

# **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING REPORT**

**Heating Main Replacement project RAF Lakenheath LAK93-1258**

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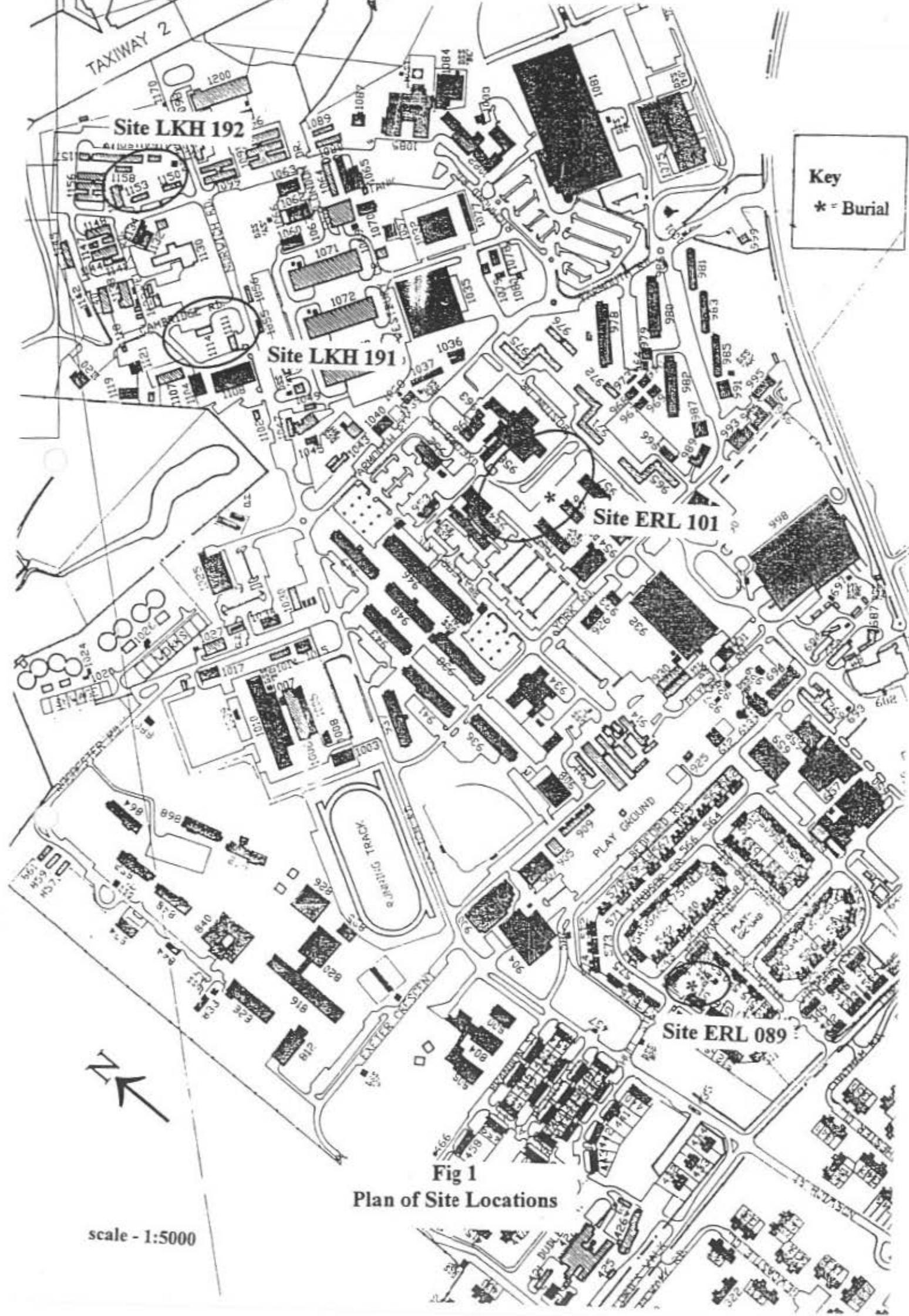
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**Excavation and Monitoring Reports  
for  
Heating Main Replacement project RAF Lakenheath LAK93-1258**

**Introduction**

A programme of archaeological monitoring and excavation was carried out during the digging of new trenches across important archaeological areas within the airbase. The trenches were part of a scheme to lay water pipes for a new heating system. The work was originally intended to follow the course of existing ducts and the requirement to excavate fresh trenches only became clear when the overall project was well advanced.

Two stretches of trenching were identified from earlier work as having a high archaeological potential because of the extensive Late Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon remains which have been found in proximity ( see figure 1). Approximately 100m of trenching to the north east of buildings 1150, 1153 and 1155 was identified for close monitoring. The main settlement is thought to end in this area with the likelihood of boundary ditches appearing in the sides of the trenches. The second area identified was excavated between buildings 1114 and 1111. This trenching fell within the main Roman occupation area on the base and as such was likely to yield concentrated evidence of the former settlement including the possibility of burials, these having turned up under both buildings 1108 (site LKH116) to the west and 1125 (site LKH 146) to the east.

Also included in this report are summary details of the two skeletons which were unearthed during earlier phases of the work at sites ERL 101 and ERL 089 (figure 1). The monitoring report for LKH 192 is included at the end of this report.

The monitoring of LKH 192 was carried out between 20 and 22 of August and the excavation of the second trenching, LKH 191, between 27 and 29 of August; the work being completed quickly in order not to impede the progress of the main building contractors. The finds are currently held at Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds

1. **Site LKH 191**

**Summary**

The excavation of trenches around buildings 1112 and 1113 at RAF Lakenheath produced further evidence predominantly in the form of pits and particularly ditches of the Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement which appears to be centred around Caudle Head. Of special interest is the discovery of postholes thought to be part of a posthole building, the first so far uncovered anywhere on this site.

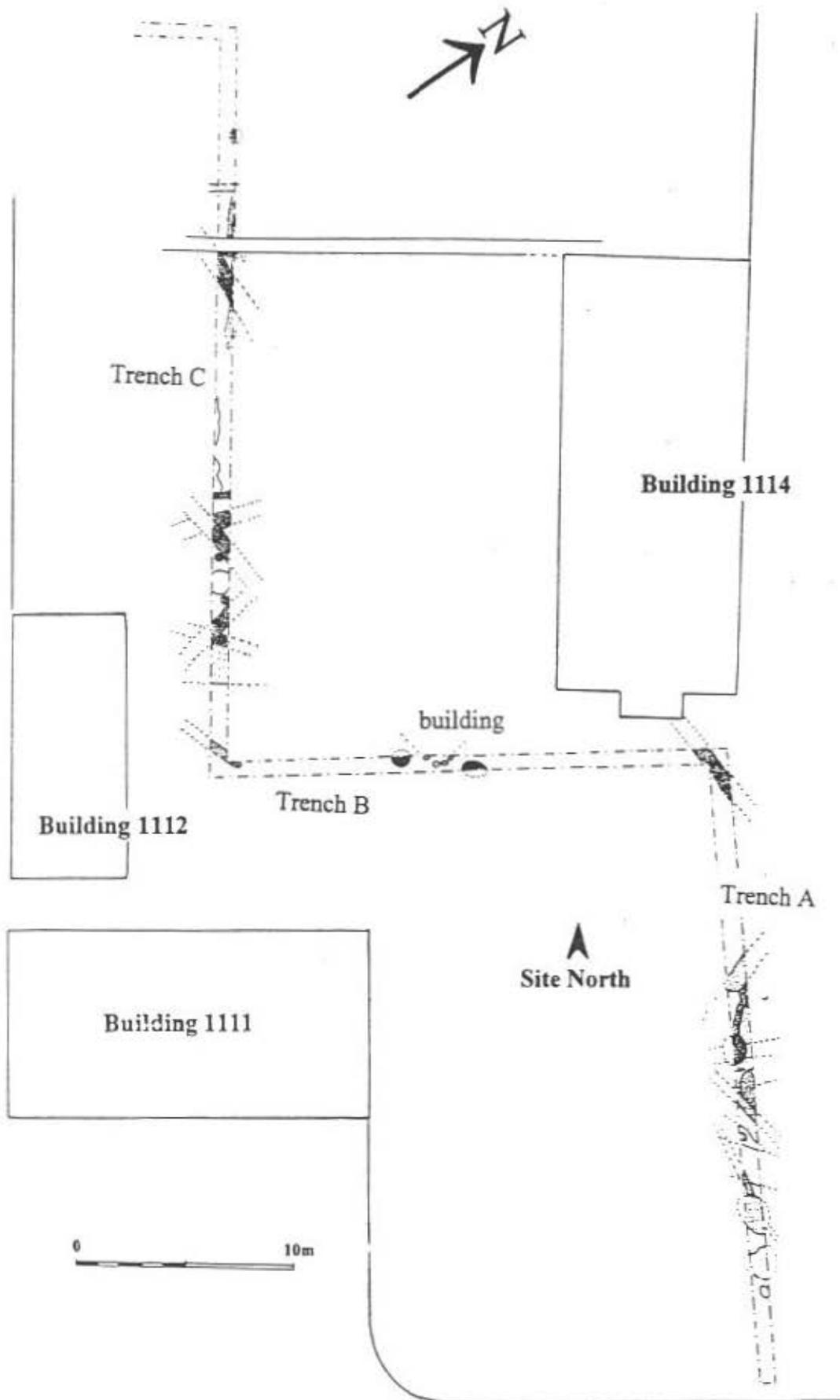


Fig 2  
Trench Location Plan

## Method

The excavation of the majority of trenching was preceded by the recording of part of the trench which had already been cleared. The sides and base of the trench were cleaned and the features drawn. Further lengths of trench were partially stripped by machine with the archaeological deposits removed by hand (usually with a shovel). Features which clearly went below the level of the intended pipework in the base of the trench were not pursued to avoid unnecessary destruction. The trenches were planned and the sections drawn at the relatively small scale of 1:50 in order to facilitate the work in such a confined area. The trenches and spoil heaps were metal detected although the deposits from the upper machining were partially buried within the spoil heaps.

