

**2a Wingfield Road  
LAKENHEATH  
SUFFOLK**

**An Archaeological evaluation**

**By Dawn Keen BA., MA (Arch)**

**Edited by Simon Bray**

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October 2013  
TL 718 829  
Site Code: **LKH 357**

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## Contents

### Nontechnical summary

1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Methodology	1
3.0	Geology and topography	1
4.0	Archaeological and historical background	2
5.0	Results	2
5.1	Overview of results	2
5.2	Results: Trench 1	2
5.3	Results: Trench 2	4
6.0	Discussion	5
6.1	Discussion: Trench 1	5
6.2	Discussion: Trench 2	5
7.0	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	6

### Acknowledgements

### Bibliography

APPENDIX 1:	Site plans
APPENDIX 2:	Site photographs
APPENDIX 3:	Map regression showing proposed development site location
APPENDIX 4:	Photos of Site finds (flints)
APPENDIX 5:	List of Contexts
APPENDIX 6:	Photographic Register
APPENDIX 7:	Oasis identification form
APPENDIX 8:	Project brief by SCCA/CT

### *Figures*

Figure 1:	Site and trench location plans
Figure 2:	Plan of Trench 1
Figure 3:	Plan of Trench 2
Figure 4:	Trench 1, south facing view after cleaning
Figure 5:	Trench 1 north facing view after cleaning
Figure 6:	Trench 2, west facing view after cleaning
Figure 7:	Trench 2, east facing view after cleaning
Figure 8:	1852 tithe map
Figure 9:	1882 Ordnance survey map
Figure 10:	1905 Ordnance survey map
Figure 11:	Mesolithic microliths
Figure 12:	Neolithic scraper

## **Non-technical Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 4<sup>th</sup> October 2013 on a 324sqm area of land behind 2a Wingfield Road, Lakenheath, Suffolk.*

*Two trenches were excavated, one 10m x 2m and one 5m x 2m totaling 30msq and representing a 10.8% sample of the development area.*

*Several features relating to the sites past use as a garden in the 20<sup>th</sup> century were revealed, and earlier residual material in the form of two Mesolithic flints and a Neolithic flint scraper were encountered.*

### **1.0 Introduction**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys (AES) on a 324sqm area of land at 2a Wingfield Road, Lakenheath during October 2013. The proposed development area (PDA) planning reference number, F/2013/00150/FUL, lies 0.5km to the southeast of the medieval core of the town of Lakenheath. The site is centred on national grid reference TL 718 829, and is bound to the east by an access road to no. 41; to the west by boundary fences to the rear of properties on Wingfield Road; to the north by the boundary fence for no. 41 and to the south by the boundary fence for further properties on the access road to the rear of 2a Wingfield Road (see Figure 1). A 10.8% sample of the site, consisting of two 10m by 2m trenches, was excavated. This work followed the specification issued by AES (September 2013) and approved by Rachael Monk Planning Officer at Suffolk County Council. The project was commissioned by [REDACTED], of [REDACTED], in advance of development and in response to a Project Brief by Rachel Monk of SCCAS/CT (Appendix 8).

### **2.0 Methodology**

The topsoil was removed by a 360 mini -tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket. All archaeological features were then cleaned and excavated by hand and recorded using AES recording systems. Base plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, whilst sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Context numbers are indicated within the text by square brackets (e.g. [001]). All features were levelled. The photographic archive consisting of a series of colour digital images were taken with a Canon camera, EOS 1100D.

### **3.0 Geology and topography**

Lakenheath lies between two spurs of the northernmost point of the Chiltern Hills, and is situated upon an outcrop of Middle Cretaceous chalk (BGS Sheet 204 1976; Branigan 1994). The proposed development area (PDA) is positioned almost on the apex of a natural ridge approximately 0.5km to the southeast of the historic core of the town. As a result of the natural topography, its present surface height drops from around 68.8m to 67.9m OD southeast to northwest.

British Geological Survey Mapping ([www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/geology.htm](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/geology.htm)) indicates that the underlying bedrock geology of the site and surrounding area is chalk, while the superficial geology is composed of peat to the west of the PDA and further north by the Little Ouse River, there are areas of River Terrace deposits comprising sand and gravel.

