

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

RAF Lakenheath, Waste Water Treatment Works ERL 152

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2006
(Planning app. no. Pre)

Jo Caruth
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© July 2006

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

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List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

Jo Caruth Senior Project Officer
Cathy Tester Finds Officer

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by MOD Defence Estates (USF) and managed for DE by John Colbourne. The archaeological work specified by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) and the fieldwork was carried out by Jo Caruth, John Craven, Nick Taylor and Andrew Tester from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and the specialist finds report produced by Cathy Tester.

Summary

Monitoring during improvement works at the Waste Water Treatment Plant at RAF Lakenheath identified Roman features in the eastern half of the site which indicate a continuation of occupation previously identified to the south of the site and to the north of Caudle Head Mere. Excavations in the western half of the site showed waterlain and peaty deposits.

SMR information

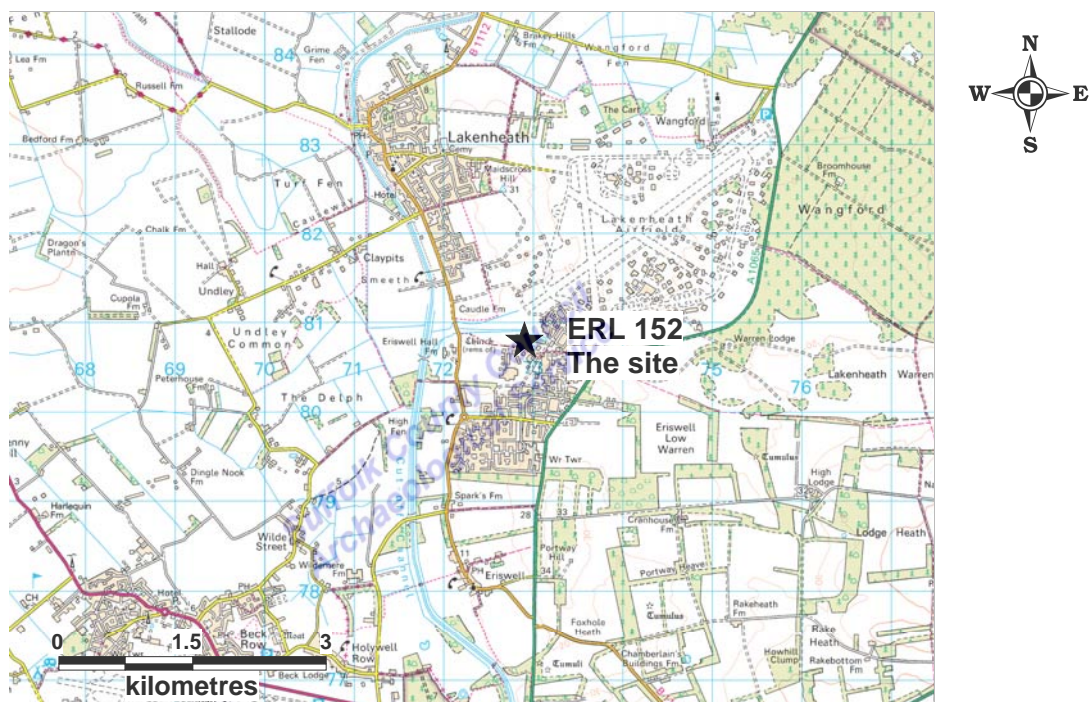
Planning application no. Pre RAF Lak 2005
Date of fieldwork: March and April 2006
Grid Reference: TL 7989 8082
Funding body: MOD DE (USF)
Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-13137

Key to sections

 Topsoil	 Iron pan
 Peat	 Chalk
 Sand	 Charcoal
 Silt	

1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during improvement works at the Waste Water Treatment Plant at RAF Lakenheath. The site lies on the south side of Caudle Head, a natural spring, centred on grid-reference TL7989 8082 (Figs. 1 and 2), at c.7m OD, on a slight east-west slope. Extensive Roman settlement has been identified on the north side of Caudle Head and settlement activity has previously been identified, ERL 023 (Tester 1993), within this area. The work involved the excavation of nine holes (eight were originally planned but an additional one was excavated as the position of one chamber was moved) for manholes and penstock chambers and c.40m of trenching between them (Fig. 3). It was expected that Iron Age, Roman or Saxon occupation might be identified in the eastern half of the site but that there might be less in the western area.



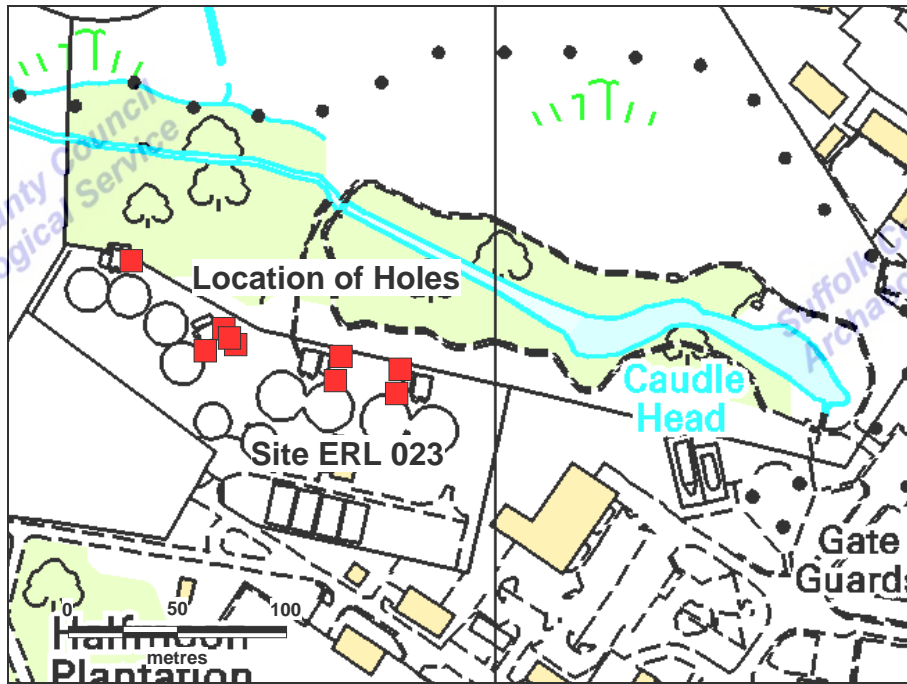
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Figure 1 Site location

