

Half Moon Pub, Lakenheath LKH 344

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/002

Client: County Council Properties

Author: Rob Brooks

May/2013

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HER Information

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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.

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Summary

Phases of evaluation and excavation fieldwork were carried out prior to the construction of new housing at the site of the former Half Moon pub in Lakenheath, Suffolk. The site lies towards the northern end of Lakenheath village, flanked by the High Street to the east and by drained fenland to the west, which consisted of the former car park.

Small quantities of Neolithic flint were recovered from underneath peat and organic mud layers that ran across the site, overlying the natural sands. Underlying the peat was a series of small pits and possible postholes that produced no datable material. Within the base of the peat matrix a small amount of Roman pottery was recovered.

11th/12th century pottery was recovered from the top of the peat, although the main phases of occupation appear to date from the later medieval and post-medieval periods. These phases produced pits, postholes and ditches, as well as two wells, which were all cut into the upper layers of peat and organic mud. A corner of a clunch building recorded in the evaluation was not exposed any further during the excavation. The features produced medieval and post-medieval pottery, CBM and animal bone, as well as three pieces of wood that were probably part of a fence line and a more significant timber structure. Single pieces of post-medieval glass and slag as well as a nail, were also recovered.











Environmental bulk sampling residues, as well as a column sample taken from the peat layers, indicated that the site was a wet fenland area during the Iron Age/Roman period before drying out from the 11th/12th century onwards and was then possibly used for arable farming, with evidence for nearby domestic activity provided by very small charcoal fragments recorded throughout the environmental record. Both types of sampling indicated that the soil profile did not form as a long-standing peat sequence, but was also made up of other alluvial events that had formed organic silty-sandy mud layers across the site. A radiocarbon date from the base of the peat was probably naturally contaminated by the local chalk geology, having produced a date of >43500 years BP.

The site appears to be an occasionally utilised area on the edge of the later medieval and post-medieval village core. It was probably still too wet for habitation at this point












and may have instead been used for arable farming, as well as for deposition of domestic refuse. The presence of ditches may indicate attempts to drain the site, although along with the postholes, they may also represent field boundaries or stock enclosures.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

An evaluation by trial-trenching and a subsequent open-area excavation and monitoring took place on the site of the former Half Moon Pub car park, to the west of the High Street and immediately south of Highbridge Gravel Drove, in Lakenheath village centre (Fig. 1). The site was centred at grid reference TL 711 831 and encompassed an area of approximately 273sqm.

1.2 The scope of the project

This report was commissioned by Baker Nisbet Ltd and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT). It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief (Appendix 1) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Craven, 2012). The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008).

The principal aims of the report are as follows:

1. Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
2. Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
3. Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification
4. Assess the significance of the data in relation to the recently published Revised Regional Research Framework (Medlycott, 2011)
5. Make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS/FT to meet a condition on planning application F/2011/0265/FUL for residential development of the site. The Planning Authority had been advised by their archaeological advisors, SCCAS Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), that consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place before development began, in accordance with Policy HE12.3 of PPS 5.

An evaluation by trial trenching took place on 11th-12th September, 2012, in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by SCCAS/CT (Tipper, 2011) and a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS/FT (Craven, 2012a). In summary, the evaluation produced evidence for the medieval settlement of Lakenheath, represented by a ditch and posthole, pits, and an undated clunch well and structure, with finds consisting of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone. Features and finds were recorded in all of the trenches, excluding Trench 3. They were cut into the top of a peat layer that spread across the site. Sondages were excavated in each trench through the peat and any underlying discoloured sand layers until the natural geology was uncovered. Column samples were taken through these soil profiles. No features were recorded underlying the peat, although animal bone, mollusc shell and Roman pottery were retrieved at the base of the peat matrix in one trench (Brooks, 2012).

Due to the positive results of the evaluation a Brief and Specification for an excavation was issued by SCCAS/CT (Appendix 1).

The excavation, over an area of approximately 273sqm was carried out from the 13th – 18th December, 2012, with the work being carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS, Field Team (Craven, 2012b). The area was excavated on the basis that the wide footings required to support the housing on top of the peat would cause widespread damage to the archaeological levels. However the shallow foundations of the car port to the south and the garages to the rear of the housing were thought to be unlikely to damage these deposits.

The site was stripped by a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. The first stage of excavation saw the removal of topsoil and other modern overburden deposits until the uppermost archaeological features, and the peat layer which they cut, was exposed. After excavation and recording of these deposits the peat layer was then machined off until the underlying natural subsoil and sealed archaeological deposits were exposed.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0033–0133 (0001-0032 having been used during the evaluation). These records are included as Appendix 2. The ditch was sample-excavated twice in the evaluation and once during the excavation and all other postholes were excavated fully, as were most of the pits (with only one being 50% excavated). All of the features were drawn in plan at 1:50 and in section at 1:20 on sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records (context descriptions, etc) were made on *pro forma* context sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images (2848 x 4288 pixel resolution) of sections and some plans, as well as working/site shots.

Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis. This included the acquisition of bulk soil samples (sample no's 9-25) from archaeological features. Flotation of the bulk samples however produced only three flots warranting further analysis. Two further column samples of the peat deposits (sample no's 26 and 27) were also taken but, following the results of analysis and radiocarbon dating on column sample 5 from the earlier evaluation (see section 5.4 below), it has been concluded that analysis of further column samples is of no further benefit.

The primary (paper) archive for both phases of fieldwork is located currently at the SCCAS/FT Bury St Edmunds office. The finds are stored at the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office and the environmental samples are at the SCCAS warehouse at Unit 4, Riverside Industrial Estate, Ipswich. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1- 145526, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use

The geology of the area consists of superficial undifferentiated river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, overlying bedrock formations of Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk (BGS, 2013). On site, the geology presented itself as a superficial deposit of firm pale yellow silty-sand.

Prior to machining the site was largely level, with ground level heights directly surrounding the site varying from 3.4m above the Ordnance Datum in the north to 3.9m in the south. After the machine excavation of the overburden that covered the site the peat levels were also recorded sloping from the south down to the north, with the highest point recorded at 3.44m, sloping down to 2.97m. In its wider context the site lies on the edge of the traditionally settled higher chalklands and settled fenlands at the fen edge, with occupation generally focussing on the higher ground to the east, sloping away to the west and north.

2.2 Archaeology

The development falls within the dense band of prehistoric and Roman activity that exists along the edge of the fens and archaeological records are known within close proximity of the site (Fig. 1 and Table 1). Although previous archaeological fieldwork in the immediate area has been limited to small evaluations and monitoring projects, they have recorded features and finds scatters of prehistoric and Roman date. The evaluation also lies within the historic settlement of Lakenheath; a medieval town with possible Anglo-Saxon origins. One site of particular note close to the development is LKH 220, an Early Bronze Age to late Iron Age funerary site, consisting of several cremations, located 400m to the north on higher ground overlooking the fens. Beyond the immediate locale, intensive areas of Roman and Saxon occupation have been recorded on the RAF Lakenheath airbase to the east, along with prehistoric settlement.

HER Reference	Description
LKH 006	Neolithic axe and Roman quern
LKH 026	Roman coin (3rd century)
LKH 027	Roman coin (2nd century) and medieval pottery and building material
LKH 028	Roman coin (4th century)
LKH 050	Bronze Age beaker pot and Neolithic axe
LKH 058	Medieval pottery
LKH 086	Medieval pottery
LKH 112	Medieval Church of St Mary
LKH 129	Post-medieval windmill (site of)
LKH 130	Medieval and post-medieval coins
LKH 137	Neolithic axe
LKH 139	Roman cauldron
LKH 159	Prehistoric flint blade and pit
LKH 161	Post-medieval windmill (site of)
LKH 163	Post-medieval causeway
LKH 176	Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval metalwork
LKH 178	Medieval coins and other metalwork
LKH 179	Two Roman coins, and medieval and post-medieval metalwork
LKH 180	Roman, medieval and post-medieval metalwork
LKH 181	Bronze Age rapier blade, Iron Age coin, Roman brooch, medieval metal finds, post-medieval metal finds
LKH 182	Roman brooch, post-medieval coin and token, and undated bronze casting waste
LKH 184	Neolithic arrowheads and axes, Bronze Age arrowhead, and WWII aircraft crash debris
LKH 188	Roman door lock, Saxon brooch, and medieval pendant and buckles
LKH 189	Bronze Age axe
LKH 199	Bronze Age knife
LKH 220	Early Bronze Age to late Iron Age funerary site, consisting of several cremations
LKH 230	Post-medieval pits and ditches
LKH 236	Medieval pits, ditches and a posthole
LKH 254	Medieval town, recorded as such from c.1100, a market charter being granted in 1201, and a market fair in 1309
LKH 315	Medieval pits, postholes and building material, and a post-medieval farm (site of)
LKH 318	Medieval pits, postholes and building material, and a post-medieval farm (site of)
LKH 322	Undated ditch – possibly graveyard boundary

Table 1. Historic Environment Record (HER) listings as shown on Figure 1

A number of post-medieval clunch-built structures of note are also present close to the site, many located along the western side of the High Street. The best documented examples of these were detailed in a Historic Building Record carried out at 82 High Street, where a series of rare 19th century clunch-built farm buildings were recorded (Alston, 2008).

Early editions of the Ordnance Survey map show the Half Moon pub already occupying the site by the late 19th century (Fig. 2), whilst the Enclosure map of 1837 recorded no development on the western side of the High Street at all. The 1854 Tithe map lists the development area as Mutford Green, which was pasture, with the surrounding apportionments recorded as either pasture or arable land.

The evaluation of the site concluded that two or possibly three phases of archaeological deposits survived on the site, preserved below various layers of overburden. The

formation of the peat layer across the site was not absolutely dated, but Roman artefacts were found within the base of the peat matrix, whilst several medieval features were cut into the top of it. It was thought therefore that Roman or earlier activity could survive, cut within the peat matrix and underlying it. The most intensive phase of occupation was the medieval activity, consisting of a ditch, several pits and a posthole, with the features containing what appeared to be typical domestic and demolition refuse, whilst Ely glazed ware pottery sherds indicated the settlement's position within a wider trading network that had not been recorded before in the area. Very little in the way of medieval archaeological material had been found previously at this end of the village. A well and wall were also recorded, and although they were not clearly datable, they were thought to probably be post-medieval.

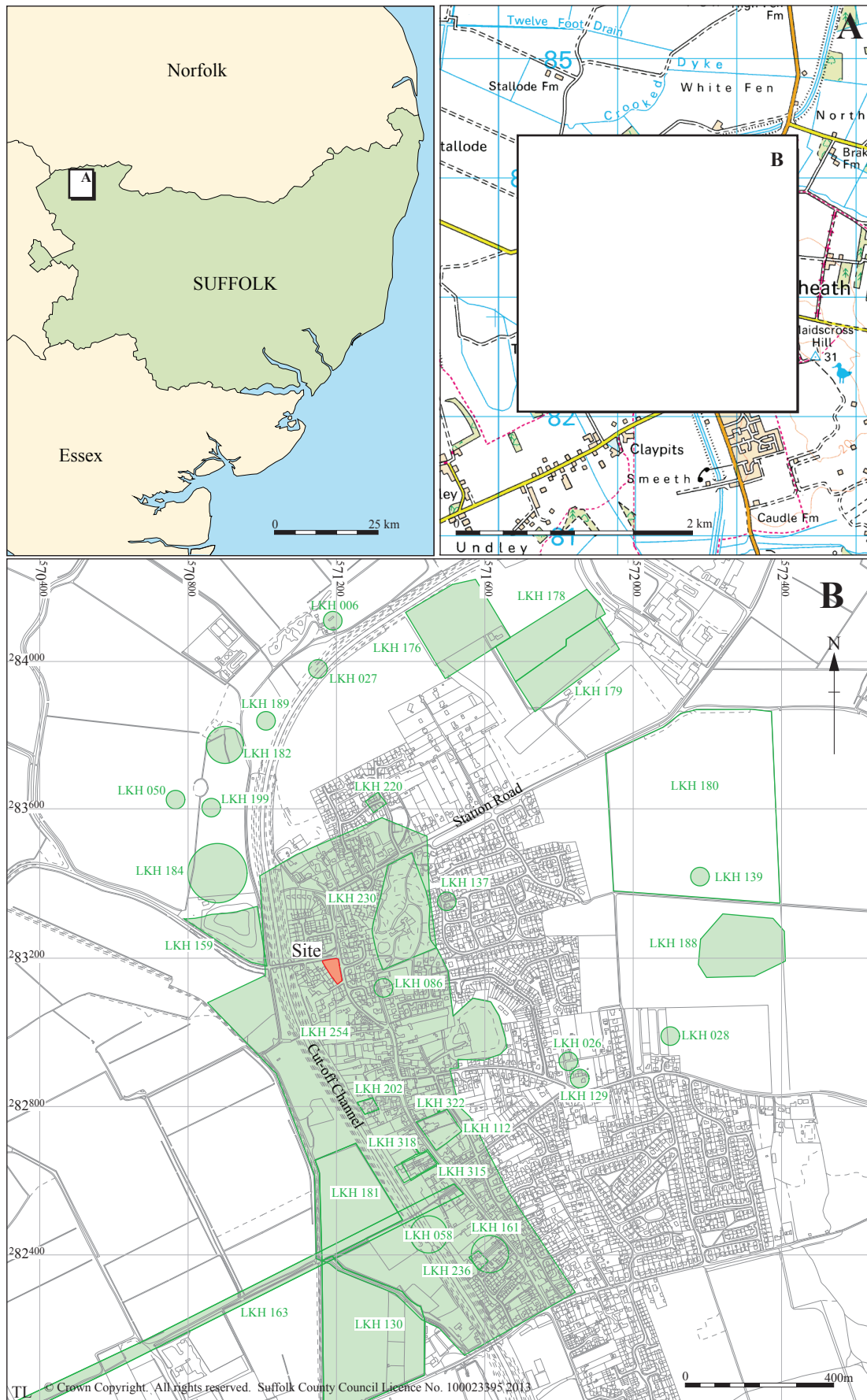


Figure 1. Location of site (red) and Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text (green)

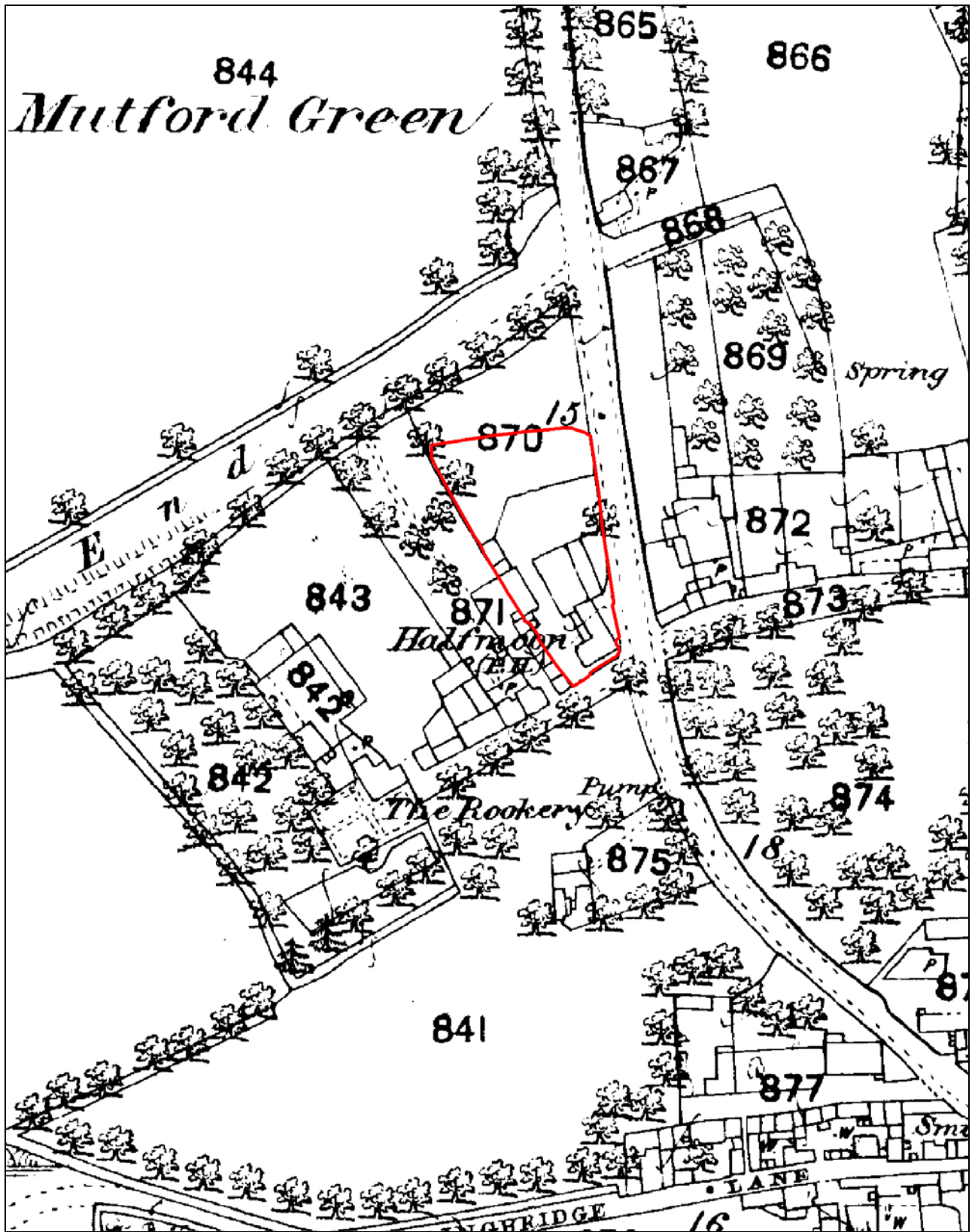


Figure 2. First edition 1882 Ordnance Survey map, showing approximate site outline (red)

3. Original research aims

The Original Research Aims (academic objectives) for the excavation phase of the project were defined as a result of the evaluation works and were as follows:

ORA 1: Is there any further evidence of the medieval occupation of the site and does this have any implications for settlement of the fen edge, land reclamation and wet sites in general?

