



Shifting Sands HLF Project

Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and
Tuddenham, Suffolk

Client:

Natural England

Date:

April 2018

Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey

SACIC Report No. 2018/039

Author: M. Sommers

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Shifting Sands HLF Project
Northwest Suffolk
HER refs. BNF 163, ERL 261, ERL 262, ERL 263,
IKL 209, LKH 408, LKH 409 and TDD 034

Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey

SACIC Report No. 2018/039

Author: M. Sommers

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: April 2018

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: M. Sommers

Date: May 2018

Approved By: John Craven

Position: Project Manager

Date: 06/06/2018

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Summary

Archaeological Rapid Identification Surveys were undertaken at eight separate Natural England sites spread across the parishes of Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, in the county of Suffolk. Limited groundworks are proposed within these sites with the aim of encouraging certain animal and plant species. The aim of the surveys was to inform any mitigation strategies that may be required to minimise the disturbance to any potential heritage assets that may be present. Walkover surveys were undertaken and a number of earthworks of potentially archaeological origin were recorded. The majority of these had been identified by previous work and were already recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Other features of possible archaeological origin were identified but none were considered to be of a significance worthy of adding to the HER record. Fieldwalking, undertaken as part of this project, on a freshly ploughed area within the Icklingham survey area, revealed individual finds from the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Natural England Shifting Sands Project).

1. Introduction

A series of Archaeological Rapid Identification Surveys were undertaken at eight separate Natural England sites (Fig. 1) spread across the parishes of Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, in the county of Suffolk. Natural England, with a Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) grant, proposed to undertake limited groundworks within these sites with the aim of encouraging certain animal and plant species.

Such groundworks have the potential to expose and/or damage any heritage assets that may be present. The aim of the Rapid Investigation Surveys was to confirm and map any heritage assets that may be present and so inform any mitigation strategies that may be required to minimise any potential disturbance.

Additional to the fieldwork an assessment of the potential for the presence of heritage assets was explored through analysis of existing records. This was carried out through interrogation of the County Historic Environment Record (HER), and the examination of early mapping and existing LIDAR surveys (an aircraft mounted laser scanning and imaging system) in order to identify, and aid the interpretation of, any assets identified.

The eight survey areas, their size in hectares, National Grid References, and OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS; see Appendix 2) and HER references allocated for the fieldwork are detailed in Table 1 below.

| Area | Site Name | Size | NGR | Oasis No. | Survey HER ref. |
|------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Cavenham Heath, Tuddenham | 13.2ha | TL 7462 7256 | suffolka1-314618 | TDD 034 |
| 2 | Deadman's Grave, Icklingham | 2.3ha | TL 7747 7387 | suffolka1-314620 | IKL 209 |
| 3 | How Hill, Eriswell | 2.9ha | TL 7536 7641 | suffolka1-314623 | ERL 261 |
| 4 | Eriswell Low Warren, Eriswell | 7.3ha | TL 7398 7934 | suffolka1-314627 | ERL 262 |
| 5 | Lordswell Field, Eriswell | 1.9ha | TL 7251 8015 | suffolka1-314629 | ERL 263 |
| 6 | Lakenheath Warren (west), Lakenheath | 40.7ha | TL 7437 8050 | suffolka1-314630 | LKH 408 |
| 7 | Lakenheath Warren (east), Lakenheath | 33.4ha | TL 7909 8005 | suffolka1-314632 | LKH 409 |
| 8 | Thetford Warren, Barnham | 65.1ha | TL 8455 7993 | suffolka1-314634 | BNH 163 |

Table 1. Survey areas

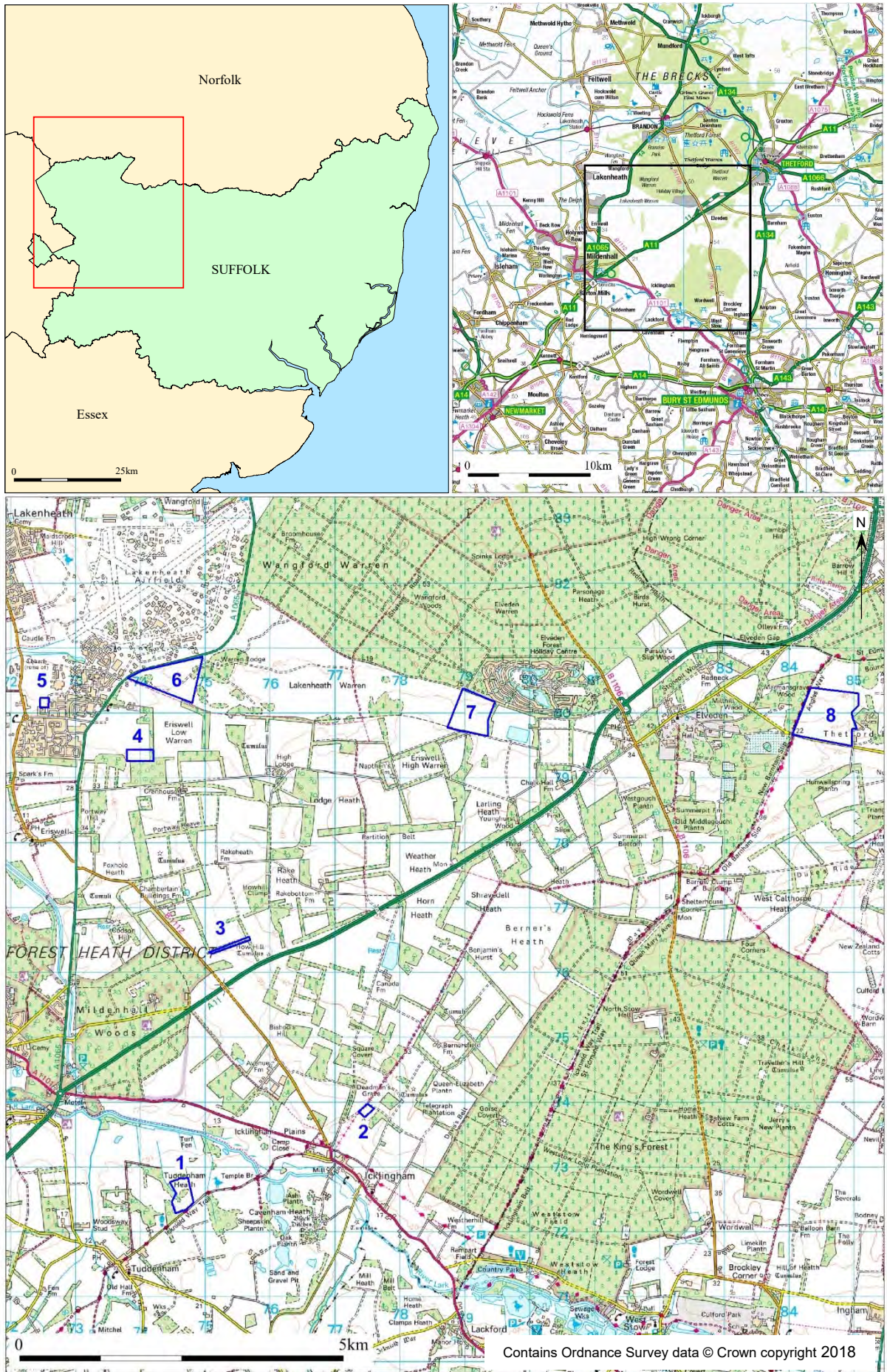


Figure 1. Survey area locations

Suffolk Archaeology CIC were commissioned by Natural England, with funds from a Heritage Lottery Fund grant, to undertake the surveys. Curatorial oversight of the project was provided by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), who produced a brief outlining the project's requirements. A Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methods to be used to fulfil the brief, was subsequently produced and approved by SCCAS (Appendix 1). The survey was carried out over three days in February 2018.

Following the initial survey and the feedback of a brief summary of results, some groundwork was undertaken on behalf of Natural England in Area 2, Deadman's Grave, Icklingham, a site where no features were identified by the initial walkover survey. The groundwork consisted of the ploughing of a rectangular plot within the surveyed area. After a short period of weathering this area was subsequently fieldwalked, the results of which are also included in this report.

2. General topography and landscape

The eight survey areas lie within the designated Breckland Environmentally Sensitive Area (also a Special Area of Conservation under the EC Habitats Directive). The local topography generally comprises a flat or very gently rolling plateaux of freely-draining, but agriculturally poor, sandy soils, which once comprised vast areas of open gorse covered heathland. Although large parts have been converted to arable farmland or large tree plantations there remain some areas that are relatively untouched by modern development.

The underlying geology comprises Cretaceous Chalk overlain by a chalky and flinty drift geology, which can be up to 3 or 4 metres thick, though it is often thinner on undulating or sloping ground. The drift deposit is essentially a mix of chalk and sand, often mixed with angular flints, which weathers to give light sandy soils.

The eight survey areas all consist of open meadow or heathland. All bar Area 1, Cavenham Heath, are private farmland and are primarily used for the rearing of sheep. Cavenham Heath is a designated nature reserve with public access.

3. Methodology

To carry out the survey each site was walked in a series of regular transects at approximately 50m intervals and visual scanned for identifiable monuments, primarily earthworks (banks, ditches, pits, mounds, etc.).

Any monuments or features noted during the survey were photographically recorded using a 12 megapixel digital camera that stored the images in a compressed format (jpg). The locations were recorded using a hand held GPS system (Garmin GPSMap 64, accuracy approx. $\pm 5\text{m}$) in the form of a 10-figure national grid reference (i.e. TL 77461 73854). Additionally, the estimated location was marked on a 1:5,000 scale map. Brief descriptive notes were also taken. If applicable and practicable, estimated dimensions were included in the descriptions.

Following the survey the results were accurately plotted into mapping software. Each identified feature/monument was attributed a numerical reference starting at A1.1 (with the first two characters denoting the survey area). The results were then compared with the existing HER data and early Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (1st, 2nd and 3rd editions of the 1:2500 scale sheets; presented as rescaled extracts in this report) as an aid to the interpretation of the features recorded. LIDAR data, as provided by the Environment Agency, was also examined in order to identify any further features that may have been missed during the field surveys (NB; EA data was not available for all survey areas, the brief stated that LIDAR data from the 'Breaking New Ground Project' should be used but this data was focused on Santon Downham and did not cover any of the survey areas).

HER searches for each area were commissioned from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, the results of which are presented by survey area below.

The results are presented in tabulated form with columns for the ID ref, feature/monument description with some basic interpretation, and its HER reference (if applicable). Locations are also marked in accompanying figures.

Although photographs were taken of each feature/monument identified only a selection have been included in this report as many of the slighter earthworks are not readily apparent in the images. All photographs will be held in the project archive.

4. Results

Area 1: Cavenham Heath (TL 7462 7256)

Field Survey

This site consisted of an area of open grassland with an area of woodland in the southwest corner and a belt of trees along the southern boundary. It measured 13.2ha in size and was surveyed on the 5th February 2018. The weather was sunny with occasional cloud. The survey area forms part of the Cavenham Heath National Nature Reserve. Figure 2 comprises an extract from the 1:10,000 OS map with the features noted overlain in red. The features are described in Table 2.

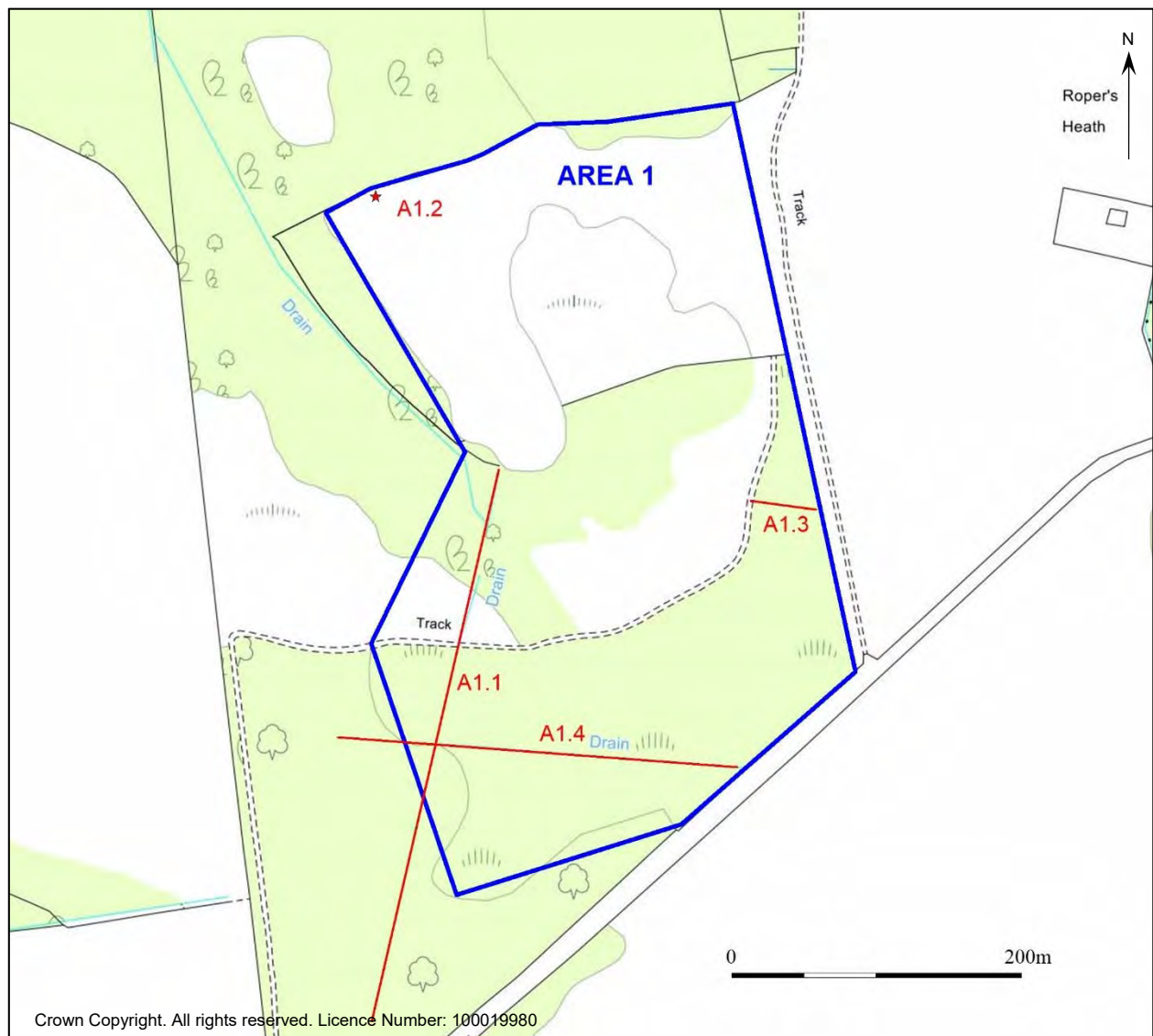


Figure 2. Area 1 Cavenham Heath – field survey observations

| ID Ref | Description | HER ref. |
|--------|--|----------|
| A1.1 | Linear trench, clearly visible (c.2m wide, 0.7m deep). Running roughly SW-NE. Spoil heaps present on both sides of the cut, set back from edge. One of a small group of similar features interpreted as anti-landing ditches that date from WW2. Dug to prevent enemy aircraft from landing. | CAM 019 |
| A1.2 | A pile of rocks (c.4m in diameter, 0.5m high). Do not appear to be of a naturally occurring local origin and have presumably been placed or dumped at this location. Purpose unknown (possibly wildlife habitat related?). | |
| A1.3 | Short length of shallow, wide linear depression running for approximately 50m. Aligned roughly NW-SE. Spoil heaps present on both sides set back from edge. Similar to A1.1 but more eroded. Interpreted as a WW2 anti-landing ditch. | CAM 019 |
| A1.4 | Linear trench, clearly visible (c.2m wide, 0.7m deep). Running roughly NW-SE (parallel with A1.3). Spoil heaps present on both sides of the cut, set back from edge (Plate 1). One of a small group of similar features interpreted as anti-landing ditches that date from WW2. | CAM 019 |

Table 2. Area 1 Cavenham Heath - survey results

Existing historic data

HER

A number of archaeological sites located within the survey areas have been previously identified, either through site observation or documentary evidence, and recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The results of the HER search are presented in Table 3 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 3.

| HER | Period | Summary of Record |
|---------|--------|---|
| CAM 019 | Pmed | Second World War anti-glider ditches on Cavenham Heath, three running E-W c.170m apart with line running approximately N-S at E end of above. Consisting of central ditches with small mounds running parallel on either side about 10m apart. Still visible from ground in November 1989. |
| CAM 041 | ?med | Small rectangular earthwork on the west side of Cavenham Heath. It measures 24 paces N-S by 7 paces E-W, the sides are made of low earth banks about 2 paces wide, but thicker at the north and south ends where the external edges are less distinct. Banks are about 0.5m high. The internal area measures 18 paces N-S by 4 paces E-W. There are no obvious entrances; a break in the west side may have been caused by a sheep path. The earthwork is covered by long heathland grass. Not shown on the Cavenham enclosure map of 1802. It seems to show, but only small, on RAF aerial photographs taken in 1946 but does not show on the 1986 aerial photographs. The morphology of the earthwork is very similar to that of late medieval sheepcotes (buildings for the shelter of flocks and the storage of fodder) in Gloucestershire and this is the likely explanation for this earthwork. Sheepcotes are recorded in Suffolk documents but have not been previously identified. |
| CAM 042 | Pmed | Five rectangular (ditched?) encampments shown on plan of 1779. Labelled 'XX LD', 'XXI LD', 'XV LD', 'ID' and 'III DG'. These were regiments of the 20th Light Dragoons (Hussars); the 21st Light Dragoons (Lancers); the 15th, or the King's Royal Light Dragoons; and the 3rd (Prince of Wales) Dragoon Guards. |
| TDD 002 | Rom | Roman coin found. Checked at Ipswich Aug 1949. On his 6 inch OS map Basil Brown notes that one Rom coin, checked at Ipswich August 1949, not sited 1-10-50. In his records he makes much the same comment but nowhere is there a description of the coin or whether it was returned to finder. |
| TDD 019 | Pmed | Second World War airfield site, located 7 miles north west of Bury St Edmunds. Built late 1942 .Class A standard, allocated to 3 Group, Bomber Command and the first unit, No 90 Squadron arrived in October 1943. Three intersecting runways, a total of 38 hardstandings of the loop type along the perimeter track and standard two T2 hangars. Twelve dispersed sites among woods and farmland S of the Tuddenham-Cavenham road included domestic accommodation for 1,845 males and 250 females. Stirlings and Lancasters stationed on base. Closed for flying in November 1946. In July |

| | | |
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| | | 1959 became a nuclear missile site with 3 Thor medium range missiles as part of the UK-USA nuclear deterrent agreement. They were withdrawn in 1963 and the site closed in July that year. In July 1963 the site closed and was used mainly for agriculture and as a mineral extraction (gravel) site. Almost nothing now remains of the airfield. |
| TDD 031 | Un | Sub-rectangular enclosure earthwork, circa 50m E-W by 53m N-S, in arable field on heath. Showing on 2m resolution LIDAR image. Not shown on 1880s or 1900s OS maps. APs not checked. Needs checking on ground. |
| ESF22112 | various | Desk-based Assessment of the National Nature Reserve (SCCAS Report No. 2013/033). The report suggests that there is a moderate to high potential for encountering archaeological remains ranging from the Palaeolithic to modern periods and that such deposits are likely to largely be in a moderate to high state of preservation, but also shallow and highly vulnerable to any change in the landscape. Numerous earthworks of likely mixed but uncertain date are evident across the NNR. |

Table 3. Area 1 existing HER data

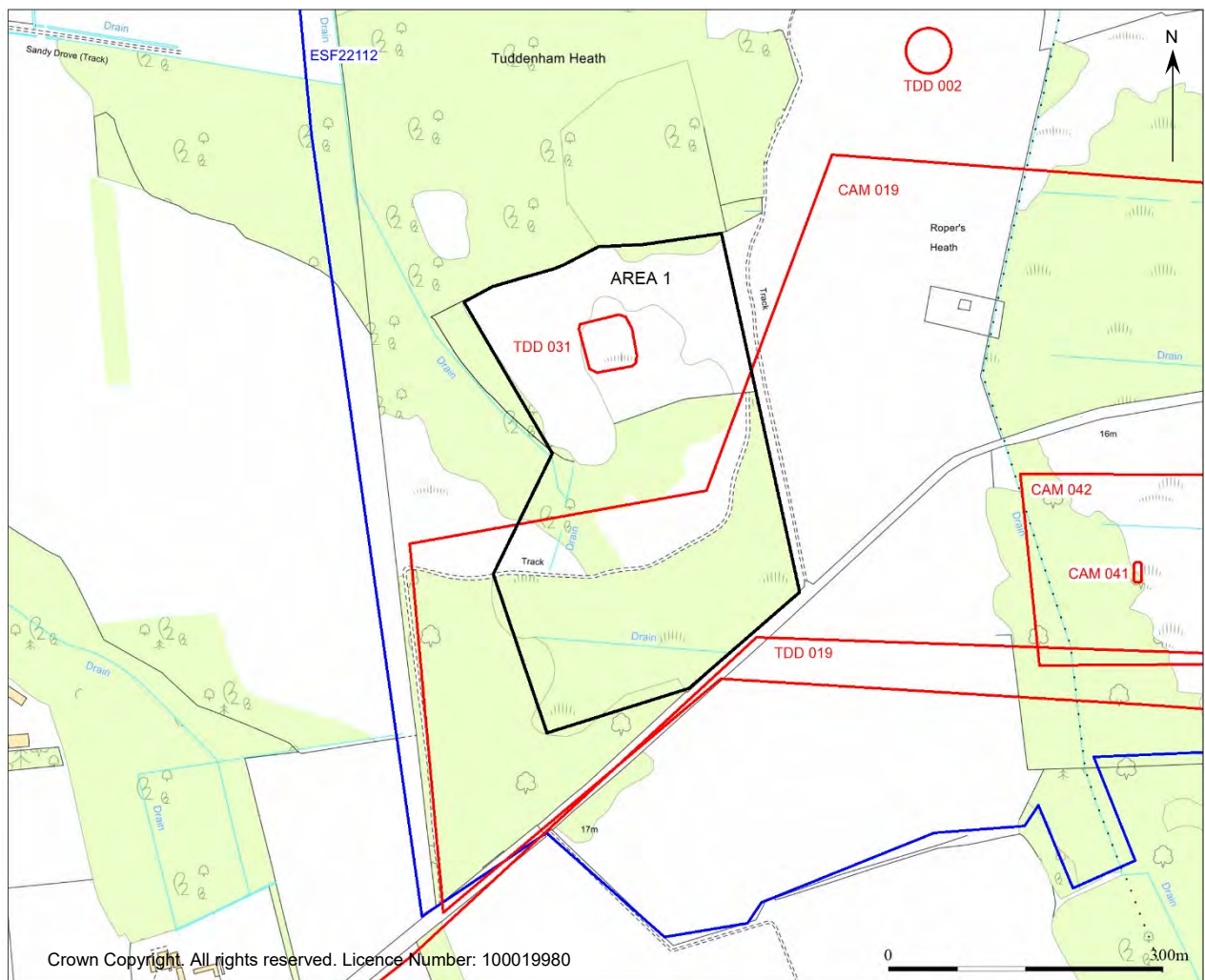


Figure 3. Area 1 Cavenham Heath – HER locations

Early Ordnance Survey mapping

The Survey area is covered by the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1883 and 1904 respectively; it is not covered by the 3rd Edition map. No features of any significance are depicted on either map within the limits of Area 1 (see Figs 4 and 5). The area is marked as 'rough pasture', presumably open heathland, and is named as Tuddenham Heath (an area named as Cavenham Heath is located further to the south and east).

