

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land to rear of 82/82A High Street, Lakenheath LKH 315

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008
(Planning app. no. F/2007/0475/FUL)



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List of Contributors

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Baker & Nisbet Ltd and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff (Jo Caruth, John Craven, Fiona Gamble, Jonathan Van Jennians and Alan Smith), all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by Jo Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental reports by Richenda Goffin and Val Fryer. The production of digital site plans was carried out by Fiona Gamble. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton.

Summary

Lakenheath, Rear of 82/82A High Street (TL 71428264; LKH 315): Archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a small 17th/18th century farm on Lakenheath High Street. It is proposed to renovate the existing chalk lump farm buildings for residential use and construct new houses on the rest of the site. Trenches were inserted across all parts of the site and identified evidence that the existing site boundaries were long-standing and maintained, possibly originating in the Middle Saxon period. Some undated ditches, possibly pre-dating these boundaries were also found. Pits containing medieval pottery, and rubble deposits including reused medieval building material were also found, and late medieval postholes, possibly indicating a structure, and possibly suggesting a medieval farm predating the existing single phase farmyard.

Much of the archaeology is deeply buried and the evidence for medieval activity on the site lies within an area where, apart from an access road, little intrusive groundwork is planned. In order to mitigate for the planned development it is recommended that a level 2 building survey is carried out to record the existing farm buildings before alteration, a documentary survey to establish the use of the site, and whether it may have been a medieval farm site before the existing farm, and monitoring of groundworks in areas where there may be risk to the archaeological deposits from the development.

(John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Baker & Nisbet Ltd).

HER information

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1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of housing development on land to the rear of 82/82A High Street, Lakenheath. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application F/2007/0475/FUL. The work was funded by the developer, Baker & Nisbet Ltd.

The village of Lakenheath lies on the south-eastern edge of the fens, bounded to the north and west by the 'Cut-Off Channel', a drainage channel constructed in the 1960's, which marks the current fen-edge and roughly follows the line of the natural fen-edge. The site lies on an east facing slope from 9m to 5.5m OD, to the rear of properties fronting on to the High Street and immediately east of the Cut-Off channel (Fig. 1).

The site, an area of c.0.57ha, was occupied by a range of semi-derelict post-medieval chalk block buildings, which are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1882 (Fig. 2), interspersed with 20th century structures and concreted yards. It was primarily of archaeological interest as it lay within the medieval settlement area of Lakenheath, LKH 254, opposite the medieval church of St Mary, LKH 112. Medieval pottery scatters have been recorded at several sites in the vicinity (LKH 057, 058, 086, 130 and 202, Appendix 2). Evaluation of a similar plot to the rear of properties fronting the High Street, LKH 236 some 250m to the south (Craven 2004), has previously identified a series of 12th-13th century ditches which probably formed part of a series of tenement plot boundaries.

In addition, the site's location next to the Cut-Off channel meant that there was potential for environmental evidence in the form of waterlogged and peat deposits. Prehistoric material has often been associated with such features elsewhere along the fen edge and a series of prehistoric (LKH 053, 076, 137, 159, 181, 202 and 269) and Roman (LKH 026, 028 and 103) findspots are recorded in the vicinity of the site (Fig. 1).

The site's development therefore had the potential to disturb evidence of multi-period activity and environmental deposits, in particular deposits relating to the medieval settlement. This meant that a programme of archaeological evaluation was required to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to establish any archaeological implications for its development.

2. Methodology

Eight trenches, totalling 189m in length, were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This amounted to 302.4sqm or 5.3% of the 5700sqm site (Fig. 3). The placement of trenches was largely determined by factors such as the range of existing buildings, known buried services, areas of hardstanding and the need to maintain site access. Despite these limitations trenching was placed throughout the development area (Fig. 3).

All eight trenches were excavated to the top of the natural subsoil surface, normally a mix of yellow and orange mottled sands visible at a depth ranging from 0.3m-1.8m, or the archaeological horizon. Trench profiles varied considerably but generally consisted of modern deposits overlying layers of grey/brown silt/sands. Full details of trench profiles are given below and in Appendix 3. Upcast spoil was examined for finds and context 0001 reserved for unstratified finds. Both trenches and spoilheaps were detected by an experienced metal-detectorist.

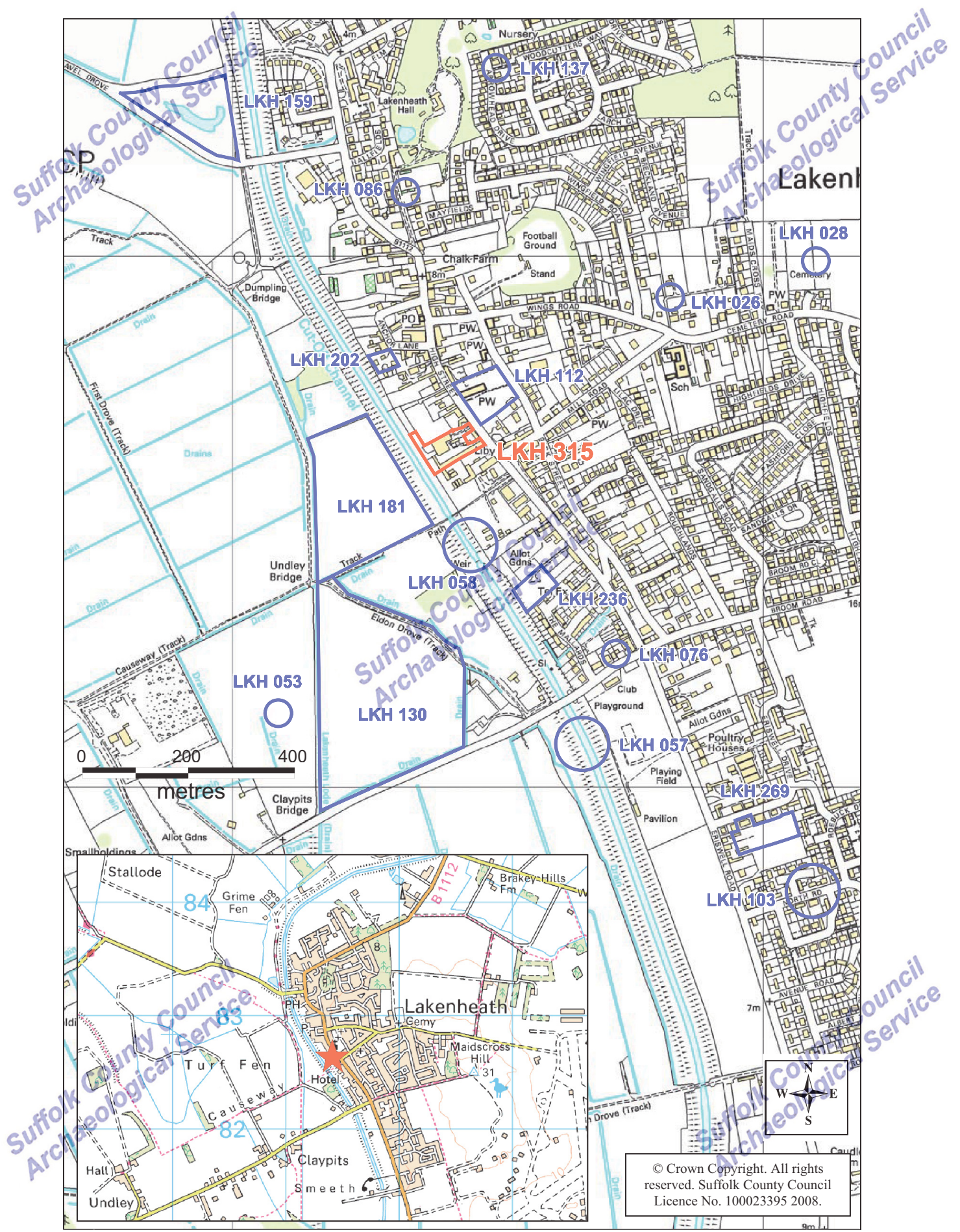


Figure 1. Site location plan

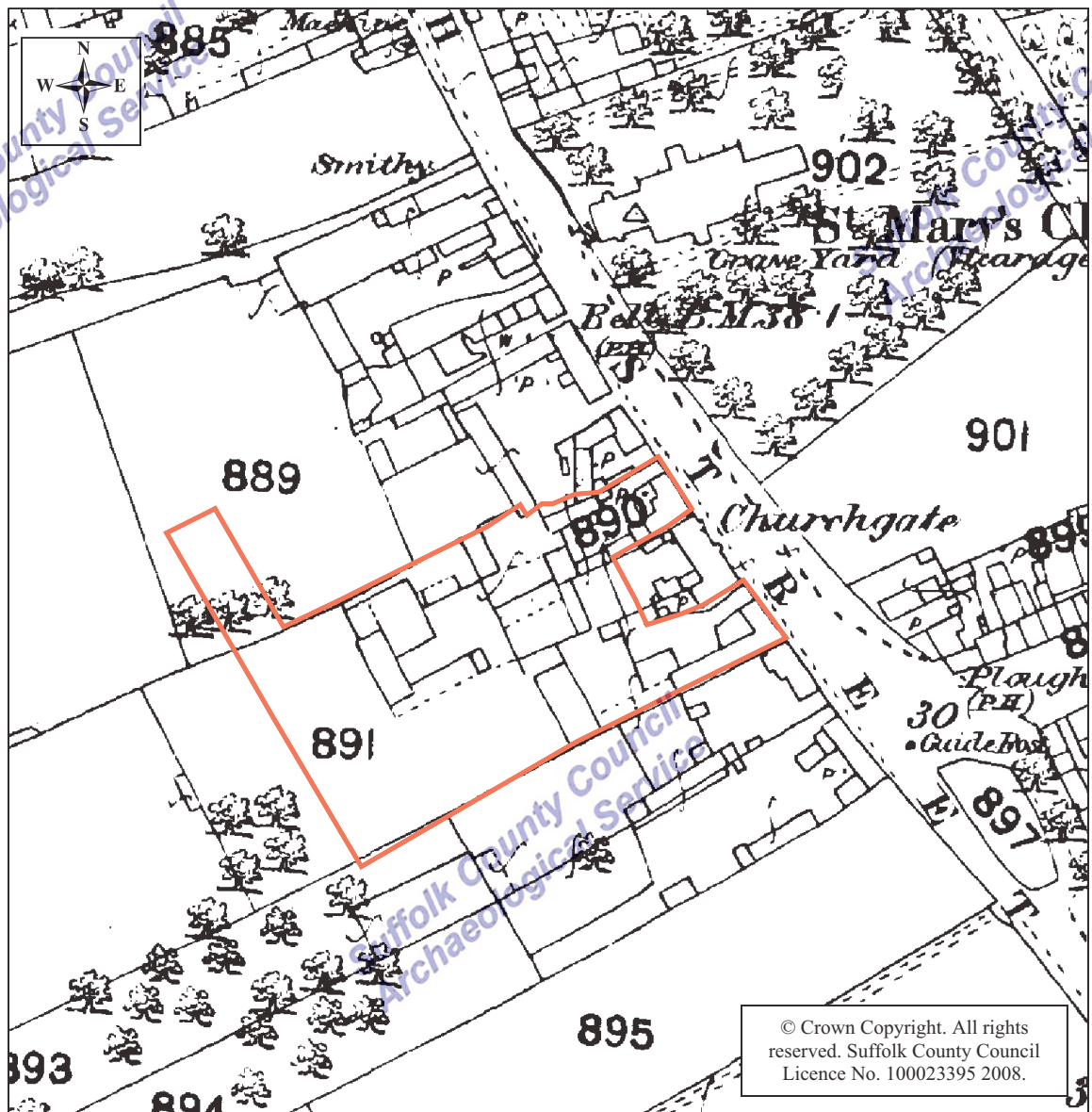


Figure 2. Site on First Edition Ordnance survey, 1882

Trenches and individual features were cleaned by hand as required and all features were excavated by hand with at least c.1m of all ditches being removed and 50% of pits and postholes. The site was planned, and levels taken, with an RTK GPS. Selected trench plans were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:50 and feature and trench sections were drawn at 1:20. A single context, continuous numbering system was used. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the archive. Bulk soil samples were taken from a variety of deposits and submitted for assessment, the results of which are included in this report.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments code LKH 315. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database. Inked copies of section drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-40974) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. LKH 315.

