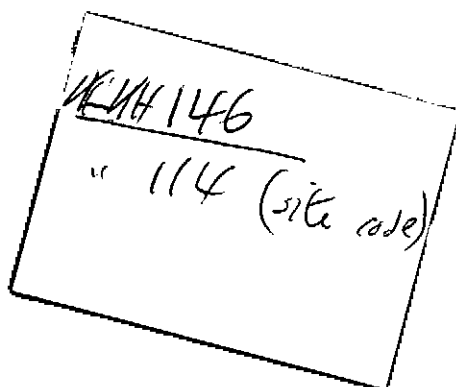


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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Building 1125, RAF Lakenheath LKH 146

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2002
(Planning app. no. F/2002/078)



J. Duffy
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© March 2003

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Contents

List of Contributors

Acknowledgements

Summary

SMR Information

Introduction

Methodology

Results

The Finds (Sue Anderson and Cathy Tester)

Introduction

Pottery

Animal Bone

Discussion

General Discussion

References

Appendices

1. Brief and Specification
2. Context list

List of Figures

1. Site Location Plan
2. Site Plan with trench profiles
3. Sections
4. Site Matrix showing relevant contexts from 1993 excavation
5. Site Plan showing previous excavation

List of Tables

1. Finds quantities
2. Pottery quantities by context
3. Phases from 1993 excavation

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Kelly Powell	Post-Excavation and Finds Supervisor

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF) and managed by C. Norgate and N. Syer. The project was monitored by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Division).

The project was directed by John Duffy, assisted by Jonathan Van Jennians (Project Assistant), and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Sue Anderson, Kelly Powell and Cathy Tester, all of whom contributed to the specialist finds report. Site illustrations were produced by Kelly Powell.

Summary

Further work was carried out to the north of the 1993 excavation (LKH 146) ahead of the construction of an extension to Building 1125, RAF Lakenheath. The area contained a series of linear ditches and two pits dating to the Roman period. The ditches can also be seen in the earlier excavation.

SMR information

Planning application no.	F/2002/078
Date of fieldwork:	18 th – 20 th November 2002
Grid Reference:	TL 7326 8098
Funding body:	MOD DE (USF)

Introduction

A small excavation was carried out at the north end of Building 1125, RAF Lakenheath (grid ref. TL 7326 8098), in advance of a new extension to the building (Figure 1). The work fulfilled the conditions of Planning Application F/2002/078 and followed the brief and specification set by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer J. Plouviez (Appendix 1). The area under threat from the proposed extension included the northern limit of the 1993 excavation, LKH 146 (Figure 5). This earlier excavation occurred preceeding the construction of Building 1125.

The 1993 excavation site (Tester 1993) showed intensive Roman settlement dating from the 1st century through to the 4th century AD in addition to late Iron Age and Early Saxon features. The site included Roman period roundhouses, ditch enclosures, burials and a large well. This area of settlement, located to the north east of Caudle Head Mere, has been shown to extend to the west and south in subsequent excavations (LKH 191, 194, 207 and 223).

It was intended that the extension to the LKH 146 excavation would include significant junctions of linear features that extend beyond the northern limit of the original excavated area. There would also be the possibility of recovering further evidence for structures and burials. Although a small area was to be excavated, the evidence recorded would contribute to the overall picture of the complex archaeological landscape at RAF Lakenheath.

Methodology

The excavation covered an area of approximately 15m x 7m. The tarmac and overburden were removed using a JCB fitted with a 1.5m toothless bucket. The area was stripped to the surface of the subsoil. All archaeological features were 80 to 90% hand excavated and all finds were retained. The features, and their relationships, were hand drawn in plan and section at a scale of 1:20 and all sections were photographed using both colour slide and monochrome film. OP numbers continued from the previous excavation, starting at 0301, using the same SMR site code. The context list is reproduced as Appendix 2. The site was located onto an Ordnance Survey plan using a Total Station Theodolite (TST).

The site archive is kept at the County Council Archaeological Store at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds

Results

After the removal of the tarmac and overburden it became clear that the excavated area was badly disturbed. Along the northern edge of the extension site was a strip of undisturbed features about 2 to 3 metres wide. The rest of the exposed area had already been excavated in 1993. After initial hand cleaning across the site further disturbance of the archaeology in the form of a series of modern pipes running across the site (east to west) was discovered. This meant that only very short lengths (about 1m) of linear features were visible of which 80 to 90% were excavated (Figure 2).

Finds recovery was low on the site. The largest quantity of finds was unstratified (OP 0301). These finds were recovered during the initial hand cleaning of the site and came from the area disturbed by the modern pipes. The artefacts included animal bone and Roman period pottery dating from the late 3rd- 4th century.

Although badly disturbed, the area contained a large density of features. The features were in three distinct groups. The eastern group of features were excavated and recorded in section 0302 (Figure 3). This group consisted of six features (three pits and three ditches). Pit 0329, a large

rounded pit 0.7m wide and 0.58m deep filled by a very pale brown sand (0330), was the only feature in this group to contain any dateable finds in the form of one sherd of Roman pottery (fill 0330). Pit 0329 was cut by feature 0313, which was indistinct in plan and less than 0.02m thick filled by a dark grey/brown sand (0314). Feature 0313 was possibly a more recent disturbance. To the north of pit 0329 was a narrow (0.30m wide) east-west running ditch 0311, filled by a pale grey sand (0312). However, due to animal disturbance in the section there was no visible relationship between ditch 0311 and pit 0329. In the northern half of section 0302, a north-west south-east aligned ditch (0305), 0.3m wide and deep ditch filled by a dark grey brown sand (0306), was cut by a small rounded pit 0309. This small pit was 0.25m wide and 0.18m deep filled by a dark grey brown sand (0310) and it was badly disturbed by a modern pipe trench. Also visible in section 0302 was a rounded pit 0307, which was 1m wide and 0.2m in depth filled by a dark grey brown sand (0308). The relationship of pit 0307 to ditch 0305 was unclear in section 0302 due to animal disturbance.

