

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

RAF Lakenheath, Consolidated Communications Building LKH 238

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2005
(Planning app. no. F/2003/0705/GOV)

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

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Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Acknowledgements

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The excavation was carried out by James Haygreen, James Rolfe and Jonathan Van Jennians under the direction of Jo Caruth, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin, Cathy Tester and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental assessment reports by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Sue Anderson, Val Fryer and Dr Colin Pendleton. Post excavation assistance was provided by Gemma Adams and the pignut tuber photograph by Faye Minter.

Summary

Excavation and monitoring work in advance of the construction of a new Consolidated Communications Building at RAF Lakenheath has identified a low density of occupation dating from the Mesolithic and up to probably the post-medieval period. However most of the activity is ephemeral and difficult to interpret. A fairly sterile soil layer overlying Bronze Age features, may relate to a similar finds-rich deposit found within 30m of this site, but if so, this area must be beyond the focus for the Iron Age to account for the absence of occupation debris within the soil layer. Windblown sand and parallel gullies probably demonstrate the presence and effect of medieval and post-medieval farming on the landscape.

SMR information

Planning application no.	F/2003/0705/GOV
Date of fieldwork:	March 2005 – November 2006
Grid Reference:	TL 7350 8095
Funding body:	MOD Defence Estates (USF)
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-4925

1. Introduction

Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new Consolidated Communications Building and associated car parking at RAF Lakenheath. The site lies at the southern end of the airfield within the built-up part of the base at grid ref. TL 7350 8095 (Fig. 1). The archaeological work was required as a condition on the planning application (F/2003/0705/GOV) and it was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jude Plouviez, SCCAS, Conservation Team (Appendix 1).



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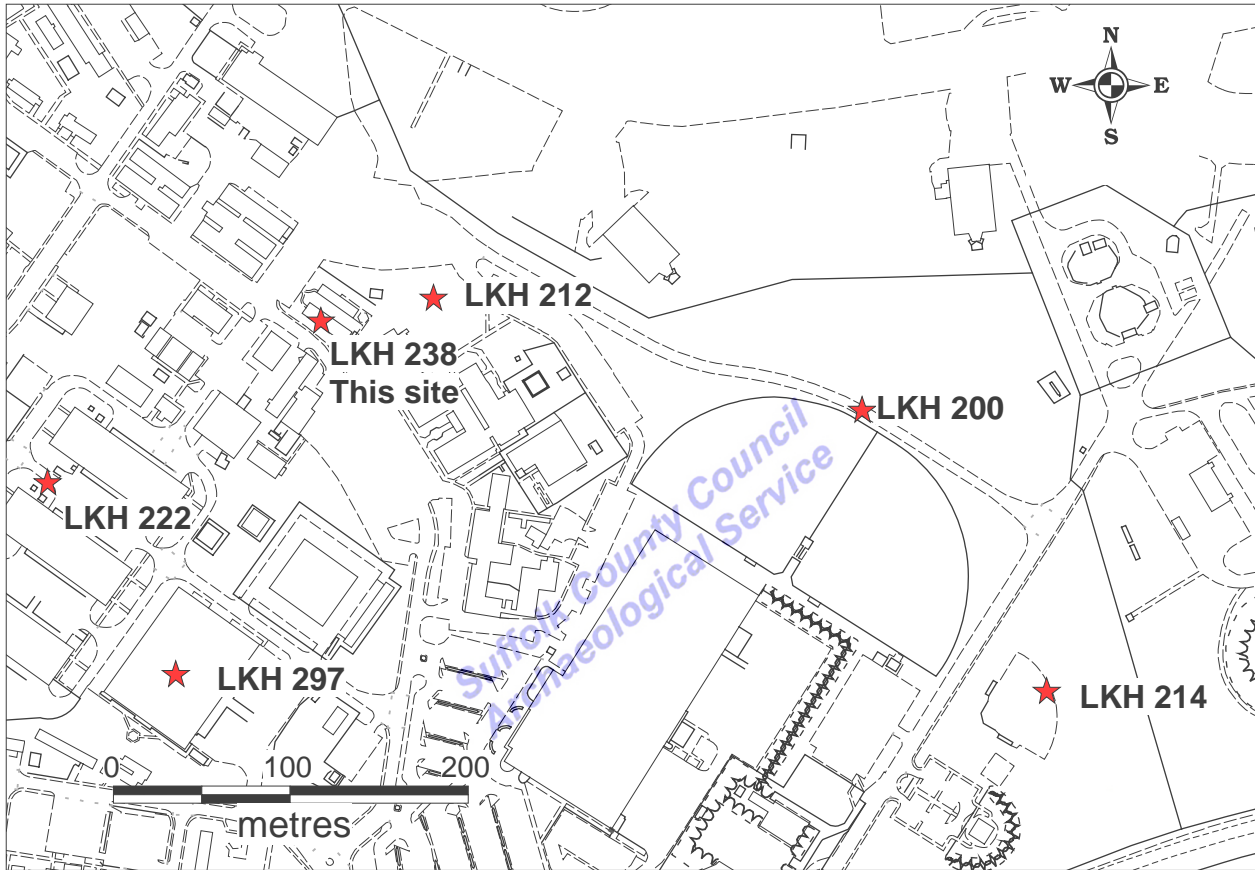
Figure 1. Site location

