

Land at Rabbithill Covert Lakenheath, Suffolk



Archaeological Evaluation Report



May 2014

**Client: Pigeon Investment
Management Ltd.**

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Land at Rabbithill Covert, Lakenheath, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological evaluation after a geophysical survey at Rabbithill Covert, Lakenheath, Suffolk (TL 7172 8377) in April 2014.

Thirty-two trenches were excavated across the site targeting geophysical anomalies and areas of potential identified by the historic environment record.

The evaluation revealed a prehistoric landscape including a Bronze Age ring ditch and inhumation, as well as Mid to Late Bronze Age pottery. Iron Age occupation of the site was also identified, represented by a ring ditch and Iron Age boundary ditch. Saxon and medieval pottery was found associated with natural features suggesting the site was under a manuring regime from the 10th-11th centuries onwards.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land at Rabbithill Covert, Lakenheath Suffolk (TL 7172 8377 Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by the landowners James Waters and Pamela Jean Cobbald and managed on their behalf by Simon Butler-Finbow of Pigeon Investments Ltd.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Mat Brudenell of Suffolk County Council (SCC; Planning Application F/2013/0345/OUT & Pre-Planning), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Macaulay 2014).
- 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). The results will enable decisions to be made by SCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 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 site is located on the northern edge of Lakenheath just off Station Road with the large cut off channel drainage ditch on its north edge. A chalk ridge runs east to west across the northern part of the site, rising up from the south and falling away again on the north edge and out into the fens. The site lies on a bedrock of Holywell nodular chalk to the south moving onto the ridge of the Grey chalk sub-group with areas of cover sand (BGS, *Geology of Britain* viewer; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 30/4/2014). The site lies at 5.50m OD at the north east corner and 7.0m OD at the south west corner.
- 1.2.2 The site is currently used for growing arable crops and at the time of the report was seeded with spinach and winter wheat. Residential properties lie to the south-west of the proposed development.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 2)

- 1.3.1 The following text is largely drawn from an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site (Hawkins 2013).

Palaeolithic/Mesolithic

- 1.3.2 Very few finds of Palaeolithic date have been recorded within 1km of the proposed development. Although a potentially Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flint core and a long blade have been recovered north of the site on the opposite side of the cut off channel (LKH 136 & 001).

Neolithic

- 1.3.3 There is a large Neolithic presence identified within 1km of the site including two leaf shaped arrowheads, one found to the north on the opposite side of the cut off channel (LKH 001) and the other found c.1km to the south-east of the proposed development (LKH 044). Five polished stone axes have been found in the DBA study region:
- one was found c. 800m to the north of the development (LKH 007)
 - a second was found to the south-east (LKH 004)
 - the third c. 1km to the east of the development (LKH 050)
 - whilst the fourth was recovered from the north on the other side of the cut off channel (LKH 118)
 - the fifth (LKH 136) was located to the north-west, again on the other side of the cut off channel.
- 1.3.4 A further flint axehead (LKH 137) was recovered to the south-east within Lakenheath. Two Neolithic flint assemblages have also been recovered from near to the proposed development, the first was recovered to the north-east of the development on the opposite side of the cut off channel (LKH 135), whilst the second is located on the western side of Lakenheath (LKH 184).

Bronze Age

- 1.3.5 There is substantial evidence for Bronze Age activity within 1km of the proposed development. The DBA suggests that the site was in a highly developed agricultural and ritual landscape populated with farming settlements.
- 1.3.6 A mix of material of Bronze Age date has been recorded from within the 1km study area of the DBA. This includes
- a beaker rim sherd found to the north of the proposed development (LKH 001)
 - a ring ditch, pit and burial mound within the area investigated by this evaluation (LKH 009)
 - a looped spearhead (LKH 041), found to the south-east of the development
 - a second spearhead and barbed and tanged arrowhead c. 1km to the south of the study area (LKH 048)
 - an urn cremation found on the northern edge of the study area (LKH 049)
 - beaker pottery recovered from the western side of Lakenheath (LKH 050)
 - a socketed axe recovered to the east of the study area (LKH 128)
 - a cache of six barded and tanged arrowheads to the north-east of the site on the opposite side of the cut off channel (LKH 135)
 - a rapier fragment found at the southern edge of the DBA study area within Lakenheath (LKH 181)
 - an assemblage of flint and a looped spearhead (LKH 184) to the west of the study area within Lakenheath
 - a fragment of spearhead to the south of the proposed development on the eastern side of Lakenheath (LKH 188)
 - A socketed axe recovered on the northern edge of the cut off channel to the west of the proposed development (LKH 189)

- A knife fragment to the west of the development on the edge of Lakenheath (LKH 199)
- A bronze awl c.1km to the east of the proposed development (LKH 258)
- An axe fragment from within part of the area targeted by this piece of work (LKH 177)
- A second bronze awl, found to the south-east (LKH 195)
- And three potential burial mounds (LKH 043, ESF 19797 and LKH 220) to the south-east, south and the last c. 500m west of the proposed development.

Iron Age

1.3.7 Eight historic environment records (HER) for Iron Age sites and find spots are listed within 1km of the proposed development. These include a series of Middle Iron Age cremation burials found c.500m west of the development on a re-used Bronze Age funerary site at 'The Sandpits' off Station Road (LKH 220).

1.3.8 Other Iron age sites include

- Possible Iron Age salterns north of the development on the other side of the cut off channel (LKH 001)
- A Late Iron Age coin hoard (LKH 020) recovered c. 1km to the south-east
- An occupation site (LKH 029) located in the same area as the coin hoard
- Inhumation burials (LKH 041) potentially associated with the occupation site
- Three Iceni coins (LKH 108) c.500m to the south east of the site
- An Early Iron Age occupation site (LKH 135) on the opposite side of the off cut channel to the north-east
- A single Late Iron Age coin (LKH 176) recovered from one of the fields targeted by this investigation
- A single copy of an Iceni coin was found at the edge of the DBA study area to the south-west on the western edge of Lakenheath

Undated Prehistoric

1.3.9 Three undated prehistoric sites have been identified to the west of the proposed development (LKH 159), from the field bordering the eastern edge of the area targeted by this investigation (LKH 183) and to the south-west of the proposed development in Lakenheath (LKH 202).

Roman

1.3.10 A large number of Romano-British sites and find spots have been identified within 1km of the proposed development, although the main concentration of settlement is c.1km to the south-east of the proposed development. This includes extensive evidence for Roman occupation including a Roman farmstead or hamlet (LKH 011, 012 & 072), three kilns (LKH 019, 061 & 073) and associated material (LKH 062) and a variety of find spots including a face mask urn (LKH 074), a Bronze balance beam (LKH 106), an artefact scatter (LKH 108), a miniature axe hammer (LKH 109) and a bronze artefact

(LKH 128). Other Roman material that has been recovered spread over the 1km area studied in the DBA is summarised below:-

- An artefact scatter was recovered from the field bordering the east of the investigation area (LKH 183)
- Extensive settlement located to the north of the proposed development on the opposite side of the cut off channel (LKH 001)
- Two coins, one undated and the other dated to Magnentius (350-353 AD), found approximately 1km to the south (LKH 026 & 028)
- A third coin, dated to Commodus (180-192 AD), on the line of the cut off channel to the north-east of the site (LKH 027)
- A pottery scatter located to the north-east of the proposed development (LKH 122)
- Two Roman coins found from one of the fields evaluated in this report (LKH 179)
- Two coins and a brooch from the field on the opposite side of Station Road to the south of the proposed development (LKH 180)
- A brooch found to the south in Lakenheath (LKH 181)
- Bronze casting debris recovered c.800m to the west of the proposed development (LKH 182)
- A Roman door lock recovered c. 700m south of the development (LKH 188).
- An inhumation burial and pottery scatter (LKH 136) located to the north-east of the proposed development
- A bronze cauldron found in the field on the southern side of Station Road to the south of the proposed development (LKH 139)
- Roman finds of a coin and brooch from the north-west field investigated during this evaluation (LKH 176)
- Roman metalwork and finds from the north-east field investigated as part of this evaluation (LKH 177)

Saxon

- 1.3.11 The majority of the evidence for Saxon occupation lies outside of the proposed development area. However, a coin of Harthacnut, King of England 1040-1042 (LKH 113) was found within the south-east field investigated in this report and a brooch was recovered from the north-east field (LKH 177).
- 1.3.12 To the south-west within Lakenheath a number of Saxon features have been identified (ESF 18014, ESF19945, ESF 20334 & LKH 202 for example), along with other finds including Early Saxon inhumation burials from a mixed rite cemetery c. 1km to the south-east (LKH 195, LKH 041, LKH 042, LKH 017 & LKH 016).
- 1.3.13 A brooch was also found to the north-east of the proposed development on the other side of the off cut channel (LKH 175) and a brooch was found to the south of the development (LKH 188).

Medieval and Post-medieval

- 1.3.14 The Suffolk HER records a large number of medieval and post-medieval sites within the 1km study area of the DBA. However, the proposed development lies within part of the Lakenheath field, identified in the 1st edition OS map of 1813 as common land, and therefore they do not have any relevance to the proposed development. The Tithe map of 1851 shows the proposed development as divided into plots including a conifer plantation. The boundaries of the fields have remained largely unchanged in recent years, although the bulk of the plantation has now been removed.

Previous Work

- 1.3.15 A geophysical survey (Magnetometer) was carried out prior to the evaluation trenching by Barlett (App. E this report). The survey identified c.nine geophysical anomalies including ditches and potential ring gullies. These anomalies were specifically targeted by some of the evaluation trenches.

1.3.16 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.17 The author would like to thank Simon Butler-Finbow of Pigeon Investment Management Ltd. who managed the project on behalf of the landowners, James Waters and Pamela Jean Cobbald who commissioned the work. As well as Matt Brudenell for monitoring the works and Stephen Macaulay for managing the project for Oxford Archaeology East.
- 1.3.18 The author would also like to thank James Fairbairn and Gareth Rees for surveying the site and the field team of Anthony Haskins, Hannah Cutler and David Browne. The author would also like to thank Alister Barlett, Gillian Greer, Zoë Uí Choileáin, Chris Faine, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry and Sarah Percival for their contributions to this report.

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.
- 2.1.2 The Suffolk County Council Brief required a geophysical survey and preliminary trenched evaluation of the development area to enable the archaeological resource to be assessed.
- 2.1.3 Trial trenching was required to 'ground-truth' the geophysical results and the recorded HER records for the site.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A 1% sample of the site was trenched in the areas not under the live planning application. An initial 1% sample, which was increased to a 3% sample, was excavated in the area of the live planning application (see Fig 1, Trenches 20-22 & 27-32).
- 2.2.2 The Brief required that initially 26 evaluation trenches were excavated, largely on either a north to south or an east to west alignment. Some of the trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies or locations identified in the HER. A further six trenches were excavated across the area of the live planning application to bring the excavated percentage up to a minimum of 3.5% to meet the requirement specified by Matt Brudenell (Senior Archaeological Officer, SCC).
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by using a Leccia 1200 DGPS.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 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.
- 2.2.7 Environmental samples were taken from a range of features, including post-holes, ditches and the inhumation burial.
- 2.2.8 The trenching was carried out in generally good sunny weather, with occasional strong winds.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All the trenches were 50m long and 2m wide and were excavated through a layer of mid greyish brown topsoil between 0.25 and 0.4m thick. The trenches located in the southern parts of the site (Trenches 21-32) also had a layer yellowish-brown to reddish-brown sand subsoil between 0.15m and 0.3m thick. The natural geology across the site was variable, the trenches in the north and north-west of the evaluation were excavated onto chalk, whilst those in the south were excavated onto sand and gravels. Trenches in the north-east of the site and in the central area were largely excavated onto mixed geology of sand, gravel and chalk. Trenches 3, 5, 10, 15, 17, 21-28 and 30-32 were devoid of archaeological deposits and are not further discussed. The remaining trenches are presented by period. Where finds were present they are mentioned in the text. A context inventory for the trenches is presented in Appendix A, whilst finds and environmental data are presented in Appendices B and C.

3.2 Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Figs. 4, 8, & 9 Plates 1 & 7 - 9)

Trench 2

3.2.1 Evidence for Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age activity was recovered from Trench 2, which was targeted on an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3, Barlett 2014; this report App. E). The trench was aligned east to west and revealed three archaeological features and an inhumation burial (App. C.1). A linear feature (**36**) was identified at the western end of the trench orientated north to south, with a second linear feature (**39**) located towards the centre of the trench on a similar alignment. Both ditches **36** (Plate 7) and **39** (Plate 8) were irregular in plan with steep or undercutting sides and measured 0.4 and 0.2m deep respectively. Ditch **36** contained two fills, the basal fill (37) was a mid brownish-grey clayey sand with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, whilst the final fill (38) was a mid yellowish-brown sand with frequent flint inclusions which produced an assemblage of struck flint and prehistoric pottery (App. B.1 & B.2). Ditch **39** contained a single fill (40) similar to fill 37, that produced struck flint, animal bone and a single fragment of heavily abraded Iron Age pottery (App. B.2).

3.2.2 The third archaeological feature was a large circular pit (**33**) that measure at least 1.72m in diameter and 0.65m deep. It contained two fills, the basal fill (34) was a mottled mid greyish-brown and dark blackish-brown sand with occasional inclusions of flint and chalk, 0.25m thick, that produced struck flint and pottery of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, including beaker pottery (App. B.1 & B.2). The upper fill (35) was a 0.4m thick mid greyish-brown sand.

Crouched inhumation

3.2.3 The inhumation burial (42, Fig. 8) was located towards the centre of the trench between ditches **36** and **39**, positioned closest to ditch **39**. The grave (**41**) was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of 1m and a depth of 0.1m. It contained the remains of a single crouched burial (42) and a single fill (41) of mid reddish-brown sand. Struck flint was recovered from within the grave cut along with a complete horse mandible and a sheep metapodial (App B.1 & C.2).

3.2.4 An assessment report is included in Appendix C.1. The burial was poorly preserved and had a large amount of damage consistent with the effect of ploughing. The skeleton, which was not well enough preserved to determine its gender, is likely to be that of a fairly young adult, 20-25 years old. Due to its poor condition, and with agreement with

Matt Brudenell, a burial licence was issued by the Ministry of Justice to allow the exhumation of the remains.