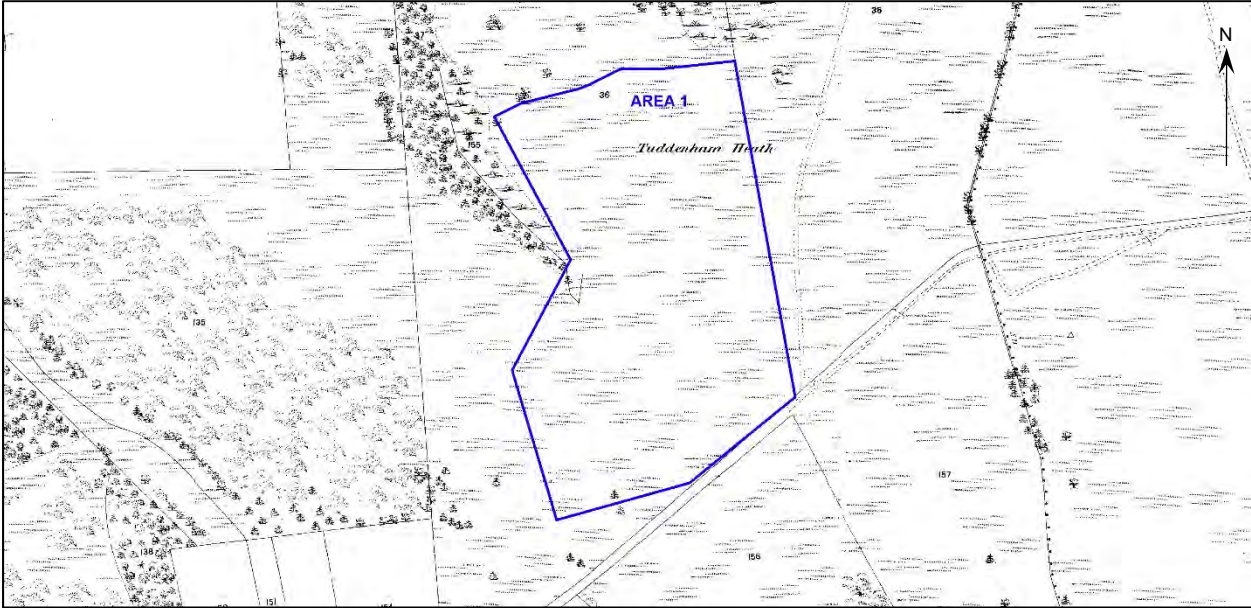


Figure 4. Area 1 Cavenham Heath – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1883)

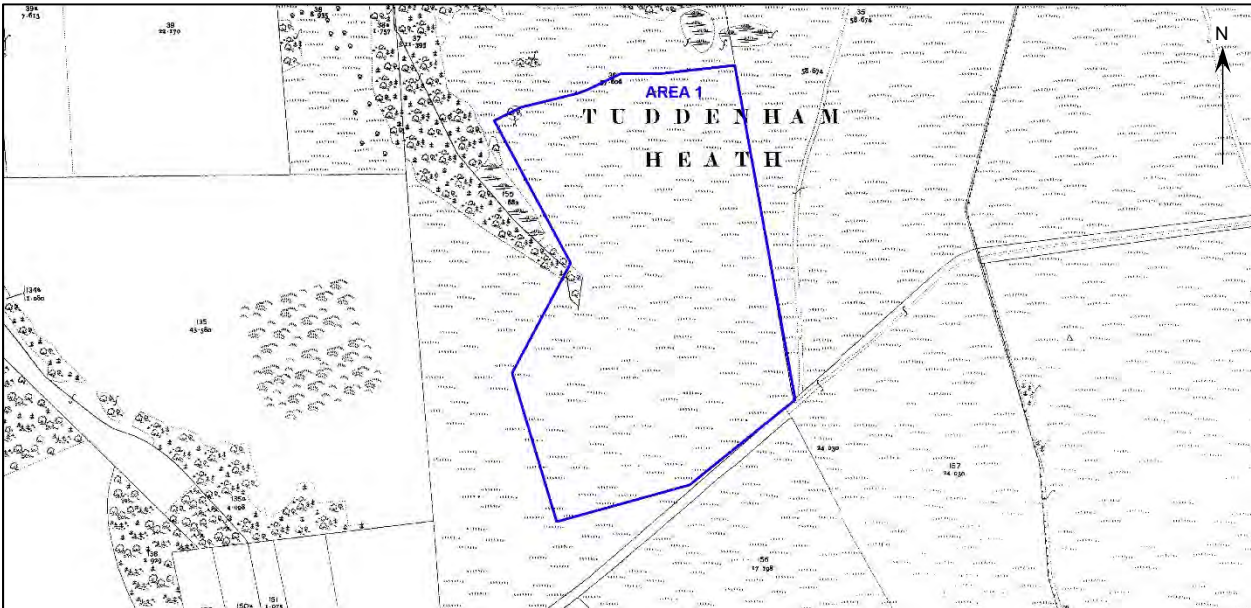


Figure 5. Area 1 Cavenham Heath – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1904)

LIDAR data

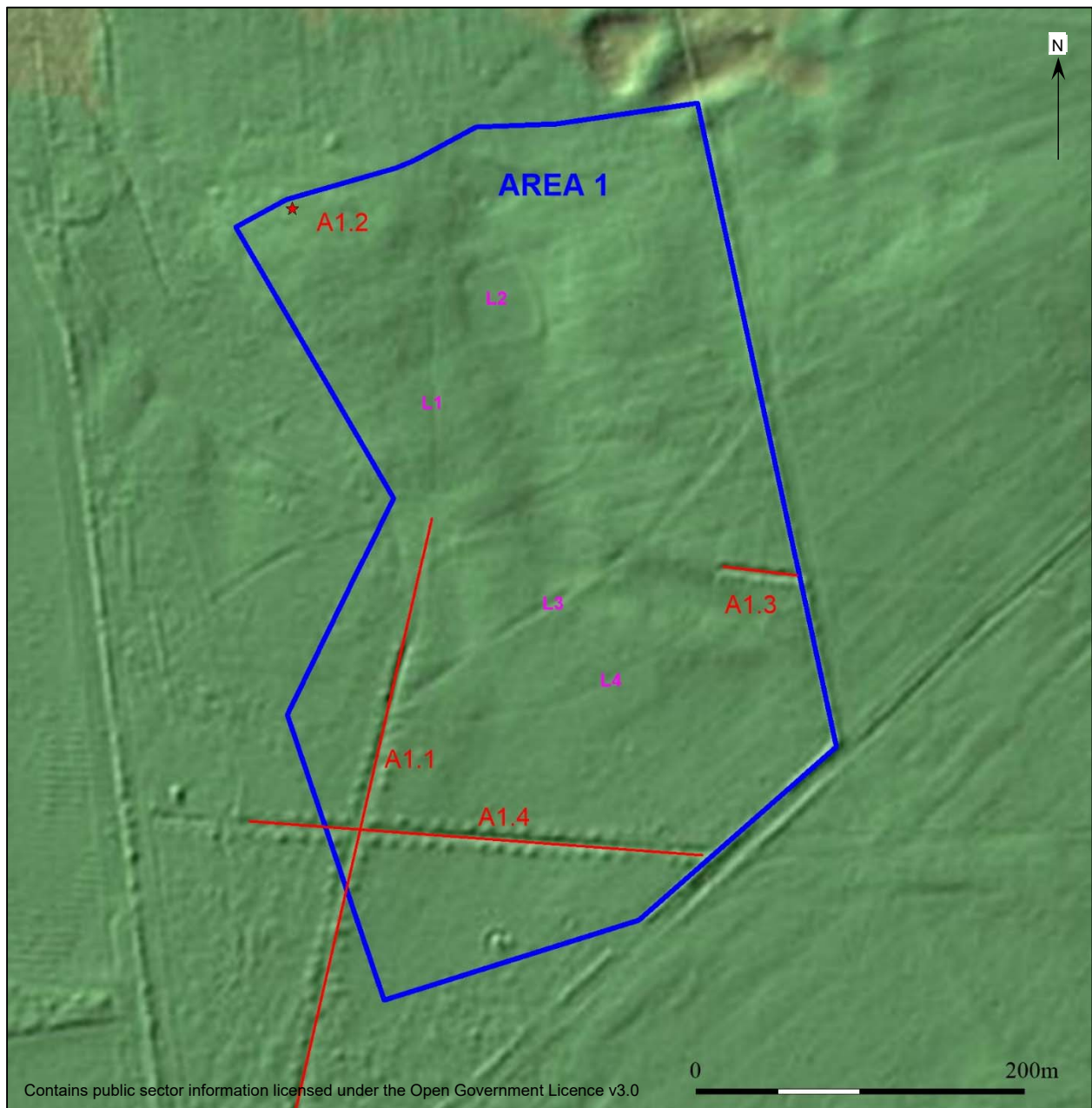


Figure 6. Area 1 Cavenham Heath – LIDAR plot

The three linear features with the spoils heaps alongside identified during the walkover survey can be clearly seen on the LIDAR plot (Fig. 6). The plot also indicates that A1.3 runs across the field further to the east although it is slighter and the spoil heaps are not visible suggesting it has been partially filled in.

A number of other anomalies can be seen on the LIDAR plot. In order to facilitate the discussion of these items they have been identified in Figure 6 as L1 to L4.

L1 appears to be a possible continuation of anti-landing ditch, A1.1 but is probably just a modern walked path across the heath (a 1945 aerial photograph indicates that A1.1 did not continue to the NE).

L2 has the appearance of a roughly rectangular feature, possible with a bank on the southern and eastern sides. This feature is coincidental with a water filled/swampy area in a ?natural low although the possible regular shape visible on the LIDAR plot suggests it may have been artificially enhanced, possibly as a water hole for cattle (recorded on HER as TDD 031).

L3 suggests a former trackway or possibly current path runs roughly SW-NE across the area. This feature was not flagged up during the walkover survey as it was a modern walked path although it possibly has earlier origins.

L4 is a current trackway and is marked on the modern OS map

Discussion

The features noted during the survey are undoubtable anti-landing ditches that date from the World War Two. Such features were created over large parts of the former heathlands in East Anglia to guard against an airborne invasion, the majority of which have been filled in and are no longer visible on the ground. Extant and open examples, such as those present here, are rare. They should be considered to be of archaeological importance and their disturbance should be avoided if at all possible.

The feature recorded on the HER as TDD 031 and visible on the LIDAR plot (L2) was not identified as a specific archaeological feature during the walkover survey although it was noted as a low-lying waterlogged site, possibly a waterhole, but thought to be of natural origin. Given its potential as an archaeological feature, its disturbance should be avoided.

Area 2: Deadman's Grave (TL 7747 7387)

Field Survey

The survey area consisted of an area of open grassland grazed by sheep. It is private land that is part of the Elveden Estate although it has been designated Open Access Land under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000. It measured 2.3ha in size and was surveyed on the 5th February 2018. The weather was sunny with occasional cloud. No features were identified although it was noted that despite being grassland it appeared 'furrowed' suggesting it may have been previously ploughed on a SW-NE alignment. Figure 7 comprises an extract from the 1:10,000 OS map showing the extent of the survey area.

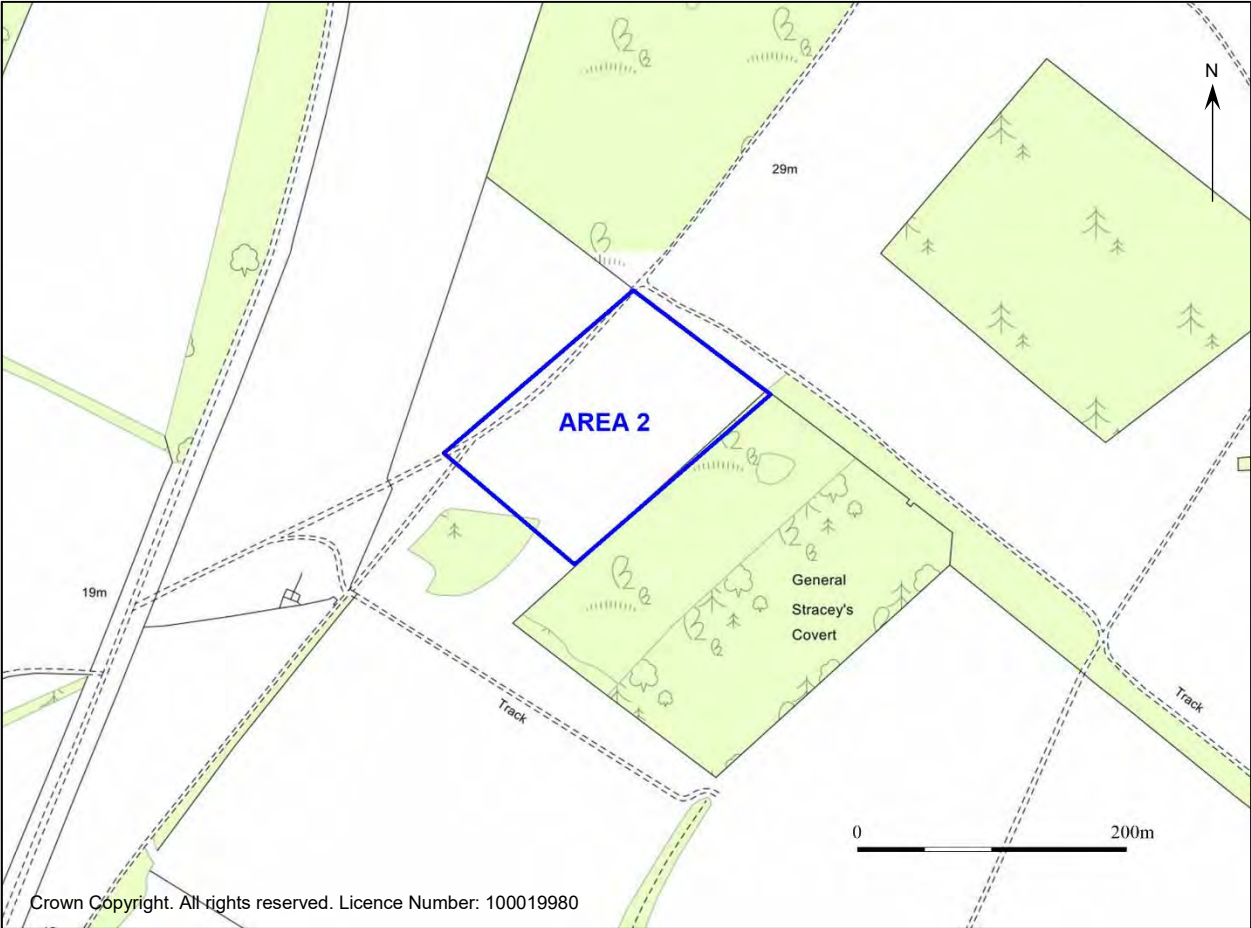


Figure 7. Area 2 Deadman's Grave –survey area

Existing historic data

HER

The results of the HER search are presented in Table 4 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 8.

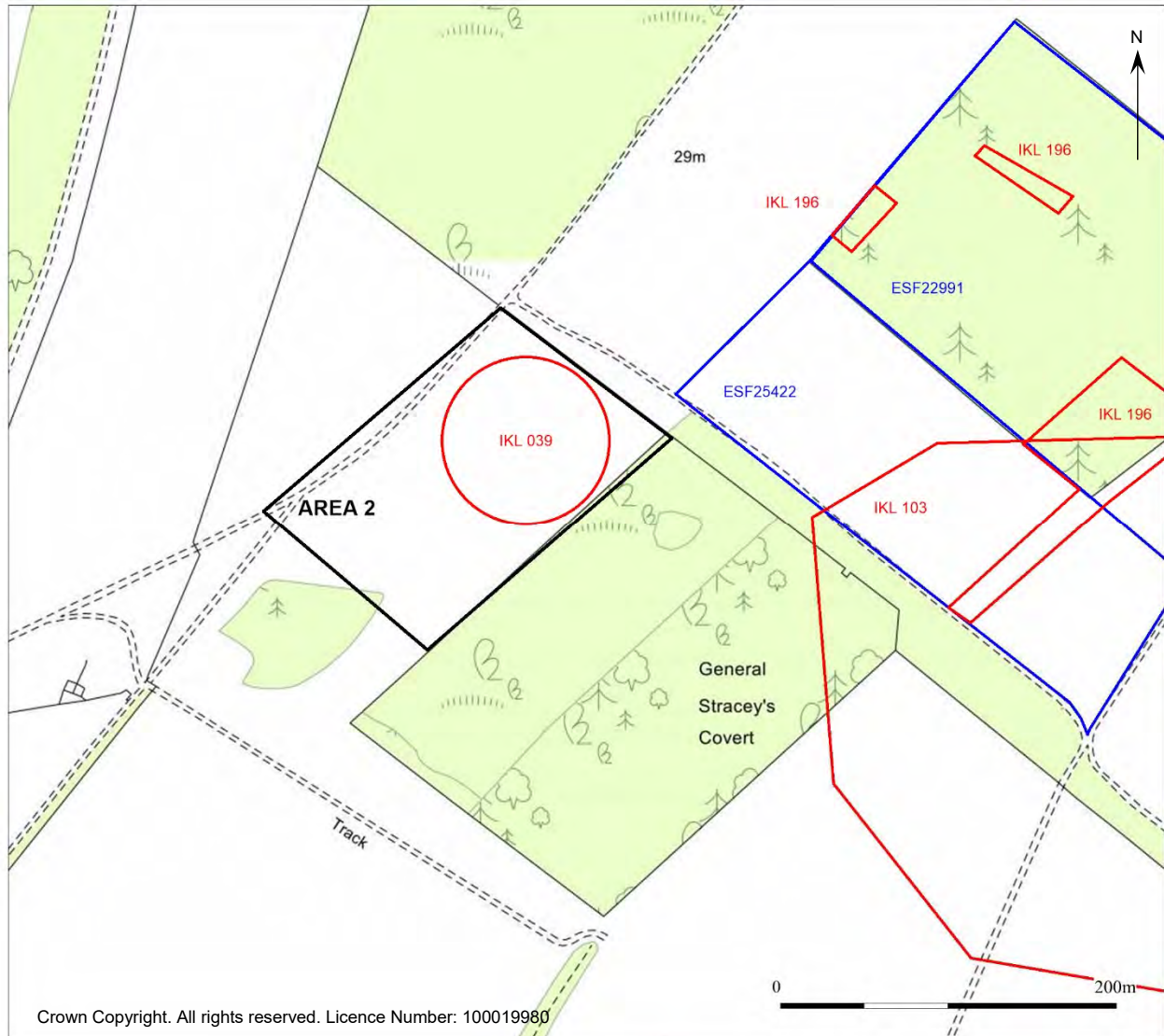


Figure 8. Area 2 Deadman's Grave – HER locations

| HER | Period | Summary of Record |
|---------|---------------|--|
| IKL 039 | Neo & Pal/Mes | Circa 1906: 'digging begun' of gravel for road making 'strictly' along bottom of valley known as 'London Bottom'. The gravel is noted as being 'nowhere more than 30 or 40 feet wide' and averaging about 2 feet thick, underlaying 3-4 feet of sand and overlying shattered chalk. Notes 'immense series of implements from this gravel' which divided into black unpatinated (Neolithic) and an older white patinated long blade (Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic) |

| | | |
|----------|---------|--|
| | | industry, and clearly states both industries were intermixed within the gravel. He describes the white patinated industry as 'including flakes about 6 inches by 1 inch' and 'about a dozen'... "dos rabattu knives" (4-5 inch long backed blades). He states no 'midgets' (microliths) were found. Wymer states 'no signs of workings now visible' but notes that IKL 054 may be part of these gravel workings is possibly an alternative siting for Sturge's discoveries (However, letter from Wymer in February 1989 states "some years ago there were fairly deep irregular pits there with little but sand exposed in them"). October 1956: "An attempt was made ... (by J Wymer & his father)... to expose this gravel. A small excavation (?at TL 774739) revealed 1.27m of brown and yellow sand above a very chalky gravel, in which no artefacts were found". Campbell lists an unquantified number of blades/flakes, 4 scrapers, 4 gravers, 12 backed tools and 2 others in BM. |
| IKL 103 | Neo/BA | Area hatched on BSEMH map and denoted 'Beaker and Neolithic'. Written in hand of R Erskine whose information otherwise appears to derive from OS, however, does not correspond with OS record map sites so either a mis-location or different original source. |
| IKL 196 | ?Neo/BA | Landscape survey recorded two possible Bronze Age round barrows which may lie within or over an earlier Neolithic/Early Bronze Age field system. Unfortunately recent disturbances associated with the removal of the plantation mean that the relationship between the features is not completely clear. Evaluation and monitoring revealed a pit with prehistoric struck flint and an undated ditch. Fieldwalking produced only two later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pottery sherds and modern finds. Two trenches were located close to the possible barrows to investigated whether there were adjacent burials or cremations, neither trenches contained archaeological features or finds. |
| ESF22991 | Un | Archaeological Evaluation followed by monitoring was carried out for groundworks associated with the proposed new habitat creation. A pit and a ditch of unknown date were revealed. |
| ESF25422 | Un/preh | Landscape survey in advance of the creation of a habitat site to replace an area of SSSI lost during the A11 Fiveways to Thetford Improvement Scheme. Principal features recorded were a linear bank and two possible degraded barrows; this bank and associated features may be of prehistoric origin. |

Table 4. Area 2 existing HER data

Early Ordnance Survey mapping

The survey area is covered by the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1882 and 1904 respectively; it is not covered by the 3rd Edition map. No features of any significance are marked on the 1st Edition map (Fig. 9) although a boundary, probably a fence line, is depicted running diagonally across the area on the 2nd Edition map (Fig. 10). The survey area is simply marked as open land of an unspecified nature on both maps.



Figure 9. Area 2 Deadman's Grave – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1882)

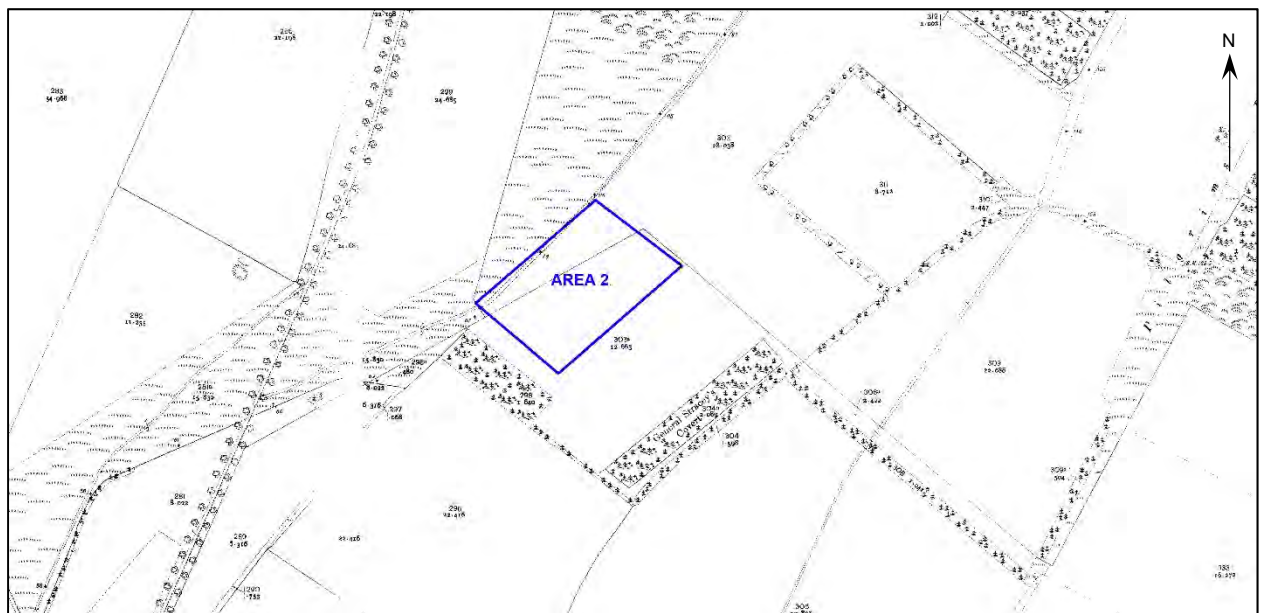


Figure 10. Area 2 Deadman's Grave – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1904)

LIDAR data

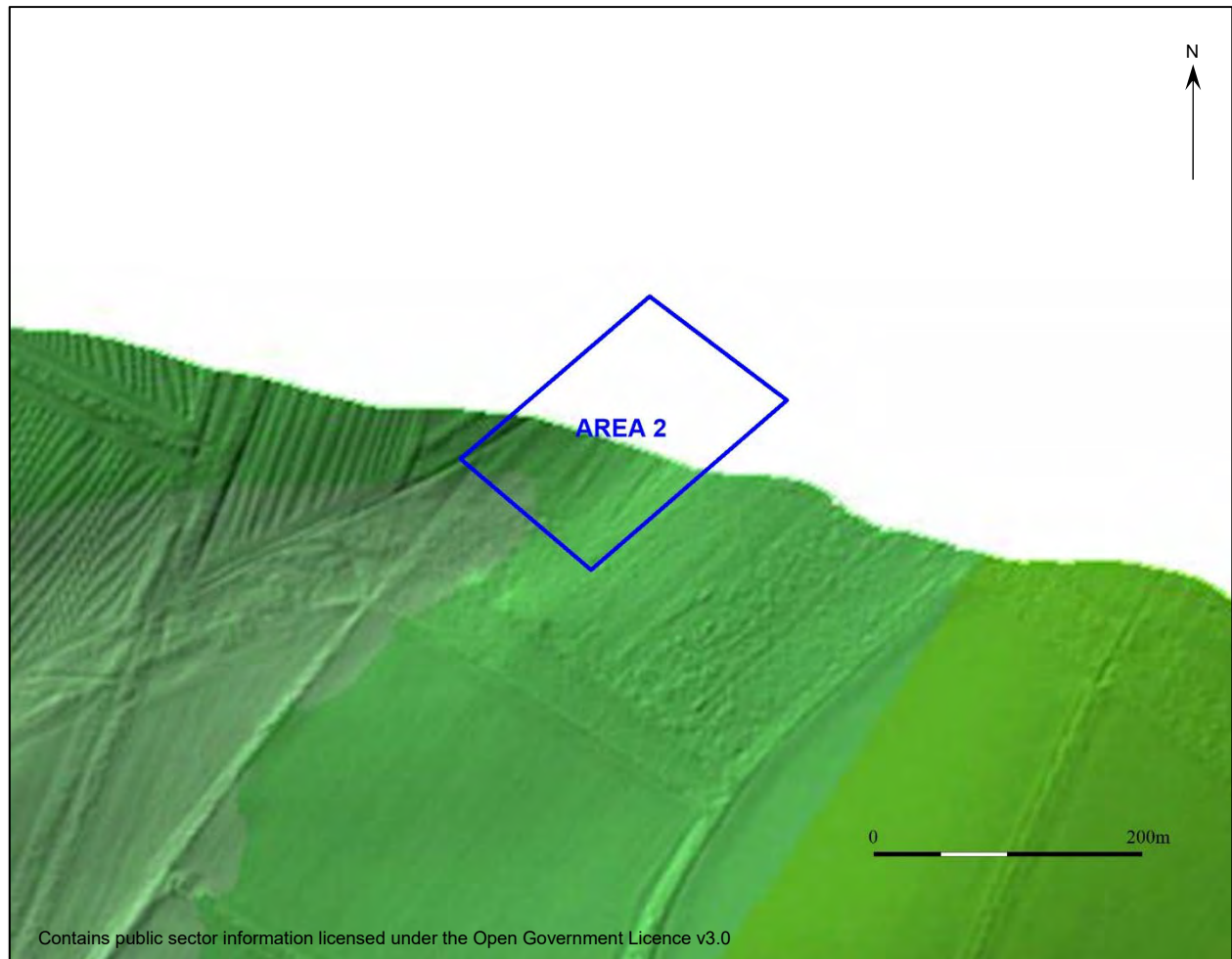


Figure 11. Area 2 Deadman's Grave – LIDAR plot

The available LIDAR data only covers part of the survey area (Fig. 11). The two trackways, as marked on the modern OS map, are clearly defined, and the 'furrowed' nature of the ground can also be seen.