## Results (Figures 2 - 4)

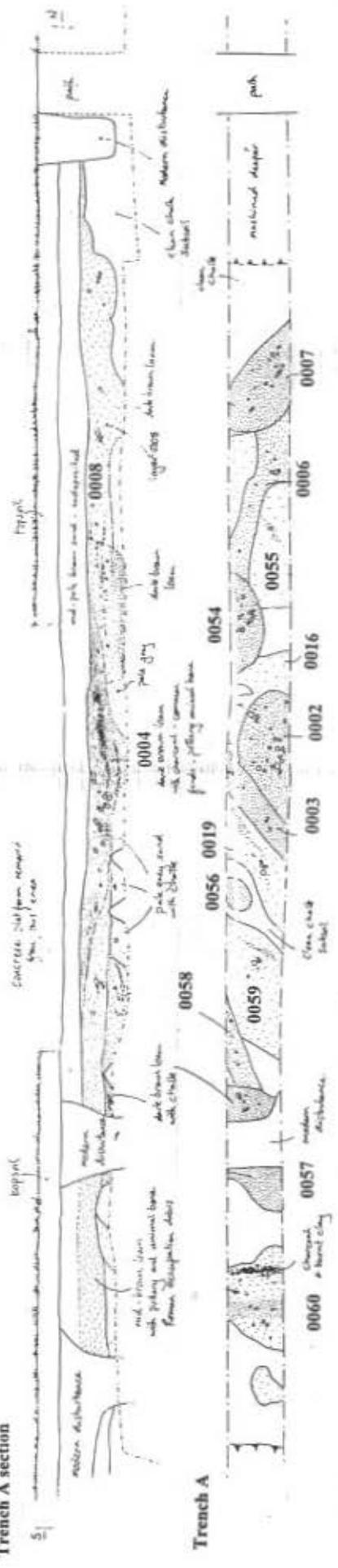
During the excavation a simplified site grid was established and whereas Trench A is aligned on a north west-south east axis it was described on the site as north to south. This system has been retained with both site north and 'true' grid north marked on the plans. A short description of the trenches is presented below

### Trench A (Figure 2)

When the archaeological excavation work began most of Trench A had already been excavated by machine with a resultant loss of finds. There was however sufficient information remaining in the sides of the trench and lying unexcavated in the base to identify a complicated sequence of features.

Beneath the topsoil the ground was disturbed to a depth of 0.6m, this disturbance was clearly recent presumably associated with the construction of the base. Beneath this at the north end of the trench was solid chalk but the remaining fill stretching for 17m consisted of occupation layers. From the south end of the trench a feature was visible in the base (0060) which may have been a ditch judging by an alignment of charcoal and burnt clay, or possibly two features, with a central ditch cutting a pit, this would explain the irregular shape of the sides. 0057 had a similar profile but was mostly cutaway by a modern pipe trench. 0057 cut a small ditch 0058 which crossed the trench at an oblique angle. 0058 cut a larger ditch(?) 0059 and it is noticeable that the sequence of features 0059, 0058 and 0057 is also reflected in the colour of the fills as they become progressively darker turning from a pale grey sand to very dark sand. A possible posthole 0056 was not excavated although its outline was very clear. In the central area of the trench a ditch 0003 cut a pit 0002 and these dark sand filled features both cut a wide spread of grey brown sand. This was identified as 0019 to the south and 0016 to the north as they may represent more than one feature. Cutting the north edge of 0016 was a dark pit filled with sandy loam which cut a gully 0006. 0006 was intern cut by a ditch 0007 which appeared to be terminating just beyond the west balk of the trench. 0054, 0006 and 0007 all cut a large pale grey sand feature, which had parallel edges which suggests it may have been either a ditch or a sequence of parallel ditches. There is a gap to the north of these features which corresponds to a belt of natural chalk rising to the surface however the irregular shape of the soil

Trench A section



Trench B section

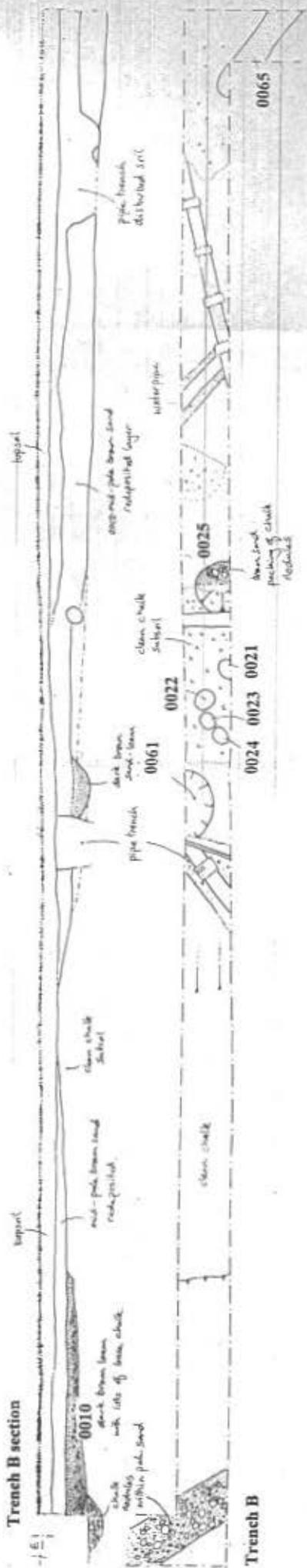


Fig 3  
Plan of Trench A and B

profile in the section suggests that there were probably shallower features which did not penetrate the chalk. Straddling the north corner of the trench was Ditch 0044 which was filled with pink sand and chalk nodules, in the very corner it was overlain by a very dark brown sandy loam 0010 most of which ran into Trench B.

The section drawing alongside the plan of trench A is particularly clear in showing the dark fill of Ditch 0003 and Pit 0002 cutting and overlying most of the features in the trench.

### **Trench B (Figure 2)**

In Trench B there was a marked fluctuation in the level of the natural. 7m from the east end 0.25m of topsoil overlay natural chalk, this dips east and west. To the east a recently redeposited soil overlay an undisturbed Roman occupation soil 0010 which was at a depth of 0.4m. To the west as the natural subsoil changed to sand it appeared at a depth of 0.8m below the turf beneath a deep layer of redeposited sand.

There were far fewer features within this trench. A shallow pit 0025 filled with dark brown sand 6.5m from the edge of 0010 and a second small pit 0025 [see figure 4] 3m further along filled with brown sand and apparently packed with chalk on the west side. The use of packing suggests this may have been a wide setting for a post. Between these pits were four postholes [figure 4] 0021-0024 which together formed a right angle at about 45 degrees to the line of the trench. We cannot be sure as to the depth of topsoil when these postholes were excavated but it is unlikely to have been very great which suggests they were part of a framed structure [rather than a fence] probably a building. From the flint packing within posthole 0024 a post width of about 0.12m may be suggested.

The remainder of the trench was devoid of features and although there were modern services disturbing the trench some evidence is likely to have survived if there had been features here in the first place. At the very west end of the trench a shallow ditch with a pale brown sand fill appeared to terminate having appeared more fully in Trench C.

### **Trench C (figure 3)**

The archaeological deposits within Trench C were sealed beneath a layer of redeposited brown sand probably associated with the construction of the base (first appearing in Trench B). However there were some distinctions within the fill but as these were modern they have not been recorded in the drawing. The termination of a concrete path in the area suggests a building had been demolished on this site.

Below the recent disturbances at about 0.6m below the turf was a dark occupation deposit labelled 0014 at the south end of the trench and 0017 at the north. Features were not visible at this level but layer 0014 produced significantly more finds of pottery and bone than 0017 reflecting the density of features beneath. Moving north down the trench a slit trench across dark loam spread 0039 exposed what appeared to be two parallel ditches 0037 and 0062 the latter being the latest although from their relative positions they might be sequential. Ditch 0036 intersected 0062 but their relationship was unclear as their fills were very similar. The natural subsoil then

changes from sand to chalk which was cut by two postholes 0035 and 0064 and a pit 0034. Ditch 0032 adjoins 0064 in a similar fashion to posthole 0035 with Ditch 0036 and as these ditches must intercept at right angles immediately east of the trench it may be speculated that they were a part of the same system.