The western group of features were excavated and recorded in section 0341 (Figure 3). This group consisted of three parallel north-south aligned ditches 0342, 0344 and 0346. The presence of modern pipe trenches meant that only 50 to 60 cm lengths survived. No finds were recovered from these ditches. 0342, a steep sided ditch (0.4m wide and 0.35m deep) filled by a pale brown sand (0343), was the easternmost of this group of ditches. 0344, a near vertical sided ditch (0.2m wide and 0.4m deep) filled by a very pale brown sand (0345), was the central ditch. 0346, a shallow ditch (0.5m wide and 0.2m deep) filled by a dark grey brown sand (0347), was the westernmost ditch from this group.

The central group of features was excavated and recorded in four sections 0303, 0304, 0331 and 0332 (Figure 3). This group consisted of two east-west ditches (0317 and 0339), one north-west south-east ditch (0325) and eight north south aligned ditches (0315, 0319, 0321, 0323, 0327, 0333, 0335 and 0337). Ditch 0319, a ditch (0.2m wide and 0.1m deep) filled by a dark brown silty sand (0320), appears to be the earliest feature in the sequence as it is cut by ditch 0317. Ditch 0317, a ditch (0.8m wide and 0.35m deep) filled by a mixed mid and dark brown sand (0318), contained six sherds of mid to late 1st century pottery and possibly continued as ditch 0339. However, ditch 0339, a shallow (0.15m deep) feature filled by a mixed mid brown and yellow sand (0340), mainly extends beyond the north edge of the site making definition of the feature difficult.

At the eastern end of section 0304, ditch 0317 is cut by north-south ditch 0315, a 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep ditch filled by a dark brown silt sand (0316) containing one sherd of mid to late 1st century to early 2nd century pottery. Ditch 0315 cuts ditch butt end 0325, a ditch (0.7m wide and 0.3m wide) filled by a mixed mid and light brown sand (0326). Ditch 0315 also overlies ditch 0327, a deep steep sided ditch filled by a light grey sand (0328). 0327 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m below the top of the section and no base was found. It was unclear if 0327 was an archaeological or geological feature. North-south ditches 0321, 0323 and 0333 also cut 0317. Ditch 0321, a ditch (0.5m wide) filled by a mid brown sand (0322), contained one sherd of late 3rd to 4th century pottery. Ditch 0321 can be seen, in sections 0303 and 0304, to cut ditch 0323, a ditch (0.5m wide and 0.25m deep) filled by a mid to light brown sand (0324). In section 0331 ditch 0339 is cut by two north-south ditches (0335 and 0337). Ditch 0335 (0.4m wide and 0.15m wide) is filled by a mid to light brown sand (0336) and can be seen cutting 0339 to the east. Ditch 0337 (0.4m wide and 0.15m deep) is filled by a light brown sand (0338) and can be seen cutting 0339 to the west. Ditch 0333 (0.5m wide and 0.25m deep) is also visible in section 0331 and cuts ditch 0317 at its western limit. Ditch 0333 is filled by a mid brown sand (0334).