Fieldwalking

Following the initial field survey part of the area was ploughed in order to encourage certain fauna and flora as part of the Shifting Sands Project. As part of this project the ploughed area was fieldwalked with the aim of identifying archaeological sites by mapping the distribution of any datable artefacts that may be found. The fieldwalking was undertaken by systematically walking the ploughed area in regular transects spaced 5m apart whilst visually scanning the surface of the ploughsoil for artefacts. The fieldwalking was undertaken on the 29th March 2018. The weather at the time was bright and sunny although it followed a period of rain that had favourably weathered the ploughsoil. Any

artefacts recovered were bagged and the location recorded using the handheld GPS equipment. Findspots were allocated a unique number. Finds recovered in close proximity were bagged together.

A total of five transects were walked following the alignment of the plough lines. A moderately large amount of broken flint was present across the ploughed area, mostly white in colour, some in slightly denser clusters c.1 to 2m in diameter. In occasional areas yellow sand was evident suggesting the plough had brought material up from below the topsoil. Four separate findspots were recorded. See Figure 12 for their locations and the following table for their descriptions.

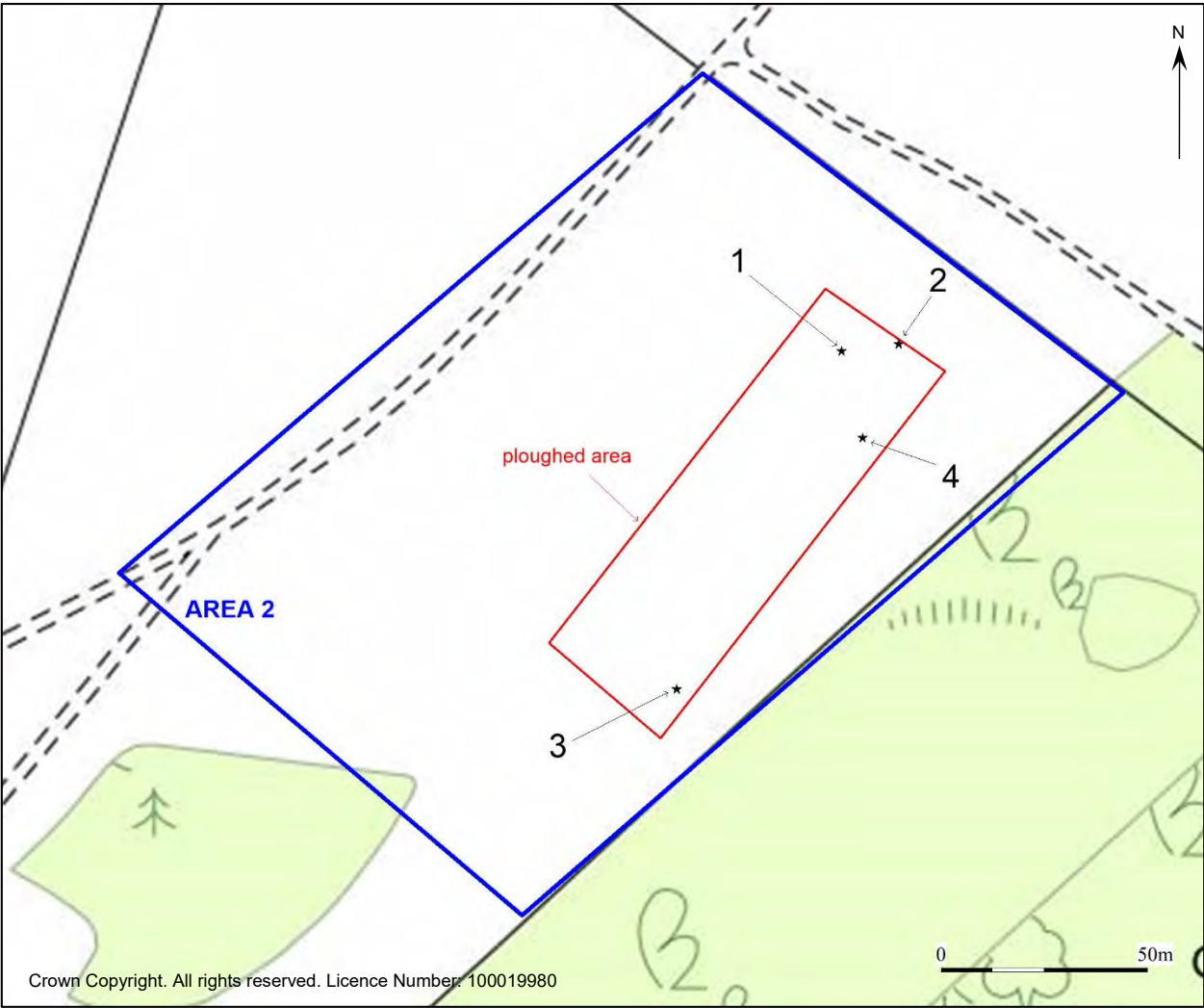


Figure 12. Area 2 Deadman's Grave – fieldwalking results

| Findspot | Description |
|----------|--|
| 1 | A single Bronze Age rejuvenation flake (8g) from a blade core; moderate patination and 10% cortex surviving; edge damaged and broken. The front side has soft-hammer marks from the production of fine blades; the back site is hard-hammer struck with splintered bulb; One Bronze Age blade fragment (3g) struck from a prepared core; edge damaged and broken; no patination and 20% cortex surviving; One Middle Bronze Age (c. 1700-1000 BC) sherd (4g) A fragment of stem from a clay pipe (5g) 533mm long (17th-19th century AD) |
| 2 | A piece of post-medieval (16th-18th century AD) glass (2g) A sherd (3g) of Roman red ware with riling, possibly a Hadham product (?HAX), dating to the late 3rd and 4th century AD. |
| 3 | One sherd (4g) of post-medieval glazed red earthenware (GRE), 16th-18th century AD |
| 4 | A sherd (5g) of worn East Gaulish Samian; Antonine to early 3rd century AD |

Table 5. Deadmans Grave fieldwalking finds

Discussion

No features were noted during the walkover survey although it was noted that within the survey area that parts of the site were furrowed suggesting it had been previously ploughed and then left to revert to heathland. During a later visit the author was informed that the area was not farmed as such but had been used 'to clean ploughs' (Dickinson, P. *pers comm.*).

The field walking finds are from a variety of periods although in low numbers and should be seen to comprise a general background of activity in these periods in the local area. It should be remembered that the area was used for cleaning ploughs and it is possible that some of the artefacts may have been transported to this site from elsewhere on the estate.

Area 3: How Hill (TL 7536 7641)

Field Survey

This site consisted of an unsurfaced trackway across a linear grassed area with a broad grass verge to the south and tree belt to the north. It measured 3.1ha in size and was surveyed on the 5th February 2018. The weather was sunny with occasional cloud. The survey area is part of the Elveden Estate and is private land. Figure 13 comprises an extract from the 1:10,000 OS map showing the extent of the survey area.

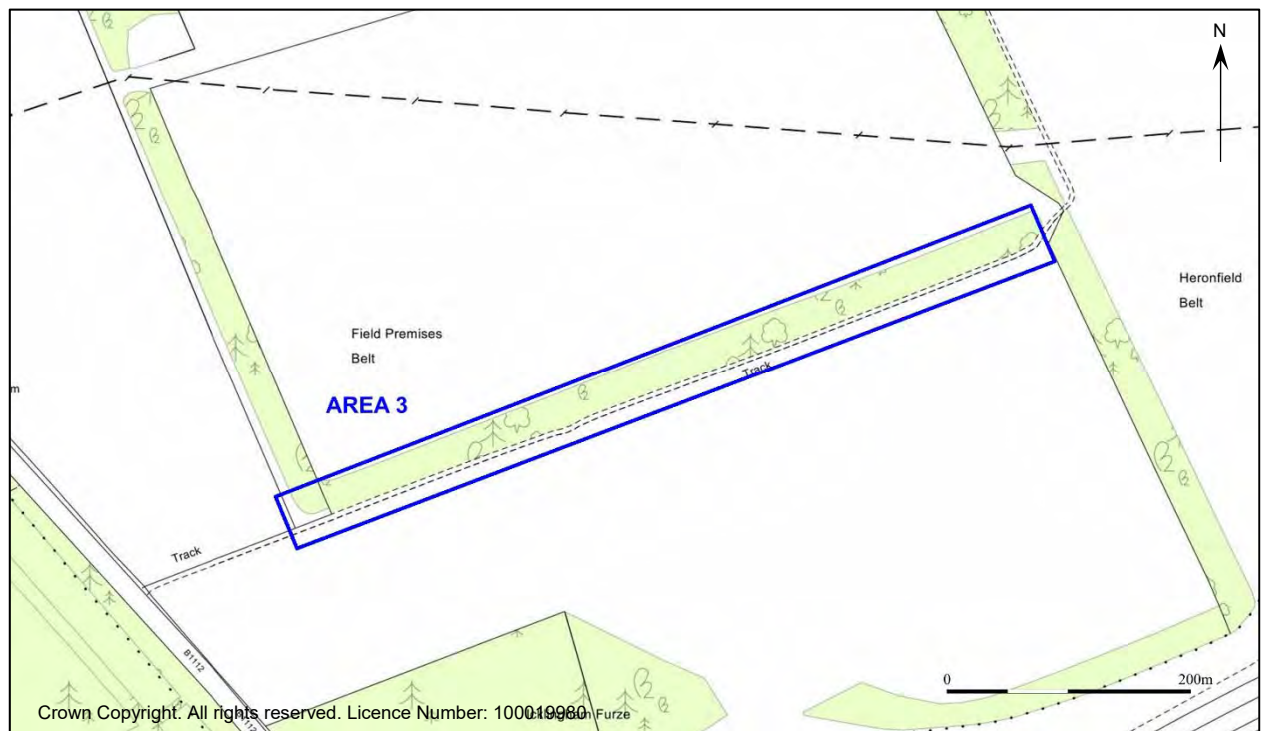


Figure 13. Area 3 How Hill – survey area

Other than the trackway itself, no potentially archaeological features were identified during the walkover survey.

Existing historic data

HER

The results of the HER search are presented in Table 6 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 14.

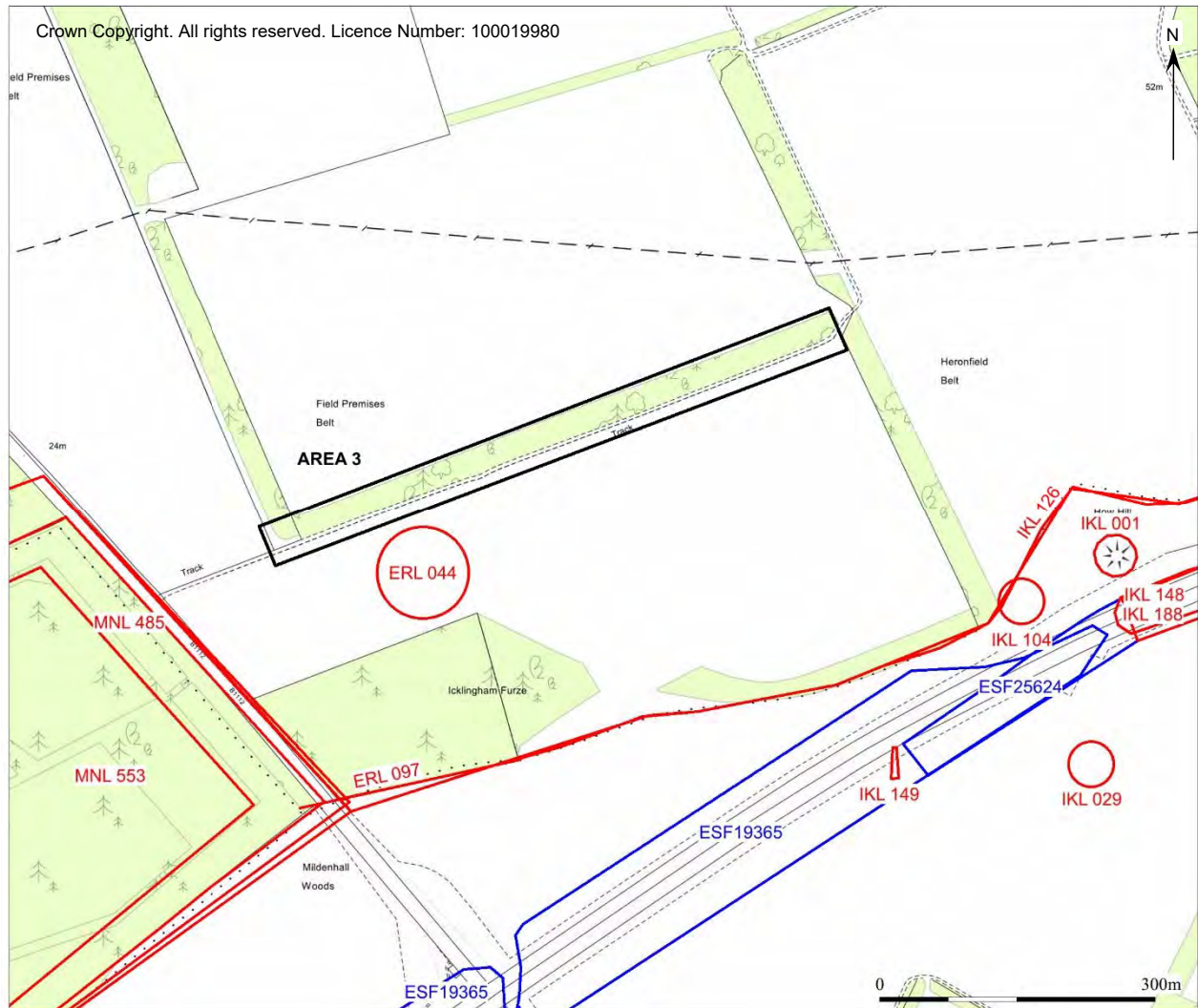


Figure 14. Area 3 How Hill – HER locations

| HER | Period | Summary of Record |
|---------|--------|--|
| ERL 044 | Un | Ring ditch visible on aerial photograph. Of unknown date.. |
| ERL 097 | ?med | Small earthwork bank running for approximately 200m along the south of plantation. Dimensions approximately 80cm wide and 50cm high. As well as marking the parish boundary it may also be one of the trapping banks at the junction of Mildenhall, Icklingham and Eriswell parishes, referred to in the 1812 Enclosure Award for Mildenhall. May continue to E (see IKL 126). |
| IKL 001 | Un | Large surviving round barrow. Shown on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk 1783 & OS 1st edition of 1843. Letter from W G Clarke, dated 18 February 1923 |

| | | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| | | to C Fox, states that a `inerary urn (had been) found (there) and broken up'. Scheduled 4 February 1953. An undated form AM7 records `about 10 ft in height and 120 paces round. Stands by the Trunk Road and has also been crossed by military vehicles within recent years'. 1972: 34m diameter, 2m high. `A partly refilled excavation trench c.3.0m wide runs across the mound from E-W. A clump of firs stands upon the barrow'. No traces of a ditch. 1976: 28.3m diameter, 2.1m high. At edge of cultivated field. Ten fir trees growing on it, summit clear with signs of mutilation. 89m circumference (barrow survey). 1980: Erosion has occurred on E side - possibly connected with military vehicles mentioned above. 1983: `1m high with flat top', with 10 live and 1 dead fir tree. 1987: One tree fallen down, nothing visible in root hole. Eight trees remain, two of which are leaning and one is broken. Note BA burials to S, IKL 029. |
| IKL 029 | BA | After deep ploughing in 1953 revealed black soil patches, the ploughman (? Mr S Wiseman), partially excavated "Site A". Grace Briscoe continued excavation of upturned collared urn and cremation, sherds of "a small accessory vessel and a lump of slag" (?). "Site B": 12 ft NW of site "A", a black patch of soil covered a hollow in the chalk containing "a flexed skeleton on its right side facing NE - probably a boy of c.11 yrs - no grave goods". "Site C": 73 ft NE of site "A" "a further black soil patch, 3 ft by 2 ft, two-thirds in a chalk hollow", contained "sherds of foodvessel type, charcoal and a scrap of bone", "burnt chalk and stones and some powder which was possibly decayed bone". "Site D": 36 ft NE of site "A" a further patch of black soil but no finds `of interest'. "Site E": 9 ft NE of "A" "black patch with a small piece of bone, underlain by patch with more pieces of cranial bone, almost certainly from an inhumation". Also dark grey `rouletted' sherd. Briscoe suggests probable site of ploughed out barrow. Further information in Briscoe Archive. |
| IKL 104 | BA | Looped narrow bladed palstave. Cleaned. Severe corrosion in septum up to stopridge. Stub only of loop survives. Blade edge slightly corroded/damaged. Trident pattern blade decoration. 15.2cm long, 4.6cm width, 2.7cm thick at stopridge, weight 350gms. Found on ploughsoil surface circa 100m SW of How Hill (IKL 001), about 19-- (S1). Probably Rowlands class 2, group 1, unusual in E Anglia, more common S of Thames. |
| IKL 126 | ?med | Possible double bank earthworks (?) depicted along line of Eriswell/Icklingham parish and Eriswell High Warren (southern) boundaries. Shown as single line on 1836 OS map and double line on OS map of 1904 at eastern end. By 1983 one of banks (?) W of Horn Heath is no longer shown - ?ploughed out. Links at E end to IKL 125 & ERL 102 and at w end to ERL 097. Not known if extended to W - only single lines shown on OS maps. Not visited. Forms part of southern boundary of Eriswell Warren boundary. If boundary survives as earthwork probably of national importance. |
| IKL 148 | Un | Sept 2004: 9 evaluation trenches (Tr 191-198 & 196B) in single field on S side of existing A11 excavated prior to dualling of A11 between Barton Mills and Thetford. Identified archaeology consisted of an undated pit & possible posthole in Tr 192; 2 pits & a posthole of Neo date in Tr 196; 2 undated postholes in Tr 197 & a possible pit/s in Tr 198. |
| IKL 149 | Un (?mod) | October 2004: 11 evaluation trenches (Tr 199-209) on either side of existing A11 & east of B1112, prior to dualling of A11 between Barton Mills and Thetford. Identified archaeology consisted of only an undated (probably modern) small pit in Tr 203. |
| MNL 485 | ?med/ Pmed | Single (clearly double in places) earthwork bank surrounding most of Mildenhall Warren (MNL 553), running for approximately 4.5km. Variable preservation and dimensions, from 5m wide x 1m high in the NE, to 1m wide |

| | | |
|----------|-----|---|
| | | x 80cm high in the SE. Area formerly warren, now coniferous plantation. Documents of 1730s in Suffolk Record Office indicate that the bank was created (or strengthened?) to solve a land dispute between the keeper of Mildenhall Warren and the tenant of the Icklingham lands to the north and east. The latter was complaining that rabbits from the warren were destroying crops. Letter of 1732 outlines the agreement to build a bank separating these two lands, to be kept up for a minimum of five years. Mildenhall Warren was established by 1323 and the warren lodge is dated to the C14 - owned by Bury Abbey. It was increased at the end of the C14 to include land which had been arable. 1812 Enclosure map and 1859 tithe map shows western boundary. Not surveyed, although some lengths of bank may still remain under the coniferous plantation. Note: internal banks shown on OS 1884 (& other) maps appear to subdivide warren into 2 (or more) parts. The second, smaller, area to the SE surrounds a second possible warren lodge site. 2010: The Breckland Society's survey of The Warrens of Breckland identified perimeter banks and warren lodge. Low banks survive along the northern perimeter and there are traces along the southern perimeter parallel to the Bury Road. Those on the eastern boundary have disappeared under later gravel workings and on the western boundary have been obliterated by the modern road systems. Trapping banks are marked on the 1807 Enclosure Map in the north-east corner but are not visible on the ground. The enclosure map shows the warren of 1,066 acres |
| MNL 553 | med | Mildenhall Warren, established by 1247-8 - note in discussion of the rabbit industry Gransden notes 'The Mildenhall accounts for the year from 17 Oct 1247 to 11 Oct 1248 record receipt of 15s from the warren'. Line of some boundaries, especially to S, not known. The cellarer of Bury Abbey was receiving income from Mildenhall Warren by 1323. After the Dissolution it was owned consecutively by the Bacon, North and Bunbury families. |
| ESF19365 | | Evaluation, multiple trenched (mainly 30 X 1.8 m) along proposed A11 duelling route. Previously geophysically surveyed (see IKL 148 and IKL 149 for relevant results). |
| ESF25624 | | Detailed excavation at ELV 059 and ELV 060. Strip, Map and Sample excavations undertaken in the areas where the NAU evaluation had identified archaeological remains of undefined size and extent. Watching Briefs were carried out during topsoil stripping and other ground works. |

Table 6. Area 3 existing HER data

Early Ordnance Survey mapping

The Survey area is covered by the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1882 and 1904 respectively; it is not covered by the 3rd Edition map. No features of any significance are depicted on either map within the limits of Area 3 (see Figs 15 and 16). The area is marked as 'rough pasture', presumably open heathland, and is named as Tuddenham Heath (an area named as Cavenham Heath is located further to the south and east).

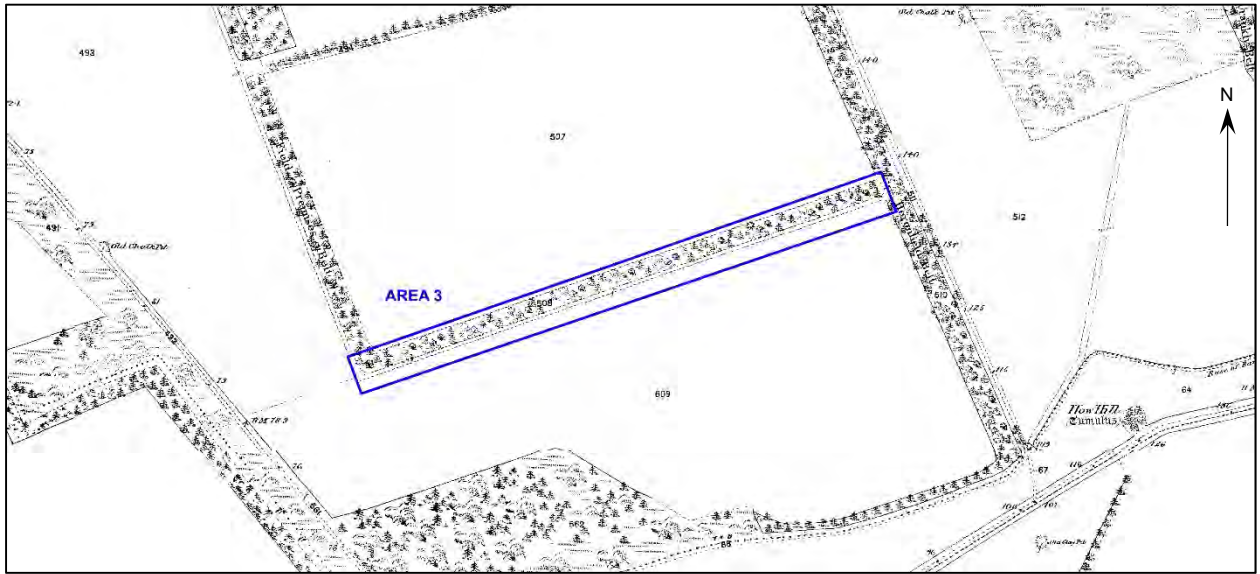


Figure 15. Area 3 How Hill – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1882)

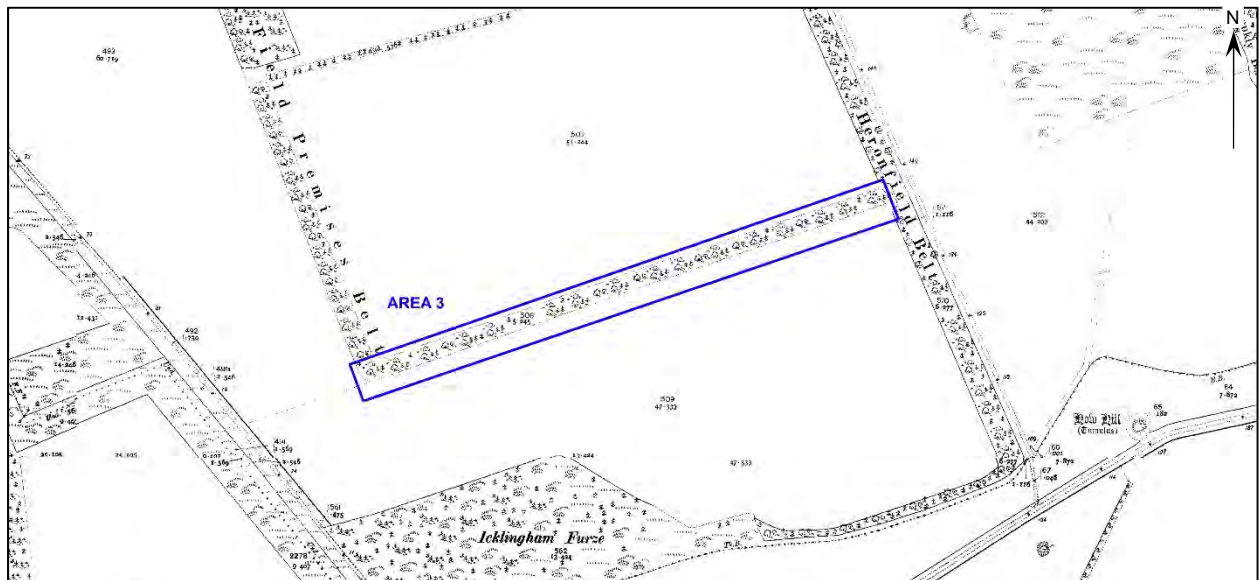


Figure 16. Area 3 How Hill – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1904)

LIDAR data

No LIDAR data was available for this survey area.

Discussion

No archaeological features were identified during the walkover survey and there are no entries on the HER, or marked on the early OS maps within the survey area.

Area 4: Eriswell Low Warren (TL 7398 7934)

Field Survey

This site consisted of an area of open grassland with an area of woodland in the southwest corner and a belt of trees along the southern boundary. The northern boundary is marked by a fence separating it from an arable field to the north. It measured 7.3ha in size and was surveyed on the 5th February 2018. The weather was occasional sunny with cloud. Figure 17 comprises an extract from the 1:10,000 OS map with a noted feature overlain in red. It is described in Table 7.