2. Methodology

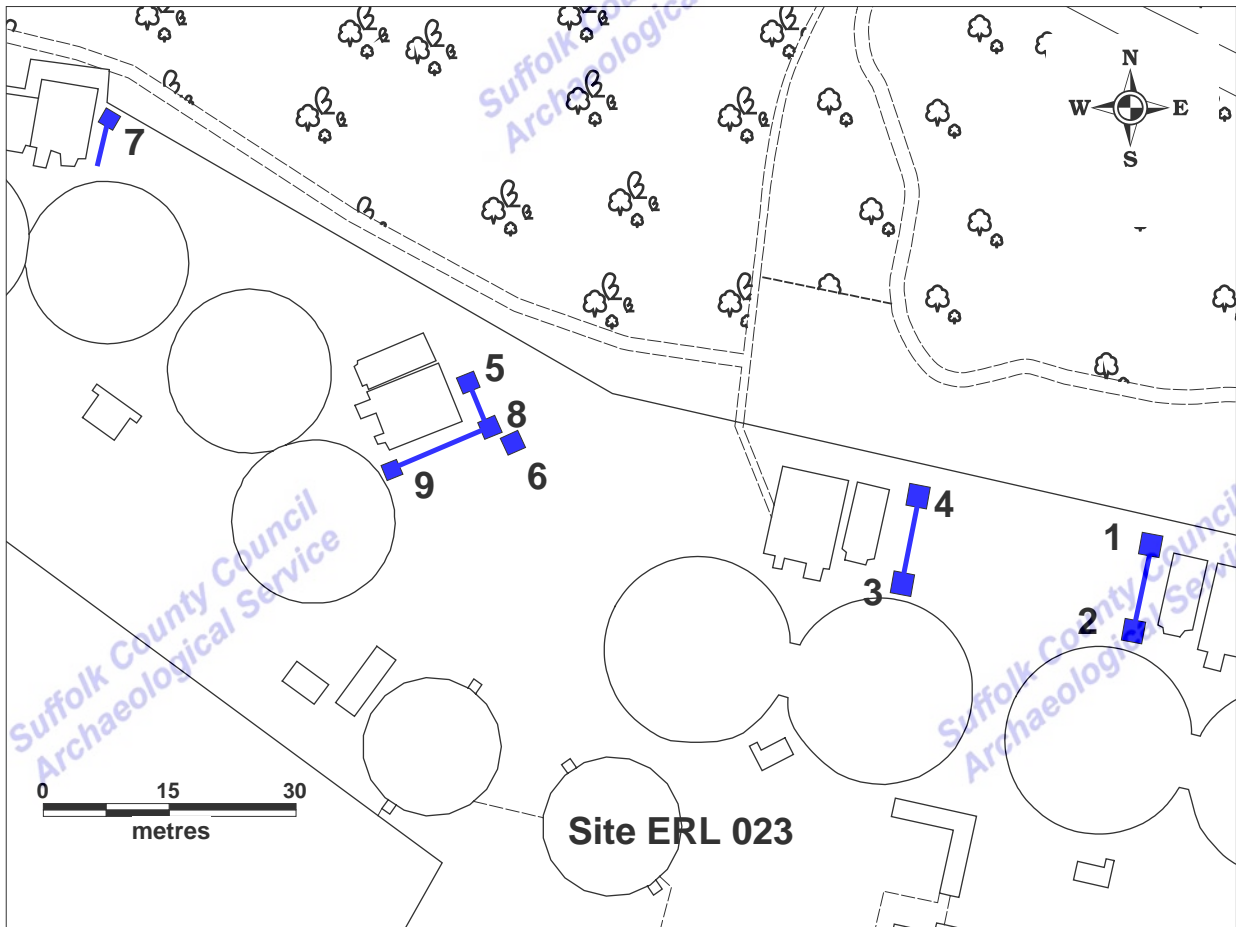
The monitoring was carried out during March and April 2006 and took place in three stages covering the excavation of nine square holes and c.40m of trenching (Fig. 3). Initially the holes for the manholes and penstock chambers were to be 1.5m square and it was arranged that the topsoil would be removed by hand by the contractors in advance of the start of works and archaeological work undertaken as necessary. Of the eight holes originally planned, six were excavated by hand and of these some limited archaeological excavation was carried out in five, 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (Fig. 2). One hole (3) was not excavated as it was clear that it would be entirely disturbed and another not excavated as it was hoped to re-use an existing manhole. All but one hole had modern service trenches running through the middle taking up c. 50% of the area of the excavation. The area of Hole 2, nearest the known site was entirely disturbed by a wide deep culvert and as a result Hole 3 was not excavated as it lay on the line of the same culvert. Once the construction work started it was necessary to move the position of one hole (6 to 8), excavate and expand the rest to c.2.5m square. Further archaeological work was required as a result of this, involving some hand-digging of features prior to the full-depth excavation. A further hole was excavated (9) as the hoped for re-use of an existing manhole proved impractical. Trenches between the holes were 60cm wide and monitored as they were excavated by the construction contractors and the results recorded. Plans and sections of the holes and trenches were drawn at 1:20 and digital photographs taken. All pre-modern finds were kept.

The site is recorded under the SMR number ERL 152 and the site archive kept in the SCC archaeological store at Bury St Edmunds. A copy of the report is lodged with the OASIS on-line database, ref. Suffolkc1-13137.