ORA 2: What is the nature and extent of the peat deposit, does it vary across the site, and what are its absolute dates? What implications does this have for our understanding of the local environment? Nb. The dating of the peat will probably be dependent on carbon dating.

ORA 3: Do features exist within the peat matrix or below it? What would this suggest about the settlement and utilisation of peat/wetland environments in medieval or pre-medieval periods?

ORA 4: If features are present within or below the peat, what does this indicate about potential environmental changes along the fen edge?

ORA 5: Is the Roman pottery recovered from the evaluation indicative of further Roman archaeology surviving in the area?

ORA 6: Is there any evidence for prehistoric archaeology surviving on the site? What implications does this have in relation to the known wider archaeological landscape and in relation to the research topics set out in the Regional Research Framework (Medlycott, 2011)?

4. Site sequence: preliminary results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

This summary of the results of the fieldwork forms a description and interpretation of the site data. The features have all been phased, based on stratigraphy and dating from the pottery and other artefacts. All of the features on site are shown in Figures 2-6.

4.2 Natural features

A natural hollow was present within the geology, along the western side of the site (Fig. 3). The deepest area was along the western edge of the site at the intersections of Sections 44 and 45 (sections consisted of TST profiles only and are included in the digital archive), where the hollow was 1.87m deep below ground level (1.64m above the OD). It was >6.9m wide x approximately 15m long, but its length was hard to determine due to the natural slope of the underlying geology from the south down to the north. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Within cross-section 44 of the hollow, various layers of peat, silty-sand and organic silts were present and were recorded as 0112-0125 in sub-sections 38 and 39 (Fig. 7). These deposits are thought to be Iron Age or Roman in date (see Section 5.4).

Although a series of archaeological features was recorded to north and east of the hollow, none were observed within it.

4.3 Phase 1 – undated (pre-Roman?)

Postholes

After removal of the peat, seven possible postholes were visible. These were all undated and clustered at the northern end of the site, close to the peat hollow. The postholes (0082, 0084, 0088, 0095, 0097, 0099 and 0103) were circular or oval in plan, and had concave gently sloping sides and concave bases. They ranged in size from 0.3-0.5m wide x 0.4-0.8m long x 0.1-0.18m deep, although cut 0082 was 0.32m deep. The cuts were often quite poorly defined, with leached horizons and they were all filled with mid-dark grey-brown silty-sand. None of the fills produced finds, but 0081, 0087,

0094, 0096 and 0102 were sampled. They did not form a clear structural pattern. Although the features only became visible after the removal of the peat and associated organic mud layers, it is not clear how they related to these deposits due to the similar nature of the fill and the layers. A further possible posthole was recorded near the eastern edge of the site as 0110. It measured 0.45m x 0.35m x 0.13m deep and contained dark brownish-black peaty-sandy-silt 0111 with no finds, but occasional flecks of possible fired clay. It was roughly oval in plan with an irregular base and sides.

Pits 0101, 0107 and 0108

Pit cut 0101 was an elongated oval shape in plan, aligned north-east to south-west, with an irregular profile that was stepped and partially concave. It measured 2m x 0.8m x 0.28m deep and was filled with 0100, which was dark grey-brown silty-sand.

Pit 0107 was recorded emerging from the eastern edge of the excavation. It had a curving edge and measured 1.68m x >0.35m x 0.5m deep and had moderately steep straight sides and a slightly irregular base. The fill, 0106, was mid-dark brownish-grey silty-sand with no finds. Feature 0108 was south of 0107 and was irregular/sub-rectangular in plan with gently-moderately sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It measured 0.75m x 0.57m x 0.13m deep and was interpreted as either a very irregular pit cut or a natural phenomenon. The fill consisted of dark brownish-black peaty-sandy-silt 0109 with no finds, but occasional flecks of possible fired clay.

Pit or ditch 0128

Emerging from the eastern edge of the site was a possible pit or ditch terminus recorded as 0128. It was aligned north-west to south-east, with moderately sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base. The cut measured >1.9m x >0.8m x 0.16m deep and contained a single fill of dark brownish grey peaty sandy silt, 0127, with no finds.

Struck flint

Two flint blades and two struck flints were recovered during the machine cleaning of the interface between the peat and the natural geology on the site and the blades are dated as Neolithic.

4.4 Phase 2 – Iron Age/Roman

No Iron Age or Roman features were positively identified on the site, but during the evaluation three sherds of Roman pottery from the same vessel were recovered from the basal 0.1m of the soil profile containing the peat build up, along with a piece of animal bone and an oyster shell. The peat and organic alluvial soil profile probably started to form in the Iron Age or Roman period, according to its pollen analysis (Section 5.4). The presence of 11th/12th century and later medieval pottery and features cut into its upper layers suggests that it was naturally drying, or possibly being artificially drained by then. The contexts as recorded on site in Sections 38 and 39 (Fig. 7) are described chronologically in Table 2, and consist of layers of peat and highly organic silty-sandy mud layers. The layers generally had fairly clear horizons, indicating that they formed as a series of quite distinctive events.

Context	Description
Section 39	
0118	Basal/earliest layer in sequence. Pale yellowish grey friable silty-sand. Horizon diffuse - mixed with natural. 0.21m thick. Interpretation – layer of discoloured natural.
0117	Mid-dark greyish brown friable peaty sand layer. Clear horizon clarity. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0116	Dark greyish brown firm silty sandy-peaty layer. Clear horizon clarity. 0.08m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0115	Dark greyish reddish brown firm silty-peaty layer. Very dark band running across the top and bottom. Probably the same as 0123. 0.16m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0114	Mid reddish brown firm silty peat. Frequent preserved wood/organic material - roots etc. Clear horizon clarity. Same as 0122. 0.12m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit from period of drying?
0113	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty-peaty later. Occasional very small stones. Diffuse horizon clarity. 0.16m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0112	Uppermost/most recent layer in sequence. Very dark reddish brown firm silty-peaty layer. Diffuse horizon clarity. Occasional chalk flecks. Possibly the same as 0119 and 0104. 0.16m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
Section 38	
0126	Basal/earliest layer in sequence. Pale yellowish grey friable silty sand. Diffuse horizon clarity. Probably the same as 0118. Interpretation – layer of discoloured natural.
0125	Very dark grey brown sandy peat(?)/peaty sand(?) layer. Occasional very small flints. Clear horizon clarity. Interpretation – peat/organic natural deposit.
0124	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silty peaty layer. Occasional small sub-angular flints. Clear horizon clarity. 0.2m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0123	Dark greyish reddish brown firm silty peaty layer. Very dark band at top and bottom. Clear horizon clarity. Same as 0115. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0122	Mid reddish brown firm silty peaty layer. Clear horizon clarity. Same as 0114. 1 animal bone. 0.32m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0121	Mid-dark reddish grey brown firm silty peaty layer. Clear horizon clarity. 0.12m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0120	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty sandy peaty layer. Diffuse horizon clarity. 0.12m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.
0119	Uppermost/most recent layer in sequence. Very dark reddish brown firm silty peaty layer. Diffuse horizon clarity. Occasional chalk flecks. Probably same as 0112 and 0104. 0.16m thick. Interpretation – partially organic natural deposit.

Table 2. Sections within the peat hollow, arranged chronologically



Figure 3. Plan of Phase 1

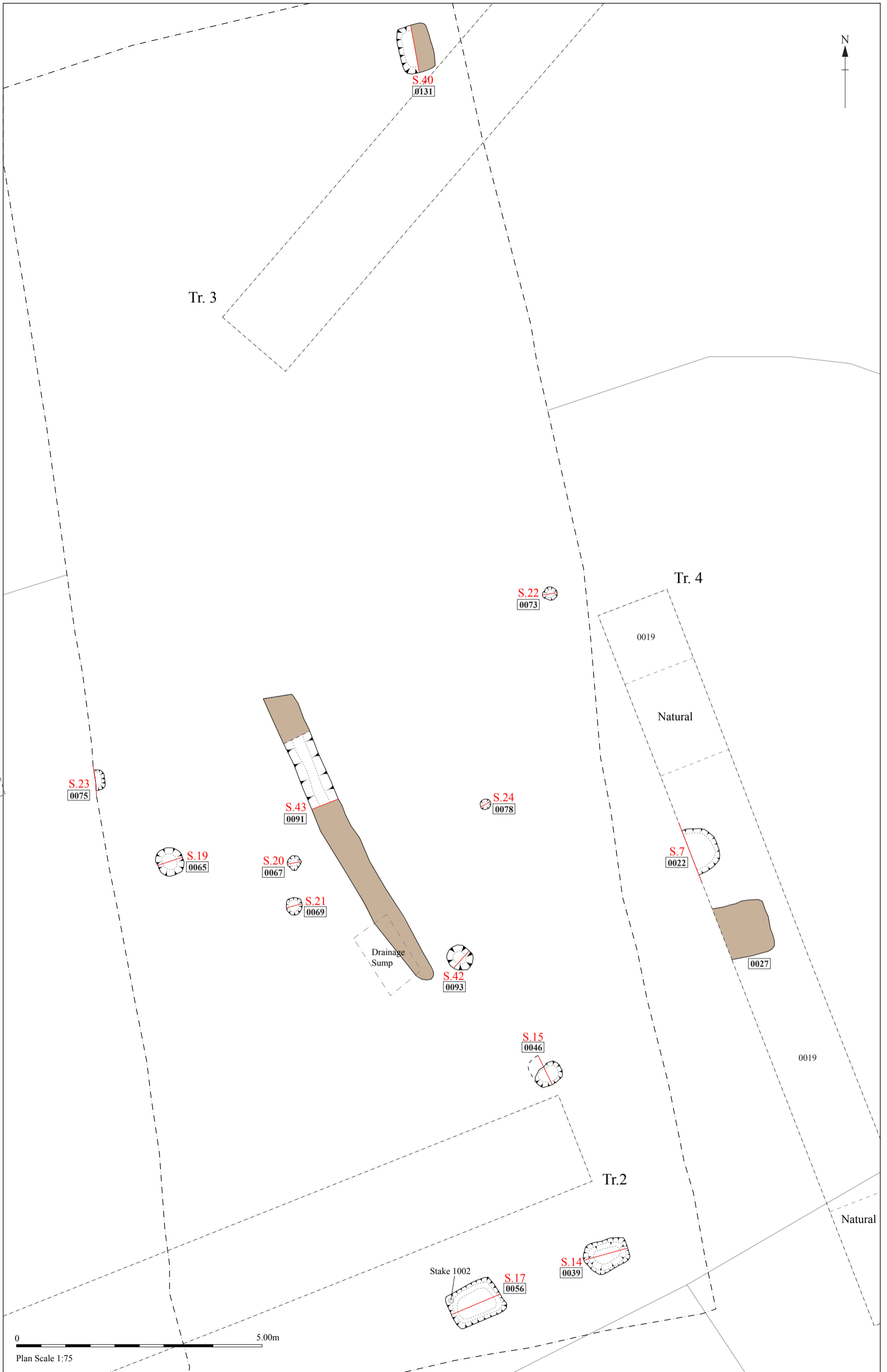


Figure 4. Plan of phase 3 medieval features

4.5 Phase 3 – medieval to early post-medieval

3a – Features visible within the peat matrix

Across the site a peat layer was recorded, along with several layers of flood deposits (organic silts and sands) and this is described fully in Section 5.4. A series of medieval and post-medieval features were seen to cut the top of the peat layers.

Ditch 0091

During the excavation of the peat matrix a ditch was recorded as 0091. The ditch produced medieval finds and appeared to be within the peat matrix, suggesting that it was somewhat earlier than the features in the later phases of medieval activity. However, it is possible that it had not been visible when the initial site strip had taken place and as such may be associated with the other medieval features, or that a final brief episode of peat formation had occurred after its creation. As such it may represent an early attempt to drain the area, or a field boundary or stock enclosure. The cut was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east with its northern end having been truncated during the machining process. It measured >6.6m long x 0.56m wide x 0.21m deep and had moderately steep slightly concave sides and a concave base. Fill 0090 was a mid greyish-brown sandy-silt deposit, which produced one fragment of medieval tile, one sherd of medieval pottery and some mussel shell.

3b – Features found cutting the peat

After the initial site strip, involving the removal of modern make up layers and redeposited topsoil, a range of medieval and post-medieval features were identified, cut into the top of the peat layer. The medieval features consisted of postholes and pits that were mostly located at the southern end of the site, with a further pit at the north-east corner.

Postholes 0046, 0065, 0067, 0069, 0075 and 0093

A series of six postholes were recorded running on a north-west to south-east alignment across the site. All of the cuts, excluding 0046 were circular in plan. The smallest postholes, 0067 and 0069 measured 0.26m x 0.04m deep and 0.32m x 0.06m deep,

respectively, with variable profiles. The other posthole cuts, with the exception of 0046 were 0.4m-0.56m wide x 0.16-0.3m deep with steep sides and flat bases. Posthole 0046 was more irregular, being roughly oval/sub-rectangular in plan, with fairly steep sides in places, although the northern edge and base were very poorly defined. It measured 0.6m x 0.3m x 0.12m deep. The fills, 0047, 0064, 0066, 0068, 0076 and 0092 varied from mid grey to mid-dark brownish-grey clayey-sandy-silt mixes with chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal or coal flecks. Fill 0047 produced two fragments of medieval ceramic building material (CBM), whilst fill 0064 produced one fragment of medieval/post-medieval CBM and fifteen pieces of slag. From fill 0076 a single medieval/post-medieval CBM fragment was recovered, whilst the remaining fills produced no finds. A sample from fill 0064 produced a limited quantity of charred domestic refuse, with macrofossils indicative of grassland herbs and wetland plants.

Postholes 0073 and 0078

Two posthole cuts were present to the north-east of the main line of postholes on the site, which may have formed an associated line at right angles. These features consisted two small cuts, 0073 and 0078, which were 0.27m-0.32m wide and 0.06m-0.08m deep, with variable sides and flat to concave bases. Fill 0074 from cut 0073 was mid-dark grey and dark brownish-grey sandy-silty-clay with two sherds of late 12th-14th/15th century pottery, whilst fill 0077 from cut 0078 was mid brownish-grey sandy-silt that produced no finds.

Pits 0027, 0039, 0056 and 0131

Three sub-rectangular pits were recorded at the far south and far north ends of the site. Each cut had steep sides and a near-flat base and measured between 0.88m-1.1m long x 0.6m-0.7m wide x 0.25m-0.52m deep. Fill 0040 from pit 0039 produced no finds and was recorded as mottled grey clayey-sandy-silt. Pit 0056 produced three fills, 0053-0055, which were either dark grey or grey-brown peat or a grey sand lens. None of the fills contained any finds excluding a small wooden stake SF 1001 in fill 0055. The single fill of pit 0131 was recorded as 0130 and was mid brownish-grey sandy-silt. This produced 15th-late 16th century pottery as well as sixty-six fragments of a pig skeleton.