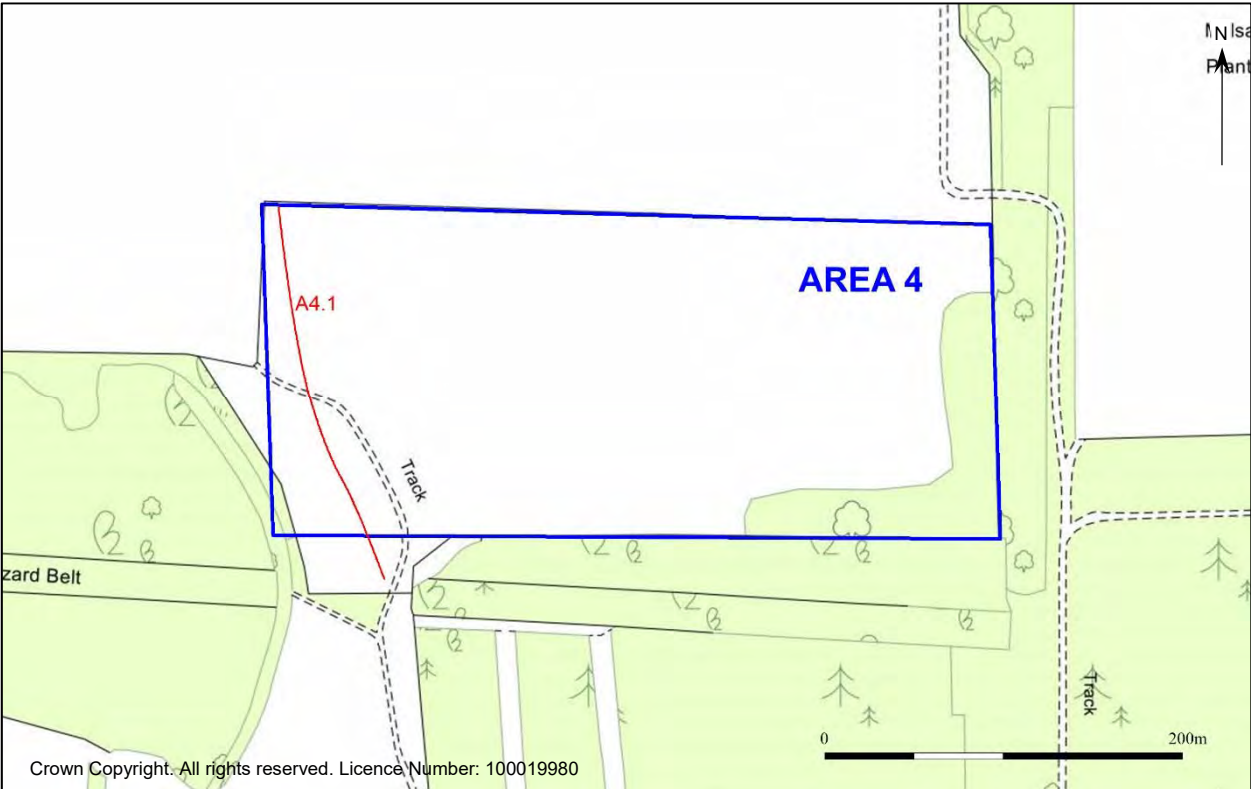


Figure 17. Area 4 Eriswell Low Warren – field survey observations

| ID Ref | Description | HER ref. |
|--------|---|----------|
| A4.1 | Linear bank, low and wide (c.10m wide, 1m high), running roughly N-S in a slightly curving line close to the west end of the survey area (plate 2). Appears to stop at the northern boundary of the field but continues to the south. | |

Table 7. Area 4 Eriswell Low Warren - survey results

Approximately four narrow linear features were noted running E-W across the survey area. These appeared to be machine made and of relatively recent origin (Plate 3) and were not mapped.

Existing historic data

HER

The results of the HER search are presented in Table 8 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 18.

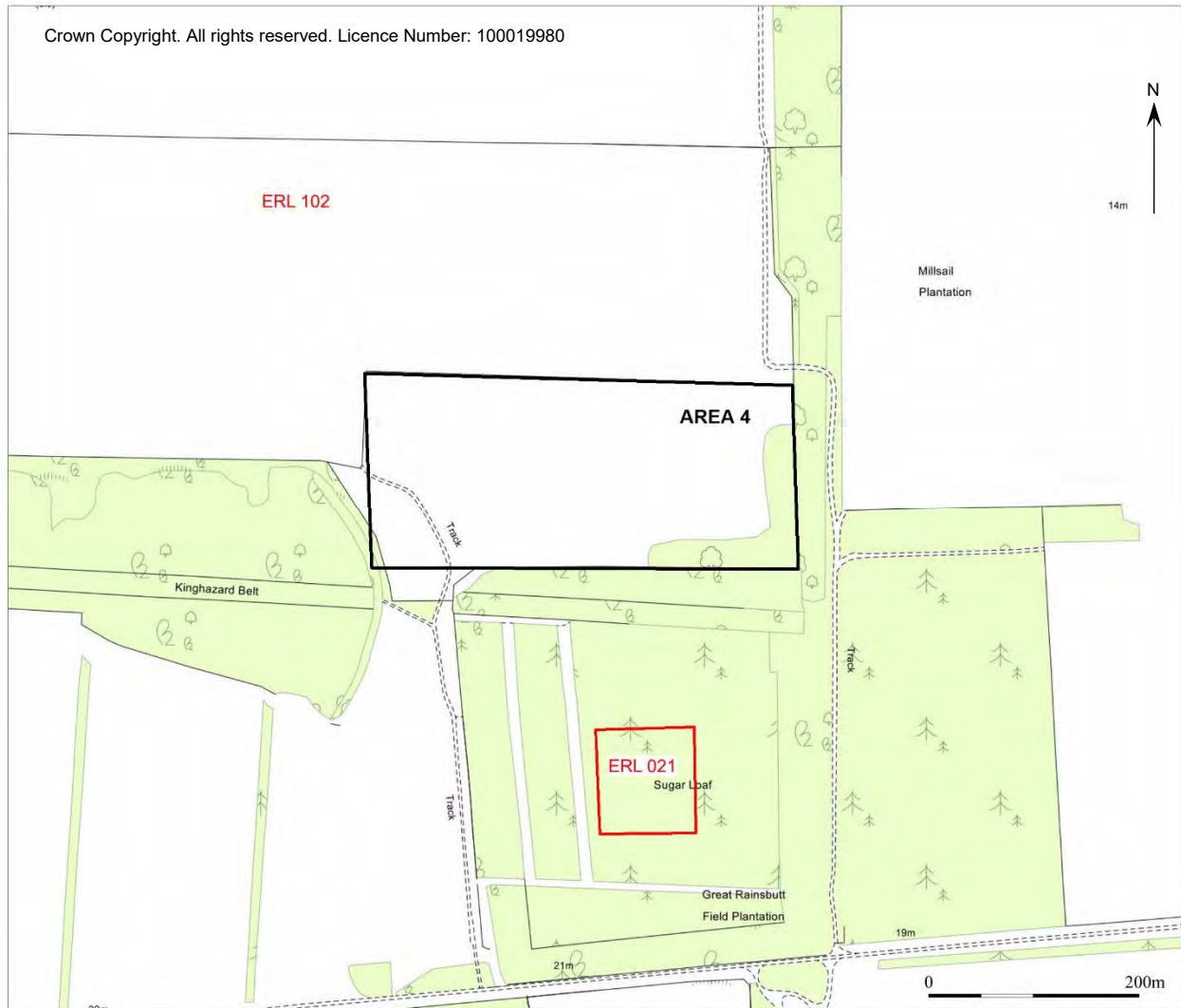


Figure 18. Area 4 Eriswell Low Warren – HER locations

| HER | Period | Summary of Record |
|---------|--------|---|
| ERL 021 | Rom | Roman silvered bronze brooch. Findspot marked on record map as TL74057905. |
| ERL 102 | | The survey area lies wholly within Eriswell High Warren, which is largely defined by single or double banks along line of Eriswell/Elveden, Lakenheath, Icklingham and Mildenhall parish boundaries. Warrens of Breckland Survey identified 'Double banks on the eastern boundary are marked by a line of gorse on top of the outer bank', considered to be of considerable importance and is worthy of preservation. The rabbit warren is first mentioned in 1309. |

Table 8. Area 4 existing HER data

Early Ordnance Survey mapping

The Survey area is covered by the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1882 and 1905 respectively; it is not covered by the 3rd Edition map. No features of any significance are depicted within the survey area on either map (see Figs 19 and 20). The area is marked as open land of an unspecified nature (pasture or arable). The bank (A4.1) is coincidental with the boundary of an area of rough pasture and furze (heathland) to the west of the survey area on both maps. To the south the bank appears to mark the edge of an area of tree plantation, as marked on the 2nd Edition OS map. The field boundary marking the northern extent of the survey area is not present on the earlier mapping.

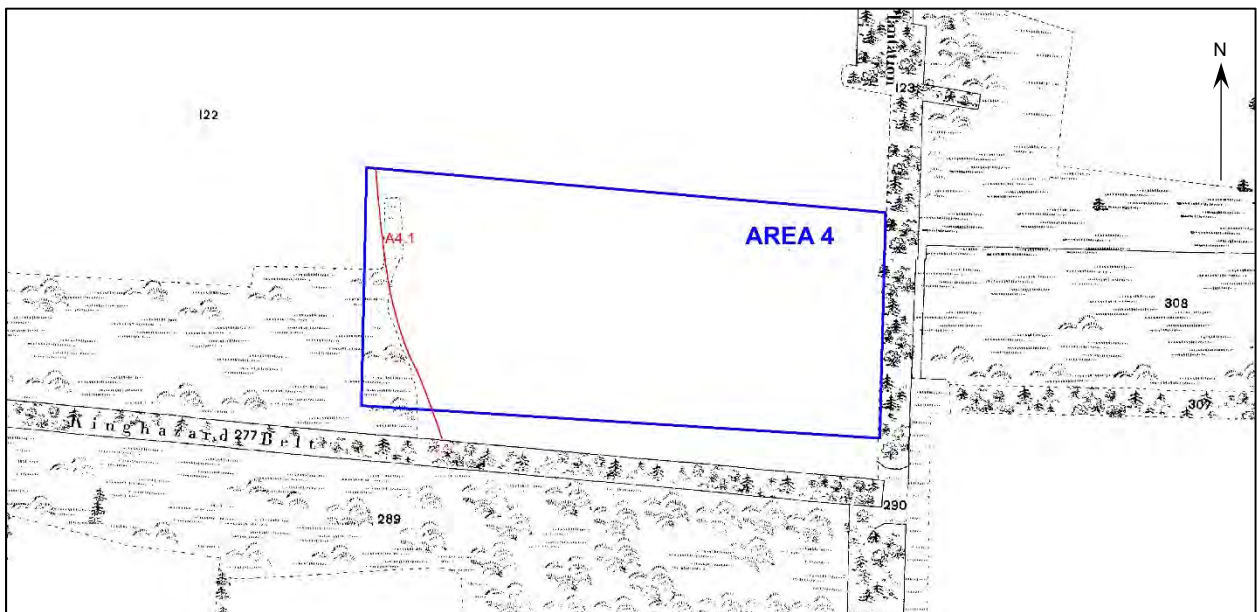


Figure 19. Area 4 Eriswell Low Warren – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1882)

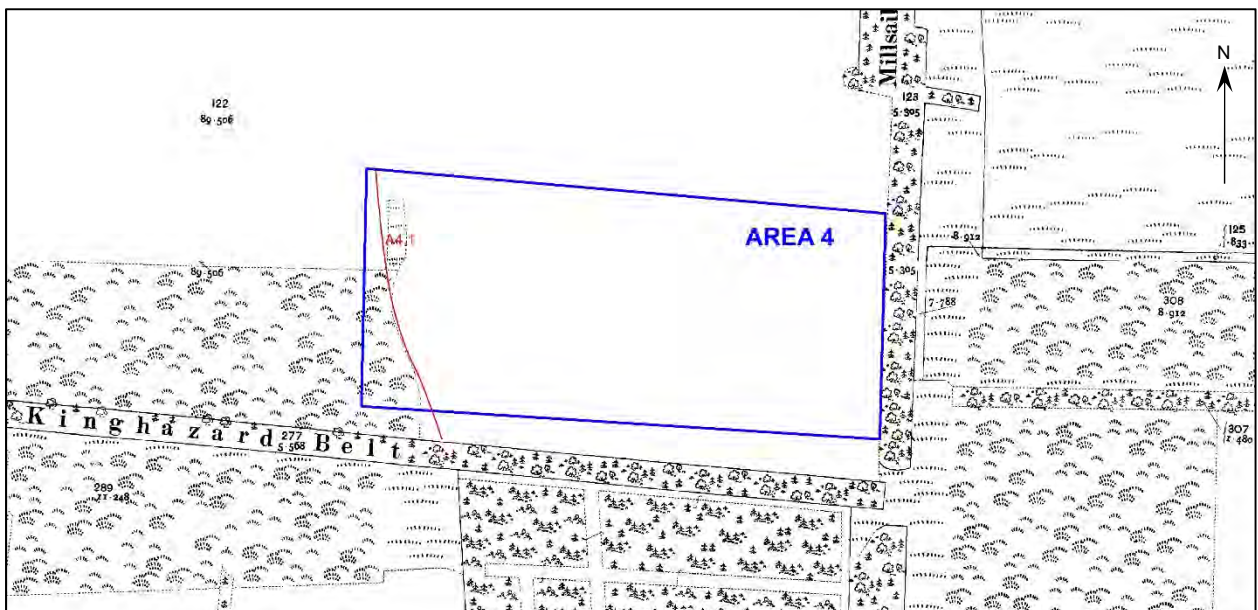


Figure 20. Area 4 Eriswell Low Warren – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1905)

LIDAR data

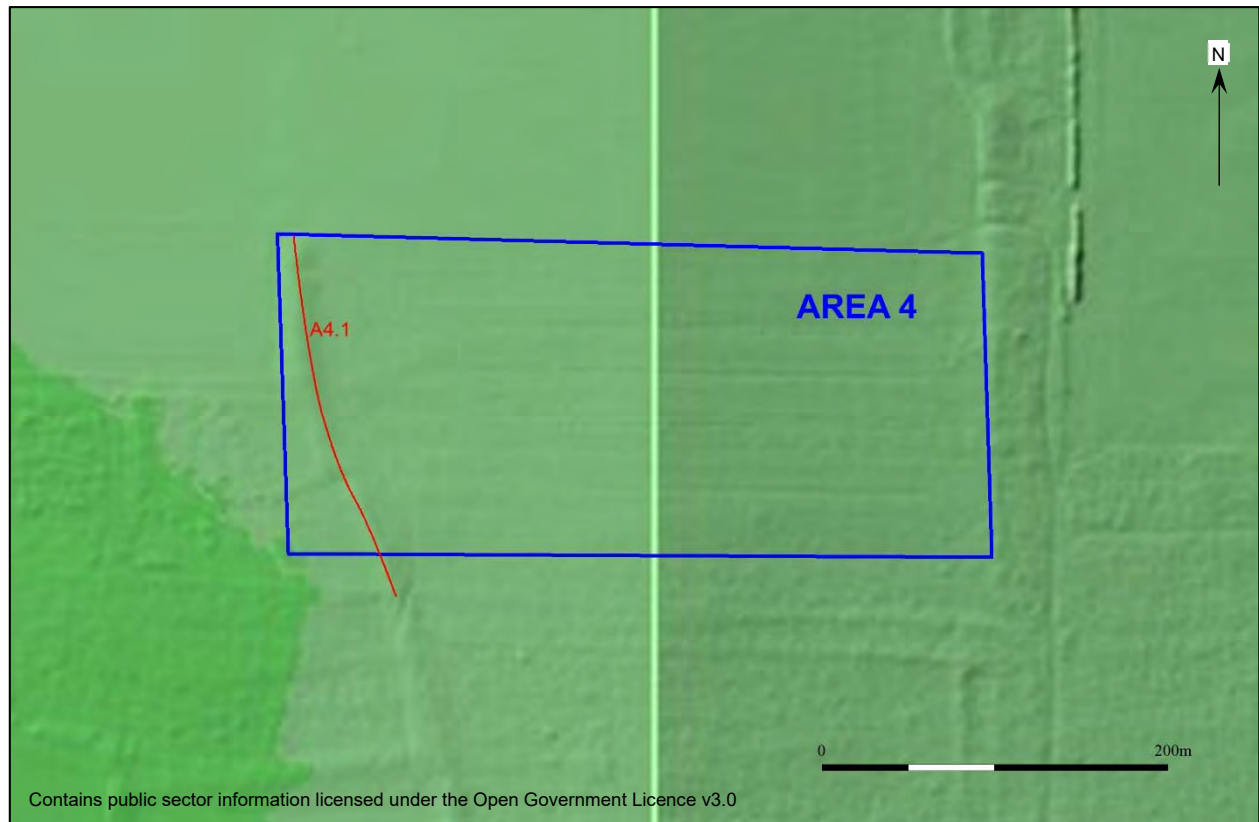


Figure 21. Area 4 Eriswell Low Warren – LIDAR plot

The LIDAR plot (Fig. 21) clearly shows the earthwork as seen during the walkover survey (A4.1). It can be seen extending to the south whilst its northern limit ends at the modern field boundary. Beyond this boundary lies an arable field. It would seem probable that the bank originally continued to the north but has been ploughed away.

The LIDAR data also shows at least four parallel linear features running E-W across the survey area. These are the result of the narrow linear features that are thought to be of modern origin (Plate 3).

Discussion

The bank noted during the walkover survey is likely to be related to the land divisions marked on the early OS maps. It is not possible to identify from the map evidence if this feature is a result of the land division or if it is earlier. Despite the lack of dating evidence this feature should be considered to be of archaeological importance and its disturbance avoided if at all possible.

Area 5: Lordswell Field (TL 7251 8015)

Field Survey

This site consisted of an area of open grassland with occasional trees, some in small groups. The site becomes more wooded beyond the northern edge. The present airbase of RAF Lakenheath lies to the north and immediately to the east and south. Open grassland continues to the west with no formal boundary to the survey area.

The survey area 1.9ha in size and was walked on the 5th February 2018. The weather was occasional sunny with cloud. Figure 22 comprises an extract from the 1:10,000 OS map with a noted feature overlain in red. The feature is described in Table 9.

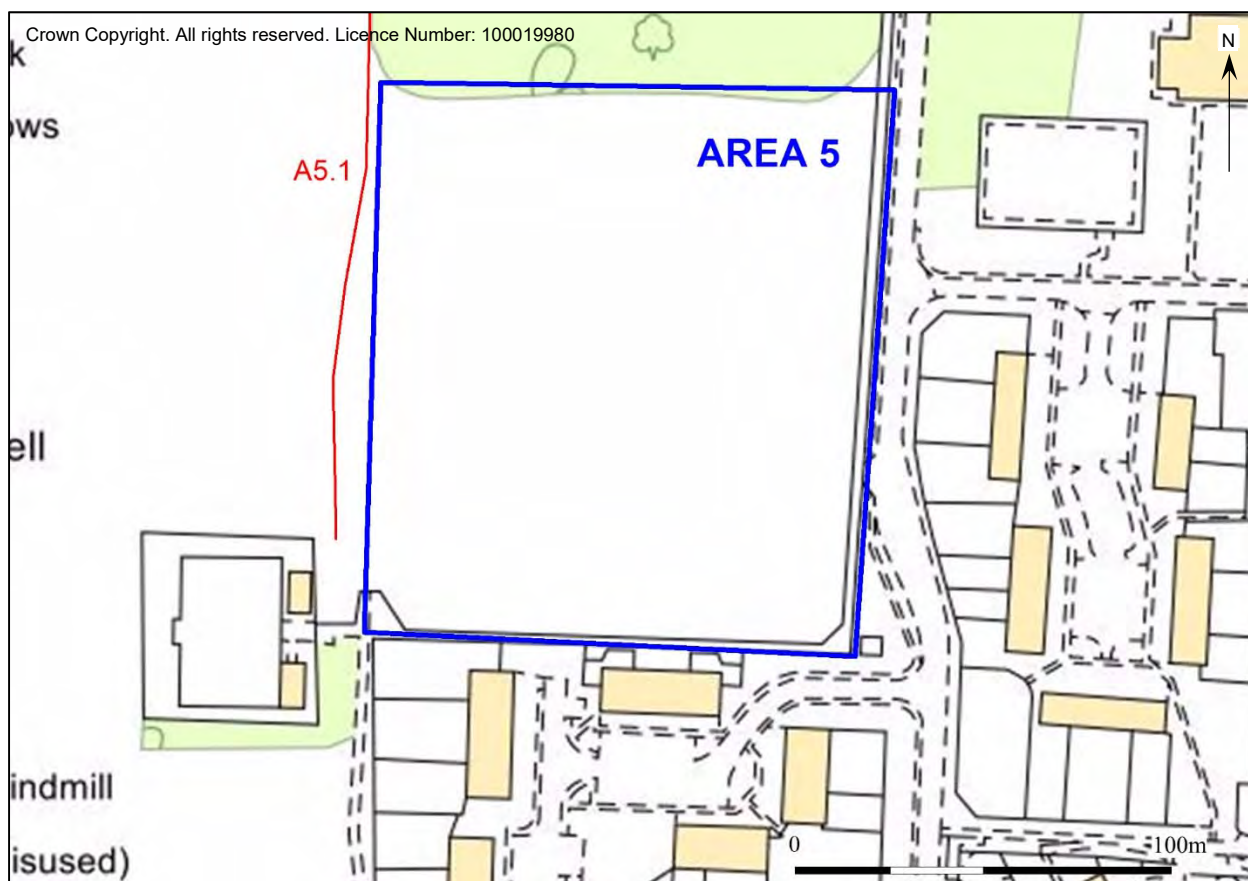


Figure 22. Area 5 Lordswell Field – field survey observations

| ID Ref | Description | HER ref. |
|--------|--|----------|
| A5.1 | A single linear bank, low and narrow (c.2m wide, 0.4m high), running roughly N-S (Plate 4). Generally straight but a slight 'dog-leg' to the west. To the south it became coincidental with an existing hedgerow. Probably a former boundary with the bank being formed by material being caught at the base of hedge. | |

Table 9. Area 5 Lordswell Field - survey results

Existing historic data

HER

The results of the HER search are presented in Table 10 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 23.