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Figure 2. Detailed site location



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Figure 3. Location of holes and trenches

3. Results

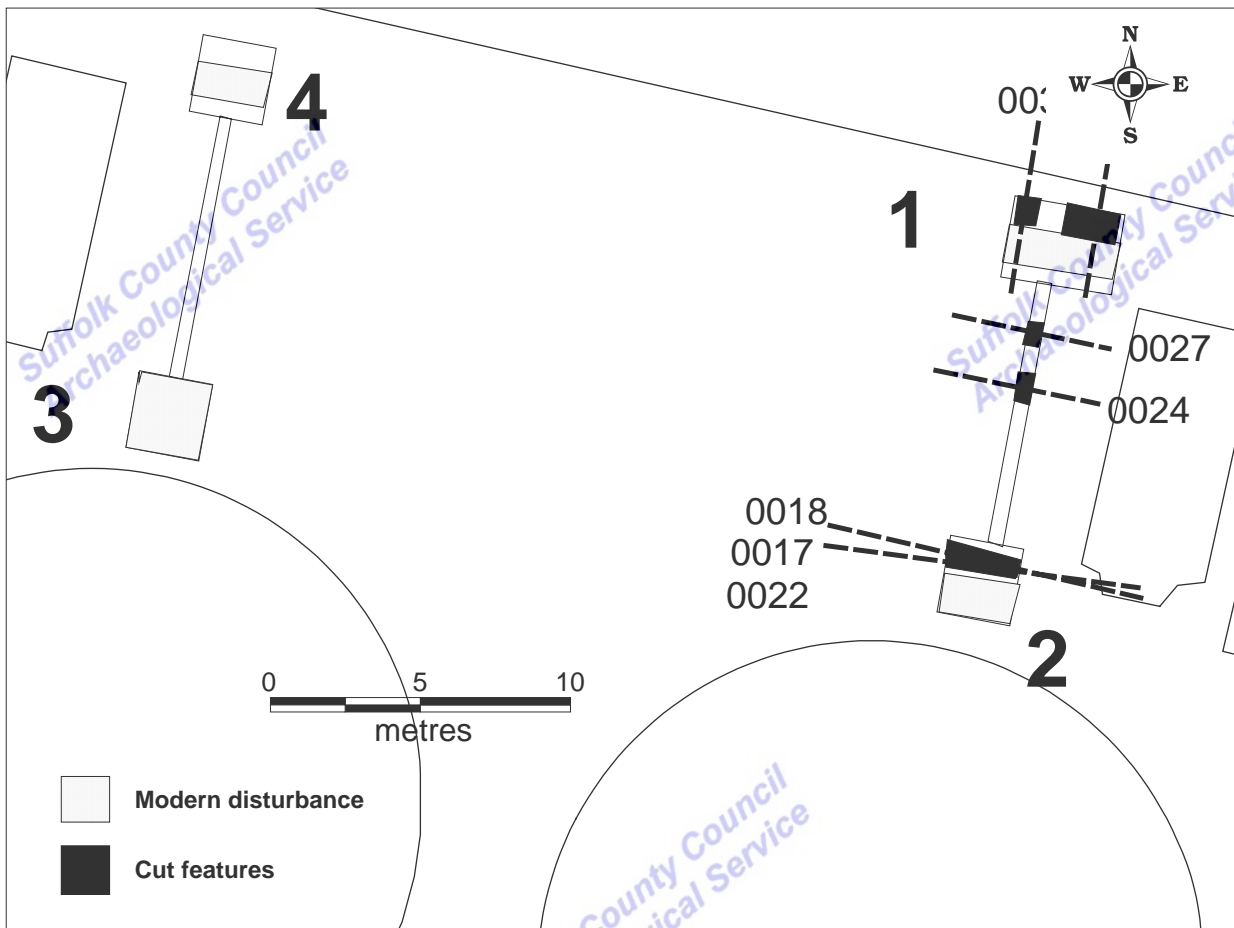
A description of the individual holes and trenches is recorded in the table below.

Hole no.	Description
1	Modern E-W trench through southern half. Two N-S aligned ditches, 0005 and 0038 seen on north side of the hole, lying under grey-brown soil layers.
2	Modern culvert through the south side of the hole, 3 ditch cuts running, 0017, 0018 and 0022 c. E-W + other cuts, one possible posthole, 0023. Excavated by hand.
3	Entirely disturbed.
4	Layer of bright orange, iron panned, peaty sand, 0009, over dark grey desiccated peat, 0010. No cuts identifiable but some animal bone recovered. Central part of the trench disturbed.
5	Modern trench diagonally through the hole. Sample dig beyond it showed further modern disturbance to at least 80cm.
6	Only small degree of modern disturbance. This showed a series of layers of peaty sands and iron panned sand, 0011-0012 and 0029-0031 with a thick basal layer of dense even decayed peat, 0013, overlying pale natural sand.
7	Modern trench through the centre. Sample excavation either side showed two deposits, bright brown moist peat and sand, 0040, over dense very dark grey decayed peat and sand, 0041.
8	A replacement for Hole 6. This showed similar layers, although slightly less peaty.
9	This was seen only after excavation and some construction work but also showed water lain deposits.
T1-2	Trench linking Holes 1 and 2. This showed two E-W aligned ditches, 0024 and 0028 near Hole 1.
T3-4	Trench linking Holes 3 and 4. This showed layers of black and grey sand and silt under disturbed material. The level of disturbance was high and made it impossible to identify specific cuts, but it is probable that the sand seen represented archaeological rather than natural deposits.
T5-8	Trench between Holes 5 and 8. This showed peaty sand layers similar to the soil profiles of the holes.
T8-9	Trench linking Holes 8 and 9. This showed same soil profile as Holes 6 and 8.
T7	Trench from Hole 7. Showed same soil profile as Hole 7.

Table 1. Description of excavated holes and trenches.

3.1 Holes 1-4 and the trenches between them

These excavations lay in the south-eastern part of the site, nearest to the previously excavated site ERL 023. Archaeological features were only found in Holes 1 and 2 and the connecting trench between them, but deposits seen in Hole 4 (Fig.8) and the trench between Holes 3 and 4 were probably archaeological. Hole 3 was completely disturbed. The features in Holes 1 and 2 and the trench between them consisted of five east-west ditches and two north-south ditches. In Hole 1 the two north-south ditches, 0005 and 0038, lay at the bottom of the stratigraphical sequence and were sealed by layers of dense grey, grey-brown and brown sands and peaty sands, 0002, 0003 and 0004, c.40cm thick which survived under c.35cm of modern deposits. The soil profile of the northern end of the Trench showed a thin layer of dark brown-orange peaty sand, 0044, which was probably the same as layer 0003, overlying c.35cm of dark grey-black sand, 0026, from which a sherd of Early Roman pottery was recovered. 0026 was darker than 0002, but is probably the same deposit, perhaps darker as it lies closer to the focus of occupation. These were sealed under 50cm of modern deposits which gradually deepened to the south, reaching 90cm deep in Hole 2 in which no overlying soil layers survived. The two east-west ditches, 0024 and 0028, in the trench were sealed by the soil layers suggesting a similar stratigraphic phasing to those in Hole 1. Three east-west cuts, 0017, 0018 and 0022 were found in Hole 2, only the northern half of which survived. These have been defined as three ditches, but it is possible that they actually represent three cuts of the same ditch.