A square pit, measuring 1.1m x >1m x >0.2m deep, was partially excavated within evaluation Trench 4 and recorded as cut 0027. It was only partially visible in the trench

and had steep sides, although its base was not fully exposed. It was filled with mid grey clayey-silt 0028, which produced five fragments of medieval tile. This cut may well be associated with pits 0039, 0056 and 0131, judging by its shape in plan and section.

Pit 0022

A roughly circular pit, measuring >0.56m x 0.96m x 0.2m deep, was recorded in evaluation Trench 4 as cut 0022. It was only partially exposed in the trench, and therefore could also be a ditch terminus. It had moderate-steep sloping concave sides and a flat base, and it contained mid grey clayey-silt fill 0023. One piece of roof tile that is thought to be medieval, but may be post-medieval, was retrieved from the fill.

Well 0031/0051 and Wall 0032

In the eastern end of evaluation Trench 2 and later uncovered within the excavation was a curving length of wall made from clunch and pale yellow mortar, forming the edge of a well. The walls varied from 0.3-0.45m thick and cut a layer of post-medieval buried topsoil layer recorded in the evaluation. The walls were then covered by the modern make-up layers. A possible construction cut was partially excavated around the well. It was recorded as 0062 and had a curving edge, but it was only visible on the north-east side of the well and was back filled with redeposited peat. In the western end of evaluation Trench 2 a clunch and pale yellow mortar wall with a 90° return was recorded as 0032. This was approximately 0.25-0.3m thick and clearly indicated the corner of a building extending to the south-west. This wall could only be partially exposed within the evaluation and was not uncovered again in the excavation footprint. Both of these features were not positively dated, but they appeared to cut the buried topsoil found across the site, suggesting that they were post-medieval.

Well 0058 and construction trench 0059

On the eastern edge of the site was a well, recorded as 0058, which was in construction cut 0059. The top of the well was made up of five to six courses of red bricks with pale yellow mortar and the internal chamber measured 0.8m whilst externally it was 1.25m wide. Three bricks were sampled from the well and these were medieval. Chalk packing 0061 surrounded the bricks, forming a domed shape. Around the well and chalk packing was irregular oval cut 0059 that was interpreted as a trench designed to allow for the

building of the well. This measured 2.75m x >2.35m x >0.55m deep and had moderately steep, slightly convex sides. The cut was not fully excavated because it filled with water, but it contained mottled lenses of greenish-yellow sand and dark brownish-grey peat/organic mud, recorded as 0060. Within the well were several layers of peat and pale-mid grey clayey-silt. Two pieces of 16th-18th century pottery were found in the well's back fill, approximately 1m below the top of the feature.

4.6 Phase 4 – post-medieval

Posthole 0080

Posthole 0080 was 0.4m wide x 0.3m deep with a flat base and sides and it was slightly irregular in plan. The cut contained one fill, 0079, which was mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with two fragments of post-medieval CBM. It also produced a wooden stake recorded as SF 1002.

Ditch 0005, 0026 and 0050

A north-west to south-east aligned ditch was recorded in Trench 1 and 2 and in the excavation. It measured 1.15m-1.78m wide x 0.3m-0.66m deep and the cut had moderately sloping sides and a flat or slightly concave base. In cut 0005 the fill was mid-dark greyish-black clayey-silt 0004, which produced somewhat abraded pottery and CBM of 13th/14th-15th century date, as well as animal bone. Where excavated as cut 0026, two fills were recorded. The first of these was basal fill 0024 of yellow sandy-gravel, with two medieval brick fragments and an abraded 18th-20th century pot fragment. The top fill of the ditch, recorded as 0025, was a mid-dark greyish-black clayey-silt that produced no finds. The basal fill of cut 0050 was a very dark greyish brown silt 0049 with two sherds of 16th-18th century pottery and two fragments of CBM that were medieval and post-medieval. The upper fill was 0048, a mid brownish-yellow silty-sand that contained no finds. Cut 0050 was truncated by postholes 0034, 0043 and 0045.

Ditch 0026 was partially cut through posthole 0030. This cut appeared to be round and measured 0.55m long x >0.25m wide x 0.12m deep. It contained yellowish-grey gravel and sand fill 0029, which produced no finds.

Postholes 0034, 0043 and 0045

At the southern end of the site was a cluster of three postholes, cutting ditch 0050. They varied from sub-circular to oval in plan. The profiles varied from moderate to steeply sloping sides with flat to slightly concave bases and they varied in size from 0.27m-0.42m long x 0.27m-0.3m wide x 0.12m-0.28m deep. Fill 0033 from cut 0034 was mid-dark greyish brown firm silty sand with two fragments of 13th-14th century CBM, whilst fill 0042 from cut 0043 produced no finds and was a mid greyish-yellow silty-sand. The single fill of posthole 0045 was 0044, a mid brownish-grey sandy-silt with three fragments of 13th-15th century CBM.

Postholes 0036 and 0038

Two later post-medieval/modern postholes were recorded on the western edge of the excavation as 0036 and 0038, with fills 0035 and 0037, respectively. Both were sub-square in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. They contained pale grey-brown silty-sand. Post-medieval window glass, CBM and a nail were recovered from fill 0035.

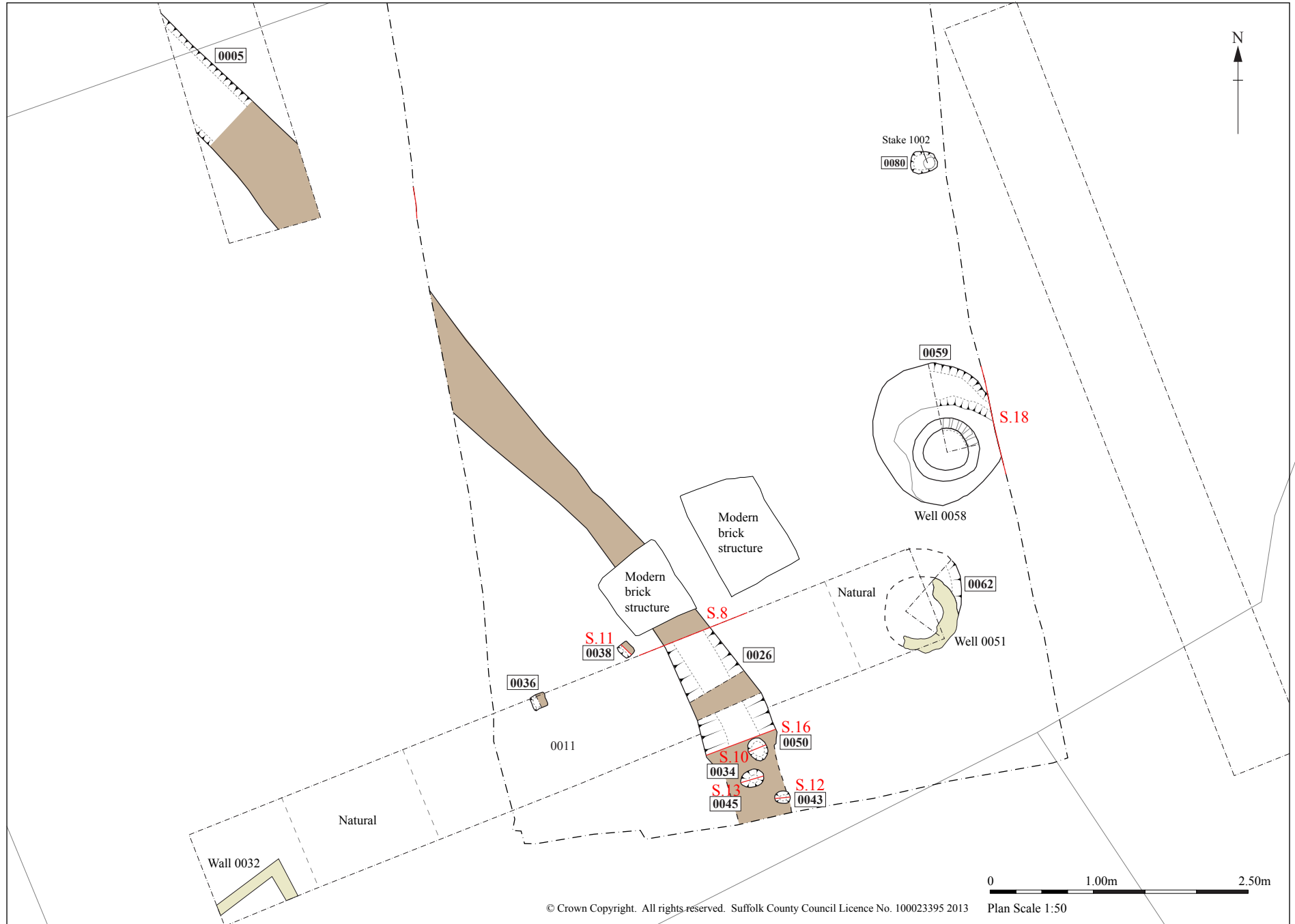


Figure 5 . Plan of phase 4 post-medieval features

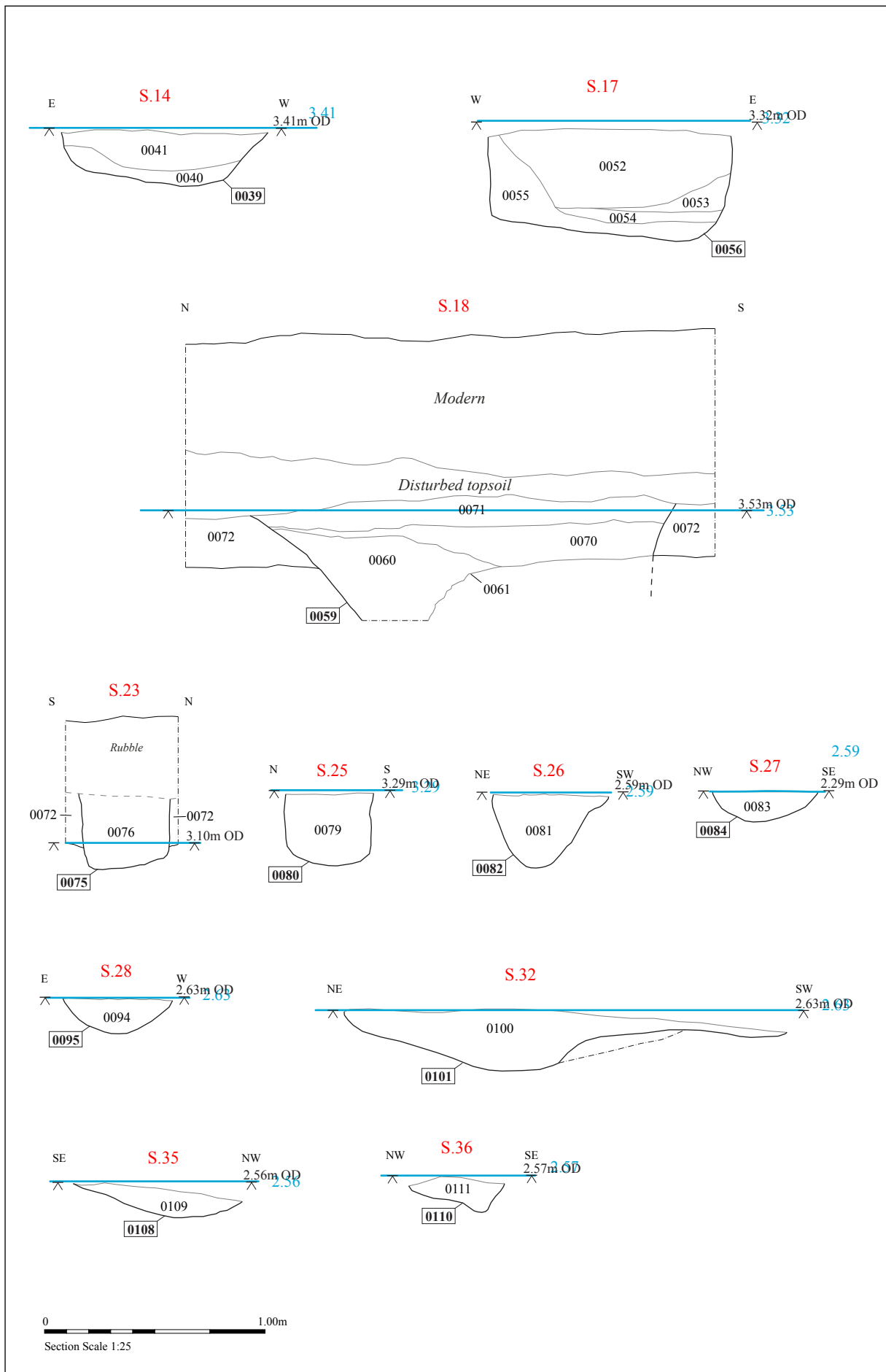


Figure 6. Sections

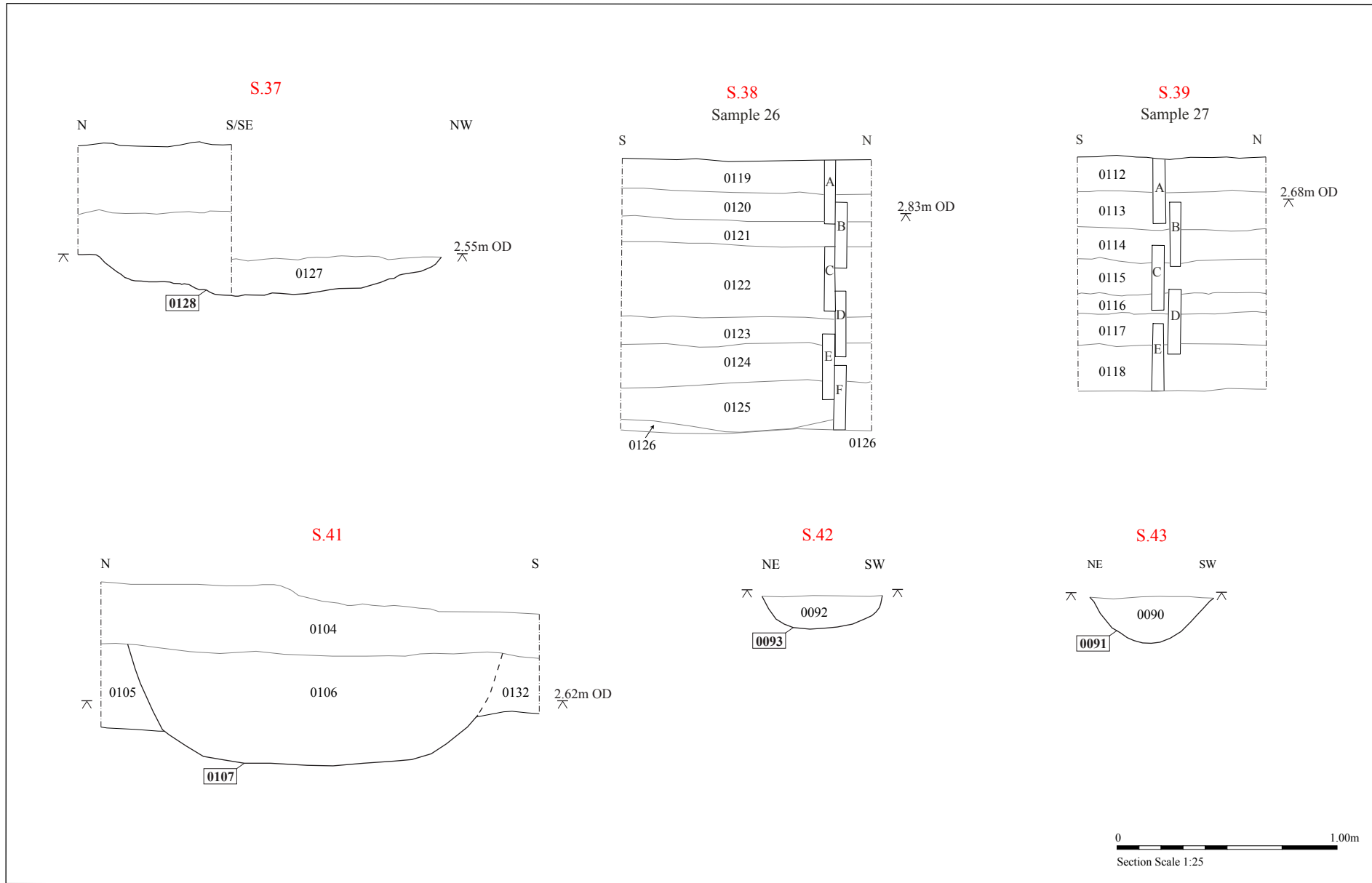


Figure 7. Sections

5. Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

- Task 1. Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital archive)
- Task 2. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive
- Task 3. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the finds archive
- Task 4. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive
- Task 5. Catalogue and archiving of images
- Task 6. Phased feature descriptions and discussions in text
- Task 7. Selection of samples (environmental bulk, column and radiocarbon date) sent for assessment
- Task 8. GPS data converted into MapInfo tables and AutoCAD dxf formats
- Task 9. Scanning for security/digital archive copy of plans and sections
- Task 10. Scanning of plans and integration with GPS/mapping data
- Task 11. Processing, dating, and full analysis of finds
- Task 12. Assessment of environmental samples
- Task 13. Production of phased plans and sections

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive for both the evaluation, monitoring and excavation phases of fieldwork has been quantified in Table 3.