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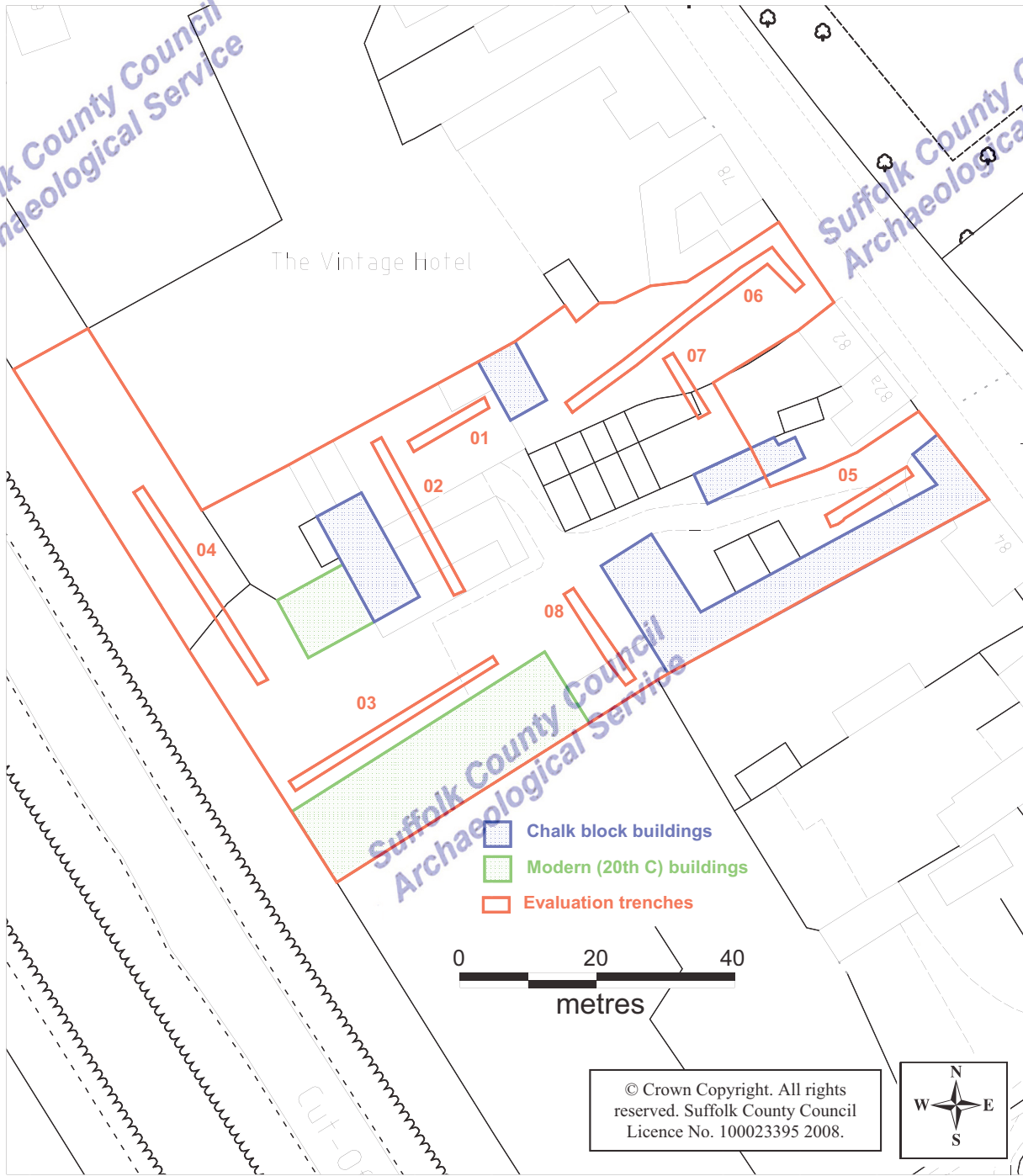


Figure 3. Trench location plan

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3. Results

3.1. Trench 01

This trench measured 12.5m long and was aligned north-east to south-west. The natural subsoil of mid yellow/orange mottled sands sloped down to the south-west and was sealed below a 0.4m thick layer of mixed mid grey/brown sands which in turn lay under 0.35m of modern topsoil.

Two features (Fig. 4) were observed within the trench. 0002 was an irregular linear gully, aligned north-east to south-west, which ran along the centre of the trench. Averaging 0.3m to 0.4m wide it became fainter to the north-east while to the south-west it merged with ditch 0004. In section it was seen to have moderate sloping sides and a concave base, which varied from 0.1m to 0.22m deep. Its fill, 0003, was a mix of mid grey/yellow sands (Fig. 5).

0004 was another linear gully, only partially visible along the edge of the trench. Aligned north-east to south-west, it either faded away or terminated to the north-east while to the south-west it merged with 0002. Only partially seen in section it measured at least 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep and had a fill, 0005, of mid grey/yellow sands (Fig. 5).

The two gullies, between which there was no visible relationship, probably formed a double ditch, becoming shallower as the natural subsoil rose. They are likely to be the same as 0006/0008 in Trench 02 and possibly also relate to ditch 0057 in Trench 06 and one of the ditches in Trench 04.

3.2. Trench 02

This trench measured 25m long and was aligned north-west to south-east across the line of the natural slope. The natural subsoil of mid yellow/orange mottled sands was sealed below 0.1m of mixed mid grey/yellow sands, then 0.4m of mid/dark brown silt/sand and 0.3m of modern topsoil at the south-east end. To the north-west four ditches were sealed under 0.6m of mid/dark grey/brown sands, which in turn lay under 0.3m of modern topsoil.

A series of four parallel ditches (Fig. 4), aligned north-east to south-west was identified at the north-west end of the trench and was recorded in section 0015. The southernmost ditch was 0006 which appeared on the surface as a single feature with ditch 0008 (Fig. 5). Measuring 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep it had a fill, 0007, of dark grey/brown sand from which a single sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered.

0008 lay immediately adjacent to 0006 and measured 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig. 5). Its fill, 0009 was also a dark grey/brown sand and no relationship with 0006 was visible. Together 0006/0008 are likely to be part of the same linear feature as 0002/0004 in Trench 01 and may also relate to ditch 0057 in Trench 06 or one of the ditches in Trench 04.

0010 lay 0.5m to the north of 0008 and measured 0.44m wide and 0.07m deep (Fig. 5). Its fill, 0011, was a dark grey/brown sand.

0012 lay 0.75m to the north of 0010 and was only partially visible at the end of the trench (Fig. 5). Its fill, 0013, was a dark grey/brown sand.

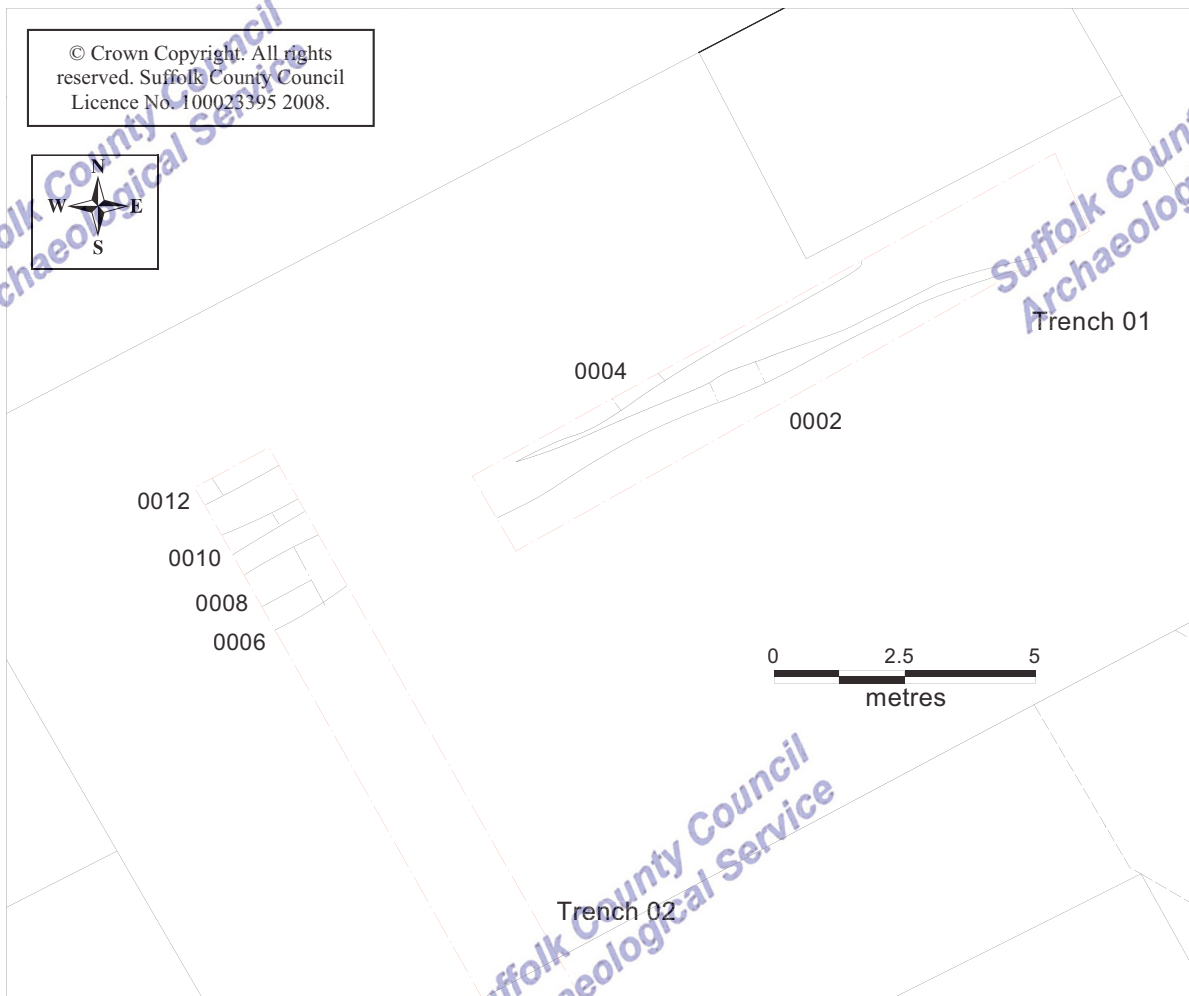


Figure 4. Trenches 01 and 02 plan

3.3. Trench 03

This trench measured 37m long and was aligned north-east to south-west. The natural slope was not readily apparent as the majority of the trench was disturbed by a series of extensive modern pits, which had truncated the natural subsoil by c.0.6m+ and reached a depth of up to 1.8m below ground level. These modern features were clearly defined and were infilled with a mix of coarse sand and fine gravels. The trench profile showed these disturbances as lying immediately the modern surface layers. Unstratified finds of animal bone and post-medieval CBM, 0023, were recovered from the south-western end of the trench.

The south-west end of the trench however was not affected by the disturbance and two ditches were identified, parallel to each other on a north-west to south-east alignment. 0016 measured 2.3m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0017, was a mottled, water sorted white sand overlying a basal band of dense brown silt/sand. The ditch was sealed below a 0.4m thick layer, 0021, of brown sand from which a single sherd of 16th-18th century pottery was recovered. Above this lay 0020, a 0.2m thick layer of dense peat/loam and then 0.3m of modern deposits. Fragments of post-medieval CBM were recovered from both 0017 and 0021.