#### 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Lakenheath was recorded as a town c. 1100 (LKH 254), however its location on fen-edge has made it a focus for continued settlement and activity from at least the Paleolithic period (Fox, 1923; Jobson, 1987; Suffolk Historic Environment Record, (SHER). Lakenheath has in particular has been noted in antiquity for the plethora of flint implements found, especially arrowheads (Fox, 1923).

The proposed development site lies in an area of archaeological interest defined in the SHER, reflected in the form of Roman activity to the east of the site (SHER no. LKH 026), coin dated 'Decius' 249–25AD and within the immediate area of the development site, evidence for the prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods are also represented on the SHER (LKH028, LKH048, LKH112, LKH318), with multi period activity recorded further east of the PDA (LKH 188).

Within a one kilometer radius of the development site, notable evidence of prehistoric activity is recorded to the north, in the form of burials and pits dating to late Neolithic through to Iron Age (LKH 220), and also of Anglo-Saxon activity to the east at RAF Lakenheath, in the form of graves dating to between 450-650AD.

Map regression shows the lane leading to the site has not changed since 1852 (Appendix 3).

#### 5.0 Results

##### 5.1 Overview of results

The evaluation has revealed no archaeologically significant remains. The majority of the features appear to date to mid – late 20<sup>th</sup> Century in the form of garden/allotment features.

Trench One was found to reveal a series of domestic animal burials (chickens/cat/dog etc).

Trench Two revealed no features other than two root holes [23 & 25].

Unstratified finds dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic period in the form of a partial scrapper and two microliths were recovered from the topsoil of Trench I.

## 5.2 Results: Trench one (Figure 2)

This trench was located to examine the main footprint of the development area. It was positioned to traverse the area from north to south, 10m long by 2m wide. The opened area revealed a number of small features, a small number of pits, a posthole, linears and natural features. All are of modern, 20<sup>th</sup> century date, comprising of small animal burials [17], [19], [21] with one pit [2] comprising of the remains of an iron bucket filled with ceramic and iron.

Generally they had similar fills consisting of a fine silt sand with small angular stones and fine roots.

### **Layer (7) Topsoil**

Layer (7) Topsoil: extends beyond the limit of trenches 1 and 2 in every direction. It is comprised of a mid to dark brown, firm sandy silt, with rare small angular stones and fine roots. It is a clear lower boundary horizon with natural uniform depth of 0.30m in both trenches 1 and 2. It contained fragments of modern glass and iron.

### **Natural feature [9]**

Natural feature [9] is sub-rectangular in form and located in trench 1. The cut is 1.0m x 0.30m x 0.07m deep, with a near vertical slope on the western edge, and gradual slope on the eastern edge and a slightly concave base. It is filled by (8), a light to mid sandy silt with occasional small angular stones and rare fine roots.

### **Pit [2]**

Pit [2] is circular in form and located in trench 1. The cut is 0.35m x 0.29m x 0.28m deep, with steep to near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It is filled by (1), a friable orangey/yellow sandy silt, with occasional small angular stones. It also contained the remains of a metal bucket filled with broken china and glass.

### **Bedding trench/ditch [13]**

Bedding Trench/ditch [13], is sub-rectangular in form and located in trench 1. The cut is 1.00m x 0.56m x 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Two postholes [14] and [15] lie in the base of the ditch. It is filled by (12), a light to mid brown firm sandy silt, with occasional small angular stones and rare fine roots. It is also filled with peg tile, coal fragments, iron objects and broken fragments of white china plate.

Postholes [14] and [15] were located at the base of bedding trench/ditch [13].

### **Animal burials [4], [6], [17], [19], [21]**

Burial [4] is rectangular in form and located in trench 1. The cut [4] is 0.3m x 0.15m x 0.08m deep, with steep sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by (3), a light to mid brown, firm sandy silt, with occasional small stones and rare fine roots. It also contained animal bones.