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	3	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0001-0084, 0087-0088 and 0090-0133)	130	A4 paper
Small finds register	1	A4 paper
Section register sheets	1	A4 paper
Plan register sheets	1	A4 paper
Digital image register	1	A4 paper
Level recording sheet	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	3	A4 paper
Plan/section drawing sheets	11	A3 drawing film
Stratigraphic matrix	1	Microsoft Excel worksheet
Digital images (HQJ 38-72, HSJ 43-99, HSK 1-15)	107	4288 x 2848 pixel JPEG images
Assessment report (SCCAS report no. 2013/)	1	A4, comb bound, card covers (SCCAS standard grey literature)

Table 3. Quantification of the context and stratigraphic archive from the evaluation and excavation

5.3 Quantification of the finds evidence

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

Table 4 shows the combined quantities of finds collected from both the evaluation and excavation stages of the project. Finds were recorded in twenty-four contexts; these include three peat layers, one deposit layer, one surface layer, one construction trench, two well, seven posthole, four ditch and five pit fills. A full breakdown by context of the bulk finds can be seen in Appendix 4. Also present are two small finds which have been recorded separately.

Find type	No	Wgt/g
Pottery	54	2474
CBM	66	15984
Worked flint	4	19
Iron nails	1	10
Slag	16	29
Glass	1	7
Animal bone	84	2053
Shell	5	30
Total	231	20606

Table 4. Finds quantities

Pottery

Introduction

A small quantity of pottery was recovered from the evaluation (18 fragments @ 822g) and excavation stage of the project (36 fragments @ 1652g). Three periods are represented by the pottery assemblage, Roman, medieval and post-medieval, however the majority of sherds are dated to the medieval period. A complete contextual breakdown of the assemblage can be seen in Appendix 5.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS) and form types have been catalogued using typologies from Colchester (Cotter 2000), Norwich (Jennings 1981) and Sperry's form guide to Ely products (2008). All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count, weight and EVE.

Roman

Three sherds of Roman pottery (Fawcett, in Brooks, 2012) were recorded in peat layer 0017 (Tr.3) during the evaluation stage. None of the sherds are closely datable within the Roman period itself.

Medieval

The earliest pottery was recorded in peat layer 0057, four sherds of early medieval/Thetford ware (EMW/THET). This is a transitional fabric dated to around the 11th/12th century. The sherds display little abrasion and all join to form part of a cooking pot with a flared rim (Cotter 2000, 50). Other sherds present within the layer are dated from the late 12th to 15th century.

The larger part of the medieval pottery assemblage recovered during the excavation is dated from the late 12th to 14th/15th century (12 sherds @ 178g). As a whole the condition of this assemblage may be described as being between abraded to slightly abraded. The group contains three glazed sherds (two of which exhibit scale pellets), however no rim or base sherds are present within the assemblage. None of the contexts contain more than five sherds.

The sherds were recorded in peat layer 0057, and posthole fills 0041, 0074, ditch 0090 and pit 0130. The majority of the medieval pottery recovered during the evaluation was recorded in the upper 0.05-0.01m of peat layer 0006.

The assemblage is chiefly made up of Ely type wares (ELCW, ELYG) with occasional sherds of Grimston type ware (GRIM), unprovenanced glazed ware (UPG) and general medieval coarse ware (MCW). The pottery from the evaluation stage was equally dominated by Ely products. These wares are mostly found towards the west of the county, and they have been previously recorded in Lakenheath medieval town. However, these generally amount to small and single body sherds. The pottery from this site is therefore of some importance and in particular the well preserved jug recorded at the evaluation stage in deposit layer 0006. Lakenheath lies within the distribution area of this ceramic industry and products probably arrived in the area via the Little Ouse and Lark rivers (Goffin, pers. comm.).

A single slightly abraded body sherd (2g) of late medieval/transitional ware (LMT), dated from the 15th to late 16th century was recorded in pit fill 0130. The sherd is also accompanied by one considerably abraded post-medieval sherd and a further post-medieval piece that is too abraded to be positively identified as either pottery or CBM. These two sherds are likely to be intrusive. The context also contains an almost complete juvenile pig skeleton whose bones are in a good state of preservation, which is in direct contrast to the size and condition of the pottery sherds. The presence of just a single sherd of LMT and its size indicates that it too may have been incorporated into the backfill of the pig burial.

Post-medieval

Apart from a piece of intrusive transfer printed ware (TPE) (<1g) and a piece of possible pot/CBM (3g) in pit fill 0130, only ditch fill 0049 and well fill 0133 contain sherds of post-medieval pottery. Both of the contexts contain two sherds each of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) dated from the 16th-18th century. The first of these is dish similar to Jennings type 1117 (1981) and the second a jar with a rippled surface. Only a single sherd of intrusive Refined white earthenware was recorded at the evaluation stage.

Conclusion

Although both Roman and post-medieval pottery has been identified, the larger part of the assemblage shows that the main activity on the site took place around the late 12th to 15th century. Ditch fill 0049 and well fill 0133 are the only two features dated to the post-medieval period.

Recommendations for further work

The pottery has been recorded in full and no further work on the assemblage is required.

Ceramic building material

Introduction

Ceramic building materials (CBM) were recovered from both the evaluation (18 fragments @ 822g) and excavation (47 fragments @ 13986g) phases of work. The CBM is primarily medieval, with smaller quantities dated to the post-medieval period. With the exception of ditch fill 0004 (excavated during the evaluation phase), none of the contexts contains more than five fragments.

The CBM was recovered from the posthole fills 0033, 0035, 0044, 0047, 0064, 0076, 0079, pit 0023, 0028, 0041, 0052, ditch 0004, 0024 0049, 0090, peat layer 0057, well 0058 and construction trench 0060. A full breakdown by context of the CBM can be seen in Appendix 6.

Medieval

The medieval CBM group contains fragments of both roof tile (RT) and early brick (EB). The condition of the CBM dated to this period may be described as being between abraded and slightly abraded.

A total of twenty-one small roof tile fragments were noted. They have variably oxidised surfaces, often with a thick grey core, and have an average depth of 12-17mm. The majority of these occur in a medium sandy fabric with varying amounts of calcite (msc). None of the fragments display marks or any evidence of reuse.

Fourteen fragments of early brick were identified. Apart from two fragments in estuarine fabrics (est), the remainder are medium sandy fabric with calcite (msc). The depth range of the early bricks ranges from 40-50mm, and along with some width measurements, generally fall into Drury types EB2/3 (1991,164). Sample bricks taken from the well 0058, which also fall into the EB2/3 category, showed signs of reuse (demonstrated by mortar over old breaks). These were used at the top of the feature, possibly to strengthen it. Pottery taken from the backfill of the feature is dated from the 16th-18th century.

Post-medieval

At both stages of the archaeological investigation few fragments of post-medieval CBM were retrieved, and several pieces could not be clearly identified as medieval or post-medieval due to the longevity of their fabrics.

The post-medieval assemblage contains mostly late brick fragments (none of the roof tile was clearly identifiable to this period) and the remainder of the group is made up of unidentifiable pieces. The late brick fragments are generally fully oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric (ms). Their depths are considerably greater than their medieval counterparts, averaging at 60mm.

Conclusion

Analysis of the CBM has shown that the majority is dated to the medieval period. The assemblage represents activity on/or around the immediate area of the current site. At least some of the medieval CBM appears to have been reused in later features like the well head. Some eleven fragments of CBM (including medieval and medieval/post-medieval pieces) were recorded in postholes. There are few fragments in each of these fills and it is uncertain if they were intended as packing. It has been suggested the CBM could have arrived in these features as back fill after the removal of the posts themselves (Brooks, pers. comm.). The postholes were heavily truncated and it is unclear if they are later medieval or early post-medieval in date.

Recommendations for further work

The CBM assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

All four pieces of worked flint were recovered from the surface of the natural sand (0129). The first is an unpatinated black long blade which is snapped at one end. It displays possible traces of retouch/use wear as well as parallel blade scars. Another possible blade is present within the group which is snapped at both ends; parallel blade scars can also be observed on the fragment. Two unpatinated flakes complete the

assemblage, they both exhibit parallel flake scars, and one also has limited edge retouch.

The blades and their fine workmanship suggest that the assemblage is dated to the Neolithic period. No worked flint was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project.

Recommendations for further work

No further work on the worked flint is required.

Iron nails

A single complete iron nail with a thin rounded head was recorded in posthole fill 0035. The nail displays little corrosion and it is accompanied by glass and CBM, both of which are dated to the post-medieval period. No iron nails were noted at the evaluation stage of the project.

Recommendations for further work

No further work on the iron nail is required.

Slag

A single irregular shaped fragment of non-magnetic fuel ash slag was retrieved from ditch fill 0090 (16g). The fill also contains both medieval pottery and CBM. A further fifteen slightly magnetic slag fragments (13g) were recorded in posthole fill 0064 (Sample 12). The only other find within the context is very small fragment of CBM which cannot be closely dated beyond medieval or post-medieval. No slag fragments were recorded at the evaluation stage of the project.

Recommendations for further work

No further work on the slag is required.

Glass

A small fragment of post-medieval window glass was recovered from posthole fill 0035; the context also contains CBM dated to the same period. No glass was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project.

Recommendations for further work

No further work on the window glass is required.

Small finds

Three fragments of wood were recovered two from pit fill 0055 (SF1001) and one in posthole fill 0079 (SF1002).

SF1001 consists of two joining fragments of wood (120g) from pit 0056. They have a combined length of 222mm and a width of 60mm, and are snapped at both ends. The fragments are rounded however one of the ends is gradually tapered on one side for about three quarters of its length. No other signs of working could be observed. The size of these fragments suggests that they are the remnants of a fence post. The top fill of this feature (0052) contained two fragments of medieval roof tile.

SF 1002 represents a large and thick fragment of wood, which has become blackened through immersion in posthole fill 0079 (6900g). It has a length of 440mm and width of 220mm. The fragment is snapped at one end and sharply tapered at the other with the wedge like point almost complete. No other signs of working could be observed. This large fragment was probably used as part of a large structure of some description. Unfortunately no dating evidence was present within the fill, however it is thought that it is either medieval or post-medieval, based upon site stratigraphy (Brooks, pers. comm.).

Recommendations for further work

The wood fragments have been fully recorded and no further examination of the material is required.

5.4 Quantification of the environmental evidence

Faunal remains

Single unidentifiable large mammal bones were recorded in the medieval posthole fill 0074 and the undated deposit layer 0122. The largest collection of animal bone was retrieved from the medieval/post-medieval pit fill 0130, all of which belong to a young pig (66 fragments @ 1217g). The skeleton appears almost complete and is in a good state of preservation. A small quantity of animal bone was noted at the evaluation stage, which was mainly made up of fragments of burnt cow as well as a single pig limb. All of these contexts also contained medieval pottery.

Recommendations for further work

The animal bone assemblage has been fully recorded and no further analysis of the material is required.

Plant macrofossils

Val Fryer and Anna West

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages, which were taken from fills of features from across the site, are listed below.

Sample No.	Type	Sample No.	Type
9	Pit fill	18	Pit fill
10	Posthole fill	19	Pit fill
11	Pit fill	20	Pit fill
12	Posthole fill	21	Ditch fill
13	Posthole fill	22	Posthole fill
14	Posthole fill	23	Posthole fill
15	Posthole fill	24	Posthole fill
16	Posthole fill	25	Posthole fill
17	Pit fill		

Table 5. Bulk soil samples

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS/FT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. After initial assessment by SCCAS/FT only flots from three contexts; pit fills 0039 (Sample 9) and 0056 (Sample 11), and from posthole fill 0065 (Sample 12) were thought viable and submitted for analysis.

The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 7.

Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Most plant remains were preserved in a de-watered state, but occasional charred macrofossils were also recorded, and these are denoted in the table by a lower case 'c' suffix.

Results

Although scarce, charred cereals/chaff, including well preserved barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains and a single barley/rye (*Hordeum/Secale cereale*) type rachis node, were noted within the assemblages from Samples 9 and 11.

Seeds of common segetal and ruderal weeds and grassland herbs were noted at a low to moderate density within all three assemblages. Most were de-watered and moderately well preserved, although some were misshapen and fragmentary, probably as a result of the compaction of the deposits from which they were taken. Taxa noted most frequently included fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), mint (*Mentha* sp.), sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*), poppies (*Papaver* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and nettles (*Urtica* sp.). De-watered wetland/aquatic plant macrofossils were also moderately common, with taxa noted including sedge (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*), gipsy-wort (*Lycopus europaeus*), bog-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*). Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) 'pips' were present within Samples 9 and 11. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although most were extremely small. Other plant macrofossils included pieces of de-watered root/stem, moss fronds, bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule fragments and stonewort (*Characeae*) oogonia.

Other remains were particularly scarce, but did include small fragments of coal and de-watered arthropod remains. A very limited range of shells of both terrestrial and freshwater molluscs was also recorded within all three assemblages.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The composition of these assemblages is somewhat unusual, largely because of the predominance of de-watered plant macrofossils. The excavation recorded a 'peat'

deposit, but it is considered very unlikely that this was wholly a true peat, but also the remains of an organic mud, which was probably laid down as the result of one or more episodes of flooding. The taphonomy of flood deposits is invariably complex, with materials being incorporated from a wide range of sources, making them very difficult to interpret. In this instance it would appear that a small quantity of charred domestic refuse is mixed with seeds of ruderal weeds (like nettles, hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and henbane), grassland herbs and wetland plants. It is possible that this composition may indicate that the site was largely overgrown and little used when the organic layer was deposited, although it could equally be argued that many of the seeds could be derived from materials imported to the site for use as flooring, bedding or thatching. Although it is not currently possible to ascertain which, if any, of these interpretations may be correct, it is possibly of note that stoneworts, the oogonia (or fruiting bodies) of which are common in all three assemblages, are most commonly found in bodies of still, clear, undisturbed water. This may suggest that the site was at least partially flooded and unused for some considerable period of time.

Although all three assemblages do contain sufficient densities of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), further analysis is not recommended due to the uncertainty of the origin and importance of the remains. However, a summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Pollen analysis

Steve Boreham

Introduction

This section presents the results of assessment pollen analyses of five sub-samples of sediment taken from a peat layer during evaluation at the former Half Moon Pub at Lakenheath, Suffolk (LKH 344). The peat layer was present across the entire site and most features were cut into it. There was some evidence from one trench that Roman pottery occurred at the base of the peat sequence.

Two 50cm monolith samples (5A & 5B) were taken to include the peat layer. The basal sample 5B (0-50cm) overlapped with sample 5A (30-50cm), which extended up to 80cm. A basal unit of grey/orange silty sand (context 0003 - 0-2cm) was overlain by a

grey organic sandy silt (context 0002 - 2-12cm) from which a pollen sample was taken at 6cm. Above this there was a band of black peat/detritus mud (context 0002 - 12-44cm) from which pollen samples were taken at 15cm, 27cm & 42cm. Overlying the peat was a layer of brown/black sandy peat (context 0002 - 44-50cm) from which a pollen sample was taken at 48cm. Above this context 0001 comprised a unit of grey/black silty sand with pebbles (50-68cm), a grey/brown sandy peaty silt (68-75cm) and a grey sandy silt (75-80cm).

The five sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope at x400 magnification. The percentage pollen data from these 5 samples is presented in Appendix 8.

Pollen Analyses

The pollen sub-sample from 48cm proved to be barren. This is probably due to desiccation and post-depositional microbial oxidation. The remaining pollen sub-samples had pollen concentrations that ranged between 22,161 and 27,044 grains per ml. Pollen preservation was quite poor in these samples. Finely divided organic material hampered pollen counting to some degree and there was an abundance of micro-charcoal observed in the sub-sample from 15cm which also caused difficulties with the pollen analysis. Assessment pollen counts were made from single slides for these sub-samples. The pollen sums achieved for these slides were all above 50 grains. However, none exceeded the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains main sum. As a consequence caution must be employed during the interpretation of these results.