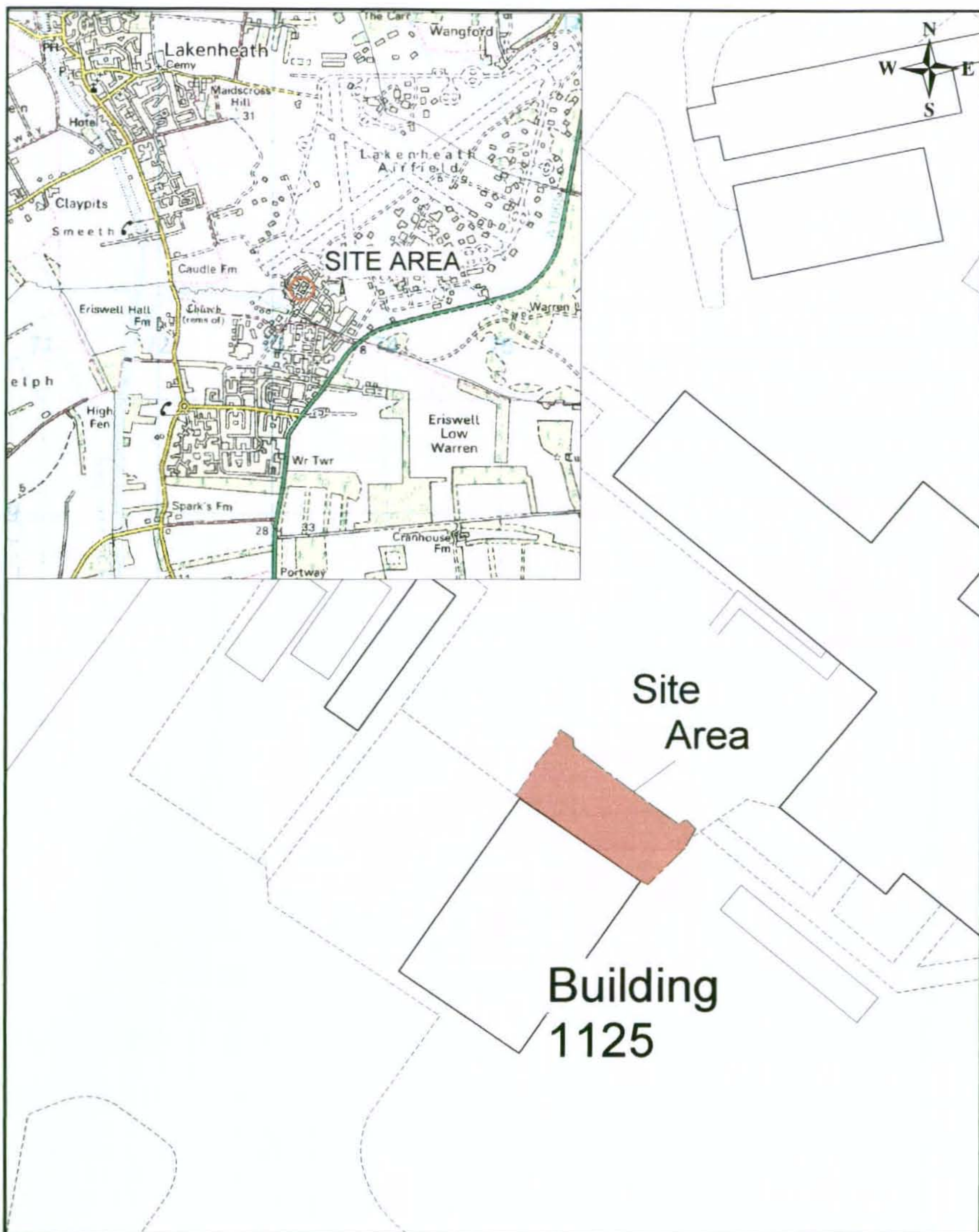


Figure 1 LKH146 Site Location Plan

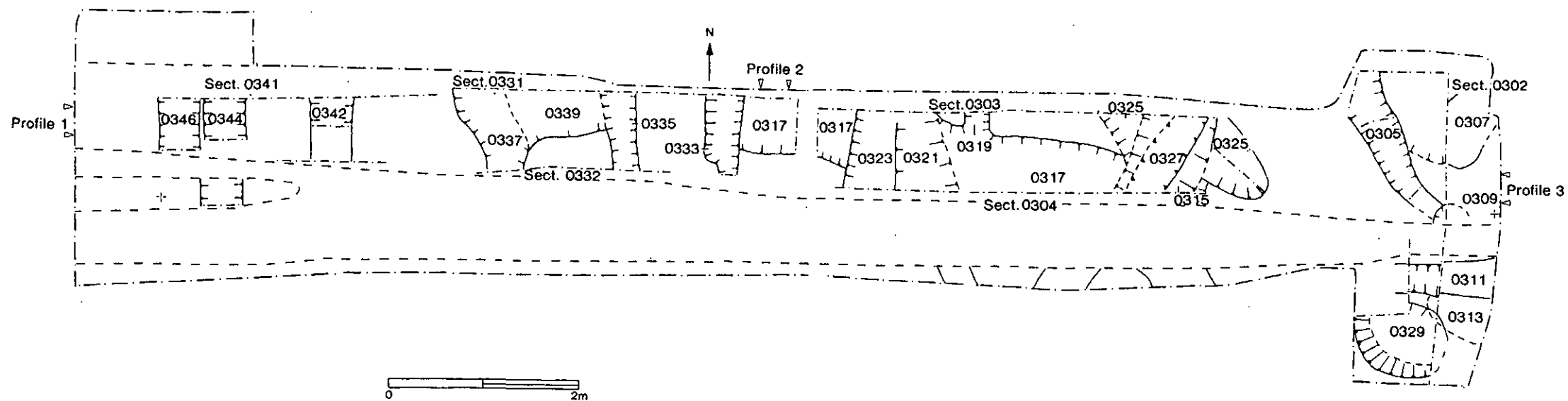


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Scale 1:500

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3

Trench Profiles

-  Sand
-  Silt
-  Flint
-  Chalk
-  Charcoal
-  Disturbance

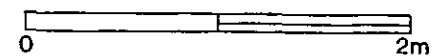
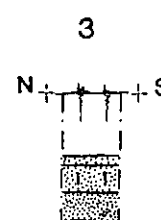
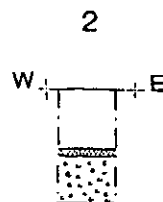
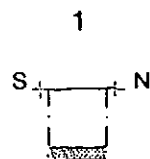