Burial [17] is rectangular in form and located in trench 1. The cut [17] is 0.36m x 0.22m x 0.08m deep, with steep sides sloping at approximately 45deg, and a concave base. It is filled by (16), a light to mid brown firm sandy silt, occasional small angular stones and rare fine roots. It also contained animal bones.

Burial [19] is circular in form and is located in trench 1, it extends beneath the trench edge. The cut [19] is 0.72m x 0.30m x 0.2m deep, with steep concave sides and an uneven base. It is filled by (18), a light-mid brown firm sandy silt, with occasional small to medium sized stones, rare fine roots and charcoal flecks. It also contained animal bones and glass.

### **Postholes [11], [14], [15]**

Posthole [11] is circular in form and located in trench 1. The cut [11] is 0.3m x 0.3m in extent and 0.24m deep, with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by (10), a deposit of light mid orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional to rare small angular stones and fine roots.

Posthole [14] is also circular in form and located in trench 1. The cut [14] is 0.4m x 0.4m in extent and 0.5m deep, with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It is filled by (12), a deposit of light-mid brown, firm sandy silt and occasional small angular stones, and rare fine roots.

Posthole [15] also circular in form and located in trench 1. The cut [15] is 0.2m x 0.2m in extent and 0.5m deep, with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It is also filled by (12).

### **5.3 Results: Trench two (Figure 3)**

Trench two was located across the middle of the proposed garage footprint, aligned east to west, 10m long by 2m wide.

### **Linear [23]**

Linear [23] is curvilinear in form and located in trench 2. The cut [23] is 1.1m x 0.30m x 0.05m deep, with concave sides and a slightly concave base. It is filled by (22), a deposit of light grey brown loose sandy silt, with occasional small angular stones and moderate fine roots. It also contained a fragment of building material.

## Natural features [25]

Natural Feature [25] is rectangular in form and located in trench 2. The cut [25], is 0.32m x 0.24m x 0.06m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. It is filled by (24), a light to medium brown firm silty sand, with moderate medium angular stones and rare fine roots.

## 6.0 Discussion

The project objectives identified were to quantify the archaeological resource; identify the date form and purpose of any deposits together with extent, depth and preservation; identify the potential for environmental deposits; elaborate on the urban development of Lakenheath and produce a permanent record of the site.

Due to the archaeologically rich nature of Lakenheath and its surrounds, the site was potentially able to contribute to the archaeology and history of Lakenheath.

However little in the way of surviving archaeological remains were discovered, apart from a few flints and modern material consisting of animal bones, ceramic sherds and iron metal work.

### 6.1 Discussion: Trench 1 (Figure 2)

Prehistoric activity in the area was discovered in the form of four flints, recovered from layer [7]. These were dateable to Mesolithic and late Neolithic.

No other archaeological phases were discovered. All other features can be attributed to modern domestic activities, such as gardening; pit [2], postholes [11], [14] and [15], bedding trench/ditch [13] and pet burials of which only [4], [17], and [19] were excavated.

**Posthole [2]** seems to have been due to place in an iron bucket filled with broken china, glass and metal.

**Natural feature [9]** appears to be a root hole.

### 6.2 Discussion: Trench 2 (Figure 3)

No datable evidence for archaeological activity was found in trench 2. The two features uncovered were caused by root disturbance [23], [25].

## **7.0 Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

None of the deposits encountered represented significant archaeological activity. The presence of the Neolithic flint scraper and the two Mesolithic microliths found in the topsoil of trench one and is likely to be of residual nature.

Although the site revealed no significant archaeological activity, the immediate area has revealed extensive evidence of Prehistoric activity represented by SHER records to the east of the site; in the form of a bronze age spearhead, LKH188, a tang and barbed arrowhead, and half a javelin, LKH048.

Other SHER records in immediate vicinity included; Roman stray find, coin 3rd brass Decius AD249-251, LKH026; Roman stray find, coin 3<sup>rd</sup> brass of Magnentius AD350-353, LKH028, however no further evidence of Roman activity was located on the site.

No recommendations are required for further work.

