

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/150

**Phase V, Liberty Village, RAF
Lakenheath, Eriswell
ERL 203**

J. A. Craven

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Summary

Archaeological evaluation of the Phase V redevelopment at Liberty Village, RAF Lakenheath, an area of c.6.4ha, was carried out in September 2008 and January 2009.

In the north-west corner of the site a ring ditch and off-centre burial, most likely of Bronze Age date, were identified, lying some 50m to the east of a previously excavated example (ERL 148). The estimated c.40m diameter extent of the ditch means that it is a larger feature than the ERL 148 ring ditch while the off-centre grave implies the potential presence of secondary burials. As with its neighbouring monument no evidence of a central barrow mound was seen, having probably been removed by ploughing. The site though is still likely to be well preserved, as it lies within an open area between the modern road and housing blocks. A recommendation has been made to excavate the c.3000 sqm area in full prior to development.

The majority of the trenches across the rest of the site were largely devoid of archaeological deposits, confirming the pattern seen elsewhere in the Liberty Village development where the intensive multi-period activity known to the north and west does not extend onto the higher ground to the south. A sparse scatter of pits and ditches with Roman, medieval and post-medieval material indicated only limited activity in the post-prehistoric period.

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1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the area of the proposed Phase V development at Liberty Village, RAF Lakenheath. The evaluation was required as a condition on planning application no. F/2004/0092/GOV and was carried out to a Brief and Specification set by Jude Plouviez, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.

The site, an area of c.6.4ha, centred at TL 7304 7978 (Fig. 1), forms the final phase of the Liberty Village re-development (Fig 2). This re-development involves the demolition of pre-existing low density late 20th century housing blocks and their replacement with a wholly new layout of over 500 denser housing units, together with associated roads and services.

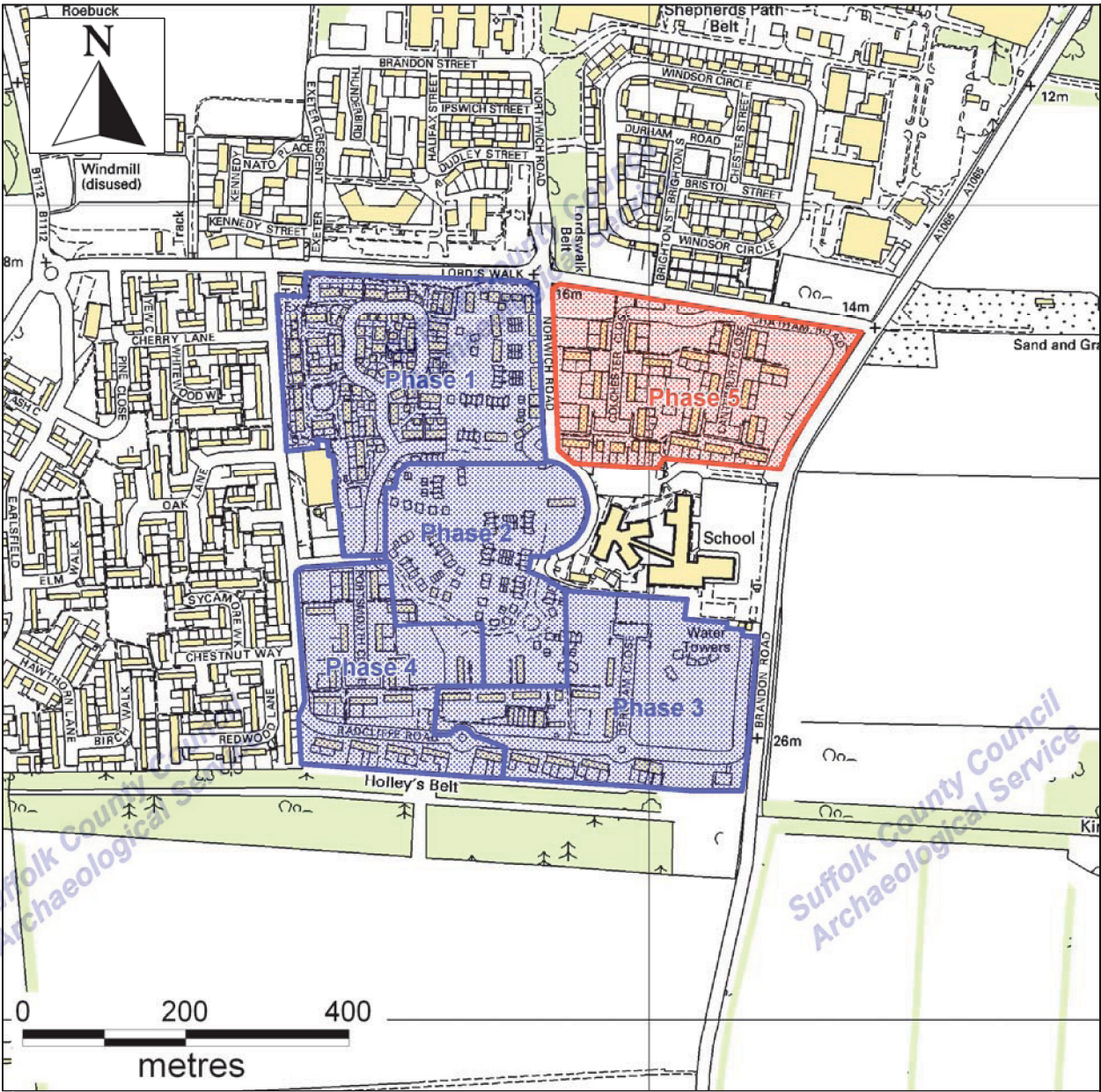


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Figure 1. Site location plan

The close proximity of Liberty Village to known areas of substantial multi-period occupation and funerary activity (see section 3 below), coupled with the scale of the redevelopment, meant that each phase was of high potential archaeological interest. A condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to development was therefore placed upon the planning application, F/2004/0092/GOV, in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance 16.

The previous four phases, a combined area of 24.8ha, have all been evaluated by trial trenching (ERL 143, 150, 151 and 202) which identified two areas of archaeological interest (see section 3 below).