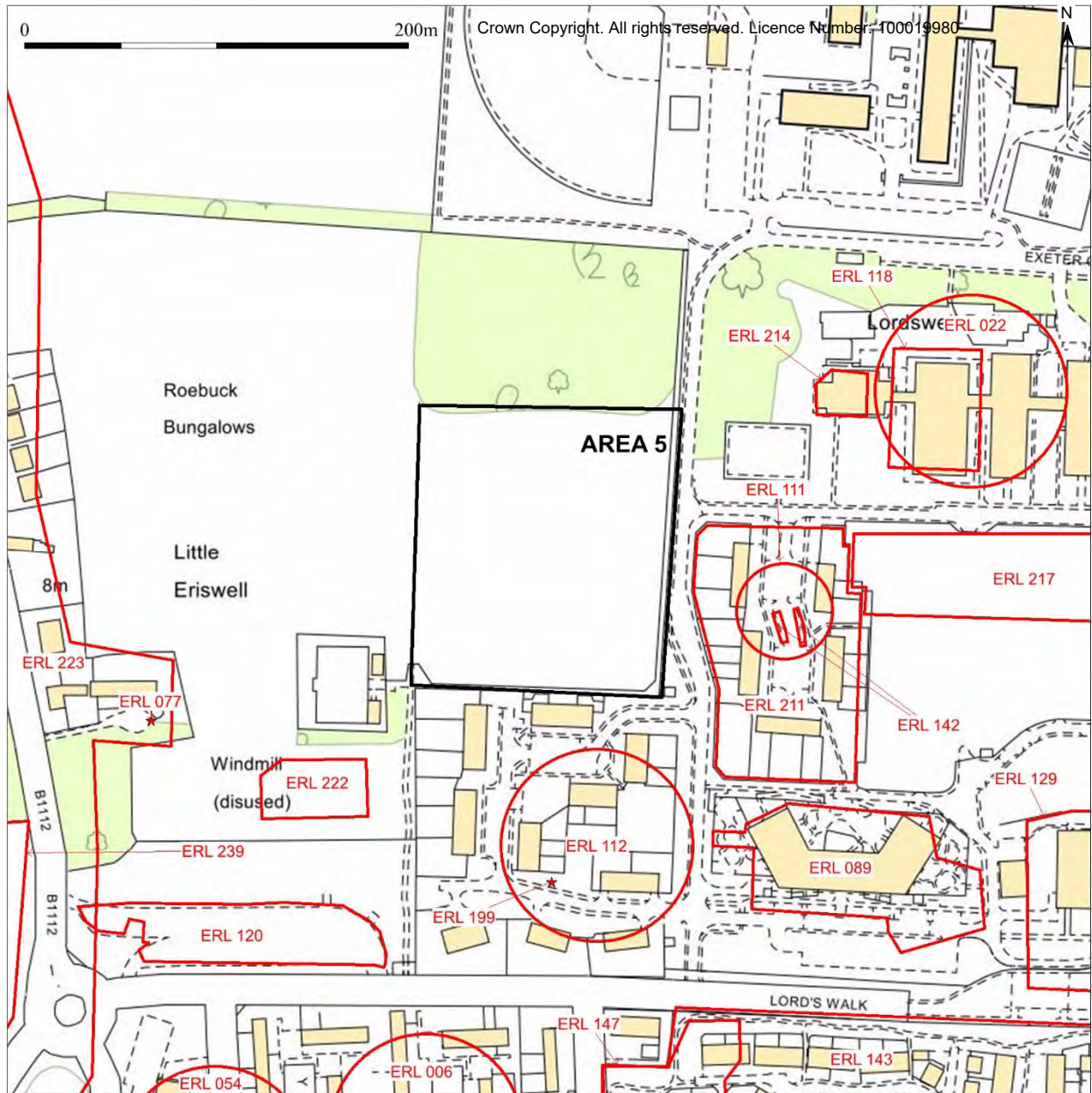


Figure 23. Area 5 Lordswell Field – HER locations

| HER | Period | Summary of Record |
|------------|---------------|---|
| ERL 006 | Rom | July 1932: "Much Roman pottery in July 1932 from a spot S of Lords Walk, SE of Little Eriswell". Other quoted grid refs have been found to be inaccurate by recent fieldwalking, so cited findspot taken to be approximately only. |
| ERL 022 | Rom | Findspot: Pottery and coin of Magnentius. |
| ERL 054 | Rom | "Pottery from pit, including shoulder (reconstructed) of grey jar (RB)"(?). "Collected by workmen from Lords Walk, Eriswell, near the site of a coin hoard found in 1972". Sited map reference approximate, probably part of IA site, ERL 048 or Rom site, ERL 006. |
| ERL 077 | Pmed | A four-storey smock mill, built in the mid-19th century. It was pulled down after the Great War leaving the base as a stone. There were four patent sails and an ogee cap with a gallery and fourtail. |
| ERL 089 | IA, Rom & Sax | Single crouched Iron Age burial found by workmen in service trench next to building 421. Site examined - no sign of grave cut in formed soil over burial, which was only about 45cm deep below present ground surface (and only c.20cm below ancient ground surface?), overlying hard, decayed chalk. Bones in fairly good condition although some were lost during excavation of the trench. Probably prehistoric. No other burials or finds from about 25m length of trenches noted. Later excavations revealed activity dating from the Mid Iron Age to Early Saxon periods. The main period of occupation, however, was the Late IA/early Rom period and the results of the archaeological work demonstrate agricultural landscape use comprising a trackway and associated fields, paddocks and pens. The track follows a similar alignment to that of the existing Lord's Walk and it is likely that this was a route to move livestock between winter pasture on the heath and summer pasture on the fen-edge. The system of gated and fenced pens and paddocks provides a means of singling animals out and controlling the flocks. This is certainly part of a larger pattern of landscape use and further work in this area can be expected to expand this picture. |
| ERL 111 | Rom | Small ditches seen in footing trenches behind Building 414 on Thunderbird Way. Archaeological monitoring during military housing refurbishment on Thunderbird Way and Kennedy Street uncovered Roman features and buried soils. Pottery dating of the features indicated that the main phase of activity was in the c.2nd to 3rd centuries AD and that these were then sealed by buried soil deposits containing material from the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD. This evidence extends the known area of Roman settlement on the base and is probably a part of the large site, ERL 089, identified immediately to the south. |
| ERL 112 | IA/Rom | Ditch and pottery deposit, possibly in feature, found in footing trenches behind 405 Kennedy Street. A single skeleton was hit by contractors working on building 400 Nato Place. The Skelton has been radiocarbon dated to 50BC-220AD, cuts a probable Roman soil layer. The skeleton was of an elderly man suffering from degenerative disease. |

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---|
| ERL 118 | Rom | Archaeological evaluation in advance of new construction revealed a number of ditches, one of which was dated to the first half of the first century AD. The site lies on a north-south slope, the top half of which is truncated and the bottom buried under accumulated soils. The presence of the ditches but general absence of finds and occupation debris may suggest that this site lies on the periphery of the Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement present c.150m to the south. Further construction work was also monitored in October 2001. Small group of pits and ditches dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period were discovered. This probably relates to occupation of a similar date found nearby during previous monitoring and excavations (ERL 111, 112 and 089). |
| ERL 120 | Neo/BA, IA/Rom & Pmed | An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a new construction. An area of 4058 sqm was excavated and this revealed four main phases of activity. The first phase was a large, discrete, cluster of 22 pits, dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The majority of these pits were uniformly filled with large quantities of Beaker pottery sherds, worked flints and deposits of charcoal. Three radiocarbon dates were obtained from the charcoal giving readings of 2050-1890 BC, 2210-2010 BC and 2210-2020 BC. A second phase of limited occupation in the Iron Age period, with three large pits, was followed by a third Late Iron Age/Early Roman phase, consisting of a trackway and an associated network of ditches. This is a continuation of the field system identified at ERL 089, 200m to the east, and can probably be associated with the nearby settlement at Caudle Head mere. The southern ditch of the trackway has a definite kink in its course, avoiding the phase I pit group, indicating that some trace of these features may still have been visible. In general the line of the trackway corresponds closely with the course of the modern Lords Walk road, implying that this is an ancient route to move livestock between winter pasture on the heathland to the east, and summer pasture to the west on the fen-edge. A final fourth phase of activity is formed by a small group of mostly post-medieval metallic objects recovered from a small spread of subsoil by metal detecting. A range of miscellaneous undated pits and ditches were scattered across the site and are most likely to be contemporary with phases I to III. |
| ERL 129 | Neo & Rom | Archaeological excavation carried out in advance of building works revealed a continuation of early Roman driveway ditches from the adjacent site (ERL 089) and a number of filled pits appearing to date to the early Neolithic. One pit was found to contain a probable cremation burial with a radiocarbon date of 3810-3660 BC. It is assumed that the Neolithic features were all contemporary and may have had funerary associations. Radiocarbon date of a cremated bone 3940-3660 BC. |
| ERL 142 | Rom | Ditches, soil layer and pottery found during monitoring for additional car parking at Thunderbird Way. |
| ERL 143 | BA & IA | Evaluation in advance of the first phase of reconstruction work revealed an area of Iron Age pits (ERL 147) and a Bronze Age ring ditch and burial (ERL 148). |
| ERL 147 | IA/Rom | Several pit groups and occasional ditches. The main group was a dense cluster of some seventy pits occupying an area c.15m across. The majority |

| | | |
|---------|----------|--|
| | | of these pits ranged from 1m to 2.2m in diameter and 0.5m to 1m deep and were evenly spaced with only a few intercutting each other. A few features scattered across the southern half of ERL 147 contained material from the Iron Age/Roman transition period, suggesting a continuity of activity on the site through to the 1st century AD and a phase of early Roman activity, which consisted of an east-west aligned, multi-cut ditch which ran approximately parallel to Lord's Walk and is thought to be part of the more extensive field system identified in excavations ERL 089, 120 and 129 to the north of Lord's Walk. |
| ERL 199 | Un | Single undated ditch recorded during an archaeological monitoring. There were no finds to date either the ditch or the overlying layer, but it is likely that this relates to early Roman occupation seen elsewhere on Kennedy Street. |
| ERL 211 | IA/Rom | Monitoring identified a continuation of the late Iron Age and early Roman settlement, including pits, field ditches and evidence of a building or entrance structure. |
| ERL 214 | IA & Rom | Evaluation identified a single undated ditch, indicating that the site lies in a peripheral area between two known areas of extensive Roman occupation at Thunderbird Way/Kennedy Street and Caudle Head. Later excavation identified a section of a possible penannular ring ditch cut by a series of Roman boundary ditches that re-defined the enclosed area into part of a larger sub-rectangular enclosure recorded within the bounds of the original ring ditch and enclosures. The structure consisted of two rows of tightly packed postholes forming the north and south walls. Several slightly larger and more generously spaced postholes towards the western side of the structure suggest an entrance of some kind whilst the west side of the building appears to have been left open. Portions of a crushed chalk floor survived within the structure's interior as well as two large pits which produced small quantities of Late Iron Age pottery. The structure and parts of the enclosure ditches were sealed by localised reddish brown silt believed to be the decayed remnants of the roof and walls. An Aucissa brooch dated to AD43-75 was discovered at the interface between this silt and the interior ground level. |
| ERL 217 | IA/Rom | An archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of the demolition of a housing estate centered on Halifax Street, demonstrated that, despite the site's recent landuse, the natural subsoil surface and elements of the original topography, together with potential archaeological horizons, were relatively intact. Evidence of past human activity prior to the 20th century however was slight across the majority of the site, particularly when compared to the multi-period sites known immediately to the north, west and south. However isolated activity in the Iron Age was identified, together with evidence of early Roman activity in two small areas. The date of the finds material suggests that this Roman activity is contemporary with activity seen at ERL 147 to the south, but earlier than the 2nd/3rd century occupation known to the west. The trenching has demonstrated that the site clearly appears to lie beyond the eastern edge of this latter site. |
| ERL 222 | IA/Rom | Evaluation of land off of Lord's Walk in advance of the construction of a new Biofuel plant. A collection of three pits and three ditch features were identified |

| | | |
|---------|--------|---|
| | | in Trench 3 whilst a single outlying pit was also recorded in Trench 1. The finds assemblage is consistently Iron Age in origin and predominantly came from the features in Trench 3. Later excavation identified the full extent of the known pits and ditches present within the development area as well as an unexpectedly dense archaeological horizon concentrated towards the central and western end of the area. The horizon included twelve ditches forming various enclosures and boundary systems and up to sixty pits arranged in a central cluster and extending westwards. Pottery evidence recovered from the majority of features is of Late Iron Age date which continued from between the early third to early first century BC. Several phases of pitting were apparent, including a probable pit alignment and smaller clusters, although stratigraphic and dating evidence makes detailed phasing difficult at the current stage of work. The various boundary systems present on site also suggest unique phases of activity that are likely to be contemporary with or predate the pits. A pit group of a similar arrangement and date to those found during this excavation was recorded approximately 250m south-east of the development area at ERL 147. |
| ERL 223 | med | Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Eriswell St Peter, defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters. |
| ERL 239 | IA/Rom | Geophysical survey identified possible Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity in the form of a series of rectangular enclosures that extend along the eastern edge of the site. A poorly defined circular enclosure was identified in the central part of the site where several prehistoric artefact scatters have been recorded |

Table 10. Area 5 existing HER data

Early Ordnance Survey mapping

The Survey area is covered by the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1882 and 1905 respectively; it is not covered by the 3rd Edition map. No features of any significance are depicted within the survey area on either map (see Figs 24 and 25). The area is marked as open land of an unspecified nature (pasture or arable). The bank (A5.1) is very roughly coincidental with a parallel boundary to a field to the west. It seems likely that the bank is related to this boundary with the mismatch in location possibly being a survey issue related to a variation in map projections between the modern survey and the early OS data.

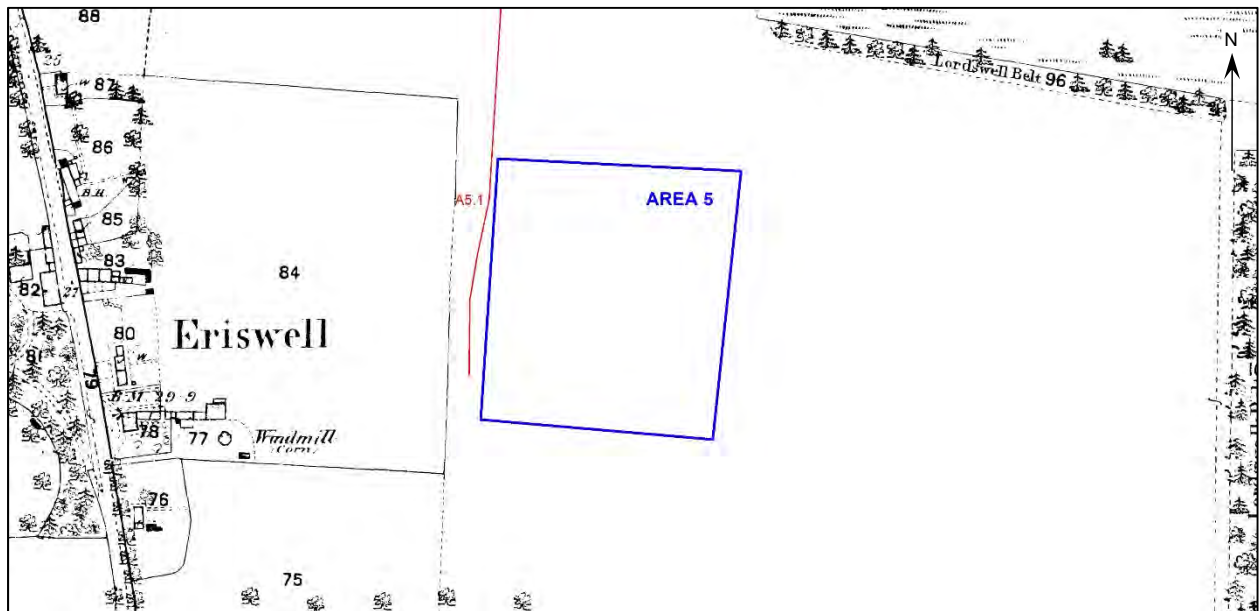


Figure 24. Area 5 Lordswell Field – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1882)



Figure 25. Area 5 Lordswell Field – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1905)

LIDAR data

The LIDAR plot clearly shows the earthwork as seen during the walkover survey (A5.1). No boundary to the west of this is visible suggesting the recorded earthwork is related to the boundary marked in the early OS maps.

Two possible linear features, one parallel to the western edge and one to the southern edge, are visible in the plot. The feature parallel to the southern boundary appears to continue to the west of the survey area but stops short of the eastern limit. The

perpendicular feature can only be seen within the area of the survey. These could be related to earlier field boundaries or, in the case of the east-west feature, a possibly a trackway. A small series of undulations are visible within the survey area but these are likely to be related to animal activity.

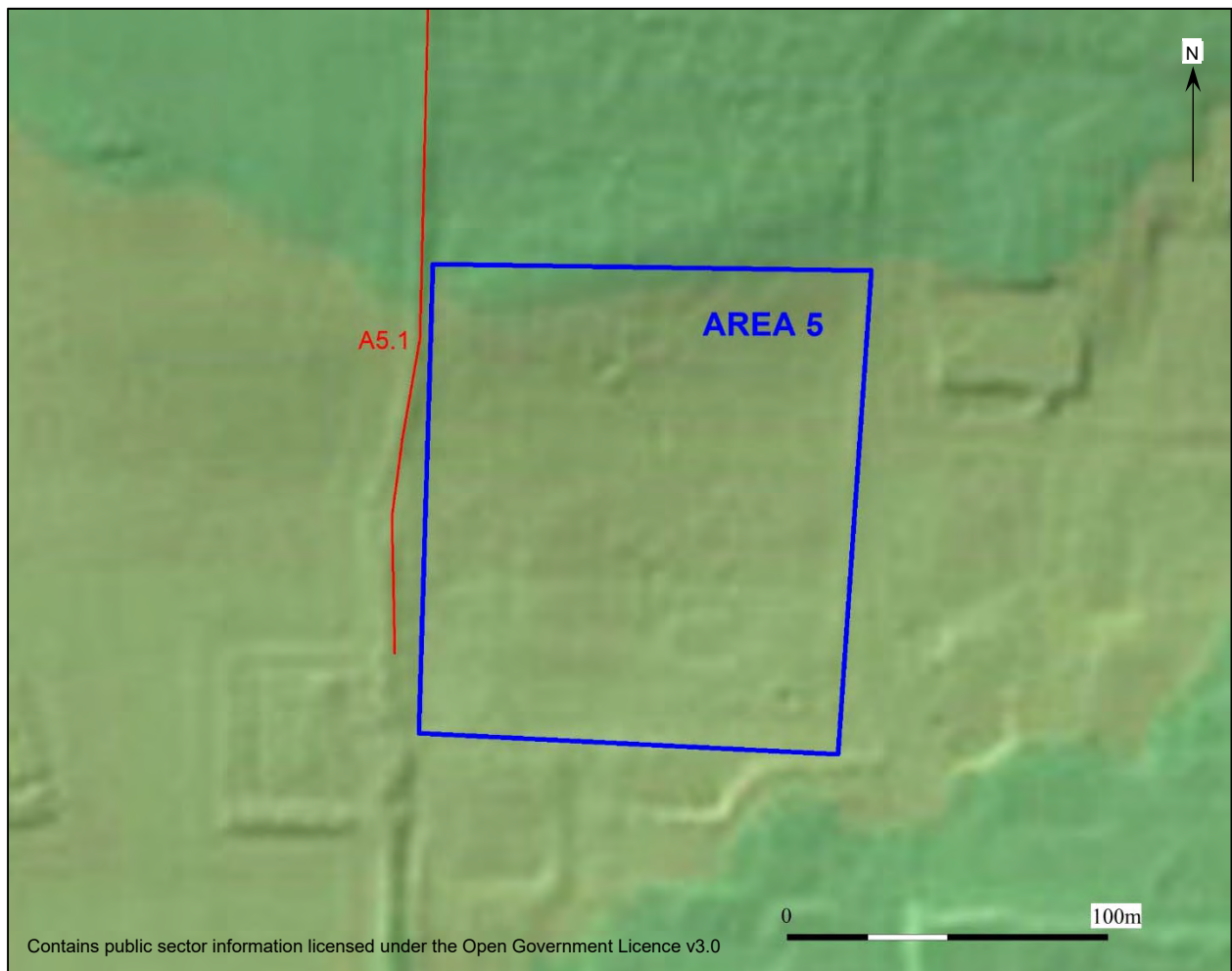


Figure 26. Area 5 Lordswell Field – LIDAR plot

Discussion

The bank noted during the walkover survey is undoubtedly related to the north-south boundary which is still extant to the north and south of the noted earthwork. The slight earthwork has probably been formed through the deposition of material along the base of a hedge and is of limited significance. The County HER records a number of significant Iron Age and Roman sites located in the immediate vicinity. Much of this evidence was recovered during groundworks associated with construction on the airbase and was located at relatively shallow depths. Consequently, any proposed groundworks cutting into the existing ground surface within the survey area are likely require some form of archaeological mitigation.

Area 6: Lakenheath Warren (west) (TL 7437 8050)

Field Survey

This site consisted of an area of heathland formed of open grassland with occasional trees, shrubs, some in small groups, and clumps of gorse. A small area of young birch woodland is present in the western corner of the site. The survey area was roughly triangular in shape and bounded by fences on its southwest and northwest boundaries. The eastern boundary was not marked and the heathland extended further to the east. The survey area 41.5ha in size and was walked on the 6th February 2018. The weather was sunny with some cloud. Figure 27 comprises an extract from the 1:10,000 OS map with the noted features overlain in red. The features are described in Table 11.

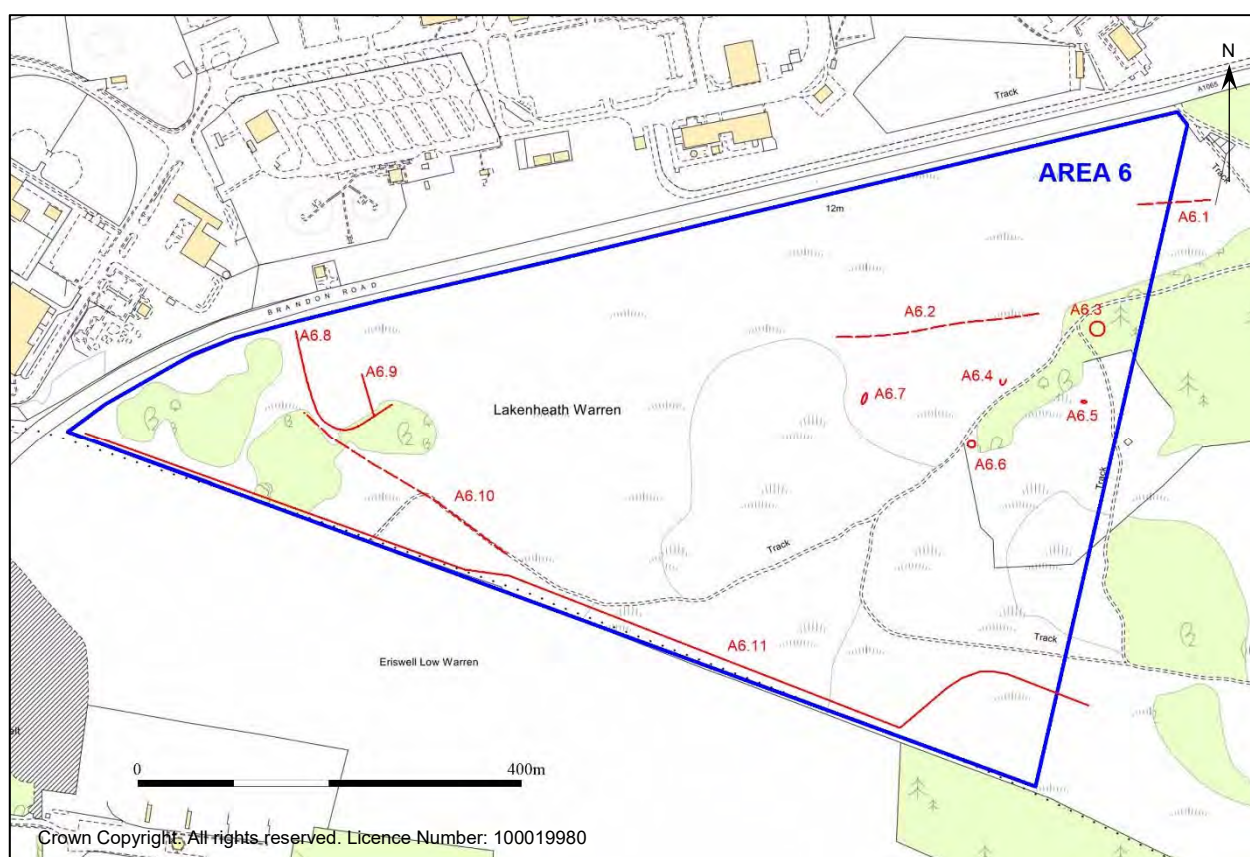


Figure 27. Area 6 Lakenheath Warren (west) – field survey observations

| ID Ref | Description | HER ref. |
|--------|---|----------|
| A6.1 | Linear depression running roughly E-W, c.2m in width (plate 5). Marks the line of a former trackway which can be clearly seen running beyond the survey area to the east. | |
| A6.2 | Linear depression running roughly E-W, c.2m in width, with possible bank on north side. Probably marking the line of a former path or trackway. | |

| | | |
|-------|---|---------|
| A6.3 | Circular pit, c.15m in diameter (plate 6). Coincidental with a pit marked on the 1st Edition OS map, labelled 'old gravel pit'. | |
| A6.4 | 'Crescent' shaped depression, c.8m in length, 3m wide and 0.7m deep (plate 7). Former pit? Located at the junction of two current trackways. | |
| A6.5 | Linear depression, c.6m by 2m and 1m deep, aligned roughly E-W, surrounded by low banks except at the west end (plate 8). ?pit, purpose unknown (has a similar appearance to a post-medieval flint mine). | |
| A6.6 | Roughly circular depression, c.6m in diameter 0.5m deep (plate 9). Pit or former pond? | |
| A6.7 | Linear depression, c.10m in length, 4m wide with possible low banks on each of the longer sides (plate 10). Pit? | |
| A6.8 | Linear bank, c.10m in width and 1m high (plate 11). Runs roughly N-S before curving to the east. A total length of c.200m was visible (paced measurement). | |
| A6.9 | Linear bank, c.7m in width and 0.5m in height. Has a perpendicular junction with A6.8 at its southern end before running north for c.50m (plate 12). | |
| A6.10 | Trackway, part of which is in use although it appears to have originally continued further to the northwest towards bank A6.8, passing it to the west. | |
| A6.11 | Length of bank (occasionally double bank, plate 13), running along the southern edge of the survey area. Turns to the north close to the eastern limit of the survey (plate 14) before turning again to the east. Part of the known set of banks marking the boundaries of Lakenheath Warren. | LKH 174 |

Table 11. Area 6 Lakenheath Warren (west) - survey results

Existing historic data

HER

The results of the HER search are presented in Table 12 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 28.

