

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

RAF Lakenheath, Building 1076 LKH261

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE REMOVAL OF FLOOR SLAB AND FOOTINGS FOR BUILDING 1076

Planning Application No.: Pre-building 1076

NGR: TL7350 8071

Oasis Ref. Suffolkc1-13559

Funded by: MOD DEFENCE ESTATES (USF)

SCCAS Report no. 2006/47

Summary

Monitoring of the removal of floor slabs and footings of Building 1076 at RAF Lakenheath largely did not penetrate archaeological levels. Examination of the surrounding topography suggests that in all but the western end of the site, the ground is built up. Some natural was seen during the removal of concrete blocks in this western area, but no archaeological deposits were seen or finds recovered.

Introduction

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the final stages of the demolition of Building 1076 at RAF Lakenheath. The site lies at TL 7350 8071 (Fig. 1) in an area 150m south-east of late Roman features and finds (LKH 222). The removal of the floor slab, footings and some concrete blocks to the west of the building was monitored in a series of five short visits.

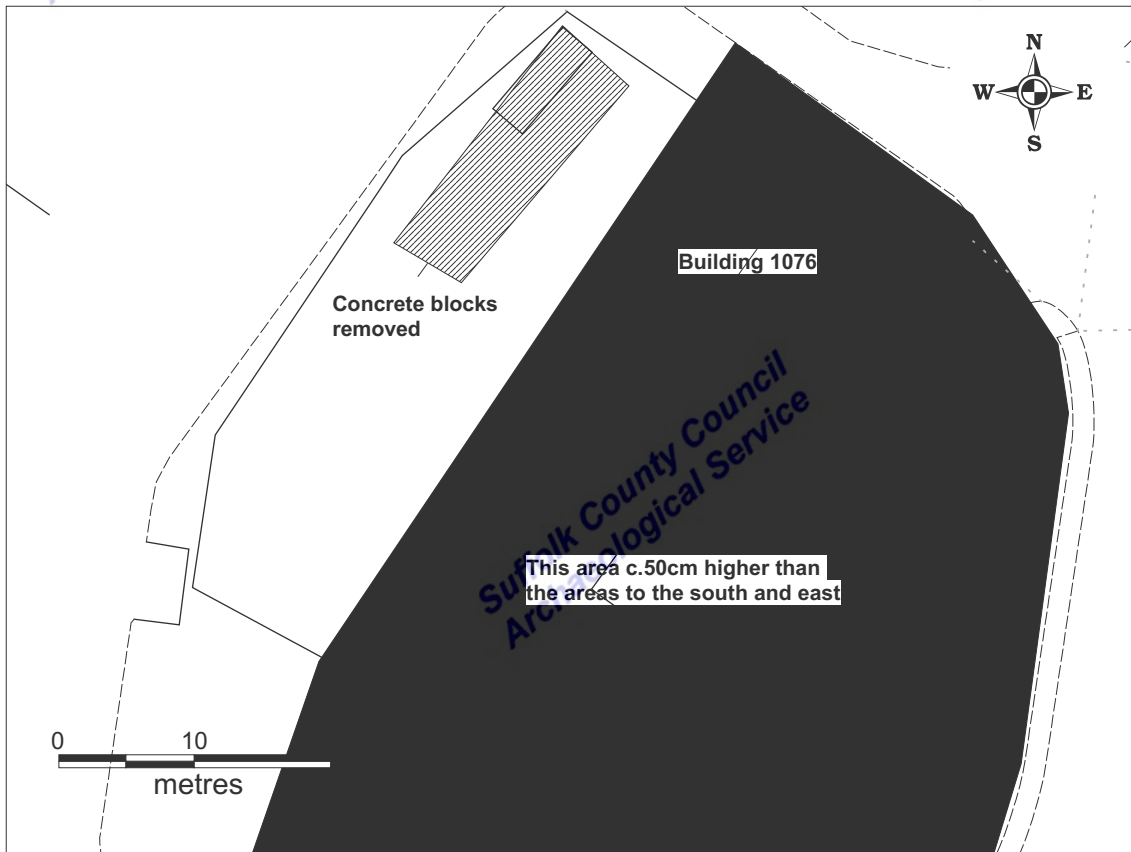


©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.
Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2005

Figure 1. Site location

Results

On visiting the site it was immediately obvious that the eastern half of the site lay c.50cm above the adjacent roads and land to the east and south, suggesting that part of the site at least was built-up. This was confirmed on watching the removal of the floor slab and footings for Building 1076 which did not penetrate below built-up deposits. To the west of the site the ground was roughly level with the adjacent car-park, and here it was possible to see some yellow sand natural at c.40cm deep, when the concrete was removed, however there was also a considerable amount of disturbance in this area. No archaeological features or deposits were seen and no finds recovered.



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.
Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006

Figure 2. Summary of Results

Jo Caruth
March 2006