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SCCAS/CT (2011), *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*. SCCAS/CT (2013), *Suffolk Historic Environment Record*

## Maps and Plans

1:2500, *Ordnance survey map of Lakenheath*, 1882

1:2500, *Ordnance survey map of Lakenheath*, 1905

Tithe Map 1852: 'Plan of a certain district comprising all the lands in the parish of Lakenheath with part of Undley Manor in the County of Suffolk except those lands known as Lakenheath Fen'.

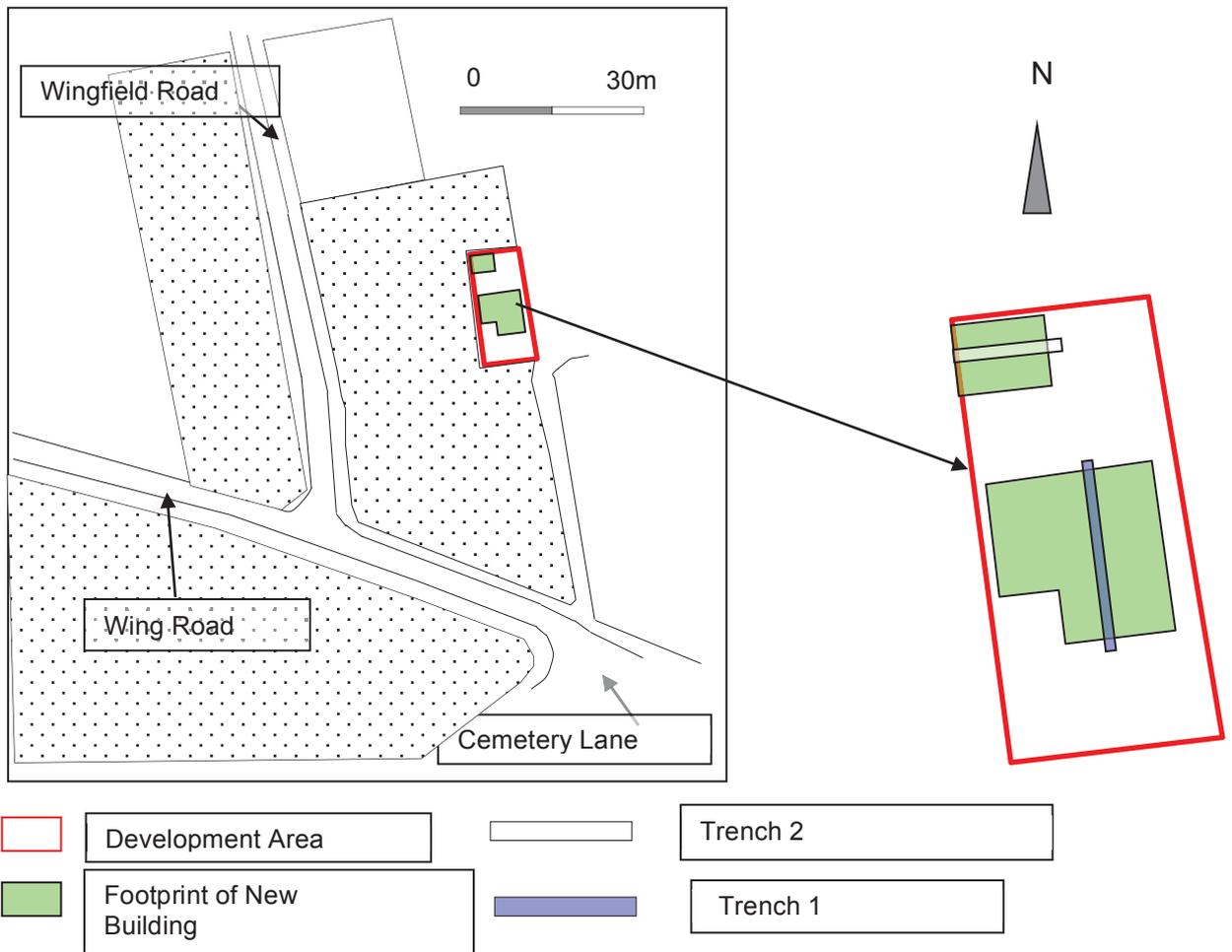
## **Acknowledgements**

*AES would like to thank [REDACTED] for commissioning the project. Tommo for providing excellent machine driving and bacon rolls. [REDACTED] for providing cups of tea.*