Figure 2 Site Plan with trench profiles

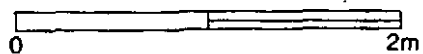
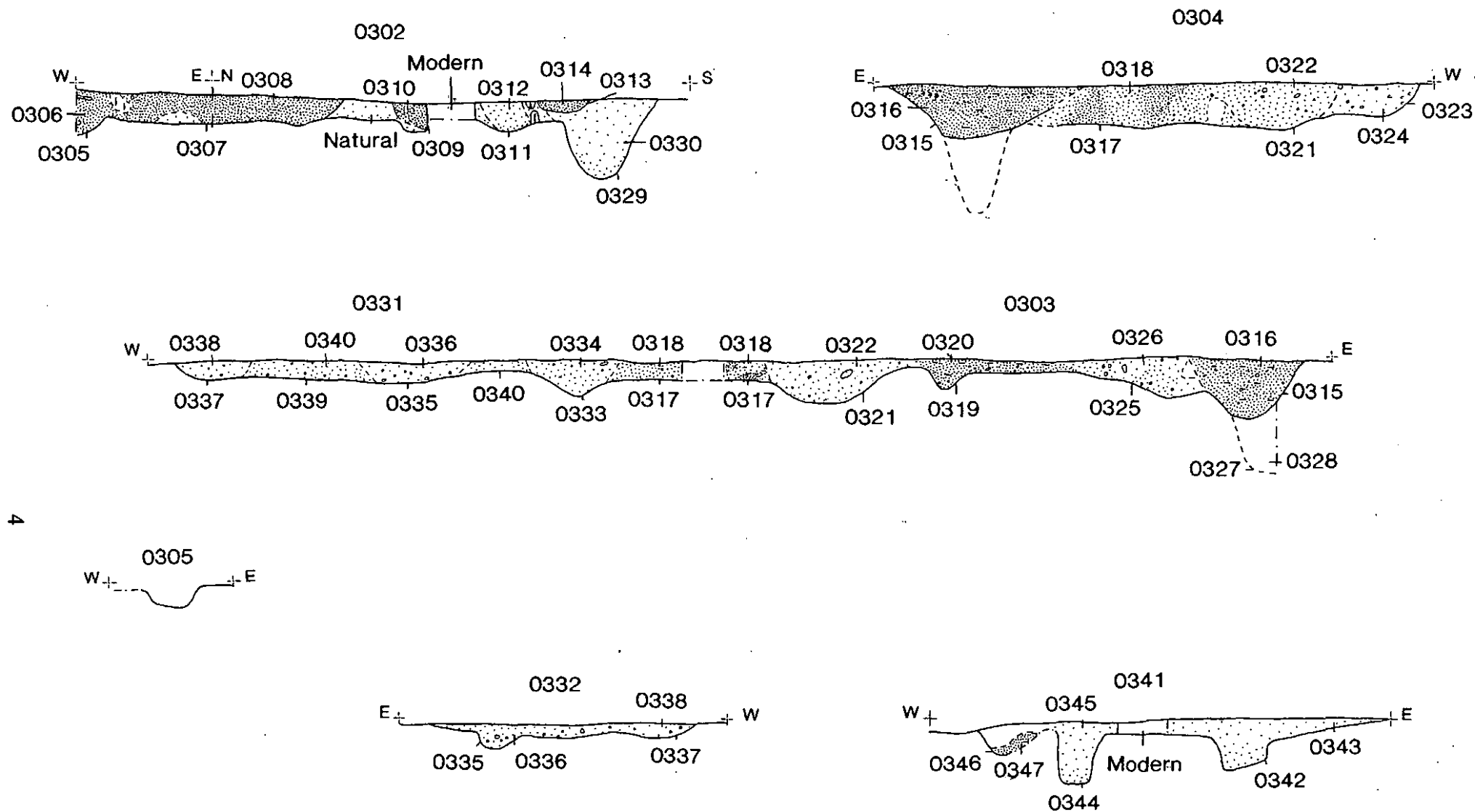


Figure 3 Sections

The Finds by Sue Anderson and Cathy Tester

Introduction

Finds were collected from eight contexts, as shown in Table 1.

OP	Pottery		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0301	11	110	5	131	LC3/4
0306			1	267	
0316	7	34	15	230	LC1-EC2
0318	7	86	86	523	M/LC1
0322	1	10	2	90	LC3/4
0330	1	12			Rom
0336			1	8	
0338			1	24	
Total	27	252	111	1273	

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Twenty-seven sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from five contexts — three ditches, a pit and one unstratified. The quantities by context are shown in Table 2 below. Eight fabric groups were identified and they consisted of local or regional coarsewares and provincially-traded late specialist wares.

Contex	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No.	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0301	GMB	b/s	2	5	66	Bottle/flask w band of lattice dec.	
	GX	b/s		2	5		
	GX	rim	jar	1	7	Standard jar. Poss. Horningsea	MC2+
	LSH	b/s	jar	1	5		LC3/4
	NVC	rim	5	1	21	Howe, et al. 75-77 (240mm, 6%)	LC3/4
	WX	rim	1.1	1	6		
0316	BSW	rim	6.3	1	9	Rim (140mm, 11%) Going (1987) C16	M/LC1-EC2
	GMB	b/s		1	5	B2 dec.	
	GMG	b/s		1	4	B2 dec.	
	GX	b/s		4	16	Inc. abr	
0318	GMB	rim+	6 Cam 212	6	81	Cam 212. Fine burnish	M/LC1
	GX	b/s		1	5		
0322	HAX	b/s		1	10		LC3/4
0330	GX	b/s		1	12	Nar Valley/Horningsea? incised lattice	

Table 2. Pottery quantities by context.