3.3 Mid to Late Bronze Age (Fig. 4)

Trench 6

- 3.3.1 An extensive layer of colluvial material filling a hollow 20.6m wide and up to 0.7m deep was located at the southern end of Trench 6. The earliest deposit (51) within the sequence was a 0.3m thick mid-reddish brown sand, similar to the nearby subsoil that produced struck flint (App. B.1). The upper fill of material (50) was a mid greyish-brown silty sand 0.4m thick, that produced Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery and struck flints (App. B.1 & B.2). A single sherd of medieval coarseware, dated to the late 12th-14th century, was recovered from the top of layer 50 (App B.2)

3.4 Iron Age (Figs. 4 & 6, Plate 4)

- 3.4.1 Features dated to the Iron Age were present in Trenches 4 and 9.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

- 3.4.2 Trench 4 was located in the north-west part of the site on the chalk ridge. The trench contained a single pit and a small ditch.
- 3.4.3 The small ditch (**13**) was a linear feature 0.8m wide, with steep slightly convex sides with a sharp break of slope onto a flat base aligned on a north-west to south-east axis. Ditch **13** contained a single fill of loose mid brown silty sand with rare sandstone, chalk and flint inclusions that produced large sherds of fresh Iron Age pottery, suggesting deposition from nearby settlement (App. B.2).
- 3.4.4 Located to the east, pit (**11**) was sub-rectangular in plan, 0.6m long, 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep, with moderately steep concave sides and a flat base, aligned north to south. Pit **11** contained a single fill of mid orangey-brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint and chalk inclusions that produced struck flint (App. B.1).

Trench 9 (Figs. 4 & 6, Plates 4 & 9-10)

- 3.4.5 Trench 9 was excavated on an east to west alignment and contained two linear features.
- 3.4.6 The easternmost feature within the trench ditch terminus (**30**; Plate 9) was 0.74m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **30** contained three fills, the primary fill (29) was a light reddish-brown silty sand with sub-angular flint inclusions, 0.12m thick. The secondary fill (28) was a dark brownish-black deposit, potentially containing burnt material, 0.08m thick, that produced flint and animal bone (App. B.1 & C.2). The tertiary fill (27) was a mixed light and mid brownish-grey silty sand, 0.1m thick, that produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and worked flint (App. B.1 & B.2).
- 3.4.7 The second linear feature (**47**; Plate 10), located nearer the centre of the trench aligned, was north to south and measured 0.51m wide and 0.27m deep. Ditch **47** also contained three fills, the primary fill (46) was a light brownish-grey silty sand similar in appearance to fill 29 (see above). The secondary fill (45) was a dark brownish black silty sand similar to fill 28 and the tertiary fill was again a mixed light to mid brownish-grey silty sand similar to fill 27. None of the fills of ditch **47** produced finds.

3.5 Saxon/Medieval/Post-medieval

- 3.5.1 Trenches 1, 9, 16, 18, 19, 23 and 29 contained medieval and post-medieval features.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

- 3.5.2 A single tree throw or natural hollow (**3**) was excavated in Trench 1. Natural feature **3** was an irregular feature with steep irregular sides and an irregular base 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (2) comprising of a mid orange-brown silty sand. Pottery recovered from the fill (2) is likely to be intrusive and was dated to the 15th-16th century.

Trench 9 (Figs. 4 & 9, Plate 4)

- 3.5.3 To the west of the Iron Age ditch terminus (**30**), Trench 9 also contained three rectangular post holes (**20**, **22** & **24**). All three contained a single fill (19, 21 & 23 respectively) of dark brown sandy peat that did not produce any finds. The square cut form and the nature of the fill suggests they were of post-medieval date.

Trench 16 (Figs. 5 & 7, Plate 3)

- 3.5.4 Trench 16 was excavated across a large geophysical anomaly on a north-east to south-west alignment. Two large post-medieval quarry pits or rubbish dumps were identified within the trench. The north-eastern pit was at least 5m wide, whilst the south-western pit was 18m wide. The north-eastern pit was excavated by machine sondage and revealed a series of fills of light brownish-grey to dark blackish-grey sand that contained modern ceramic building material and pottery.

Trench 18 (Fig. 5)

- 3.5.5 Trench 18 was excavated on a north to south alignment and revealed a large modern rubbish pit containing burnt material and mattress springs (not recovered), and an undated post hole (**9**). Post hole **9** was a circular feature measuring 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep with vertical sides and a concave base; it contained a fill and a visible post pipe. The fill of the post hole (8) was a pale brown-grey sand 0.35m thick, whilst the post pipe was a black-brown sand 0.3m wide and 0.25m thick.

Trench 19 (Fig. 5)

- 3.5.6 Trench 19 was excavated on a north to south alignment and revealed a single post-medieval ditch (**6**) at the southern end aligned on a north-west to south-east axis. Ditch **6** was a shallow U-shape in profile, 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep containing a single fill (5) of mid orange-brown silty sand that produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery (App. B.3)

Trench 23 (Fig. 7)

- 3.5.7 Excavated on a north to south alignment Trench 23 revealed a single linear ditch (**64**) located at the southern end of the trench. The ditch **64** was 2.4m wide and 0.5m deep with a stepped profile. The primary fill (65) was a 0.3m thick dark brownish-black sand with occasional fragments of charcoal, which produced a fragment of modern frogged brick that was not retained. The secondary fill (66) was a 0.3m thick deposit of mid greyish-brown sand.

Trench 29 (Fig. 7)

- 3.5.8 Trench 29 was one of the additional trenches in the area of the live planning application and was excavated on a north-east to south-west alignment. It contained a single post-medieval pit or post hole (**54**), 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep. Pit or post hole **54** contained two fills, the basal fill (55) was a mid brownish-grey sand with frequent gravel inclusions, 0.1m thick, sealed by a mid brownish-grey sand (56), 0.25m thick. Fill 56 produced post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material that were not retained.

3.6 Unphased features

- 3.6.1 Undated features were excavated in Trenches 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 25 and 26. Trenches 7 and 12 revealed natural features that could be of some antiquity and potentially represent the oldest features on the site whilst the features in Trenches 8, 10 and 11 potentially relate to the Iron Age features identified in Trench 9.

Trench 7 (Fig. 4, Plate 5)

- 3.6.2 Trench 7 was excavated on a north-west to south-east alignment heading towards the northern extent of the area, near the fen edge, positioned over a geophysical anomaly. During excavation a large spread, 14.4m wide, of a mid to dark brownish-grey sand (68) with frequent gravel inclusions was identified. A machine sondage was excavated through this layer (68), which was 0.4m thick and sealed a mid brownish-yellow sand (67) with frequent iron pan and manganese fragments that was 0.3m thick and accumulated in a hollow in the natural chalk.

Trench 8 (Fig. 4)

- 3.6.3 Trench 8 was excavated on a north to south alignment across one of the geophysical anomalies. The anomaly was not identified, however, a single undated post hole (**15**) was identified at the northern end of the trench. Post hole **15** was a sub-circular shape 0.4m in diameter and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base; it contained a single fill (14) of a mid orange-brown silty sand.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

- 3.6.4 Trench 11 was excavated on a north to south alignment and contained a single linear feature (**26**) at its northern end. Ditch **26**, which was 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep with shallow sides and a rounded base, contained a single fill (25) of light brown silty sand. It also contained a single sub-rectangular post hole (**18**) that measured 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. Post hole **18** contained two fills, the backfill (17) of the post hole, which was a light greyish-brown silty sand and the post-pipe (16). Post pipe fill (16) was a dark greyish-brown silty sand.

Trench 12 (Figs. 7 & 10)

- 3.6.5 Trench 12 was excavated on an east to west alignment through topsoil and subsoil. The trench contained a large natural feature measuring 18.65m wide and c.2.5m deep. Due to health and safety concerns it was not possible to fully excavate the feature but a series of auger samples were taken to give an indication of its size, depth and formation (Fig. 9). The earliest deposit (73) within this sequence was a mid grey sand, 0.75m thick. Deposit 73 was sealed by a layer of dark blackish-brown sandy peat 0.5m thick and was in turn sealed by a second layer of yellowish-grey sand (71) that produced a single struck flint (App. B.1). Overlying 71 was a second thinner layer of peat 0.10m thick which in turn was sealed by a layer of mid reddish brown sandy colluvium (69), 1.1m thick. It is unclear as to the exact nature of this feature but it is likely to be either a palaeo-channel, a solution hollow or a peri-glacial Pingo.

Trench 13 (Fig. 4)

- 3.6.6 Trench 13 was excavated on an east to west axis. A single pit or root hole (**49**) was identified near the centre of the trench. Feature **49** was circular in plan, measuring 0.43m in diameter and 0.19m deep and containing a single fill (48) of mid brownish-grey silty sand. It was unclear whether this was a natural feature or a man made pit.

Trench 14 (Fig. 4)

- 3.6.7 Orientated on a north to south axis, Trench 14 contained a two small features. Feature **53**, possibly a pit or post hole, was located at the northern end of the trench and at least 0.2m wide – extending beyond the limits of the trench – and 0.2m deep with concave sides and a rounded base containing a single fill (52) of a mid brown silty sand. A ditch (**32**) was located at the southern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment, 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. Ditch **32** contained a single fill of light brown silty sand.

Trench 25 (Fig. 7)

- 3.6.8 Trench 25 was excavated on a north to south alignment and contained two ditches, located at either end of the trench. The southern ditch (**57**) was 1.2m wide and 0.38m deep and aligned east to west. Ditch **57** contained a single fill (58) of mid greyish-brown sand. The northern ditch (**59**) was 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep aligned north-east to south-west containing a single fill (60) of mid greyish-brown sand. Both ditches had similar steep sides and a concave base giving a U-shaped profile.

Trench 26 (Fig. 5)

- 3.6.9 Trench 26 was excavated east to west and contained a single ditch terminus (**61**; Plate 11) located at the mid way along the trench. The ditch terminus (**61**) aligned north-east to south-west was 1.3m wide and 0.55m deep with steep sides and a similar profile to ditches **57** and **59**. Ditch terminus **61** contained two fills, the basal fill (62) was a mottled brownish-yellow sand, 0.1m thick, that may be slumped in remnants of a bank running along the south-east side of the ditch, whilst the secondary fill (63) was a mid greyish-brown silty sand, 0.44m thick that produced a struck flint flake and a partial rabbit humerus (App. B.1 & C.2).

3.7 Finds

- 3.7.1 Complete finds reports can be found in Appendix B.

Flint

- 3.7.2 This small assemblage is of mixed period with largely residual elements. Flint recovered from Trench 2 is likely to be contemporary with the potential Bronze Age barrow, whilst the remainder is a mix of Mesolithic through to Bronze Age material. A single flake from layer 71 in Trench 12 may be older and potentially represents Palaeolithic activity in the vicinity of the site.

Prehistoric pottery

- 3.7.3 Prehistoric pottery was recovered from Trenches 2, 4, 6, and 9. The earliest pottery, dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, was found from the features within Trench 2 which have been interpreted as the remnants of a Bronze Age barrow. Middle to Late Iron pottery was recovered from within colluvial layer (50) in Trench 6. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the linear ditch in Trench 4 and the possible ring gully terminus in Trench 9

Post-Roman pottery

- 3.7.4 Two sherds of Late Saxon Thetford ware were recovered from Trenches 1 and 3 from natural subsoil filled hollows suggesting nearby occupation or manuring practices. Medieval coarse ware was also recovered from the natural subsoil hollow (**3**) in Trench 1 dating it to the 15th-16th century. A further fragment of late 12th-14th century medieval coarse ware was recovered from the top of a colluvial layer (50) in Trench 6.

Finally a 16th-18th century glazed red ware sherd was recovered from the ditch (6) in Trench 19.

- 3.7.5 The small amount of abraded sherds suggests that the post-Roman pottery is from manuring the field rather than indicative of settlement on the site.

3.8 Environmental Summary

Human Bone

- 3.8.1 Overall the skeleton (42) from Trench 2 is in poor condition and potential for further information is low. The skeleton is estimated to be that of an individual of between 20-25 years of age, but was not sexable. As the sandy deposit is typical of the site it is likely that any other remains (should there be any) recovered from this site would be in a similar state of preservation.

Animal Bone

- 3.8.2 Only eight fragments of animal bone were recovered, of these seven were identifiable to species. Elements were recovered from four contexts. A complete sheep metacarpal and a horse mandible were recovered from the grave fill (42) in Trench 2, along with a cattle mandible in a potentially related pit fill (34). A pig radius was also recovered from gully fill 23 in Trench 9 and a portion of rabbit humerus from ditch terminus fill (63).

Bulk Samples

- 3.8.3 The small quantities of charred plant remains recovered are not indicative of deliberate deposition and most likely represent small particles of wind blown or intrusive material and preclude any further interpretation of the site.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Geophysical Survey

4.1.1 Most of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey proved to be negative, either the result of the local geology or modern disturbance (pits). The notable exception to this was the Bronze Age barrow in Trench 2, which was identified as a geophysical anomaly (Barlett 2014 App. E).

4.2 Early Prehistoric

4.2.1 The presence of a possible Palaeolithic flake from the possible natural solution hollow, pingo or water course in Trench 12 suggests that there is a potential for early prehistoric activity on the site, especially as Mesolithic or Early Neolithic cores have been found within the topsoil.

4.3 Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

4.3.1 Evidence for Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity has been identified on the site, in particular the Bronze Age ring ditch and burial identified in Trench 2; both have been heavily ploughed and truncated.

4.4 Mid to Late Bronze Age

4.4.1 A small number of Mid to Late Bronze Age sherds that have been recovered from potentially natural features in trench 6. As prehistoric pottery is generally poorly fired the material is likely to have been derived from nearby and suggests that there are Mid to Late Bronze Age features on or near to the proposed development site.

4.5 Iron Age

4.5.1 A small number of possible Iron Age features have been identified within the north-eastern part of the evaluation outside the live planning application area. Of note are the two ditches excavated in Trench 9. Both of these ditches are similar in form and fills and may be part of a ring gully, forming a round house or similar structure suggesting Iron Age occupation of the site. Further ditches such as cut **13**, in Trench 4, might suggest Iron Age land divisions similar to those identified at Sutton Hoo, for example (Hummler 2005, Martin 2008).

4.6 Medieval/post-medieval

4.6.1 A small number of medieval or post-medieval features were identified in the evaluation these mainly comprising recent pitting for rubbish disposal and quarrying. No occupational deposits from these periods were identified.

4.7 Conclusions

4.7.1 The south-western area, which is subject to the current planning application, was largely devoid of archaeological features with only a single post-medieval pit recorded in Trench 29. The archaeological features and cultural material were predominately recorded in the northern part of the site, on the top of the chalk ridge running east to west across the site further north of the current planning application, overlooking the fen edge.

