

**Land at Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street,
Lakenheath, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/2236/FUL & AP/15/0024/REF

HER Ref: LKH 429

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(January 2019)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at The Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk, IP27 9EW

Clients: Mr D Shipp

Planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/2236/FUL & AP/15/0024/REF

Development: Erection of three dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 10 & 11 December, 2018

HER ref: LKH 429

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-336268

Grid ref: TL 7160 8244

LBS ref: 119980 (Grade II)

Site area: 1600m²

Recent land use: Garden and parking area

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Summary: Lakenheath, The Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street (LKH 429, TL 7160 8244) evaluation trenching for a small residential development revealed a substantial depth of top and subsoil with evidence of Post medieval deposits having been imported probably to raise the local ground level. Below this one small ditch of probable Roman date was recorded (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr D Shipp).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr B Hewkin on behalf of his client Mr D Shipp commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land at The Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street, Lakenheath (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under applications DC/14/2236/FUL and AP/15/0024/REF. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Lakenheath is a large parish on the north-western edge of Suffolk comprising extensive areas of low lying former Fen in its western part and similarly large areas of dry, sandy Breckland over its eastern half. While the medieval and earlier Post medieval village centre on the Fen edge was relatively large the settlement has grown in recent times with the planned development site at the Lakenheath Hotel at 124-132 High Street being 300m south of the parish church and some 120m east of the cut-off channel which marks the Fen edge. On Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk the site is shown as being towards the southern edge of the medieval and earlier Post-medieval settlement with Lakenheath being a large village with the grant of a market in 1201 and population levels of c150-200 in the medieval period with 37 heads of household recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and 30 taxpayers in 1327 (Goult 1990, assuming a population multiplier of 4-5). To the north-east of this site on the High Street frontage The Lakenheath Hotel is grade II listed building described as being 'of 18th century date with a possible 16th century core.'

1.3 The British Geological Survey records superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Croxton series with the site being an area of level ground at 6 to 7m OD.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location towards the southern edge of the area defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER LKH 254) as the historic core of Lakenheath village. In addition this site is some 30m north-east of an area (HER LKH 236) where archaeological features of medieval date have been recorded and the fen-edge in general is a zone of landscape where there is proven high potential for evidence of pre-historic and Roman period activity.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any

indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and the area around the trenches was also subject to a detector search. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. The single feature of any interest was excavated as the machining continued. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trench is summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	8	300 over 200 crushed chalk over 200 original topsoil	400 mid brown sandy subsoil	Yellow sand with flints and dark orange iron staining	No features, 1 sherd 18 th C pottery and a few animal bones in redeposited upper topsoil
2	Northwest-southeast	8	As T1	500 as T1	As T1	One shallow NW-SE orientated ditch 0002, in upper trench spoil 2 peg tile frags and a few animal bones
3	Northwest-southeast	8	As T1	500 as T1	As T1	Shallow NE-SE ditch 0002 with one RB greyware sherd (wt. 4g) in fill 0003
4	Northeast-southwest	8	As T1	500 as T1	As T1	No features, one 18 th C sherd and a few animal bones in upper redeposited topsoil
5	Northeast-southwest	8	300	900 mid brown sandy subsoil with Pmed cbm frags and chalk rubble	As T1	Only feature an early-mid 20 th C disturbance going below the 1200mm depth of the trench in its southern half
6	Northwest-southeast	6	300	900 as T5	As T1	Only features two early-mid 20 th C disturbances going below 1200mm depth of the trench
		46 (82.80m ²)	300-700 (with redeposited material in T1-4)	400-900		One shallow ditch (0002) with a single RB sherd and recent disturbances in T5&6 near frontage

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the deposits exposed in the six trenches were substantial with up to 1200mm of material above the locally occurring glaciofluvial base which was yellow sand with flints and areas of natural dark orange iron staining. In trenches 1 to 4 below 300mm of topsoil a 200mm thick deposit of crushed chalk with topsoil lay over an apparently buried 200mm deposit of more topsoil. Below this 700mm depth an undisturbed mid brown sandy subsoil varied between 400mm and 500mm giving an overall trench depth for these trenches of 1100mm to 1200mm. At the front of the site near the road edge in trenches 5 and 6 deposits were again substantial with 300mm of topsoil above 900mm of mid brown sandy subsoil with later Post medieval brick, tile and concrete fragments and chalk rubble.