0018 lay 1.2m to the north and measured 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Its fill, 0019 was a water sorted white sand overlying a basal spread of brown silt. It also lay under layer 0021 but this was partially removed by a series of modern deposits slumping into a modern pit, 0022, which lay immediately to the north and from which two sherds of 15th-16th century pottery and CBM fragments were collected.

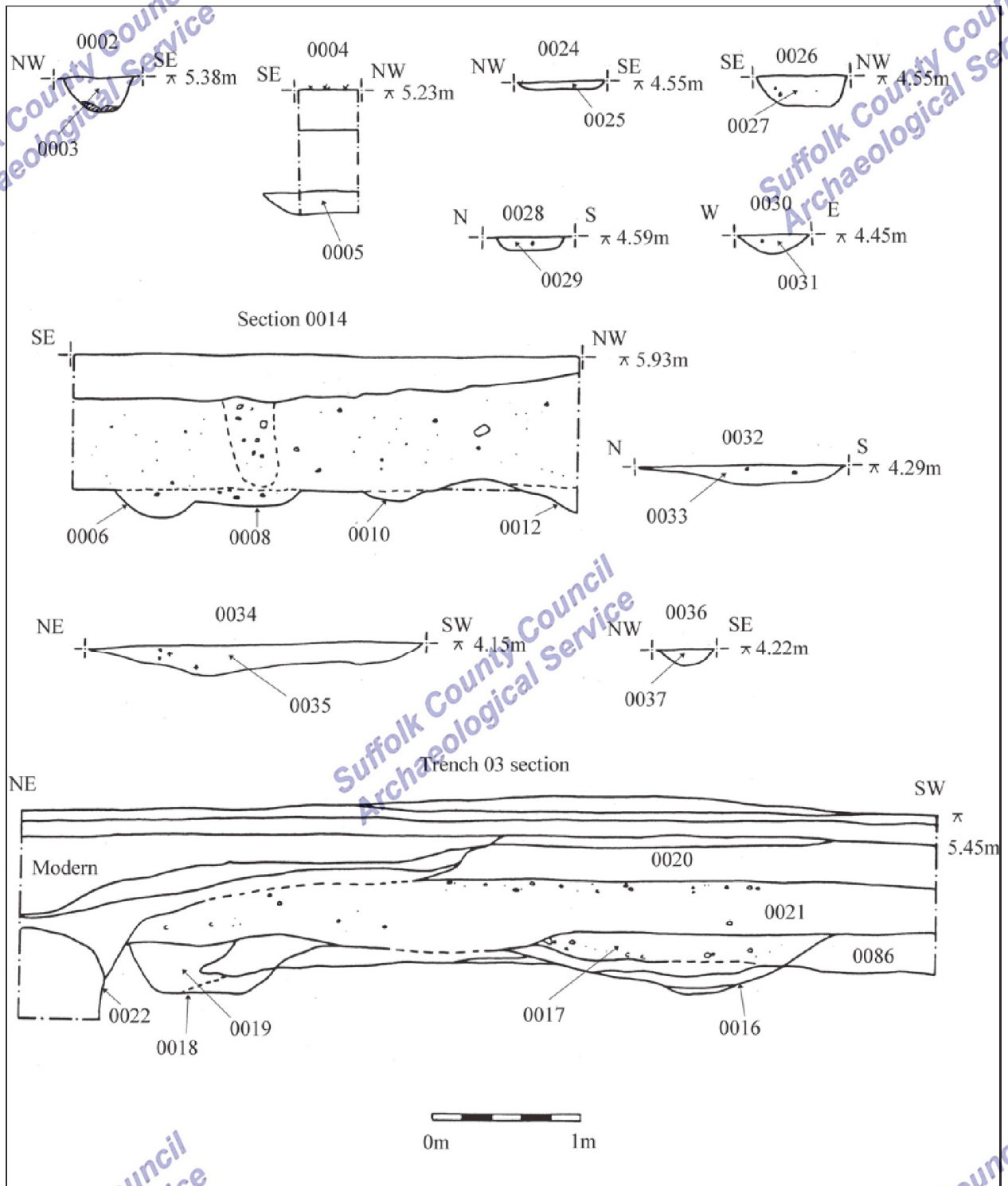


Figure 5. Trenches 01-04 Sections

3.4. Trench 04

This trench measured 33m long and was aligned north-west to south-east, running across the line of, and near the base of, the natural slope. The natural subsoil of mid yellow/orange sands rose slightly to the south-east where it lay below 0.1m of water sorted grey sands, 0.4m of grey/brown silt/sands and 0.4m of modern topsoil. To the north-west the depth of the trench gradually increased due to an increasing build up of modern deposits. At the north-west end the natural subsoil lay under 0.3m of mid brown silt/sands and 1m of modern topsoils, probably deriving from the excavation of the adjacent Cut-off channel.

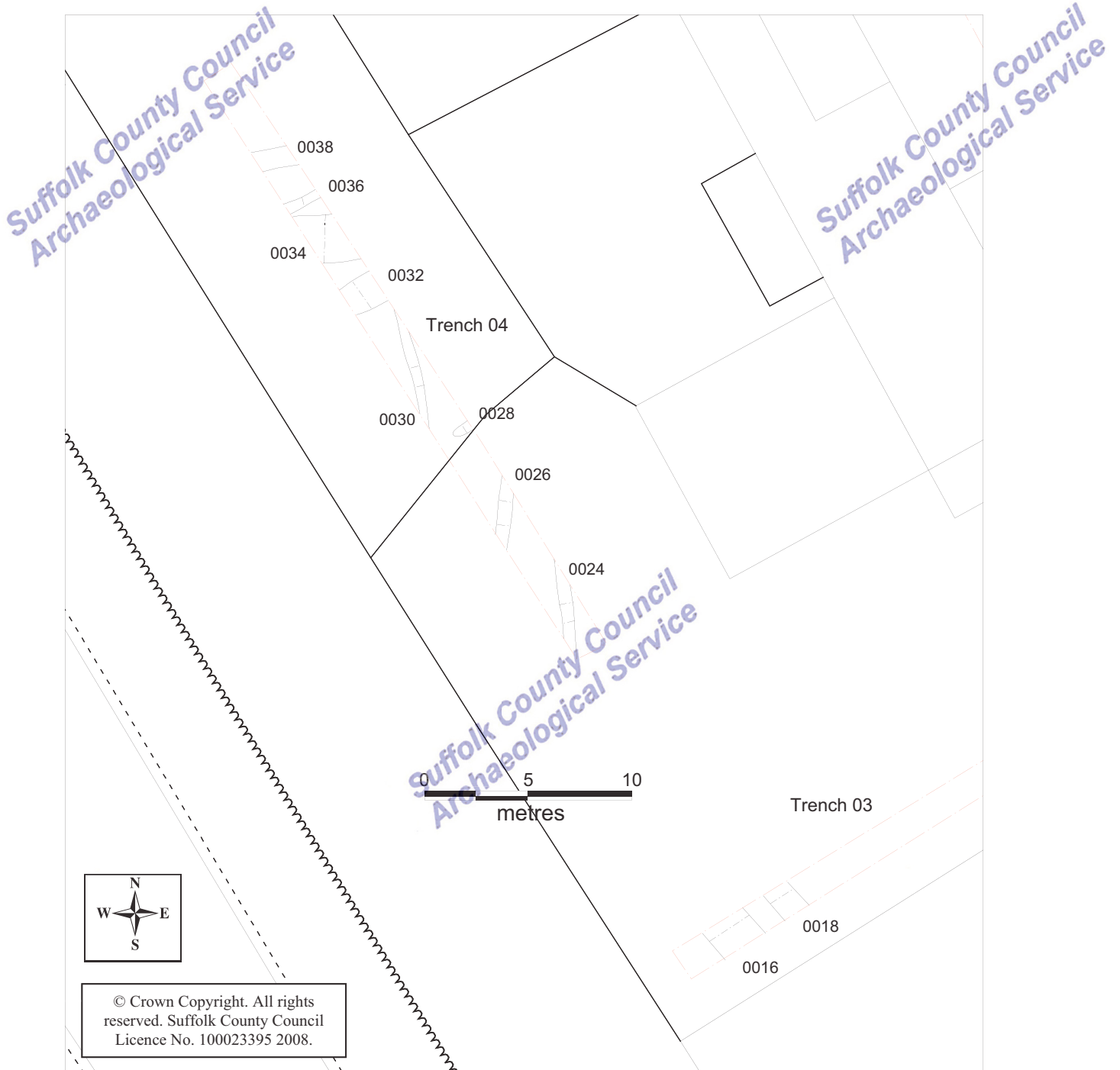


Figure 6. Trenches 03 and 04 plan

A series of ditches and a single pit were identified along the length of the trench. 0024 was a shallow ditch, aligned north to south, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.05m deep. Its fill, 0025, was a mix of mottled, water sorted, grey and white sands.

0024 was a north-south aligned gully filled with mottled grey water sorted sands, 0.57m wide and 0.04m deep.

0026 was a ditch, aligned north to south, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Steep sided with a flat base, its fill, 0027, was an even grey/brown sand. A single flint flake, possibly Neolithic in date although was collected.

0028 was a shallow pit partially under the trench edge measuring 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0029, was a grey sand.

0030 was a narrow ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill, 0031, was a grey/brown sand.

0032 was a broad shallow ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.15m deep with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0033, was a mix of white, water sorted sand with brown silt.

0034 was another broad, shallow ditch, aligned east to west, measuring 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill, 0035, was a mix of white, water sorted sand with brown silt from which a single flint flake, possibly late prehistoric in date was collected.

0036 was a narrow ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill, 0037, was a dark grey sand and contained a single sherd of 12th-14th century pottery.

0038 was a modern ditch aligned north-west to south-east. Unexcavated it measured 1m wide and had 19th and 20th century material in its dark brown silt/sand fill.

3.5. Trench 05

This trench measured 13m long and was aligned north-west to south-east. It lay alongside the current entrance to the site, immediately adjacent to a range of chalk built buildings in the area of street frontage. The trench followed the descent of the natural slope with the subsoil of mid yellow/orange sands lying at a depth of 0.7m to 1.2m.

The subsoil lay below a thin layer of dark compacted sand, 0043, which appeared to be contaminated with mineralised burnt deposits and contained five sherds of 15th-16th century pottery. In the south-western end of the trench this layer appeared to extend beneath a surface consisting of dense solid chalk, 0055. Above 0043 was 0040, a thin layer of compacted chalk rubble with fragments of burnt brick. A sample of this CBM was collected and dates to the 16th century.

Lying above 0040 was a variety of deposits. 0050 was a layer of loose chalk rubble, with more solid chalk at its base and scattered fragments of brick, a collected sample of which dates to the late 16th-17th century. 0056 was a deposit of chalk rubble including complete chalk blocks. Other deposits of mixed rubble and sand were recorded in the trench profile, 0074-81, overlying or cutting 0050. At the eastern end of the trench, rubble 0080 sealed a band of yellow sand, 0081 and a layer of clean brown sand 0085, that may have been the same as 0043.

Two postholes were seen under layers 0040 and 0043 in the centre of the trench. 0051 was small and circular, measuring 0.2m wide and 0.12m deep and was infilled with 0052, a grey chalky silt containing a single fragment of 13th-15th century CBM. 0053 was 0.2m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides, a pointed base and a similar fill of grey chalky silt, 0054.

Two further postholes lay at the north-east end of the trench. 0046 measured 0.3m in diameter and cut 0.15m deep into natural subsoil and had a fill, 0047, of even grey/brown chalk/silt. 0048 measured 0.7m by 0.4m and 0.25m deep and had a similar fill of even grey/brown chalk/silt.