4.7.2 A number of significant archaeological features were identified and excavated, ranging from a potential early prehistoric geological pingo, solution hollow or water course with a high potential for palaeo-environmental study, a Bronze Age ring ditch with a crouched inhumation burial, representing the truncated remains of a barrow monument, in Trench

2 and evidence for Iron Age occupation of the site in Trenches 4 and 9. Furthermore, the presence of Mid to Late Bronze Age pottery would suggest continued occupation or use of the site from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and into the Iron Age, although no features dated to the Mid to Late Bronze Age were identified. There is a strong potential for the site to have at least local but potentially regional significance.

- 4.7.3 It is possible that the Bronze Age Barrow recorded on the Suffolk HER (LKH009) may be the ring ditch and inhumation recorded in Trench 2 or related to a group of similar features in the vicinity. Its position, overlooking the fen-edge is a typical location for features of this date and type.

4.8 Recommendations

- 4.8.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of chalk and a natural tree throw.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of 3	-	-
3	Cut	0.8	0.2	Cut of natural feature	Pottery	-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk cut by two barrow ditches, a single crouched inhumation burial and a contiguous pit.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
33	Cut	1.72	0.65	Cut of Pit	-	Bronze Age?
34	Fill	1.72	0.25	Fill of 33	-	Bronze Age?
35	Fill	1.72	0.4	Fill of 33	Flint, Pottery	Bronze Age?
36	Cut	1.2	0.4	Cut of ditch	-	Bronze Age?
37	Fill	1.2	0.2	Fill of 36	-	Bronze Age?
38	Fill	1.2	0.2	Fill of 36	Flint, Pottery	Bronze Age?
39	Cut	1.2	0.2	Cut of Ditch	-	Bronze Age?
40	Fill	1.2	0.2	Fill of 39	Flint, Pottery	Bronze Age?
41	Cut	1	0.1	Cut of Grave	-	Bronze Age?
42	Fill	-	-	Skeleton	-	Bronze Age?
43	Fill	1	0.1	Fill of 41	Flint, Bone	Bronze Age?
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2

					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Pottery	11th-12th century
Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk. Cut by a small pit and ditch					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
10	Fill	0.5	0.14	Fill of 11	Flint	-
11	Cut	0.5	0.14	Cut of pit	-	-
12	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of ditch 11	Pottery	Iron Age
13	Cut	0.8	0.2	Cut of Ditch	-	Iron Age
Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Flint	-
Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural hollow filled with colluvium and a natural of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
50	Layer	-	0.4	Buried topsoil/colluvium	Pottery	Mid-Late Bronze Age

51	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium	-	-
Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural hollow and a bedrock of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
67	Layer	15	0.56	Natural deposit	-	-
68	Layer	15	0.4	Natural deposit	-	-
Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil a natural of chalk cut by a single post-hole					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
14	Fill	0.4	0.24	Fill of 15	-	-
15	Cut	0.4	0.24	Cut of post hole	-	-
Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand cut by two linear features.					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
19	Fill	0.18	0.1	Fill of 20	-	-
20	Cut	0.18	0.1	Cut of Post hole	-	-
21	Fill	0.22	0.3	Fill of 22	-	-
22	Cut	0.22	0.3	Cut of Post hole	-	-
23	Fill	0.23	0.18	Fill of 24	-	-

24	Cut	0.23	0.18	Cut of Post hole	-	-
27	Fill	0.74	0.1	Fill of 30	Pottery, Flint	Iron Age
28	Fill	0.74	0.08	Fill of 30	Bone, Flint	-
29	Fill	0.74	0.12	Fill of 30	-	-
30	Cut	0.74	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
44	Fill	0.59	0.13	Fill of 47	Flint	-
45	Fill	0.59	0.05	Fill of 47	-	-
46	Fill	0.3	0.09	Fill of 47	-	-
47	Cut	0.54	0.27	Cut of ditch	-	-
Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil		
16	Fill	0.4	0.15	Fill of 18	-	-
17	Fill	0.4	0.35	Fill of 18	-	-
18	Cut	0.4	0.35	Cut of post hole	-	-
25	Fill	0.9	0.15	Fill of 26	-	-
26	Cut	0.9	0.15	Cut of ditch	-	-
Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two colluvial layers in a hollow within the chalk natural					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
69	Layer	9.5	1.1	Colluvium	-	-
70	Layer	10.5	0.2	Peat band	-	-
71	Layer	17.25	1.75	Sand	Flint	?Palaeolithic or ? Mesolithic
72	Layer	10.5	0.5	Peat	-	-
73	Layer	9.5	0.75	Sand	-	-
Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk and sand cut by a single post hole or root hole.					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.48	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
48	Fill	0.43	0.19	Fill of 48	-	-
49	Cut	0.43	0.19	Cut of pit/root hole	-	-
Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a post hole and ditch					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
31	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of 32	-	-
32	Cut	0.7	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-
52	Fill	0.3	0.2	Fill of 53	-	-
53	Cut	0.3	0.2	Cut of Post hole	-	-
Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil					Avg. depth (m)	0.45

overlying a natural of chalk.		Width (m)	2			
		Length (m)	50			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying post-medieval/modern quarry pits					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	--	-
Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a modern/post-medieval pit and an undated post hole.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
7	Fill	0.3	0.25	Fill of Post Hole 9	-	-
8	Fill	0.4	0.35	Fill of Post Hole 9	-	-
9	Cut	0.4	0.35	Cut of Post Hole	-	-
Trench 19						

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a post-medieval ditch					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
5	Fill	0.7	0.14	Fill of 6	Pottery	16th-19th century
6	Cut	0.7	0.14	Cut of Ditch	-	16th-19th century
Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil		
Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.55	Topsoil	-	-

4	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 23						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a post-medieval ditch					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
64	Fill	2.4	0.3	Fill of 66	CBM	Post-medieval
65	Fill	2.4	0.3	Fill of 66	-	-
66	Cut	2.4	0.5	Cut of Ditch	-	Post-medieval
Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand cut by two linear ditches					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
57	Cut	1.2	0.38	Cut of Ditch	-	-
58	Fill	1.2	0.38	Fill of 58	-	-
59	Cut	1.4	0.4	Cut of Ditch	-	-
60	Fill	1.4	0.4	Fill of 59	-	-
Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	E-W

Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil sealing a ditch terminus cutting the natural sand geology		Avg. depth (m)		0.53		
		Width (m)		2		
		Length (m)		50		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
61	Cut	1.3	0.55	Cut of Ditch terminus	-	-
62	Fill	1.3	0.1	Fill of 61	-	-
63	Fill	1.3	0.44	Fill of 61	Bone, Flint	-
Trench 27						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of sand				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 28						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 29						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand				Avg. depth (m)	0.53	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-

4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
54	Cut	0.5	0.35	Cut of Pit	-	-
55	Fill	0.5	0.1	Fill of 54	-	Post-medieval/modern
56	Fill	0.5	0.25	Fill of 54	CBM, Pottery	Post-medieval/modern
Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 32						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sand					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

- B.1.1 An assemblage of 89 flints was submitted for analysis. This report covers the initial rapid assessment to identify typological and chronological indicators within the assemblage.

Methodology

- B.1.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 1). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

Quantification

- B.1.3 Within the assemblage three cores or core fragments were recovered along with a mix of debitage - primarily flakes. The natural and burnt flint will not be included for this assessment and it is recommended that the natural flint is discarded.

Results

- B.1.4 It is difficult to assess the raw material used within the assemblage due to the large amount of recortification on the majority of the pieces. Where the raw material is visible it is a reasonable quality mid greyish-brown semi-translucent flint.
- B.1.5 The core technology present is represented by two well constructed blade cores, the larger an opposed platform core whilst the smaller is a single platform core, both of which were recovered from topsoil and are likely to represent Early Neolithic or Late Mesolithic flint working. The remaining amorphous core was recovered from the upper fill (38) of the possible Bronze Age barrow ditch and is more consistent with Bronze Age flint work.
- B.1.6 The range of debitage is fairly limited with only occasional flakes and blades recovered from most of the features, suggesting that it is a largely residual element. However, the larger amount of material recovered from the barrow ditches (**36 & 39**) as well as the associated pit (**33**) and grave fill (42) are more likely to be contemporary with these features. The material from these features is generally less well structured suggesting a Bronze Age date. The single flint recovered from Trench 12 - natural deposit (71) - is heavily patinated and stained suggesting it is older than the rest of the assemblage, potentially placing it in either the Mesolithic or Palaeolithic.
- B.1.7 The only tool is a natural thermal flake with removals along one edge to create a cutting edge, it is a tool of expedience and therefore difficult to date.

Discussion

- B.1.8 This small assemblage is of mixed period with largely residual elements. Flint recovered from Trench 2 is likely to be contemporary with the potential Bronze Age barrow, whilst

the remainder is a mix of Mesolithic through to Bronze Age material. A single flake from fill (71) in Trench 12 may be older and potentially represents Palaeolithic activity in the vicinity of the site.

Context			1	1	10	27	28	34	35	38	40	42	44	50	63	71	Totals
Trench			3	5	4	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	9	6	26	12	
TYPE	SUB TYPE	CLASSIFICATION															
core technology	core	SP/B-F	1														1
		Amorphus							1								1
		OP/B		1													1
flakes (>50mm)	secondary						1		4								5
	tertiary								1							1	2
flakes (>25mm <50mm)	secondary					1	15	6	5	3	3		1	1			35
	tertiary			1			2		5	1		1	1				11
flakes (>10mm <25mm)	primary									1							1
	secondary						3	2	2						1		8
	tertiary						4			1							5
blades (all sizes)	secondary											1					1
	tertiary						1						1				2
chunks/angular shatter (>50mm)									1								1
chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)							2										2
retouched tools		misc retouched flake				1											1
burnt flint (all types)							4	1	2					1			8
other		Natural flint					2							1			3
		burnt stone							1								1
Totals			1	1	1	1	1	34	10	21	6	4	2	4	2		89

Table 1: Flint Catalogue

B.2 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

- B.2.1 A total of 23 prehistoric sherds weighing 218g was collected from eight contexts in 32 trenches (Table 2). The assemblage includes Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age sherds including Beaker, a possible Middle Bronze Age rim, Later Bronze Age sherd and some Later Iron Age pottery (Table 2). The sherds are in mixed condition with the earlier prehistoric pottery being small and very abraded whilst the later prehistoric sherds are larger and better preserved.

Trench	Feature type	Feature	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
2	Pit	33	Early Bronze Age	3	14
			Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	3	18
	Barrow Ditch	36	Early Bronze Age	4	18
			Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	4	29
			Iron Age	1	4
4	Ditch	13	Later Iron Age	4	93
6	Colluvium	50	Later Bronze Age	1	18
			Mid Bronze Age	1	19
			Not closely datable	1	1
9	Ditch	30	Iron Age	1	4
Total				23	218

Table 2: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by trench

Methodology

- B.2.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 201). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. 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 and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE.

Trench 2

- B.2.3 Fourteen sherds of LNEBA and EBA pottery weighing 79g were recovered from Trench 2 along with a single sherd of Iron Age date.
- B.2.4 All of the LNEBA sherds came from the fills of one pit associated with a potential barrow and one of the barrow ditches (**33** and **36**). The assemblage comprises six sherds 32g from pit **33** and eight sherds (47g) from pit (**39**). Both contain a mix of decorated and undecorated sherds in a range of sandy, flinty and grog-tempered fabrics (Table 3).
- B.2.5 Sherds from pit (**33**) include sherds from two Beakers, a fingertip-rusticated body sherd in sandy fabric with sparse grog and a pinched out base, in flint-tempered fabric. These sherds are typical, in both fabric and decoration, of domestic Beaker found in East Anglia (Gibson 1982; Bamford 1982) and similar pottery has been recovered locally at

pits at RAF Lakenheath (ERL120 Percival 2005). The remainder of the sherds from pit **33** are undiagnostic Early Bronze Age fabrics including four from the same vessel with wet-hand wiped surfaces.

- B.2.6 Ditch **36** contained two diagnostic sherds, a highly abraded fragment with a pinched-out cordon and a rim sherd with cord-impressed decoration below a rounded rim ending. Both are perhaps from a Biconical urn, a form found extensively amongst domestic assemblages from fen-edge sites at Hockwold cum Wilton (Healy 1996, fig.75, P39 & P40). The remainder of the sherds are in grog or flint-tempered fabrics but are not identifiable to form.
- B.2.7 Barrow ditch (**39**) produced a single flint-tempered body sherd tentatively identified as being of Iron Age date.

Trench 4

- B.2.8 Trench 4 produced a small assemblage of four sherds of later prehistoric pottery weighing 93g. All were recovered from the fill of ditch **13**. The assemblage is characterised by large, fresh sherds including a substantial rim from a Later Iron Age jar with concave neck and rounded shoulder in sandy fabric with organic and grog inclusions. Large assemblages of Later Iron Age pottery have been found at RAF Lakenheath, in particular at ERL 147 which produced over 2700 sherds dating to c.350-50BC (Percival 2012).

Trench 6

- B.2.9 Three sherds weighing 38g were found in colluvial deposit 50, Trench 6. They include a rounded, in-turned rim sherd in sandy fabric with grog inclusions which may be of Middle Bronze Age date. Pottery of contemporary date has been found recently during work associated with improvements to the A11 at Elveden (ELV 088, Percival 2013).

Trench 9

- B.2.10 A single sherd weighing 4g was found in the fill of ditch **30**. The undecorated body sherd is made of sandy fabric with flint inclusions and may be of Iron Age date.