3.3 The only features revealed in the six trenches comprised some disturbance of recent date which contained brick and concrete rubble of 20th century date in the base of trenches 5 and 6 close to the road frontage and a small ditch (0002) on a north-west to south-east alignment along the main axis of both trenches 2 and 3 to the rear of the site. This latter linear feature (0002) was 480mm wide and 200mm deep with a clean pale grey sandy fill (0003) and it was fully excavated in both trenches and the only find recovered was a small sherd (wt. 4g) of Roman period greyware which is relatively unabraded. While this linear feature ran out of the southern end of trench 2 it was not revealed in trench 1 which was only 4m to the south so it possibly ended or turned in the area between these two trenches.

3.4 Apart from the 20th century building rubble noted in trenches 5 and 6 above the only stray finds were occasional small fragments of brick and tile in the upper spoil of trenches 1 to 4, a sherd (wt. 6g) of glazed red earthenware of 18th century date from the spoil of trench 4 and single small clay tobacco pipe stem fragments from the spoil of trenches 1 and 3 respectively. In addition it can be noted that the apparently re-deposited top soil and crushed chalk in the upper part of trenches 1 to 4 also contained a moderate number of pig bones.

3.5 The few finds from the metal detector search comprised four low denomination decimal coins, two copper alloy buttons of later Post medieval date, a few small scraps of sheet copper alloy and an iron horseshoe fragment of uncertain date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 Trenches 5 and 6 on the High Street frontage of the site revealed evidence for ground disturbance to a depth of over 1200mm in places while to the rear of the site trenches 1 to 4 revealed a substantial depth of between 1100mm and 1200mm of top and subsoil. This depth of overburden in these latter trenches is interpreted as being due to the importation of 200mm of topsoil and 300mm of crushed chalk and

soil in all probability in the relatively recent past perhaps to raise the overall level of the site if, for example, being previously low lying ground water had been a problem.

4.3 While this site is located towards the southern edge of the area defined as the historic core at Lakenheath (HER LKH 254) and just to the north-east of a site (HER LKH 236) where evidence of medieval period activity has been recorded the only feature of any interest revealed in this evaluation was a small ditch (0002) of probable Roman date. However it is unlikely that any more intense areas of Roman period activity exist within this planned development site as only one sherd of pottery was recovered from the clean fill (0003) of this feature which is interpreted as a minor field boundary.

4.4 With only one minor archaeological feature of any age being revealed in this evaluation it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on land at The Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street, Lakenheath.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: LKH 429.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Patrick the digger driver for his close cooperation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

Ref.

Goult, W 1990 Suffolk Parish History (Suffolk CC)