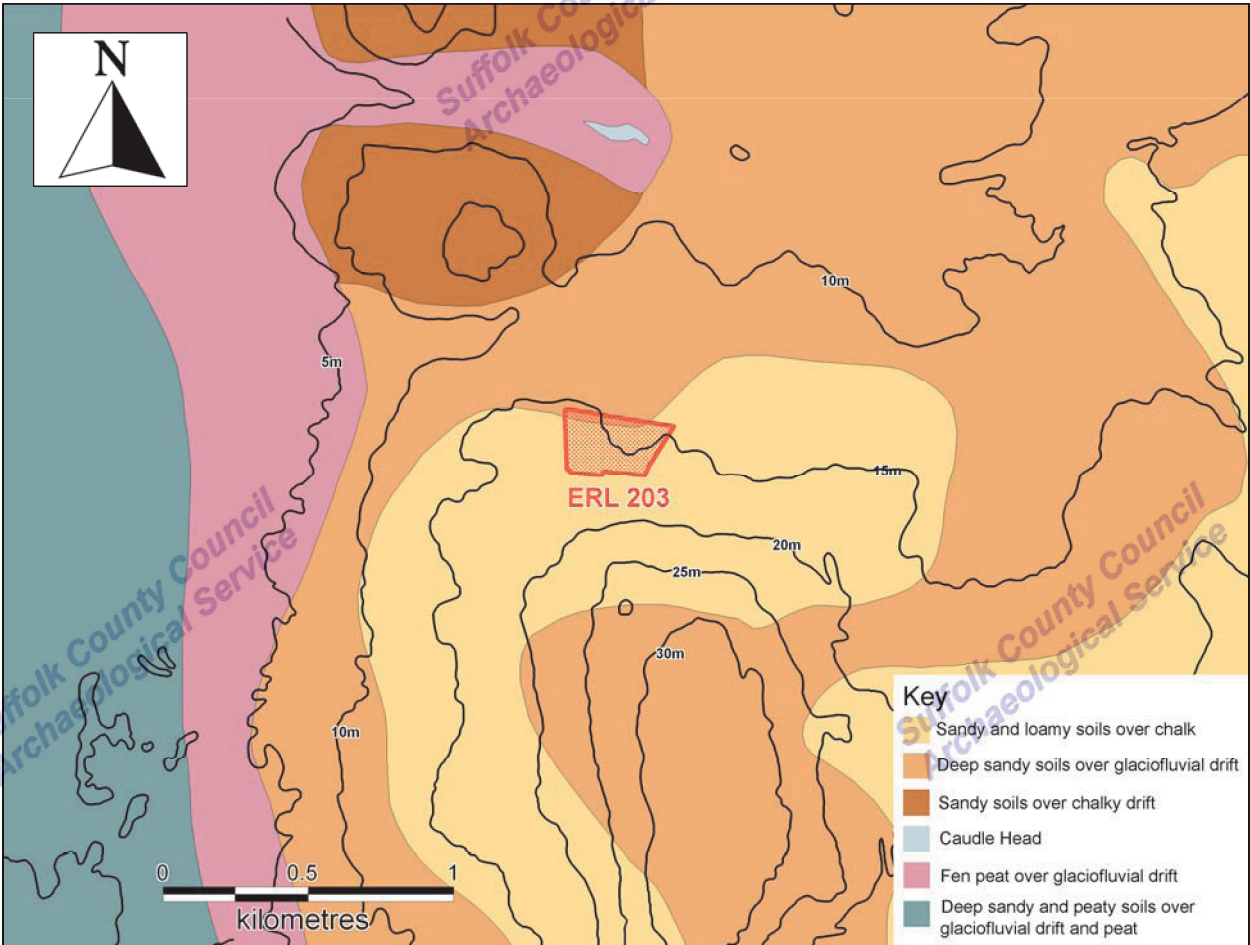
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Figure 2. Liberty Village redevelopment phase plan

2. Geology and topography

Liberty Village predominantly lies on the edge of a natural chalk plateau at a height of c.14m-25m OD, rising gradually from a low point at the north-east corner and northern edge to the south-east). Phase V in the north-western part of Liberty Village, lies across this slight slope, at a height of c.14m-16m OD (Fig. 3). Immediately to the west of Liberty Village the chalk plateau drops down into the fens, with the modern 'Cut-Off' channel lying c.800m away. To the north ground levels slope downwards more gently into an area of what would have been natural sand dunes and hollows, now levelled by the main area of the runway and associated buildings at 7m OD. A natural spring lies at Caudle Head and immediately beyond the northern edge of the airbase lies Wangford Fen.

The site lies on shallow calcareous sandy and coarse loamy soils over chalk and chalky drift (Ordnance Survey 1983).



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Figure 3. Geology and topography

3. Archaeological and historical background

Liberty Village lies within the dense band of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity that is recorded along the margins of the fens in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Within the airbase extensive redevelopment since the late 1980's has seen significant levels of fieldwork with some 175+ projects having previously been carried out by the SCCAS Field Team to the north of Liberty Village (Caruth 2005, Caruth and Anderson 2005), a generalised selection of which are shown in Figure 4. In brief these sites contain scattered evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity and elements of the preserved natural landscape of fluctuating marshland, sand dunes and hollows and freshwater ponds. Bronze Age and Early and Middle Iron Age occupation or funerary activity has been identified in specific areas and evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman agricultural activity has been seen to the north of Lord's Walk. The main area of Roman settlement lies further north, focused on the natural spring at Caudle Head. Of particular importance is the substantial Early Anglo-Saxon funerary activity consisting of three cemeteries, lying 400m to the north of Liberty Village. Occupation of a similar date has been identified extending to the north of these sites, via Caudle Head, through to the airfield.

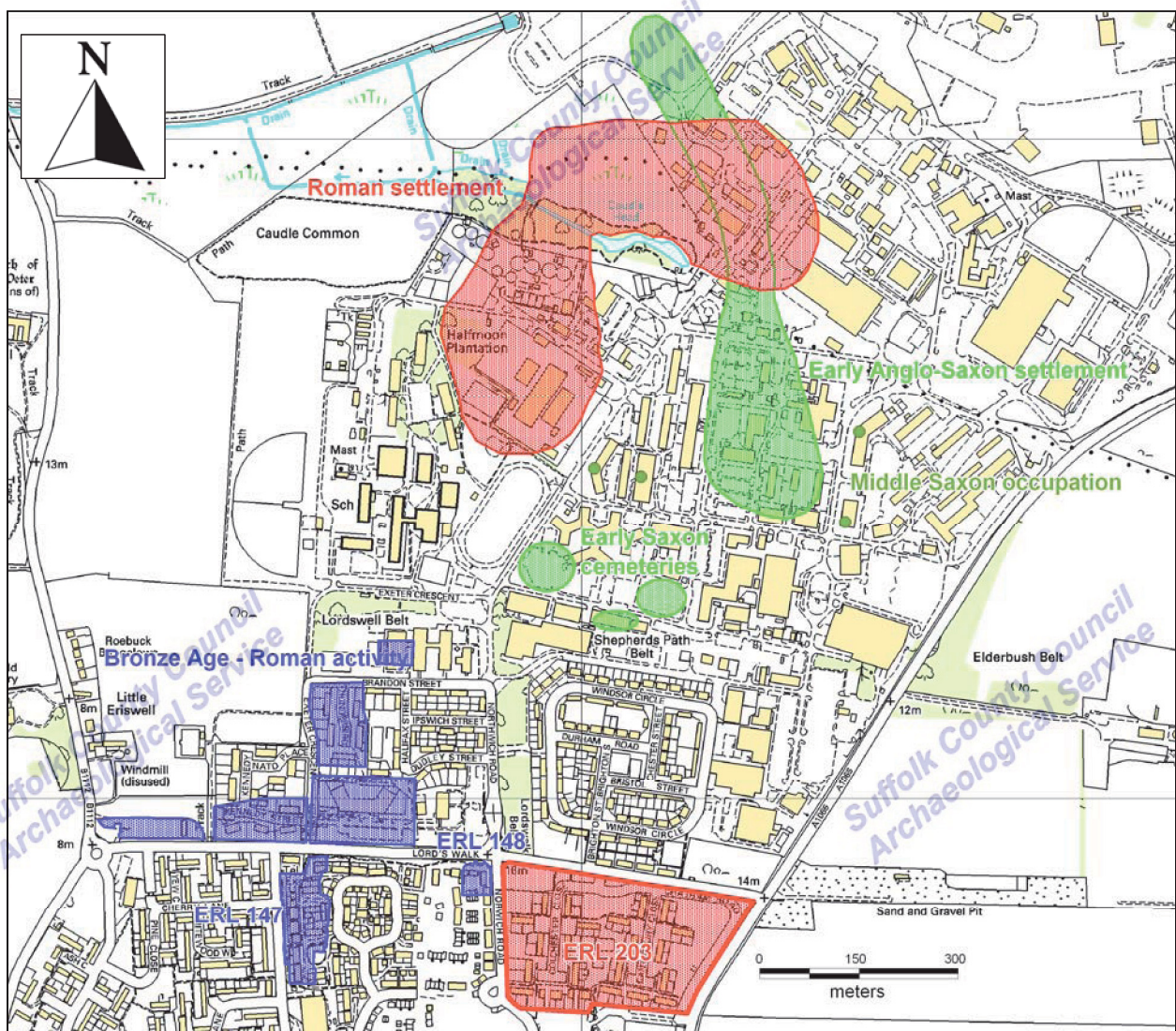
Previous archaeological fieldwork in earlier phases of the Liberty Village redevelopment has identified two areas of specific interest (Craven in prep). Excavation at ERL 147, which lies 250m to the west, identified further evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman agricultural activity continuing south of Lord's Walk while at ERL 148, 50m to the west of the site, an early Bronze Age ring ditch has been excavated. This measured c.30m in diameter and had a single central grave containing the full or partial remains of three women and two children. A pond barrow with central cremation was also identified on the site.