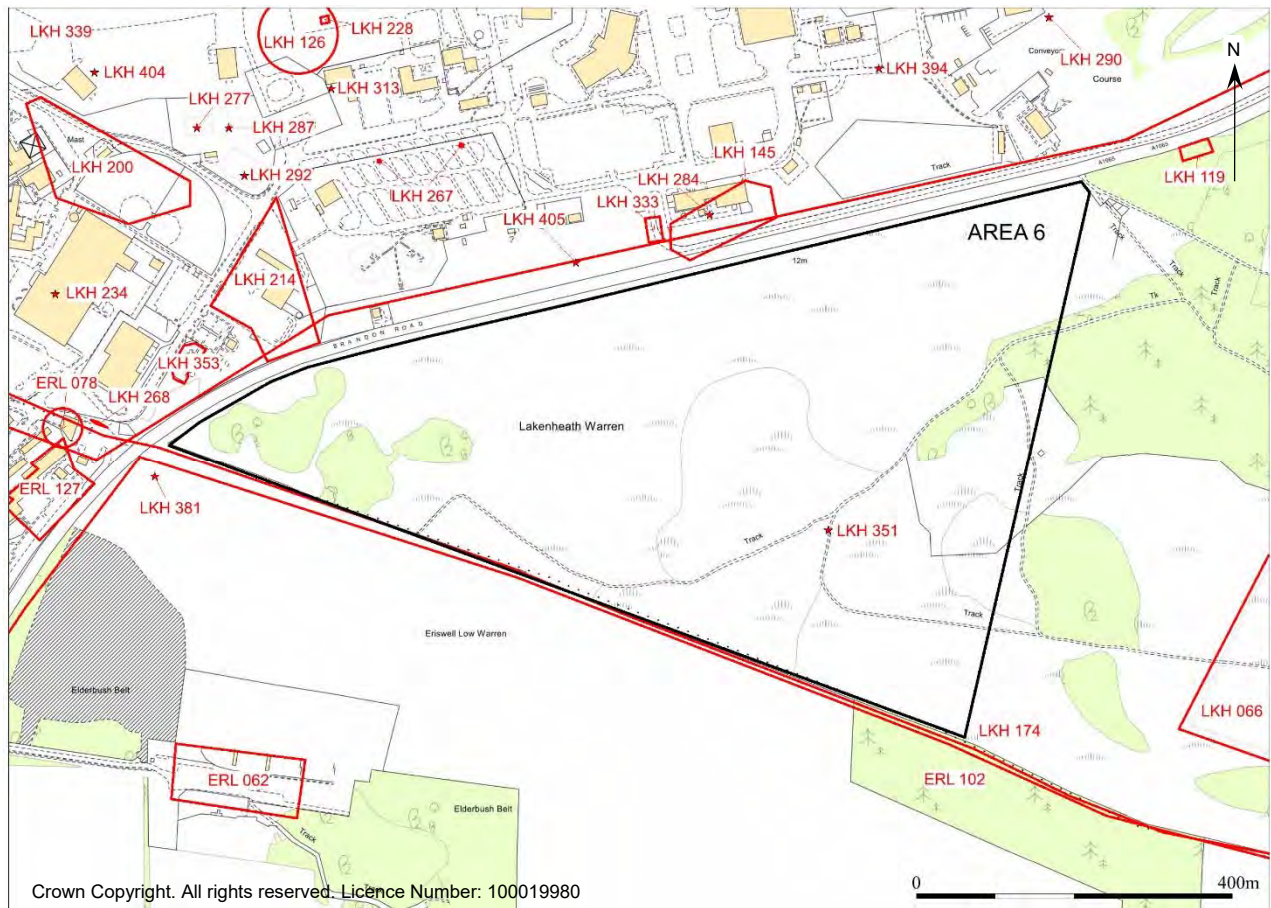


Figure 28. Area 6 Lakenheath Warren (west) – HER locations

| HER | Period | Summary of Record |
|---------|--------|--|
| ERL 062 | Pmed | Possible site of Warrener's Lodge similar to Thetford, Mildenhall and Lakenheath lodges. 'Lower Lodge' shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map. Named 'Little Lodge' on sketch map from field book of 1813, gone by 1865?. Tiny building marked here on 1818 Enclosure map, although not annotated. One of two warrener's lodges in Eriswell, which had a 'Low Warren (ERL 102) and a High Warren' (as seen on 1818 map). The Breckland Society survey identified the two lodges marked on Hodskinson's map associated with a rabbit warren, first mentioned in 1309 as a "small rabbit warren with a right of free-warren" |
| ERL 078 | Preh | Pale grey/white sand filled Prehistoric ditch, gentle 'V' profile, c.0.5m deep (although base difficult to identify) running NE-SW, identified in side of 100m length of service trench. |

| | | |
|---------|------|--|
| ERL 102 | med | Eriswell Warren, which is largely defined by single or double banks along line of Eriswell/Elveden, Lakenheath, Icklingham and Mildenhall parish boundaries. Warrens of Breckland Survey identified 'Double banks on the eastern boundary are marked by a line of gorse on top of the outer bank', considered to be of considerable importance and is worthy of preservation. The rabbit warren is first mentioned in 1309. |
| ERL 127 | Un | Evaluation in advance of new construction revealed two undated gullies, a probable geological feature and three undated pits, which may be prehistoric, but equally could be tree holes. |
| LKH 066 | Un | One of four earthwork enclosures on Lakenheath Warren, lies on gentle sloping ground SSE of Lakenheath Lodge near the S edge of the Warren. It is slightly trapezoidal and covers about 12 acres. The surrounding bank is 20 to 25 feet wide and up to 2 feet high. There is no indication of an entrance but a number of later tracks cross it'. 2013: could not be identified on ground despite being plotted as an upstanding earthwork by the OS. Probably Med cultivation enclosure within Rabbit Warren. |
| LKH 119 | Preh | Following rotavation of a strip of land approximately 3m wide, in 1987(?), along the W boundary of Lakenheath Warren. Three flint cores and one struck flake from between TL 7507 8089 and 7510 8091 were recovered after area walked. Two of the cores and the flake were patinated, although one of these cores had been reworked leaving unpatinated flake scars. The unpatinated core is a dark honey colour. |
| LKH 126 | Mes | Position of findspot of Mesolithic backed artefacts shown on sketch map and denoted as 'Lakenheath Airfield'. |
| LKH 145 | Un | Two skeletons found 1977. Possibly during construction of extension to building 1346 or earthmoving operations in adjoining area. Presumably Mildenhall police informed? |
| LKH 174 | med | Area of Lakenheath rabbit warren in existence by 1300, continuous use into the post-medieval period, defined by single and multiple banks segments, single (occasionally double or greater) earthwork banks running around the existing (eastern & southern) parts of Lakenheath Warren. Multiple banks on NE side where it adjoins Wangford Warren. Bank dimensions vary along the route, although it is never much more than c.1.5m wide and 70cm high. Previously owned by the Prior and Convent of Ely Abbey. Post Dissolution it was held by the Dean and Chapter of Ely and sold to Duleep Singh for £8,000 in 1872 and incorporated into the Elveden Estate, then to the Iveagh Family in 1894. The 1835 map of the Warren shows the full extent, with the present USAF airbase now occupying the western part. |
| LKH 200 | Preh | 1997: Widely spread scatter of features located (4 pits and 3 ditches) during monitoring of new Flightline Access Road. One small pit contained one sherd (E?)BA pot and 28 flints - other three pits plus three ditches undated. |
| LKH 214 | Preh | Un-urned cremation and dispersed features (undated but probably prehistoric) recorded during evaluation & monitoring. Radiocarbon date of a cremated human bone fragment, SUERC-34274: 1270-1030CalBC |

| | | |
|---------|--------|--|
| LKH 228 | Neo/BA | Archaeological monitoring during repair works associated with the Southern Taxiway at RAF Lakenheath found built-up deposits and disturbance related to the airfield construction, a single undated north-south aligned ditch and five Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints. |
| LKH 234 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 267 | IA | Monitoring of groundworks for a new road identified two small pits |
| LKH 268 | Un | Monitoring of soil strip for the widening of the access road at gate 1, located a single undated ditch. |
| LKH 277 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 284 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 287 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 290 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 292 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 313 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 333 | Un | Monitoring of road stripping along the south-east edge of RAF Lakenheath revealed one undated ditch, which may relate to the local rabbit warren, and one possible pit. No finds were recovered. There were high levels of disturbance along much of the road strip relating to levelling works on the base and ploughing of the site. |
| LKH 339 | Pmed | A military airfield used in both World Wars and post-war. The site was first used as a landing ground and bombing range during World War One (from 1917). This was located near the Brandon road entrance to the present site. Disused in the interwar period. Early in World War Two (to 1941) Lakenheath was used as a 'Q-type' night decoy and a 'K-type' day decoy to deflect enemy bombing from RAF Feltwell. Consisted of a replica airfield equipped with dummy Wellington aircraft. The decoy ceased operation on 6th June 1941, as construction of a real airfield was provisionally completed in 1941. A battle headquarters thought to date to this time is reportedly extant. Aircraft hangars were added in 1942-1943 (four T2 and one B1 hangars were still extant in 1988) and the runways were extended in 1943-1944 as it was chosen for redevelopment as a "very heavy" bomber base. During the war despite the ongoing construction work the airfield was temporarily used by bomber units for operational and training purposes as well as for storage for gliders. Post-war the airfield was mainly used by the United States Air Force and has been greatly modified from its World War Two appearance. The main role of the American presence has been defined by the Cold War. |
| LKH 351 | Pmed | World War II Air Raid Shelter, presumably connected to construction/use of 2nd WW airfield. Site visit in 2013 - modern post & wire fenced enclosure surrounding concrete steps leading down to shelter - not examined internally. |

| | | |
|---------|------|---|
| | | Said to be air-raid shelter by Paul Dickinson of Elveden Estate. Note: its position well to the E of the airfield possibly suggests more localised presence of personnel, presumably related to other activities/structures in the vicinity during the period. |
| LKH 353 | Un | A small evaluation trench and further monitoring of ground disturbance during construction work for new play equipment installations revealed a buried soil deposit in a shallow depression below a layer of windblown sands. The shallow nature of the development (less than 0.3m deep) meant that it did not impact on this buried soil layer, which remains underneath the play area installations. |
| LKH 381 | Preh | Outline record only - Flint and arrowhead scatter (backlog). |
| LKH 394 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 404 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |
| LKH 405 | Un | Outline record only – no detail |

Table 12. Area 6 existing HER data

Early Ordnance Survey mapping

The Survey area is covered by the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1882 and 1905 respectively (Figs. 29 and 30); it is not covered by the 3rd Edition map. There are no great variations between the two maps. Both show the survey area to be part of an extensive area of rough pasture or heathland. The trackway identified during the walkover survey (A6.1) is coincidental with a marked track running E-W and the pit (A6.3) is marked and labelled as 'old gravel pit' on the 1st Edition map. The warren banks along the southwestern edge of the survey area (A6 11) are also marked on the early maps. One obvious change since the 2nd Edition survey is the creation of Brandon Road which now forms the northwest boundary of the survey area. This route originally ran further to the northwest but was realigned due to expansion of the airbase, RAF Lakenheath.

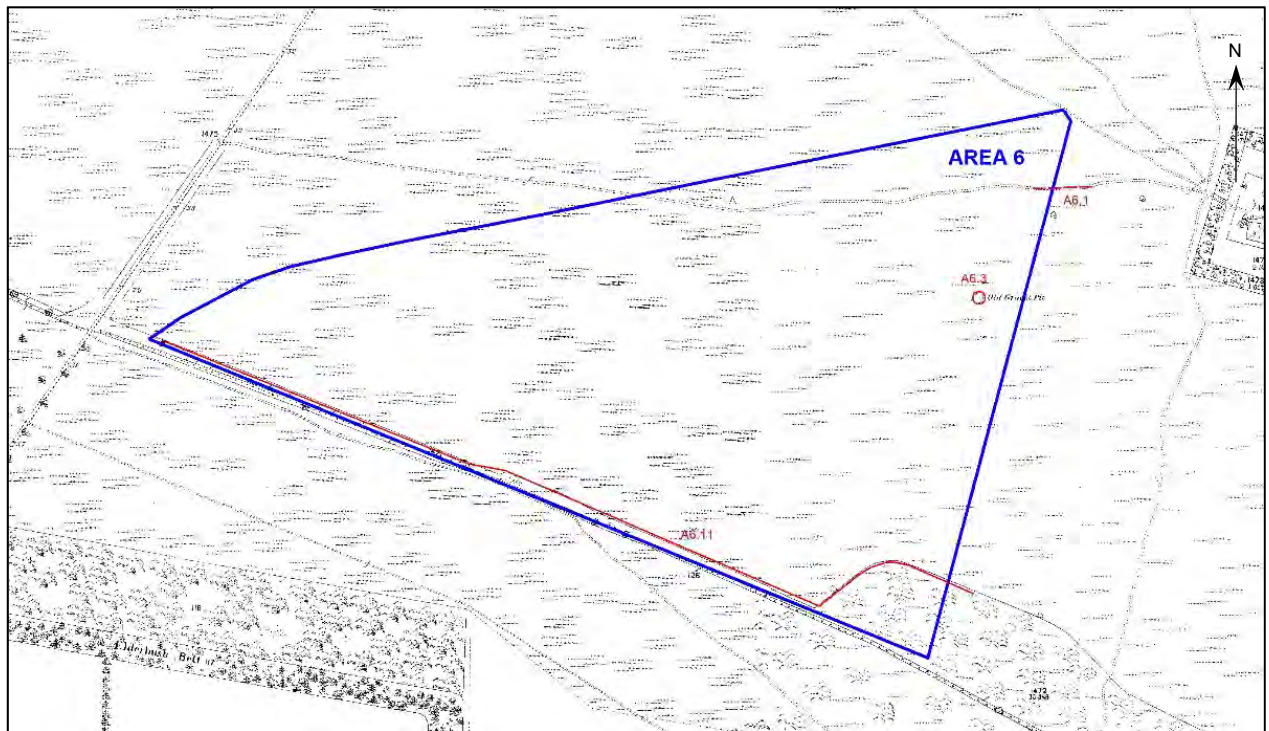


Figure 29. Area 6 Lakenheath Warren (west) – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1882)

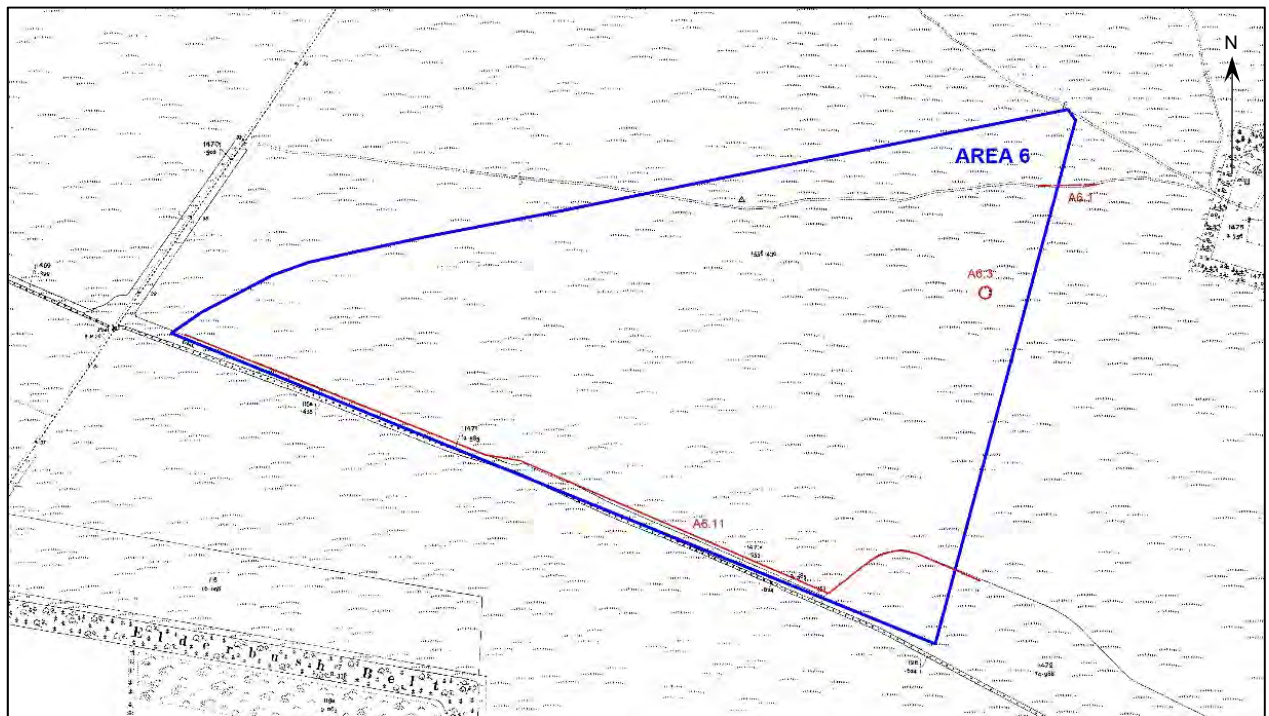


Figure 30. Area 6 Lakenheath Warren (west) – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1905)

LIDAR data

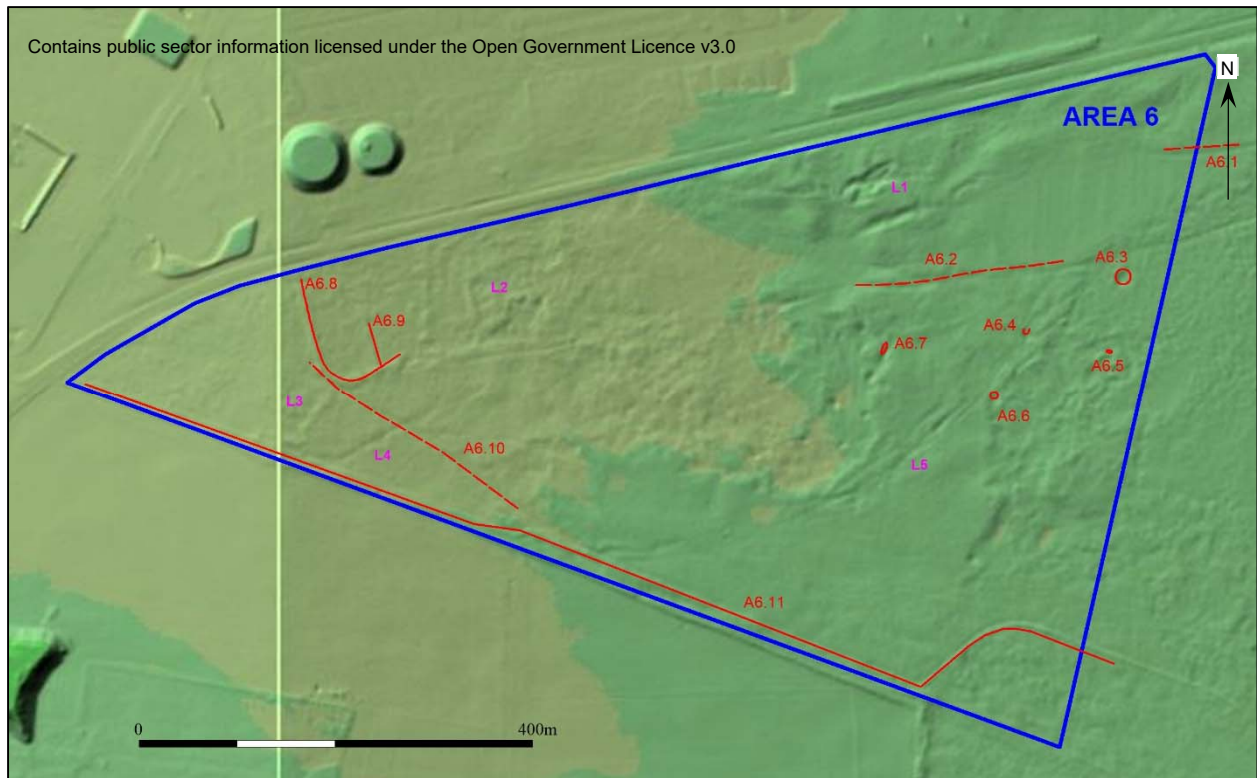


Figure 31. Area 6 Lakenheath Warren (west) – LIDAR plot

The LIDAR plot clearly shows many of the earthworks seen during the walkover survey. The trackway A6.2 can be seen to continue beyond the limits identified on the ground. It runs beyond the limit of the survey area to the east and appears to run towards the banks A6.8 and A6.9, both of which can be clearly discerned on the LIDAR plot. The pit A6.7 can also be seen along with what appear to be further pits to the southwest.

A number of other anomalies can be seen on the LIDAR plot which were not recorded during the walkover survey. In order to facilitate the discussion of these items they have been identified in Figure 31 as L1 to L5.

L1 comprises an area of very uneven ground with multiple hillocks and depressions. May be the result of natural sandblows. It is also possibly related to activities within the warren, quarrying or construction of the adjacent road.

L2 is also an area of uneven ground within which there is the suggestion of a bank, or banks, with a perpendicular corner to the northwest.

L3 possible linear bank running roughly perpendicular to the warren bank to the southwest.

L4 is a current trackway and is marked on the modern OS map.

L5 appears to be a linear feature, probably a trackway which appears to form a gentle curve.

Discussion

A number of features were noted during the walkover survey and the locations of many of these are confirmed by the LIDAR survey. Of these, only one is related to an entry on the County HER, and that is the linear earthwork along the southern edge which comprises part of a series of warren banks marking the boundary between Lakenheath Warren (LKH 174) and Eriswell Warren to the south. Another feature is recorded on the HER, LKH 351, which is identified as a World War 2 air-raid shelter although this feature was fenced and not examined as part of the walkover survey.

The other features noted in the survey area comprise pits and former trackways. One of the trackways, A6.1, is marked on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps indicating it was in use in the 19th and early 20th century. Trackway A6.2 is not indicated on the early maps, which could suggest it is a post-dates the surveys, although it may be earlier and had simply fallen out of use. Trackway L5, as recorded by the LIDAR survey, is also not marked on the earlier maps although its appearance suggests it is probably later. Trackway A6.10 aligns with a currently active route. It is not marked on the early OS maps indicating that it is probable a late feature.

The frequent pits noted across the survey area are not easy to interpret, except for A6.3 which is marked on the early OS maps as a gravel pit. It is likely that some of the others are also gravel pits, some may be related to military activities and it is possibly that others relate to warren activities. It is also possible that some, particularly A6.5, with its surrounding spoil heaps, are possibly related to post-medieval flint extraction.

The series of banks recorded in the southwest area (A6.8 and A6.9), and the adjacent area of possible banks recorded on the LIDAR survey (L2) are of possible interest and certainly worthy of further investigation.

Area 7: Lakenheath Warren (east) (TL 7909 8000)

Field Survey

This site consisted of an area of heathland formed of open grassland with occasional, mostly mature, trees, either individual examples or in small copses. It measured 33.4ha in size and was surveyed on the 6th and 7th February 2018. The weather was sunny with occasional cloud on both days. The survey area was roughly square in shape and bounded by fences on the north, east and southern edges. The western edge was unmarked and the heathland continued to the west. Figure 32 comprises an extract from the 1:10,000 OS map with the noted features overlain in red. The features are described in Table 13.

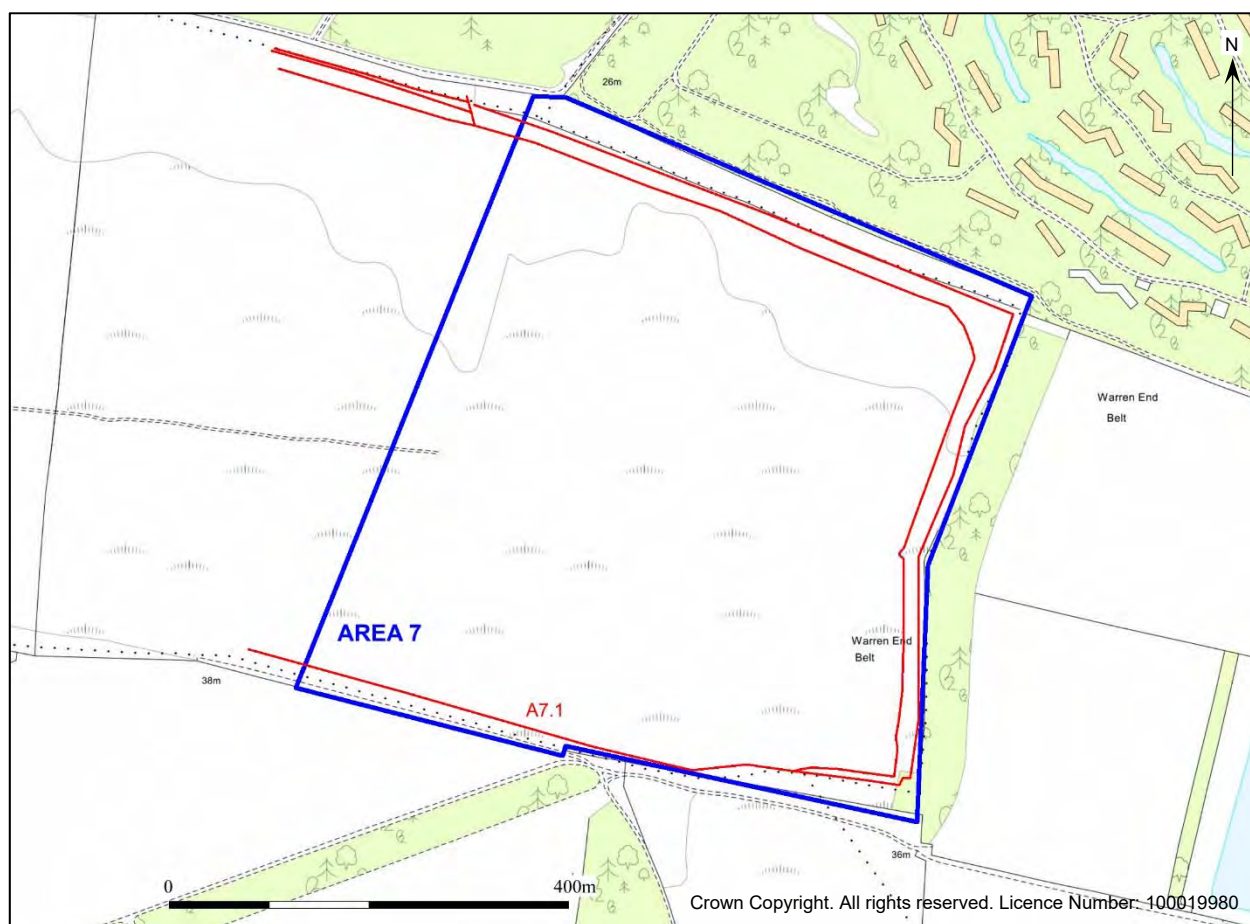


Figure 32. Area 7 Lakenheath Warren (east) – field survey observations

| ID Ref | Description | HER ref. |
|--------|--|----------|
| A7.1 | Earthwork bank or banks, running around southern, eastern and northern edges of survey area. Double banks along eastern and northern edges (Plate 15). Segments of the outer northern bank appear to have been pushed south resulting in a series of elongated mounds (Plate 16), presumably a modern disturbance. | LKH 174 |

Table 13. Area 7 Lakenheath Warren (east) - survey results

Existing historic data

HER

The results of the HER search are presented in Table 14 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 33.