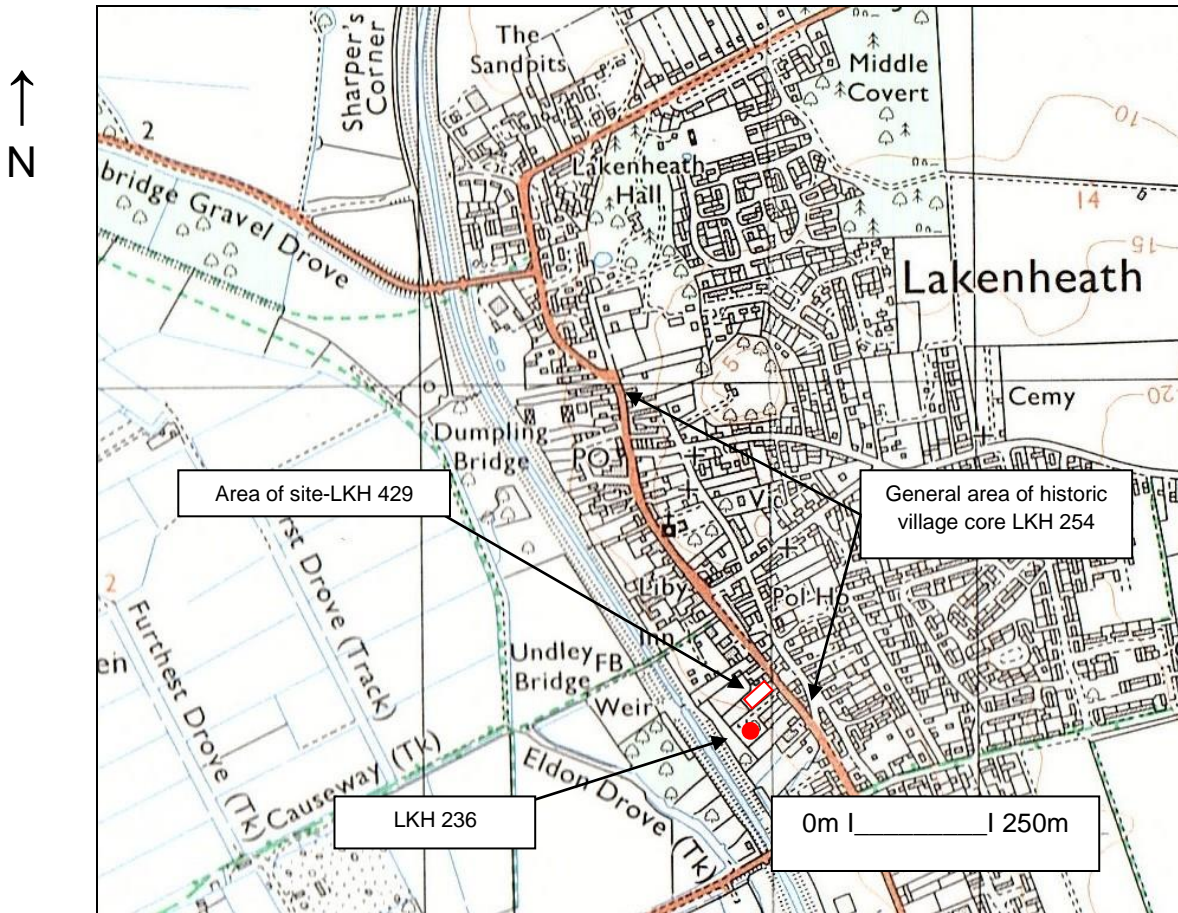


Fig. 1: Site location

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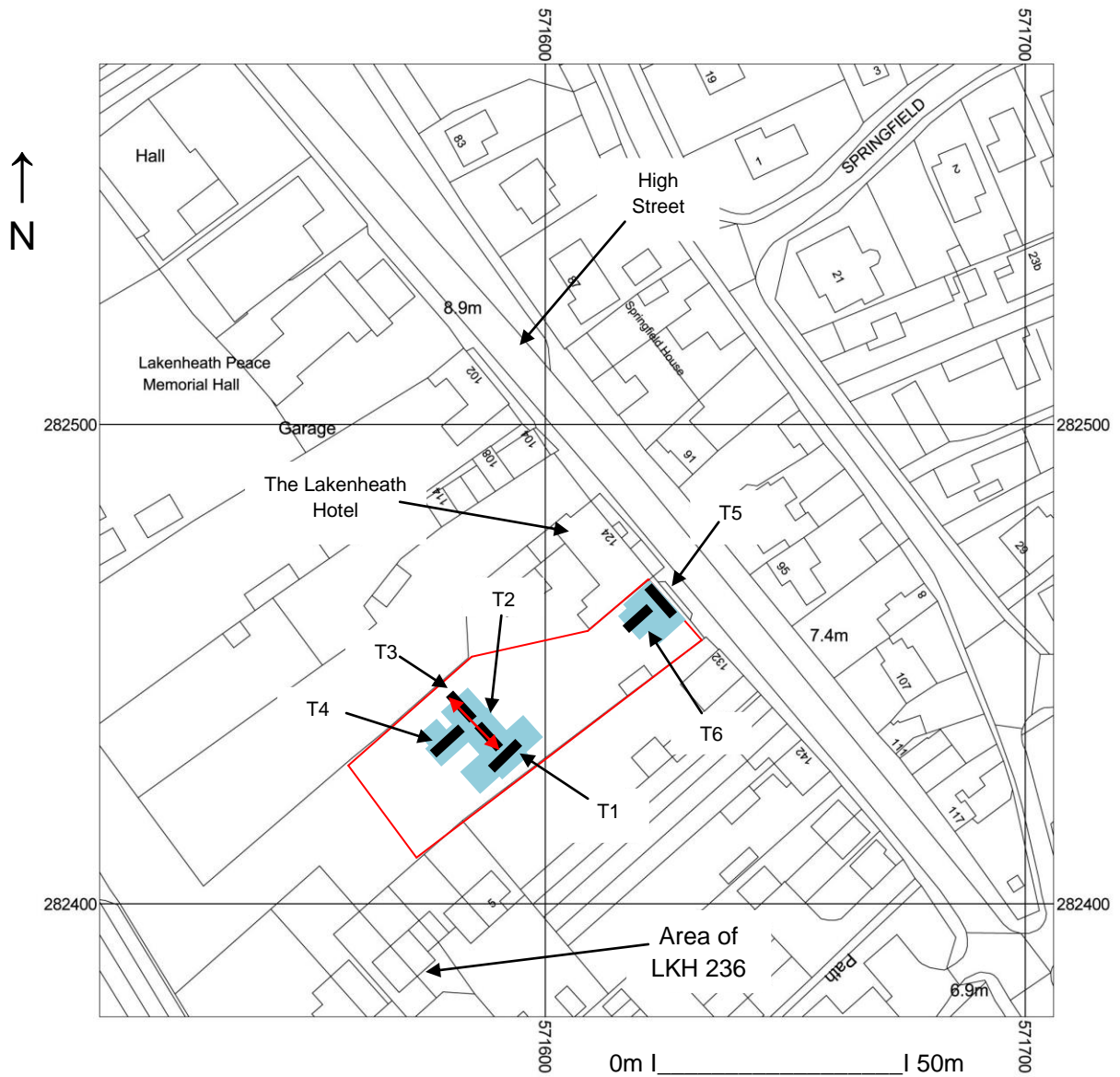


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprints areas, red arrow- ditch 