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Figure 4. Plan of archaeological features

Feature descriptions

0005 A north-south aligned ditch in Hole 1. This had a rounded profile, 80cm wide x 65cm deep and was filled with dark grey-brown sand, 0008, at the base under a coarse pale grey-brown sand, 0007 (Fig. 5). This was possibly cut by ditch 0038. No finds were recovered from the fills.

0038 and 0045 A north-south aligned ditch in Hole 1. This had a rounded profile at the base, 55cm wide x 15cm deep, 0038, under a possible upper shallow cut, 0045, greater than 1.4m wide and 10cm deep (Fig. 5). 0038 was filled with pale yellow-brown sand, 0039, and the upper with dense dark brown sand, 0037. 0045 cuts fill 0007 of ditch 0005, but lies under layer 0006 which slumps into the top of 0006. It was not possible to determine whether these two cuts relate to a single feature, but it may indicate that 0038 is later than 0005.

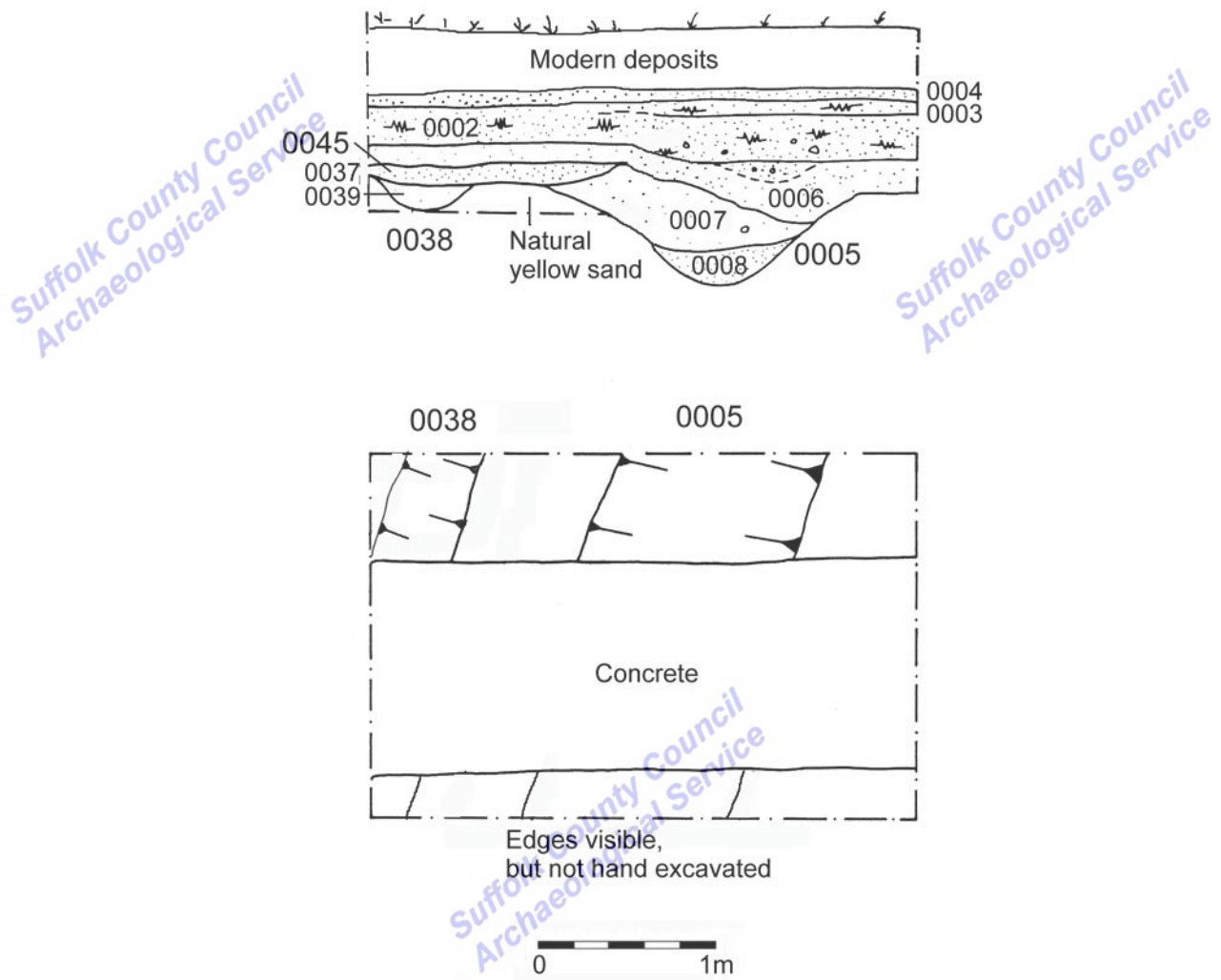


Figure 5. Hole 1, plan and section

0017 A narrow steep-sided, east-west aligned ditch in Hole 2, c.80cm wide x 95cm deep and filled with dark grey silt and grey-brown sand. This cut ditch 0018, but the relationship with ditch 0022 could not be determined, although all the fills of 0017 also filled what could be seen of 0022 (Fig. 6). Finds from the upper fills of this and 0018 were recorded together as 0014 and included Roman pottery, animal bone and Roman tile.

0018 A shallow east-west aligned ditch in Hole 2 with sloped sides and a flat base, >0.6m wide x 0.6m deep, filled with dark grey silt and cut by ditch 0017 (Fig. 6). The finds from the fills of this, 0015 and 0020, were recorded under 0014 – see above.

0022 The fragment of an east-west aligned cut just visible on the south edge of 0017, but mostly cut away by modern disturbance. It appeared to be the same depth as 0017 and lay under all the 0017 fills, but no relationship with 0017 could be determined (Fig. 6).

0023 A possible posthole under ditch 0017, 0.4m long x 0.22m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with the same grey-black sand (Fig. 6).

