 5. No subsoil was encountered, topsoil was shown to be between 0.25m and 0.4m thick in all trenches.
- 3.3.2 Within trench 5, a layer of mid brownish yellow fluvial sand (3) was encountered. A machine excavated slot and hand excavated test pit were dug through this layer to confirm its origin. The sand was found to be 0.2m thick at the ENE end of the trench and 0.5m thick at the WSW end, it overlay chalk. The layer contained no archaeological material.
- 3.3.3 In Trench 9 a large sub-oval pit (1) had cut into the natural chalk. The feature had a wide U shape profile, with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. It measured 2.75m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.7m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish brown sandy silt (2) from which four pottery sherds (Roman and medieval) and a fragment of animal bone were recovered. Topsoil sealed the pit and was 0.2m to 0.3m thick.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 One fragment of animal bone, a sheep scapula fragment, was recovered from fill 2 (pit 1), weighing 18g.
- 3.4.2 Four sherds of pottery were recovered from fill 2 (pit 1) with a total weight of 61g. The three unabraded sherds were dated to the mid 12th to 14th century, with one abraded sherd dated to the Roman period.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The evaluation trenches in LKH362 uncovered no archaeological remains.
- 4.1.2 One trench (Trench 9) in LKH363 found remains dating to the medieval period and this is potentially evidence for a small localised archaeological site in the vicinity of the trench.
- 4.1.3 The presence of a single pit (1) in an otherwise apparently unpopulated area is intriguing and its function unclear. The feature appeared to be too uniform in profile and plan to be the remains of a quarry pit for example, the lack of weathering suggests the pit was either backfilled quickly or had been lined to keep it open and maintain its shape. Whilst a relatively small assemblage of pottery was recovered the sherds were reasonably fresh suggesting they had not moved far and are not simply residual from a manuring scatter.
- 4.1.4 Whilst the pit may simply be an isolated feature dug for chalk extraction or marling, its regular shape and the presence of reasonably unabraded pottery suggests a more than casual human presence in the vicinity. Perhaps a single dwelling related to animal husbandry or other farming related activity is most likely. Alternatively it is possible that the pit was an outlying feature related to more substantial settlement, possibly higher up on Maidscross hill directly to the north-east of the field.
- 4.1.5 The proximity of Lakenheath Warren may also be pertinent; the warren is documented as having existed since the 13th century and a warrener was employed since at least 1304 (<http://www.brecsoc.org.uk/projects/warrens-project/warrens/lakenheath>) with three lodges documented in 1649 (*ibid*). It is possible, therefore, that a dwelling or other building associated with the warren once stood near to this pit.
- 4.1.6 The layer of sand (3) seen in trench 5 in field LKH323 appears to be fluvial in formation. The sand was most likely part of a riverbed, possibly a tributary to the Bytham River, thought to have been located to the north-east of the subject site. As a riverbed it is unsurprising that no finds of archaeological origin were found within it, however its presence may indicate the possibility of terrace gravels in the vicinity and these would have greater potential for prehistoric archaeological remains.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

1.1 LKH362 (Field L19)

| Trench 1 | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| General description | Orientation | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.33 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 2 | | |
| General description | Orientation | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.36 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 3 | | |
| General description | Orientation | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.3 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 4 | | |
| General description | Orientation | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.32 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |

1.2 LKH363 (Field L27)

| Trench 1 | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| General description | Orientation | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.33 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 2 | | |
| General description | Orientation | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.23 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |

| Trench 3 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| General description | | | | Orientation | | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.28 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Trench 4 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.27 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Trench 5 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | WNW-ESE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk geology overlain by a fluvial sand deposit, in turn overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.4 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Contexts | | | | | | |
| context no | type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | comment | finds | date |
| 3 | layer | 2 | 0.5 | Fluvial sands | - | - |
| Trench 6 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.26 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Trench 7 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.31 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Trench 8 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.35 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |

| Trench 9 | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| General description | | | | Orientation | | ENE-WSW |
| Trench contained one pit. Consists of chalk with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.25 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Contexts | | | | | | |
| context no | type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | comment | finds | date |
| 1 | Cut | 1.5 | 2.75 | Pit | - | - |
| 2 | Fill | 1.5 | 2.75 | Pit | Pottery Bone | Medieval |
| Trench 10 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.3 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Trench 11 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.34 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Trench 12 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.3 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Trench 13 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.33 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |
| Trench 14 | | | | | | |
| General description | | | | Orientation | | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | | | | Avg. depth (m) | | 0.3 |
| | | | | Width (m) | | 2 |
| | | | | Length (m) | | 30 |