0002)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2019 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

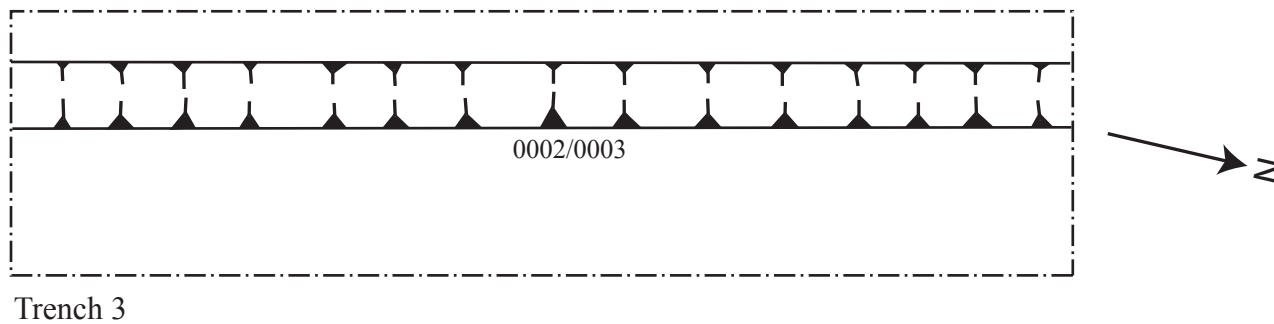
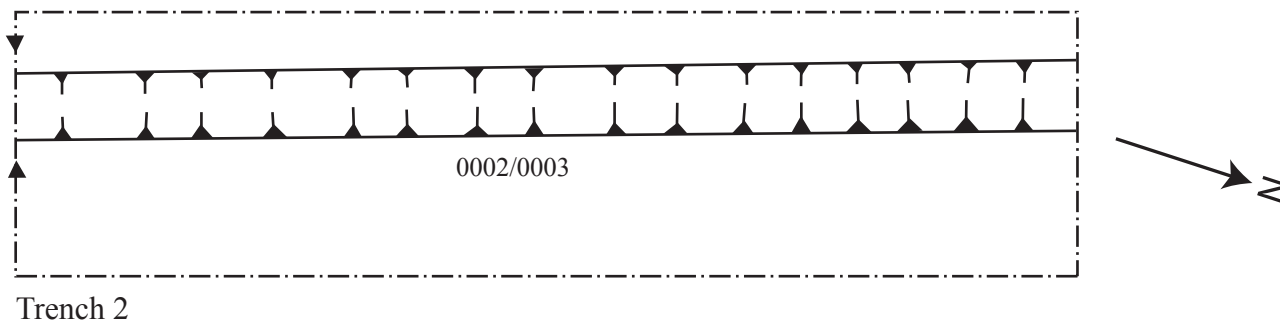
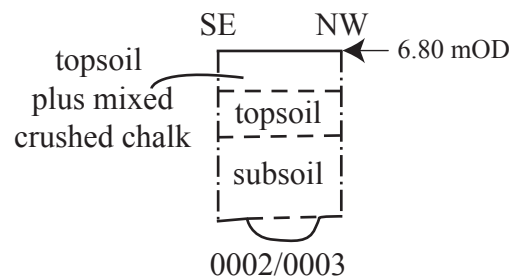