Both of these sites lay in the lower areas of Liberty Village. To the south, as ground levels rise up the chalk plateau, the previous four evaluations (Craven 2005, Caruth 2006 and 2007, Brooks and Caruth 2008) have largely identified an absence of archaeological deposits.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods the airbase appears to have predominantly been open land, either pasture or arable agricultural land, or common

grassland, lying between the villages of Lakenheath and Eriswell. This limited activity is reflected in the general absence of archaeological deposits from these periods. The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1882 (Fig. 7) shows Lord's Walk as a track or road running through open fields, with Norwich Road as a track/field edge and tree belt. The outline of Liberty Village itself clearly follows the post-medieval layout.

Preservation of sites on the airbase has often been good. In particular this is probably due to low levels of agricultural erosion since the airbase was enclosed in the 1940's and to the fact that many of the original airbase structures were built of shallow foundations or above ground concrete pads. Liberty Village however was enclosed within the airbase at a slightly later date and fieldwork on earlier phases has shown clear evidence of 20th century plough damage truncating subsoil and upper archaeological deposits.



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Figure 4. Archaeological sites of RAF Lakenheath

4. Methodology

A total of seventy-eight trenches were placed across the site (Appendix 1), totalling 1650.2 in length. Trenches 01-62 and 78 were 2.1m wide, trenches 63-77 1.6m wide. In total this amounted to 3337.5sqm or 5.2% of the c.6.4ha area (Fig. 5). Adjustments were made to the planned layout where necessary to avoid trees, service trenches etc.

The trenches were excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the natural subsoil surface. This generally involved the removal of a c.0.2m-0.4m thick topsoil which overlaid the natural chalk subsoil. Some trenches were deeper due to modern deposits or the presence of sand layers between topsoil and chalk. Excavated soil was examined for unstratified finds and both trenches and spoilheaps were thoroughly surveyed by an experienced metal-detectorist during the machining and subsequent hand-excavation of features.

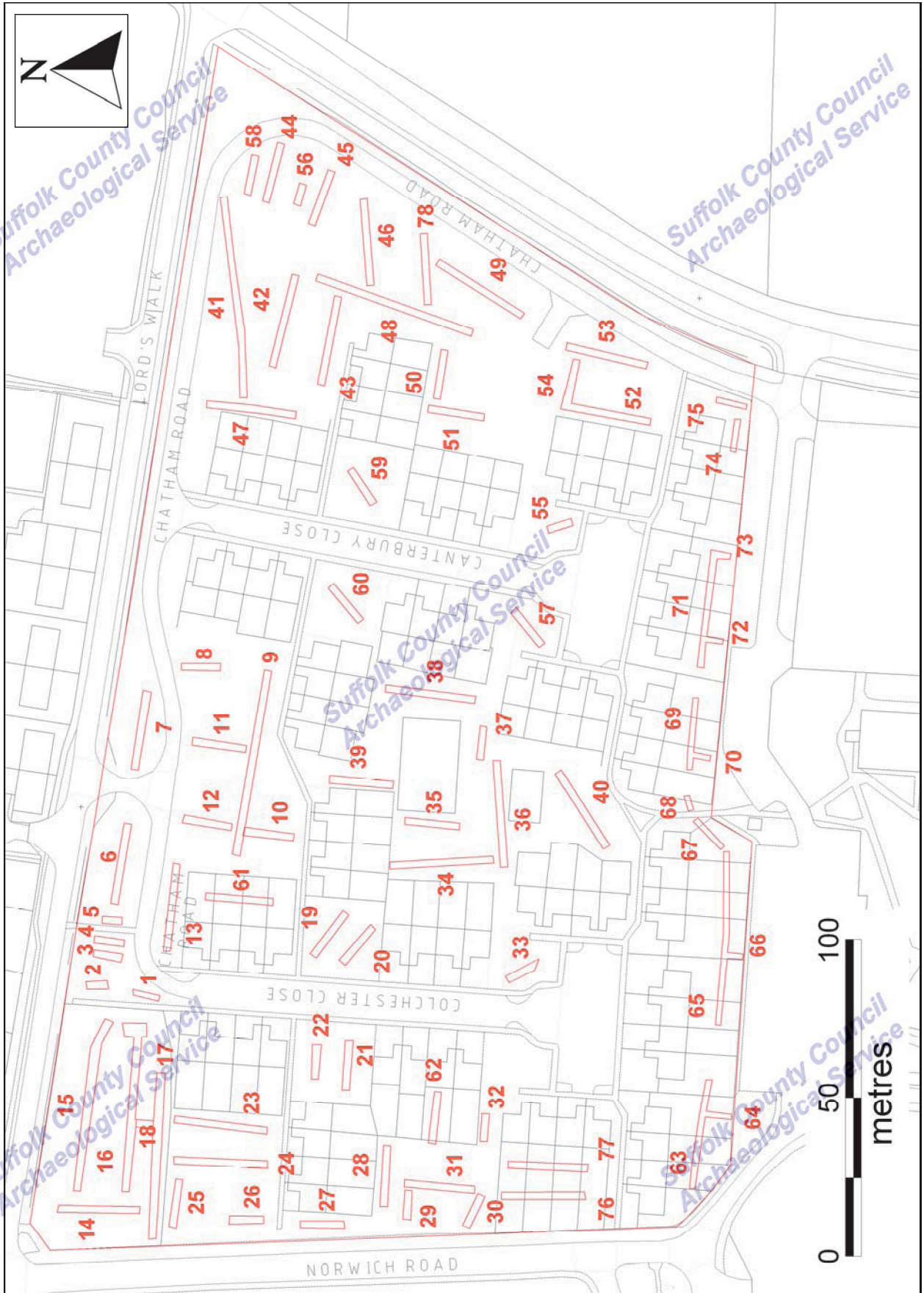
Archaeological features were usually clearly visible and only limited cleaning by hand was required. All features were sampled by hand, typically with 1m wide slots being placed across ditches and 50% of pits or postholes being removed. Bulk soil samples were collected from selected contexts for environmental analysis.