0032 cuts a ditch 0033 which had a much paler brown sand fill. Aligned at right angles to the trench was a narrow slot with Posthole 0040 cut into the base and alongside were two shallow pits 0041 and 0042. The irregular outline of a feature ran along the western edge of the trench but was poorly defined similarly 0065 impinged on the eastern side of the trench although this could have been the end of a shallow ditch 0030. 0030 and 0065 are cut by Ditch 0029 which had a posthole in its base 0043. 0030 continued along the trench and probably emerged from the north side of a modern disturbance although the physical link was not seen. The remainder of this trench had evidence for up to four features including 0028, 0027 and a possible pit 0026. The natural at the north end of the trench was sand which continued as it turned through a right angle too the west, this last strip was largely disturbed by an earlier redundant heating duct trench although the archaeological horizon could be glimpsed in the section.

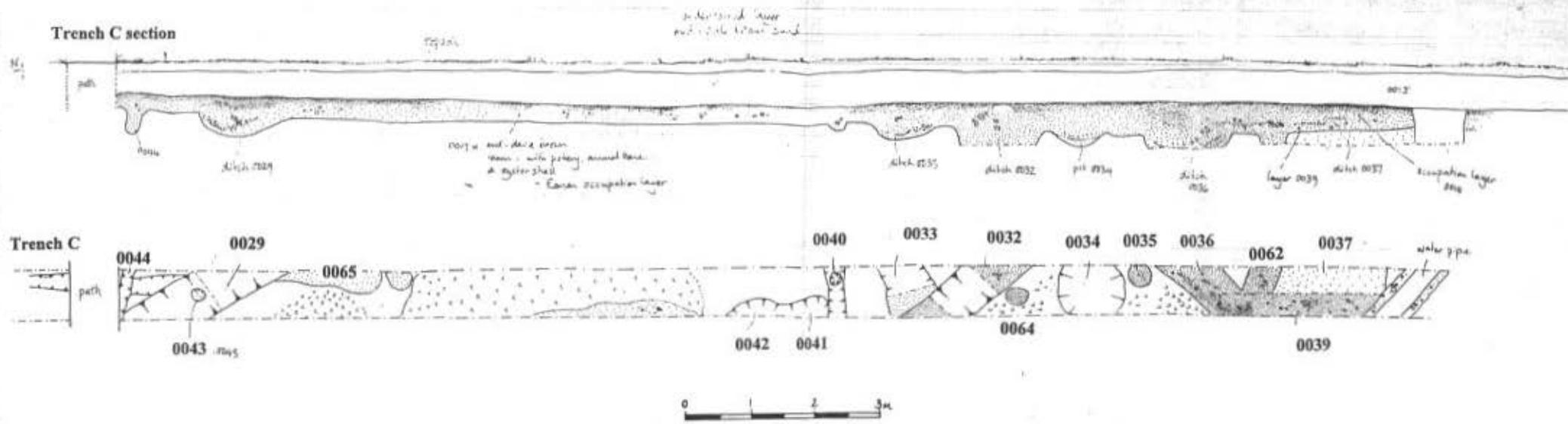
### **Finds**

A quantification of the general finds is presented as Appendix 3 at the end of the report and an analysis of the pottery appears as Appendix 1. In total 401 sherds of pottery were recovered weighing 4.88Kg and 2.7Kg of animal bone. There were also small quantities of Roman tile, fired clay, slag, and Oyster shell. Three Roman coins were recovered one from unprovenanced spoil two from the occupation soil within Trench C and one from the south end of Trench A. A large Roman quern stone fragment was recovered from ditch 0036.

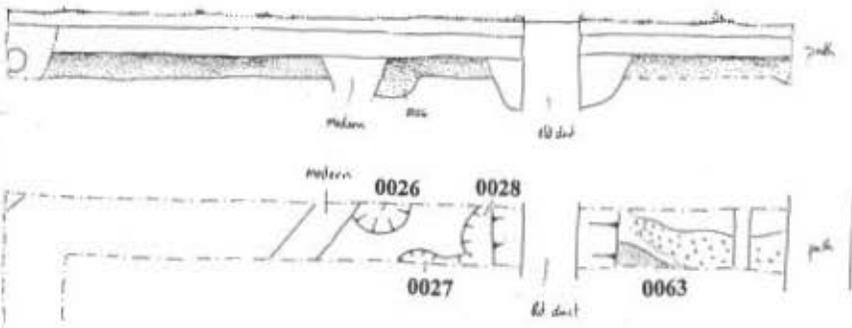
### **Phasing and Dating**

The meaningful phasing and detailed dating of this site is obviously hampered by the limited amount of excavation which took place particularly in Trench A. However some broad conclusions can be drawn and suggestions made. Figure 2 shows an overall plan of the trenches with features extrapolated to show their likely course (the precise angles at which the ditches leave such narrow trenches are always a little uncertain).

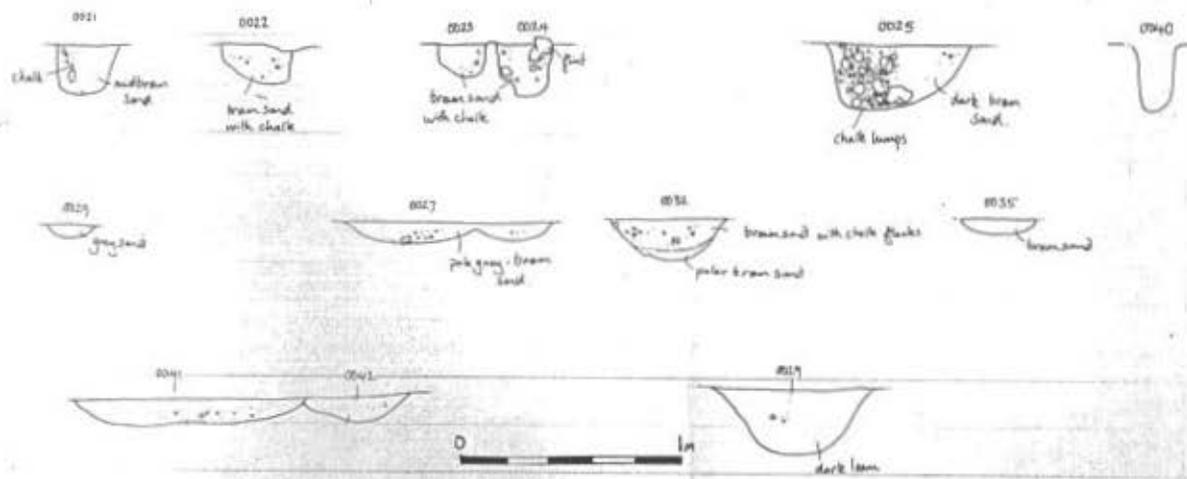
In Trench A there appears to be a correlation between the colour of the fill of the features and their stratigraphic position with the darker features being later. This trend could not be too closely dated as many features produced few or no finds particularly those at the bottom of the sequence. Pit 0002 and Ditch 0003 at the top of the sequence are spot dated to the late 3rd to 4th century. At the base of the stratigraphic sequence pale grey features 0059 0019 0016 and 0055 yielded two Roman greyware sherds. From the trench as a whole there was a preponderance of late Roman pottery with very little Iron Age and no Anglo-Saxon. Although it must be remembered that the upper occupation soil was removed by machine.



**Trench C continued**



**Feature sections**



**Fig 4**  
**Plan of Trench C**  
**and feature sections**

Trench B produced a small collection of pottery the posthole group produced one sherd of Roman pottery as did Pit 0025. Soil spread 0010 produced pottery from the late 2nd to mid 3rd century.

Trench C produced (like Trench A) a sequence of features with the darkest fills being the latest. Here the overlying soil was excavated, and the most substantial layer 0014 contained 106 sherds. This layer, including 0017 which was an extension of the same layer to the north produced a range of pottery the majority being late Roman and with four hand made sherds of which three were definitely Anglo-Saxon the fourth could equally have been Iron Age. Beneath the occupation soil ditches 0032, 0036 and Pit 0034 produced late 3rd to 4th century pottery as did Ditch 0029 but it also included an Anglo-Saxon sherd. Of the stratigraphically early features with lighter fill 0033 produced no pottery and 0037 a single sherd of Roman grey ware.

### **Interpretation and Conclusions**

The results of this excavation were consistent with those from LKH 146 (Building 1125) carried out in 1992. The majority of pottery was Roman and most of this was 3rd or 4th century, but there was also both Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon. The lowest features, in both trenches A and C, were left unexcavated and from the two or three sherds of Roman grey ware found it can be suggested that they are earlier Roman perhaps 1st or 2nd century but they could be late Iron Age with early Roman backfill in the top. Odd Iron Age sherds from unstratified deposits are proof of some activity during this period as the scattering of Anglo-Saxon pottery is a pointer to what followed. Human remains from the Roman period have occurred on many of the neighbouring sites but in this case they may have lain beneath the bottom of the trenching or simply have not intruded onto the site.