Local and regional coarsewares included early Roman black-surfaced ware (BSW) represented by a carinated bowl with an out-turned rim (ditch fill 0316). Grey micaceous wares were most frequent and included the black-surfaced variant (GMB) represented by a Cam 212 type carinated bowl (Hawkes and Hull 1947) with single cordon constricting its wall (ditch fill 0318) and a narrow-mouthed flask or bottle (0301) with a band of latticed decoration on the shoulder. Both pieces had a fine overall burnish. The grey-surfaced variant (GMG) consisted of a single non-diagnostic sherd (ditch fill 0316). Miscellaneous sandy grey wares (GX) consisted of an uncertain jar form which may possibly be a Horningsea product (0301). The other sherds were non-diagnostic but included a fragment that could not be certainly identified as Horningsea or Nar Valley fabric (pit fill 0330). A single rim from a white ware (WX) ring-necked flagon was also found (0301).

Late specialist wares consisted of single non-diagnostic sherds of Hadham red wares (HAX) from ditch fill 0322 and late shell-tempered wares (LSH) from 0301. Nene Valley colour-coated

wares (NVC) were represented by a single example of a wide-mouthed jar with a short curved neck and a rounded rim (0301).

Animal bone

Fragments of animal bone were collected from seven contexts, four of which contained Roman pottery. In general the fragments were too small for identification, but they included a cow atlas (0301), a complete cow radius (0306), a sheep mandible and maxilla and cow teeth (0318), and a cow proximal phalange (0338). One juvenile femur from a medium mammal was present (0318). There were cutmarks and other signs of butchery on many fragments, several of the bones having been chopped. This is a small assemblage, but it is typical of domestic waste of the period and shows no evidence for any industrial use of animals.

Discussion

This is a small collection of finds and the size of the sample would account for the narrow range of types that are represented. Despite the limited size and range of identified wares, the pottery evidence suggests activity on this site throughout the Roman period with the most datable pieces belonging to the early and late Roman periods, and is similar to other groups found nearby (LKH 191 and 194).

General Discussion

The results from the 2002 excavation of LKH 146 are fairly limited due to the small scale of the excavation. Therefore as an independent site, few firm conclusions beyond physical relationships and general dating can be drawn. The data, however, can be combined with that from the earlier site to give a better picture (Figure 5).

The conclusions from the 1993 excavation grouped the features into several distinct phases as outlined in Table 3. Using both the finds and the combined plan it is possible to fit several of the features from the 2002 excavation into the phase plan from 1993.

Phase	Period	Contexts (2002 excavation)
Phase 1.1	Prehistoric and early Roman	0333, 0335
Phase 2.1	Early Roman 1 st to 2 nd century	0319, 0317
Phase 2.2	Roman 2 nd century Palisade Enclosure	
Phase 2.3	Roman 2 nd century Ditch	
Phase 3.1	Roman 3 rd to 4 th century	0321
Phase 4.1	Late Roman and Early Saxon	0321, 0315?

Table 3. Phases from 1993 Excavation with related contexts from 2002 Excavation

Of the twenty features excavated in the 2002 excavation only six can be directly related to the 1993 excavation and its phasing structure (Table 3). When the two excavations were put together (Figures 4 and 5) there were five features that appeared in both sites. These were ditches 0315, 0319, 0321, 0333 and 0335 which continued on from features 0074, 0093, 0073, 0152 and 0154 respectively. Ditch 0317 can also be placed in the phasing structure based on the finds recovered from it.

Of the features that can be seen in both excavations, 0319, 0333 and 0335 had no finds recovered from them. Ditches 0333 and 0335 appear to continue on from 0152 and 0154 respectively, neither of which had dateable finds recovered from them. These features were placed in Phase 1.1. Ditch 0319 appears to continue as 0093, this ditch contained some early Roman finds placing it in Phase 2.1. Ditch 0093 also cuts 0152, which again suggests a later date. Ditch 0317 contained pottery dating to the mid to late 1st century AD, placing it in Phase 2.1. However, as shown in the 2002 excavation, ditch 0333 cuts 0317 indicating a later date. From this it looks

like there may be some overlap between Phases 1.1 and 2.1. Ditch 0319 appears stratigraphically early as it is cut by ditch 0317 although its continuation, 0093, from 1993 was thought to be much later. However, although it originally appeared that 0317 cuts 0319 the relationship may be the opposite and was confused due to the high density of intercutting features in this area and the presence of modern disturbance.

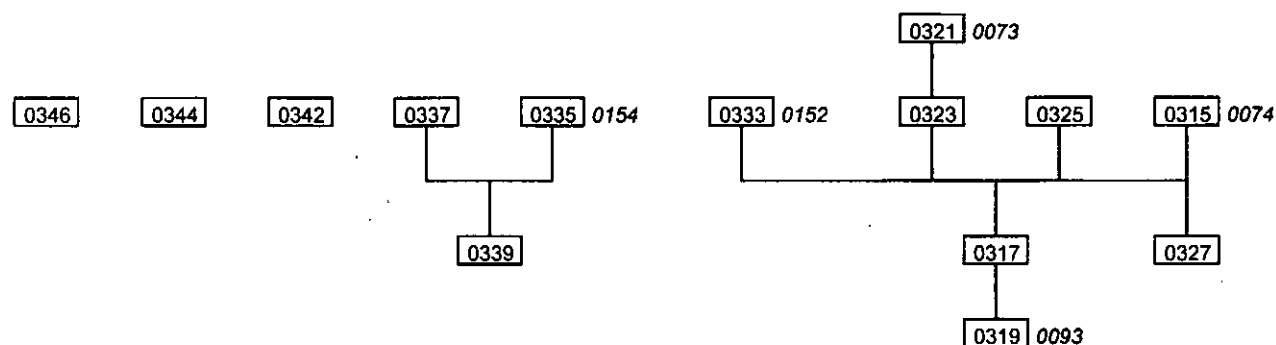


Figure 4 Site Matrix showing relevant contexts from 1993 excavation (*in italics*)