Trench locations and site levels were planned using a Real Time Kinematics GPS, with further trench and feature plans being drawn by hand at a scale of 1:50. Feature sections and trench profiles were also drawn by hand on A3 at a scale of 1:20. A continuous, single context numbering system was used and digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the site archive.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database. Bulk finds have been washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data has also been entered onto a database. Digital copies of hand drawn plans and section drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-48272) 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 Nos. ERL 203.



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Figure 5. Trench layout

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

Of the seventy-eight trenches only twenty-seven contained recorded archaeological deposits and of these only sixteen trenches contained defined features such as pits and ditches. Unstratified finds were recovered from two trenches, 14 and 51, while soil layers seen in the profiles of trenches 63 to 77 were allocated numbers (0501, 0502 and 0503).

5.2. Prehistoric

Visible in Trenches 15 to 18 were several sections of a broad ditch, 0010. In plan it was clear that these were part of the same c.4m-5m wide ring ditch, estimated at c.40m diameter. A grave cut, 0018, was then identified off-centre within the ring ditch in Trench 16. This was partially truncated by the machining and fragments of human bone and two prehistoric struck flints were recovered from the spoilheap, 0017. Further parts of the skeleton were visible and left *in situ*.

With the location of the trenches only c.50m from a known Bronze Age ring ditch and barrow at ERL 148 it was clear that a second former barrow had been identified. Accordingly no further disturbance was caused to the features; the ditch sections were left unexcavated although two sherds of prehistoric pottery, two sherds of Roman pottery and a fragment of post-medieval roof tile were recovered during surface cleaning of the chalky brown silt fills, 0011 and 0012.

5.3. Roman

Four small finds of Roman date, three coins and a brooch, were recovered by metal-detecting, three at the eastern end of Trench 16 in the upper fill, 0011, of the ring ditch, and one unstratified in the area of Trenches 15-18.

5.4. Medieval and later

A large irregular pit, 0002, was partially visible across Trenches 03 and 04. Excavated by machine in Trench 03 it was at least 4.8m wide and 1.4m deep with a fill, 0003, of light-mid brown sand. Two sections, 0006 and 0008, were excavated through the feature in Trench 04, showing it to have steep sides and a flat base. The fills, 0007 and 0009, were light/mid brown silty sands with chalk inclusions and natural disturbance. Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and an iron nail were collected from 0007, a further sherd of Roman pottery and fragment of medieval brick from 0009.

0013 was a shallow ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, in Trench 39. Measuring 1.55m wide and 0.08m deep it had a fill, 0014, of reddish brown silty sand from which a single sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of post-medieval CBM were collected.

0015 was a shallow ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, in Trench 44 and was apparently respected by ploughlines on either side so is probably a post-medieval or modern boundary. It had a fill, 0016, of brown sandy silt.

Three small pits, 0504, 0506 and 0508 in Trench 65 were all thought to be of a modern date.

5.5. Unphased

0004 was an oval pit in trench 07. Measuring 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep it had a fill, 0005, of mid brown silty sand with chalk lump inclusions.

0021 was a possible irregular ditch or geological feature in Trench 55. Measuring 0.7m wide and 0.8m+ deep it had a fill, 0022, of mid brown/grey silty sand with frequent lumps of chalk from which three fragments of animal bone were collected.

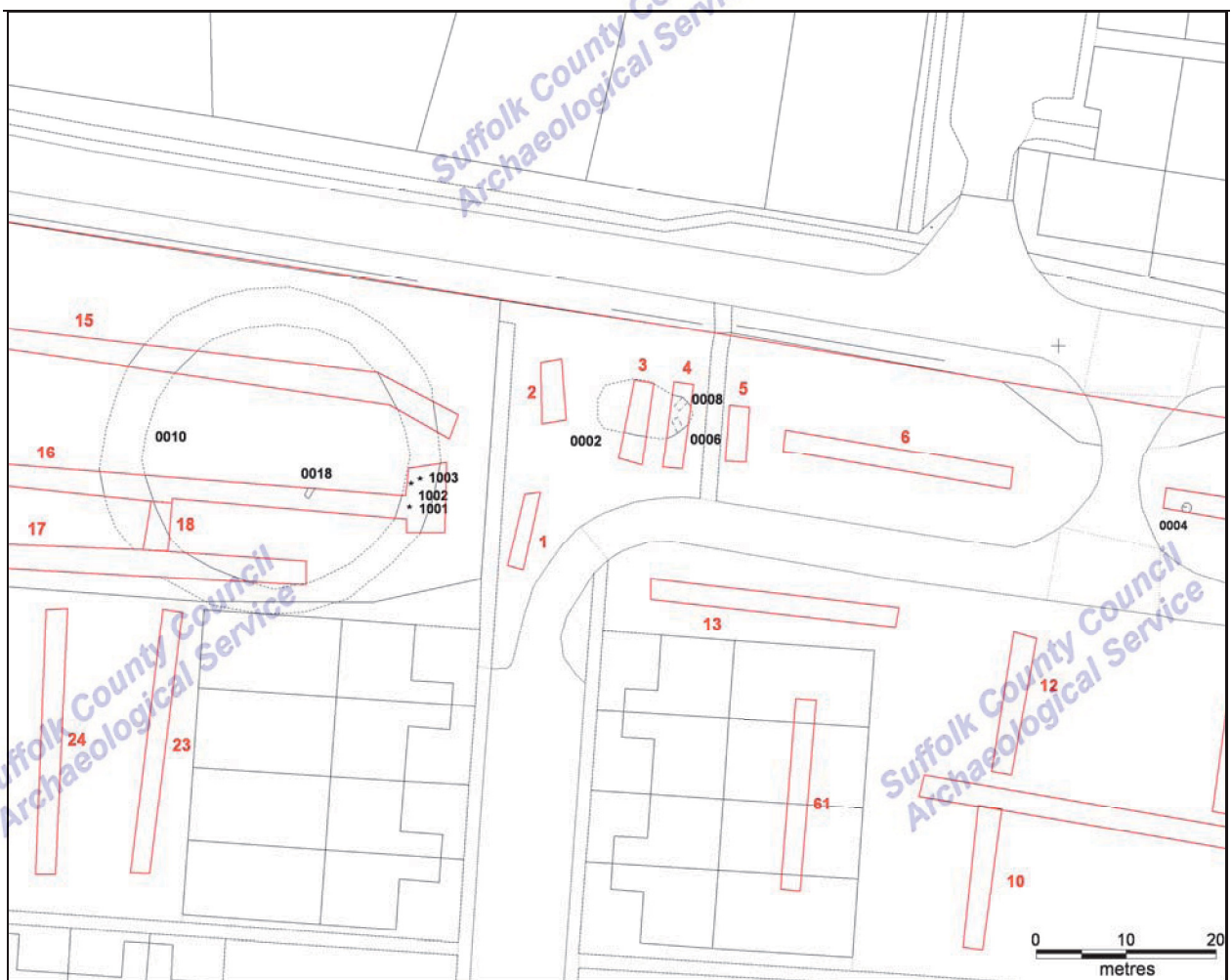
0023 was a linear gully, aligned east to west, in Trench 55. Of irregular width, from 0.5m to 2.3m, it was probably a geological feature and had a fill, 0024, of mid brown silty

sand, with flecks and lumps of chalk from which eleven fragments of animal bone were collected.