*Rachael Monk, Planning Officer Suffolk County Council for producing the project brief, for monitoring the project and checking the draft report.*

# APPENDIX 1: Site plans

Figure 1: Site and trench location plans for 2a Wingfield Road, Lakenheath



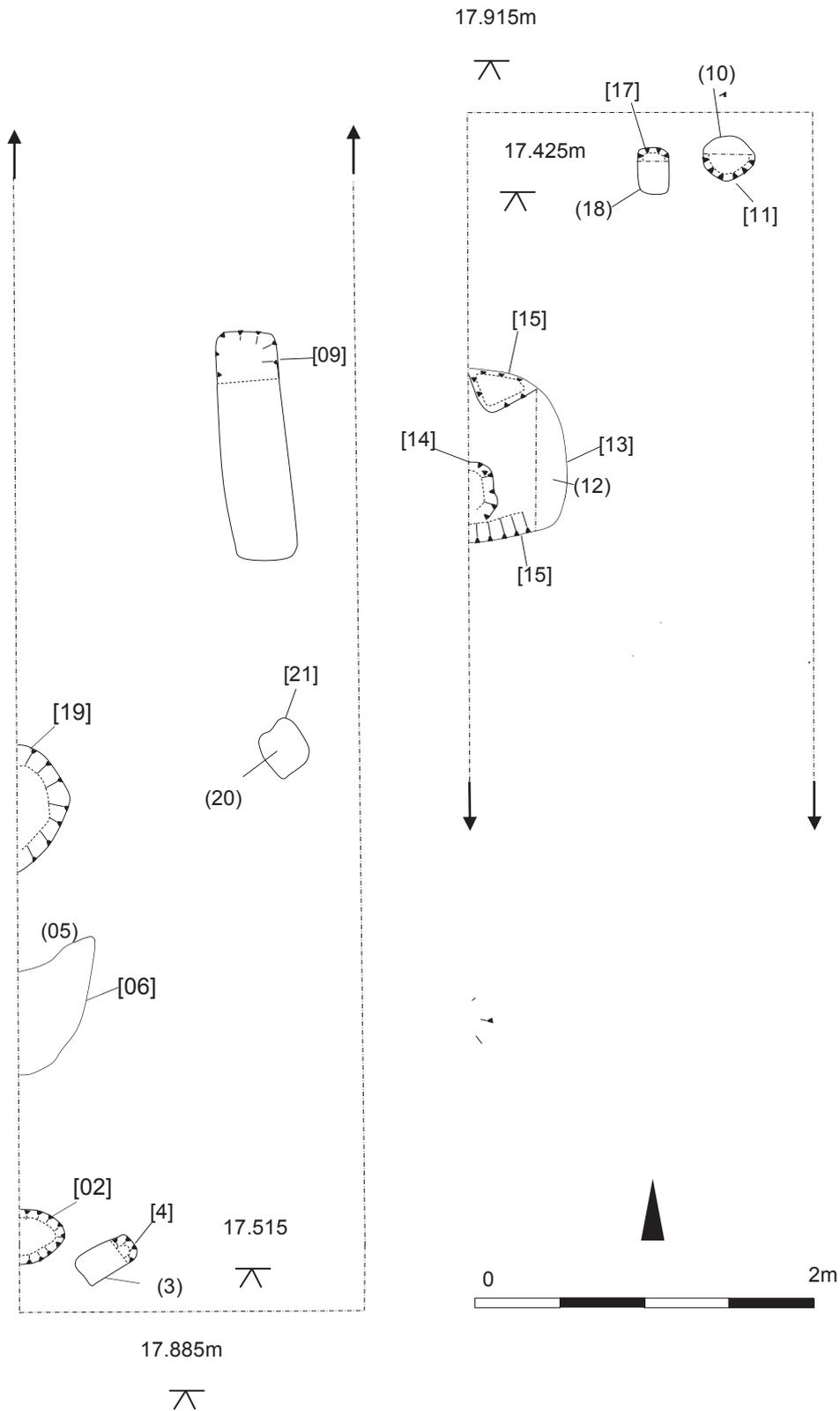


Figure 2: Plan of Trench 1

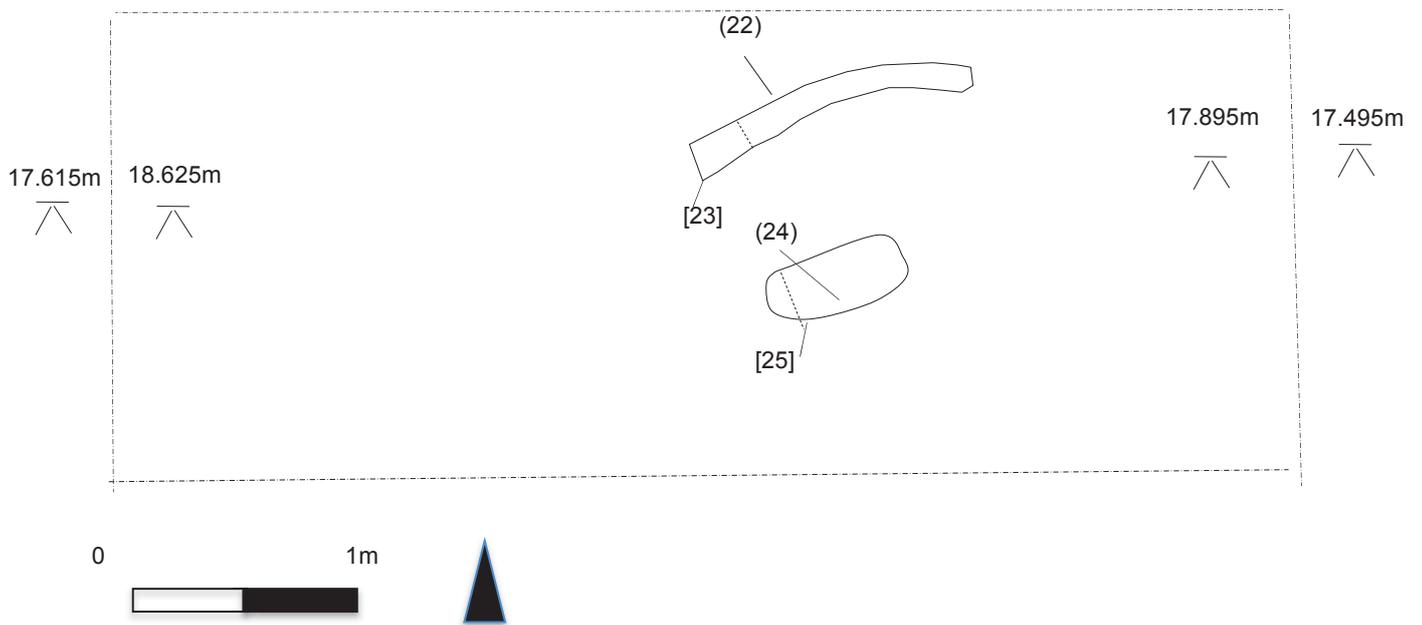


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 2

**APPENDIX 2: Site photographs**



*Figure 4: Trench 1, south facing view after cleaning*



*Figure 5: Trench 1, north facing view after cleaning*



Figure 6: Trench 2, west facing view after cleaning



Figure 7: Trench 2, east facing view after cleaning

**APPENDIX 3: Map regression showing proposed development site location**



*Figure 8: 1852 tithe map*



*Figure 9: 1882 Ordnance survey map*



*Figure 10: 1905 Ordnance survey map*

#### Appendix 4: Site Finds (Flints)

Photographs by Chris Montague



*Figure 11:* Mesolithic microliths



*Figure 12:* Neolithic scraper

## APPENDIX 5: Context List

Cxt No.	Tr. No.	Description	Interpretation	Finds
1	1	Orangey/yellow, friable silty/sand	Fill of [2]	Ceramic, Iron
[2]	1	Circular, steep sides, concave base	Cut of P/H/Pit	N/A
(3)	1	Light-Mid Brown, firm silty/sand	Fill of [4]	Animal bone
[4]	1	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	Cut of animal burial	N/A
(5)	1	Light-Mid Brown, firm silty sandy	Fill of [6]	Animal bone
[6]	1	Unexcavated	Possible animal burial	N/A
7	1&2	Mid-Dark Brown firm silty sand	Topsoil	N/A
(8)	1	Light-Mid sandy slightly silt	Fill of [9]	None
[9]	1	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, slightly concave base	Natural/root hole	N/A
(10)	1	Light-Mid orange brown firm sandy slightly silt	Fill of [11]	None
[11]	1	Circular, steep sides, flat sides	Cut of P/H	N/A
(12)	1	Light-Mid brown, firm sandy slightly silty	Fill of [13]	Pot, Iron
[13]	1	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, concave base	Cut of bedding trench?	N/A