Although only clearly definable towards the base of the trench, 0046 and 0048, the fills of these were apparent during the machining, within and therefore cutting 0080. A line of four postholes, 0041, 0082, 0044 and 0083 of similar appearance to 0046 and 0048 lay in the centre of the trench. 0041, 0.42m in diameter x 0.7m deep, could be seen in the trench section cutting through layers 0040, 0043 and 0050. Vertical sided with a concave base, its fill, 0042, was a loose brown

silt/sand. 0044 measured 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep and had a fill, 0045, of even grey/brown chalk/silt. 0082 and 0085 were not excavated.

To the south-west another modern pit, 0084, was seen in the trench profile cutting through these layers.

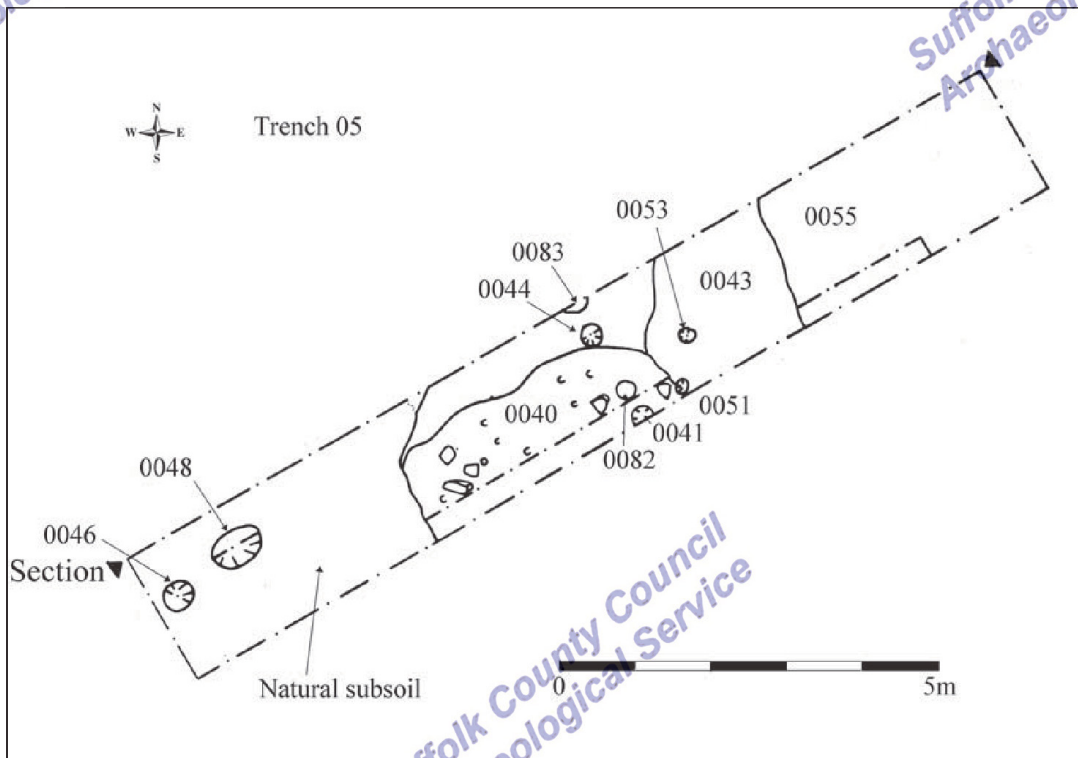


Figure 7. Trench 05 plan

3.6. Trench 06

This trench measured 42.5m long and was aligned north-east to south-west. It included a 5m length at 90° at the northern end in the area of the street frontage. The trench followed the descent of the natural slope with the subsoil of mid yellow/orange sands and gravel lying at a depth of 0.6m to 0.9m. At the north-east end the subsoil laid under 0.4m of dark brown silt/loam with scattered flints and chalk and 0.2m of modern topsoil. In the south-west part of the trench the subsoil laid under 0.45m of mid brown silt/sands with scattered flints and chalk and 0.45m of modern topsoil.

0057 was a linear ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, which was partially visible in the north-eastern 12m of the trench. Partially excavated in section 0066 it measured 0.9m+ wide and 0.4m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill in this section, 0067, was a mid brown silt/sand with a lense of mid yellow gravel on the north-west side. A second section, 0061, showed a steep sided profile measuring 0.8m+ wide and 0.7m deep with a fill, 0058, of mid brown silt/sand. Within this section 0057 was cut by a later pit 0059, a vertical sided feature with a fill, 0060, of dark brown silt/sand with broken chalk and occasional mixed yellow gravel. The base of the feature was not seen but lay at least 1.5m below ground level.

Also cutting 0057 was a post-medieval well, 0062. The outer construction trench, 0064, measured 2.3m in total diameter, forming a 0.5m wide ring around the well and was infilled with chalk and mixed mid brown silt and orange/yellow gravels, 0065. The well itself was a 0.2m wide wall constructed from creamy yellow bricks and occasional chalk blocks set in a mid orange/brown mortar, 0063. A sample of the brickwork was kept and dates to the 17th century. The upper course of brickwork was seen at a depth of 0.8m below ground level, corresponding

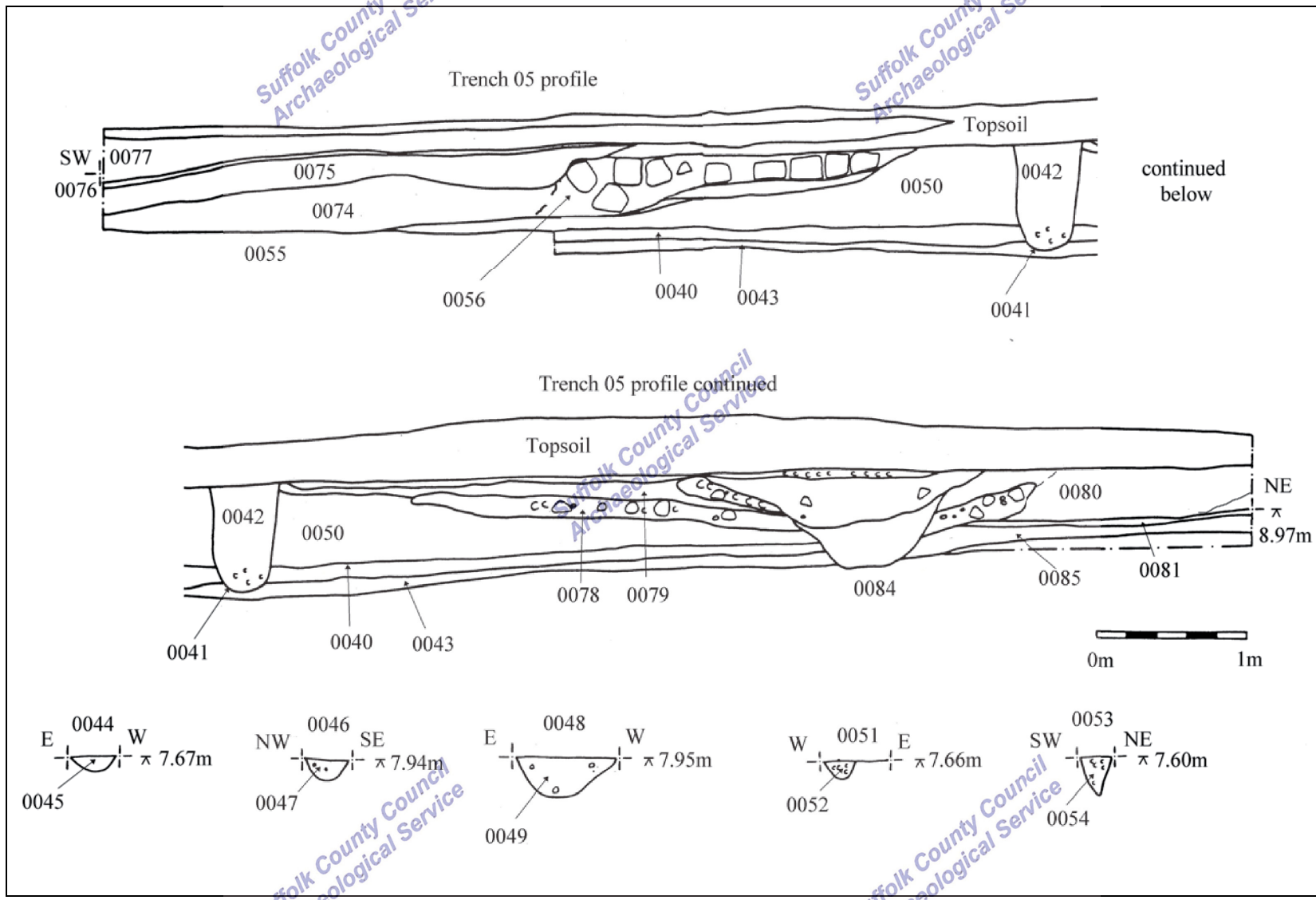


Figure 8. Trench 05 Sections

with the subsoil horizon, and enclosed a central shaft, measuring 0.9m in diameter. The shaft had been partially infilled with a mix of topsoil and chalk rubble before the remaining void had been roughly covered by two wooden beams. The trench profile showed that modern material containing 20th century rubbish, 0072, had later collapsed into this void.

0068 was an oval pit or ditch terminus measuring 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0069, was a mixed brown silt with patches of chalk from which four sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were collected.

0070 was a probable large shallow pit, measuring c.1.8m wide and 0.3m deep, lying to the south of 0068. It had moderate sloping sides, a flat base and a fill, 0071, of mixed dark brown silt/sands, chalk, flints and mid orange/yellow sands from which three sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were collected.