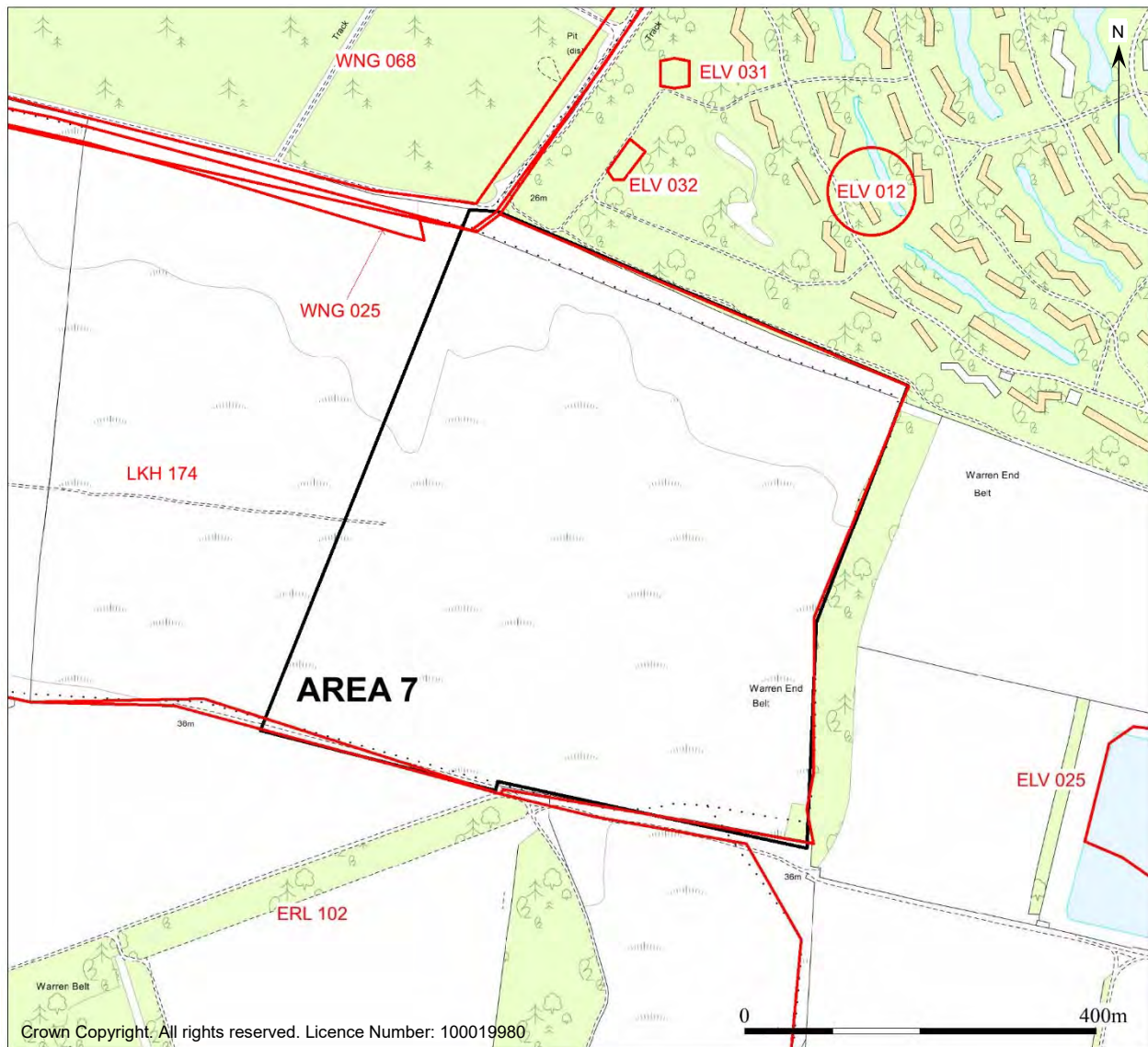


Figure 33. Area 7 Lakenheath Warren (east) – HER locations

| HER | Period | Summary of Record |
|---------|----------|--|
| ELV 012 | Un | Skeleton found `c.1988' (?by Kier workmen) during excavation of pit for artificial lake at c.TL 79428039. |
| ELV 025 | Pal & BA | Large flint hand-axe. 15.7cms long (but incomplete tip and butt) by 9.5cms wide by 4.3cms thick. Black flint where freshly chipped at butt, tip and on one edge. Variably patinated/stained from pale blue/brown/cream on one face to rich pale/med mustard brown and darker brown on other, with traces of black flint showing through. Small amount of cortex on one face. Found 1993/1994 |

| | | |
|---------|-----|---|
| | | as surface find, on cultivated field in former 'clay pit' known as Old Elveden Hole. Presumably from former workings? Also, half hour-glass perforated 'adze', taken to Moyses Hall and sent for sectioning (to Norwich Castle?). From (found on?) ploughed field surface in 'Old Elveden Hole'. |
| ELV 031 | Un | Large sub-circular mound, c.2.5m high by 23m N-S by 28m EW. Flat top c.5m x 11m. Low bank off N edge to E, another from centre W side to W. Top is crossed by cycle track used by a holiday village residents revealing sandy surface with common natural flints, 1 burnt flint on N side and 4 struck flints on S side (1 patinated, 3 unpatinated with cortex remaining). Location marked following rapid survey appears to lie on line of droveway marked on 1:10,560 & 1:10,000 OS maps suggesting mound is recent (note Warren Wood was 2WW ammunition dump) as does condition. Although there is a later track running across the mound, it overlies earlier earthworks and tracks, assumed to be of medieval to post medieval date. It has been suggested that it relates to Second World War activity, however the mound cannot clearly be seen on aerial photographs from 1959, suggesting it post-dates the last 1950s. |
| ELV 032 | Un | Large long mound on E side and parallel to (2WW?) concrete roadway. c. 75m S of large sub-circular mound (ELV 031). Dimensions: c.40m by 20m and 3m high, slightly higher at N end. Appears to overlay(?) trackway shown on OS 1:10.560 & 1:10,000 maps. This factor, the alignment and condition of the mound, suggest it is comparatively recent, possibly connected to the use of Warren Wood as an ammunition dump in the 2nd World War. The relationship with tracks of post medieval date suggest it is likely to be twentieth century date. |
| ERL 102 | med | Eriswell High Warren, which is largely defined by single or double banks along line of Eriswell/Elveden, Lakenheath, Icklingham and Mildenhall parish boundaries. Warrens of Breckland Survey identified 'Double banks on the eastern boundary are marked by a line of gorse on top of the outer bank', considered to be of considerable importance and is worthy of preservation. The rabbit warren is first mentioned in 1309. |
| LKH 174 | med | Area of Lakenheath rabbit warren in existence by 1300, continuous use into the post-medieval period, defined by single and multiple banks segments, single (occasionally double or greater) earthwork banks running around the existing (eastern & southern) parts of Lakenheath Warren. Multiple banks on NE side where it adjoins Wangford Warren. Bank dimensions vary along the route, although it is never much more than c.1.5m wide and 70cm high. Previously owned by the Prior and Convent of Ely Abbey. Post Dissolution it was held by the Dean and Chapter of Ely and sold to Duleep Singh for £8,000 in 1872 and incorporated into the Elveden Estate, then to the Iveagh Family in 1894. The 1835 map of the Warren shows the full extent, with the present USAF airbase now occupying the western part. |
| WNG 025 | med | Partially surviving double, triple and quadruple linear earthwork banks defining Wangford Rabbit Warren. Following parish boundaries (mostly to SE of Brandon Road, A1065). S length continues to W where probably largely destroyed by USAF base. W extension on N length not determined but possibly follows parish boundary. Forms joint boundary with Brandon |

| | | |
|---------|------|--|
| | | Warren, Elveden Warren and Lakenheath Warren. Date unknown though bank construction between the E side of Wangford Grange and Brandon Warren, together with creation of a hedge on top, is recorded in documents of 1385-6. Parish boundary alignment suggests Med but Wangford (now Shakers) Lodge is brick built and probably C18/C19. 2009: small area of NE edge of Lakenheath Warren surveyed for warrens survey. At least 4 banks identified along and to SW of parish boundary (i.e., in Lakenheath) and one or possibly two more to NE on Wangford side. At point 'A' (TL 78648259) no trace of banks. At point 'B' (TL 78588263) single bank. At point 'I' (TL 78318281) single bank. 2009: at TL 77028374 a second [in Brandon], very slight (only c.10 cm high, parallel bank observed on Brandon side of parish boundary in low grass cover after clear felling. Probably originally extended along whole of boundary along Brandon Warren side. 2010: The Breckland Society's survey of The Warrens of Breckland identified that the boundary banks are traceable around nearly all the perimeter, with the exception of the western end, which lies under RAF Lakenheath. There is a possible clapper area in the south-west corner. |
| WNG 068 | Pmed | Wangford Warren. The archival evidence for this warren is sparse. Owned by Old Warden Abbey in the medieval period, the manor of Wangford was gifted to Old Warden Abbey in 1175. The Manor of Wangford passed to the Lord Chief Justice Wright before being split between the Angersteins of Weeting and Duleep Singh of Elveden. But the earliest certain reference to the existence of a warren is on Kirby's Map of Suffolk of 1766 and there is a Will for John Egle, Warrener at Wangford dated 1751. When the Wangford Hall Estate was sold in 1866, the warren was mentioned as "well stocked with rabbits, providing a good income". The boundary banks are traceable around nearly all the perimeter, see WNG 025 for boundary banks. A warrener's lodge is marked on Hodskinson's and 1st edition OS known as Shakers Lodge (see WNG 028) (S1). Two other warrener's lodges are recorded as being within Wangford Warren; The Warren Lodge 1866 see WNG 032 and another at around TL755832 but there are no further details. |

Table 14. Area 7 existing HER data

Early Ordnance Survey mapping

The Survey area is covered by the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1882 and 1905 respectively; it is not covered by the 3rd Edition map. Both maps show the area as open heathland and contain lines that are coincidental with the known warren banks running around the southern, eastern and northern edges of the survey area. What is of interest is that additional lines are marked on the 1st Edition map, particularly on the southern and northern boundaries, suggesting further banks or possibly fence lines. The 2nd edition marks a further line, parallel with the boundary along the northern edge, suggesting a further bank or fence has been erected. Other than a small square enclosure (located at TL 78967995), which is indicated on both surveys, no features within the survey area are denoted.

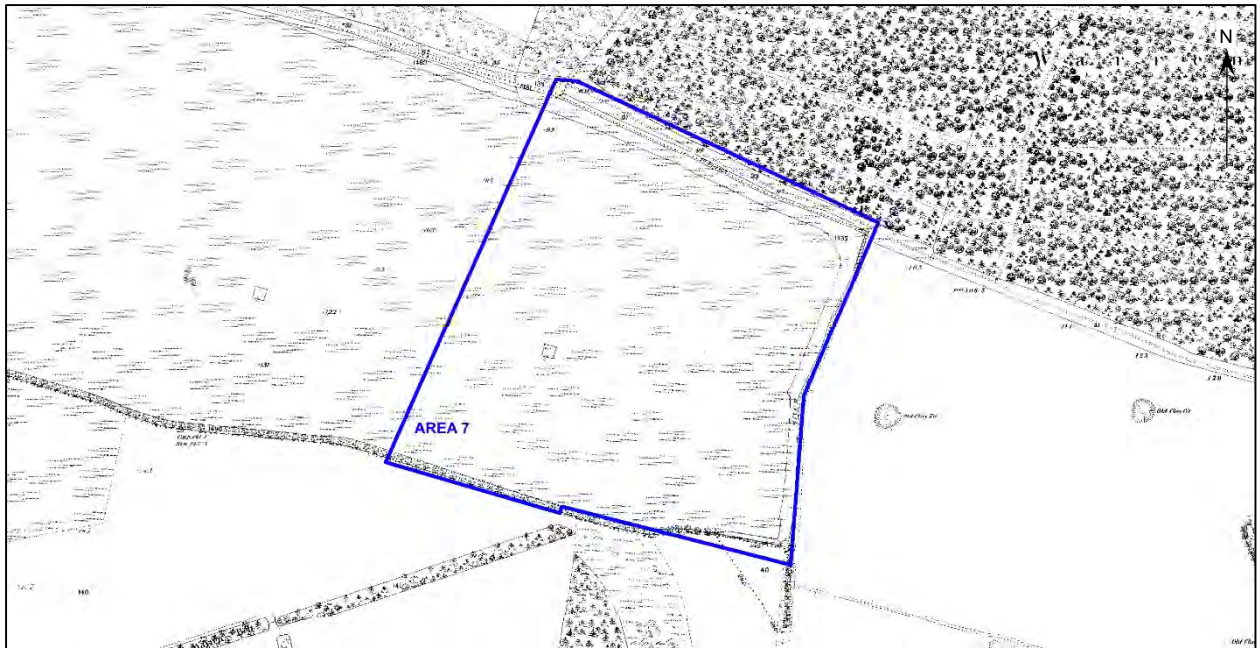


Figure 34. Area 7 Lakenheath Warren (east) – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1882)



Figure 35. Area 7 Lakenheath Warren (east) – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1905)

LIDAR data

No LIDAR data was available for this survey area.

Discussion

The only features noted within area 7 are the well preserved warren banks running Around the south, east and north sides. These are clearly visible and should be avoided by any groundworks that may be proposed in this area.

Area 8: Thetford Warren (TL 8455 7993)

Field Survey

This site consisted of an area of heathland formed of open grassland with occasional, mostly mature, trees, either individual examples or in small copses, with occasional clumps of gorse. It measured 65.1ha in size and was surveyed on the 7th February 2018. The weather was sunny with occasional cloud. The survey area was roughly square in shape and bounded by fences on all four sides. Figure 36 comprises an extract from the 1:10,000 OS map with the noted features overlain in red. The features are described in Table 15.

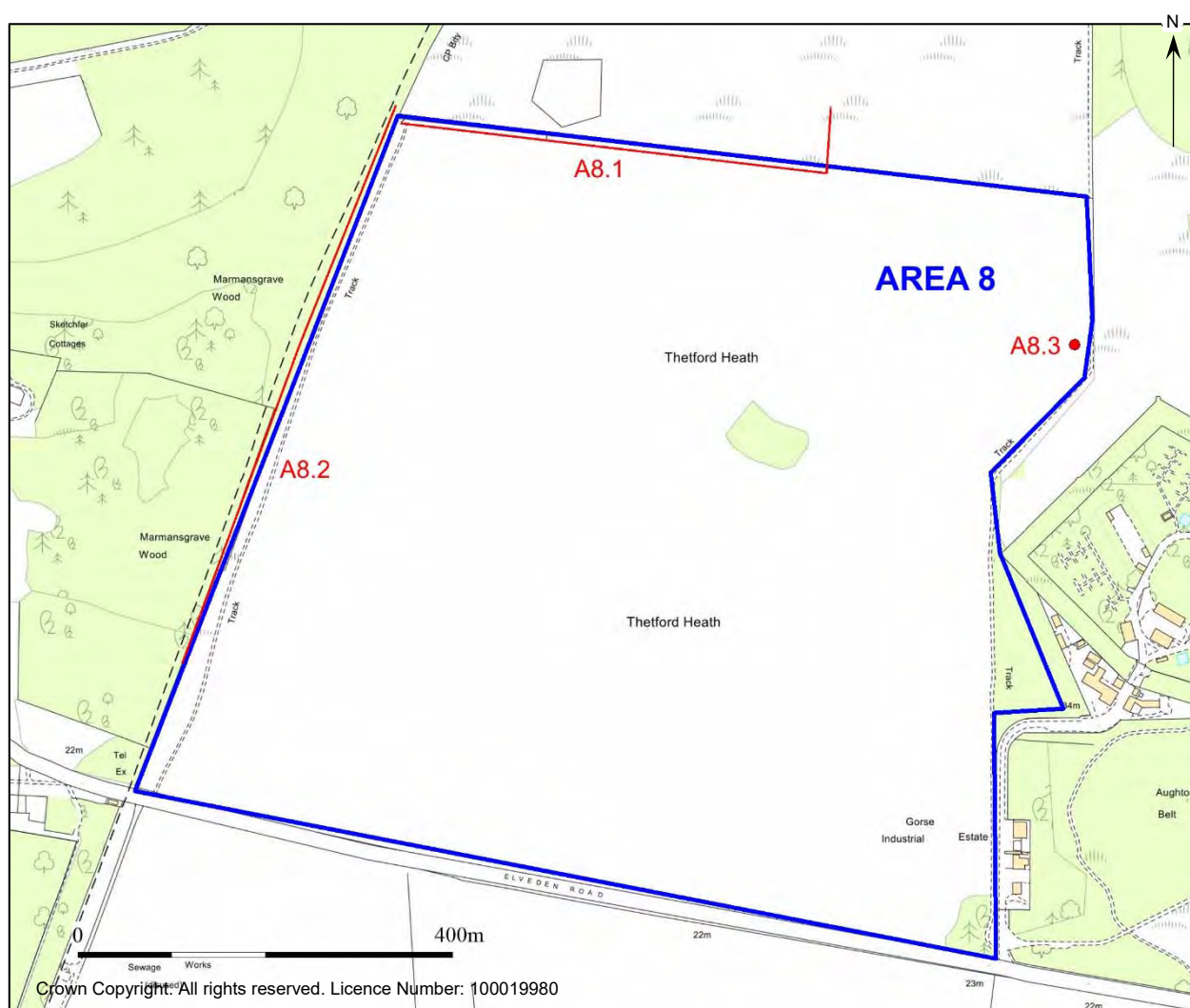


Figure 36. Area 8 Thetford Warren – field survey observations

| ID Ref | Description | HER ref. |
|--------|---|----------|
| A8.1 | Low wide bank running along northern boundary, turns to north and continues across area of heath to the north of the survey area. | ?BNH 053 |

| | | |
|------|---|----------|
| A8.2 | Low wide bank running along the western boundary of the survey area. Actually located to the west of the survey area, along the eastern edge of a trackway. | ?ELV 016 |
| A8.3 | Oval shaped depression, c.20m by 7m and around 1m deep. | |

Table 15. Area 8 Thetford Warren - survey results

Existing historic data

HER

A number of archaeological sites located within the survey areas have been previously identified, either through site observation or documentary evidence, and recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The results of the HER search are presented in Table 16 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 37.

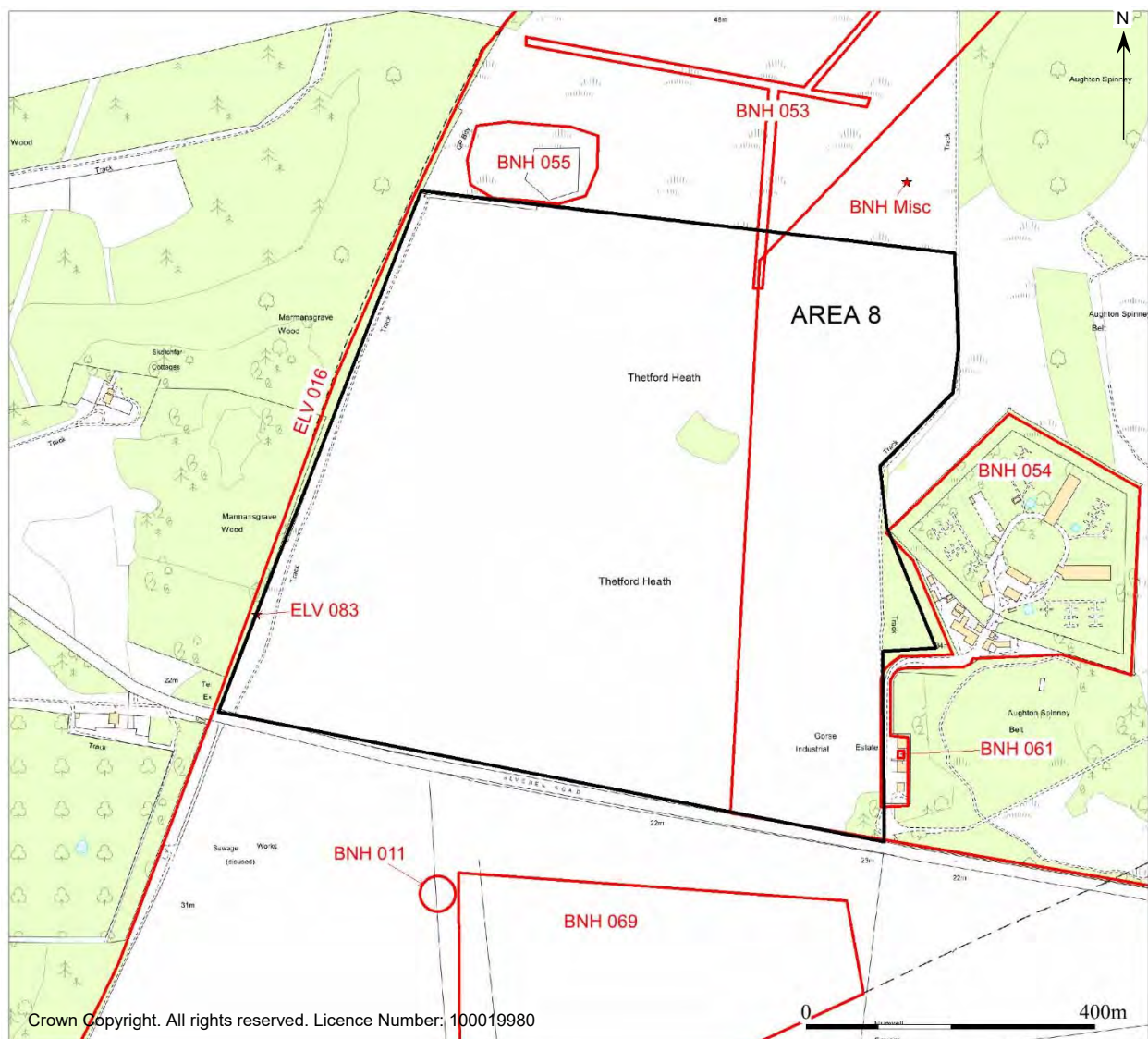


Figure 37. Area 8 Thetford Warren – HER locations

| HER | Period | Summary of Record |
|---------|--------|--|
| BNH 011 | Rom | "Roman site worked by Mrs Caton", c.1920. Pottery "C1-C5", 12 coins (Commodus - Constantine II), Samian, glass, 'Belgic ware', roof and flue tiles from surface mostly 'from about a quarter acre of the six acre field'. She dug a trench about 6ft by 4ft by 4ft deep. Also iron auger or gouge, 11.75ins long and a coin of Maximum (235-238). |
| BNH 053 | Pmed | Series of two intersecting field boundary banks on Thetford Heath. One runs in an approximately E-W direction (looks as though it once carried on further to the east) and a second bank which runs initially north but when it intersects the E-W bank, it veers off to the N-E. Near the termination of the latter bank is a curious circular depression with a 'ditch' around the SE side (possibly associated with military activity). Dimensions of both banks approximately 16-18m wide by 60-80cm high - low and spread. The banks conform to land parcels on the 1840 tithe map and dotted lines on the 2nd edition OS map, suggesting a shifting arable/heath usage. |
| BNH 054 | Pmed | 2nd WW camp and munitions store - see 1945/46 AP which show Barnham Camp as a complex, including railway sidings, 3 blocks of 4 embanked compounds with associated huts (ammunition/bomb storage areas); an area of linear parallel banks and ditches (believed to have been used for burning off cordite removed from decommissioned armaments); a series of trackways with linear (shell?) stores alongside and a range of buildings at the camp itself (on the east side). Later a Cold war military camp and pentagonal enclosed top secret complex for chemical & nuclear weapon storage (site now Scheduled). Associated mustard gas filling station to S nearby - see BNH 063. Previously used in 1916 as training camp? 'Exclamation Mark plantation' (Aughton Spinney) still had visible remains of 1st WW use (e.g., a well and foundations of a water tower) during WW2, according to individual stationed there at that time. Though it was described as an ordnance store it has been suggested that the was actually used for the production of mustard gas (note BNH 063 to S). The area was certainly used for the development and training of the tank during the WW1 (again thought to centre on BNH 063) so exact use of the Spinney remains undetermined at present. |
| BNH 055 | Pmed | The earthworks of a Second World War anti-aircraft battery are visible at this location. No definite sign of guns or the actual structural components of the central command post, combined with it being surrounded by evidence of military training, would suggest that this installation was constructed for training purposes only. |
| BNH 061 | Pmed | Concrete surface surveyed in advance of development. The concrete surface is thought to possibly form the base for a fuel tank between two generator buildings. Part of former RAF Barnham, an atomic bomb store and servicing facility. |
| BNH 069 | IA/Rom | Evaluation identified a number of Iron Age / Roman and undated ditches and gullies, the small finds assemblage indicates that these features are likely to represent part of a relatively small scale late Iron Age to early Romano-British rural farmstead. |

| | | |
|---------|------------------|---|
| ELV 016 | Preh/ Rom/med | Supposed course of Icknield Way along line of ?prehistoric trackway/s. Margary (route 333) includes it as a Romanised road on the grounds that it follows straightened alignments. The route certainly continued in use into the Med period. Follows parish and district boundaries between Norfolk and River Lark. |
| ELV 083 | med | A possible suicide grave site. Recorded in surveys of 1540 & 1585 as "Deadman's Grave which occupied the site of Marmansgrave" |
| BNH 147 | med | Medieval pottery findspot - A 12th Century rim sherd was found on the Thetford Heath Nature Reserve. |

Table 16. Area 8 existing HER data

Early Ordnance Survey mapping

The Survey area is covered by the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of 1882 and 1905 respectively, and partly by the 3rd Edition of 1928. No features of any significance are depicted on the surveys. Each shows it as an area of 'rough pasture' and 'furze', presumably open heathland, which forms part of Thetford Heath. Some clear areas are marked, the location of which alters between the 1st and 2nd edition maps, which could suggest arable fields worked for a few years before being left to revert to heathland (?'brecks'), The northern, western and southern boundaries, and the line of feature A8.1 are indicated on all three maps.