6cm <5B> (context 0002)

This pollen sub-sample was dominated by Pteropsid spores (together 45.8%), with grass (Poaceae - 13.6%) and members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae - together 11.9%). There was also a limited range of herbs including the fat-hen family (Chenopodiaceae - 5.1%) and sedges (Cyperaceae - 3.4%). Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus* - 10.2%) and hazel (*Corylus* - 3.3%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present at 1.7% and obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) which reached 5.1%.

15cm <5B> (context 0002)

This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (*Poaceae*) pollen (36.2%) and Pterosid spores (together 26.0%), and had a limited range of herbs including members of the thistle and lettuce families (*Asteraceae* - together 10.1%), the fat-hen family (*Chenopodiaceae* - 8.7%) and sedges (*Cyperaceae* - 5.8%). Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus* - 5.8%), hazel (*Corylus* - 2.9%) and pine (*Pinus* - 1.4%). Spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) reached 4.3% and spores of the adder's tongue fern (*Ophioglossum*) were present at 2.9%. Obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium* - 2.9%).

27cm <5B> (context 0002)

This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (*Poaceae*) pollen (30.2%), and had a limited range of herbs including members of the thistle and lettuce families (*Asteraceae*) (together 9.4%), sedges (*Cyperaceae* - 5.7%), dock (*Rumex* - 5.7%) and the fat-hen family (*Chenopodiaceae* - 3.8%). Arboreal taxa were represented by birch (*Betula* - 9.4%), hazel (*Corylus* - 7.5%), alder (*Alnus*) and pine (*Pinus*) (both 3.8%). Undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 17.0% and obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) which reached 5.7%. Spores of Sphagnum moss were present at 1.9%.

42cm <5B> (context 0002)

This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (*Poaceae* - 24.1%) and birch (*Betula* - 20.4%) pollen. There was a limited range of herbs including members of the lettuce family (*Lactuceae* – *Asteraceae* - 5.6%), buttercup (*Ranunculus* - 5.6%) and sedges (*Cyperaceae* - 3.7%). Cereal pollen was present at 5.6%. Arboreal taxa were represented by birch (*Betula*), hazel (*Corylus* - 11.1%), pine (*Pinus* - 5.6%) and alder (*Alnus* - 3.7%). Undifferentiated fern spores together accounted for 9.3% and obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium* - 3.7%) and bog-bean (*Menyanthes* - 5.6%).

Discussion and conclusions

The pollen assemblages from these four sub-samples all have a somewhat similar aspect, being dominated by grass, spores and herbs, with variable amounts of birch,

pine, alder and hazel pollen. Taken together, these sub-samples clearly represent a post-clearance accumulation of sediments, presumably in a fen environment. The low proportion of arboreal pollen and the apparent absence of a 'mixed-oak woodland' pollen signal strongly hints that this may represent Iron Age or Roman deposition.

The basal sub-sample (6cm) contains elevated proportions of both Asteraceae pollen and Pteropsid spores, which are resistant to post-depositional microbial oxidation. This suggests that the pollen assemblage from this sub-sample has been heavily modified and so care must be taken with interpretation. However, it is clear that there is a strong alder carr (wet woodland) signal, with evidence for mature trees (polypody fern). Riparian (bank-side), tall-herb (meadow) and emergent (water-edge) plant communities are all represented, supporting the notion of wetland, fen or fen-edge habitats.

The sample from 15cm also has somewhat elevated proportions of Asteraceae pollen and Pteropsid spores, again indicating a degree of post-depositional oxidation. The wet woodland signal is still present, but the assemblage is dominated by pollen indicating riparian, tall-herb and emergent (reed swamp) plant communities. The sample from 27cm has a rather similar pollen spectrum, except that birch woodland and Sphagnum bog appear in the landscape. Birch is tolerant of wet acid soils and often spreads across degraded fenland sites (cf. Holme Fen). Sphagnum moss tends to colonise acidic pools on mature fen areas.

The sample from 42cm records the spread of birch woodland and hazel scrub at the expense of alder carr. Although this might be taken as a sign that the landscape was drying out, the presence of bogbean pollen indicates open water up to a metre deep close to the site, suggesting that fen conditions existed close by. The presence of cereal pollen strongly suggests the spread of arable cultivation in the landscape right up to the fen edge at this time. The environment seems to be a mosaic of wet fen, birch and hazel scrub, meadow, reed swamp, bank-side and arable habitats.

In summary, pollen analysis from this sequence appears to present evidence for Roman and later accumulation of peat (detritus mud) under fen conditions. The sediments have suffered desiccation and microbial attack resulting in poor pollen preservation at both the top and base of the sequence. The landscape story offered here is one of gradual drying out and possible acidification of the adjacent areas (possibly the fen edge), whilst

the site itself remained wet. The advent of arable cultivation might be an important late Roman or medieval 'marker' in the Lakenheath area.

Recommendations for further work

A full analysis of the pollen in the monolith sample has been undertaken and no further work is required. Analysis of the remaining evaluation and excavation monolith samples is not recommended as the peat appears to be a relatively uniform layer across the site, and further work is unlikely to be of any benefit.

Radiocarbon dating

Steve Boreham

Introduction

A sample of the peat material from the base of the column taken from 6 - 12cm was chosen in order to radiocarbon date the formation of the column sample sequence. From the pollen analysis it was clear that the basal sub-sample at 6cm had a heavily modified, but strong Alder Carr (wet woodland) signal, with evidence for mature trees (Polypody fern), riparian (bank-side), tall-herb (meadow) and emergent (water-edge) plant communities.

Methodology

The sample was sieved by Beta Analytic through a 180 micron sieve. Sediment that passed through the sieve was recovered and formed one fraction, and plant material that was caught in the sieve formed a separate fraction. The sediment was treated to remove carbonates, and the plant material was treated to remove carbonate and also mobile humic acids.

Generally, if plant material is expected to belong at the sample level it is recommended for dating since it has had a more complete pre-treatment process. However, it is possible to have a mobile water table that can bring in carbon of different ages. In the case of this sample the plant material caught on the sieve was large enough for dating

but was a mix of charred plant and charcoal. The sediment passing through the sieve was also made up of just enough material for dating. The charred plant material caught on the sieve was chosen for the accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS) dating since it was judged to have less chance of contamination.

Results

The AMS dating result showed that the plant and charcoal material was apparently older than 43,500 years BP (Appendix 9). This is an unexpected outcome for what was apparently a Holocene sequence, judging by the pollen sample analysis.

There are four immediate possibilities to explain this result. The first is that the peat material genuinely does date from the last glacial period or earlier. The second is that charcoal and plant material caught on the sieve were reworked from earlier deposits, but that the finer fraction is Holocene. The third is that the Holocene plant material was from water plants that fix their carbon from an ancient source such as dissolved chalk. The fourth is that the whole deposit is Holocene, but has been affected post-deposition by groundwater rich in ancient carbon, for example calcium carbonate from the chalk. Out of the four options, the third and fourth are the most likely, with similar results having been encountered by the author on medieval moats fed by chalk springs in Cambridgeshire.

Recommendations for further work

On the basis of the apparently contaminated nature of this radiocarbon date, it is not recommended that further attempts are made to date the peat material in any of the remaining evaluation and excavation monolith samples.

Shell

Pit fill 0041 contained a few pieces of small and abraded shell. The collection is principally made up of oyster, the exception being a single fragment of cockle shell (<0.5g). The context also contains medieval pottery and CBM. A single fragment of oyster shell (6g) was noted in a Roman context at the evaluation stage of the project.

Recommendations for further work

No further work on the shell will be required.

5.5 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The finds assemblage, as at the evaluation stage of the project, is dominated by pottery and CBM that is dated mainly to the medieval period.

The earliest evidence for activity on the site is a small quantity of worked flint, recovered from the surface of the natural sand, and these are dated to the Neolithic period.

Three sherds of Roman pottery were recorded in the peat layer to the north-east of the site during the evaluation stage.

The pottery and CBM assemblages from both the evaluation and excavation stages clearly demonstrate consistent medieval activity on or around the site, by the dumping of domestic waste.

The site lies at the northern end of the medieval core of Lakenheath and although no previous find spots dated to this period have previously been recorded here, the presence of medieval finds is not surprising. Very few form types are present within the pottery assemblage however there are some indications that several jugs are represented. As with the CBM, the condition of the pottery is good which suggests activity on or around the immediate area of the site. It should be noted however that the medieval finds are distributed quite thinly between features, with only four contexts containing both medieval pot and CBM (ditch fills 0004, 0074, pit fills 0024 and 0041).

Some of the CBM appears to have been reused at a later date but elsewhere on the site the condition and consistent occurrence of both roof tile and brick within the assemblage indicates that structures were on or in close proximity to the current site. The presence of a large (potentially structural stake) in context 0079 may provide further evidence to support this.

Unfortunately analysis of the macrofossils and pollen has added little information to our understanding of activity on the site although, despite the complex drying/wet conditions that existed on the site, there is evidence for cereal cultivation, which may have commenced in either the Roman or medieval period.

The small quantity of post-medieval material suggests that this area was not heavily utilised in that period. The backfill of well 0058 contained post-medieval pottery as well

as reused medieval brick. Some of the postholes may also be dated to this period, however these were heavily truncated and their dating is uncertain.

5.6 Summary of further work

The finds and environmental evidence groups have been fully identified and recorded and no further examination or analysis of these will be required.

6. Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

ORA 1: Is there any further evidence of the medieval occupation of the site and does this have any implications for settlement of the fen edge, land reclamation and wet sites in general?

Realisation: Further medieval/early post-medieval features and finds were recovered from the site in the form of pits, postholes and the wells. However, the nature and quantity of the features, artefacts and environmental evidence indicate that the site was probably not intensively occupied, being a marginal and wet area.

ORA 2: What is the nature and extent of the peat deposit, does it vary across the site, and what are its absolute dates? What implications does this have for our understanding of the local environment?

Realisation: A single column sample has been analysed and tends to indicate an Iron Age/Roman start date to the formation of the material, with medieval material in upper fills suggesting a final stage of deposition. A full discussion of the pollen sample has been carried out and the radiocarbon date appears to have been contaminated by natural factors prior to its excavation.

ORA 3: Will features exist within the peat matrix or below it? What would this suggest about the settlement and utilisation of peat environments in the medieval or pre-medieval periods?

Realisation: A single ditch was found within the peat matrix, although it may well have been contemporary with the medieval/post-medieval phases or final period of peat deposition. Underlying the peat, further features were also excavated, although they were also undated. The radiocarbon date from the column sample has not helped to date the contexts and their relationship with the peat and organic mud layers was unclear.

ORA 4: Was the Roman pottery recovered from the evaluation indicative of further Roman archaeology surviving in the area?

Realisation: There has been no further evidence of definitive Roman activity on the site, although it is likely that the peat started to form during the Iron Age or Roman periods, suggesting that occupation at that time was unlikely.

ORA 5: Is there any evidence for prehistoric archaeology surviving on the site? What implications would this have in relation to the known wider archaeological landscape?

Realisation: The presence of flint flakes and two Neolithic blades from the base of the peat are indicative of the presence of occupation in the area and such activity has already been recorded in the nearby Breckland environment. The features excavated at the base of the peat may be examples of surviving prehistoric activity, but this cannot be proven.

6.2 General discussion of the site and its potential

The site has limited potential within wider research projects to address research objectives regarding environmental changes from later prehistory onwards, as well as land use and site layout/settlement, relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. However, it is not considered that further work on this site as an individual project would further help with these topics.

The possible postholes, pits and ditch found underlying the peat are the earliest features on the site. Their similar fills indicate that they are associated, but the lack of a clear stratigraphic relationship or any finds has made further interpretation difficult. They do not form a clear structure, but are evidence for early occupation of the area. Environmental samples from the features also indicate relatively low levels of domestic activity within a wet environment, represented by extremely small charcoal fragments, but the samples have no potential for further analysis.

In the medieval period the site's proximity to the village centre becomes evident from the occasional finds of 11th/12th century pottery. A later, more intensive phase of archaeological activity associated with later medieval and early post-medieval features was also recorded. The main line of postholes clearly indicates at least one structure, with the other perhaps representing a series of other minor structures. They probably form a fence line rather than a building judging by the absence of any other clear posthole patterns. It also appears from the pollen analysis, the presence of the wells and the environmental bulk sampling analysis, that the area was still relatively wet at this point, which further suggests that the postholes are unlikely to relate to a building. Instead it is possible that they represent either a plot boundary or a stock fence. The pits on the site represent further limited medieval occupation nearby, most likely being used for the disposal of domestic refuse, such as the pig skeleton in pit 0131. The site seems to have remained peripheral to the main occupation of the Lakenheath settlement however, which probably indicates again that it remained too wet to settle on, with the pollen analysis suggesting that it was at least used in part for crop cultivation. It may also have been managed for livestock grazing along the fen edge. The presence of a single ditch within this phase, which appears to have filled at least partially with peaty mud, suggests an early attempt at draining the site, or the remainder of a field boundary.

Into the post-medieval period the site's use appears to have continued in a similarly subsidiary fashion, although the presence of the ditch running across the site may indicate another attempt at a drainage scheme. This may coincide with the construction of the building associated with wall 0032. Both of the wells seem to have been used into the post-medieval period despite having potentially been built at an earlier date. Pottery from well 0058 was dated to the 16th-18th century, with medieval bricks used in its construction. The post-medieval postholes recorded across the site are difficult to interpret and may represent isolated structures, or that other postholes and features associated with them may have been subsequently truncated. Alternatively some of the post-medieval postholes may have been associated with repairs or additions to earlier structures.

In conclusion the site appears to have been part of the peripheral zone of the village. Peat fenland as well as other alluvial events (as suggested by the column sample and environmental samples from features), appear to have hampered intensive occupation of the site from the Iron Age/Roman period onwards, although the radiocarbon date of the peat was inconclusive in revealing its formation date. Finds on site indicate that the area may have begun to dry out around the 11th/12th century, although both the finds and the features tend to show a low level of domestic or agricultural activity throughout the rest of the medieval and post-medieval periods.

6.3 The potential and significance of the finds data

The finds have been quantified and recorded by count and weight. Additional detailed catalogues have been made of the pottery and CBM, whilst the remaining finds categories have been recorded within the bulk finds catalogue (Appendices 4-6). All of the finds have been fully recorded and described in the site archive and in this report and are not considered to have potential for further analysis and reporting.

A selection of the bulk environmental and column samples have been processed and analysed within this assessment for plant macrofossils, pollen and radiocarbon dating and no further work is recommended. The analysis has indicated that the survival of environmental remains from the bulk sampling strategy was quite scarce, whilst the pollen analysis demonstrated a desiccated and oxidised soil profile. The radiocarbon date indicates contamination of the basal peat from the local chalk geology.

7. Significance of the data

In this section the significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered in terms of the East Anglian Archaeology research framework (Medlycott, 2011). Due to the limited nature of the surviving evidence across the site, in particular the poor survival of the environmental record and low levels of finds, original research aims 2, 4 and 5 could not be fully addressed.

Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon archaeology: There is only limited evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity and none for Anglo-Saxon occupation. Whilst the absence of material from these periods is potentially interesting, the small size of the site makes this sample less significant.

Medieval landscape management: Water management and land reclamation are recognised as key themes in the development of the landscape of the East of England, including the drainage and utilisation of the Fens. The site has indicated the presence of limited structures and domestic activity across the site at the top of the peat matrix, which is presumably around the time when the area started to naturally dry out after around the 11th/12th century. At some point after this it also appears that arable crops may have been planted in the area. The limited amount of evidence from the site is considered unlikely to contribute further to either the chronology or the nature of medieval landscape management. The two ditches present on site may indicate small scale attempts at drainage, although they could equally represent field boundaries or partial stock enclosures.

Post-medieval landscape management: Analysis of medieval/post-medieval peat extraction evidence has already occurred in Norfolk and has proved very useful in terms of understanding the wetland environment of the Broads. Such a study would also be useful for the lowland fens and marshes and their drainage and enclosure. However, the limited evidence provided by this site is unlikely to contribute on its own to such a study through further analysis.

8. Analysis and reporting: aims and objectives

On the basis of the limited artefactual, stratigraphic and environmental evidence, it is considered unlikely that further research aims are suitable for this project. The finds and features have been fully described and interpreted to a level consistent with their significance. Assessment of the environmental records has revealed that there is little potential for further analysis on the basis of poor preservation and natural contamination of the soil stratigraphy.