Ditch 0321 appears to continue into the previous excavation as ditch 0073. The finds recovered from both features suggesting a Phase 3.1 or Phase 4.1 date. Ditch 0315 appears to continue as ditch 0074 although this relationship is not clear in plan. Also, 0074 is Phase 4.1 based on stratigraphic relationship, while 0315 contains one sherd of late 1st Century to early 2nd Century pottery. However, this pottery may be residual.

Overall, the 2002 excavation, although small in scale, has contributed to the picture of the Roman settlement in this area of RAF Lakenheath. The excavation has demonstrated the continuation of the intensive Roman settlement to the north of LKH 146. It has also contributed to the phasing of the settlement site. It is clear that more work around this area will add to the understanding of the Roman settlement.

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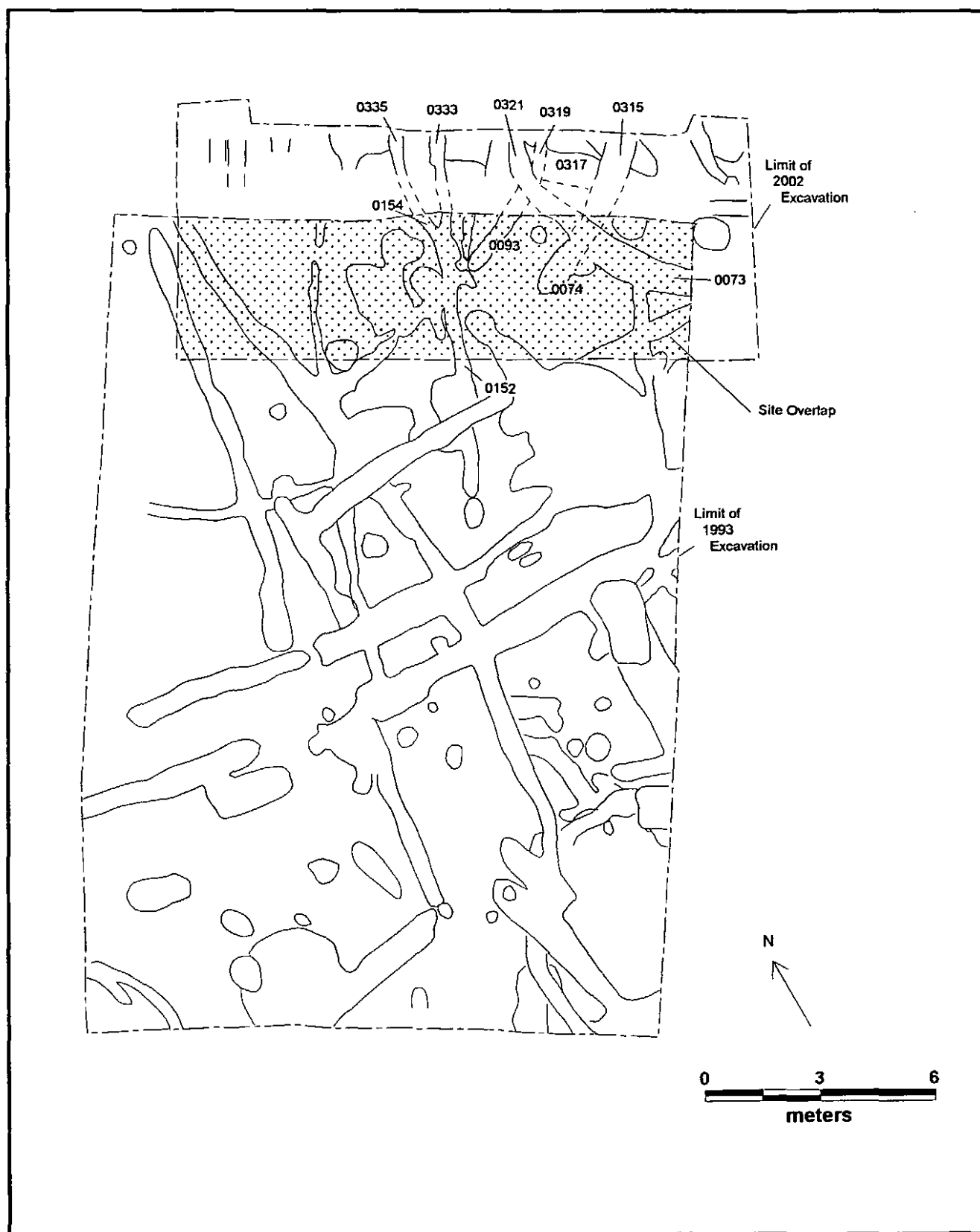


Figure 5 Site plan showing previous excavation

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

EXTENSION TO BUILDING 1125, RAF LAKENHEATH

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications.