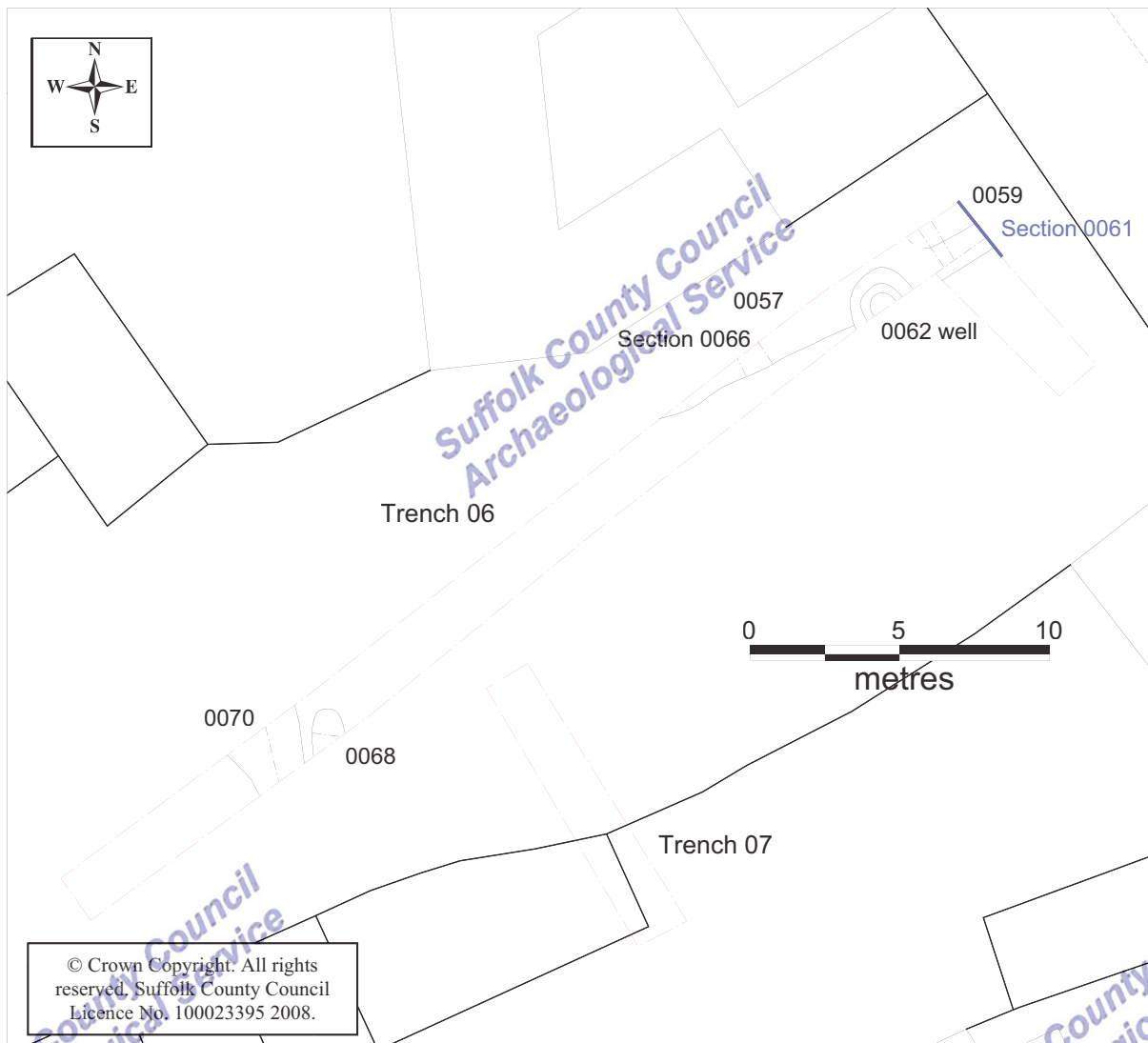


Figure 9. Trench 06 plan

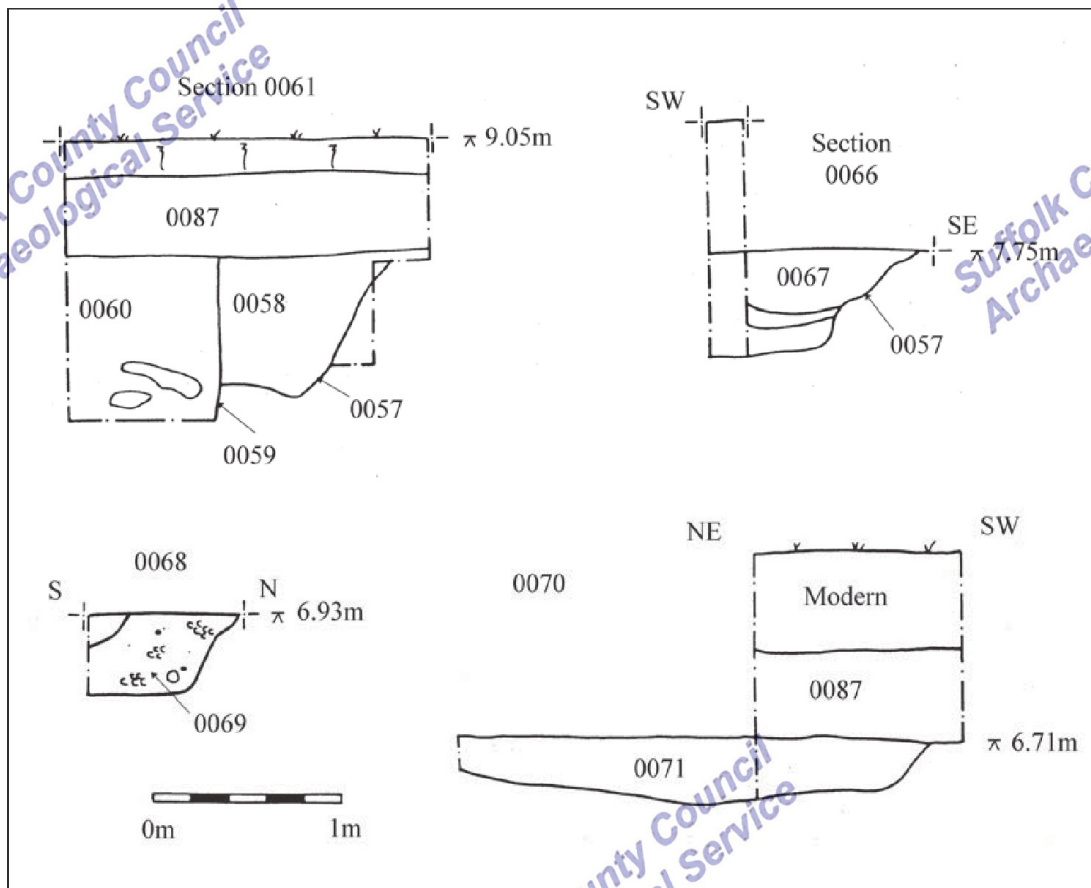


Figure 10. Trench 6 Sections

3.7. Trench 07

This trench measured 10m long and was aligned north-west to south-east across the line of the natural slope. The natural subsoil of mid yellow/orange sands and fine gravels lay at a depth of 0.7m under 0.4m of dirty/mixed mid/dark brown sands and 0.3m of modern topsoil. No archaeological deposits were seen within the trench.

3.8. Trench 08

This trench measured 16m long and was aligned north-west to south-east across the line of the natural slope. The natural subsoil of mid yellow/orange sands and gravel lay at a depth of 0.4m-0.5m under 0.2m of dirty/mixed mid/dark brown sands and 0.2m-0.3m of modern topsoil. No archaeological deposits were seen within the trench.

4. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from 17 contexts, as shown Table 1 below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0007	1	25								?Middle Saxon
0017			1	228			4	518	Fired clay 1 @	Not dated
0020			1	43					10g	Post-med
0021	1	20								16th-18th C
0022	2	27	2	55			1	8		15th-16th C
0023			1	398			9	90		Post-med
0027					1	4	1	2		Neo/L Pre?
0035					1	24	6	402		L Pre?
0037	1	6								12th-14th C
0039	5	164							Clay pipe 1 @ 3g, bottle glass 2 @ 16g1 iron @ 7g	19th-20th C
0040			6	4953			1	56		16th C
0043	5	92					1	6		15th-16th C
0050			2	1847						L16th-17th C
0052			1	14						13th-15th C
0063			1	2133						17th C+
0069	4	151								12th-14th C
0071	3	19					2	61		12th-14th C
Total	21	499	15	9671	2	28	25	1143		

Table 1. Finds quantities

4.2. Pottery

Twenty-one sherds fragments of pottery were recovered from the evaluation, mainly from Trenches 03, 04, 05 and 06 (0.499kg). The group is wide ranging in date, from the Saxon through to the post-medieval periods. The pottery has been catalogued and quantified (Appendix 5).

A single large body sherd of Sandy Ipswich ware was present in ditchfill 0007 (Trench 02), dating to the Middle Saxon period. A small laminated rim sherd of a medieval greyware ?bowl was identified in the fill 0037 of a gully in Trench 04, dating to the 12th-14th century. The remainder of the medieval pottery was recovered from Trenches 05 and 06, with the largest group found in pitfill 0069 in Trench 06. In addition, two fragments of Ely Glazed ware and a fragment of medieval coarseware were identified from this feature. An abraded sherd of the upper part of a glazed jug with rod handle was present, together with a better preserved fragment of the lower part of the handle of another vessel. Both sherds have a light orange oxidised exterior surface but are otherwise a very dark grey. One fabric is medium sandy with moderate calcareous inclusions 0.5 to 1mm in length, and signs of an olive lead glaze splashed on the top of the handle. The second handle fragment is made in a finer fabric containing sparse larger inclusions of chalk, which are more obvious on the surface of the vessel. This sherd too is splashed with a dull olive green glaze. The sherds have provisionally been identified as Coarse Tempered Medieval Ely ware (Fabric F) and the standard Medieval Ely ware (Fabric A)

(Spoerry 2008). Two additional sherds from the base of an Ely ware vessel, incised with scoring diagonally to the exterior were present in pitfill 0071 in Trench 06.

Three sherds of Ely ware, probably the late medieval variant LMEL (Spoerry 2008, 13), were provisionally identified in 0043, a layer in Trench 05 which also contained pottery of 15th-16th century date.

Two fragments of a rounded base of Late medieval and transitional ware dating to the 15th/16th century were recovered from 0022, a feature in Trench 03 which resembles a topsoil deposit.

The remainder of the pottery dates to the post-medieval period. A fragment of Glazed red earthenware in layer 0021, trench 03, dates to the 16th-18th century, whilst fragments of Ironstone china and Refined earthenware dating to the 19th century or later were found in ditchfill 0039 in Trench 04.

4.3. Ceramic building material

Fifteen fragments of ceramic building material were recovered overall (9.671kg). A relatively unabrased fragment of possible Roman *tegula* or brick was present in ditchfill 0017. It is 25mm in thickness and is made of a dense orange red fabric with a slightly redder core. A small fragment of a medieval roof tile was present in posthole 0052 in Trench 05 dating to the 13th-15th century. A number of medieval bricks made of estuarine clay fabrics were present in layer 0040 in Trench 05, but they were accompanied by a fragment of post-medieval brick dating to the 16th century or later and have been re-used. They have at least two different types of mortar still adhering to their surfaces. Two other bricks dating to the Late 16th-17th century were present in the overlying layer 0050.

The remainder of the assemblage dates to the post-medieval period, with fragments of roof tile and brick in red-firing fabrics being present in 0020, 0022 and 0023 (Trench 03). A single brick sample from the well 0062 in Trench 6 made of a yellow gault clay with ?clinker inclusions and other voids, is at least seventeenth century in date.

4.4. Fired clay

A single fragment of fired clay found in ditchfill 0017 is made of a soft silty pink/brown fabric with occasional chalk inclusions up to 6mm in length.

4.5. Post-medieval bottle glass

Two fragments of green post-medieval bottle glass were collected from ditchfill 0039 (Trench 04).

4.6. Clay tobacco pipe

A single clay pipe stem was recovered from ditchfill 0039 in Trench 04.

4.7. Iron

One iron nail from layer 0043 in Trench 05 was treated as a bulk find.

4.8. Flint Identified by Colin Pendleton

Two fragments of flint were found, both from Trench 04.

1. A long flake/small blade with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face, unpatinated. The remnants of mortar adhering to both sides of the flake indicates possible redeposition. The flake is likely to date to the Neolithic/Later prehistoric period, although it is also possible that it may be a remnant of the post-medieval gunflint industry in the area. From ditchfill 0027.

2. An unpatinated thick flake from the edge of the flake core. It is probably later prehistoric, but it is also possible that it is post-medieval and associated with gunflint production. From ditchfill 0035.

4.9. Animal bone

Twenty-five fragments of animal bone were recovered (1.143kg). The preservation of the bone was variable. A bovine radius was present in 0017, and two articulated lumbar vertebrae, a bovine molar, and the shafts of two other longbones probably from cattle were found in 0035.

4.10. Small Finds

Three small finds were collected from the evaluation, dating from the Saxon through to the post-medieval period. Two of these were recovered from spoilheaps.

A complete lead spindlewhorl (1001) was found in the spoilheap in Trench 04. It is plano-convex in shape with one flat face and dates from the Saxon through to the medieval period.

A post-medieval copper alloy hooked tag (1002) was found in the spoilheap for Trench 07. The tag has a rectangular loop decorated with a central rosette in relief decoration arranged within a contiguous beaded circle. These types of fastening are particularly common in the late 16th-Early 17th century (Egan and Forsyth, 1997, Fig 15.13 (d)).

An iron object (1003) was recovered from a stratified deposit, 0035 in Trench 04. It is incomplete, but resembles a large staple, with a central bar and two tapering sides at right angles, one of which is broken.