This report therefore forms a suitable final description and analysis of the site records. The numbers of features, finds and environmental evidence only provide a limited body of evidence for the site and its locale and do not offer opportunities to frame any further research aims, although the site could potentially be of use within wider syntheses on regional research aims.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Lakenheath\LKH 344 Half Moon pub\Excavation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HSA-HSZ\HSJ 43- 99 and HSK 1-15

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: J/115/5

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by John Sims and Jonathan van Jennians and directed by Rob Brooks.

Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett, with additional specialist work carried out by Colin Pendleton, Anna West, Val Fryer and Steve Boreham.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Brief



The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Archaeological Excavation

AT

Half Moon Pub, Lakenheath

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Forest Heath District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	F/2011/0265/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	LKH 344
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 7119 8317
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Residential development
AREA:	c.252 m ² .
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper County Archaeologist Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	14 November 2012

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA.

- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), SCCAS/CT will be unable to advise discharge of the condition.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 In terms of previous archaeological investigation, the site was evaluated by trial trenching in September 2012 by SCC Archaeological Service Field Team (Suffolk HER no. LKH 344; Archaeology Evaluation Report 2012/150). This work defined medieval occupation features at c.0.80m below the modern ground level cutting a layer of peat (0.40-0.50m thick). The significance, level of preservation and date (although clearly medieval or earlier) of the peat remains to be established. The evaluation did not establish whether or not archaeological remains are preserved below the peat layer.
- 2.2 A full archaeological excavation will be required within the footprint of the main building – a rectangular area measuring 28.00m N-S x 9.00m E-W.
- 2.3 Elsewhere on site, all groundworks can be subject to continuous archaeological monitoring and recording (e.g. additional footings, soakaways, services, etc.).

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development:

Controlled excavation of the site, encompassing the areas of the new development. The excavation will have to be undertaken in several stages in accordance with the horizontal stratigraphy established on the site:

- controlled stripping down to the upper surface of the peat followed by full excavation of the medieval features cutting the peat.
- controlled stripping (in spits) of the peat layer, with full excavation of any material within the peat layer (e.g. structures, features or finds).
- full excavation of archaeological features defined below the peat layer.
- In addition, all (deeper) groundworks (in other parts of the site not subject to archaeological excavation) will also need to be the subject of continuous monitoring.

- 3.2 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the excavation areas should be included in the WSI and must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a code number for the work before commencement (if it does not already have a code from evaluation). This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

- 4.2 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.
- 4.4 All arrangements for the excavation, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.5 If the archaeological excavation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the commissioning body should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on site (unless otherwise agreed by the LPA on the advice of SCCAS/CT).
- 4.6 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork, e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations, and land contamination, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 4.7 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure any deep holes.
- 4.8 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of communication and outreach activities.
- 4.9 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS/CT ten 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 agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.
- 5.2 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from

the site; see East Anglian Archaeology *Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).

- 5.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.
- 5.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers* 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.
- 5.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see *Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice* 2007).
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).
- 5.7 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.
- 5.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- 5.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if otherwise agreed), clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

- 5.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed.
- 5.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS/CT.
- 5.14 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. 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. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

This brief remains valid for 6 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001			Topsoil Layer	Dark greyish-brown/black silty-sand layer. Occasional small, generally rounded stones. Occasional chalk lumps throughout. Fairly loose compaction. Clear horizon clarity. Buried topsoil layer, with a degree of peat content. Contains post-medieval material.			0.56				0002		No	No		X	
0002	0002		Natural Layer	Very dark brown-black peat. High surviving organic content. Void of stone and chalk. Firm compaction. Clear horizon clarity. Peat layer, which is the same as that seen across the site.			0.44				0003	0001	No	Yes		3	
0003			Natural Layer	Light greyish-orange silty-sand. Fairly loose compaction and very wet. Natural superficial geology.			>0.1					0002	No	No		X	
0004	0005		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish-black, soft clayey-silt, containing frequent large and medium sized chalk flecks and stones. Lumps of yellow-brown silty-clay in fill, as well as grey chalky-gravel patches. Single fill of ditch 0005. Fairly modern/recent post-medieval?	>3.75	1.15	0.3				0005	0007	Yes	No	0134	4	
0005	0005		Ditch Cut	Linear feature in plan, aligned NW-SE. Has shallow profile, with concave sides and a flat base. Single fill - 0004, and cuts peat 0006. Beneath rubble layers 0007. Ditch - fairly modern/recent post-medieval?	>3.75	1.15	0.3				0006	0004	No	No	0134	4	
0006	0002		Finds Other	Finds location number for finds from 0002. Given a new number to denote the finds location of medieval pottery found in the south-west corner of the trench, south-west of ditch 0005 and within the top 50-100mm of the surface of the peat. Cut by ditch 0005. Peat layer- same as 0002 and peat layers across the site.								0005	Yes	No		X	
0007			Deposit Layer	Layer of loose, dark brownish-yellow silty-sand, containing lenses of chalk and occasional medium sized sub-angular stones. Found in section in south end of Trench 1. Seals ditch 0005 in section 2. Demolition layer, or built ground? Rubble material.	>4.25	>1.8	0.3				0004	0008	No	No		4+	
0008			Deposit Layer	Similar to 0001, but contains occasional lumps of brick and rubble. Soft, dark grey clayey-silt with frequent chalk flecks. Same as 0001? Or demolition layer?							0007		No	No		X	
0009			Topsoil Layer	Mid-dark mottled grey, brown and greyish-brown silty-sand layer. Occasional small, generally rounded stones. Occasional chalk lumps throughout. Fairly loose compaction. Diffuse horizon clarity Very disturbed buried topsoil? Buried topsoil that is possibly the same as 0001.			0.22				0011, 0010		No	No		X	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0010			Deposit Layer	Mixed slightly greyish-brown, stony, sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Diffuse horizon clarity. Irregular part of peat matrix. Looks in section like the possible fill of a feature cut, but is thought to relate to water flow/peat formation.			0.36				0011	0009	No	No		X	
0011			Natural Layer	Dark brown/black peat. Still retaining a lot of organic material. Peat layer. Same as peat layer in other trenches.			0.75				0012	0009, 0010, 0030	No	Yes		X	
0012			Natural Layer	Light greyish-orange silty-sand. Rare stone inclusions. Loose compaction. Natural geological layer.			>0.08					0011	No	No		X	
0013			Deposit Layer	Dark grey, firm clayey-silt containing frequent small and medium sized chalk flecks and occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Same as/related to 0001. Beneath modern built ground. Chalky layer over the top of layers in Trench 3.			0.24				0014		No	No			
0014			Deposit Layer	Dark black/grey soft peat and sandy-silt layer containing occasional small flecks of chalk. Has a lens of desiccated peat (reddish-brown) near top of layer at horizon with layer 0013. Seals irregular peat deposit 0016 in section 5. Peaty layer.	>15		0.2				0015	0013	No	No		X	
0015	0016		Ditch? Fill	Dark brownish-grey peaty-sandy-silt containing occasional small and medium sized fragments of chalk and sub-rounded stone. Has a lens of yellow/white sand against interface. Possibly the fill of ditch 0016. However, it is probably a naturally forming fluvial and later peat deposit running through an older peat layer. The lens of yellow/white sand probably indicates a short-lived episode of fluvial deposition, with the rest of the peat forming naturally after this.		1	0.38				0016	0014	No	No		X	
0016	0016		Ditch? Cut	Possible ditch cut in the east end of Trench 3. May be aligned north-south, but this was not clear in section. Seen in section only. Steep concave sides and a flat base. 'Cuts' layer 0017, or is a continuation of 0017, but is more discoloured by leaching. Sealed by peat 0014. Possible small ditch cut, but more likely to be a natural water channel that formed in the top of the peat.		1	0.38				0017	0015	No	No		X	
0017			Deposit Layer	Dark peat - same as 0002. Finds of 1 shell, 1 animal bone and 1 pot sherd. 'Cut' by 0016. Comes down onto natural yellow sand. Peat layer.	>15	>1.8	0.28					0016	Yes	Yes		2	
0018			Topsoil Layer	Dark to mid grey firm clayey-silt, containing frequent chalk flecks and stones, occasional small and medium sized sub-angular stones. Buried topsoil layer, as seen in other trenches.	>15	>1.8	0.44				0019		No	No		X	
0019			Deposit Layer	Dark black peat layer - same as 0002, etc. Layer of peat, retaining a lot of organic material.	>15	>1.8	0.22				0020	0018, 0027	No	Yes		X	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0020			Deposit Layer	Dark-mid brownish-grey soft peat/silty-sand, containing moderate amounts of small chalk flecks and small-medium sized sub-angular stones. Peaty layer with silty-sand sediments and stones - derived partially from water action?	>15	>1.8	0.26				0021	0019	No	No		X	
0021			Deposit Layer	Pale-mid grey leached silty-sand of a soft compaction. Occasional small sub-rounded stones. Overlies natural. Silt and sand layer in Trench 4.	>15	>1.8	0.32					0020	No	No		X	
0022	0022		Pit Cut	Sub-round in plan, but only partially visible. 55° concave sides, with curving break of slope to base. Flat base. Cuts 0019. Unclear relationship with layer 0018. Post-medieval pit.	0.96	>0.56	0.2					0023	No	No			3
0023	0022		Pit Fill	Mid grey clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Common small chalk nodules. Occasional small-medium sub-angular flints. Clear horizon. Only fill of feature. Pit fill. Post medieval CBM within it. Unclear relationship with layer 0018.							0022		Yes	No			3
0024	0026		Ditch Fill	Rubble fill of yellow sandy gravel with brick. Soft/loose compaction. Occasional large stones. Rubble fill in top of ditch 0026.							0025		Yes	No	0134		4
0025	0026		Ditch Fill	Similar to, if not the same as fill 0004 in ditch 0005, in Trench 1. Mid-dark greyish-black, soft clayey-silt, containing frequent large and medium sized chalk flecks and stones. Lumps of yellow-brown silty-clay in fill, as well as grey chalky-gravel patches. Fill of ditch 0026.							0026	0024	No	No	0134		4
0026	0026		Ditch Cut	Same as ditch 0005? Same profile of concave sides and a flat base. Linear in plan. Contains two modern looking fills - 0024 and 0025. Cuts posthole 0030. Modern/recent post-medieval ditch? Same as 0005 in Trench 1?		1.78	0.66				0029	0025	No	No	0134		4
0027	0027		Pit Cut	Sub-square in plan, but only partially visible due to trench edge. Unexcavated so profile not recorded. Cuts peat 0019. Pit. Only partially sampled in order to get dating evidence for the end of the peat sequence.	>1.1	>1	>0.2				0019	0028	No	No			3
0028	0027		Pit Fill	Mid grey clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Frequent small-medium chalk flecks. Horizon clarity not recorded. Pit fill with high quantities of chalk and tile. Possibly relates to dumping of demolition material from clunch building in Trench 2.			>0.2				0027		Yes	No			3
0029	0030		Posthole Fill	Loose yellowish-grey gravel and sand with frequent chalk inclusions and some flints nodules. Fill of posthole 0030.			0.12				0030	0026	No	No			3
0030	0030		Posthole Cut	Small circular cut in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and base. Filled with 0029. Cut by ditch 0026. Cut into peat layer 0011. Modern/recent or post-medieval posthole?							0011	0029	No	No			3