Discussion

- B.2.11 Domestic Beaker is suggested to have been in use from c.2350-2230 cal. BC (Healy 2012, 158). Beaker and Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age pottery form a common component of domestic assemblages from the Lakenheath area (Gibson 1982). This assemblage is of interest as it is associated with a possible barrow monument. Domestic Beaker has previously been found associated with barrow excavations in Suffolk at West Stow (WSW 014, Martin 1981, 69).
- B.2.12 Healy has noted the 'prevalence in local settlements of Food Vessel Urn, Collared Urn and Biconical Urn (1996, 117). The possible Biconical Urn sherds found in Trench 2 are further evidence of this trend.
- B.2.13 The Mid Bronze Age pottery forms part of a growing corpus of contemporary sites including the cremation vessels found at Elveden and the large domestic assemblage from Grimes Graves (Percival 2013; Longworth *et al.* 1988).
- B.2.14 The Later Iron Age pottery, found in ditch **13** Trench 4, may suggest Iron Age land division similar to that identified at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005, Martin 2008).

context	fabric	dsc	qty	wt	AB	s	form	type	spotdate
12	QvspG	R	1	38		S	Concave neck rounded shoulder	Jar	later Iron Age
12	QvspG	U	1	54		S		Jar	later Iron Age
12	Sh	U	2	1	V				later Iron Age
25	QF	U	1	4	Y				Iron Age
34	F2	U	2	9					later Neolithic early Bronze Age
34	G1	D	1	6	Y		COLLAR		EBA
34	G1	U	1	2		WHW			EBA
35	F1	U	1	9	Y				Earlier Neolithic
35	G1	R	1	6		S	rounded rim with cord imps below		EBA
38	F1	B	1	11			pinched out base		later Neolithic early Bronze Age
38	F2	U	2	12		S			later Neolithic early Bronze Age
38	G1	U	4	18		WHW			EBA
38	Qsparse G	D	1	6			FTI rusticated	Beaker	later Neolithic early Bronze Age
40	F2	U	1	4	V				Iron Age
50	Fsh	U	1	1					NCD
50	F2mica	U	1	18			fingered		Later Bronze Age
50	QG	R	1	19		R	X2 joining Rounded inturned rim		MBA?

Table 3: Prehistoric pottery catalogue

B.3 Post-Roman Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a pottery assemblage of six sherds, weighing 0.100kg (Table 4). The assemblage spans the 10th to 18th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is moderate at approximately 0.016kg.

Methodology

B.3.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *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.3.3 Recording 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 using Suffolk's unpublished type series where possible. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.3.4 Pit 3 in Trench 1 produced three sherds of pottery, an unabraded sherd tentatively identified as late medieval and transitional Cambridgeshire sparse calcareous type, a small sherd of medieval coarse ware and an abraded sherd of fine Thetford-type ware (possibly THET2, Thetford ware: fine).

B.3.5 The subsoil in Trench 3 produced the largest fragment of post-Roman pottery recovered, a rim sherd from a Thetford-type ware (THET2) storage jar with an applied, thumbled strip added below the rim, around the neck of the vessel.

- B.3.6 In Trench 19 feature 6 produced a small sherd of Glazed red earthenware.
- B.3.7 A layer (context 50) produced a moderately abraded rim sherd from a Medieval coarse ware jar or bowl that dates from the late 12th-14th century.
- B.3.8 The assemblage is domestic in nature, with the Late Saxon pottery representing occupation close to the site of the excavation, however the low levels of pottery deposition are most likely the result of manuring scatters rather than deliberate deposition.

Context	Cut	Fabric	Fabric code	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
2	3	Thetford-type ware	THET		1	0.001	15th-16th century
		Medieval coarse ware	MCW		1	0.004	
		Late medieval and transitional Cambridgeshire sparse calcareous type	LMTC	Jar-rim	1	0.013	
4	Subsoil	Thetford-type ware	THET	Storage Jar-rim	1	0.059	10th-11th century
5	6	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	Body sherd	1	0.003	16th-18th century
50	Layer	Medieval coarseware	MCW	Jar-rim	1	0.020	Late 12th-14th century
Total					6	0.100	

Table 4: Post-Roman Pottery

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Assessment of Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 This report presents the results of an assessment of a single skeleton (42) recovered during an evaluation of the site at Lakenheath. The skeleton was a crouched burial which contained some Bronze Age flint flakes in the deposit therefore it has been provisionally dated to that period. The aims of the assessment were as follows:

- To evaluate the potential of the material for recording anthropological information such as age, sex and stature.
- To explore the potential of the remains to provide palaeopathological information.
- To give recommendations for further analysis.

Methodology

C.1.2 The remains were assessed in accordance with national guidelines set out by Mays *et al.* (2005) and with reference to standard protocols for examining human skeletal remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley, 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Cox and Mays, 2000). Completeness and condition were explored and provisional observations relating to sex and age estimation were made.

C.1.3 The potential to make more precise estimates of age and sex during future, detailed examination, was explored by assessing the availability of diagnostic features, primarily in the pelvis, skull and mandible for sex estimation, and pelvis and dentition for adult age estimation.

C.1.4 The skeleton was also assessed for its potential to yield information on the physical attributes of the individual, in particular, their stature, build, but also information on non-metric traits.

C.1.5 Any dental conditions, pathology or bony abnormalities were noted in passing. Particular attention was given to the presence of any unusual conditions that might require detailed specialist examination and/or the application of analytical techniques, such as radiography and histology.

Results

C.1.6 The results are summarised in the table below

context number	preservation	completeness	age	Potential for further analysis			
				metrics	Non metric traits	Skeletal pathology	Dental pathology
42	4	26 – 50%	20-25	0	1	low	low.

Table 5: Inhumation results

C.1.7 Skeleton 42 was approximately 26-50% complete. The remains were very badly fragmented and the vast majority had been affected by root erosion and the acidic quality of the sandy deposits. Only a single tooth survives of the skull and almost no bones survive intact.

- C.1.8 All epiphyses observed were fully fused. Both auricular surfaces survived and observations estimate the skeleton to be between 20-25yrs old (Buckberry and Chamberlain 2002, Lovejoy et al. 1985).
- C.1.9 Due to the highly fragmentary nature of the remains there is no potential for metric analysis (Brickley and McKinley 2004).
- C.1.10 No traits remain intact with which to determine the sex of the individual.
- C.1.11 No skeletal pathology was observed during the assessment. The potential for dental pathology is very limited, being confined to the one surviving lower incisor. This revealed a single line of enamel Hypoplasia implying that the individual had suffered from poor nutrition as the tooth was forming.

Statement of potential and recommendation for further work

- C.1.12 Overall skeleton 42 is in poor condition and potential for further information is low. As the sandy deposit is typical of the site it is likely that any other remains (should there be any) recovered from this site would be in a similar state of preservation. Inhumation in Suffolk begins to become less common throughout the Bronze Age with most grouped burials being cremation clusters. A notable exception is the five Early Bronze Age inhumations found at Wangford Quarry; the largest concentration of Early Bronze Age inhumations found within the region (Brown *et. al.* 2010 p. 377).
- C.1.13 Due to the poor preservation it is not necessary for further osteological analysis to be undertaken on these remains. It may be beneficial however to obtain a C14 date from the skeleton in order to ensure that this inhumation is indeed from the Bronze Age time period and not slightly later.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

- C.2.1 Eight fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation. The total weight of bone recovered was 0.887 kg with seven identifiable fragments being recovered from four contexts. Contained within grave fill **42** was an intact sheep metacarpal from an animal around 56.2cm at the shoulder along with a complete but shattered left horse mandible from an animal around 6 to 7 years of age at death. Other domestic mammal remains were limited to a juvenile pig radius from gully fill 23 and an old adult cattle mandible from pit fill 34. A portion of distal rabbit humerus was also recovered from ditch terminus **63**.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.3.1 Twelve bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- C.3.2 Features sampled include prehistoric pits, a Bronze Age barrow with an associated inhumation, an undated post hole and a gully feature that is Iron Age in date and may potentially be a roundhouse.

Methodology

- C.3.3 One bucket (up to ten litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

Results

- C.3.4 The majority of the samples were devoid of plant remains other than sparse charcoal fragments. Three of the samples taken from ring gully 30 and 47 (possibly the same feature) contain charred cereal grains that have most likely blown into the gully; Sample 4, fill 27, contains a single grain of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed, Sample 5, fill 28, contains five poorly preserved cereal grains that can only be identified as wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.) and Sample 7, fill 44, contains a single wheat grain. Both barley and wheat were commonly cultivated in the Iron Age period. The wheat variety is most likely to be that of spelt (*T. spelta*) or possibly emmer (*T. dicocum*).

Discussion

- C.3.5 The small quantities of charred plant remains recovered are not indicative of deliberate deposition and most likely represent small particles of wind blown or intrusive material and preclude any further interpretation of the site.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
1	12	13	Ditch	9	5	0	0	+	0
2	16	18	Post hole	5	5	0	0	+	0
3	25	26	gully	10	5	0	0	+	+
4	27	30	Ditch	10	5	#	0	+	0
5	28	30	Ditch	8	10	#	#	+	0
6	29	30	Ditch	5	5	0	0	0	0
7	44	47	Ditch	8	1	#	0	+	0
8	45	47	Ditch	6	10	0	0	+	0
9	34	33	Pit	10	15	0	0	+	0
10	35	33	Pit	9	15	0	0	+	0
11	37	36	Ditch	10	10	0	0	+	+
12	38	36	Ditch	10	10	0	0	+	0
13	40	39	Ditch	10	10	0	0	0	0
14	43	41	Grave	10	10	0	0	+	0

Table 6: Environmental samples

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APPENDIX E. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY – BARLETT 2014

Introduction

- E.1.1 A geophysical survey has been undertaken as part of an archaeological evaluation of proposed development site at Lakenheath, Suffolk. The purpose of the survey was to test for evidence of archaeological features or deposits within the evaluation area.
- E.1.2 The geophysical survey was commissioned from Bartlett Clark Consultancy, Specialists in Archaeogeophysics of Oxford, by Oxford Archaeology East on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia. Fieldwork for the survey was done on 1-3 April 2014.
- E.1.3 Plots showing the survey data with an initial summary of findings have previously been supplied to Oxford Archaeology, and were used to inform the locations or some of the trenches which were opened during the subsequent phase of the evaluation. Trench locations (from a plan supplied to us by OA) are shown in the summary plan in this report (figure 17), and we include some brief comparative comments on the findings in the description of the survey results (below).

The Site

- E.1.4 Background information on site conditions and the archaeological potential of the surrounding area is available from a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site, which has previously been prepared by CgMs Consulting. (CgMs reference DH/KB/14900; January 2013). The following notes are summarised briefly in part from this document.

Location and topography

- E.1.5 The site is an area of farmland located to the north of Lakenheath, and centred approximately at NGR TL 717841. The full evaluation area amounts to c. 25.5ha, as indicated on the aerial photograph showing the site location (outlined with red dots), which is inset in figure 1. The site includes areas of woodland and buildings which were not surveyable, and the final coverage (as indicated by blue cross hatching in figure 11) therefore amounted to 20.6ha. The site previously contained additional areas of woodland, as is seen in the 1950 OS map (also inset in figure 11), and a conifer plantation previously occupied much of the site, as is indicated on 19th C maps. It is possible that former tree planting contributed to the disturbed ground conditions seen in the survey data.
- E.1.6 The site is on a chalk bedrock, possibly overlain by sand and gravel. Ground conditions should therefore be responsive to a magnetometer survey. It is noted in the DBA that the site is at the edge of high ground (at c. 5.5 to 7m AOD), declining towards the fens to the north, and that such locations are often favoured for past settlement activity.

Archaeological background

- E.1.7 It is mentioned in the DBA that there is potential, based on findings from the surrounding area, for features or settlement activity of Bronze, Iron Age or Roman date to be present within the proposed development area. A number of Bronze Age finds are recorded nearby, including a burial mound (LKH 009 on HER plan in the DBA) towards the SE of the evaluation area, and there are numerous Iron Age and Roman finds within a 1km radius of the site.

Survey Procedure

- E.1.8 The site was investigated by means of a recorded magnetometer survey. Readings were collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate gradiometers, and are plotted at 25cm intervals along each transect. The results of the survey are presented at 1:2000 scale as a grey scale plot (figures 12-13), and as a graphical (x-y trace) plot at 1:1250 (figures 14-16). Comparison of these alternative presentations allows the detected magnetic anomalies to be examined in plan and profile respectively. An interpretation of the findings is shown superimposed on figures 14-16 (which permits the interpreted outlines to be compared with the underlying data), and is reproduced separately to provide a summary of the findings (figure 17).
- E.1.9 The graphical plot in figures 14-16 shows the magnetometer readings after minimal pre-processing [of the kind permitted by English Heritage (2008) *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* Section 4.8]. This includes adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting, and truncation of extreme values. Additional weak 2D low pass filtering has been applied to the grey scale plot to adjust background noise levels. No additional processing of a kind which could modify the anomaly profiles, or influence their interpretation, has been applied to the data.
- E.1.10 The magnetometer responds to cut features such as ditches and pits when they are silted with topsoil, which usually has a higher magnetic susceptibility than the underlying natural subsoil. It also detects the thermoremanent magnetism of fired materials, notably baked clay structures such as kilns or hearths, and so responds preferentially to the presence of ancient settlement or industrial remains. It is also strongly affected by ferrous and other debris of recent origin.
- E.1.11 Colour coding has been used in the interpretation to distinguish different effects. Magnetic anomalies which may show characteristics to be expected from features of potential archaeological interest are outlined in red. Variations in the density of background magnetic activity are indicated by the concentration of small magnetic anomalies outlined in light brown. Stronger (and perhaps recent) disturbances are outlined in grey. Possible cultivation effects are in green, and some of the more conspicuous ferrous objects (identifiable as narrow spikes in the graphical plots) are marked in light blue. Weak irregular magnetic anomalies of probably natural origin are outlined in a light green.
- E.1.12 The survey grid was set out and tied to the OS grid using a Trimble ProXRT GPS system (with VRS correction to give accuracy of c. 0.1m). The plans are therefore geo-referenced, and OS co-ordinates of map locations can be read from the AutoCAD version of the plans, which can be supplied with this report.

Results

- E.1.13 The survey has produced a complex and detailed magnetic response. Much of the magnetic activity is clearly of natural or non-archaeological origin, but archaeological features could also be present. The various components of the magnetic response are, however, unusually difficult to distinguish.
- E.1.14 Some of the more conspicuous non-archaeological findings include an extended area of irregular linear and curving magnetic anomalies in the NW of the site, and particularly in the vicinity of trench 3 (as labelled on figure 17). These features (outlined in light green) may represent silted or earth-filled hollows or undulations in the surface of the subsoil.
- E.1.15 There are further areas of increased background magnetic activity to the south of the site, as seen around trench 24. The anomalies here (shown in light brown) are stronger

and narrower than those to the north, and so are likely to represent a near-surface outcrop of gravel soil rather than silted hollows.