0513 was a 0.7m wide linear ditch, aligned east to west, seen in Trenches 67, 70 and 72 near the southern edge of the site. In Trench 67 it had a basal fill, 0515, of mid orange/brown/grey sandy silt with chalk pebbles under 0514, a mid/dark grey/brown clay/sand/silt. Fill 0515 was the sole deposit in Trench 72 while in Trench 70 it was infilled with 0519, a mid orange/grey/brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks.

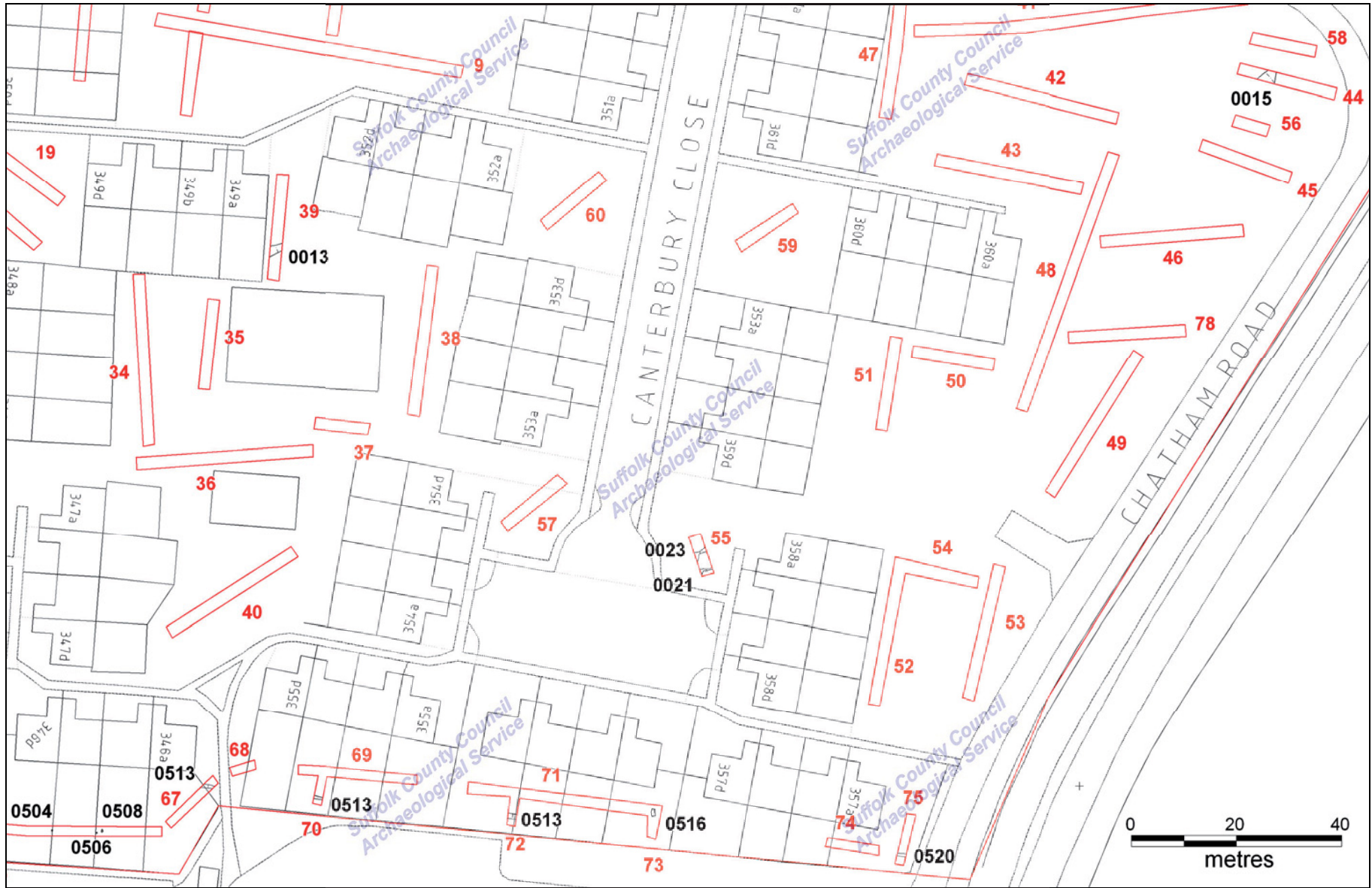
0516 was a shallow irregular pit, measuring 1.4m by 0.7m and 0.15m deep with a fill, 0517, of mid orange/grey/brown sandy silt. This contained the remains of a largely complete skeleton of a sheep, 0518, missing its skull and left limbs.

0520 was a 0.5m wide ditch, aligned east to west, in Trench 75 with a fill, 0521, of light/mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks.



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Figure 6. Plan of features 0002, 0004 and 0010



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Figure 7. Plan of all other features

6. The Finds

By Cathy Tester

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from nine contexts, as shown in the table below.

Ctxt	Pottery		Animal bone		Flint		CBM		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0007	6	37							Iron 1-6g	PMed Med Rom
0009	1	3					1	45		Med Rom
0011	3	32								Rom Preh
0012	1	3					2	114		PMed Rom
0014	1	5					1	9		PMed Rom
0017			1	1	2	4			Bt flint 1-17g	
0022			3	8						
0024			11	9						
0518			275	480	1	12				
Total	12	80	290	498	3	16	4	168		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Twelve sherds of pottery weighing 80g were recovered from five evaluation contexts. The assemblage includes prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman sherds and details by context are shown in the table below.

Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt./g	Notes	Period
0007	LGRE	1	15	Large bowl rim	Pmed
	GRIM	1	3	Grimston-type glazed ware. Abraded bodysherd	Med
	GX	2	8	Abraded bodysherds	Rom
	GX	1	7	Dish type 6.18 rim abraded	Rom
	BSW	1	4	Abraded bodysherd	Rom
0009	GX	1	3	Abraded bodysherd	Rom
0011	GX	1	23	Bodysherd with patchy buff brown/black ext surf.	Rom
	F1	2	9	Med. flint sand and organic, brown-black surfs and black core	Preh
0012	GMB	1	3	Abraded bodysherd	Rom
0014	GX	1	5	Abraded bodysherd	Rom
Total		12	80		

Table 2. Pottery catalogue

Two sherds (9g) of hand-made flint-tempered (F1) pottery were recovered from surface cleaning of ring-ditch 0010 (0011) in Trench 16. The sherds are prehistoric but too small and abraded to be identified closely.

Eight sherds of Roman pottery weighing 53g were recovered from four contexts. Three local or regional coarseware fabrics were identified, Black-surfaced wares (BSW), Grey

micaceous wares in the black-surfaced variant (GMB) and Miscellaneous sandy grey wares (GX). Most of the sherds are small abraded and redeposited with later-dated finds. The only diagnostic piece is a straight-sided bead-rimmed dish (type 6.18) which is mid 2nd to mid 3rd century but residual in pit 0002 (0007) in Trench 4.

Post-Roman pottery found in pit 0002 (0007) includes a small and abraded sherd of Grimston-type glazed ware (GRIM) which is medieval, 12th-14th century and a late glazed red earthenware bowl rim (LGRE) which is 18th-19th century.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Four fragments of brick and tile were recovered from three contexts. One is medieval, two are post-medieval and one is uncertain. An abraded brick fragment (45g) from pit 0002 (0009) in Trench 4 is probably an estuarine clay variant made in a poorly-mixed dense fabric with occasional voids, orange-maroon in colour with yellow surface colouring. It has a sunken margin and is unsanded, but with plant matter impressions, probably straw, on the surface. The piece is probably 13th to 15th century (Richenda Goffin pers. comm.) A fragment of post-medieval roof tile, 12mm thick made in a medium sandy fabric with few other inclusions and a roof tile fragment of uncertain date, 22mm thick and made in a medium sandy fabric with fine chalk flecks were from surface cleaning of ditch 0010 (0012) in Trench 15. A small fragment (14g) in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions from ditch 0013 (0014) in Trench 39 is also post-medieval.