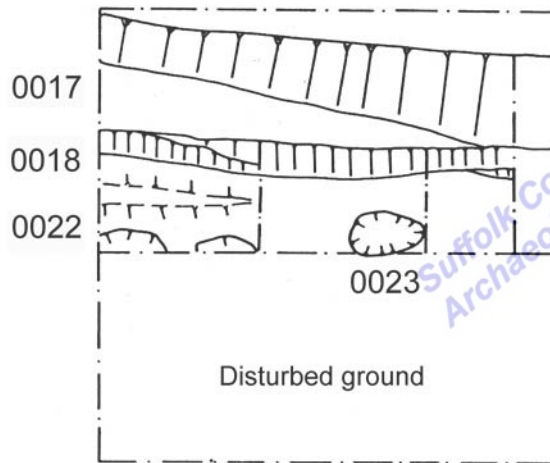
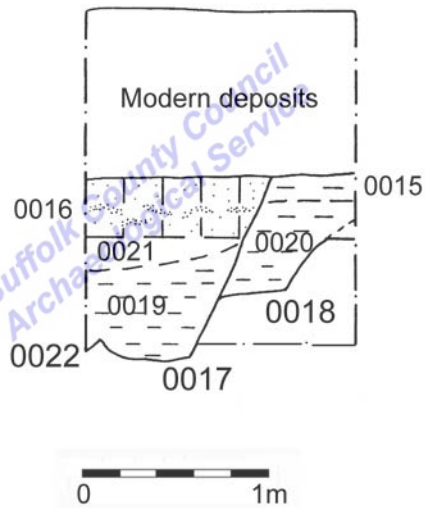


Figure 6. Hole 2 plan and section

0024 An east-west aligned ditch in Trench 1-2, 0.8m wide x >0.28m deep, with a triangular profile (although not completely bottomed) and filled with dark grey sand, 0025. This was sealed under grey-brown soil layer 0026 (Fig. 7). No finds were recovered from the fill.

0028 An east-west aligned ditch in Trench 1-2, 1.34m wide x 0.64m deep, with a triangular profile and filled with dark grey-black silty sand with charcoal flecks, 0028. This was sealed under grey-brown soil layer 0026 (Fig. 7). One sherd of a mid 1st century burnished jar rim was recovered from the fill.

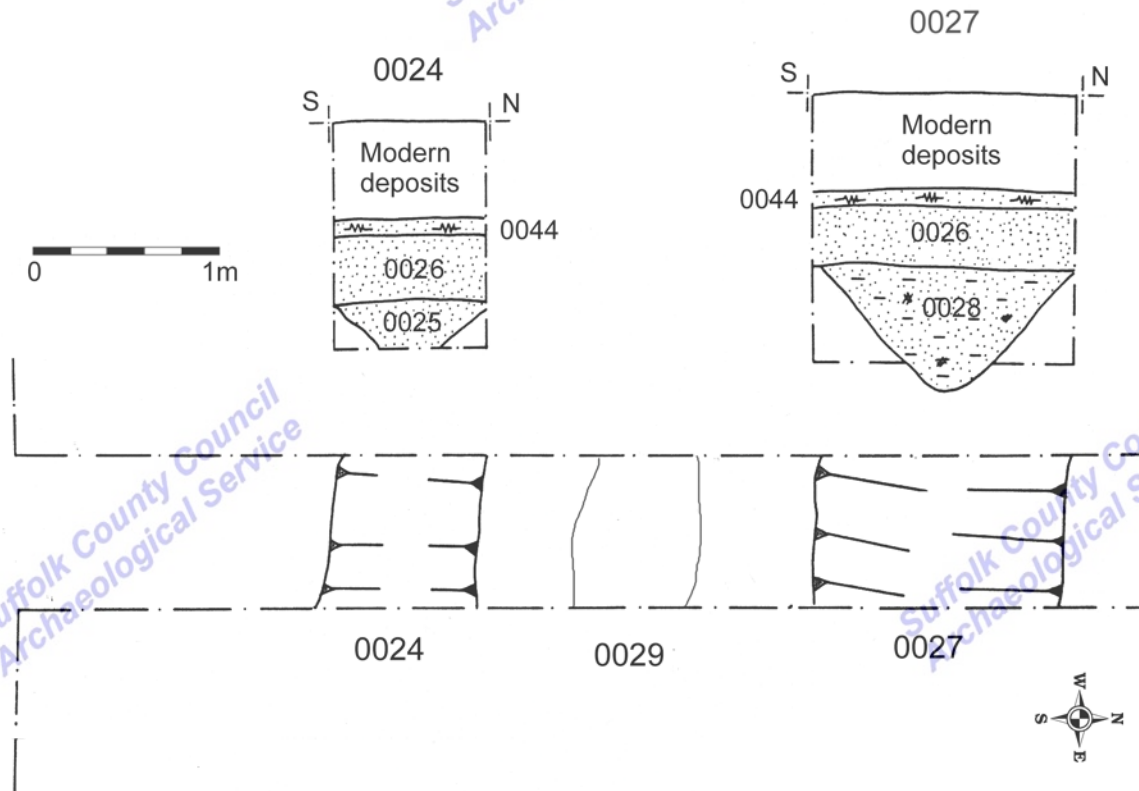


Figure 7. Trench between Holes 1 and 2, plan and sections

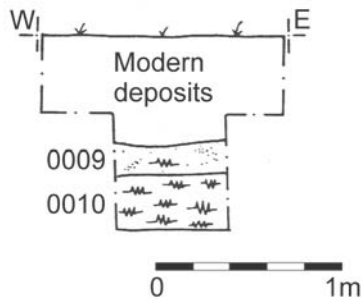


Figure 8. Hole 4 section

3.2. Holes 5-9 and the trenches between

All these excavations showed deep desiccated peat and wet and waterlain sand deposits and lay to the west of the known archaeology. Only Holes 6 and 8 had complete soil profiles from the topsoil (Fig. 9), 7 and 9 had modern deposits cutting into the top of the profile (Fig. 9), and Hole 5 was totally disturbed. Animal bone was recovered from the layers 0011, 0012 and 0013 in Hole 6. The soil profiles of the trenches were all similar to those of the holes around them.