- E.1.16 There is a strong linear pattern from modern ploughing across much of the survey (as indicated by green broken lines). This indicates that conditions at the site are responsive to magnetic investigation, but it remains difficult to identify significant features when they are cut through by ploughing, and camouflaged by natural variations. Most of the potential archaeological features as shown in the interpretation therefore fail to stand out clearly from the background magnetic activity.
- E.1.17 Possible archaeological findings as shown (in red) on figure 17 include apparent weak circular markings in the grey scale plot which could perhaps represent ring ditches, and which were tested by trenches 2, 7 and 8. Of these, the feature at trench 2 was confirmed to be a Bronze Age barrow, but 7 and 8 were not identified. The possible ditches intersected by trenches 16 and 18 were also not identified in the trenches. It is possible therefore that the ring ditch LKH009 (as shown on the HER plan in the DBA) results from modern disturbances (indicated in grey near to trench 16 in figure 17), and so is not an archaeological feature.
- E.1.18 The trench findings were otherwise limited, and broadly consistent with the apparent absence of archaeological features across much of the survey area. There was a large pit or solution hollow in trench 12, but broad features containing clean natural fill are often not readily identifiable in a survey. A possible ring ditch or pit in trench 9 was also not seen in the survey. Possible post-medieval ditches were seen in trenches 23 and 25, but are not clearly identifiable in the survey.

Conclusions

- E.1.19 The survey produced a complex response representing a superimposition of magnetic disturbances from causes which include geology, former tree planting, and current cultivation. The survey interpretation was therefore rather more tentative than usual, but even so identified the Bronze Age barrow intersected by trench 2. Other features found in the trenching were isolated pits and ditches which were unlikely to contain magnetically enhanced fill (of the kind usually present in the vicinity of ancient settlement sites), and so were not highly responsive to the survey. Findings from both the trenching and survey were consistent in failing to indicate the presence of any concentrations of archaeological features, or evidence for the presence of a substantial archaeological site.

Report by:

A. Bartlett BSc MPhil

E.2 The fieldwork for this survey was done by P. Cottrell, R. Organ and N. Paveley.

APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="Oxfordar3-176075"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="e.g. Evaluation at land off A road, Sometown"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="13-12-1899"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="LKH367"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="F/2013/0345/OUT"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="LKH367"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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
<input type="text" value="ditch"/>	<input type="text" value="Iron Age -800 to 43"/>	<input type="text" value="lithic implement"/>	<input type="text" value="Early Prehistoric -500k to -"/>
<input type="text" value="barrow"/>	<input type="text" value="Bronze Age -2.5k to -/00"/>	<input type="text" value="pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>
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Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Forest Heath	Rabbit Hill Covert
Parish	Lakenheath	Station Road
HER	Suffolk	Lakenheath
Study Area		National Grid Reference TL 7172 8377

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
SCC stores	SCC stores	SCC stores
LKH367	LKH367	LKH367

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

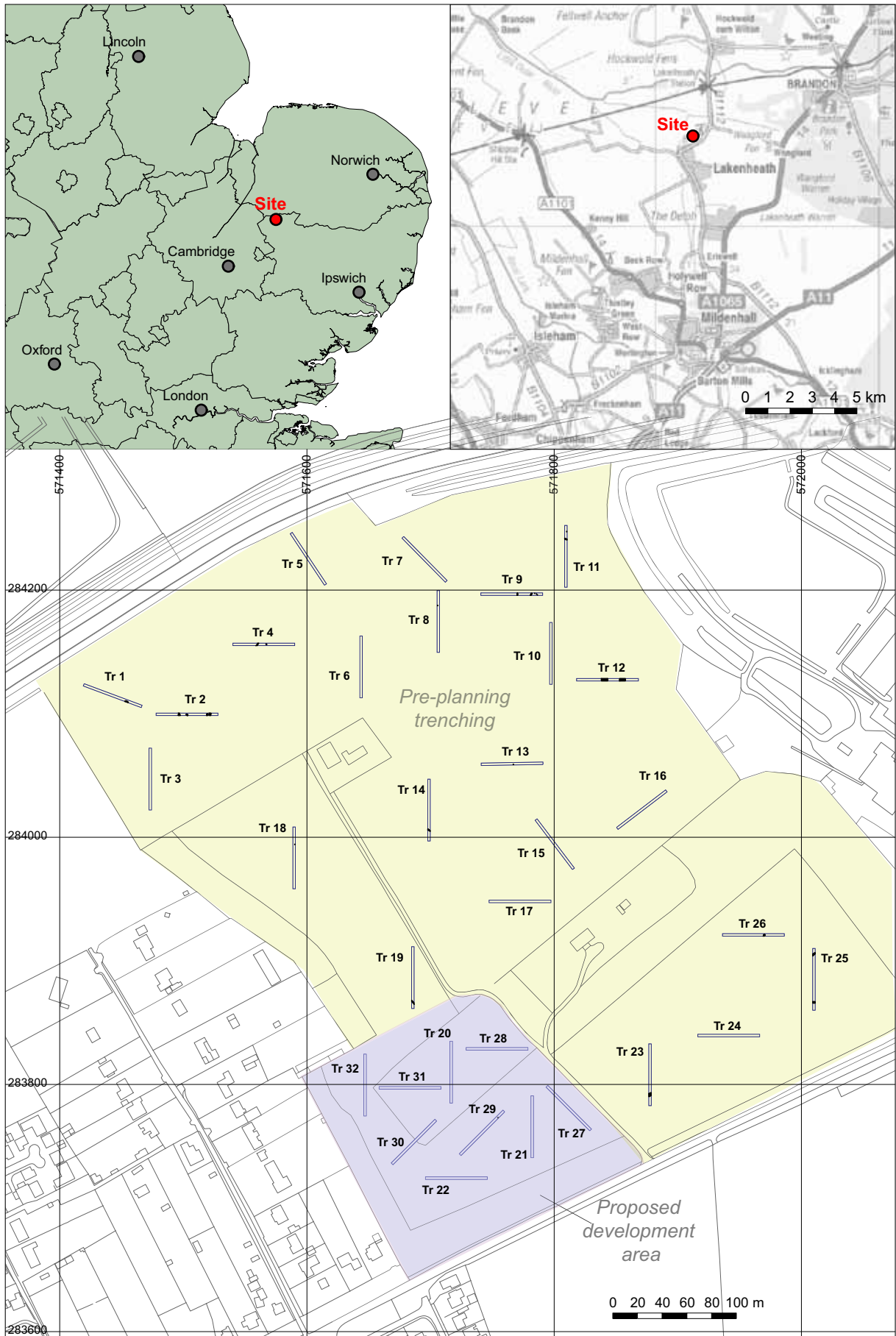


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (blue) in development area (purple) and pre-planning trenching (yellow). Scale 1:4500