1. Background

- 1.1 Consent has been granted for F/2002/078, an extension to Building 1125. The planning authority have applied a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition to the consent.
- 1.2 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.3 The extension lies directly north of site LKH 146 which comprised the excavation of the footprint of Building 1125 before construction in 1993. This revealed a high density of features of Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date, including buildings of Iron Age/early Roman and probably Anglo-Saxon date, and Roman inhumation burials. Although the extension only affects a further 6m x 13m area, this will include significant junctions between linear elements from LKH 146 and might include further structures and burials. This is all information which needs to be recorded prior to damage or destruction as part of the complex landscape picture which is now emerging from RAF Lakenheath.
- 1.4 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for Archaeological Project

- 2.1 In the area of the new extension, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development.
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity.
- 2.4 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development

will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and modern deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
 - 3.2 The upper deposits may be an occupation layer (partially removed by the previous building on the site) which should be excavated by hand; general finds collection to be by 2.5m square and metalwork items individually plotted.
 - 3.3 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
 - 3.4 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.
- Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.5 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
 - 3.6 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
 - 3.7 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

- 3.8 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.9 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.10 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.11 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.12 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work

whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 5.3 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.4 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 5.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.5 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.7 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.8 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.9 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.10 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 It is seen as highly unlikely that publication will be required for this site in isolation, though it is likely to form a significant element of a future synthesis. Provision should, therefore, be made for adequate analysis of human burials and significant finds and for scientific (probably radiocarbon) dating of any human burials or structural Anglo-Saxon deposits.
- 6.6 The report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS

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Date: 9 April 2002

Reference: /RAFLaken-ExtBdg1125

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2 LKH146 Context List

OPNO	FEATURE	COMPON	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPT	CUTS	CUTBY	OVER	UNDER	SPOTDATE
0301			Unstratified Finds	Unstratified finds from excavation carried out in Nov. 2002.					LC3/4
0302			Section	L-shaped section. North east edge of site. Shows [0305]/(0306); [0307]/(0308); [0309]/(0310); [0311]/(0312); [0313]/(0314); [0329]/(0330). Excavation carried out in Nov. 2002.					
0303			Section	South facing section through series of ditches which generally run N-S. Northern limit of excavation. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0304			Section	Section facing north taken through series of ditches. Opposite section 0303. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0305		0305	Ditch Cut	Ditch running approximately NW-SE in North east corner of site. Relationship with [0307] unclear due to animal disturbance. Width 0.3m; length 1.4m (excavated). Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0306	0302	0305	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0305]. Dark grey brown sand. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0307		0307	Pit Cut	Cut of possible pit visible in section 0302. Shape in plan not visible due to location on edge of site. Relationship with [0305] not visible due to animal disturbance. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0308	0302	0307	Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0307]. Dark grey/brown sand. Fill identical to [0305]. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					

OPNO	FEATURE	COMPON	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPT	CUTS	CUTBY	OVER	UNDER	SPOTDATE
0309	0302	0309	Pit Cut	Small rounded pit/posthole. Visible in section 0302. Half destroyed by modern pipe trench. Depth 0.18m. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0310	0302	0309	Pit Fill	Fill of [0309]. Dark grey/brown sand. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0311		0311	Ditch Cut	Narrow ditch running W-E visible in section 0302. Appears to run into north east area of 1993 excavation. Appears to cut pit [0329] on surface west of section 0302. Some animal disturbance. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.	0329				
0312	0302	0311	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0311]. Pale grey sand. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0313		0313	Feature Cut	Very thin dark feature visible in section 0302. Looks good in section but less than 2cm thick. Possible animal disturbance. Cuts pit 0329. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0314	0302	0313	Feature Fill	Fill of 0313. Dark grey/brown sand. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					
0315		0315	Ditch Cut	Cut of linear ditch running approximately NE-SW. visible in sections 0303 and 0304. Cuts [0325]; [0327] and [0317]. Steep sided U-shaped section. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.	0325 0327 0317				
0316	0303 0304	0315	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0315] in sections 0303/0304. Dark brown silt sand with moderate flint and chalk inclusions. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavation carried out Nov. 2002.					LC1-EC2

OPNO	FEATURE	COMPON	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPT	CUTS	CUTBY	OVER	UNDER	SPOTDATE
0317		0317	Ditch Cut	Cut of linear ditch running approximately E-W. visible in sections 0303, 0304 and 0331. Steep-sided U-shaped section. Cut by [0315]; [0321] and [0323]. Cuts [0319]. Also cut by [0333] - visible in section 0331. Unclear what happens to [0317] to west of ditch [0333]. Possibly terminates where cut by [0333]. Excavated Nov. 2002.	0319	0315 0321 0323 0333			
0318	0303 0304 0331	0317	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0317] in sections 0303; 0304 and 0331. Mixed mid and dark brown sand with occasional flint. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					M/LC1
0319		0319	Ditch Cut	Cut of linear ditch running N-S. Little remains in section 0303 as cut by [0317]. U-shaped section. Visible in section 0303. Excavated Nov. 2002		0317			
0320	0303	0319	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0319] in section 0303. Dark brown silty sand with occasional flint. No finds. Trowel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0321		0321	Ditch Cut	Cut of linear ditch running approximately N-S. visible in sections 0303 and 0304. U-shaped section. Cuts [0325] and [0317]. Relationship visible in section 0304. By the time [0321] reaches section 0303 it is indistinguishable from ditch [0323]. Excavated Nov. 2002.	0323 0317				
0322	0303 0304	0321	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0321] in sections 0303 and 0304. Mid brown sand with moderate/frequent flint. Trowel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					LC3/4