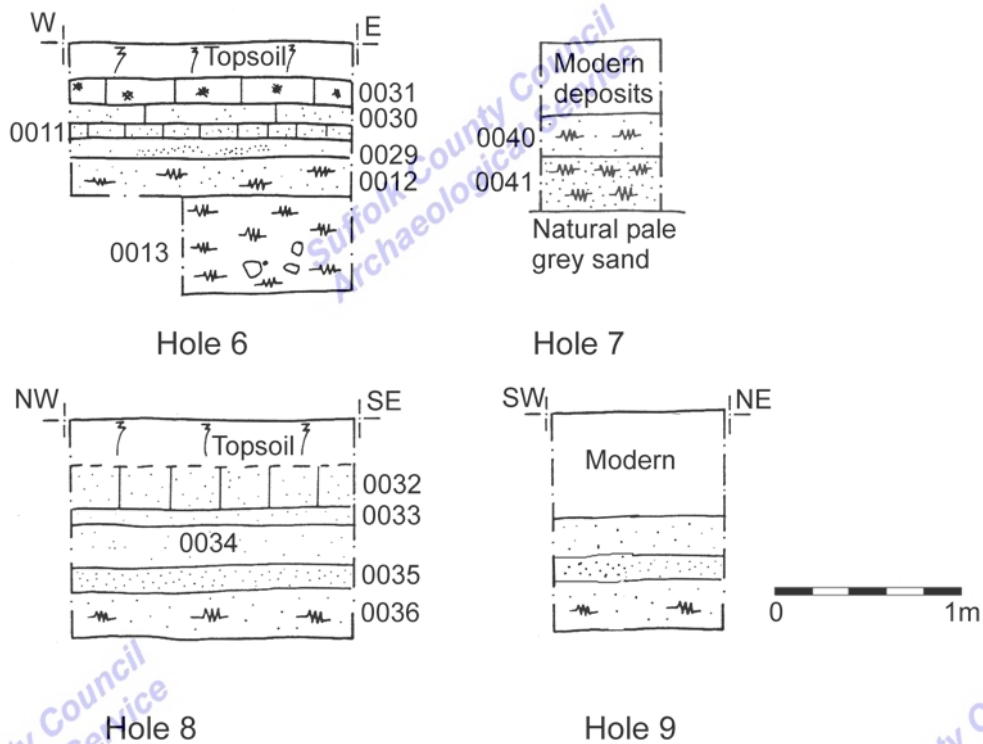


Figure 9. Holes 6-9 sections

4. Finds and environmental evidence by Cathy Tester

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from eight contexts in four holes and one linking trench, as shown in the table below.

Hole No.	OP	Pottery		Animal bone		CBM		Spotdate
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
1	0002	3	42	5	43			LC3/4, IA or ESax?
4	0009			2	11			
6	0011			2	122			
6	0012			2	27			
6	0013			1	20			
2	0014	9	183	15	191	1	113	LC3/4
T 1-2	0026	1	134					ERom
T 1-2	0028	1	37					MC1
Total		14	396	27	414	1	113	

Table 2. Finds quantities

4.2. Pottery

Fourteen sherds of pottery, weighing 396g were collected from four contexts in Holes 1 and 2 and Trench 1-2. Almost all of them are wheel-made and Roman. One hand-made sherd could be Iron Age or Early Saxon. Details of fabric form and quantities by context are shown below.

Hole No.	Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt./g	Notes	Date	
								Sherd
1	0002	HAX	b	1	3	Abraded	LC3/4	
		HMS	ba	1	14	Dark brown/black surfs & grey core. Quartz sand with coarser sub-rounded grains	IA or ESax?	
		LSH	b	4 jar	1	25	Buff exterior	LC3/4
2	0014	BSW	b	2	11	Abr. b/s 1 oxy. core, one 'specky' fabric	ERom	
		BSW	ba	1	58	Pedestal base. slightly hollowed type 7/8 (52mm, 100%) irregular breaks. Abraded.	Rom	
		GMB	b		1	2		Rom
		GMB	ba	jar	1	35	Thick base (type 3), worn. (or mica. bsw?)	Rom
		GMB	r	6	1	28	Dish or platter rim 2 (240mm, 7%) Thicker than usual	Rom
		HAX	b		1	5	Abraded bodysherd	LC3/4
		HAX	b	1 flagon	1	10	Burnished	LC3/4
		HOG	b	SJar	1	34	Grey	MC2+
T 1-2	0026	GMB	ba	1	134	Base, type 2 (84mm, 100%) Trimmed for re-use, edges worn. Burnished ext. and (pre-firing) cross-hatch+ pattern on basal interior.	ERom	
T 1-2	0028	BSW	r	Cam 218	1	37	Cam 218 jar rim 11 (160mm, 8%) Burnished	MC1

Table 3. Pottery

Handmade pottery

A single hand-made sand-tempered (HMS) base sherd was collected from layer 0002 in Hole 1. The piece is non-diagnostic and cannot be certainly identified as Iron Age or Early Saxon. Because it was found in association with late Roman pottery, the possibility that it may be Early Saxon seems as likely as the chance that it may be Iron Age.

Roman pottery

Thirteen sherds of wheel-made Roman pottery were collected and five fabrics or fabric groups were identified which included local and regional coarsewares and late specialist wares.

Local and regional coarsewares

Local and regional coarsewares consist of the broad greyware fabric groups which normally dominate Roman pottery assemblages in this part of the county. They include black-surfaced wares (BSW), grey micaceous wares in the black-surfaced variant (GMB) and Horningsea grey wares (HOG).

The assemblage includes Early Roman material represented by black-surfaced wares (BSW) some of which have 'romanising' fabrics which are a sign of their earliness as they indicate the transition from the hand-made potting traditions of the Late Iron Age to fully-romanised production. The most datable piece is a Cam 218 cordoned jar from ditch 0027, fill 0028 which belongs to the mid 1st century.



Grey micaceous wares in the black-surfaced variant (GMB) are also considered to be chronologically early. They are represented by a jar and a dish or platter. Of note is the complete base from layer 0026 in T1-2 which has a pattern of burnished lines/grooves that were made before firing on its interior surface. (Fig. 10). The piece has been neatly trimmed round for re-use, perhaps as a counter or gaming piece, and those edges show subsequent wear. The original vessel must have been an open form but the date of its re-use is unknown and it is a single find.

Figure 10. Complete base from context 0026

A single Horningsea ware (HOG) storage jar bodysherd which was found in ditches 0017 and 0018 mixed fill 0014 can date any time from the 2nd century onwards.