[14]	1	Circular?, concave sides/base	Root hole/Part of [13]	N/A
[15]	1	Square, steep sides, irregular base	Root hole/Part of [13]	N/A
(16)	1	Light-mid brown, firm silty sand	Fill of [17]	Animal bone
[17]	1	Rectangular, steep sides, concave base	Cut of animal burial	N/A
(18)	1	Light-Mid brown, firm silty sand	Fill of [19]	Animal bone, glass
[19]	1	Circular? (extends beneath tr edge, steep concave sides/base	Cut of animal burial	N/A
(20)	1	Light-mid brown, firm silty sand	Fill of [21]	Animal bone
[21]	1	Unexcavated	Cut of animal burial	N/A
(22)	2	Light grey/brown loose silty sand	Fill of [23]	CBM
[23]	2	Curvilinear, concave sides, slightly concave base	Root disturbance	N/A
(24)	2	Light-mid brown firm silty sand	Fill of [25]	None
[25]	2	Rectangular, concave sides/base	Root base/PH	N/A

## Appendix 6: Photographic Register

Photo Reg.	Digital No.	Colour	Direction taken from	Description of Shot	Initials/date
1	1160	✓	South	Pre-ex Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
2	1161	✓	South	Pre-ex Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
3	1162	✓	South	Pre-ex Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
4	1163	✓	South	North facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
5	1164	✓	South	North facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
6	1165	✓	North	North facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
7	1166	✓	North	South facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
8	1167	✓	North	South facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
9	1168	✓	North	South facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
10	1169	✓	South	South facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
11	1170	✓	South	North facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
12	1171	✓	East	North facing cleaned Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
13	1172	✓	West	West facing cleaned Tr 2	DEK 4/10/13
14	1173	✓	West	East facing cleaned Tr 2	DEK 4/10/13
15	1174	✓	West	East facing cleaned Tr 2	DEK 4/10/13