| Trench 15 | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| General description | Orientation | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.3 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 16 | | |
| General description | Orientation | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.35 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 17 | | |
| General description | Orientation | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.33 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 18 | | |
| General description | Orientation | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.26 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 19 | | |
| General description | Orientation | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.4 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 20 | | |
| General description | Orientation | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.35 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 21 | | |
| General description | Orientation | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.31 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |

| Trench 22 | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| General description | Orientation | NNW-SSE |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.4 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |
| Trench 23 | | |
| General description | Orientation | ENE-WSW |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a chalk geology with yellow sand inclusions overlain by a dark brown topsoil. | Avg. depth (m) | 0.3 |
| | Width (m) | 2 |
| | Length (m) | 30 |

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 The excavation produced a small pottery assemblage of four sherds, weighing approximately 0.061kg, recovered from a single feature. The condition of the overall assemblage is unabraded. The average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 15g.

Methodology

B.1.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.1.3 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.1.4 A single pit produced three sherds of medieval pottery and a single abraded residual sherd of Roman Grey Micaceous Grog-tempered ware. The medieval pottery includes a rim sherd from a South-East Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware/Bury Coarse Sandy ware jar and a glazed sherd from an Ely-type ware or Mildenhall Glazed ware jug. Overall the context dates to the Mid 12th-mid 14th-century.

B.1.5 The assemblage is domestic in origin and these sherds represents rubbish disposal on the site (mid 12th-mid 14th-century), with a single residual Roman sherd. The moderately abraded sherds suggest low levels of reworking and the single sherd of Roman material suggests Roman activity in the vicinity of the site.

| Context | Full name | Basic Form | Sherd Count | Weight (kg) | Pottery Date Range | Context Date Range |
|---------|---|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 | South-East Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware/Bury Coarse Sandy ware | Jar | 1 | 0.038 | Mid 12th-mid 15th century | Mid 12th-mid 14th-century |
| 2 | Ely-type Glazed ware/Mildenhall Glazed ware | Jug | 1 | 0.004 | Mid 12th-mid 14th-century | |
| 2 | Ely-type ware/Mildenhall-type coarseware | Jar | 1 | 0.007 | Mid 12th-mid 14th-century | |
| 2 | Roman Grey Micaceous Grog | ? | 1 | 0.012 | Mid 1st-4th century | |
| | | | 4 | 0.061 | | |

Table: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

B.2 Bone

By Chris Faine

- B.2.1 A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from context **2** in the form of a partial adult sheep scapula weighing 18g. No butchery was observed on the specimen.

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
|---|------|--|
| Connor, A. | 2013 | Written Scheme of Investigation, Archaeological Evaluation. |
| Gailey, S. | 2013 | Archaeological DBA: Land at Lakenheath (L25), Suffolk |
| Hale, D. & Thomas, N. | 2013 | Land at Eriswell Road, Lakenheath, Suffolk, Geophysical Survey |
| Medieval Pottery Research Group | 1998 | <i>A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms</i> . Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1 |
| Medieval Pottery Research Group | 2001 | <i>Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics</i> Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 |
| http://www.brecsoc.org.uk/projects/warrens-project/warrens/lakenheath/ | | Accessed 10th December 2013 |

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|
| OASIS Number | oxfordar3-164841 | | |
| Project Name | Land to teh East of Eriswell Road, Lakenheath | | |
| Project Dates (fieldwork) Start | 25-11-2013 | Finish | 02-12-2013 |
| Previous Work (by OA East) | No | Future Work | Unknown |

Project Reference Codes

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Site Code | LKH 362, LKH 363 | Planning App. No. | F/2013/0394/OUT |
| HER No. | LKH 362, LKH 363 | Related HER/OASIS No. | |

Type of Project/Techniques Used

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Prompt | Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)... |
| Development Type | Rural Residential |

Please select all techniques used:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

| Monument | Period | Object | Period |
|----------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Pit | Medieval 1066 to 1540 | Pot | Medieval 1066 to 1540 |
| | Select period... | | Select period... |
| | Select period... | | Select period... |

Project Location

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|--|-------------|
| County | Suffolk | Site Address (including postcode if possible) | |
| District | Forest Heath | Land off Eriswell Road, Lakenheath Suffolk | |
| Parish | Lakenheath | | |
| HER | Suffolk | | |
| Study Area | 23.8 | National Grid Reference | TL7230 8164 |

Project Originators

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Organisation | OA EAST |
| Project Brief Originator | Aileen Connor |
| Project Design Originator | Aileen Connor |
| Project Manager | Aileen Connor |
| Supervisor | Helen Stocks-Morgan |