6.4 Small finds and metalwork

Four items were recorded as small finds and an iron nail was also found. The small finds are all Roman, three coins and a brooch which range in date from the 1st to 4th centuries.

Coins

By Andrew Brown

Three copper alloy coins were found:

1. A Roman sestertius of 1st century AD date. Obv: [CAES AVG], Laureate head right. Rev:

Illegible. It measures 33.56mm in maximum diameter and weighs 21.70g. The ruler is uncertain, although the head possibly suggests a Claudian to Trajanic ruler, perhaps even Claudius himself. Surface of ditch 0010 (0011) Trench 16 SF1001.

2. A Roman sestertius of Trajan, c. 103-111 AD. Obv: IMP CAE[S] NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, Laureate head right. Rev: [S P Q] R O[PTIMO PRINCIPI – S C, Female figure, probably Abundantia standing left holding ears of corn and cornucopiae, modius(?) to left. It measures 34.48mm in maximum diameter and weighs 24.75g. Similar to Roman Imperial Coinage (1926) Vol. I, p. 280, no. 495. Unstratified, Trenches 15-18 SF1004.
3. A Roman nummus of Constantine I, c. 327-328 AD. Obv: CONSTAN-TINVS AVG, Laureate head right. Rev: PROVIDEN-TIAE AVGG, Campgate with two turrets, a star above. Mint: - //PTRE (Trier). As Roman Imperial Coinage (1966) Vol. VII, p. 212, no. 504. Surface of ditch 0010 (0011) Trench 16 SF1003.

Brooch

4. A copper alloy brooch, spring case and bow only, Langton Down or similar type. 1st century AD. Surface of ditch 0010 (0011), Trench 16 SF1002.

An iron nail (6g), nearly complete, was collected from pit 0002 (0007) in Trench 04.

6.5 Miscellaneous

Flint

(identified by Colin Pendleton)

Two struck flints were recovered from sieved spoil (0017) thought to come from the area of burial 0018 which was partly removed during the machining of evaluation Trench 16. Both are patinated. One is a long flake with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face. 60% of the dorsal face is cortex. The other is a small snapped blade with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face and some probable use-wear on one edge. Both pieces are Mesolithic or early Neolithic. An unpatinated hammerstone fragment with possible secondary use as a small flake core from pit 0516 (0518) in Trench 71 is later prehistoric.

Burnt flint

A small fragment of burnt flint pot boiler was recovered from sieved spoil (0017) thought to come from the area of burial 0018.

Human skeletal remains

Fragments of human skull and rib from burial 0018 (0017) were recovered from spoil during the machining of Trench 16. The bone has been reunited with the rest of the skeleton which was re-numbered and fully-excavated as burial 0089 (0090) during the subsequent excavation phase (Craven in prep).

Animal bone

A large well preserved group of animal bone, 275 pieces weighing 480g, from pit 0516 (0518) in Trench 71 includes articulated adult sheep long bones, ribs and vertebrae but there are no associated datable finds. Fifteen more pieces (18g) were collected from three other contexts but are fragmentary and deteriorated.

6.6 Discussion

The evaluation produced a very small group of finds from nine contexts in seven evaluation trenches which indicate limited activity on this site or vicinity during the prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman periods.

Prehistoric finds which were from surface cleaning of ring ditch 0010 in Trenches 15 and 16 include struck flint flakes which are Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and later prehistoric as well as two abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery which are not closely datable.

Roman finds include a 1st century brooch and three coins which are 1st, early 2nd and 4th century, also from surface cleaning of the ring ditch or from the area of the barrow. A few sherds of Roman pottery were found in four contexts but all are small, abraded and singular and certainly do not indicate dense activity in the areas evaluated. The only identifiable piece is a dish rim which is mid 2nd to mid 3rd century.

Later finds include a few sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and a few fragments of tile.

7. Discussion

The majority of the trenches across the site were devoid of archaeological deposits, confirming the pattern seen elsewhere in the Liberty Village development where the intensive multi-period activity to the north and west does not extend onto the higher ground of the chalk plateau.

However one area of interest was identified in the north-west corner of the site with the discovery of a second ring ditch and burial, most likely of Bronze Age date, lying some 50m to the east of the excavated example at ERL 148. Its estimated extent of c.40m diameter means it is a larger feature than the ERL 148 ditch while the off-centre burial implies the presence of secondary burials, assuming that the original burial, as at ERL 148, is in a central position.

No evidence of a central barrow mound was seen and the shallow nature of the identified grave, combined with the presence of plough scarring in the chalk subsoil, implies that the mound has been totally removed. A similar situation was seen at ERL 148 where the barrow mound was absent but the ditch itself and the central burial were well preserved. The location and estimated extent of the ring ditch also suggests that it has, somewhat fortuitously, survived intact despite its position within the modern housing estate. Lying neatly in an open block of land, the housing block to the south should lie just beyond the edge of the ring ditch while to the north the road and perimeter fence lies two or three meters beyond its northern edge. The only visible cause of possible damage to the feature is the row of young trees that runs c.5m to the south of, and parallel to, the northern fence.

The ring ditch and burial identified in the north-western corner of the site are of regional importance and warrant further investigation. They clearly form part of a funerary monument group with the ring ditch and pond barrow seen at ERL 148 and may well be a focus for prehistoric or later funerary activity, an example of which, with an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery encircling a Bronze Age burial mound, has previously been seen at ERL 114, 450m to the north (Caruth and Anderson, 2005).

Other activity on the site is limited. The small amount of Roman material, mainly recovered from the upper fill of the ring ditch or the nearby medieval/post-medieval pit

0002 indicates a minor level of occupation, but not in the immediate vicinity and has probably derived from the more intensive areas of Roman activity known to the north.

Of the remaining pits and ditches most are undatable but only indicate minimal levels of activity at any time in the area. 0513 probably relates to a former post-medieval field boundary, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, which roughly matches the edge of the Phase V area while 0002, a sizeable pit, is probably a post-medieval feature, as indicated by its small assemblage of material ranging from the Roman to post-medieval period and is, perhaps, a chalk extraction pit.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The ring ditch and burial are, as stated above, archaeological deposits of regional importance, and will be damaged or destroyed by the housing development. Further archaeological work is therefore required to mitigate the effects of such development.

While the site is not of sufficient significance to warrant preservation *in situ* the north-western corner of the site, an area of c.3000sqm, will require archaeological excavation to record the ring ditch and any associated burials or other features in full. This 'preservation by record' of the archaeological deposits will aim to provide data for the subsequent analysis of the site.