4.11. Environmental samples by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Seven samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken and submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. 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 on Table 2. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains, including specimens of oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were present at a low density within all seven assemblages. Preservation was generally poor, with most of the grains being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Although chaff was scarce, a bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node was noted within the assemblage from sample 7 (medieval ditch 0068). Only three weed seeds were recorded within the fills of ditches 0006 (sample 1) and 0008 (sample 2). All were of common segetal weeds namely corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and campion (*Silene* sp.). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant remains were generally scarce, although pieces of charred root or stem were present, including some fragments of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material noted within all seven assemblages were probable residues of the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other materials included fragments of bone, vitrified globules and small pieces of coal, the latter possibly being intrusive within the contexts.

Shells of both terrestrial and freshwater obligate molluscs were present within all but two assemblages. However, most were reasonably well preserved, and it was not clear whether they were likely to be contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken.

Conclusions

The assemblages are unusual as, although they are from features with a very wide range of dates, their composition is relatively uniform. This may indicate that much of the material present has a common source, although whether the remains are residual (i.e. derived from the re-digging of earlier features) or intrusive from later deposits is not currently known. The predominance of cereals within the assemblages may indicate that they are primarily derived from domestic refuse and/or hearth waste.

Recommendations for further work

Although the current assemblages contain insufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), they do indicate that plant macrofossils are preserved within the archaeological deposits adjacent to Lakenheath High Street. Therefore, if further archaeological work is proposed within this area, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated features. Ditch samples should ideally be taken from intersections, corners or termini, particularly where the latter flank entranceways to enclosures or structures.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	0007	0009	0017	0033	0035	0037	0069
Feature No.	0006	0008	0016	0032	0034	0036	0068
Cereals							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf					x	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)					x		
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis node)							x
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains) (rachis node)			xcf	x			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	xcf	xcf	xcf	x		xcf
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)							x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x		x
Herbs							
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.		xm					
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x						
<i>Silene</i> sp.		x					
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x		x			
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)				xcf	xcf		
Indet.culm node				x			
Indet.fruit stone/nutshell frag.	x						
Indet.inflorescence frag.				x			
Indet.seed							x

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	0007	0009	0017	0033	0035	0037	0069
Feature No.	0006	0008	0016	0032	0034	0036	0068
Mineralised root channels						XX	
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	XX	X	X	XX	X	XX	XX
Black tarry material				X		XX	XX
Bone	X	X xb	X	X	X	X	X
Ferrous globule				X			
Fish bone			X				X
Mineralised concretions						XXX	
Mineralised soil concretions				XXX			
Mortar/plaster	X						
Small coal frags.	X	X	X	XX	X	XX	XX
Small mammal/amphibian bones	X		X	X	XX	X	X
Vitrified material	X	X	X	X			
Mollusc shells							
Woodland/shade loving species							
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.					X	X	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>					XX	XX	
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.						xcf	
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.					XX	X	
Open country species							
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		X			X		
<i>V. costata</i>	X				X	XX	
Catholic species							
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.						X	
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.					XX	XX	
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	X					X	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	X	X		X	XX	XXX	
Freshwater obligates							
<i>Bathymphalus contortus</i>					X		
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>						X	
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.	X					X	
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>					X		
<i>Succinea</i> sp.					X	X	
Sample volume (litres)	10	10ss	10	10ss	10ss	10	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens
 cf = compare m = mineral replaced b = burnt ss = sub-sample

Table 2. Plant macrofossils

4.12. Discussion of the finds evidence

Small quantities of artefacts dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered from the evaluation. These were mainly deposited into ditchfills in Trenches 03 and 04, in the area to the west, away from the frontage of the High Street, but also in features in Trenches 05 and 06 towards the eastern part of the site. The prehistoric date of the flint is not definite, as it is possible that both fragments derive from the gunflint industry of the post-medieval period. A fragment of ceramic building material was the only Roman find, present in one of the ditches in Trench 03. One sherd of Ipswich ware found in Trench 02 and a lead spindle whorl dating from the Early Saxon period or later are the only finds of possible Saxon date. The small quantity of medieval pottery from the evaluation is not unexpected given the proximity of the church of St Mary and the surrounding settlement. The presence of several types of medieval and possibly Late medieval Ely ware fabrics is of interest, as they are consistently found on other sites in the vicinity in small numbers. The Lakenheath

area appears to be within the eastern edge of the catchment for the distribution of these wares, no doubt transported by river on the Ouse and its tributaries.

5. Discussion

The results of this evaluation demonstrated archaeological activity from the Saxon to modern periods. The site is a former farmyard, with a number of chalk lump buildings apparently constructed in a single phase in the 17th/18th centuries.

A band of north-east to south-west aligned ditches was found running down the north-western edge of the site. These run with the slope down into the fen-edge and 'Cut-Off Channel' and roughly parallel the existing property boundary, lying up to 6m within it, and could be seen in Trenches 01, 02, 04 and 06. Finds from fills of these consisted of pottery from the Middle Saxon to Modern period, possibly suggesting that these mark the edge of the property boundary maintained and re-defined over many centuries. Some caution should be exercised, in that the single sherd of Middle Saxon pottery (and the medieval sherd) could be residual deposits, however Middle Saxon pottery has been found c. 350m to the north of here during previous monitoring work at Anchor Lane (Caruth 2000 and 2001), and it is suspected that there is Middle Saxon activity on the fen-edge side of Lakenheath village. Ditches identified in Trench 03 ran roughly parallel to the fen-edge and may be property boundaries for the west edge of the plot. These contained pottery from 15th-18th centuries. Several of these ditch sections were sampled for plant macrofossils and the results of this have indicated similarities in the evidence recovered that appears to support the assertion that many of the ditch sections are part of the same feature or group of features. The remainder of Trench 03 consisted of series of pits, infilled with coarse sands and gravels which resembled the residue from extraction. These pits cut a soil layer 0021 from which post-medieval tile was recovered and therefore probably represent relatively recent activity. The extent of these pits is not certain but they were only seen in Trench 03, which lies immediately in front of one of the 20th century farm buildings. Common sense might suggest that these ought to predate the use of the building, as it would be inconvenient to have substantial holes so close to a large building.

In Trench 05 a series of rubble layers, possible chalk surfaces and postholes was identified. The earliest postholes were small and contained 13th-15th century pottery. These were sealed by a thin sand deposit, 0043, which appeared to be mineralised and mixed with burnt sand and from which 15th-16th century finds were recovered. The burnt element within 0043 was only present in the centre of the trench, gradually diminishing to the north-east and south-west. 0043 lay under a compacted rubble deposit, 0040, containing fragments of burnt building material. Some medieval brick and tile was recovered from 0040 but this had two different mortars attached and had clearly been re-used, the latest piece dates to 16th century. 0040 and 0043 lay under a loose chalk and brick rubble deposit, 0050, containing late 16th-17th century material. At the north-east end of the trench there was a thin, solid layer of chalk, 0055, which may have been a surface. This lay over a thin sand deposit, which is probably the same layer as 0043 but with no evidence of burning within it. However, 0050 was cut by later rubble deposits, 0073 and 0074, at the north-east end which came down onto the top of possible surface, 0055, and it is possible that 0055 is actually a truncated remnant of 0040, compacted by the action of the later activity. At the south-west end of the trench further chalk rubble deposits, 0079, 0080 and 0081, overlay 0050, although these rose at the south-west end of the trench indicating a probable edge to the deposits. No dating material was recovered from these but they were cut by a pit containing 19th/20th century debris, 0082. Also cutting the rubble deposits was a series of postholes 0041, 0044, 0046, 0048, 0083 and 0084. No dating was recovered from these. All the latest features were cut from immediately below topsoil.

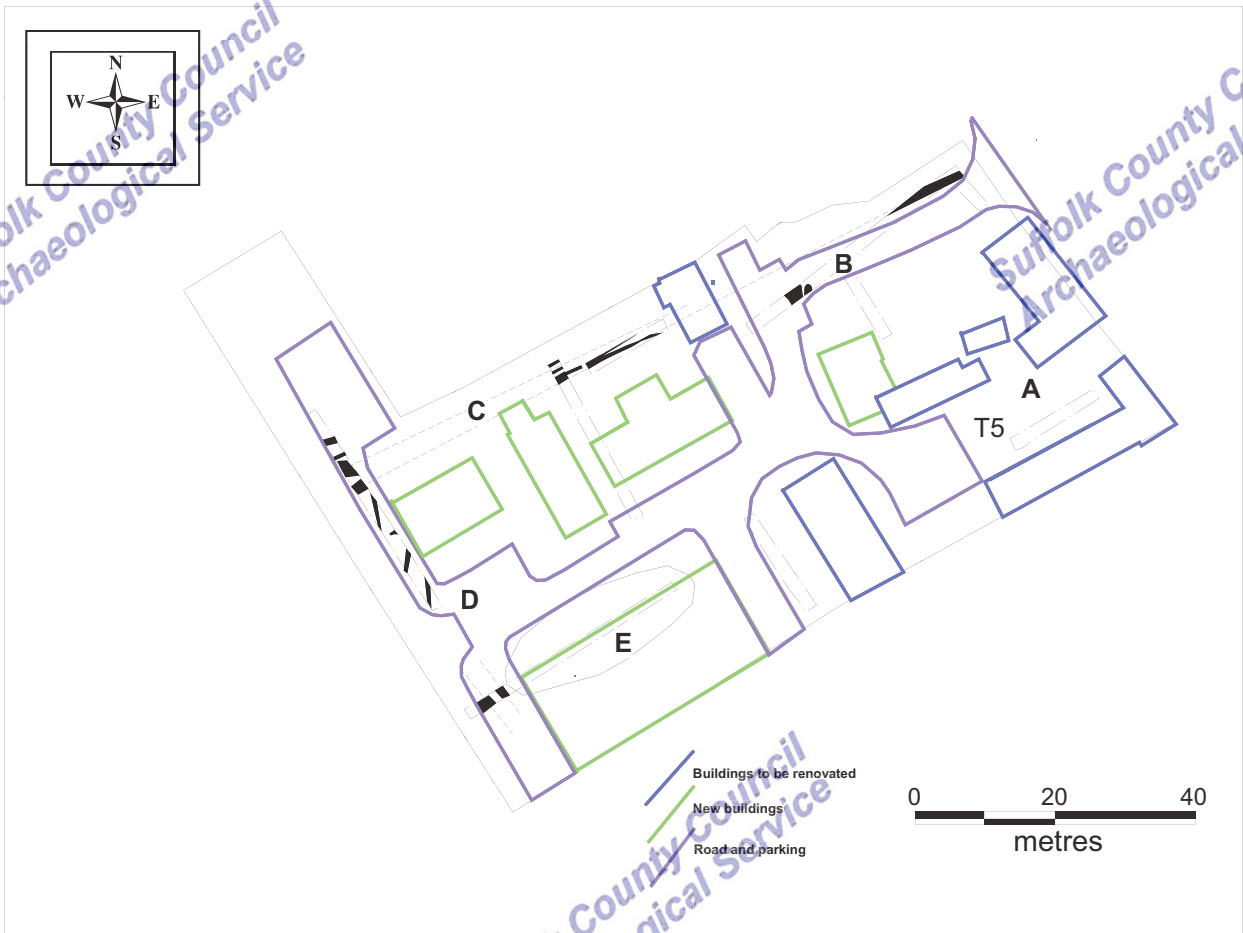


Figure 11. Plan of the archaeological features and proposed development.

It is not clear what the two earliest postholes represented and the earliest sealing deposits were not entirely excavated to reveal whether others were present, however the presence of medieval roof-tile, re-used brick and pottery indicates probable medieval occupation in the area and these may be medieval features. The various rubble deposits are probably demolition dumps from the removal of older buildings when the current farm layout was constructed, but the presence of re-used medieval bricks in the rubble suggests that prior to the construction of the farm as it stands now, there were probably at least two earlier buildings (one from which the original building material came and a later one reusing this same material) on the site which had been subject to renewal and change. Layer 0043 may represent the remnants of the base of a previous topsoil, c.0.82m below the current ground surface, perhaps truncated in order to create the space for the demolished building debris.