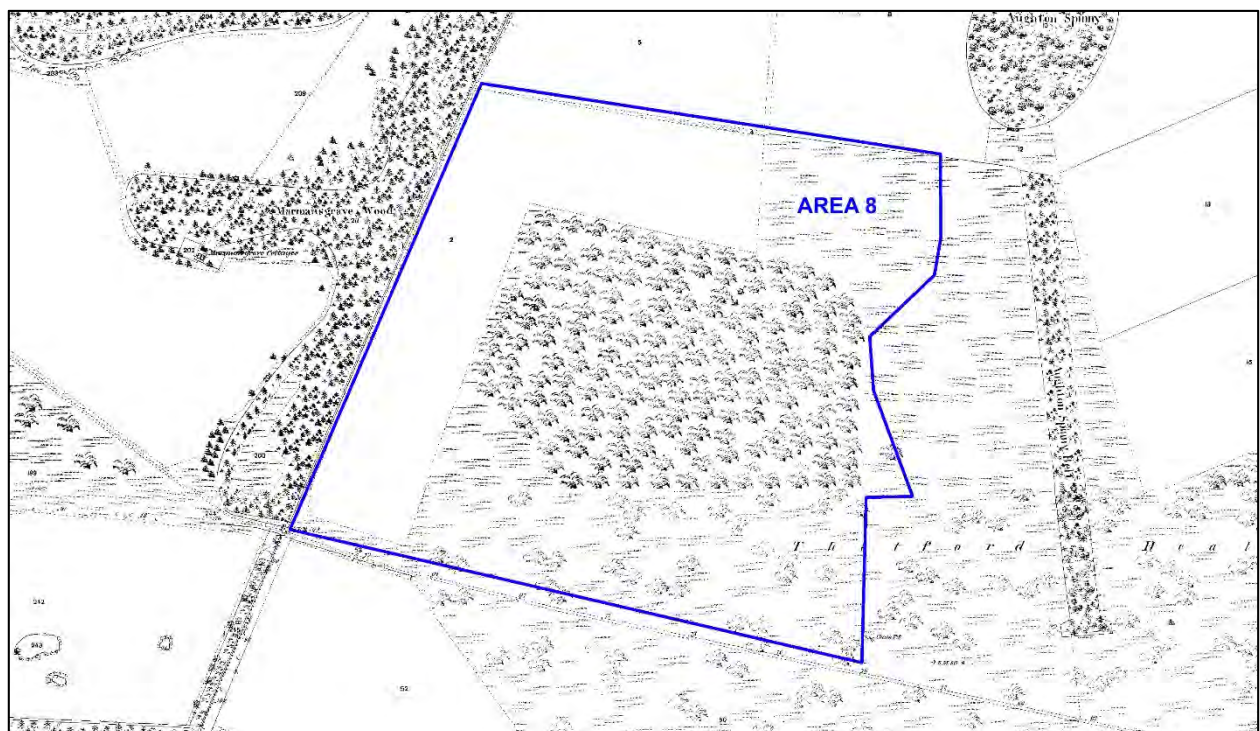


Figure 38. Area 8 Thetford Warren – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1882)

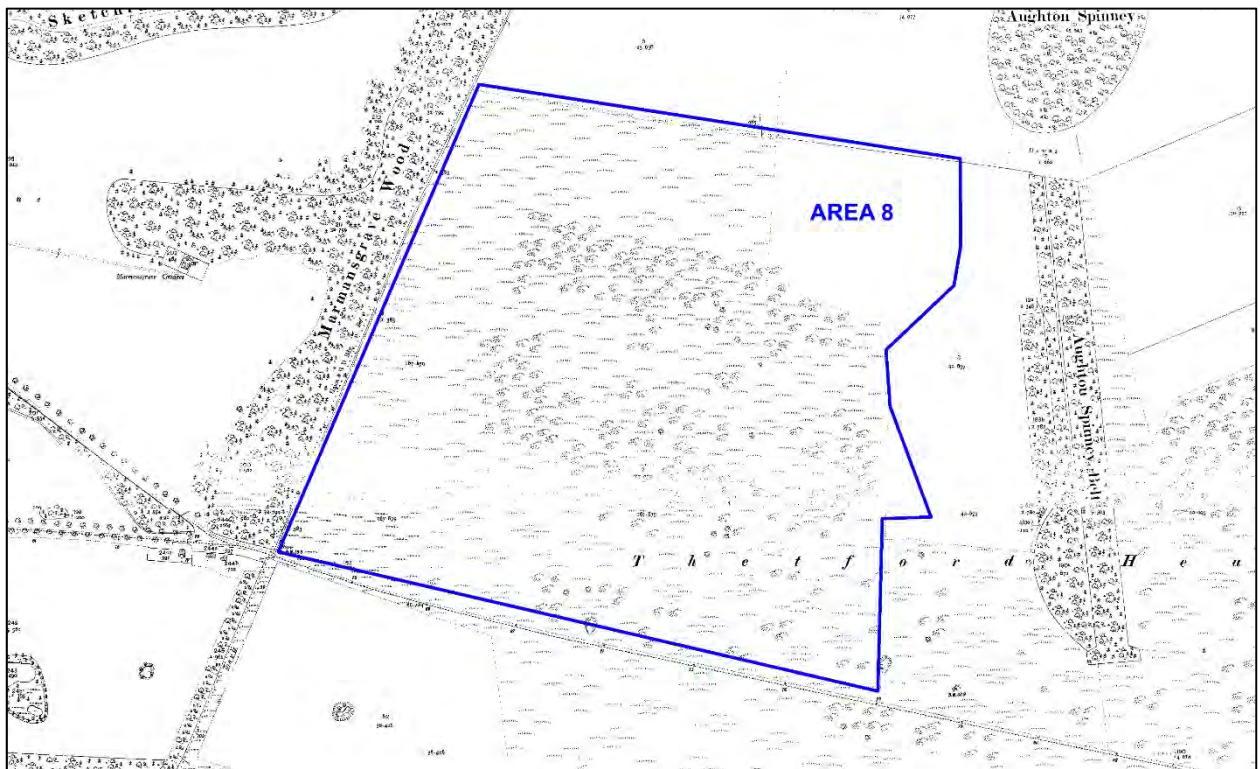


Figure 39. Area 8 Thetford Warren – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1905)

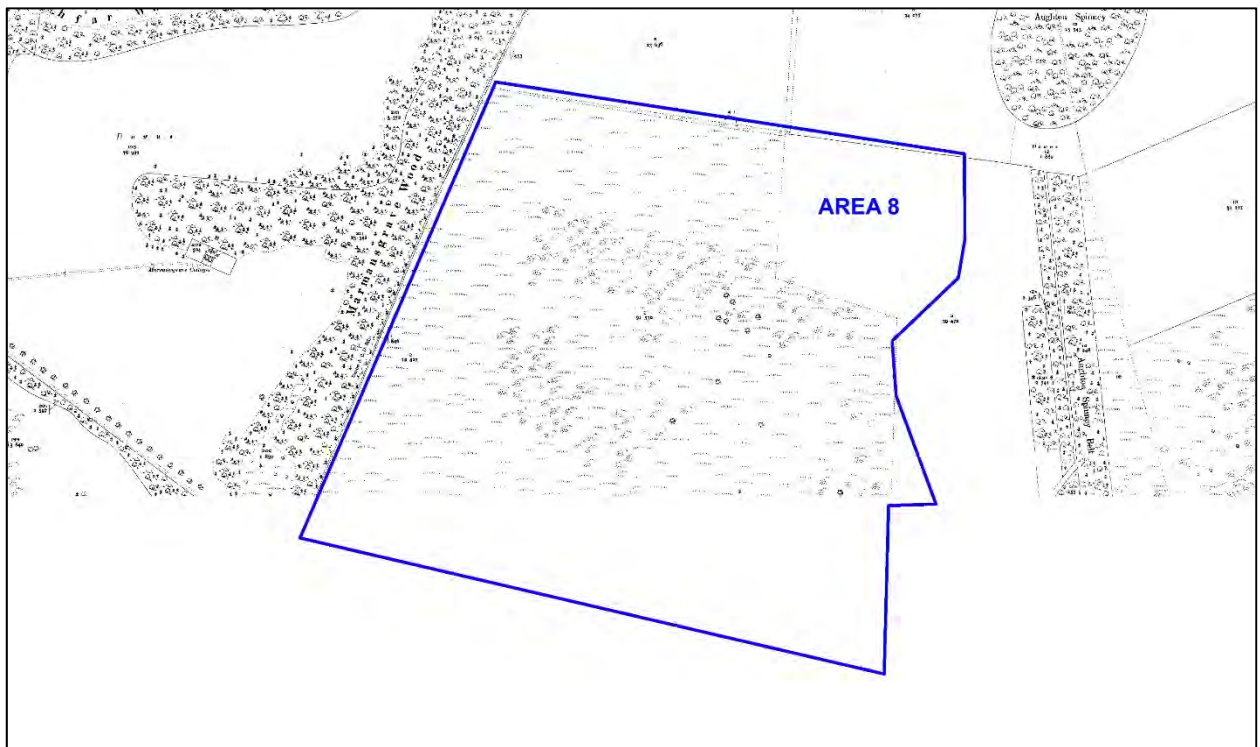


Figure 40. Area 8 Thetford Warren – 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey (1928)

LIDAR data

No LIDAR data was available for this survey area.

Discussion

Only one feature, bank A8.1, was noted within the survey. It is situated just within the northern boundary. Another bank was noted on the western edge but this lies outside the area of the nature reserve. No other significant features were noted within the main bulk of the survey area. The single pit, A8.3, lies within the former area of Barnham Camp and is possibly related to military activity or is simply a small gravel or marl pit.

6. Overall Discussion

The walkover surveys undertaken across the eighth survey areas have identified a small number of potentially significant archaeological earthworks. On the whole, the majority were already recorded on the County HER and no further sites have been added as a result of this work.

With regards to the groundworks proposed by Natural England the survey has highlighted areas worthy of protection. As the proposed groundworks are limited and can be easily relocated within a survey area the simplest form of mitigation would be to avoid any sites that have been flagged up as of possible interest.

The survey has also highlighted the potential for buried remains, primarily through analysis of the HER. In the case of Area 5, Lordswell Field, it is likely that significant archaeological evidence, relating to Iron Age and Roman occupation, is buried at shallow depths across the whole of the site. Consequently some other form of archaeological mitigation may be required in this area, in advance of or during groundworks, by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

7. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER. A copy of the report will be uploaded to each of the OASIS on-line database entries (for copies of the OASIS entries see Appendix 2).

8. Acknowledgements

The survey was carried out by Mark Sommers and Rebecca Smart. The project was managed by John Craven, who also provided advice during the production of the report from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team

Thanks go to Paul Dickinson, the Elveden Estate manager, for his help and assistance during the survey.

Plates



Plate 1. Area 1, Cavenham Heath, A1.4 - a WW2 anti-landing ditch (camera facing west)



Plate 2. Area 4, Eriswell Low Warren, A4.1 - linear bank (camera facing south)



Plate 3. Area 4, Eriswell Low Warren, - linear furrows (?modern; camera facing west)



Plate 4. Area 5, Lordswell Field, A5.1 - linear bank (camera facing south)



Plate 5. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.1 - trackway (camera facing east)



Plate 6. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.3 - gravel pit (camera facing east)



Plate 7. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.4 - crescent shaped pit (camera facing west)



Plate 8. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.5 - elongated pit (camera facing east)



Plate 9. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.6 - shallow depression/pit (camera facing west)



Plate 10. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.7 - linear depression/pit (camera facing west)



Plate 11. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.8 - linear bank (camera facing south)



Plate 12. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), 6.8 and A6.9 - linear banks (camera facing south)



Plate 13. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.11 - warren bank (camera facing northwest)



Plate 14. Area 6, Lakenheath Warren (west), A6.11 - warren bank (camera facing northeast)



Plate 15. Area 7, Lakenheath Warren (east), A7.1 - warren banks (camera facing northwest)



Plate 16. Area 7, Lakenheath Warren (east), A7.1 - warren banks showing damaged outer bank (camera facing southeast)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Shifting Sands Project

Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and
Tuddenham, Suffolk

Client:

Natural England

Date:

February 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Rapid Identification Survey

Author: John Craven

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Project details

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Planning Application No: | N/A |
| Curatorial Officer: | Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) |
| Grid Reference: | TL 747726, TL 846800, TL 791800, TL 745805, TL 725802, TL 740793, TL 775739, TL 754764 |
| Area: | c.160ha |
| Site Code/HER Event No: | TBC |
| OASIS Reference: | TBC |
| Project Start date: | 05/02/2018 |
| Project Duration: | 3 days |
| SACIC Project Officer: | Mark Sommers |
| SACIC Job Code: | LKHSS001 |

Contacts

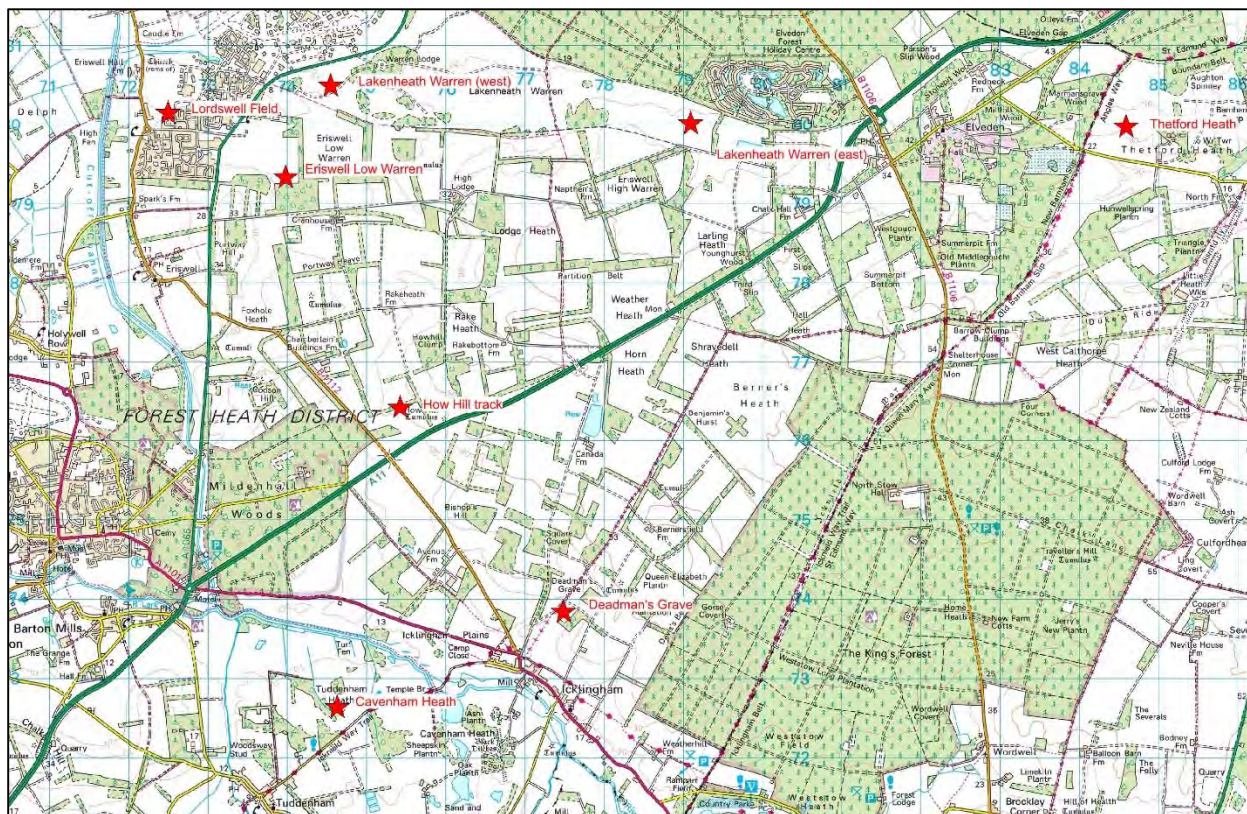
| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| SACIC | Managing Director | Dr Rhodri Gardner | 01449 900120 |
| | Project Manager | John Craven | 01449 900121 |
| | Project Officer (onsite) | Mark Sommers | 07753 788607 |
| | SACIC Finds Dept | Richenda Goffin | 01449 900129 |
| | SACIC H&S | John Craven | 01449 900121 |
| | SACIC EMS | Jezz Meredith | 01449 900124 |
| | SACIC Outreach Officer | Alex Fisher | 01449 900125 |
| Client | Client | Phoebe Miles (Natural England) | 07793 018384 |
| | Client Agent | | |
| | Landowner/Tenant | | |
| Archaeological | Curatorial Officer | Rachael Abraham | 01284 741232 |
| | Consultant | | |
| | EH Regional Science Advisor | Dr Zoe Outram | |

1. Introduction

- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out a program of Archaeological Rapid Identification Survey across eight sites in north-west Suffolk (Fig. 1) in advance of light proposed groundworks being carried out as part of Natural England's 'Shifting Sands' Heritage Lottery Fund project.
- The survey is required as a proposed program of turf and soil stripping and rotovation, has the potential to disturb both known and unknown heritage assets of historic or archaeological interest. A Brief (Appendix 1) outlining the project requirements for three areas has been produced by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to Natural England. At the request of Natural England an additional five sites are to be included.
- The aim of the survey is to determine the extent, date and significance of surviving visible heritage assets (including archaeological earthworks) so that SCCAS can assess the impact of the proposed groundworks on heritage assets and provide advice on the future management of any heritage assets discovered.
- This document details how the requirements of the Brief will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- The eight sites lie in the parishes of Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham. Varying in size from 2ha to 65ha they largely consist of grass/heathland, occasionally lightly wooded. The How Hill Track sites consists of a tree belt.

| Name | Grid ref | Approx size |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cavenham Heath | TL 747726 | 13ha |
| Thetford Heath | TL 846800 | 65ha |
| Lakenheath Warren (East) | TL 791800 | 32ha |
| Lakenheath Warren (West) | TL 745805 | 40ha |
| Lordswell Field | TL 725802 | 2ha |
| Eriswell Low Warren | TL 740793 | 7ha |
| Deadman's Grave | TL 775739 | 2.3ha |
| How Hill Track | TL 754764 | 2ha |

- Site geology across the sites consist of chalk bedrock of the Zig Zag, Holywell Nodular or Lewes Nodular Formations. Where recorded overlying superficial are primarily Cover Sands, with sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits at Cavenham Heath.
- The SACIC Brief notes that *'Thetford Heath, Lakenheath Warren and Cavenham Heath are areas of high archaeological interest. Numerous earthwork features and archaeological remains of all dates are recorded across these areas, within the County Historic Environment Record.'* Lordswell Field is known by SACIC to lie in the immediate vicinity of numerous significant multi-period archaeological excavations at RAF Lakenheath.



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Figure 1. Sites location plan

2. Archaeological method statement

2.1. Preparation

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).
- The survey will be led by SACIC Project Officer Mark Sommers, who has previous experience of carrying out extensive rapid earthwork surveys in the Brecklands of Suffolk and Norfolk, to a level commensurate with English Heritage Level 2 (2007).
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- An event number and site codes will be obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- Searches of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) for a Study Area extending 200m from each site boundary will be obtained if deemed necessary by SCCAS following completion of fieldwork and initial assessment of results. This will include GIS data of known sites including results from the National Mapping Programme (NMP) and will be used to inform the survey fieldwork. The HER search reference number will be included in the report.
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping dating to the 19th and 20th century (1:10,000 or 1:10,560 scale) is held by SACIC and will be used to inform the survey fieldwork and report.
- Environment Agency LIDAR data publicly available online will be consulted, as will data from the Breaking New Ground Project if supplied.
- A Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

2.2. Fieldwork

- Each site will be surveyed through the walking of transects at c.50m intervals. The intervals may be modified or reduced, if deemed necessary, to allow survey of any areas where woodland etc. obscures vision.
- Any visible heritage assets noted will be plotted by using a navigation grade hand-held GPS unit (Garmin GPSMAP64).
- A description of each asset will be noted, and will include information as to their location, size and extent, likely date and significance, and state of survival.
- While the project will not include a formal photographic record of the site, or of any heritage assets, a range of illustrative digital photographs may be taken to accompany the project records and report.

2.3. Post-excavation reporting

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced by SACIC Project officer Mark Sommers and will be consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, survey methodology and results.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region identified in the HER and NMP searches and the historic mapping.
- Any recorded heritage assets will be plotted on a 1:10000 Ordnance Survey raster background.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix. A .pdf version of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service.
- A draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork. On approval a printed and bound copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS and the HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the survey area and recorded features, compatible with MapInfo software.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

2.4. Archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.

- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS 2017).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges.

2.6. Bibliography

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

English Heritage, 2007, *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes*.

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS, 2017, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 2. OASIS forms

Area 1. Cavenham Heath, Tuddenham

| | |
|--|--|
| OASIS ID: suffolka1-314618 | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Shifting Sands Project - Area 1: Cavenham Heath |
| Short description of the project | Walk-over survey undertaken in advance of Natural England enhancement works. |
| Project dates | Start: 05-02-2018 End: 19-06-2018 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | TDD034 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined |
| Monument type | ANTI-GLIDER TRENCH Modern |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Visual Inspection" |
| Development type | Not recorded |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH TUDDENHAM Cavenham Heath |
| Study area | 13.2 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 7462 7256 52.322874879838 0.562546715212 52 19 22 N 000 33 45 E Point |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | TDD034 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | TDD034 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey: Shifting Sands HLF Project Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SACIC Report No. 2018/039 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | SACIC |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market |
| Description | printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding |
| Entered by | MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 21 June 2018 |

Area 2. Deadman's Grave, Icklingham

| | |
|--|---|
| OASIS ID: suffolka1-314620 | |
| | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Shifting Sands Project - Area 2: Deadman's Grave |
| Short description of the project | Walk-over survey undertaken in advance of Natural England enhancement works. Field-walking undertaken following ploughing recovered individual finds from the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. |
| Project dates | Start: 05-02-2018 End: 21-06-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | IKL 209 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Middle Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | FLINT Bronze Age |
| Methods & techniques | "Visual Inspection" |
| Development type | Not recorded |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |
| | |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH ICKLINGHAM Deadman's Grave |
| Study area | 2.3 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 7747 7387 52.33372349264 0.605015509624 52 20 01 N 000 36 18 E Point |
| | |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Physical Archive ID | IKL209 |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | IKL209 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | IKL209 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey: Shifting Sands HLF Project Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SACIC Report No. 2018/039 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | SACIC |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market |
| Description | printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding |
| Entered by | MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 21 June 2018 |

Area 3. How Hill, Eriswell

| | |
|--|---|
| OASIS ID: suffolka1-314623 | |
| | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Shifting Sands Project - Area 3: How Hill |
| Short description of the project | Walk-over survey undertaken in advance of Natural England enhancement works. No features noted. |
| Project dates | Start: 05-02-2018 End: 21-06-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | ERL261 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Visual Inspection" |
| Development type | Not recorded |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |
| | |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH ERISWELL How Hill |
| Study area | 2.9 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 7536 7641 52.357219078242 0.575403963607 52 21 25 N 000 34 31 E Point |
| | |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
| | |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | ERL261 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | ERL261 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey: Shifting Sands HLF Project Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SACIC Report No. 2018/039 |
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| Description | printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding |
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| Entered by | MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 21 June 2018 |

Area 4. Eriswell Low Warren, Eriswell

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| OASIS ID: suffolka1-314627 | |
| | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Shifting Sands Project - Area 4: Eriswell Low Warren |
| Short description of the project | Walk-over survey undertaken in advance of Natural England enhancement works. Identified a single bank probably associated with a land division as marked on early OS maps. |
| Project dates | Start: 05-02-2018 End: 21-06-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | ERL262 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined |
| Monument type | BANK Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Visual Inspection" |
| Development type | Not recorded |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |
| | |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH ERISWELL Eriswell Low Warren |
| Study area | 7.3 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 7398 7934 52.383978242227 0.556678795828 52 23 02 N 000 33 24 E Point |
| | |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
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| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | ERL262 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | ERL262 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey: Shifting Sands HLF Project Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SACIC Report No. 2018/039 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | SACIC |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market |
| Description | printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding |
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| Entered by | MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 21 June 2018 |

Area 5. Lordswell Field, Eriswell

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| OASIS ID: suffolka1-314629 | |
| | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Shifting Sands Project - Area 5: Lordswell Field |
| Short description of the project | Walk-over survey undertaken in advance of Natural England enhancement works identified as single bank. Probably the result of a hedge along a land boundary. |
| Project dates | Start: 05-02-2018 End: 21-06-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | ERL263 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined |
| Monument type | BANK Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Visual Inspection" |
| Development type | Not recorded |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |
| | |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH ERISWELL Lordswell Field |
| Study area | 1.9 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 7251 8015 52.391720676553 0.535516919014 52 23 30 N 000 32 07 E Point |
| | |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
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| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | ERL263 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | ERL263 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey: Shifting Sands HLF Project Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SACIC Report No. 2018/039 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | SACIC |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market |
| Description | printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding |
| Entered by | |
| Entered by | MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 21 June 2018 |

Area 6. Lakenheath Warren (west), Lakenheath

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| OASIS ID: suffolka1-314630 | |
| | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Shifting Sands Project - Area 6: Lakenheath Warren (west) |
| Short description of the project | Walk-over survey undertaken in advance of Natural England enhancement works. A number of low earthworks and occasional pits were noted. Many are related to already recorded warren whilst others are associated with former trackways and gravel extraction. |
| Project dates | Start: 06-02-2018 End: 25-06-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | LKH 408 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined |
| Monument type | BANK Uncertain |
| Monument type | PIT Uncertain |
| Monument type | TRACKWAY Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Development type | Not recorded |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |
| | |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH LAKENHEATH Lakenheath Warren (west) |
| Study area | 40.7 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 7437 8050 52.394272964631 0.563007543273 52 23 39 N 000 33 46 E Point |
| | |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |

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| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | LKH 408 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | LKH 408 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey: Shifting Sands HLF Project Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SACIC Report No. 2018/039 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | SACIC |
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Area 7. Lakenheath Warren (east), Lakenheath

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| OASIS ID: suffolka1-314632 | |
| | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Shifting Sands Project - Area 7: Lakenheath Warren (east) |
| Short description of the project | Walk-over survey undertaken in advance of Natural England enhancement works. A series of well preserved warren banks were noted. The warren and its banks are recorded on the HER. |
| Project dates | Start: 07-02-2018 End: 25-06-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | LKH 409 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined |
| Monument type | BANK Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Visual Inspection" |
| Development type | Not recorded |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |
| | |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH LAKENHEATH Lakenheath Warren (east) |
| Study area | 33.4 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 7909 8005 52.388701592648 0.632066320812 52 23 19 N 000 37 55 E Point |
| | |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
| | |

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| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | LKH 409 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | LKH 409 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| | |
| Project bibliography 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey: Shifting Sands HLF Project Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SACIC Report No. 2018/039 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | SACIC |
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| | |
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Area 8. Thetford Warren, Barnham

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| OASIS ID: suffolka1-314634 | |
| | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Shifting Sands Project - Area 8: Thetford Warren |
| Short description of the project | Walk-over survey undertaken in advance of Natural England enhancement works. A single bank, related to a former land boundary, was identified. |
| Project dates | Start: 07-02-2018 End: 25-06-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | BNH 163 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined |
| Monument type | BANK Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Visual Inspection" |
| Development type | Not recorded |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded |
| | |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH LAKENHEATH Thetford Warren |
| Study area | 65.1 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 8455 7993 52.385803425516 0.712149195091 52 23 08 N 000 42 43 E Point |
| | |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
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| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | BNH 163 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | BNH 163 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey: Shifting Sands HLF Project Barnham, Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
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| Issuer or publisher | SACIC |
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| | |
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Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



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