Fig. 3: Trench plans and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from west



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 ditch 0002 at southern end



Trench 3 from north



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from north



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from east

**Land at Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street,
Lakenheath, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk, IP27 9EW

Client: Mr D Shipp

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/2236/FUL & AP15/0024/REF

Proposed development: Erection of three dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_2016_2765_Land at Lakenheath Hotel(1)

Grid ref: TL 7161 8246

LBS ref: 119980 (Grade II)

Area: 1600m²

Current site use: Garden and parking area

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr B Hewkin on behalf of his client Mr D Shipp has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning applications DC/14/2236/FUL and AP15/0024/REF and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of three dwellings on land at the Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street, Lakenheath.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consents DC/14/2236/FUL and AP15/0024/REF. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Lakenheath is a large parish on the north-western edge of Suffolk comprising extensive areas of low lying former Fen in its western part and similarly large areas of dry, sandy Breckland over its eastern half. While the medieval and earlier Post medieval village centre on the Fen edge was relatively large the settlement has grown in recent times with the proposed development site (PDS) at the Lakenheath Hotel at 124-132 High Street being 300m south of the parish church and some 120m east of the cut-off channel which marks the Fen edge. On Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk the PDS is shown as being towards the southern edge of the medieval and earlier Post-medieval settlement with Lakenheath being a large village with the grant of a market in 1201 and population levels of c150-200 in the medieval period with 37 heads of household recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and 30 taxpayers in 1327 (Goult 1990, assuming a population multiplier of 4-5).

2.2 The British Geological Survey records superficial deposits of sand and gravel on the Croxton series with the PDS being at 6 to 7m OD.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The site is located within the mapped historic/medieval core of Lakenheath (HER no. LKH 254) and is in the immediate vicinity of a site where medieval features were recorded towards the rear of properties, indicating more intense activity on the street front (LKH 236). As a result there is high potential for encountering medieval remains in particular, although there is also fen-edge potential for prehistoric remains. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore 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 (see section 1.3 above).

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within the area defined as the historic core of medieval Lakenheath as indicated by recorded evidence for activity of this date from a nearby site. Therefore further evidence for activity of medieval to early Post medieval date might be anticipated within the area to be developed. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS so if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of three dwellings on land at the Lakenheath Hotel, 24-132 High Street, Lakenheath. To inform the results of the evaluation a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 44m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development for the planned dwellings. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage.