On figure 2 it is possible to detect an alignment of features, which suggests there was a north west south east axis (using the base grid north) during the late Roman period to Early Saxon(?) period and that it may have been more of an east to west axis in the earlier period although the evidence is less clear.

The most interesting discovery was the probable corner of a posthole building within Trench B. Up until now the only buildings which have been positively identified from Lakenheath are two roundhouses within site LKH146. These could have been Roman, a continuation of the Iron Age building tradition but it would be surprising if this type of building continued into the late period. The Roman building tradition was more varied than that in the Iron Age with sophisticated woodworking techniques making a range of construction types available. The two most typical for a small building would include either the use of paired earth fast posts joined at the top by tied beams forming the basis for a solid rectangular frame or the use of sill beams running along the ground supporting a similar albeit prefabricated frame. Although more like the former the postholes excavated here are set rather close together and perhaps significantly have a 'weak corner' assemblage (lacking a corner post). This is a characteristic more commonly associated with Anglo-Saxon buildings! It would be dangerous to extrapolate too far from the evidence and it would really require more than four postholes in a narrow trench to draw conclusions about a building tradition.

The distribution of the archaeological features may be significant, there is a remarkable contrast in their density between the three trenches. This seems to correlate to the change in the natural from chalk to sand which if this trend is correct it raises two possibilities; either the features are better preserved over the sand perhaps by simply being deeper due to the ease of digging or the contrast in the natural has directly influenced the morphology of the site? The sighting of the building could account for the feature pattern but this could have been deliberately sighted on a platform of chalk? This excavation has raised the issue but it would require more data to draw any firm conclusions.

A Tester September 1996

## 2                    **Monitoring Report for RAF Lakenheath. Site LKH 191**

### **Introduction**

The digging of a 1m wide trench for ducts for a new heating system behind buildings 1150, 1153, and 1158, was continually monitored over a period of three days. The trench lies in an area of high archaeological potential c. 125m from Roman site LKH 146. It was hoped that the monitoring would identify the presence of archaeological features providing additional evidence for the extent of the settlement on the edge of Caudle Head Mere.

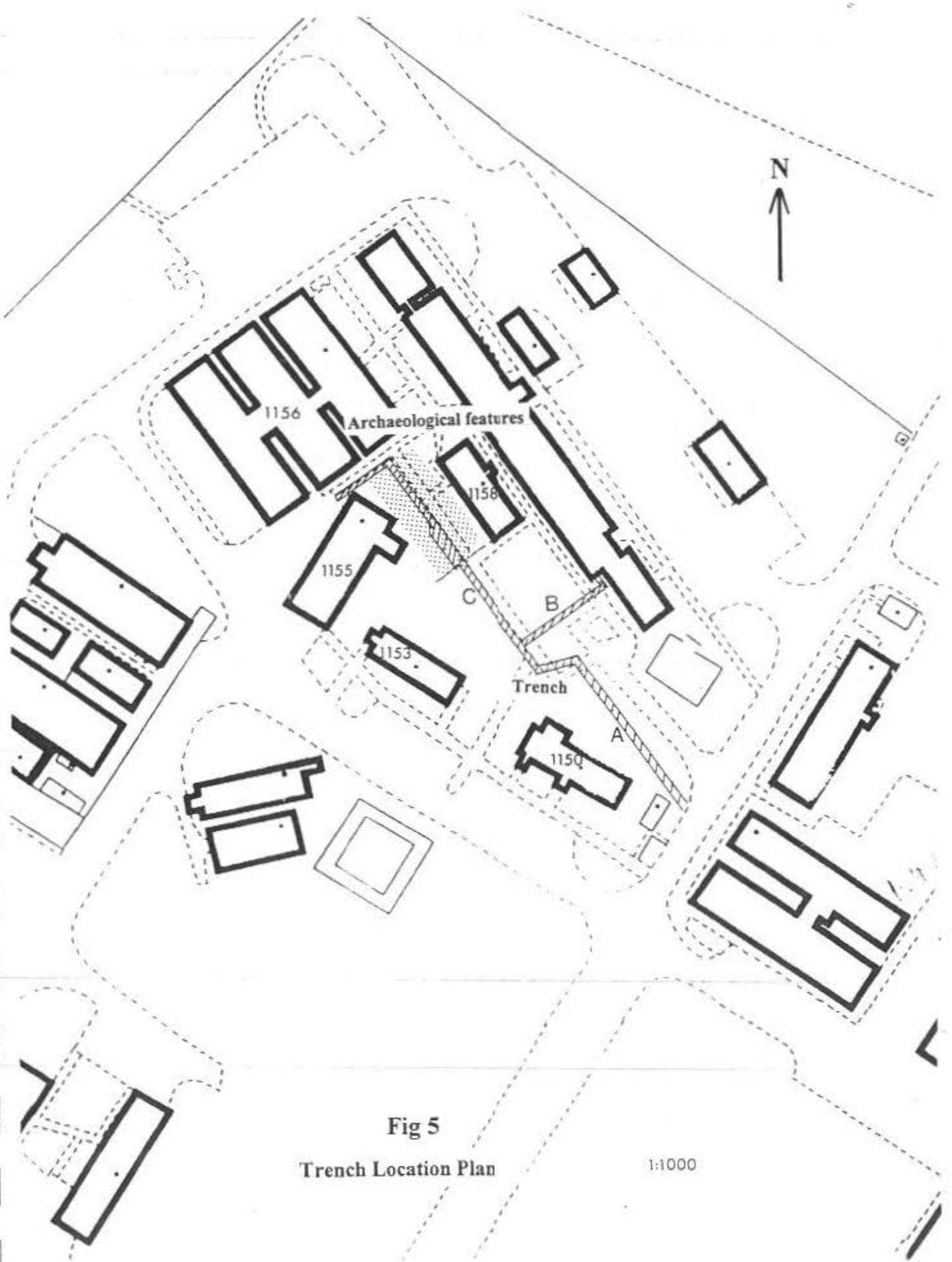
### **Methodology**

C. 25m of trench had already been dug prior to the start of the monitoring and the sections of this were examined for features and the spoil heap searched for finds. The remainder of the digging was done under archaeological observation; the trench was taken down in spits of c. 15cm using a JCB with 1m wide ditching bucket. The digging was considerably slowed by the presence of modern cables which required some hand digging and by the concrete paths which had to be left intact and the soil removed from under them. Where the ground was undisturbed and the machining level it was possible to clearly observe the absence or presence of features and to identify edges and alignments, but where it was necessary to hand dig around cables (and where the ground was disturbed by modern trenches) or to excavate under paths which involved removing soil vertically rather than horizontally then soil layers etc. were more difficult to spot.

Where features were identified a mental note was made of their shape and alignment but machining was halted only briefly in order to scan for finds. Once the excavation level was reached the bases of any surviving features were sectioned and the fills searched for finds and the trench sections cleaned. Trench and feature plans were drawn at 1:50 and sections at 1:20. Black and white and colour photographs were taken. All spoil heaps were examined for finds.

### **Results**

The area of the trenching was extensively disturbed by modern pipe and cable trenches, particularly on the south side and the whole area was covered in a 30cm



**Fig 5**  
**Trench Location Plan**

1:1000

thick layer of topsoil and modern debris. Under this was a layer of fine pale brown sand with few stones (0015). On the southern side of the site (trench areas A, B and C) this lay directly over yellow sand subsoil. The depth of this layer varied through the trenches from 40cm in trench A, 70cm at the east end of trench B, to 20 - 25cm in trench C behind building 1153 and 35cm at the north end of trench C, above the archaeology. In trench B the sand subsoil was fine and stoneless and several variations in colour from yellows, oranges, browns and grey were noticed in the c. 60cm under 0015; within and below this was a grey sand filled linear feature c. 1.2m wide and c.20cm below the sand layers which may have been a man-made gully however there were no finds and the nature of the natural sands in this area equally suggests that it could have been natural.