16	1175	✓	West	East facing cleaned Tr 2	DEK 4/10/13
17	1176	✓	West	East facing section [2] bucket	DEK 4/10/13
18	1177	✓	West	East facing section [2] bucket	DEK 4/10/13
19	1178	✓	West	East facing section [2] bucket	DEK 4/10/13
20	1179	✓	West	East facing section [2] bucket	DEK 4/10/13
21	1180	✓	West	East facing section [2] bucket	DEK 4/10/13
22	1181	✓	South-east	North-west facing section [9]	DEK 4/10/13
23	1182	✓	South-east	North-west facing section [9]	DEK 4/10/13
24	1183	✓	North	South facing section of [11]	DEK 4/10/13
25	1184	✓	North	South facing section of [11]	DEK 4/10/13
26	1185	✓	North	South facing section of [11]	DEK 4/10/13
27	1186	✓	South-east	North-west facing section [9]	DEK 4/10/13
28	1187	✓	West	East facing section [2]	DEK 4/10/13
29	1188	✓	West	East facing section [2]	DEK 4/10/13
30	1189	✓	West	East facing section [2]	DEK 4/10/13
31	1190	✓	West	East facing section [2]	DEK 4/10/13
32	1191	✓	West	East facing section [13,14,15]	DEK 4/10/13
33	1192	✓	West	East facing section [13,14,15]	DEK 4/10/13
34	1193			Deleted	DEK 4/10/13
35	1194			Deleted	DEK 4/10/13
36	1195	✓	North-west	South-east section [17]	DEK 4/10/13
37	1196	✓	North-west	South-east section [17]	DEK 4/10/13
38	1197	✓	South-east	North-east section [4]	DEK 4/10/13
39	1198	✓	South-east	North-east section [4]	DEK 4/10/13
40	1199	✓	West	East facing section [19]	DEK 4/10/13
41	1200	✓	West	East facing section [19]	DEK 4/10/13
42	1201	✓	East/South/East	West/south/west section [23]	DEK 4/10/13
43	1202	✓	East/South/East	West/south/west section [23]	DEK 4/10/13
44	1203	✓	East/South/East	West/south/west section [23]	DEK 4/10/13
45	1204	✓	East/South/East	West/south/west section [23]	DEK 4/10/13
46	1205	✓	North	Working shot Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
47	1206	✓	North	Working shot Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
48	1207	✓	East	Working shot Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13
49	1208	✓	East	Working shot Tr 1	DEK 4/10/13