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0031	0031		Well Structure	Circular? Only partially visible in plan. Clunch wall that appears in the eastern end of Trench 1. Made of clunch and pale yellow/cream mortar. Approximately 0.3-0.45m thick walls. Could not be fully recorded due to the unsafe depth of the trench. Construction material would suggest this is associated with 0032.		0.3-0.								No	No	0031	4	
0032	0032		Wall Structure	Corner of a clunch and pale yellow/cream mortar structure, partially uncovered in machining of west end of Trench 2. This consists of two walls at right angles to one another, forming the corner of a building. Walls approximately 0.25m thick and uncovered at c.3.3m above the Ordnance Datum. Construction material would suggest this is associated with 0032.		0.25								No	No		4	
0033	0034		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty sand. Occasional small chalk nodules and occasional CBM fragments. Horizon clear. Fill of poss. modern posthole.			0.28m				0034		Yes	No		4+		
0034	0034		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. "U" shaped profile, sharp break of slope, steep near vertical sides with a rounded break to base. Slightly concave base. Cuts ditch [0050]. Filled by 0033. Cut of poss. modern posthole.		0.34	0.28m					0033		No	No		4+	
0035	0036		Posthole Fill	Pale grey brown firm silty sand. Occasional small angular flints. Frequent seed husks. Horizon clear. Glass, pot and nail recovered. Fill of probable modern posthole.			0.2m				0036		Yes	No		4+		
0036	0036		Posthole Cut	Sub-square in plan. Steep sides and a flat base. Not photo'd or section drawn due to age of finds. Cut of probable modern posthole.	0.34m	0.34	0.2m					0035		No	No		4+	
0037	0038		Posthole Fill	Pale brownish grey firm sandy silt. Frequent small chalk nodules and flecks (rounded). Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of modern (?) posthole.			0.06m				0038		No	No		4+		
0038	0038		Posthole Cut	Square in plan. Shallow squared profile, break of slope sharp and approx. 60 degrees. Flat base. Filled by (0037). Probably related to square posthole [0036]. Cut of posthole.	0.26m	0.26	0.04m					0037		No	No		4+	
0039	0039		Pit Cut	Oval/sub-rectangular in plan, aligned E-W. 70 degree straight sloping sides, with a curving break of slope to base. Flat/slightly concave base. Pit cut.	0.92m	0.7m	0.25m					0040		No	No		3	
0040	0039		Pit Fill	Mottled grey sandy-clayey-silt and dark brown/black peat lenses. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones. Clear-diffuse horizon clarity. Basal fill. Pit fill. Same as (0041), but mixed with natural peat.							0039	0041		No	No		3	
0041	0039		Pit Fill	Mid yellowish-grey clayey-sandy-silt. Firm. Common small rounded and angular stones and occasional chalk nodules. Clear-diffuse horizon clarity. Top fill. Pit fill.								0040		Yes	Yes		3	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0042	0043		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish yellow slightly silty sand. Friable. Occasional small rounded flints. Only fill. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.			0.12m				0043		No	No				
0043	0043		Posthole Cut	Sub-square in plan. "U" shaped profile, break of slope near 90 degrees, straight near vertical sides, rounded break of base to a flattish base. Filled by (0042). Cuts ditch [0050] Cut of posthole.	0.27m	0.26	0.12m					0042		No	No			
0044	0045		Posthole Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Friable. Frequent small chalk nodules. Moderate CBM. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.			0.12m				0045		Yes	No				
0045	0045		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned E-W. Broad and shallow profile. Break of slope 40 degrees, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. Cuts ditch [0050]. Filled by (0044). Cut of posthole.	0.42m	0.3m	0.12m					0044		No	No			
0046	0046		Posthole Cut	Roughly oval/sub-rectangular in plan, aligned E-W. South, west and east edges are well defined - 50-75 degree straight slopes with a curving break of slope to base. Northern edge very diffuse. Base is poorly defined, flat? Shallow, truncated posthole.	0.6m	0.3m	0.12m					0047		No	No		?	
0047	0046		Posthole Fill	Grey sandy-clayey-silt. Friable/plastic compaction. Common small chalk nodules. Clear to very diffuse horizon. Basal/only fill. Posthole fill.							0046		Yes	Yes		?		
0048	0050		Ditch Fill	Mid brownish yellow slightly silty sand. Frequent small rounded and angular flints and gravel. Friable. Top fill of ditch. Horizon clear.			0.14m				0049		No	No	0134	4		
0049	0050		Ditch Fill	Very dark greyish brown silt. Firm. Occasional small chalk nodules. Rare medium flints. Horizon clear. Basal fill of ditch. CBM and one small piece of pot recovered. Fill of ditch.			0.28m				0050	0048	Yes	No	0134	4		
0050	0050		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Break of slope sharp, approx 55 degrees, slightly concave sides. Broad flat-slightly concave base. Cut by postholes [0034], [0043] and [0045]. Filled by (0048) and (0049). Cut of ditch.		1.4m	0.34					0049		No	No	0134	4	
0051	0051		Well Structure	Irregular circle in plan. Vertically sided, base not revealed. Construction trench (where visible) has 80-90 degree sides. 1.45m wide (NE-SW) with a 0.4m wide construction trench on NE edge. Built of clunch blocks and pale grey-yellowish-orange soft mortar. c.0.93m internal diameter. Walls are c.0.3m thick and are made of roughly formed clunch blocks of varying sizes e.g.. 0.07 x 0.05 x 0.04m up to 0.12 x 0.14 x 0.12m - 0.17 x 0.16 x 0.12m Well. No dating evidence. In some places a construction trench surrounded it. Recorded in eval trench 2. Fill disturbed by eval machining, but also appears to have been back-filled with post-med/recent material.	>1.45	>1m					0062		No	No	0031	4		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0052	0056		Pit Fill	Pale greyish white silty chalk. Occasional rounded and angular small and medium flints. Occasional oyster and mussel shells. Firm. Horizon clear. CBM recovered. Fill of pit.			0.36m				0053		Yes	Yes			
0053	0056		Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty peat. Firm. Included organic material, sticks etc. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of pit.			0.16m				0054	0052	No	No			
0054	0056		Pit Fill	Thin lens of grey sandy silt and small chalk nodules. Horizon clear. Firm. No finds. Fill of pit.			0.06m				0055	0053	No	No			
0055	0056		Pit Fill	Very dark blackish grey silty peat. Occasional small rounded chalk nodules. Organic matter. Horizon clear. No finds. Small Find 1001 wooden stake in NW corner. Basal/slump fill of pit?			0.38m	SF1001			0056	0054	No	No			
0056	0056		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, aligned E-W. Profile is a squared "U" shape, straight near vertical sides. Flat base, sloping down slightly to the east. Filled by 0052, 0053, 0054 and 0055. Wooden stake (Small Find 1001) found in NW corner in fill 0055. Cut of pit.	1.1m	0.7m	0.52m					0055	No	No			
0057	0002		finds	Finds from top 0.1m of peat 0002. Found across the site.									Yes	No		3	
0058			Well	Circular brick well. Red bricks with pale yellow mortar. Chalk packing 0061 surrounds the bricks. Construction cut [0059] surrounds 0061 on the west, north and north-east. Partially excavated but fills up with water. Internal diameter = 0.8m, external = 1.25m. Filled with peat. Well, probably post-medieval.							0060, 0059	0133, 0061	Yes	No		4?	
0059	0059		Construction Cut	Roughly oval, aligned N-S. 45 degree slightly convex slope. Base not seen. Contains well 0058 and chalk 0061.	2.75m	2.35	>0.55					0058	No	No		4?	
0060	0059		Construction tr Fill	Mottled lenses of greenish-yellow sand and dark brownish-grey peat. Friable-firm. Occasional chalk nodules. Clear horizon. Back fill of well construction trench. Largely naturally derived.							0061	0058, 0070	Yes	No		4?	
0061	0058		Construction Fill	Loose chalk rubble and compacted chalk forming dome shape abutting external wall of well 0058. Supporting structure for well.							0058	0060	No	No		4?	
0062	0062		Construction Cut	Possibly circular cut around well 0051. Very poorly defined 45 degree edges (?). Could not be fully seen in plan. Poor horizon against peat. Filled with redeposited, slightly loose peat. Well construction cut.	>1.3m	>1m	>0.25					0063, 0051	No	No		4+	
0063	0062		Construction tr Fill	Sandy silt dark brown peat of a friable to firm compaction. Occasional chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon. Only fill. Fill of poorly defined construction trench for well 0051. Naturally derived back-fill.							0062		No	No		4+	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0064	0065		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt. Firm. Occasional-moderate small chalk nodules and flecks. Occasional small angular flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.18m				0065		Yes	Yes			
0065	0065		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope, approx 90 degree slightly concave sides. Rounded break of base leading to a flat/slightly concave base. Filled by (0064). Cut of posthole.	0.56m		0.18m					0064	No	No			
0066	0067		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt. Firm. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.04m				0067		No	No			
0067	0067		Posthole Cut	Sub-square in plan. Very shallow profile, only 0.04m deep. Sharp break of slope, flat base. Filled by (0066). cut of posthole.	0.26m	0.26	0.04m					0066	No	No			
0068	0069		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt. Firm. Occasional mussel shell. Occasional small rounded chalk nodules. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.06m				0069		No	No			
0069	0069		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Shallow profile, break of slope approx. 35-40 degrees, convex sides and concave base. Filled by (0068). Cut of posthole.		0.32	0.06m					0068	No	No			
0070	0059		Construction Fill	Pale cream and white chalk. Friable. Sharp horizon. Middle fill. Back-fill around well.							0060	0071	No	No			
0071	0059		Construction tr Fill	Mottled greyish-orange sand and dark brownish grey sandy peat. Friable. Occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon. Top fill. Back fill of trench. Largely naturally derived.							0070		No	No			
0072			Soil Layer	Dark grey sandy silty clay. Firm. Lenses of chalk rubble and orange sand. Common chalk nodules. Clear horizon. Layer. Possibly an occupation layer, but heavily disturbed in many places, and completely truncated in others.			up to					0075	No	No			
0073	0073		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned E-W. Shallow, but 45 degree sides, with a curving break of slope to a flat base. Cuts peat. Very shallow posthole (?) cut. Heavily truncated but very clear in plan.	0.32m	0.28	0.06m					0074	No	No		3	
0074	0073		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark grey and dark brownish grey sandy silty clay, of a plastic compaction. Occasional small stones and common chalk flecks. Clear horizon. Only fill. Posthole fill.							0073		Yes	Yes		3	
0075	0075		Posthole Cut	Sub-square in plan? Not fully visible - goes under baulk. 80-90 degree straight sides with rapidly curving break of slope to base. Flat/slightly concave base. Posthole cut. Similar to nearby posthole.		0.4m	0.3m				0072	0076	No	No			
0076	0075		Posthole Fill	Mid grey clayey silt of a plastic compaction. Abundant chalk nodules (small-large, making up 50% of fill). Clear horizon. Only fill. Posthole fill. One half brick found.							0075		Yes	Yes			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0077	0078		Posthole Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small chalk flecks and nodules. 1 piece of coal. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.08m				0078		No	Yes			
0078	0078		Posthole Cut	Sub circular in plan. Shallow irregular profile, steep convex sides and concave base. Filled by (0077). Cut of posthole.		0.27	0.08m					0077	No	No			
0079	0080		Posthole Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silty clay. Firm. Occasional chalk flecks and small nodules. Rare small angular and sub-angular flints. Horizon diffuse. Contained SF 1002 wooden stake in SE corner. Fill of posthole.			0.32m	SF1002			0080		Yes	Yes			
0080	0080		Posthole Cut	Sub-square in plan. Squared "U" shape in profile. Sharp break of slope leading to straight near vertical sides. Flat-slightly concave base. Small find 1002 wooden stake found in south-east corner. Filled by (0079). Cut of posthole with post or stake found preserved.	0.4m	0.4m	0.32m					0079	No	No			
0081	0082		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Firm. Occasional very small sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of posthole.			0.32m				0082		No	Yes		1	
0082	0082		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Profile is a slightly irregular "U" shape, with a sharp break of slope with generally steep concave sides (some parts are convex due to disturbance). Base is narrow and concave. Found at NW corner of site sealed by the peat. Cut of possible posthole.		0.52	0.32m					0081	No	No		1	
0083	0084		Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown firm silty sand. Rare very small sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of posthole.			0.14m				0084		No	No		1	
0084	0084		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned NE-SW. Shallow, "dished" profile, break of slope approx 60 degrees, leading to concave sides and a concave base. Found in the north-west corner of the site sealed by the peat. Cut of possible posthole.	0.62	0.44	0.14m					0083	No	No		1	
0087	0088		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty sand. Rare very small sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of possible posthole.			0.1m				0088		No	Yes		1	
0088	0088		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Shallow "dished" profile, break of slope 45-60 degrees, shallow concave sides leading to a slightly concave base. Found in north-west corner of the site sealed by the peat. Cut of possible posthole.	0.5	0.42	0.1m					0087	No	No		1	
0090	0091		Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey firm sandy silt. Occasional small-medium chalk flecks and occasional small angular flint. Horizon clear. Peg tile, lead, pottery and mussel shell recovered. Fill of ditch.			0.22m				0091		Yes	No		3	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0091	0091		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Not visible in initial site strip, only seen when removing the peat and due to this the northern extent was lost whilst machining. There did appear to be a rounded terminus towards the south-east. Profile had 50-60 degree slightly concave sides leading to a concave base. Cut of medieval(?) ditch.		0.56	0.22m					0090	No	No		3	
0092	0093		Posthole Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional chalk flecks and rare coal flecks. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.			0.16m				0093		No	No		3	
0093	0093		Posthole Cut	Sub circular in plan. Broad and shallow profile, steep concave sides leading to a broad near flat base. Not seen in initial site strip, only seen when machining through peat, possibly truncated. Filled by 0092. Cut through peat. Cut of posthole.	0.54	0.5	0.16m					0092	No	No		3	
0094	0095		Posthole Fill	Dark grey/brown firm silty sand. Rare very small sub-angular flints. No finds. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.			0.16m				0095		No	Yes		1	
0095	0095		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan with a shallow "dished" profile. Break of slope is approx 45 degrees leading to concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0094. Found in the north-east of the site sealed by the peat layer. Cut of possible posthole.	0.5	0.4	0.16m					0094	No	No		1	
0096	0097		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty sand. Occasional very small sub-angular flints. No finds. Horizon clear. Fill of possible posthole.			0.1m				0097		No	Yes		1	
0097	0097		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned roughly N-S. Shallow "dished" profile, break of slope approx. 45 degrees leading to concave sides and base. Filled by 0096. Found in north-east corner of site sealed by peat. Cut of possible posthole.	0.6	0.42	0.1m					0096	No	No		1	
0098	0099		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty sand. Rare very small sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of possible posthole.			0.18m				0099		No	No		1	
0099	0099		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned N-S. Break of slope approx 45-70 degrees, slightly concave sides leading to a slightly concave base. Filled by 0098. Found in north-east corner of the site sealed by the peat. Cut of possible posthole.	0.75m	0.5m	0.18m					0098	No	No		1	
0100	0101		Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty sand. Rare very small sub-angular flints and rare chalk flecks. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of possible pit.			0.28m				0101		No	No		1	
0101	0101		Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned NE-SW. Irregular profile, very shallow at the SW end and deeper towards the centre and NE. Base is generally broad and concave. Filled by 0100. Found and north end of site sealed by the peat. Cut of pit.	2m	0.8m	0.28m					0100	No	No		1	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0102	0103		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty sand. Rare very small sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of posthole.			0.16m				0103		No	Yes		1		
0103	0103		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Profile is a shallow "U" shape with steep concave sides and a flat base. Filled by 0102. Found in the NE corner of the site sealed by the peat. Cut of possible posthole.	0.54	0.5	0.16m					0102		No	No		1	
0104	0104		Deposit Layer	Very dark reddish-brown firm silty peat. Horizon clear. Occasional chalk flecks. Possibly the same as 0119 and 0112 Peaty deposit.			0.3m				0106		No	No		X		
0105			Deposit Layer	Pale yellowish grey friable silty sand. Horizon clear. Possibly silty natural.								0107		No	No		X	
0106	0107		Pit Fill	Mid/dark brownish grey firm silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Fill of possible pit.			0.5m				0107	0104	No	Yes		1		
0107	0107		Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear as the feature runs under the sites limit of excavation under the eastern baulk, possible oval from what is visible. Section appears to be a large broad "U" shape although the relationship with deposit 0132 is unclear. Base is broad and flat to slightly concave. Cuts deposit (0105), possibly cuts (0132) and sealed by (0104). Cut of possible pit.	1.68m	>0.35	0.5m				0105	0106	No	No		1		
0108	0108		Pit? Cut	Irregular/sub-rectangular in plan, aligned roughly E-W. 30-40 degree slightly irregular sides, with an imperceptible break of slope to the concave base. The "cut" is somewhat disturbed on its NW corner by an animal run/tree root. Possible pit cut, but may well be a natural hollow, as quite irregular and shallow.	0.75m	0.57	0.13m					0109		No	No		1	
0109	0108		Pit? Fill	Dark brownish grey/black peaty sandy silt of a firm compaction. Contains occasional preserved organic materials and grey sand lenses towards base. Very occasional CBM(?)/fired clay(?) flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature. Possible pit fill.							0108		No	Yes		1		
0110	0110		Pit? Cut	Roughly oval in plan, aligned NW-SE. 30-70 degree, concave, irregular sides, with a curving break of slope to the very irregular base that steps down to the south east end. Possible feature but very irregular.	0.48m	0.35	0.09-0					0111		No	No		1	
0111	0110		Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy peaty silt of a firm compaction. Very occasional small stones and CBM(?)/fired clay(?) flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature. Possible feature fill.							0110		No	Yes		1		
0112			Deposit Layer	Very dark reddish brown firm silty peat. Horizon diffuse. Occasional chalk flecks. Possibly the same as 0119 and 0104. Peat deposit.			0.16m					0113		No	No		X	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0113			Deposit Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty peat. Occasional very small stones. Horizon diffuse. Peat layer.			0.16m				0114	0112	No	No		X	
0114			Deposit Layer	Mid reddish brown firm silty peat. Frequent preserved wood/oragnic material - roots etc. Horizon clear. Same as 0122. peat deposit from period of drying out.			0.12m				0115	0113	No	No		X	
0115			Deposit Layer	Dark greyish reddish brown firm silty peat. Very dark band running across the top and bottom. Probably the same as 0123. Peat deposit.			0.16m				0116	0114	No	No		X	
0116			deposit Layer	Dark greyish brown firm silty sandy peat. Horizon clear. No finds. Peat deposit.			0.08m				0117	0115	No	No		X	
0117			Deposit Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown friable peaty sand. Horizon clear. Peat deposit.							0118	0116	No	No		X	
0118			Deposit Layer	Pale yellowish grey friable silty sand. Horizon diffuse - mixed natural. Layer of probable silty natural.			0.21m					0117	No	Yes		X	
0119			Deposit Layer	Very dark reddish brown firm silty peat. Horizon diffuse. Occasional chalk flecks. Probably same as 0112 and 0104. Peat deposit.			0.16m				0120		No	No		X	
0120			Deposit Layer	Mid dark greyish brown firm silty sandy peat. Horizon diffuse. Peat deposit.			0.12m				0121	0119	No	No		X	
0121			Deposit Layer	Mid-dark reddish grey brown firm silty peat. Horizon clear. Peat deposit.			0.12m				0122	0120	No	No		X	
0122			Deposit Layer	Mid reddish brown firm silty peat. Horizon clear. Same as 0114. 1 animal bone. Peat deposit.			0.32m				0123	0121	Yes	No		X	
0123			Deposit Layer	Dark greyish reddish brown firm silty peat. Very dark band at top and bottom. Horizon clear. Same as 0115.							0124	0122	No	No		X	
0124			Deposit Layer	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silty peat. Occasional small sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Peat deposit.			0.2m				0125	0123	No	No		X	
0125	0126		Deposit Layer	Very dark grey brown sandy peat(?)/peaty sand (?). Occasional very small flints. Horizon clear. Peat deposit?			0.24m				0126	0124	No	Yes		X	
0126			Deposit Layer	Pale yellowish grey friable silty sand. Horizon diffuse. Probably the same as 0118. Silty natural?			0.06m					0125	No	No		X	
0127	0128		Linear Fill	Dark brownish grey peaty sandy silt of a firm compaction, with occasional small stones and yellow sand patches. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature. Linear feature fill - peaty/naturally derived material.							0128		No	Yes		1	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0128	0127		Linear Cut	NNW-SSE aligned irregular linear feature in plan, with 30-40 degree concave sides and an imperceptible break of slope to the slightly concave base. Possible ditch.	>1.9m	>0.8	0.16m					0127	No	No		1	
0129			Finds Other	Struck flint from the interface between the peat layers and the natural sands. Prehistoric struck flints.									Yes	No		1?	
0130	0131		Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey firm sandy silt. Occasional small sub-angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Contained a possible articulated pig skeleton laying with its head to the north and on its right hand side. Some post medieval pottery recovered. Fill of pit.			0.4m				0131		Yes	No		3	
0131	0131		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, aligned NNW-SSE. Squared profile, with vertical - under cut sides, a rounded break to base and a near flat base. Contained fill 0130 with pig skeleton. Cuts peat layer. Drawn on lower plan as this was only grid available. Cut of possible rubbish pit for diseased pig (?).	0.88m	0.6m	0.4m					0130	No	No		3	
0133	0058		Well Fill	Mottled pale grey and mid brownish-grey clay and peat, in alternating layers. The layers contained common chalk flecks and small nodules and were of a firm compaction, with clear horizon clarity between the peat and the clay. Machine excavated, but not to the base of the well. Pottery was recovered from one of the peaty layers at the lowest level to which the fill was excavated, i.e. 1.4m below ground level (2.6m above the Ordnance Datum). Backfilling of well. Clay layers appear to be deliberate back-filling. It is unclear how the peat accumulated.			>1.4				0058		Yes	No		4	
0134			Ditch Group	Group number assigned for ditch excavated in three places during evaluation and excavation. Aligned north-west to south-east.									No	No	0134	4+	

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: [suffolkc1-145526](#)

Project details

Project name	LKH 344 Half Moon Public House Assessment
Short description of the project	Phases of evaluation and excavation fieldwork were carried out at the former Half Moon pub in Lakenheath, Suffolk. The site is located towards the northern end of Lakenheath village, flanked by the High Street to the east. Prior to the groundworks the site had remained somewhat undisturbed as part of the pub car park. Small quantities of Neolithic flint were found underneath the peat that overlaid the natural. Underlying the peat was a series of small pits and possible postholes that produced no datable material. 11th/12th century pottery was recovered from the top of the peat, although the main phases of occupation appear to be later medieval and post-medieval. These phases produced pits, postholes and ditches, as well as two wells, which were all cut into the upper layers of peat. The features produced medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM, animal bone, as well as three pieces of wood, belonging to a fence line and a more significant timber structure. The environmental samples and column sample indicated that the site was a wet fenland area (with a pollen residue indicating an Iron Age/Roman formation date). This eventually dried out in the 11th/12th century onwards and was then used for arable farming, with evidence for nearby domestic activity provided by very small charcoal fragments recorded throughout the environmental record. Both types of sampling indicated that the soil profile did not form as a continuous peat sequence, but was also made up of silty-sandy mud layers across the site.
Project dates	Start: 03-12-2012 End: 18-12-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LKH 344 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	LKH 344 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2013/002 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	F20110265FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLES Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	WELLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval

Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENTS Neolithic
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH LAKENHEATH LKH 344 Half Moon Public House Assessment
Postcode	IP27
Study area	273.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 711 831 52 0 52 25 07 N 000 30 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.00m Max: 4.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Baker Nisbet

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	J/115/5
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	LKH 344
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	LKH 344
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Wood","Worked

stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Half Moon Pub, Lakenheath, LKH 344, Post-Excavation Assessment Report
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Description A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with nine appendices. Also available as a pdf.