Two pits identified in Trench 06 both contained 12th-14th century pottery supporting the evidence from Trench 05 of medieval activity on the site predating the current farm. The absence of medieval pits in the rest of Trench 06 and Trench 07 suggests that this may be a small isolated group.

All the non-ditch evidence was recovered from the eastern half of the site, and all early cut features were found at least 0.6m below ground level.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

This evaluation has identified evidence for activity on this site from the Saxon period onwards. This evidence comprises a series of ditches probably marking a long-standing boundary on the north and west sides of the site, which may originate in the Middle Saxon period but have been

maintained in approximately the same location until the present day. The north-eastern half of the site contained medieval pits and demolition debris indicative of former medieval buildings on the site, with posthole evidence, possibly indicating the site of a medieval or late medieval structure. The existing farm appears to originate in a single phase of construction in the 17/18th century and as such is a fine example of a complete farmyard of this date. Some of the elements within these buildings (e.g. bricks and timber framing) may come from earlier structures, but the details of this were not recorded as part of the current evaluation brief. It is not known whether a formal survey of the farmyard and buildings has been carried out. Local knowledge from a Lakenheath resident (Ron Morley) referred to the site as Churchgate Farm; this may just be a local identifier relating to its location opposite the farm, but may indicate a historic link to the Church, possibly relating to an earlier medieval farm on the site which was demolished for the construction of the existing farm. If there are links to the Church then documentary evidence of this might exist in Church records and/or other records; Lakenheath has previously proved to have good documentary records available (Breen 2004).

At the west end of the site a number of ditches, not apparently related to the property boundaries were found, these probably predate the original layout of this plot which may have been as early as the 8th century, and may therefore be Roman or prehistoric. However these are buried beneath in excess of c.1m of built-up deposits.

The archaeology identified is of sufficient quality to merit further investigation. However the most significant results are contained within the north-eastern half of the site where the primary activity is renovation and conversion of existing buildings (Fig. 11). The most damaging activity in this area is likely to be the construction of the new access road (Fig. 11 'B') which will impact on the area where the medieval pits were found, however the depth of overburden here was a minimum of c. 0.6m and further information is required regarding the road construction levels to establish whether this is likely to pose a threat to the archaeology. The evidence from Trench 5 lies in an area scheduled for grass and a footpath (Fig. 11, 'A'). Further information about the construction design in these areas is required to be certain, but it is unlikely that there is any threat to the archaeology in the Trench 05 area from the development.

The new building work is confined to the south-western end of the site where the archaeology appeared primarily confined to the north and west edges of the site, within garden (Fig. 11 'C') and parking areas (Fig. 11, 'D'), and buried under between 0.6 and 1.5m of overburden. Letter 'E' on Figure 11 shows the approximate area of the extraction pits.

It is therefore recommended that the best way to mitigate for this site is primarily through non-invasive measures. If not already done, a level 2 building survey should be carried out on the 17/18th century farm buildings in order to record the evidence for this farm before the renovation works take place. In addition a study of the available cartographic and documentary evidence should be carried out to identify any historical data relevant to this site and to put the later farm into its historical and landscape context. Detailed information about the construction design for the renovations and the new buildings needs to be obtained, to establish the potential depth of disturbance, but assuming that the construction and landscaping are reasonably conventional and no cellars etc. are proposed it is suggested that the archaeology can be adequately recorded by monitoring of the site strip for the access road, the footings and drainage trenches.

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May 2008

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

82/82A HIGH STREET, LAKENHEATH, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning consent (application F/2007/0475/FUL) has been granted by Forest Heath District Council for the conversion of three existing outbuildings and demolition of all other outbuildings and the erection of 13 new buildings at 82/82A High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk (TL 7141 8263) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The proposed development area measures c. 0.67 ha., on the western side of the High Street, and in the centre of Lakenheath. The site is located at c. 5 - 8.00m AOD on the edge of Turf Fen. The underlying chalky drift geology of the site comprises calcareous sandy soils. **(Please contact the applicant for an accurate map of the development area).**
- 1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the medieval settlement area (LKH 254) and opposite the medieval church (LKH 112).
- 1.4 There is high potential for medieval, and possibly Anglo-Saxon, occupation deposits to be located in this area. The proposed works would cause significant change ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 A trenched evaluation is required of the development area. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.6 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.7 Detailed 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.
- 1.8 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.9 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.10 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.11 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 335m² of the total application area. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 186m of trenching at 1.8m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface.
- 3.4 The existing outbuildings and any hard-standing may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine, down to ground level. However, no foundations of earlier buildings should be removed until the archaeological investigations have taken place.
- 3.5 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.6 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.7 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.8 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.9 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.10 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.11 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

- 3.12 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.13 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.14 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.16 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.17 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County HER.
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County Historic Environment Record is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.13 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.14 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.15 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to TAB files.
- 5.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 4 March 2008

Reference: / 86HighStreet_Lakenheath2008)

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

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

Appendix 2

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Sites and Monuments Record

20/05/2008

Parish LAKENHEATH, FOREST HEATH,
SUFFOLK

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LKH 026	MSF9408	Rom	Coin, third brass, probably Decius (AD 249-251)(S1)(R1).	Centroid TL 7183 8292 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 028	MSF9412	Rom	Third brass of Magnentius (AD 350-353), found by Eb (Gathercole or Terrington?)(S1)(S2)(S3).	Centroid TL 7210 8299 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 053	MSF9537	BA	Palstave.	Centroid TL 7110 8213 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 057	New Cut MSF9541	Med	100 yards S of New Undley Bridge collection of Med sherds lying on little beach at water level, New Cut.	Centroid TL 7167 8207 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 058	MSF9542	Med	Collection of Med sherds from upcast of New River Cut, where it crosses garden of ancient house.	Centroid TL 7145 8245 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 076	High Street, Lakenheath. MSF9593	IA	Pottery sherds.	Centroid TL 7175 8225 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 076	High Street, Lakenheath. MSF9594	Rom	Pottery & feature	Centroid TL 7175 8225 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 086	MSF9606	Med	Pottery sherds found "in the foundations of ancient Hall" (S1).	Centroid TL 7133 8311 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 103	North Road, Lakenheath. MSF9624	Rom	Three brooches found with a metal detector, reputedly `in an area 100m sq, around TL 721 818'.	Centroid TL 7215 8185 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 103	North Road, Lakenheath. MSF9625	Sax	Bronze dress fastener.	Centroid TL 7215 8185 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 103	North Road, Lakenheath. MSF9626	Med	Various items Med metalwork found with a metal detector, reputedly `in an area 100m sq around TL 721 818'.	Centroid TL 7215 8185 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 112	Church of St Mary MSF2694	Med	This church is in the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Sudbury and the deanery of Mildenhall.	Centroid TL 7145 8274 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 129	3 Wings Road MSF9409	PMed	Windmill shown on Hodkinson 1783 map (S1), and on 1850 Tithe Map (S2).	Centroid TL 7186 8287 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 130	MSF10301	Med	?1950-1980s: Fieldwalking & metal detecting located scatter of various finds from Henry II (AD 1154-1189) through to George III (AD 1760-1820) including coins, seals, buttons, pipes etc - believed to be fairground site.	Centroid TL 7130 8215 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LKH 130	MSF10314	PMed	?1950-1980s: Fieldwalking & metal detecting located scatter of various finds from Henry II (AD 1154-1189) through to George III (AD 1760-1820) including coins, seals, buttons, pipes etc - believed to be fairground site.	Centroid TL 7130 8215 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 131	MSF10302	PMed	Site of windmill.	Centroid TL 7191 8223 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 137	7 Arrowhead Drive, Lakenheath. MSF11241	Neo	Flaked flint axehead found in garden of 7 Arrowhead Drive, Lakenheath, circa 1976.	Centroid TL 7150 8334 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 151	Football Ground MSF14211	PMed	Lime kiln mapped in former chalk pit at Lakenheath (S1) at TL 7161 8297 in 1882 (S2).	Centroid TL 7165 8305 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 159	Highbridge Gravel Drove MSF14814	Preh	May 1994: flint blade and possible pit found during assessment.	Centroid TL 7090 8328 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 161	MSF14981	PMed	Windmill depicted on Hodskinson's 1783 map at this approximate location (S1).	Centroid TL 7163 8239 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
LKH 181	Pam Finchams; Bell Meadow MSF16277	IA	February 1995: Silver, or silver coated forgery of Iceni Pattern-Horse type coin, corroded but probably Anted or Ecen.	Centroid TL 7125 8255 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 181	Pam Finchams; Bell Meadow MSF16278	Rom	March 1995: Oval plate type brooch.	Centroid TL 7125 8255 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 181	Pam Finchams; Bell Meadow MSF16279	Med	1989 - November 1995: Med metal detected finds include vesica-shaped seal of John, Vicar of Lakenheath, 5 coins (C13- C15), 3 buckles, 1 Boy Bishop token & 4 other lead tokens of possible Med	Centroid TL 7125 8255 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 181	Pam Finchams; Bell Meadow MSF16280	PMed	1989 - November 1995: PMed metal detector finds include various coins of C16-C19 and a series of 21 lead tokens, from Med to mainly C18.	Centroid TL 7125 8255 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 181	Bell Meadow MSF19132	BA	Bronze narrow rapier blade fragment.	TL 7119 8255 (point)
LKH 202	Anchor Lane MSF18502	Preh	Preh burnt and worked flints, MSax Ipswich ware and Med pottery.	TL 7128 8280 (point)
LKH 230	Lakenheath Hall MSF22072	Pmed	2004: Post-medieval pits and ditches found during evaluation.	TL 7138 8332 (point)
LKH 236	Land to rear of 132 High Street MSF23510	Med	Monitoring of footing trenches revealed two ditches that were seen in the previous evaluation.	Centroid TL 7157 8238 (MBR: 63m by 47m)
LKH 254	Town of Lakenheath MSF22767	Med	Lakenheath, recorded as a town from circa 1100, a market was granted in 1201 and a further market and fair in 1309..	Centroid TL 7137 8293 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
LKH 269	land to the rear of 6 Eriswel Drive MSF23530	Preh	An evaluation in advance of a housing development identified a single prehistoric pit.	Centroid TL 7202 8191 (MBR: 1m by 1m)

Appendix 3

LKH 315 Trench list

Trench No	Length	Alignment	Depth	Subsoil type	Features	Notes	Associated Op's
01	12.5m	NE-SW	0.35m modern material over 0.4m mixed mid grey/brown sands.	Mid yellow/orange mottled sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subsoil slopes down to south-west.	0002-0005
02	25m	NW-SE	SE: 0.3m modern material over 0.4m of mid/dark brown silt/sand. Over 0.1m of mixed mid grey/yellow sands. NW: 0.3m of modern material over 0.6m of mid/dark grey/brown sands.	Mid orange/yellow sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Level subsoil, trench aligned across natural slope.	0006-0013, 0015
03	37m	NE-SW	Trench profile largely disturbed but appears to have been 0.5m of modern material over 0.4m of brown sands.	Mid orange/yellow sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensive modern disturbance along majority of trench, truncating natural by at least 0.6m. Series of sharply defined pits, infilled with loose coarse sand/fine gravels - extraction backfill? Unstratified finds from lower levels. Subsoil probably rose to NE.	0016-0023
04	33m	NW-SE	SE: 0.4m of modern topsoil over 0.4m grey/brown soil over 0.1m water sorted grey sands.	Mid orange/yellow sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subsoil rises slightly to SE. Depth of modern overburden increases to NW, probably derives from construction of Cut-Off channel.	0024-0039
05	13m	NE-SW	0.2m-0.3m topsoil over series of post-medieval deposits of chalk and brick rubble. Subsoil at c.1m deep.	Mid orange/yellow sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0040-0056
06	42.5m	NE-SW	NE: 0.2m modern over 0.4m dark brown silt/loam with scattered flints and chalk. SW: 0.45m modern over 0.45m mid brown silt/sands with scattered flints and chalk.	Mid orange/yellow sands and gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subsoil slopes down to south-west.	0057-0072
07	10m	NW-SE	0.3m modern material over 0.4m of dirty/mixed mid/dark brown sands.	Mid yellow/orange sands and fine gravels	<input type="checkbox"/>	Level subsoil, trench aligned across natural slope.	-
08	16m	NW-SE	0.2m-0.3m topsoil over 0.2m of dirty/mixed mid/dark brown sands.	Mid yellow/orange sands and gravels	<input type="checkbox"/>	Level subsoil, trench aligned across natural slope.	-