Project Archives

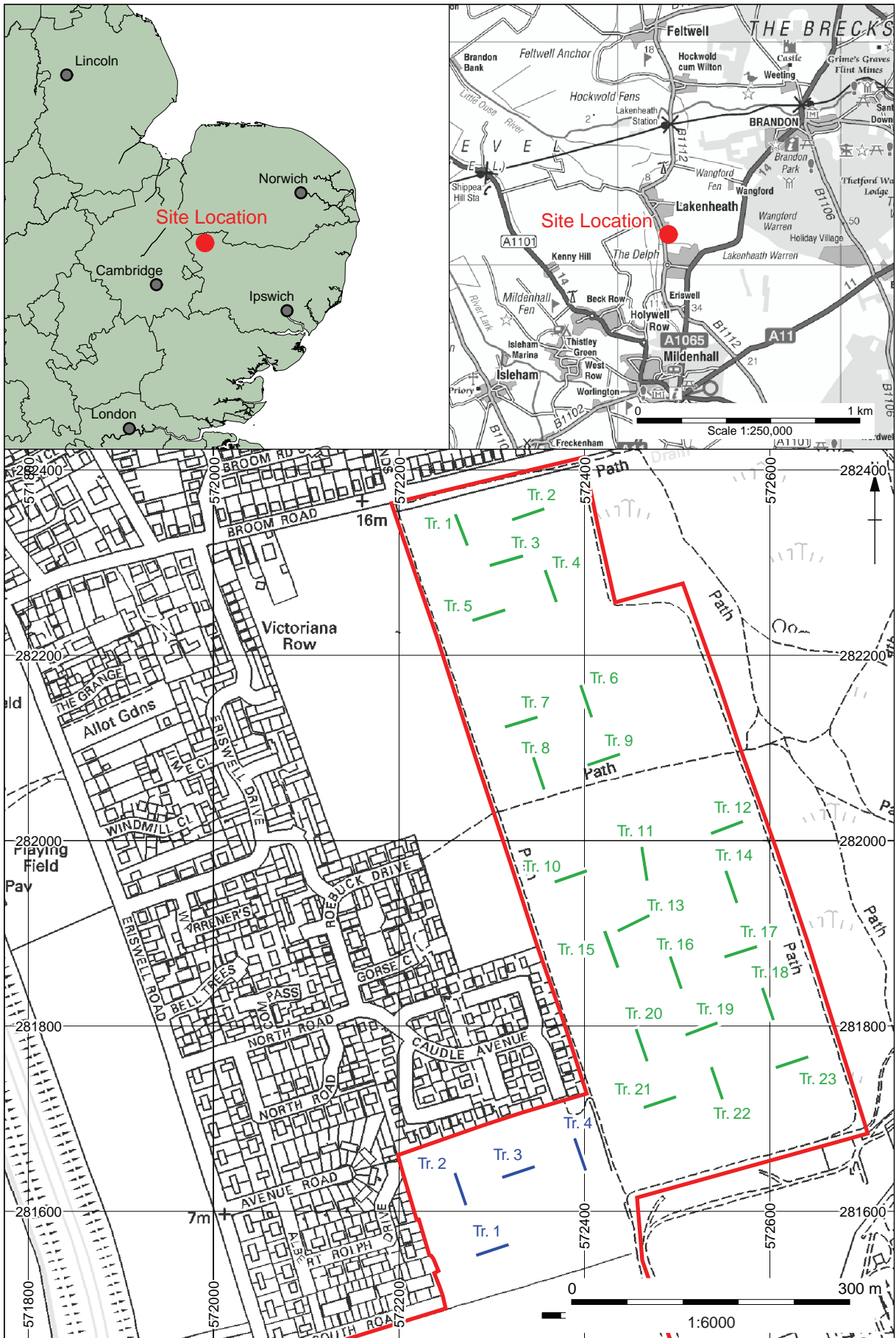
| Physical Archive | Digital Archive | Paper Archive |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Suffolk County Store | OA East | Suffolk County Store |
| LKH 362, LKH 363 | XSFERL13 | LKH 362, LKH 363 |

Archive Contents/Media

| | Physical Contents | Digital Contents | Paper Contents |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Animal Bones | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ceramics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Environmental | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Glass | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Human Bones | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Leather | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Metal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stratigraphic | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Survey | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Textiles | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worked Bone | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Worked Stone/Lithic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| None | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| Digital Media | Paper Media |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Database | <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics | <input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images | <input type="checkbox"/> Diary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations | <input type="checkbox"/> Drawing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image | <input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets | <input type="checkbox"/> Map |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Matrices |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text | <input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality | <input type="checkbox"/> Misc. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Photos |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey |

Notes:



Ordnance Survey. © Crown Copyright 2013. All rights reserved. Licence number 10001998

Figure 1: Location of the sites LKH362 and LKH363 showing archaeological trenches (LKH362 blue & LKH363 green) with the development area (outlined red)

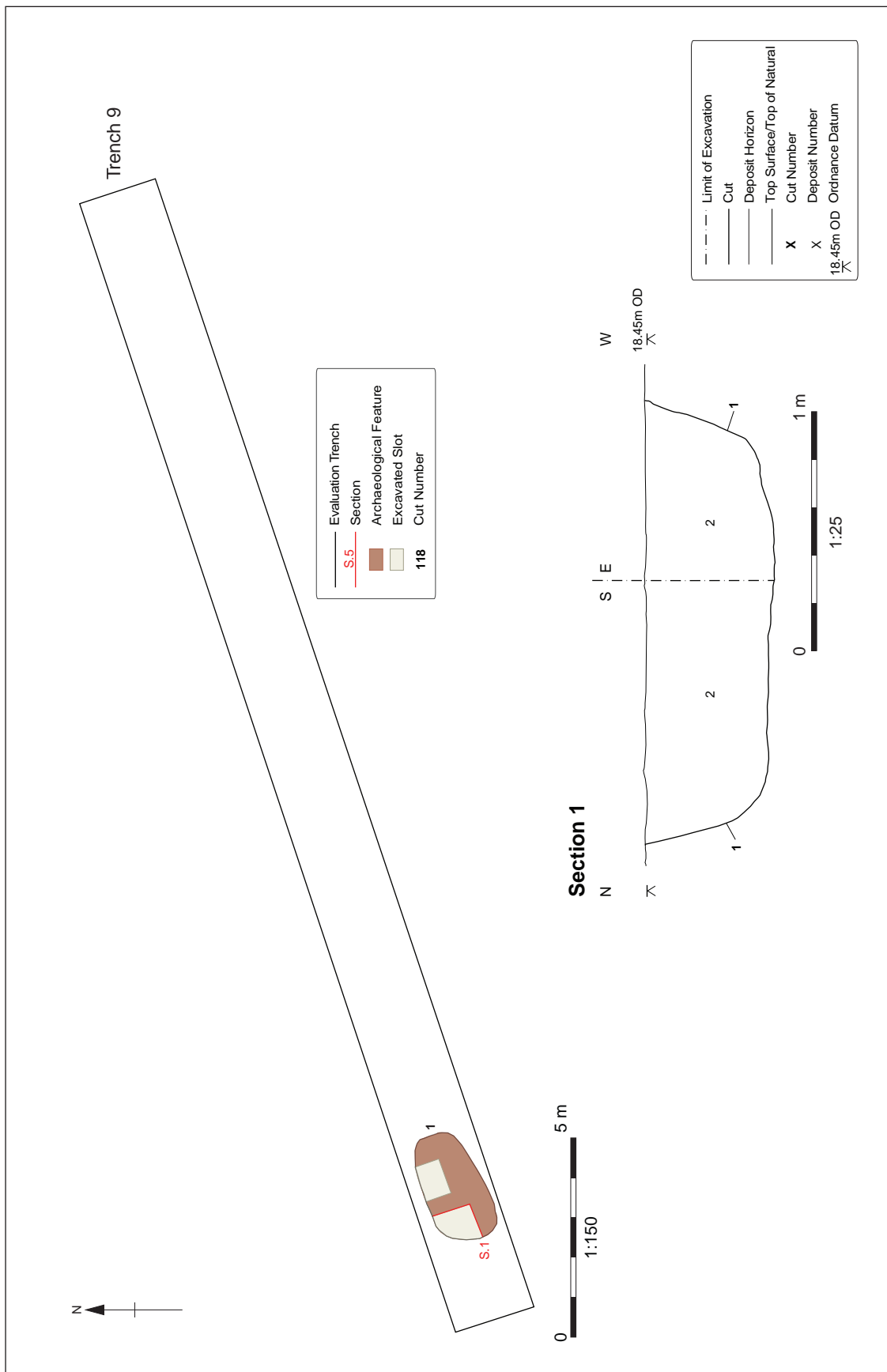


Figure 2: LKH363, Trench 9, plan & section of pit 1



Plate 1: LKH363, Trench 9, looking east



Plate 2: LKH363, Trench 9, Section of Pit 1, looking east



Plate 3: LKH362, Trench 2, looking south



Plate 4: LKH363, Trench 5 section, showing fluvial sands, looking south



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*