Inclusion of the site in the assessment and likely publication for the Liberty Village project as a whole will mean that the site will be studied in context with the wider archaeological evidence of RAF Lakenheath and the fen edge in general. Analysis of the results may be able address local or regional research themes such as changes in burial practices from the 4th to 1st millennia or the relationship between settlements and monuments/ domestic and funerary activity.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Digital archive: T:\Arc\Archive field proj\RAF Lakenheath\ERL 203 evaluation

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff (Beth Barham, Andrew Beverton, Joanna Caruth, Michelle Feider, Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians), all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Valery Turp, the production of site plans and sections by Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Andrew Brown, Richenda Goffin and Colin Pendleton. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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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Appendix 1. Trench list

Trench no	Length in m	Alignment	Depth	Subsoil type	Features	Context nos	Notes
01	10.40	N-S	0.25m	Chalk and band of sand with stones	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil directly onto natural.
02	6.80	N-S	0.25m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil directly onto chalk. Excavated to see if feature in Trench 03 continued.
03	10.30	N-S	0.3m - 0.75m	Chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0002, 0003	
04	9.60	N-S	0.3m - 0.75m	Chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0002, 0003, 0006-0009	
05	6.40	N-S	0.25m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil onto chalk E-W plough lines.
06	25.80	E-W	0.3m	Chalk - sand patches at east end	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil onto chalk.
07	25.20	E-W	0.3m	Chalk with diagonal sand patches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0004, 0005	Topsoil directly onto chalk, sand in diagonal patches in chalk - glacial?
08	12.60	N-S	0.3m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil directly onto chalk. E-W plough lines visible.
09	59	E-W	0.3m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mainly chalk, patches of dark orange sand with chalk and stones. No Plough lines.
10	16.30	N-S	0.25m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Directly onto chalk. No plough lines.
11	18.30	N-S	0.3m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		No plough lines. Topsoil onto chalk.
12	16.20	N-S	0.3m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		E-W Plough lines in S half.
13	27.60	E-W	0.3m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		E-W plough lines - very clear and wide - i.e. not so truncated.
14	26.50	N-S	0.3m	Chalk and orange Sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	0019	E-W plough lines.
15	55.80	E-W	0.42m	Chalk and sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0010, 0012, 0019	Includes two sections of possible ring ditch. Along most of length topsoil over solid chalk. Two other possible features shown by mid brown fill at east and west ends of trench.
16	53.40	E-W	0.39m	Chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0010, 0011, 0017-0018, 0019	
17	53.30	E-W	0.39m	Chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0010, 0019	

Trench no	Length in m	Alignment	Depth	Subsoil type	Features	Context nos	Notes
18	6.30	N-S	0.4m	Chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0010, 0019	Topsoil onto chalk.
19	17	NW-SE	0.3m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Some redeposited chalk near building - under topsoil over subsoil. E-W plough lines.
20	15.2	NW-SE	0.4m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		E-W plough lines. Some modern brick throughout topsoil.
21	17	E-W	0.3m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Some redeposited chalk and chalky ground between topsoil and chalk. No plough lines.
22	12.5	E-W	0.4m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over redeposited chalk over chalk natural. No plough lines.
23	29.50	N-S	0.3m	Chalk - occasional sand patches	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil directly onto chalk/sand natural, N-S plough lines.
24	29.90	N-S	0.3m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S Plough lines. Topsoil directly onto chalk.
25	15.50	E-W	0.3m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S plough lines in chalk. Topsoil directly onto chalk.
26	11.8	N-S	0.3m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil directly onto chalk.
27	11.90	N-S	0.35m	Chalk and dark orange sand.	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over coarse chalky orange sand over chalky sand.
28	19.40	E-W	0.4m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S plough lines cutting orange subsoil that overlies chalk.
29	9.50	E-W	0.65m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
30	11.50	E-W	0.98m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over 0.45m thick deposit of orange sand.
31	22.40	N-S	0.65m-0.9m	Chalk and occasional sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		0.55m topsoil over 0.1m chalky brown silt, over chalk - deepens to 80. N-S plough lines at base of topsoil.
32	9	E-W	0.5m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
33	12.90	NW-SE	0.5m-0.6m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Some redeposited material.
34	32.50	N-S	0.35m-0.5m	Chalk and some sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over 0.18m chalky red sand subsoil at N end. 0.3m topsoil over 0.05m at S end. No plough lines.
35	17.50	N-S	0.35m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over 0.05m red chalky sand subsoil. No plough lines.
40	28.50	NE-SW	0.4m-0.9m	Chalk and red sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		Goes through artificial mound. SW end - topsoil over 0.05m red chalky sand with E-W plough lines.

Trench no	Length in m	Alignment	Depth	Subsoil type	Features	Context nos	Notes
36	33.7	E-W	0.3m	Chalk and sands	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil onto 0.15m brown silt onto natural chalk and sand. E-W plough lines cutting top of natural.
38	28.80	N-S	0.4m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil onto 0.07m red chalky sand subsoil cut by E-W plough lines.
37	10.40	E-W	0.35m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over 0.05m red chalky sand cut by E-W plough lines.
39	20.20	N-S	0.42m	Chalk and sand patches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0013-0014	Topsoil over red chalky sand.
41	63.60	E-W	0.3m	Chalk and red sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		E-W plough lines cutting directly onto chalk. Topsoil onto natural.
42	29.90	E-W	0.4m-1.2m	Chalk with some sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		Starts in centre of mound - topsoil over 0.9m uniform chalky silt with very occasional moderate inclusions. Redeposited subsoil?. E-W plough lines cutting chalk. West. end - topsoil over 0.05-0.1m subsoil.
43	28.40	E-W	0.4m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over 0.1m red flecked chalk - cut by E-W plough lines.
44	19.20	E-W	0.4m	Chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0015-0016	Topsoil over 0.2m brown silt. E-W plough lines filled with brown silt cutting directly into chalk.
45	18.20	E-W	0.6m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S plough lines cutting red chalk.
46	27.70	NE-SW	0.35m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S plough lines cutting red chalk flecked sand subsoil.
47	28.4	N-S	0.4m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over 0.1m red chalk flecked sand. E-W plough lines cutting natural.
48	52	N-S	0.4m-0.7m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
78	22.50	NE-SW	0.35m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S plough lines.
49	32	N-S	0.45m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S plough lines cutting red sand subsoil.
54	29	N-S	0.29m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		E-W plough lines cutting chalk.
50	16	E-W	0.4m	Chalk and occasional sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S plough lines.
51	17.8	N-S	0.4m	Chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0020	N-S plough lines cutting chalk.
52	18	E-w	0.7m	Chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0021-0022	No plough lines visible. Topsoil over 0.5m chalk flecked brown silt.
53	26.90	N-S	0.7m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over brown silt with flints and concrete - with N-S plough lines.