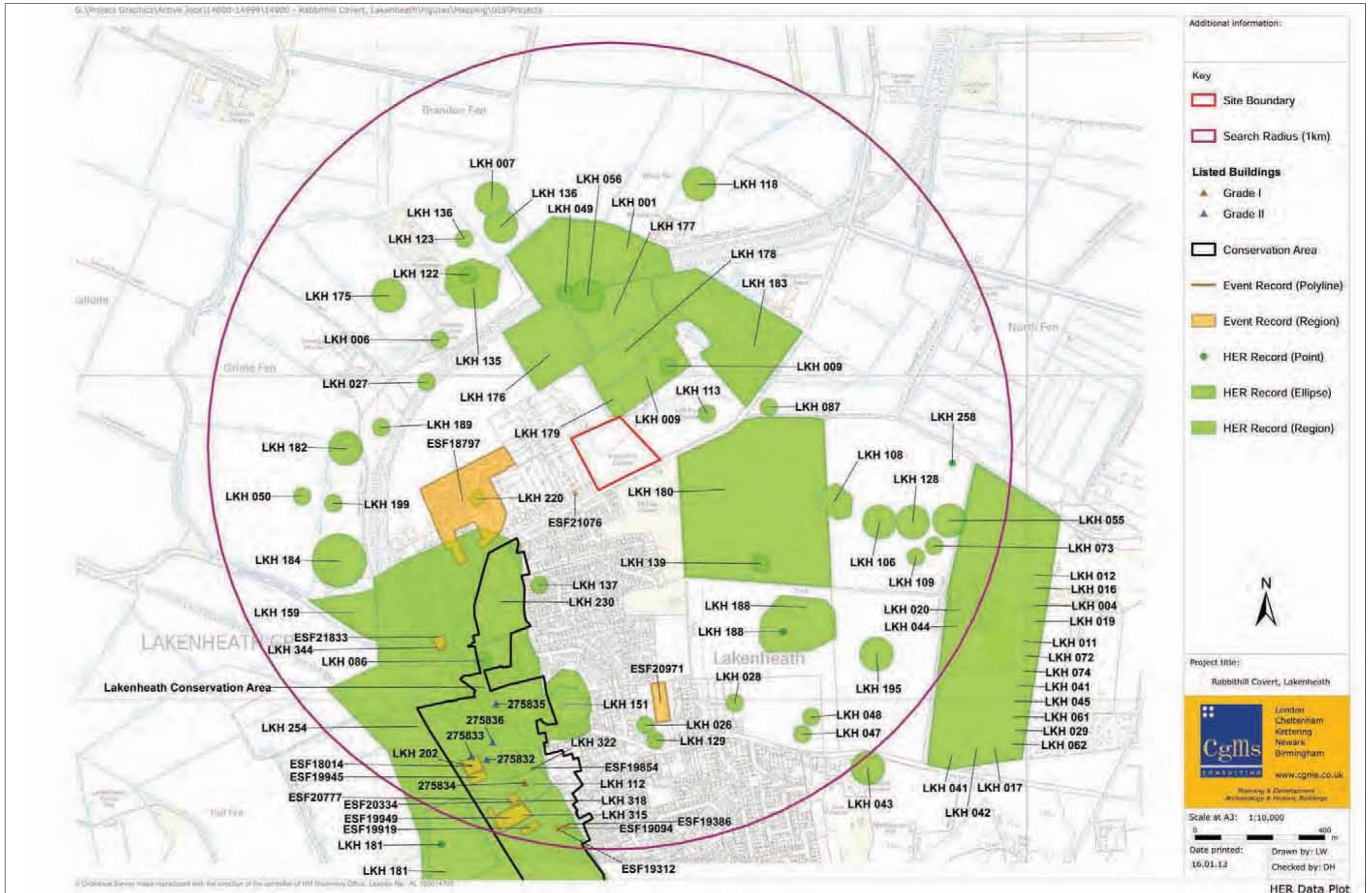


Figure 2: Site plan showing heritage assets, from Dawkins 2013



Figure 3: Trench plan overlay with geophysical results

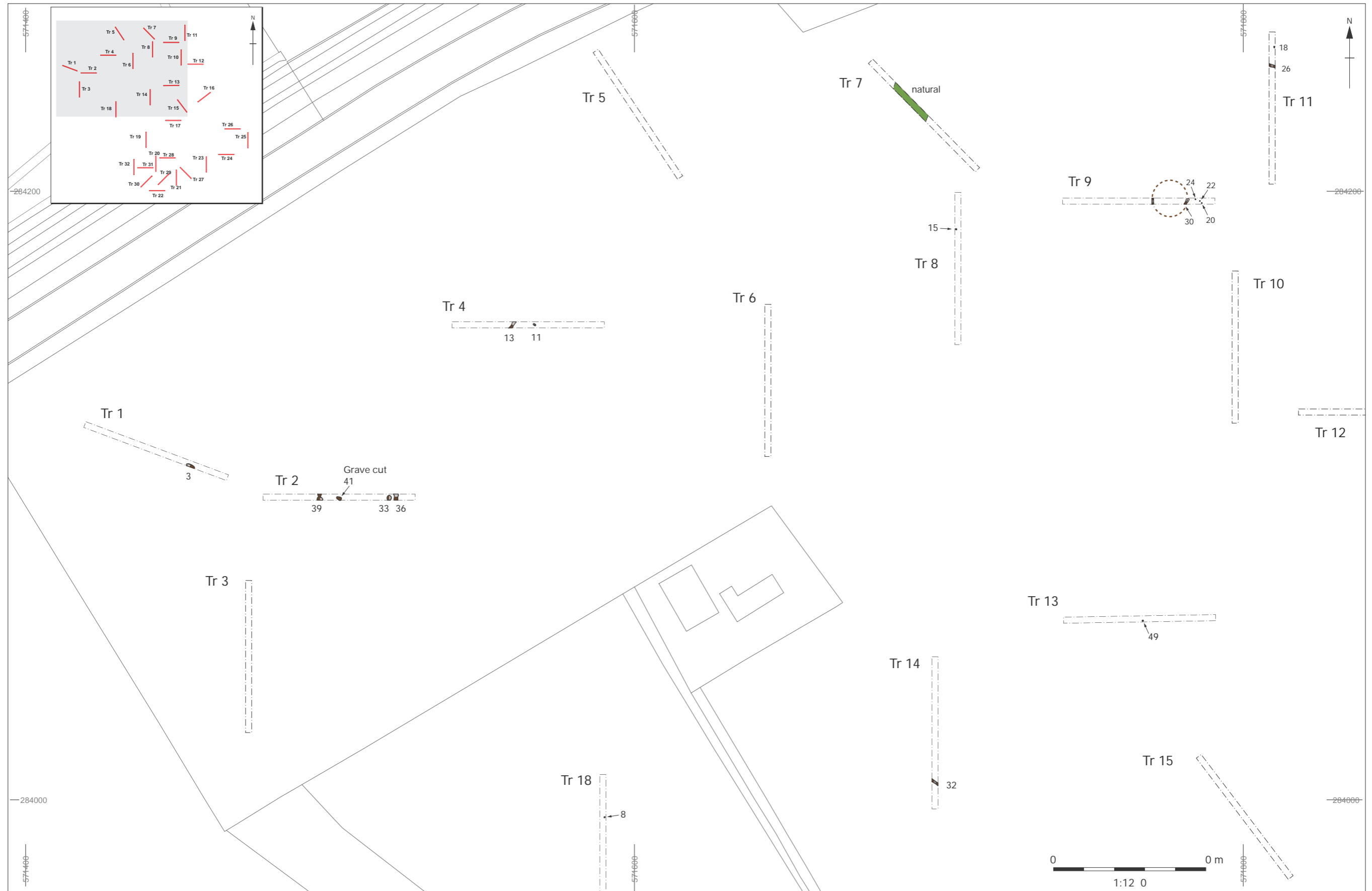


Figure : Trench plans north west area scale 1:120



Figure : Trench plan central area scale 1:120

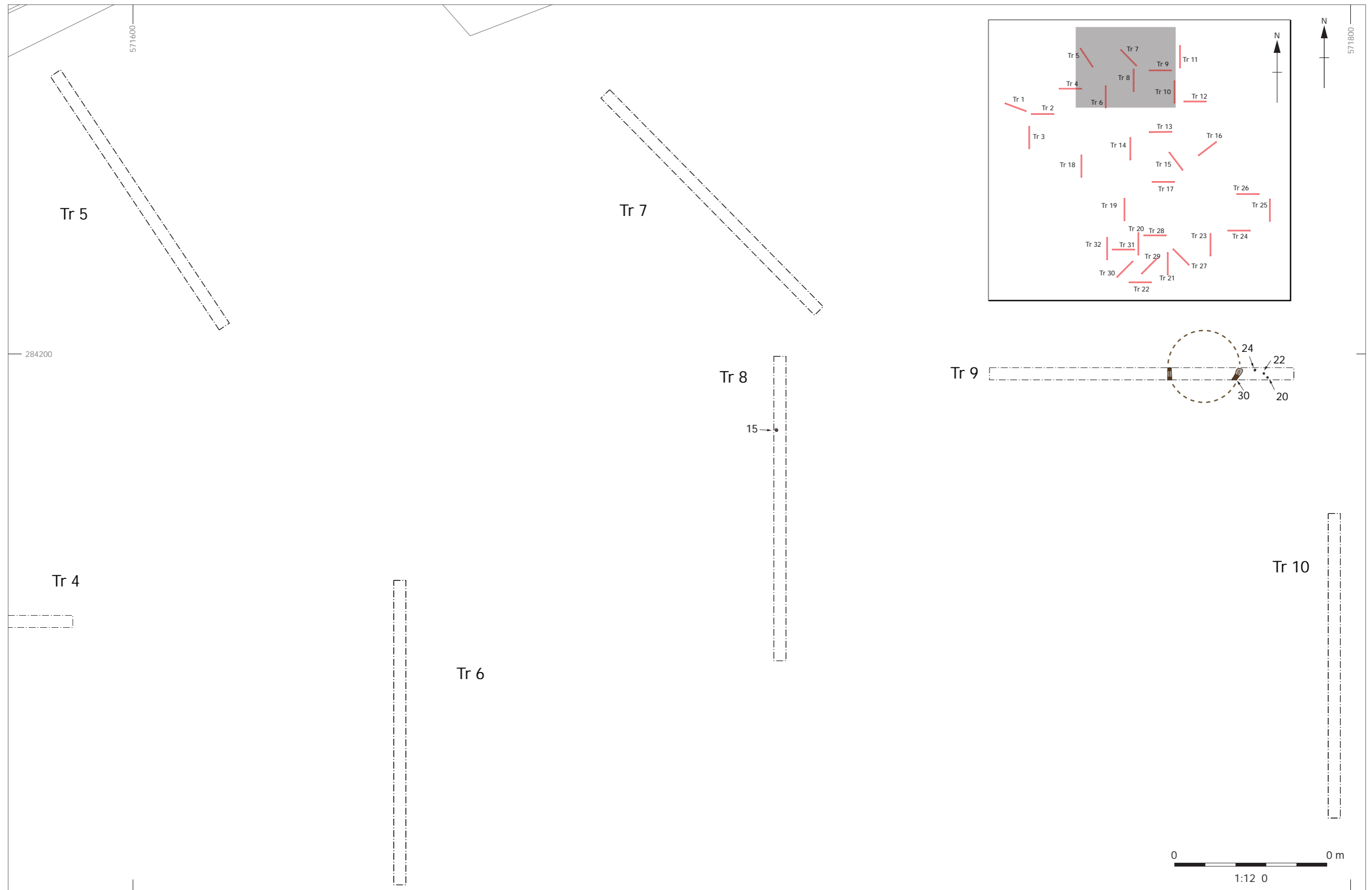


Figure 6: Trench plan northern area scale 1:12.0

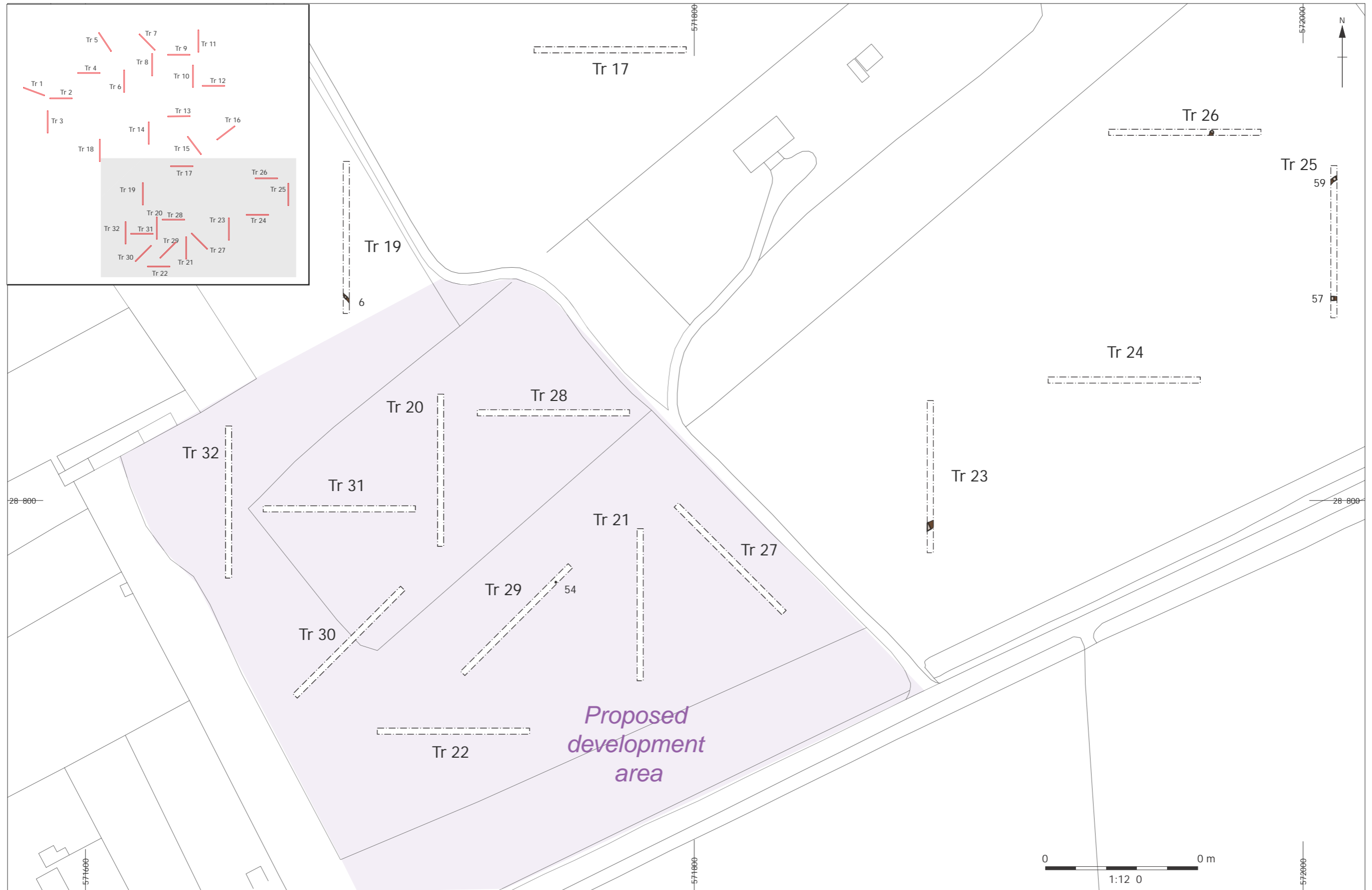


Figure : Trench plan in proposed development area scale 1:120

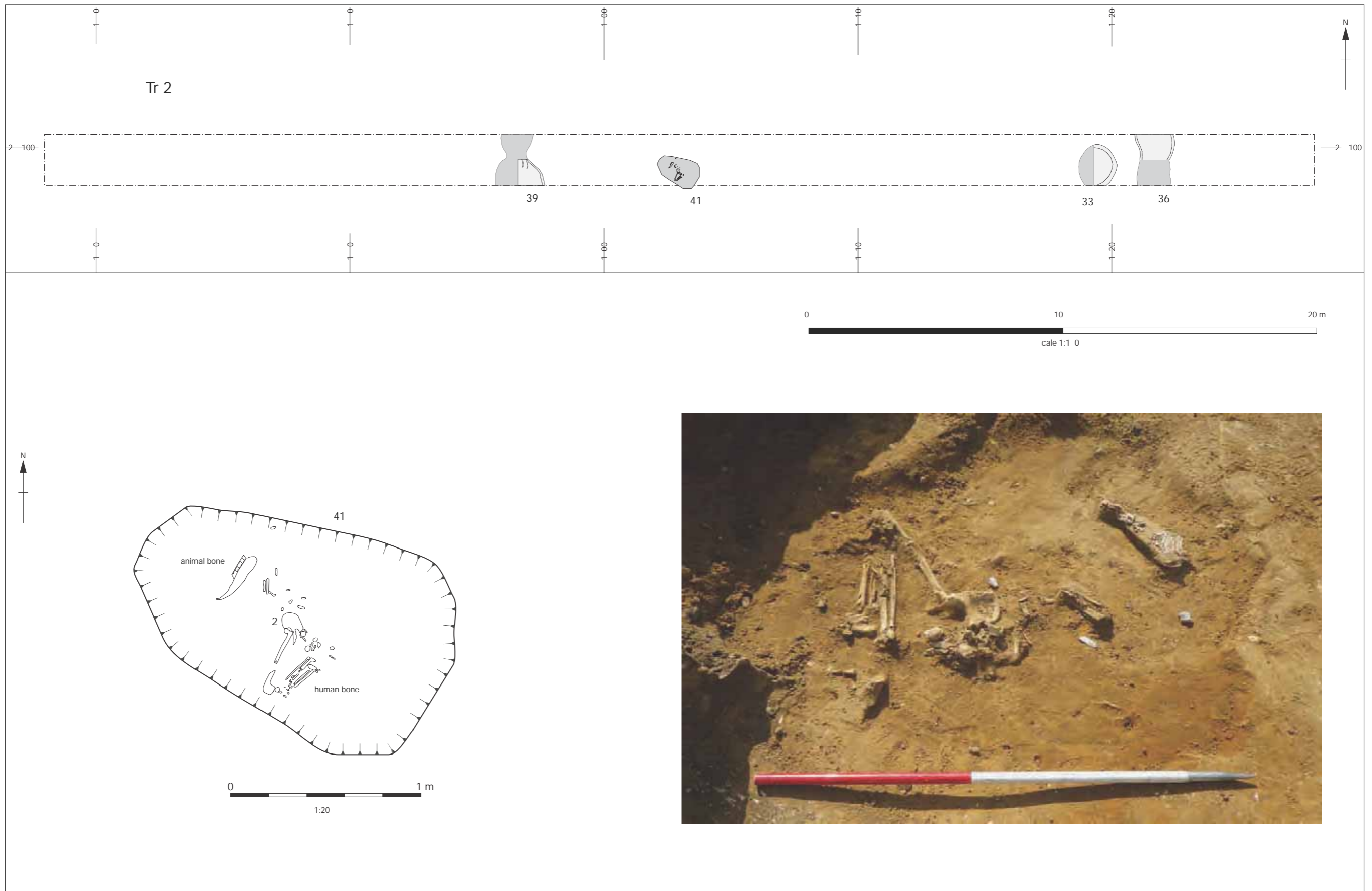


Figure : Trench 2 plan scale 1:1 0 and detail of skeleton in grave 41

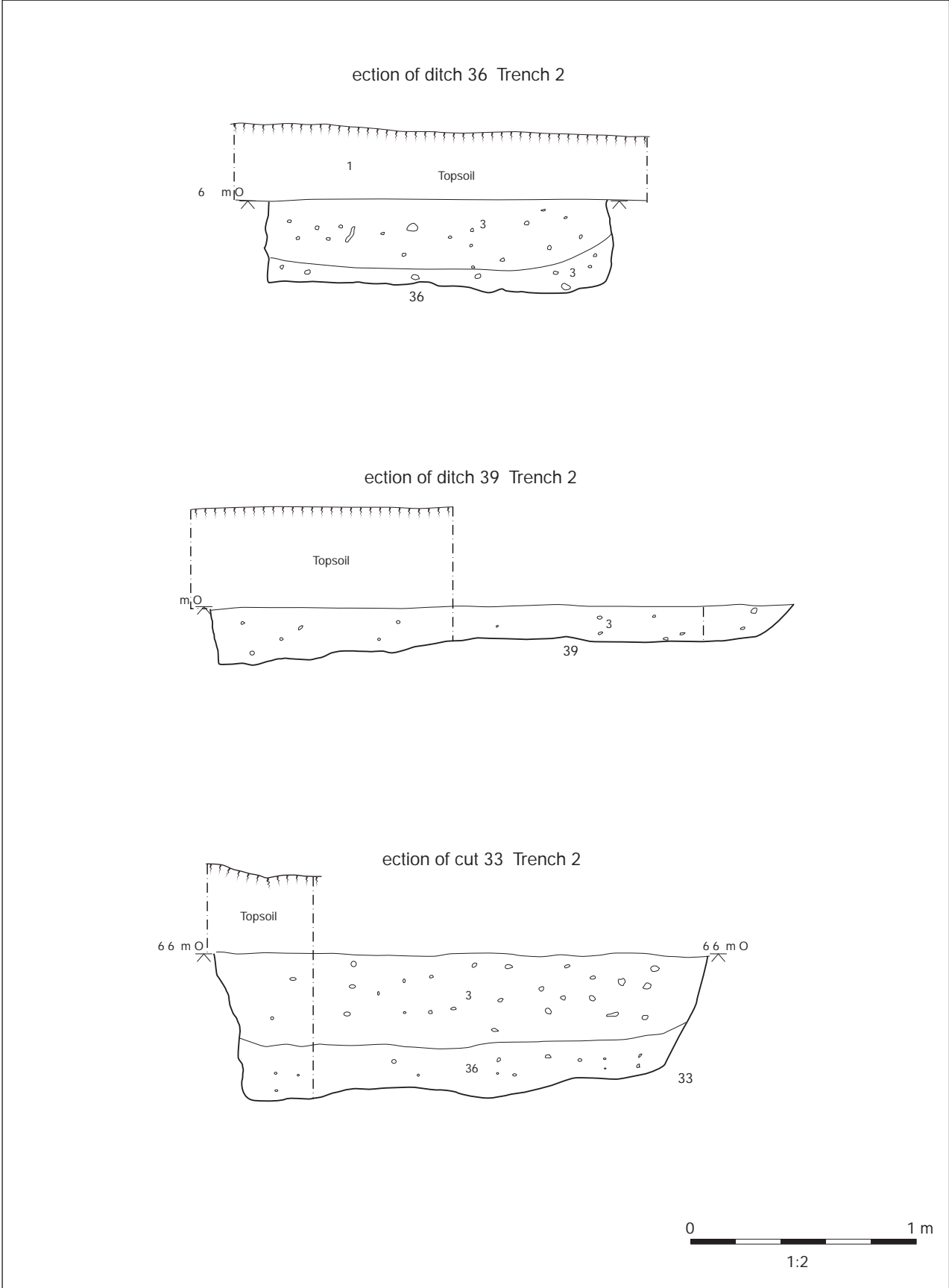


Figure : ections of trench 2 scale 1:2