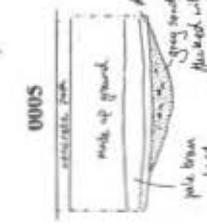
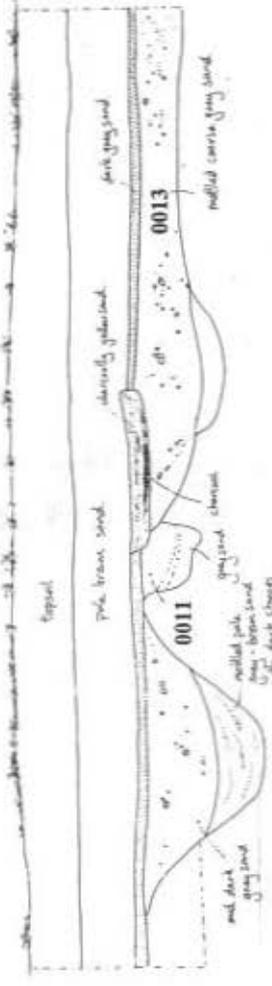
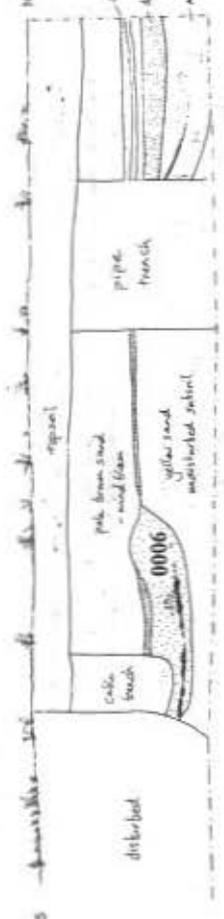
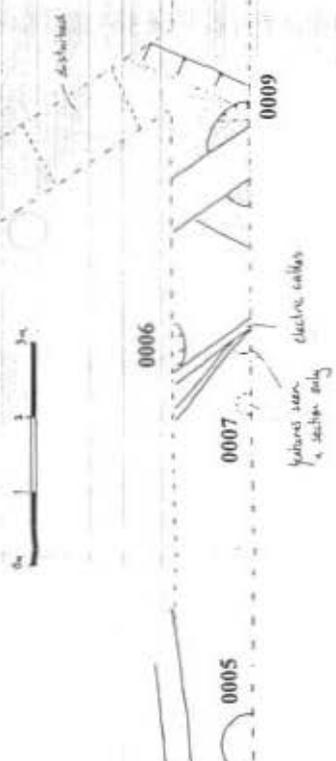
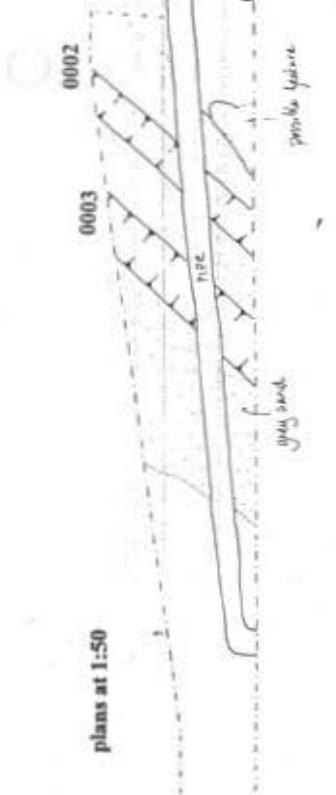
In the northern half of trench C c. 20m north of trench B a layer of grey sand with charcoally flecks (0004) c. 10cm deep appeared between the upper pale brown sand and the subsoil. After the removal of layer 0004 archaeological features were discovered. These features comprised three NW - SE aligned ditches (0002, 0003 and 0010), two SW - NE aligned gullies ( 0011 and 0014), one E-W aligned ditch (0012), one N-S aligned possible butt end of a ditch (0013), one large pit (0009) and four pit/posthole type features that were not clearly identified (0005, 0006, 0007 and 0008). Most of the features (0002, 0005, 0008, 0010, 0011, 0013 and probably 0012) appeared to be sealed by the sand layer 0004. Pit 0009 cut ditch 0010 and the possible ditch 0013 cut 0011 and 0014. Finds were few but Roman pottery was recovered from ditch 0002, either prehistoric or Early Saxon hand-made pottery from ditch 0003 and a patinated flint blade from layer 0004.

### Discussion

The monitoring of these trenches revealed Roman settlement. The archaeological features were concentrated in the northern 23m of the trench. The absence of any features beyond this area indicates that this marks the edge of a settlement. The density of the features suggests a positive edge rather than indicating isolated activity as settlement peters out and the presence of pits, ditches and postholes indicates varied activities being undertaken. The presence of features coincided with the presence of the soil layer 0004 suggesting that this was a buried soil layer associated with occupation. There was no dating evidence for most of the features but ditch 0002 sealed by layer 0004 contained Roman pottery and 0003, not apparently sealed by it, either Early Saxon (which fits with the stratigraphy) or prehistoric pottery. Finds were few and this may support a theory that the majority of the features (those sealed by 0004) were early Roman and represent the first phase of settlement. The buried soil and the two possible later features may be the outskirts of the main Roman settlement at Caudle Head. Whilst it is not possible to prove that this site is a continuation of LKH 146 the monitoring has shown that important archaeological activity continues further east than previously known.

The layer of pale brown sand covering the whole area was probably a windblown deposit post-dating the Roman occupation and similar to that identified in the sewage works site ERL 023.

plans at 1:50



sections at 1:20

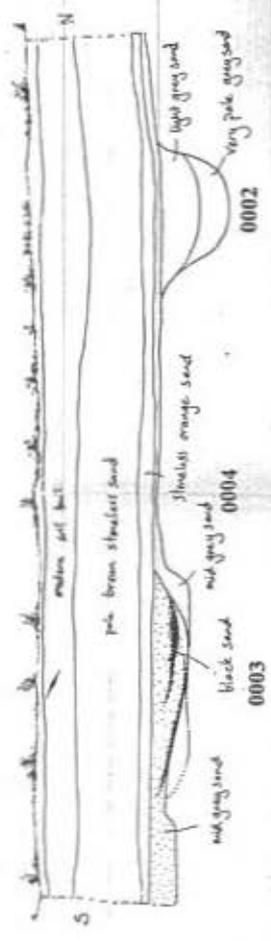


Fig 6  
LKH 192 Trench Plan  
and Sections



Non-metric traits: Lambdoid wormian bones R., slight mandibular torus L., acetabular crease R&L., third trochanter R&L., calcaneus double facet R&L.

Pathology: Cribriotic cribra orbitalia of L. orbit (R. not present). Schmorl's node L4. Osteophytosis L3-4.

Measurements:

Skull: L	184
S1	127
S2	127
S'1	112
S'2	113

Post-cranial:	R	L		R.	L.
FeHd	38	-	HuL1	-	272
FeD1	19	19	HuHd	-	39
FeD2	29	28	HuE1	54	54
FeD3	21	20	RaL1	213	-
FeD4	25	23	UIL1	235	-
Meric	65.5	67.9	CaL1	-	67
TiL1	322	323			
TiD1	26	27			
TiD2	21	21			
Cnemic	80.8	77.8			

## LAKENHEATH AIR BASE: HEATING DUCTS

### ERL 101

#### *Finds Quantification*

OP	Pottery		Animal bone		Flint		Fired clay		Burnt flint		Slag	
	No.	Wt/kg	No.	Wt/kg	No.	Wt/kg	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/kg	No.	Wt/kg
0001					3	0.064						
0002	5	0.006			3	0.013	12	0.066				
0003	10	0.025							1	0.001		
Dave's	1	0.006	10	0.058	1	0.002	11	0.107			2	0.061

#### *Human skeleton*

Fragments of an articulated skeleton were recovered following trenching for heating ducts. Part of the skeleton had been removed by machine and some was probably removed from the site before the excavation. The remains consisted of the four maxillary incisors, some vertebrae (C4-T1 and L1), a few rib fragments, the right

radius, part of the left hand, a fragment of pelvis, the left tibia and fibula and a small fragment of the right tibia. The bones were in good condition.

The individual was probably female, based on the size of the bones, and was a relatively young adult (less than 30?). Stature was calculated from the tibia at 167.4cm (5' 6").

Measurements:

	L.	R.
TiL1	365	Ral1 245
TiE1	70	
TiD1	31	
TiD2	21	
FiL1	353	

S. Anderson September 1996

## Appendix 1

### Lakenheath LKH 191 Hobby Shop Ducts Pottery Identification and Dating by C Tester (with comments from J Plouviez)

#### Fabric Codes and Descriptions

##### Roman Fabrics:

- AA - Amphora fabrics most likely imported from Southern Spain
- GG - Grey wares with a very high grog temper content such as that of Belgic wares and early large storage vessels
- GM - Grey micaceous ware. Extremely high mica content, probably from kilns at Wattisfield with dates throughout the Roman period.
- GX - Grey coarse wares. Miscellaneous grey wares of unknown source. Probably local or regional and dating from throughout the Roman period
- HM - Handmade pottery can be Prehistoric or Early Saxon.
- HOG - Grey ware produced at Horningsea, Cambs.
- MH - Red fine ware highly burnished and/or slipped. Produced in Much Hadham, Hertfordshire and widely distributed from the late 3rd century
- NA - Nar Valley grey ware from the Shouldham area of Norfolk.
- NV - Nene Valley colour-coated wares
- NW - Nene Valley white ware
- OX - Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware. Red-slipped fabric mass produced and widely distributed from the mid-3rd century onwards but only common in East Anglia during the 4th century and possibly only in the 2nd half.
- RX - Red coarse wares. Oxidised wares of unknown source dating from throughout the Roman period.
- SA - Samian ware. Red-slipped fine ware imported from Gaul during the 1st to 3rd centuries.
- SG - Shell-tempered wares. Made from fossiliferous clay or using shell temper. Most likely source is the kilns at Lakenheath but there are other possible south Midlands sources. Common in East Anglia in the 4th century
- WS - Fine grey wares produced at West Stow in the 1st and 2nd centuries
- WSO Fine buff and orange ware from West Stow
- WX - White coarse ware. Miscellaneous white fabrics of unknown source