<i>OPNO</i>	<i>FEATURE</i>	<i>COMPON</i>	<i>IDENTIFIER</i>	<i>DESCRIPT</i>	<i>CUTS</i>	<i>CUTBY</i>	<i>OVER</i>	<i>UNDER</i>	<i>SPOTDATE</i>
0323		0323	Ditch Cut	Cut of linear ditch running N-S. visible in section 0304. Cut by [0321] - located to the east of [0321]. Cuts [0317]. Not visible in section 0303 due to presence of ditch [0321]. U-shaped section. Excavated Nov. 2002.	0317	0321			
0324	0304	0323	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0323] in section 0304. Mid/light brown sand with moderate flint. No finds. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov.2002.					
0325		0325	Ditch Cut	Cut of linear ditch running NW-SE. terminates just south east of section 0303. Cut by [0315]. Shallow sloping U-shaped section. Excavated Nov. 2002.		0315			
0326	0303	0325	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0325] in section 0303. Mixed mid and light brown sand with frequent flint. No finds. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0327		0327	Ditch Cut	Cut of possible curving ditch under ditch [0315] in sections 0303 and 0304. Steep sided deep u-shape. Unclear if archaeological or natural. Trowel/shovel excavated. Excavated Nov. 2002.				0315	
0328	0303 0304	0327	Ditch Fill	Fill of possible ditch [0327] in sections 0303 and 0304. Light grey sand with very few inclusions and no finds. Possibly a natural feature. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					

<i>OPNO</i>	<i>FEATURE</i>	<i>COMPON</i>	<i>IDENTIFIER</i>	<i>DESCRIPT</i>	<i>CUTS</i>	<i>CUTBY</i>	<i>OVER</i>	<i>UNDER</i>	<i>SPOTDATE</i>
0329	0302	0329	Pit Cut	Cut of large rounded pit at southern end of section 0302. Steep sided U-shaped section. Not identified until after section was photographed. Separate picture taken. Cut by 0313 and 0311. Width 0.7m; depth 0.58m. Excavated Nov. 2002.		0313 0311			
0330	0302	0329	Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0329]. Very pale brown sand. Excavated Nov. 2002.					Rom
0331			Section	South facing section through series of ditches. Continuation of section 0303. Located to west of section 0303. Through ditches 0317; 0333; 0335; 0337. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0332			Section	North facing section through ditches 0335; 0337. Opposite section 0332. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0333		0333	Ditch Cut	Cut of linear ditch running N-S. Visible in section 0331. Steep sided U-shape section getting shallower towards the southern end of excavated section. Cuts 0317. Excavated Nov. 2002.	0317				
0334	0331	0333	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0333] in section 0331. Mid brown sand with moderate flint. No finds. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0335		0335	Ditch Cut	Cut of shallow linear ditch running N-S. Visible in sections 0331 and 0332. Fairly steep sided U-shape getting wider in northern limit of excavation. Cuts [0339]. Excavated Nov. 2002.	0339				
0336	0331 0332	0335	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0335] in section 0331 and 0332. Mid/light brown sand with moderate flint. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					

<i>OPNO</i>	<i>FEATURE</i>	<i>COMPON</i>	<i>IDENTIFIER</i>	<i>DESCRIPT</i>	<i>CUTS</i>	<i>CUTBY</i>	<i>OVER</i>	<i>UNDER</i>	<i>SPOTDATE</i>
0337		0337	Ditch Cut	Cut of linear ditch running N-S. Visible in sections 0331 and 0332. Shallow U-shape section with gently sloping sides getting steeper to the north. Cuts [0339]. Excavated Nov. 2002.	0339				
0338	0331 0332	0337	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0337] in sections 0331 and 0332. Light brown sand with occasional flint. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0339		0339	Ditch Cut	Cut of possible ditch visible in section 0331. Runs E-W between ditches [0335] and [0337]. Unclear if archaeological or natural - possible feature in natural hollow. Cut by [0335] and [0337]. Possible continuation of [0317]. Excavated Nov. 2002.		0335 0337			
0340	0331	0339	Ditch Fill	Fill of feature/ditch [0339] in section 0331. Mixed mid brown and yellow sand with occasional flint. Badly disturbed by animal activity. No finds. Trowel/shovel excavated. Not sieved, detected or machined. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0341			Section	W-E section through three ditches continues section 0331 to the west. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0342		0342	Ditch Cut	Easternmost N-S ditch in section 0341. Steep sided on western side less so on eastern side. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0343		0342	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0342]. Pale brown sand. No finds. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0344		0344	Ditch Cut	Middle N-S ditch in section 0341. Adjacent to [0346]. Almost straight sided. Appears deeper at northern end. Excavated Nov. 2002.					

<i>OPNO</i>	<i>FEATURE</i>	<i>COMPON</i>	<i>IDENTIFIER</i>	<i>DESCRIPT</i>	<i>CUTS</i>	<i>CUTBY</i>	<i>OVER</i>	<i>UNDER</i>	<i>SPOTDATE</i>
0345		0344	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0344]. Very pale brown sand. No finds. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0346		0346	Ditch Cut	Westernmost ditch in section 0341. Gentle sloping sides shallow u-shaped section. Disturbed by modern pipe trenches. Adjacent to [0344]. Excavated Nov. 2002.					
0347		0346	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0346]. Dark grey/brown sand. Finds lost! Excavated Nov. 2002.					