Provincially-traded specialist wares

Provincially-traded specialist wares which characterise late Roman assemblages include Hadham red wares (HAX) represented by a flagon and miscellaneous bodysherds and a late shell-tempered ware (LSH) jar. All belong to the late 3rd or 4th century.

4.3. Ceramic building material

A single fragment of Roman brick or tile, 32mm thick in a coarse sandy fabric which has flint, occasional clay pellets and ferric inclusions was collected from ditches 0017 and 0018 mixed fill 0014 in Hole 2. The piece has an orange exterior and grey core but is non-diagnostic for form.

4.4. Animal bone

Small amounts of animal bone (27 pieces weighing 414g in total) were collected from six contexts in Holes 1, 2, 4 and 6 and Trench 1-2. Cow and sheep bones and teeth were present as well as other unidentified large and medium mammal bones. These probably represent the remains of food waste but the group is far too small for any conclusions to be drawn.

4.5. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

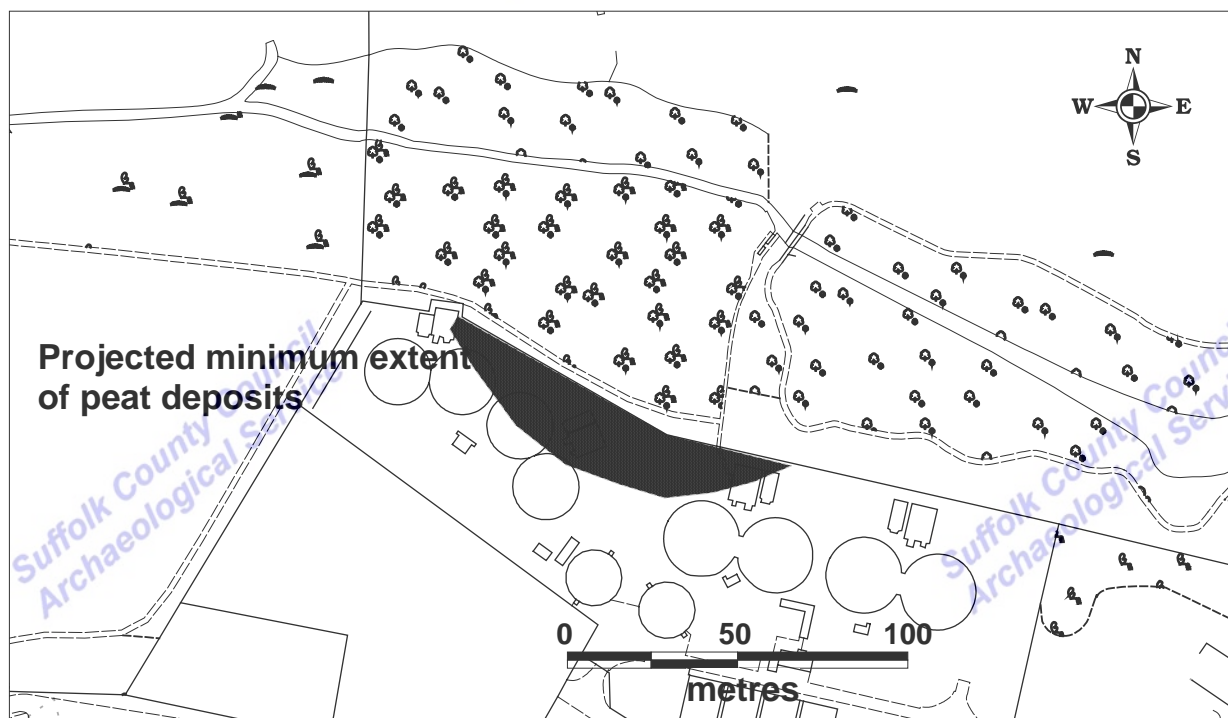
The monitoring produced a modest, mainly Roman finds assemblage from four of the holes and one linking trench.

The largest quantities and the most datable finds came from Holes 1 and 2 and Trench 1-2 which linked them. More than half of the total finds came from context 0014, the mixed fill of ditches 0017 and 0018 in Hole 2. Trenches 4 and 6 produced animal bone only.

The most datable find type is the pottery which includes early and later Roman material that is typical from rural sites in this part of the county. The assemblage is too small to say with certainty, but the absence of 2nd and earlier 3rd century forms and fabrics suggests the possibility of a gap between early and later occupation of the site during the Roman Period. A single sherd of hand-made pottery could not be positively identified as Iron Age or Early Saxon but because of its association with later Roman material and because there was no other prehistoric material from the site, it seems slightly more likely that it is Early Saxon.

5. Summary and Conclusion

Only Holes 1 and 2 and the linking trench between them identified archaeological features, predominantly ditches, although the hand-digging in Hole 2 identified possible postholes but these could not be confirmed. Hole 3 was completely disturbed but Hole 4 and the trench between Holes 3 and 4 showed soil layers that were probably archaeological rather than naturally accumulated. Desiccated mere deposits and waterlain sands were picked up in all the excavations to the east of this point, showing an extensive area of formerly wet or boggy ground, south of what is now only a narrow stream (Fig. 11). The southern extent of these deposits was not found, but the land rises quite steeply to the south (although some of this may be modern made-up ground) close to Hole 9 and it is unlikely that they continue much further in this direction.



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Figure 11. Location of waterlain deposits.

The archaeological features, deposits and finds identified indicate occupation during the earlier and later Roman periods with a possible gap in the later second to third centuries. This reflects evidence from other excavations in the Caudle Head area, where similar date patterns have been identified. The ditches were all on east-west and north-south alignments which again is typical of the Roman settlement in this area which is characterised by similarly aligned rectilinear enclosures and trackways. The ditches lay under soil layers which probably represent a mixed occupation layer, also seen in most of the other excavations. The western edge of the Roman settlement appears to fall through the centre of the site and the presence of the mere deposits in the western half probably demonstrates that the ground was largely wet and uninhabitable in this area.

Although only a small project this work has added to the evidence for the nature, date and location of the Roman settlement and the landscape beyond it.

Jo Caruth
July 2006

References

Tester. A. 1993. *Archaeological Excavation Report, ERL 023*. SCCAS Report no. 93/49

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Appendix 1

zSUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS, RAF LAKENHEATH

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.