##### Prehistoric and Post-Roman Fabrics:

- HM - Handmade pottery can be Iron Age or Early Saxon.
- Preh Prehistoric
- E Sax - Early Saxon handmade fabric

##### Dates and Other Abbreviations:

- bas - base sherds
- bs - body sherd
- C1 - 1st century
- C3/C4(etc) - 3rd or 4th century
- Dr - Dragendorff
- E - Early
- frag - fragment (indicating small size)
- Had-Ant Hadrianic or Antonine
- IA - Iron Age
- L - Late
- LC3(etc) - Late 3rd century
- M - Mid
- Rom - Roman

## Appendix 1

### LKH 191 Pottery Distribution by fabric and sherd count within the entire assemblage:

Fabric	count	%Total
AA Amphora	1	0.25
GG Grey grogged	2	0.5
GM Grey micaceous	87	22.1
GX Grey coarse ware	173	44.1
HM Handmade	18	4.59
HM IA (2)		
HM Preh/E Sax (4)		
HM E Sax (12)		
HOG Horningsea	8	2.0
MH Much Hadham	10	2.5
NA Nar Valley	7	1.7
NV Nene Valley	3	0.76
OX Oxfordshire red colour-coated	4	1.0
PKC Pakenham colour-coated	1	0.25
RC Red colour-coated	4	1.0
RX Red coarse ware	5	1.2
SA Samian ware	4	1.0
SG Shell tempered	18	4.59
WC White Colour coated	3	0.76
WS West Stow fine grey ware	1	0.25
WSO West Stow oxidised	7	1.78
<b>Totals</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>99.56</b>

95% of the pottery found was Roman and the remaining 4.5% was Prehistoric or early Saxon.  
 10% of the Roman pottery was in fine ware fabrics and 90% was in coarse ware fabrics. This ratio between fine wares and coarse wares was similar at Caudle Head Mere (ERL 098)

#### Proportion of fine wares to coarse wares:

Type	count	%Total
Finewares	37	9.9
Coarsewares	337	90.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100</b>

## Appendix 1

### Lakenheath LKH 191 Pottery Identification and Dating

<u>CONTEXT</u>	<u>FABRIC</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>SHERD</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0001	OX	C4		bs	1	
0001	OX	C4	C.81	rim	1	Young C.81 but with plain rim.
0001	OX	325-400	C.75	rim	1	Young, C.75
0001	MH	LC3/C4		bs	1	
0001	WX		1	bs	2	Joining, burnished, orange interior. Probably flagon.
0001	NV	C3/C4		bs	1	Orange slip
0001	NV	C3/C4		bs	1	Dark slip
0001	SG	LC3/C4	4	rim	2	
0001	SG	LC3/C4	4	bs	3	Combed dec.,
0001	SG		4.14	bs	1	Combed.
0001	WX	Rom	7?	bs	1	
0001	GX		jar	rim	1	
0001	GX			bs	14	Includes 6 small frags.
0001	GX		4.2	rim	1	
0001	GX	LC1/EC2	5	bs	1	Grooved cordon.
0001	GX		6	bas	2	Chamfered base.
0001	GX		8.1	rim	1	
0001	GM	MC2+	6.19	rim	1	Black.
0001	GM		jar	bs	1	
0001	NA	C3/C4		bs	2	
0002	NV	LC3/C4	3	bas	1	Brown colour coat. Burnt
0002	NV	LC3/C4	3.6	bs	1	Dark colour coat. White barbotine dot and scroll over slip. Rouletted.
0002	NV	LC3/C4	3.6	bs	3	Dark colour coat. Rouletted.
0002	WC	C2/C3		bs	1	Red colour coat.
0002	MH	LC3/C4		bas	2	
0002	MH	LC3/C4		bs	3	
0002	GX	MC2+	6.18	rim	1	Lattice dec.
0002	GX	Rom		bs	4	
0002	GX			bas	1	
0002	NA	C3/C4	jar	rim	1	Bead cordon at base of neck. Nar Valley fabric?
0002	SG	LC3/C4	4.5	rim	1	Burnt
0002	SG	LC3/C4	jar	bs	2	Burnt.
0003	SG	LC3/C4		bs	3	
0003	GM	Rom		bs	1	
0003	GM	Rom		bas	1	Black
0004	HOG	C3		bs	1	Large vessel. Orange core.
0004	SG	LC3/C4	4	bs	1	
0004	GM	Rom		bs	1	Abraded.
0004	MH	LC3/C4		bs	1	
0005	HM	IA		rim	1	Upright square rim with slashes. Sand/grog/flint tempered.
0005	SA	LC2-MC3	Dr 45	bas	1	Floor and footing (worn) with grits. East Gaulish Rheinzabern fabric.
0005	NV	LC3/C4	6.14	bs	1	Flange. Brown colour coated.
0005	NV	LC3/C4		bs	1	Brown colour coat.
0005	WC	Rom		bs	1	Buff orange fabric with white slip. and dark stripe.
0005	GM	Rom		bas	1	Black, burnt
0005	GM	Rom		bs	4	
0005	GX	Rom		bas	1	Black. Burnt.
0005	GX	Rom		bas	1	100% . Pedestal base with hollow interior.
0005	GX	Rom		bs	3	Includes I.2 dec
0006	GM	Rom		bs	2	Joining sherds. Black. Limescaled.
0008	GX	Rom	6	bs	1	Abraded.
0008	GM	Rom		bas	2	Burnished. 2 sep vessels.
0008	GM	Rom		bs	1	fragment.

## Appendix 1

### Lakenheath LKH 191 Pottery Identification and Dating

CONTEXT	FABRIC	DATE	FORM	SHERD	COUNT	COMMENT
0009	HM	IA		bs	1	Coarse sand. flint/grog tempered.
0009	GG	C1	4.2	rim	1	
0009	GG	C1	4.2	bas	1	Vertical combing.
0009	MH	LC3/C4		bs	1	
0009	NV	LC3/C4		bs	1	Brown colour coat.
0009	WX	Rom	4.14	bs	1	Buff surfaces and orange core. Combed.
0009	RX	Rom		bs	1	Grey core.
0009	GX	Rom		bs	10	Abraded.
0009	GX	MC2+	6.18	rim	1	
0010	SA	Had-Ant	bowl	bs	1	Central Gaulish fabric.
0010	SA	LC2-MC3		bas	1	East Gaulish fabric. Floor and footing.
0010	RX	Rom	4.14	bs	1	Grogged, vertical combing.
0010	GM	Rom		bs	3	2 black and 1 with groove.
0010	GX	Rom		bs	4	Including 3 joining burnished with fine hard fabric.
0010	GX	Rom		bs	1	Grog and vegetal temper.
0010					0	
0011	GM	Rom		bs	1	Abraded frag.
0012	HM?	Preh/E Sax		bs	1	
0012	HOG	C3?	5	rim	1	Large vessel like 5.5 but without protrusion beneath rim.
0012	RC	Rom		bs	2	White slip
0012	GX	Rom		bas	1	
0012	GX	Rom	4.14	bs	1	
0012	NA	Rom	6	bas	1	Nar valley fabric?
0012	GM	Rom		bs	1	Tiny frag.
0013	HM?	Preh/E Sax		bs	2	Black, grainy, vegetal temper.
0013	GX	Rom		bs	5	
0013	GX	MC2+	6.19	rim	1	
0013	GX	Rom	jar	rim	1	
0014	AA	Rom		bs	1	Flaked
0014	HM	E Sax		rim	1	
0014	HM	E Sax		bs	4	
0014	HM	E Sax		bs	1	Stamped. Red surface and grey core.
0014	WX	Rom		bs	1	
0014	RX	Rom		bs	2	
0014	WSO	LC1/EC2		bs	1	Incised herringbone dec.
0014	WC	C2/C3	3	bs	1	Scale decoration. Dark grey colour coat. Probably NV.
0014	RC	MC2/EC3	3.6	bs	1	Roughcast
0014	NV	LC3/C4	6.14	rim	1	Flanged bowl. Dark colour coat.
0014	NV	C4	6.19	rim	1	Dark colour coat.
0014	NV	C3	3.3	bs	2	Brown colour coat. Rouletted.
0014	NV	LC3/C4		bs	2	Brown colour coat.
0014	NW	C3/C4	7	rim	3	2 separate vessels. Both burnt.
0014	OX	C4	C.75?	rim	1	Possibly Young C.75
0014	SG	LC3/C4	4.14	bs	1	
0014	SG	LC3/C4	4	rim	1	
0014	SG	LC3/C4		bs	1	Frag.
0014	GM	Rom		bas	2	2 vessels.
0014	GM	Rom		bs	25	Includes 4 black and 21 small-sized sherds.
0014	HOG	C3		bas	3	
0014	GX	Rom		bs	40	
0014	GX	Rom	9.7	bas	1	Colendar
0014	GX			bs	1	Incised band wavy lines.
0014	GX	Rom	8.1	rim	1	Large.
0014	GX	Rom	4	rim	2	Includes 1 tiny and 1 hooked rim with orange core.
0014	GX		6	rim	1	