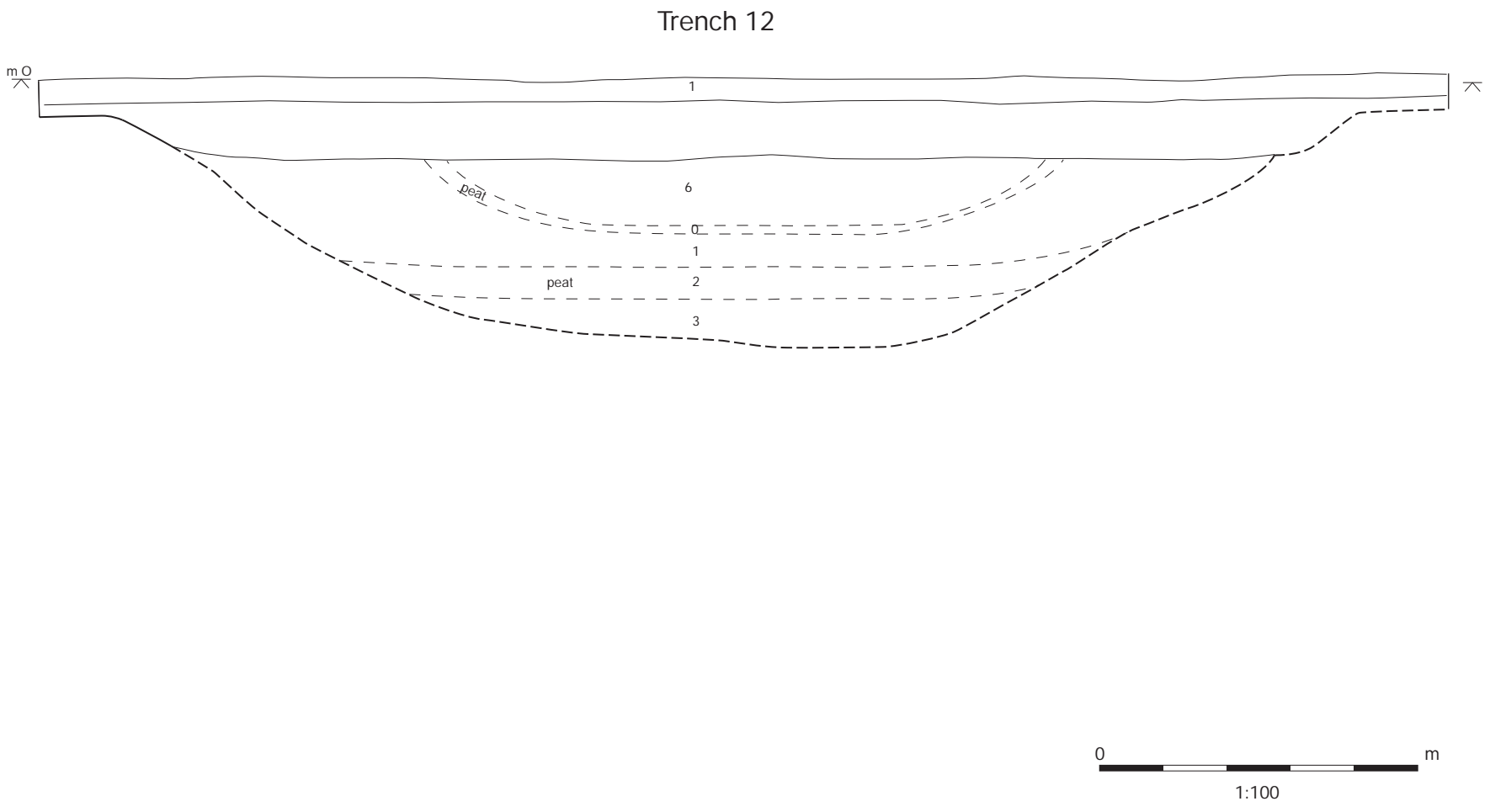
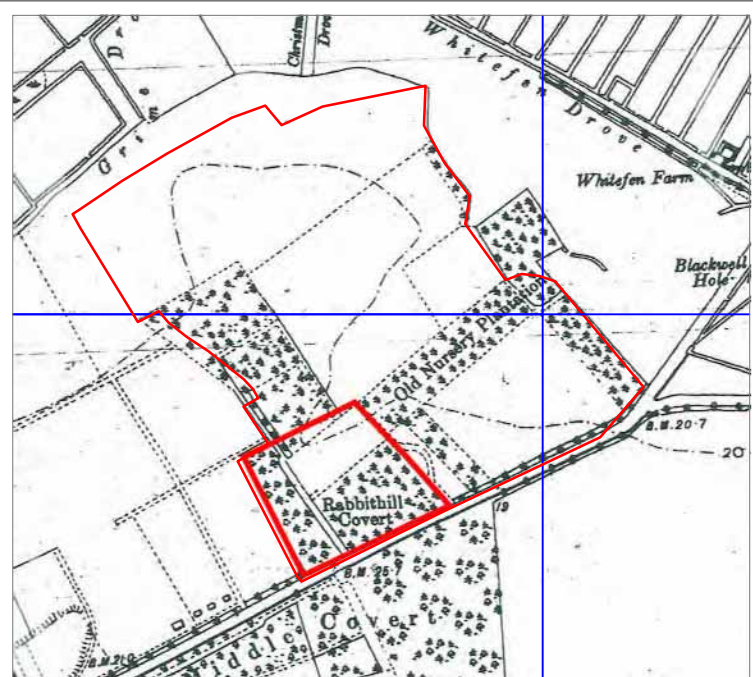


Figure 10: Section of Trench 12 scale 1:100

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571000E

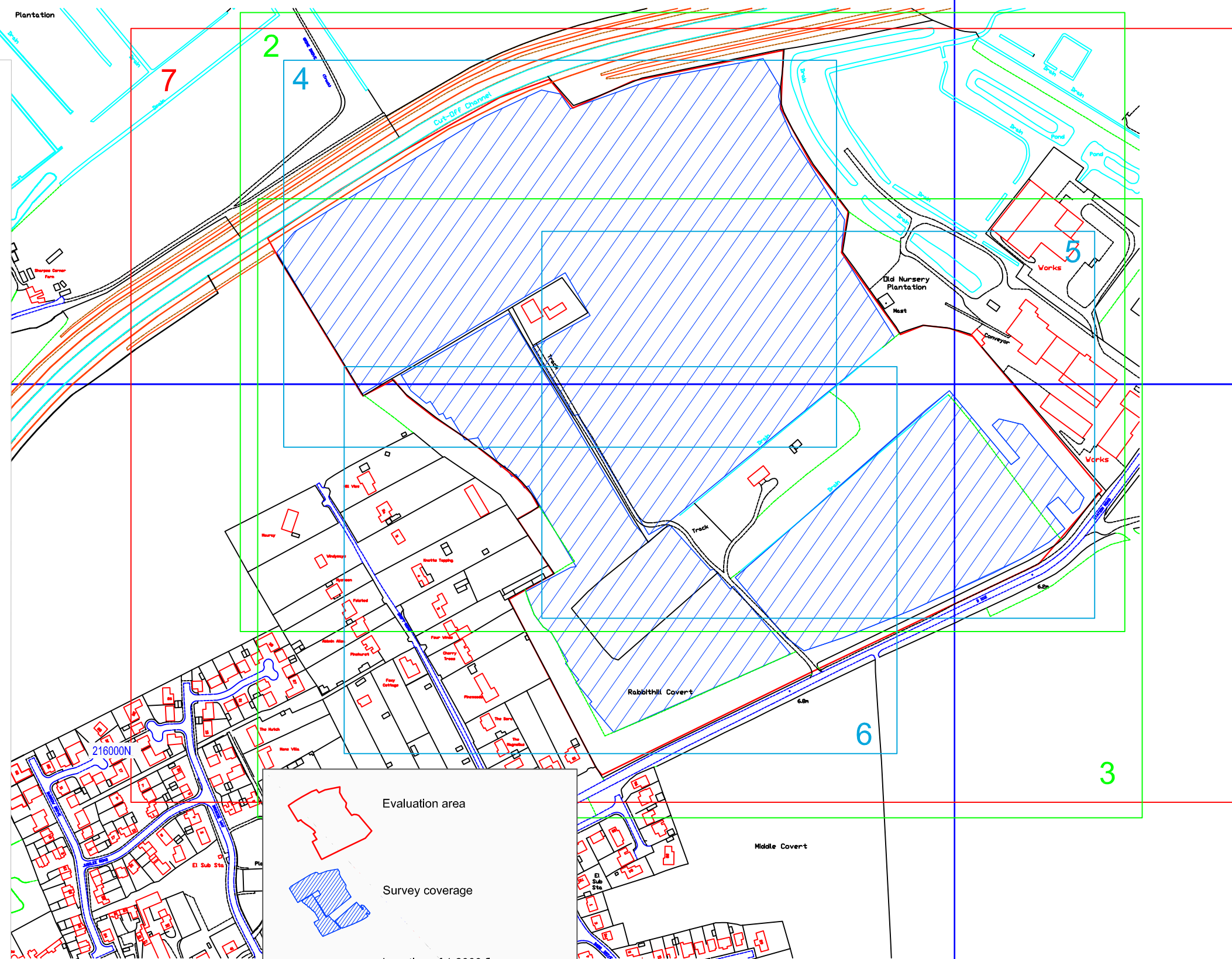
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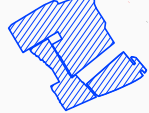





(1ii) OS map 1950 (from CgMs DBA: figure 6) 1:10000



(1iii) Areas proposed for magnetometer survey 1:10000

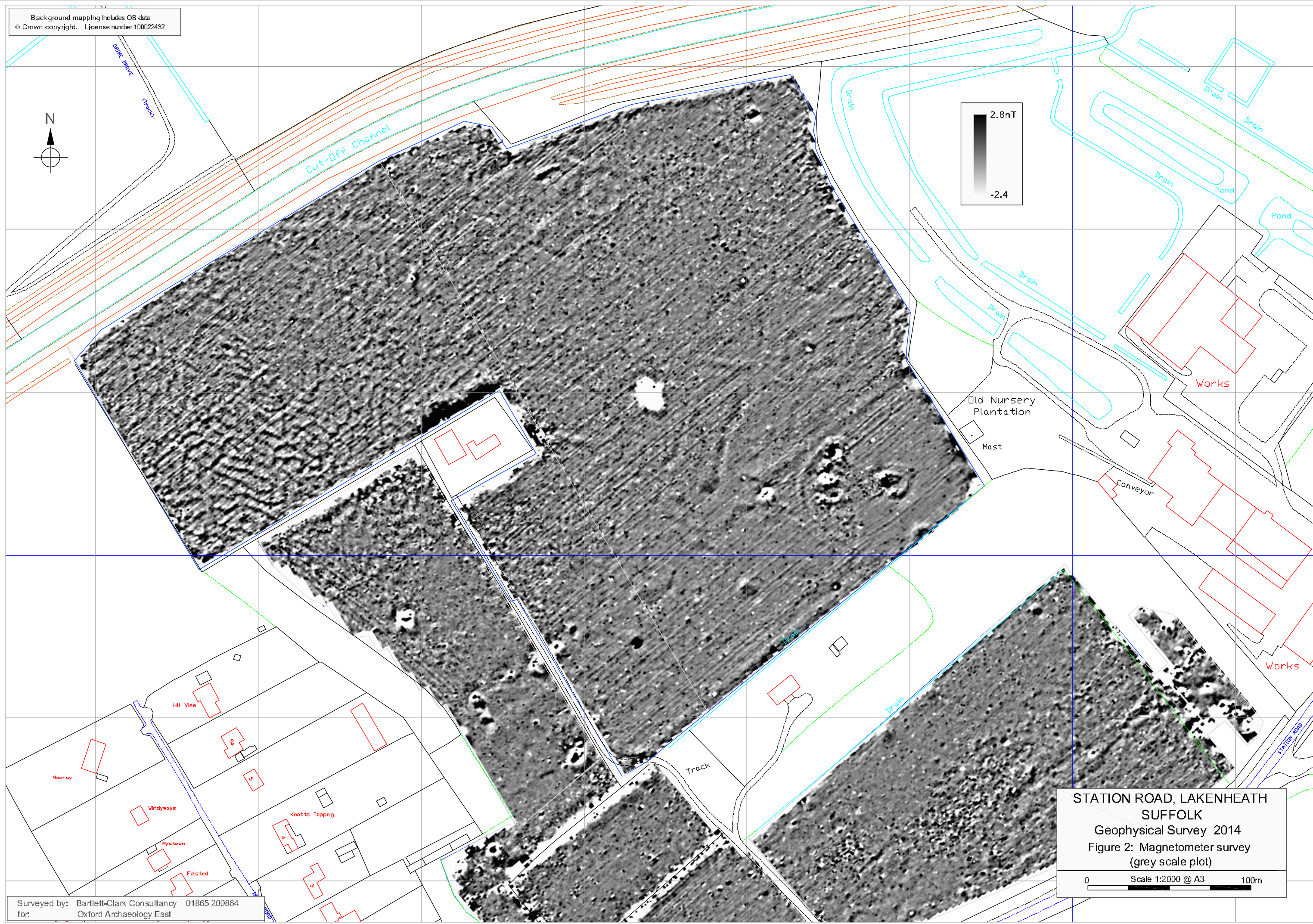
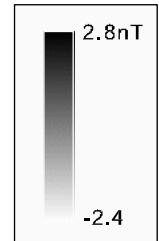
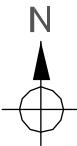


-  Evaluation area
-  Survey coverage
-  Location of 1:2000 figures (2-3)
-  Location of 1:1500 figures (4-6)
-  Location of 1:2500 summary plan (7)