Entered by Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on 30 April 2013

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Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context dat
0004	ELYG	Body	Light green glaze	1	0	3	Sli	Oxidised, a coarse fabric composed of abundant quartz with calcitic type voids, occasional red iron ore and sparse flint. Sherd has been sheered	13th/14th-15th C	13th/14th-15th C
0006	ELYG	Jug	Random splashed green glaze, stabbing on handle	13	0.4	790	Gd	All of the sherds join to form an almost complete profile of a shouldered jug (Spoerry 2008, 58/9, type C). It has a simple flat rim that is slightly out-turned, a strap handle and sagging base. The stabbing is restricted to the handle and the green glaze is mostly on its upper half. The jug has a buff outer surface whilst the remainder of the fabric is black. It contains abundant ill sorted and dense quartz with common ill sorted chalk with some red iron ore. The fabric corresponds to Spoerry's B/F (2008, 13)	L12th/L13th-15th C	L12th/L13th-15th C
0017	GX	Lid (8.1)		3	0.1	19	Sli	A very coarse yet thin walled fabric with abundant ill sorted quartz	Roman	Roman
0024	REFW	Plate		1	0.04	10	Abr		L18th-20th C	L18th-20th C
0041	GRIM	Body	Green glaze on scale pellets	1	0	5	Sli	Reduced fabric, the sherd is likely to have belonged to a jug	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context dat
0041	MCW	Body		1	0	3	Abr	Reduced	L12th-14th C	
0049	GRE	Dish	Clear glaze	2	0.12	525	Sli	Sherds join. It is comparable to Jennings No 1117 (1981)	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0057	UPG	Body	Dark green glaze on scale pellets and applied ribs	1	0	13	Sli	Light grey fabric with a buff interior surface. The fabric contains abundant ill sorted quartz and sparse very ill sorted red iron ore. The sherd is likely to have belonged to a jug.	L12th -14th C	11th-14th/15th C
0057	ELCW	Body		1	0	32	Abr	This is an 'Ely type ware' and represents the base of a handle. The fabric is reduced and contains abundant dense and ill sorted quartz alongside sparse calcite	L12th-14th/15th C	
0057	THET/EM W	Cooking pot		4	0.2	64	Sli	Sherds all join. This is a thin walled reduced fabric which is black and contains abundant ill sorted quartz. The form falls into the Cotter A4a category (2000)	11th-12th C	
0074	ELYG	Body	Green glaze	1	0	40	Sli	One buff surface on a reduced fabric which contains ill sorted quartz and common calcite.	13th-14th/15th C	
0074	ELCW	Body		1	0	3	Sli	Reduced with buff like surface, the fabric is black and contains sparse calcite with abundant ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th/15th C	L12th-14th/15th C

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context dat
0090	ELCW	Body		1	0	16	Sli	Reduced with ligher surface, contians abudant ill sorted and common calcite.	L12th-14th/15th C	L12th-14th/15th C
0130	LMT	Body		1	0	2	Sli	Oxidised with a grey core, quite a hard fabric that contains abundant ill sorted quartz and sparse calcite.	15th-L16th C	
0130	PMRW	Body		1	0	3	Very	This could be CBM, but it is too degraded to be sure.	16th-18th C	
0130	TPE	Body		1	0	1	Very	Less than one gram.	18th-20th C	15th-L16th C
0133	GRE	Jar	Rippled surface/green glaze	2	0.15	123	Sli	Join	16th-18th C	16th-18th C

Appendix 6. CBM catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Hgt (mm)	Lgth	Width	Re-use	Abr	Notes	Date
0004	Est	Rt	5	123	14			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abr-sli	Oxidised surfaces with pink/purple core. Contains abundant very ill sorted calcite in streaks and lumps. One example has mortar on surfaces as well as old breaks	13th-15th C
0004	Msc	Eb	1	138	55			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Oxidised almost brown/purple surfaces. Contains abundant calcite with iron rich/slag type fragments and some organic voids. Like Drury EB4/10	Medieval
0004	Msc	Rt	1	17	12			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Oxidised with a light pink core and contains abundant ill sorted quartz (in medieval style) with some iron rich clay pellets	?Medieval
0004	Ms	Frag	2	12				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Oxidised	Med/P-Med
0004	Msc	Rt	1	16	12			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Oxidised with abundant quartz and common black iron ore	LMed/PMed
0023	Msc	Rt	1	44	14			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Oxidised with a pink core, contains abundant ill sorted calcite (some streaked) with common clay pellets	Med/PMed (looks Med)
0024	Msc	Eb	2	453	40			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Pieces join. Oxidised with thick grey core. Calcite is common (not as dense as Est fabric) with common organic voids. Like Drury types Eb3/6	Medieval
0028	Msc	Rt	2	314	17		151	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Patchily oxidised with thick blue-grey core, common calcite with frequent clay pellets/chalk	Medieval

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Hgt (mm)	Lgth	Width	Re-use	Abr	Notes	Date
0028	Msc	Rt	1	374	16			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Oxidised with a slightly lighter core. Contains common ill sorted calcite and frequent iron rich clay pellets. Mortar on surfaces and old break	Medieval
0028	Est	Rt	1	477	15		155	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Oxidised/pink surfaces with interittant grey core. Abundant sometimes desnely packed calcite. One rounded peg hole present at centre top	13th-15th C
0028	Msc	Rt	1	27	12			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Oxidised with calcite and sparse large ferrous inclusions	Med/PMed (looks Med)
0033	Msc	Eb	2	256				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr-sli	Pink throughout with fine abundant calcite and common red iron ore	L13th-14th C?+
0035	Wsfе	Wt	1	18	6			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Glazed light brown on white fabric	PMed
0041	Msc	Eb	3	618	c 50		110/11	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr-sli	Same fabric as 0033, pink throughout with some organic voids. Drury type EB2	L13th-14th C
0041	Msc	Frag	1	11				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Orange with abundant ill sorted calcite	Med/PMed
0044	Est	Rt	1	133				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Grey core with pink/purple margins contains abundant grog/calcite with some streaking. Mortar traces attached to one surface	13th-15th C
0044	Msc	Rt	1	23				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Hard and sandy coloured pink/orange, contains abundant ill sorted calcite plus common grog.	Medieval
0044	Msc	?Eb	1	168	50			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Hard and sandy with a white core and pink surface. Contains abundant ill sorted calcite, common clay pellets and occassional organic voids	?Medieval

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Hgt (mm)	Lgth	Width	Re-use	Abr	Notes	Date
0047	Ms	Rt	2	43	15			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Hard and sandy with orange/pink surfaces and thick grey core, with abundant large and ill sorted quartz	Medieval
0049	Msc	Rt	1	16	12			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Orange surface with grey core, contains calcite and iron ores	Medieval
0049	Ms	LB	1	800	60		105	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Pink/purple surfaces and thick grey core. Fired to almost vitrification. Drury type ?LB3	PMed
0052	Msc	Eb	1	678	c 45		110	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Thick patchy grey core with calcite and common grog. Mortar on surfaces. Drury type EB2/3	L13th-14th C
0052	Msc	Eb	1	553	50			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Pink throughout (same as 0033/0035) mortar on surfaces	Medieval
0052	Ms	Rt	2	107	c 13			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Salmon/orange surface with an occasional grey core	Medieval
0052	Msf	Frag	1	39				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Fully oxidised with sparse ill sorted flint	Med/PMed
0057	Msc	Rt	1	108	12			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Orange/salmon surfaces with thick dark grey core	Medieval
0057	Msc	Rt	1	120	12			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Orange/salmon surfaces with a pink core, one partial peg hole is present	?Med/PMed
0058	Msc	Eb	1	1183	c 45		110	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Half brick same as previous two examples in the context. Mortar is present on old break. Like Drury type EB2/3	Medieval
0058	Msc	Eb	1	1846	c 40	c 222	115	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Whole brick, appears fully oxidised contains abundant ill sorted calcite. Measurements equal Drury type EB2/3	Medieval

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Hgt (mm)	Lgth	Width	Re-use	Abr	Notes	Date
0058	Msc	Eb	1	1753	c 45	c 222	c 112	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Whole brick in the same fabric as above. Mortar is present on old breaks. Like Drury type EB2/3	Medieval
0060	Msc	Rt	1	579	15-17			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Hard and sandy with orange/pink surfaces and thick grey core, contains calcite with iron rich ?clay pellets	Medieval
0064	Msf	?Rt	1	2				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Oxidised with sparse flint	Med/PMed
0076	Msc	E/Lb	1	1064	50		108	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Sandy and patchily pink/oxidised surfaces, contains calcite and sparse grog. Measurements match both Drury types EB2/3 and LB1/2	Med/PMed
0079	Msf	Lb	1	1200	60		120	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Fully oxidised, like Drury types LB3/4	PMed
0079	Wsf	Lb	1	627	45			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Whit/yellow/buff fabric, contains abundant ill sorted calcite and ferrous inclusions. Like Drury type LB2	PMed
0090	Msc	Rt	1	28	11			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Hard with sandy feel with orange/salmon surfaces and thick grey core (like 057), contains calcite type voids, red iron ore and coarse quartz	Medieval

Appendix 7. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	9	11	12
Context No.	0041	0052	0064
Feature no.	0039	0056	0065
Feature type	?Pit	Pit	ph
Cereals			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xc	xc	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis node)	xc		
Cereal indet. (grains)	xcfc	xc	
Herbs			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x	x	
Caryophyllaceae indet.	x		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x xc	x	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	xxx	
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.		x	
<i>Galium</i> sp.		xc	
<i>G. aparine</i> L.	xc		
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	x	x	
<i>Lamium</i> sp.			xcf
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	x	xx	x
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> Scop.	x	x	x
<i>Papaver</i> sp.		xx	
<i>P. argemone</i> L.	xcf		
<i>P. dubium</i> L.	xcf	xxcf	
<i>P. somniferum</i> L.	xcf	xcf	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		x	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	xfg		x
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	x	x	x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)		x xc	
<i>Reseda</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x	
<i>Silene</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	xx	x	xx
<i>U. urens</i> L.	x	x	x
<i>Viola</i> sp.		x	
Wetland/aquatic plants			
<i>Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus</i> sp.		xcf	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	xx	xx	xx
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl	xc		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	x	xx	x
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> L.		x	x
<i>Juncus</i> sp.			x
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> L.	xcf	xcf	
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.		x	x

<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	xx	x	xx
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.		x	
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC)A.Gray		xx	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x	x	
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	
Charred root/stem	x	x	
Waterlogged root/stem	xx	xxxx	xxx
Characeae indet.	xx	xxx	xxx
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)	x	x	
Indet.culm nodes	xc		
Indet. moss	xxx	x	x
Indet.seeds	x	x	x
Wood frags <10mm	x		
Other remains			
Ostracods		x	
Siliceous globules	x		
Small coal frags.	xx	x	
Waterlogged arthropod remains	x	x	x
Molluscs			
Terrestrial species			
Helicidae indet.	x		
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x	x
<i>V. costata</i>		x	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group		x	x
Freshwater species			
<i>Valvata cristata</i>	xcf		xcf
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	20
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	0.1	0.3
% flot sorted	25%	50%	25%

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

c = charred cf = compare fg = fragment ph = post-hole

Appendix 8. Pollen data

LKH344 <5B> - Pollen Percentages

Context Depth	0002	0002	0002	0002	0002
	6cm	15cm	27cm	42cm	48cm
Trees & Shrubs					
<i>Betula</i>	0.0	0.0	9.4	20.4	
<i>Pinus</i>	0.0	1.4	3.8	5.6	
<i>Alnus</i>	10.2	5.8	3.8	3.7	
<i>Corylus</i>	3.4	2.9	7.5	11.1	
Herbs					
Poaceae	13.6	36.2	30.2	24.1	
Cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	
Cyperaceae	3.4	5.8	5.7	3.7	
Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.	3.4	1.4	1.9	0.0	
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.	8.5	8.7	7.5	5.6	
<i>Cirsium</i> type	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
Chenopodiaceae	5.1	2.9	3.8	0.0	barren
<i>Filipendula</i>	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.0	
<i>Ranunculus</i> type	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.6	
<i>Rumex</i>	1.7	0.0	5.7	3.7	
Apiaceae	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Lower plants					
<i>Ophioglossum</i>	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	
<i>Polypodium</i>	1.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.	33.9	18.8	13.2	5.6	
Pteropsida (trilete) undif.	11.9	7.2	3.8	3.7	
<i>Sphagnum</i>	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	
Aquatics					
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	
<i>Sparganium</i> type	5.1	2.9	5.7	3.7	
Sum trees	10.2	7.2	17.0	29.6	
Sum shrubs	3.4	2.9	7.5	11.1	
Sum herbs	39.0	56.5	58.5	50.0	
Sum spores	47.5	33.3	17.0	9.3	
Main Sum	59	69	53	54	
Concentration (grains per ml)	22161	22677	24235	27044	<1052

Appendix 9. Radiocarbon date report



BETA ANALYTIC INC.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Dr. Steven Boreham

Report Date: 4/1/2013

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	¹³ C/ ¹² C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 344966 SAMPLE : LKH344_6-12 ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid COMMENT:	NA	-27.1 o/oo	> 43500 BP

- (1) A Measured Radiocarbon Age is not reported for infinite dates since corrections may imply a greater level of confidence than is appropriate.
- (2) The ¹⁴C activity was extremely low and almost identical to the background signal. In such cases, indeterminate errors associated with the background add non-measurable uncertainty to the result. Always, the result should be considered along with other lines of evidence. The most conservative interpretation of age is infinite (i.e. greater than).

Dates are reported as RCYBP (radiocarbon years before present, "present" = AD 1950). By international convention, the modern reference standard was 95% the ¹⁴C activity of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Oxalic Acid (SRM 4990C) and calculated using the Libby ¹⁴C half-life (5568 years). Quoted errors represent 1 relative standard deviation statistics (68% probability) counting errors based on the combined measurements of the sample, background, and modern reference standards. Measured ¹³C/¹²C ratios (delta ¹³C) were calculated relative to the PDB-1 standard.

The Conventional Radiocarbon Age represents the Measured Radiocarbon Age corrected for isotopic fractionation, calculated using the delta ¹³C. On rare occasion where the Conventional Radiocarbon Age was calculated using an assumed delta ¹³C, the ratio and the Conventional Radiocarbon Age will be followed by ***. The Conventional Radiocarbon Age is not calendar calibrated. When available, the Calendar Calibrated result is calculated from the Conventional Radiocarbon Age and is listed as the "Two Sigma Calibrated Result" for each sample.

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