## Appendix 1

### Lakenbeath LKH 191 Pottery Identification and Dating

<u>CONTEXT</u>	<u>FABRIC</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>SHERD</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0014	GX	MC2+	3.10.2	bs	1	Acute lattice.
0014	GX	C4	6.17	bs	1	Flange.
0014	GX	Rom		bas	1	
0015	NV		3	bs	1	
0015	SG	LC3/C4	4.14	bs	1	Combed. Flaked and abraded.
0015	NV	C3/C4	3	bs	1	Dark brown colour coat.
0015	WX	Rom	1	bs	1	Buff/white exterior and orange interior. Probably flagon.
0015	GM	LC1/EC2	6.21	rim	1	
0015	GM	Rom	jar	bas	1	
0015	GM	Rom		bs	3	
0015	GX	Rom		bs	3	
0016	GX	Rom		bs	1	
0016	GX	Rom	4.14	bs	1	Buff surface and grey core. Mixed temper - Grog/ vegetal. Combed dec.
0017	HM?	Preh/E Sax		bs	1	
0017	NV	LC3/C4		bs	1	Brown colour coat.
0017	GM	Rom	jar	bas	2	100% (#1)
0017	GM			bas	1	(#3)
0017	GM	Rom		bs	1	
0017	GX	Rom		bs	1	
0018	SA	Ant	Dr 33	bs	1	Central Gaulish fabric.
0018	HOG	C3?	4.14	bs	2	Horningsea Fabric?
0018	HM	E Sax		bs	2	(Vegetal temper + classic surface treatment)
0018	GM	Rom	6	rim	1	Everted rim
0018	GM	MC2+	6.18	rim	1	Black.
0018	GM	LC1/EC2		bs	1	Carinated vessel.
0018	GM	Rom		bs	3	
0018	GM	Rom		base	1	Worn.
0018	GX	Rom		rim	4	Including 1 rolled rim and 1 from large vessel.
0018	GX	LC3/C4	6.17	rim	1	
0018	GX	Rom		bs	13	
0019	GX	Rom		bs	1	
0020	MH	LC3/C4		bs	1	
0020	PKC	C3	3.6.5	bs	1	Black colour coat. Rouletted.
0020	NV	LC3/C4	6.19	rim	1	Dark colour coat.
0020	NV	LC3/C4		bs	2	Orange/brown colour coat.
0020	NV	LC3/C4	6	rim	1	Copy samian form 36. Orange/brown colour coat.
0020	GM	C2?	5.4	bs	4	One vessel.
0020	GM	Rom		bs	3	
0020	GX	Rom		bs	10	
0020	GX	Rom	4.14	bs	2	Joining sherds. Large vessel.
0020	NA?	C3/C4		rim	1	Nar Valley fabric?
0021	GX	Rom		bs	1	Grey surface, orange margins, grey core.
0025	GM	Rom	3	rim	1	
0026	NV	LC3/C4		bs	1	Dark colour coat
0026	GM	MC2+	6.19.3	rim	1	Black.
0026	GX	Rom		bs	3	
0027	NV	LC3/C4		bas	1	Pedestal footing
0027	GX	Rom		bs	1	
0028	GM	MC2+	6.18	rim	1	Acute burnished lattice.
0028	GX	Rom	jar	rim	1	Limescaled.
0029	HM	E Sax		bs	4	One has orange/buff exterior.
0029	MH	LC3/C4		bs	1	Frag.
0029	NV	C3	3.3	bs	1	(I.2 dec)
0029	GM	Rom		bs	5	

## Appendix 1

### Lakenheath LKH 191 Pottery Identification and Dating

<u>CONTEXT</u>	<u>FABRIC</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>SHERD</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0029	GM	Rom		bas	2	
0029	HOG	C3		bs	1	Combed. Probably form 5.5
0029	GX	LC1/C2	5	bs	1	Carinated form. Poss. from Lakenheath kiln (LKH062) same form & sandwich fabric
0029	GX	Rom		bs	6	
0029	GX	Rom	4	rim	2	
0031	SG	LC3/C4		bs	1	
0031	GX	Rom		bs	1	Fragment.
0032	NV	LC2/C3	3	bs	5	3 from one vessel. Dark brown colourcoat.
0032	NV	LC3/C4	6.14	rim	1	Burnt rim and flange
0032	GM	C2+	5.4?	bs	1	With groove.
0032	GM	Rom		bs	1	
0032	GX	Rom		bs	1	
0032	NA	C3/C4		bs	1	Nar Valley fabric?
0034	WS?	LC1/EC2	5.3	bs	1	(West Stow type 2.4)
0034	GM	Rom		bs	4	
0034	NV	LC3/C4		bs	1	Dark colour coat
0034	WX	Rom		bs	1	Fragment
0034	GX	Rom		bs	1	(This looks like PKX Pakenham coarseware fabric)
0036	NV	C3/C4		bas	1	Burnt
0036	GX	Rom		bs	2	Fabric includes abundant white quartz.
0037	GX	Rom		rim	1	Orange interior
0038	GX	C2+	5.4	bs	1	Soot
0039	GX	C2+		rim	1	Simple everted rim
0042	RX	Rom	7	rim	1	Rilled
0044	NV	C3	3	bs	1	
0044	GX	Rom		bs	1	(Sandwiched Grey surface, brown margins, light grey core)
0044	GX	Rom	3	bs	1	Joins 0046 (looks like over-fired PKC fabric, dk grey surf, dk red core.)
0045	GX	MC2+		bs	1	Burnished lattice (check fabric)
0045	GX	Rom		bs	1	
0045	GX	Rom		rim	1	
0046	GX	C3?	3	bs	1	Joins 0044. (possible PKC Pakenham fabric)
0046	GX	Rom	4.5	rim	1	(This looks like PKX Pakenham coarseware)
0047	RC	C2/C3	3	bs	1	Orange and brown colour coat
0047	GM	Rom		bs	1	(B2)
0048	NA	C3/C4		bs	1	Nar Valley fabric?

## Appendix 2

### LAKENHEATH LKH191 CONTEXTS

<u>OP</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPT</u>	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SPOTDATE</u>
0001		A	unstratified	centre of trench A							LC1 C2 C3 C4
0002	0002	A	pit	even dark brown fill with chalk flecks		0003	0016	0004	1	1	LC3/C4
0003	0003	A	ditch	east -west ditch with dark brown loam	0002		0019	0004	1	1	LC3/C4
0004		A	layer	mixed finds from over 0003 + 0002			0002 0003			1	LC3/C4
0005		A	unstratified	finds from south end of trench A							LC3/C4
0006	0006	A	gully	curving gully with brown loam fill		0007		0008	1	1	Rom
0007	0007	A	pit	pit or butt end of ditch ? brown loam fill	0006			0008	1	1	
0008		A	finds	mixed finds over 0006 + 0007			0006 0007			1	Rom
0009		B	unstratified	finds from trenchB							LC3/C4
0010		B	layer	layer over feature dark brown loam with chalk flecks TRENCH B			0049			1	LC2/MC3
0011		B	unstratified	centre of trench B west of 0010							Rom

## LAKENHEATH LKH191 CONTEXTS

<u>OP</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPT</u>	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SPOTDATE</u>
0012		B	layer	sand layer west of 0011, soft brown sand 0.5 metres deep			0021 -0025 0031			1	Preh/E Sax ? or C3
0013		B	layer	pale orange brown sand layer same as 0012 in TRENCH B			0014			1	Preh/E Sax? or MC2+
0014		C	layer	dark grey brown sand with chalk flecks			0032-3 0036-0	0013		1	E Sax
0015		B	unstratified	east west trench B							LC3/C4
0016	0016	A	feature	grey sand filled feature under 0002				0002			Rom
0017		C	layer	similar to 0014 at north end of trench C			0029 0044			1	Preh/E Sax or LC3/C4
0018		C	unstratified	finds from spoil heap of trench C							E Sax
0019	0019	A	ditch?	feature possibly ditch under 0003				0003	1	1	Rom
0020		A	layer	over features 0026, 0027, and 0028 part of 0014			0026 0027 0028			1	LC3/C4
0021	0021	B	posthole	posthole with brown sand fill with chalk				0012	1	1	Rom