**STATION ROAD, LAKENHEATH
SUFFOLK**
Geophysical Survey 2014
Figure 1: Location of survey

0 Scale 1:4000 @ A3 200m

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Old Nursery
Plantation
Mast

Works

Conveyor

Works

Track

Hill View

Mouray

Windyways

Knotts Topping

Myston

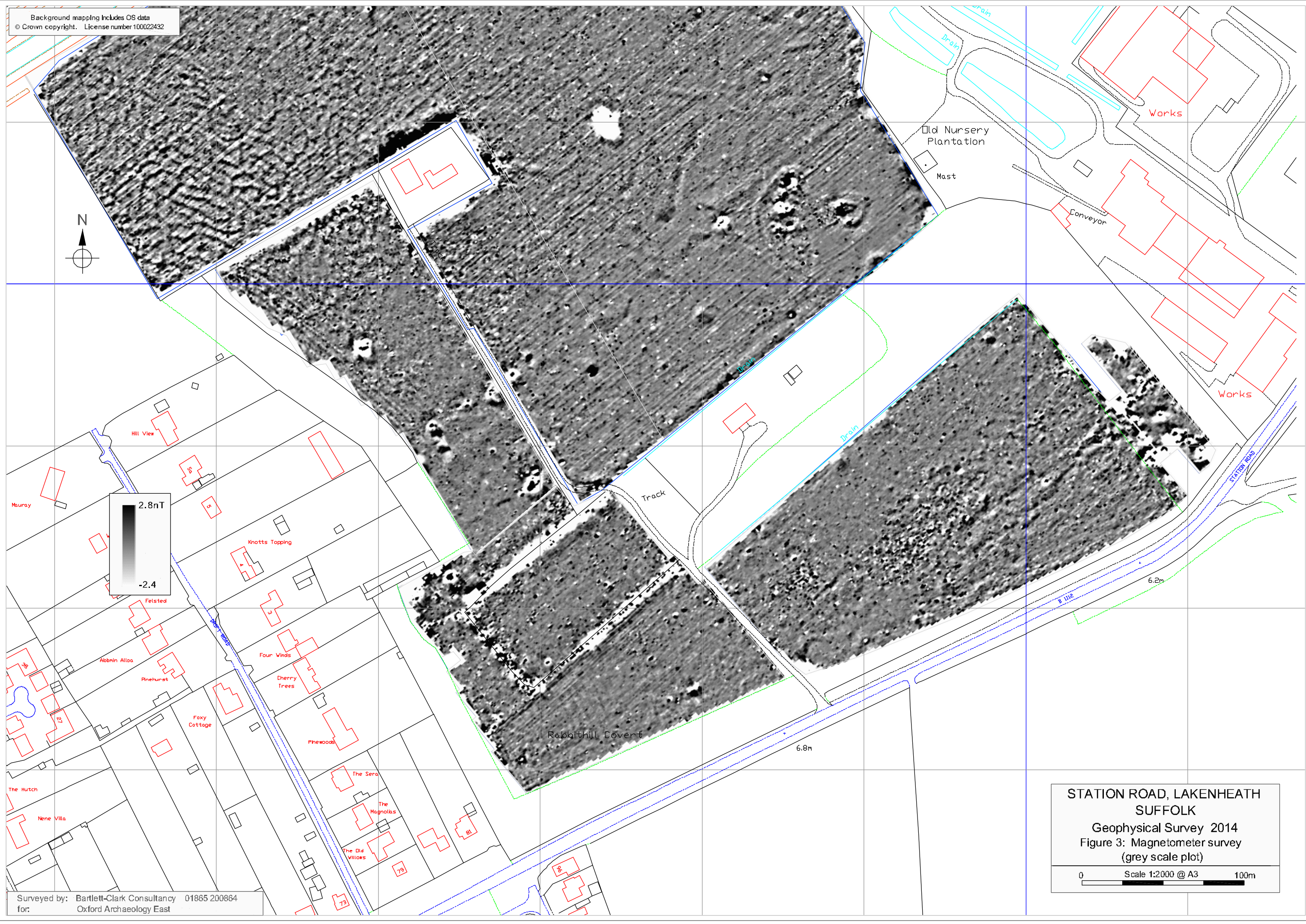
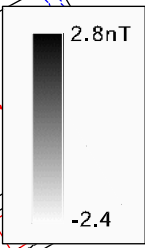
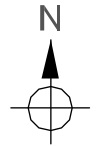
Felsted

STATION ROAD, LAKENHEATH
SUFFOLK
Geophysical Survey 2014
Figure 2: Magnetometer survey
(grey scale plot)



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for: Oxford Archaeology East








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SUFFOLK
Geophysical Survey 2014
Figure 3: Magnetometer survey
(grey scale plot)

0 Scale 1:2000 @ A3 100m

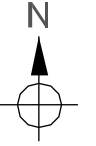
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-  magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)
-  recent magnetic disturbances ?
-  magnetic anomalies (wetland / geology ?)
-  pipe
-  cultivation
-  strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
-  background magnetic anomalies (mainly natural ?)

Cut-Off Channel

50 m

Drain



STATION ROAD, LAKENHEATH
SUFFOLK
Geophysical Survey 2014
Figure 4: Magnetometer survey
(with interpretation)

0 1:1250 @ A3 50m








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Old Nursery
Plantation

Mast

-  magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)
-  recent magnetic disturbances ?
-  magnetic anomalies (wetland / geology ?)
-  pipe
-  cultivation
-  strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
-  background magnetic anomalies (mainly natural ?)

50 m

Drain

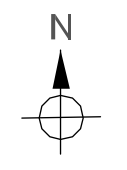
Track

STATION ROAD, LAKENHEATH
SUFFOLK
Geophysical Survey 2014
Figure 5: Magnetometer survey
(with interpretation)








0 1:1250 @ A3 50m

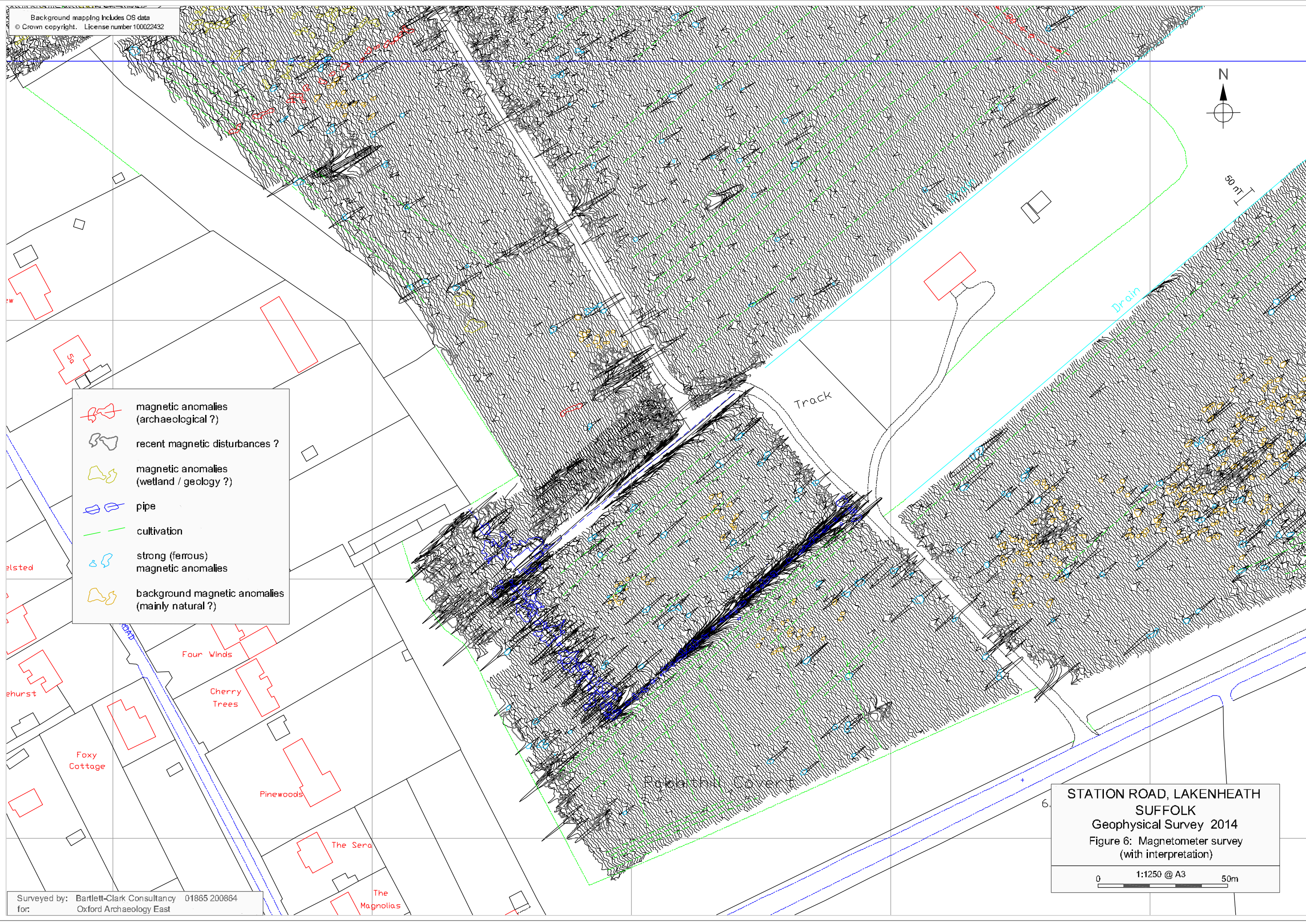
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50 m

-  magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)
-  recent magnetic disturbances ?
-  magnetic anomalies (wetland / geology ?)
-  pipe
-  cultivation
-  strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
-  background magnetic anomalies (mainly natural ?)










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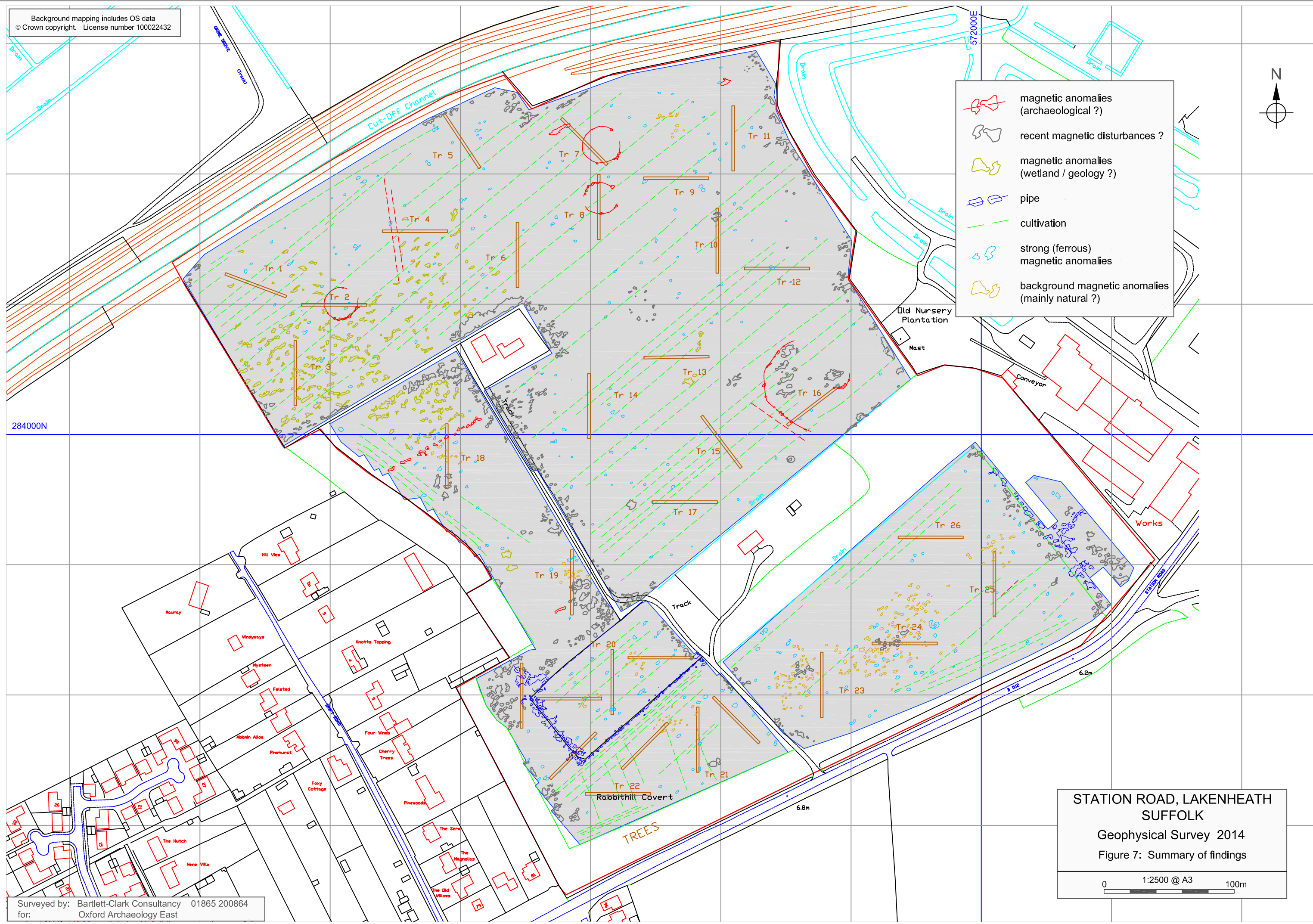
**STATION ROAD, LAKENHEATH
SUFFOLK**
Geophysical Survey 2014
Figure 6: Magnetometer survey
(with interpretation)

0 1:1250 @ A3 50m

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-  magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)
-  recent magnetic disturbances ?
-  magnetic anomalies (wetland / geology ?)
-  pipe
-  cultivation
-  strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
-  background magnetic anomalies (mainly natural ?)



STATION ROAD, LAKENHEATH
SUFFOLK
Geophysical Survey 2014
Figure 7: Summary of findings

0 1:2500 @ A3 100m

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for: Oxford Archaeology East



late 1: Trench 2 facing west



late 2: Trench facing west



late 3: Trench 16 facing north east



late : Trench 2 facing south west



late : Trench facing north west



late 6: Trench 1 facing north



late 16: section of pit 33 facing west



late 16: section of pit 36 facing north



late : ection of itch 3 facing west



late : ection of itch terminus 30 facing south west



late 10: section of ditch facing south



late 11: section of ditch terminus 61 facing north east



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