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If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

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- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

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5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

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6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

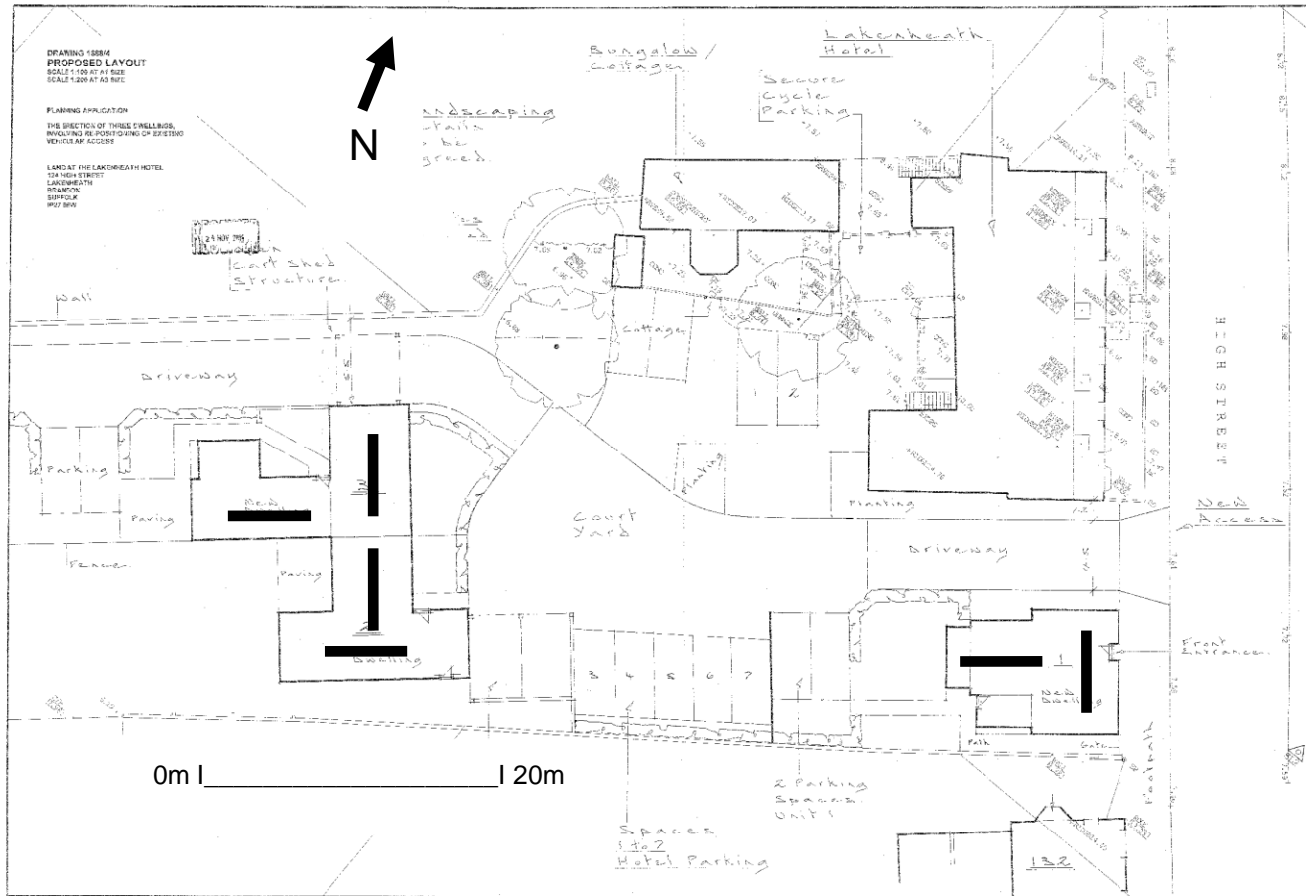
7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Ref:

Goult, W 1990 Suffolk Parish History (Suffolk CC)

John Newman Archaeological Services



Proposed location of trial trenches

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-336268

Project details

Project name	Land at The Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Lakenheath, The Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street (LKH 429, TL 7160 8244) evaluation trenching for a small residential development revealed a substantial depth of top and subsoil with evidence of Post medieval deposits having been imported probably to raise the local ground level. Below this one small ditch of probable Roman date was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 10-12-2018 End: 11-12-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LKH 429 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1193980 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/2236/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH LAKENHEATH LAND AT THE LAKENHEATH HOTEL, 124-132 HIGH STREET
Postcode	IP27 9EW
Study area	1600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7160 8244 52.412577311984 0.523330002488 52 24 45 N 000 31 23 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 5m Max: 6m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at The Lakenheath Hotel, 124-132 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2019
Place of issue or publication	John Newman Archaeological Services
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

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