## LAKENHEATH LKH191 CONTEXTS

<u>OP</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPT</u> lumps+flecks	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SPOTDATE</u>
0022	0022	B	posthole	part of structure as above				0012	1	1	
0023	0023	B	posthole	part of structure as above				0012	1	1	
0024	0024	B	posthole	part of structure as above				0012	1	1	
0025	0025	B	pit	brown loam and sand fill chalk flecks				0012	1	1	Rom
0026	0026	C	posthole	posthole brown sand fill north of 0027 under 0020				0020	1	1	LC3/C4
0027	0027	C	postholes	pair of shallow postholes grey brown sand fill, under 0020 north of 0028				0020	1	1	LC3/C4
0028	0028	C	ditch	ditch with pit or posthole on north side. dark grey brown fill under 0020 cut by concrete duct				0020	1	1	MC2+
0029	0029	C	ditch	ditch south east north west aligned under 0030 0017				0017	1	1	E Sax
0030	0029	C	feature	north south feature cut by 0029 under 0017?		0029		0017			LC3/C4

## LAKENHEATH LKH191 CONTEXTS

<u>OP</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPT</u>	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SPOTDATE</u>
0031	0031	B	pit	brown sand upper fill over but with large chalky lumps on on west side under 0012				0012	1	1	LC3/C4
0032	0032	C	ditch	ditch running north west south east aligned, brown sand fill in centre of trench C				0014	1	1	LC3/C4
0033	0033	C	ditch	ditch east west aligned adjacent to 0032 brown sand fill				0014	1	1	
0034	0033	C	pit	pit south of 0032 brown sand fill shallow				0014	1	1	LC3/C4
0035	0035	C	posthole	posthole brown sand fill south of 0034				0010	1	1	
0036	0036	C	ditch	north east south west aligned, south of 0034 brown sand fill				0039 0014	1	1	C3/C4
0037	0037	C	ditch	pale brown sand fill north west south east aligned south of 0036				0039 0014	1	1	Rom
0038		C	find	located over natural chalk between 0034 and 0036				0014			C2+
0039	0039	C	layer	finds from over 0036 and 0037			0036 0037	0014		1	C2+
0040	0040	C	posthole	posthole brown sand fill north of 0033				0017	1	1	

LAKENHEATH LKH191 CONTEXTS

<u>OP</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPT</u>	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SPOTDATE</u>
0041	0041	C	pit	shallow pit brown sand fill north of 0040				0017	1	1	
0042	0042	C	pit	shallow pit brown sand fill, adjacent to and north of 0041				0017	1	1	Rom
0043	0043	C	posthole	posthole? inbase of ditch 0029 grey sand fill shallow				0029	1	1	
0044	0044	C	feature	north of 0029, under concrete path brown sand fill				0017	1	1	C3
0045		C	layer	disturbed area cutting 0046 near ducts	0046						MC2+
0046	0046	C	pit	pit north of 0047 cut by 0045 in length between path and ducts grey brown sand fill		0045			1	1	C3?
0047	0047	C	pit	pit south of 0046 Butt end of ditch may continue under path to 0048					1	1	C2/C3
0048	0048	C	slot?	possible? slot brown sand fill continuation of 0047					1	1	C3/C4
0049	0049	C	ditch	ditch under 0010 filled with grey clay/sand and chalk nodules.				0010	1	1	



LAKENHEATH LKH191 CONTEXTS

<u>OP</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPT</u>	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SPOTDATE</u>
				legend 'Gloria Novi Saxculi' Mint mark NI / TCON REF/ LRB II, 511 condition worn							
0060	0060	A	ditch	irregular feature which may be a ditch cutting a pit?							
0061	0061	B	pit	pit east of building postholes in trench B					1	1	
0062	0062	C	ditch	ditch relationship with 0036 unclear	0037			0039	1	1	
0063	0063	C	ditch	edge of ditch ?							
0064	0064	C	posthole	adjoins 0032 not excavated					1	1	
0065	0065	C	ditch	intermittant ditch or gully could be part of 0030		0029			1	1	
0066	0066	B	ditch	butt ending ditch					1	1	

### Appendix 3

Hobby Shop Ducts, Lakenheath Air Base (LKH 191): General Finds Quantities

OP No.	Pottery		Bone		Tile & Brick		Fired clay		Slag Kg	Flint		Oyster		Quernstone		Iron Kg No.	Miscellaneous
	Kg	No.	Kg	No.	Kg	No.	Kg	No.		Kg	No.	Kg	No.	Kg	No.		
0001	0.559	40	0.162	12	0.036	1			0.026	0.032	1						
0002	0.416	21	0.353	23			0.009	1									
0003	0.094	5	0.003	2													
0004	0.094	4	0.126	7													
0005	0.336	16	0.138	2					0.079	0.002	1						1 Ae scrap & 1 coin.
0006	0.013	2	0.003	1													
0007			0.033	1													
0008	0.031	5	0.008	3													
0009	0.185	18	0.029	2						0.003	1						
0010	0.152	14	0.166	9						0.007	2						
0011	0.003	1	0.028	2													
0012	0.102	8															
0013	0.045	9	0.022	2													
0014	0.924	106	0.136	12			0.032	2		0.005	1	0.009	1				1 burnt stone.
0015	0.102	11	0.016	2						0.001	1						
0016	0.029	2															
0017	0.195	9	0.143	9						0.001	1			0.005	1		
0018	0.353	32			0.036	1	0.028	1									
0019	0.009	1															
0020	0.466	26	0.092	2	0.433	1				0.092	2			0.010	1	1 Pb waste frag.	
0021	0.008	1															
0025	0.007	1	0.028	1													
0026	0.055	5	0.018	1													
0027	0.090	2										0.034	1				
0028	0.026	2															
0029	0.145	23	0.576	33			0.018	4									
0031	0.005	2	0.016	4													
0032	0.122	10	0.262	13													
0033			0.006	1													
0034	0.087	8	0.057	3													
0036	0.038	3	0.065	6										0.065	1		

Hobby Shop Ducts, Lakenheath Air Base (LKH 191): General Finds Quantities

OP No.	Pottery		Bone		Tile & Brick		Fired clay		Slag Kg	Flint		Oyster		Quernstone		Iron		Miscellaneous
	Kg	No.	Kg	No.	Kg	No.	Kg	No.		Kg	No.	Kg	No.	Kg	No.	Kg	No.	
0037	0.002	1	0.194	2														
0038	0.014	1																
0039	0.002	1	0.035	2														
0041			0.021	2														
0042	0.030	1																
0044	0.025	3																
0045	0.073	3																
0046	0.030	2	0.078	1														
0047	0.013	2								0.024	1							
0048	0.004	1																
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.884</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>2.814</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0.505</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.087</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.105</b>	<b>0.167</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.043</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.065</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>2</b>	

## Appendix 4

## LKH 192 CONTEXT LIST

<u>OP</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>COMP</u>	<u>IDENTIFIER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CUTS</u>	<u>CUTBY</u>	<u>OVER</u>	<u>UNDER</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	<u>SECTIO</u>	<u>SPOTDATE</u>
0001			Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds							
0002	0002		Ditch	NW - SE aligned ditch. Grey sand fill. Under soil layer 0004.				0004	1	1	2 Rom bases, 1 Rom BS, 1 Early Sax? BS
0003	0003		Ditch	NW -SE aligned ditch. Charcoally grey sand fill. Relationship with 0004 unclear.					1	1	3 sherds prehistoric or Early Saxon
0004			Layer	Grey sand layer under windblown sand. Buried soil/occupation layer?			0002	0015	1	1	
0005	0005		Feature	Feature apparent in east section of trench, west section disturbed so not clear whether feature was a ditch or pit.					1	1	
0006	0006		Pit	Edge of pit at west edge of trench section. Charcoally fill. Under modern cable trenches.					1	1	
0007	0007		Posthole?	Brown sand filled feature in east trench section. Does not appear on opposite section so ?posthole.					1	1	
0008	0008		Posthole?	Charcoally sand filled feature, north of 0007. Does not appear in opposite section so ?posthole.					1	1	
0009	0009		Pit	Large circular pit with dark grey sand fill. Cut by modern drain and apparently cutting ditch 0010.	0010				1	1	
0010	0010		Ditch	Large NW - SE aligned ditch with charcoally sand upper fill and pale brown sand lower fill. Cut by modern disturbances and pit 0009.					1	1	
0011	0011		Gully	Grey sand filled gully, SW - NE aligned. Cut by/under 0013				0013	1	1	
0012	0012		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch with grey sand fill.					1	1	
0013			Ditch?	Possible butt end of N-S aligned ditch. Feature edge and fill observed in section and vaguely during machining, but its alignment along the trench and disturbance of the end section by a modern cable trench made it difficult to confirm. Over 0011.			0011		1	1	
0014	0014		Gully?	Pale sand filled feature. Fairly formless but could be the end of a shallow gully.					1	1	
0015			Layer	Pale brown ?windblown sand layer apparent in varying depths across the whole trench. Lies directly over subsoil to the south and over 0004 to the north.			0004		1	1	
0016			Ditch?	Grey sand shallow ?ditch in E- W trench. The natural sand was very varied in this area and this could be natural!				0015	1	1	