## APPENDIX 7: Oasis identification form

**OASIS ID: archaeol15-159145**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at 2a Wingfield Road, Lakenheath
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a single house and garage. The work comprised two trenches representing a 10 percent sample of the development area. Features were only found in trench one, and consisted of activity associated with 20th century small holding, including pet burials. Prehistoric activity was identified in the form of two mesolithic microlithes and a single, broken neolithic scraper. These were identified as being residual.
Project dates	Start: 04-10-2013 End: 04-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LKH357 – Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	GARDEN Modern
Significant Finds	MICROLITHES Mesolithic
Significant Finds	SCRAPER Early Neolithic
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development	Housing estate

type

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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### **Project location**

Country England  
Site location SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH LAKENHEATH  
2a Wingfield Road, Lakenheath, Brandon, IP27 9HP

Study area 324.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 718 829 52 0 52 24 59 N 000 31 35 E Point

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### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

Project brief originator Unitary Authority Archaeologist

Project design originator Dawn Keen

Project director /manager Dawn Keen

Project supervisor Simon Bray

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding developer

body

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Physical Archive ID LKH 357

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Report", "Section", "Photograph", "Plan"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title LKH 357

Author(s) /Editor(s) Dawn Keen, MA

Date 2013

Issuer or Archaeological Excavation and Surveys

publisher

Place of issue or publication Grey Literature

Description Heat bound site report with blue cardboard cover.

Entered by Dawn keen (Dawn@phoenix-exhumation.co.uk)

## **APPENDIX 8: Project Brief by SCCA/CT**

Brief and specification for a trenched evaluation at 2a Wingfield Road, Lakenheath by Rachel Monk, Suffolk County Council Archaeology

**PLANNING AUTHORITY:** Forest Heath District Council

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** F/2013/00150/FUL

**SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:** TBC

**GRID REFERENCE:** TL 718 829

**DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL AREA:** House and garage

**CURRENT LAND USE:** Garden

**BRIEF ISSUED BY:** Rachel Monk, Archaeological Conservation Team

**DATE:** 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2013

### **1.0 Summary**

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions (Conditions 4 and 5) relating to archaeological investigation:

1. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
  - g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
2. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
  - 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
  - 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
  - 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 This application affects an area close to a Roman findspot (SHER no. LKH 026) and south-west of an extensive area of multi-period activity (LKH 188) recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. As a result there is high potential for encountering evidence of early occupation at this location.

## **Planning Background**

- 3.1 There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any Heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

## **4.0 Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
  - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
  - Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
  - A 10m trial trench covering the footprint of the proposed new dwelling is to be excavated. The trench should be 1.8m wide.
  - A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

## **5.0 Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists.

Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSIS, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

## **6.0 Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk SHER Officer to obtain an event number for the work (a SHER code will not be issued until an OASIS record has been initiated). This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk SHER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk SHER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re- issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

### **Standards and Guidance**

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

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

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

### **Notes**

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS/CT will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.