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Appendix 4

EKH 315 Context list

Context	Feature	Section	Trench	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cutby	spotdate
0001				Unstratified finds	Number reserved for unstratified finds across site, none collected.					
0002	0002		01	Ditch cut	Irregular linear gully, aligned NE-SW, through centre of trench. Averaged 0.3m-0.4m wide, becoming fainter to NE. In section it had moderate sloping sides and a concave base, varying from 0.1m-0.22m deep. To SW it merged with ditch 0004 and probably continued into Trench 02 as 0006/0008. May also be same boundary as 0057 in Trench 06.					
0003	0002		01	Ditch fill	Mix of mid grey/yellow sands.					
0004	0004		01	Ditch cut	Linear gully? Only partially visible under trench edge. Aligned NE-SW, possibly terminating to NE. Seen in partial section to be at least 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. To SW merges with 0002, probably continues in Trench 02 as 0006/0008. May also be same boundary as 0057 in Trench 06.					
0005	0004		01	Ditch fill	Mid grey/yellow sands.					
0006	0006	0015	02	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NE-SW and parallel and adjacent to 0008. Together these appeared on surface as a single feature. 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Probably same as 0002 in Trench 01. May also be same boundary as 0057 in Trench 06.					
0007	0006	0015	02	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown sand.					
0008	0008	0015	02	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NE-SW and parallel and adjacent to 0006. Together these appeared on surface as a single feature. 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. Probably same as 0002 or 0004 in Trench 01. May also be same boundary as 0057 in Trench 06.					
0009	0008	0015	02	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown sand.					
0010	0010	0015	02	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NE-SW between 0008 and 0012. Shallow, gently sloping sides, 0.44m wide and 0.07m deep.					
0011	0010	0015	02	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown sand.					
0012	0012	0015	02	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NE-SW to north of 0010. Only partially visible at very end of trench. Unknown dimensions.					
0013	0012	0015	02	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown sand.					
0014					Not Used.					
0015	0006 0008 0010 0012	0015	02	Section	Section across ditches 0006, 0008, 0010 and 0012, shows full trench profile.					
0016	0016		03	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE, at west end of trench. 2.3m wide and 0.4m deep. Gently sloping sides, concave base.					
0017	0016		03	Ditch fill	Mottled, water sorted, white sand.					

Context	Feature	Section	Trench	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cutby	spotdate
0018	0018		03	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE, flat base. 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep.					
0019	0018		03	Ditch fill	Water sorted white sands and brown silt.					
0020	0020		03	Layer	Dense peaty soil layer seen in section of Trench 03.					0021
0021	0021		03	Layer	Stony 'topsoil' in Trench 03, under 0020. Band of stones at top of layer? Deflated agricultural surface?	0020				
0022	0022		03	Feature	Modern feature, topsoil like fill.					
0023	0023		03	Finds	Unstratified finds from west end of Trench 03.					
0024	0024		04	Ditch cut	Shallow ditch, aligned NE-SW. 0.55m wide, 0.05m deep.					
0025	0024		04	Ditch fill	Mottled, water sorted, grey and white sands.					
0026	0026		04	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NE-SW, steep sided, flat base. 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep.					
0027	0026		04	Ditch fill	Even grey/brown sand.					
0028	0028		04	Pit cut	Small shallow pit. 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep. Steep sloping sides and flat base.					
0029	0028		04	Pit fill	Grey sand.					
0030	0030		04	Gully cut	Gully, aligned NE-SW. 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep.					
0031	0030		04	Gully fill	Grey/brown sand.					
0032	0032		04	Ditch cut	Shallow ditch, aligned E-W. 1.4m wide, 0.15m deep. Gentle sloping sides, flat base.					
0033	0032		04	Ditch fill	Mix of white, water sorted sand with brown silt.					
0034	0034		04	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SE-NW. Wide and shallow. 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep.					
0035	0034		04	Ditch fill	Mix of white, water sorted sand with brown silt.					
0036	0036		04	Gully cut	Gully, aligned E-W, basin profile. 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep.					
0037	0036		04	Gully fill	Dark grey sand.					
0038	0038		04	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE. Modern/post-med, not excavated.					
0039	0038		04	Ditch fill	Dark brown silt/sand.					
0040	0040		05	Layer	Base of rubble layer in Trench 05. Chalk and bricks, more compacted than above. Cut by 0041. Over 0043. Sample of rubble kept.					
0041	0041		05	Posthole cut	Posthole, cuts all layers from beneath topsoil. 0.4m wide and 0.7m deep. Base above level of subsoil, seen only in trench profile. Vertical sided, concave base.					
0042	0041		05	Posthole fill	Loose brown silt/sand with fragments of modern.					

Context	Feature	Section	Trench	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cutby	spotdate
0043	0043		05	Layer	Dark sand layer under 0042. Compacted and stony, gives impression of possible surface but probably not. Mineralised soil compacted under rubble.					
0044	0044		05	Posthole cut	Part of line of four with 0041. Similar to 0046 and 0048. 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep.					
0045	0044		05	Posthole fill	Even grey/brown chalky silt. Similar to 0047 and 0049.					
0046	0046		05	Posthole cut	Posthole at E end of trench. Circular. 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep.					
0047	0046		05	Posthole fill	Even grey/brown chalky silt. Similar to 0045 and 0049.					
0048	0048		05	Posthole cut	Oval posthole near 0046. 0.7m by 0.4m and 0.25m deep.		0050			
0049	0048		05	Posthole fill	Even grey/brown chalky silt. Similar to 0045 and 0047.					
0050	0050		05	Layer	Layer of loose chalky rubble, more solid chalk at base. Present through much of trench. Brick rubble within sample kept.				0040	
0051	0051		05	Posthole cut	Small circular posthole under 0043. 0.2m wide and 0.12m deep.				0043	
0052	0051		05	Posthole fill	Grey chalky silt.					
0053	0053		05	Posthole cut	Small circular posthole under 0043. 0.2m wide and 0.25m deep. Steep sided, pointed base.				0043	
0054	0053		05	Posthole fill	Grey chalky silt.					
0055	0055		05	Layer	Dense/solid chalk under 0050 at west end of trench.	0050			0043	
0056	0056		05	Layer	Upper deposit of rubble including complete chalk blocks plus some brick and tile.					
0057	0057		06	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NE-SW. Unknown dimensions as partially under site baulk.					0059 0062
0058	0057	0061	06	Ditch fill	Fill of 0057 in section 0061. Mid brown silt/sand.					
0059	0059	0061	06	Pit cut	Pit in NW corner of trench, cutting ditch 0057. Vertical sided but base not seen at a depth of 1.5m below groundlevel. Recorded in section 0061.					0057
0060	0059	0061	06	Pit fill	Dark brown silt/sand with broken chalk and occasional mixed yellow gravel.					
0061	0057 0059	0061	06	Section	Section across 0057 and 0059.					
0062	0062		06	Well	Circular well.					0057
0063	0062		06	Well wall	Circular shaft constructed predominantly from brick with occasional chalk blocks. Uppermost course of brickwork seen at a depth of 0.8m below groundlevel, at same point as natural subsoil. Set in a wider construction trench 0064.					
0064	0062		06	Well construction trench cut	Construction trench around well shaft, 0.5m wide.					

Context	Feature	Section	Trench	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cutby	spotdate
0065	0062		06	Well construction trench fill	Chalk and mixed mid brown silt and orange/yellow gravels.					
0066	0057	0066	06	Section	Section of ditch 0057. Only partially visible under trench edge. Moderate sloping sides and concave base, 0.9m+ wide and 0.4m deep.					
0067	0057	0066	06	Ditch fill	Mid brown silt/sand, lense of mid yellow gravel on NW side.					
0068	0068		06	Pit cut	Oval pit or ditch terminus. 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base.					
0069	0068		06	Pit fill	Mixed brown silt with patches of chalk.					
0070	0070		06	Pit cut	Large pit, c.1.8m wide and 0.3m deep. Adjacent 0068. 50% excavated. Moderate sides, flat base.					
0071	0070		06	Pit fill	Mixed dark brown silt/sands, chalk, flints and mid orange/yellow sands.					
0072	0062		06	Well shaft backfill	Infill of well shaft. Mixed topsoil and chalk rubble with 20th century rubbish at top.					
0073	0073				NOT USED					
0074	0074		05	Layer	Brown sand with fragmentary chalk rubble in the matrix. Probably cuts 0073	0075	0055	0073		
0075	0075		05	Layer	Modern loose brick and tile rubble within coarse sand matrix and also containing asbestos, slate and sheet metal					
0076	0076		05	Layer	Ash and clinker					
0077	0077		05	Layer	Coarse banded sand, looks the same as the sand in 0075. Modern					
0078	0078		05	Layer	Lumpy chalk rubble over 0050	0079	0050 0080		0084	
0079	0079		05	Layer	Coarse banded sands		0078		0084	
0080	0080		05	Layer	Fine chalk rubble	0078				
0081	0081		05	Layer	Yellow sand					
0082	0082		05	Posthole	Posthole, brown silt fill, not excavated. Part of line with 0041 and 0044					
0083	0083		05	Posthole	Posthole, brown silt fill, not excavated. Part of line with 0041 and 0044					
0084	0084		05	Pit	Pit filled with modern debris, rubble etc.				0078 0080	
0085	0085		05	Layer	Clean brown sand, possibly the same as 0043??	0081			0084	
0086	0086		03	Layer	Brown sand at base of soil profile in Trench 3. Cut by ditch 0016. Possible former topsoil.	0021			0016	
0087				Ditch group no	No used to link ditches that appear to be all part of plot boundaries					

Appendix 5

LKH 315 Pottery by context

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight	Abrasion	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall spotdate
7	MS	SIPS	BODY		1	25		Body sherd		Middle Saxon
21	PM	GRE	BODY		1	20				16th-18th C
22	PM	LMT	BODY		2	27		Base sherds		15th-16th C
37	M	MCW	BOWL?		1	6	A			L12th-14th C
39	PM	GRE	BODY		1	67				
39	PM	REFW	BODY	BW	2	44		Blue and white transfer printed war		
39	PM	REFW	BOWL	BW	1	10		Sponged		
39	PM	IRON	BODY		1	41				19th-20th C
43	PM	DUTR	SKIL?		1	29		Skillet handle		
43	PM	GRIL/LMT	BODY		1	57		Base sherd, transitional redware		15th-16th C
43	M/PM	LMEL?	BODY		3	6	A			
69	M	MCW	BODY		1	4				
69	M	ELYG	JUG		1	48		Frag from bottom of handle	Spoerry Fabric A	
69	M	ELYG	JUG		1	95	A	Abraded fragment of rim and handl	Spoerry Fabric F?	12th-14th C
71	M	MCW	BODY		1	2				L12th-14th C
71	M	ELCW	BASE	INCD	2	17				