1. Background

- 1.1 Defence Estates are modifying the sewage treatment works and have been advised (pre RAF Lak 2005, August 2005) that recording by continuous archaeological monitoring of groundworks would be appropriate mitigation for the potential impact on archaeological deposits.
- 1.2 The works involve excavation of new drainage trenches and chambers in the area around TL 728 808, on the south side of Caudle Head mere. This area has produced evidence of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity. Roman inhumation burials have been discovered both recently and in the 1950s in the sewage works area and further burials are a possibility in all deeper ground works in this area.
- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.4 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.

- 1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. . The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the excavation of drainage trenches and chambers.

In the case of drainage trenches the excavation and the upcast soil, are to be observed whilst they are excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

The chambers will involve destruction of deposits over broader areas, each should be assessed at the top of the archaeological deposits and recorded appropriately, again with adequate time allowed.

3. **Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted ‘observing archaeologist’ to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the ‘observing archaeologist’ to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of drainage trenches unimpeded access at the rate of **one and a half hours per 10 metres** of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before infill. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

In the case of the chambers unimpeded access to the stripped area must be allowed for archaeological recording including excavation at the interface between topsoil (or blown sands) and archaeological deposits before the area is further deepened.

- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.6 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by ‘*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*’ (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

Suffolk County Council
 Archaeological Service Conservation Team
 Environment and Transport Department
 Shire Hall
 Bury St Edmunds
 Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 17 January 2006

Reference: /RAFLaken-WasteWater01

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

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

Appendix 2

ERL 152, List of Contexts

context	feat	grsq	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	fi	spotdate
0001			Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds						
0002		H1	Layer	Dense slightly peaty grey sand with occasional stones			0006	0003	y	LC3/4, IA or ESax
0003		H1	Layer	Dense bright brown peaty sand.			0002	0004		
0004		H1	Layer	Grey-brown dense sand over 0003			0003			
0005	0005	H1	Ditch cut	NE-SW aligned ditch. Steep sided, triangular profile.				0008		
0006	0005	H1	Ditch fill	Upper fill of 0005. Mottled grey-brown sand under 0002			0007	0002		
0007	0005	H1	Ditch fill	Coarse pale grey-brown sand with some stones. Under 0006			0008	0006		
0008	0005	H1	Ditch fill	Basal fill of 0005. Dense dark grey-brown sand, even few stones.			0005	0007		
0009		H4	Layer	Bright orange-rusty coloured peat with sand and iron pan.			0010		y	
0010		H4	Layer	Dark grey, desiccated peat.				0009		
0011		H6	Layer	Dense grey-brown sand-loam with occasional iron pan.					y	
0012		H6	Layer	Coarse mix of sand and desiccated peat.			0013		y	
0013		H6	Layer	Dense even, black decayed peat. Some fragments of undecayed survive within it. Occasional chalk lumps.				0012	y	
0014	0017 0018	H2	Finds	Finds recovered from layers 0015 and 0021. Mixed group from layers identical in appearance but from two separate cuts of the same? Also from fill 0020 and 001					y	LC3/4
0015	0018	H2	Ditch fill	Dark silt with occasional chalk, charcoal, bone and pot. (Occupation layer in upper fill of ditch.						
0016	0017	H2	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch. Grey sand-loam, sterile with iron pan layer formed within.						
0017	0017	H2	Ditch cut	Very steep ditch cut, last in series. E-W aligned	0018					
0018	0018	H2	Ditch cut	Flat bottomed ditch, earliest recorded cut of E-W ditch.		0017				
0019	0017	H2	Ditch fill	Dark grey silt, fairly sterile. Basal fill of last phase of ditch. Also over cut 0022 but impossible to say which was first as so little of this ditch survived.			00170022	0021		
0020	0018	H2	Ditch fill	Dark silt, no finds as those recovered included in context 0014. Less charcoal and chalk than sealing layer 0015		0017	0018			
0021	0017	H2	Ditch fill	Layer of occupation fill within ditch, contained chalk, charcoal and occasional pot and bone, recorded under context 0014.			0019	0016		
0022	0022	H2	Feature cut	Evidence in bottom of ditch of late cut. Impossible to sequence 0022 and 0017 as fills were indistinguishable. Could be edge of posthole?				0019		
0023	0017	H2	Posthole	Oblong disturbance in bottom of ditch 0017. Possible end of posthole in trench but not certain.				0019		
0024	0024	T1-2	Ditch cut	N-S ditch cut, triangular profile.						
0025	0024	T1-2	Ditch fill	Lower fill of 0024. Dark grey sand						
0026		T1-2	Layer	Dark grey/black sand over 0025 and 0028. Same as 0002?			0025 0028		y	Rom (E?)
0027	0027	T1-2	Ditch cut	Triangular profiled ditch cut, north-south aligned.						
0028	0027	T1-2	Ditch fill	Very dark grey-black silt-sand with charcoal flecks.					y	MC1
0029		H6	Layer	Pale sand with dense iron pan.			0012	0011		
0030		H6	Layer	Grey sand-loam with vertical bands of paler and yellow sand			0011	0031		
0031		H6	Layer	Brown loam with flecks of charcoal			0030			
0032		H8	Layer	Brown sand-loam			0033			
0033		H8	Layer	Grey sand			0034	0032		
0034		H8	Layer	Mixed rusty coloured and white sand			0035	0033		
0035		H8	Layer	Dense grey sand			0036	0034		
0036		H8	Layer	Grey-brown peaty sand				0035		
0037		H1	Layer	Dense dark grey-brown sand with few stones. Under 0006.			0007 0039	0006		

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context	feat	grsq	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	fi	spotdate
0038	0038	H1	Ditch cut	Ditch cut with concave sloped sides and concave base. Later than 0005?						
0039	0038	H1	Ditch fill	Pale yellow-brown sand fill of 0038			0038	0037		
0040		H7	Layer	Bright brown moist peat and sand			0040			
0041		H7	Layer	Dense, very dark grey decayed peat and sand				0041		
0042		T2-3	Layer	Black silt			0043			
0043		T2-3	Layer	Grey sand				0042		
0044		T1-2	Layer	Dark brown-orange peaty sand			0026			
0045		Hole 1	Feature cut	Shallow flat based cut. May be part of ditch 0038. Filled with 0037	0007			0006	0037	

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