Trench no	Length in m	Alignment	Depth	Subsoil type	Features	Context nos	Notes
55	7.9	NW SE	0.4m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	0023-0024	Modern topsoil directly onto chalk at north end. Some redeposited chalk in places. Topsoil over brown sand at south end.
56	7	E-W	0.5m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		N-S plough lines.
58	12.8	E-W	0.35m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		E-W plough lines cutting silt.
59	13.30	SW-NE	0.5m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over modern layer then directly onto chalk. E-W plough line just visible at NW end.
57	14.60	NE-SW	0.6m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Topsoil over 0.1m chalky modern material. 0.6m wide modern trench down NW side. Gets shallower to NE - E-W plough lines at this end.
60	15	NE-SW	0.5m	Chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>		Modern trench, 0.6m wide, down centre. E-W plough lines cutting red sand. Topsoil over 0.1m red sand at NE end.
61	21.40	N-S	0.4m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		E-W plough lines. Topsoil over 0.1m red sand.
62	16.40	E-W	0.35m	Chalk and sand	<input type="checkbox"/>		Sand ice wedges in here. No visible plough lines.
63	34.5	E-W	0.42m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0501-0503	Some evidence of ploughing at eastern end.
64	8.3	N-S	0.48m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0501-0503	
65	54	E-W	0.4m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0501-0512	Modern? Postholes.
66	5	N-S	0.42m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0501-0503	Disturbance from modern services.
67	11	NE-SW	0.3m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0513-0515	
68	6	NW-SE	0.38	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0502-0503	
69	23	E-W	0.13m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0502	
70	8	N-S	0.3m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0505, 0513, 0519	
71	33	E-W	0.3m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0502-0503, 0516-0518	

Trench no	Length in m	Alignment	Depth	Subsoil type	Features	Context nos	Notes
72	6.5	N-S	0.3m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0501-0502, 0513-0515	
73	5	N-S	0.5m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0501-0503	
74	10.5	E-W	0.4m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0501-0503	
75	11	N-S	0.6m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0501-0503, 0520-0521	
76	20	N-S	0.4m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0501-0502	
77	20	N-S	0.4m	Chalk and mid orange sands	<input type="checkbox"/>	0501-0502	

Appendix 2: Context list

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m	Over	Under
0001	0001		Unstratified	deposit	Number reserved for unstratified finds.					
0002	0002	03, 04	Pit	cut	Large irregular pit partially visible across two trenches. Excavated by machine in Trench 03.	4.8		1.4		
0003	0002	03, 04	Pit	fill	Light-mid brown sand.					
0004	0004	07	Pit	cut	Pit, possibly oval in section - cut by edge of trench. Concave in section with smoothly sloping sides. Base of natural chalk.	0.9		0.3		
0005	0004	07	Pit	fill	Mid brown silty sand with chalk lump inclusions. Extensive bioturbation by worms.	0.9		0.3		
0006	0002	04	Pit	segment	Section across 0002 pit. Concave in section. Fairly steep sided with flat base of natural chalk.	0.81	1.3	0.69		
0007	0002	04	Pit	fill	Light/mid brown silty sand with numerous stone in fill. Inclusions of pottery and a single nail. Extensive bioturbation by worms and roots.	0.81	1.3	0.69		
0008	0002	04	Pit	segment	Section across 0002 pit, straight sides meeting undulating chalk base.	0.7	1.2	0.5		
0009	0002	04	Pit	fill	Mid brown friable sand with various sized chalk and pebble inclusions with a seam of chalk running from East corner approx half way along the side then dipping onto base = likely animal burrow.					
0010	0010	15-18	Ditch	cut	Ring ditch visible in trenches 15 - 18.					
0011	0010	16	Ditch	fill	Brown chalky silt fill of 0010. Finds from surface cleaning.					
0012	0010	15	Ditch	fill	Fill of 0010 in Trench 15. Brown silt with chalk flecks. Finds from surface cleaning.					
0013	0013	39	Ditch	cut	Very shallow ditch cut into natural chalk. Base undulates across section. Ditch runs NE-SW. Bioturbation.	1.55	1.55	0.08		
0014	0013	39	Ditch	fill	Reddish brown silty sand, included single fragment of pottery and some possible brick. Bioturbation by roots and worms.	1.55	1.55	0.08		

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m	Over	Under
0015	0015	44	Ditch	cut	Ditch, shallow and slightly irregular. Plough lines change direction either side of it.					
0016	0015	44	Ditch	fill	Brown sandy silt.					
0017	0018	16	Human Bon	deposit	Human bone retrieved from spoil heap - from burial 0018 within ring ditch. Area of spoil visually scanned and selected area sieved.					
0018	0018	16	Burial	cut	Burial within ring ditch. Clear rectangular cut. Not investigated but truncated by c. 0.06-0.08m by machine excavation of trench.					
0019					Not used.					
0020					Not used.					
0021	0021	52	Ditch	cut	Possible irregular ditch. Sides very steep almost vertical. Hour glass shape in plan. Possible geological feature as very irregular. Bottom of feature not reached. Depth measurement taken at deepest part.	0.73	1	0.8		
0022	0021	52	Ditch	fill	Mid brown silty sand turning grey deeper into the ditch. Included many chalk lumps. Redeposited chalk over fill, topsoil above. Extensive bioturbation.	0.73	1	0.8		
0023	0023	55	Gully	cut	Gully running W-E across trench. Irregular linear, 2.30m wide at W of trench, tapering to 0.50m at E. Probably a geological feature.	2.3		0.77		
0024	0023	55	Gully	fill	Mid brown silty sand, loose compaction flecks of chalk and lumps of chalk.					
0501	0501	63-66, 72-7	Layer	deposit	Modern topsoil, very disturbed. Mid/dark grey/brown sandy silt. Up to 0.3m thick.				0002	
0502	0502	63-66, 68-6	Layer	deposit	Buried topsoil. Light/mid grey/brown sandy/silt with chalk flecks.				0003, 00	0001
0503	0503	63-66, 68, 7	Layer	deposit	Layer overlying natural chalk subsoil. Mid orange/red/brown silt/sand with chalk flecks.					0002
0504	0504	65	Pit	cut	Circular pit, concave sides and base.	0.3	0.3	0.14		
0505	0504	65	Pit	fill	Mid orange/grey/brown sand.	0.3	0.3	0.14		
0506	0506	65	Pit	cut	Sub square pit, steep sides, flat base.	0.3	0.3	0.16		

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m	Over	Under
0507	0506	65	Pit	fill	Mid orange/grey/brown sand.	0.3	0.3	0.16		
0508	0508	65	Pit	cut	Square pit with central postpipe. Steep sides, concave base.	0.5	0.5	0.3		
0509	0508	65	Pit	fill	Mid grey/brown sandy/silt with occasional chalk flecks.	0.5	0.5	0.1	0010	
0510	0508	65	Pit	fill	White grey sand and chalk.	0.5	0.5	0.1	0011	0009
0511	0508	65	Pit	fill	Mixed grey/brown sandy silt with chalk flecks	0.5	0.5	0.14		0010
0512	0508	65	Pit	fill	Postpipe fill. Mid/dark grey/brown sandy/silt with chalk pebbles.	0.1	0.1	0.28		
0513	0513	67, 70, 72	Ditch	cut	Linear ditch seen in three trenches. Straight gentle sides, narrow base.	0.7		0.14		
0514	0513	67	Ditch	fill	Mid/dark grey/brown clay/sand/silt.	0.5		0.08	0515	0502
0515	0513	67	Ditch	fill	Mid orange/brown/grey sandy silt with chalk pebbles.	0.3		0.08		0514
0516	0516	71	Animal burial	cut	Irregular pit containing dog inhumation. Probably modern. Oval, shallow sides, uneven base.	0.7	1.4	0.15		
0517	0516	71	Animal burial	fill	Mid orange/grey/brown sandy silt.	0.7	1.4	0.15		
0518	0516	71	Animal burial	deposit	Partially complete dog skeleton. No skull or left limbs. Well preserved, modern?					
0519	0513	70	Ditch	fill	Mid orange/grey/brown sandy silt, occasional chalk flecks.	0.7		0.14		
0520	0520	75	Ditch	cut	Linear ditch, concave sides and base.	0.5		0.12		
0521	0520	75	Ditch	fill	Light/mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	0.5		0.12		