Archaeological monitoring during the construction of two new communications buildings in 2000 within 100m of the site (LKH 212, Gill 2000) identified a well preserved buried soil layer containing Iron Age pottery and sealing features. Bronze Age occupation, including a possibly Bronze Age cremation have been identified further to the north-east (LKH 200, Caruth 1998 and LKH 214, Gill 2002). Roman settlement and Caudle Head Mere lie to the west of the site; the closest Roman features are 4th century pits at LKH 222 (Caruth, in prep) 200m to the south-west (Fig. 2).

The natural geology of this area is Breckland sand over weathered chalk and the site is flat and lies at approximately 8m OD.

Two mid 20th century buildings were demolished to make way for the southern end of the new construction and the northern end encroached on a tarmac carpark, only the central area was into soft ground (Figs. 3 and 4). Two evaluation trenches (Fig. 4) were inserted into this area to establish the extent and condition of any archaeological deposits, although a provisional programme of work had already been laid out based on the results of nearby monitorings.

Following the completion of the main construction, an existing car park (Fig. 3) was modified and resurfaced. This work was monitored during November 2006.



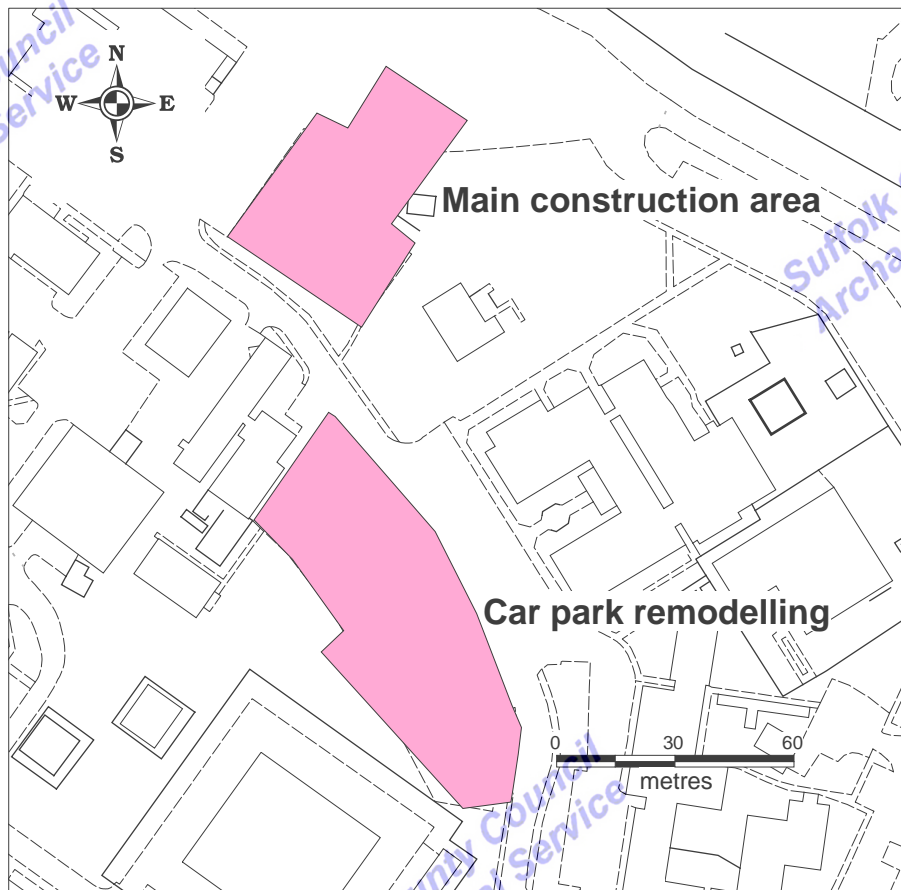
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Figure 2. Site in relation to nearby sites

2. Methodology

2.1. Evaluation method

Two trenches were inserted into the soft ground north of the existing buildings 1088 and 1089, which were due for demolition during the course of this project (Fig. 4). These were dug with a tracked mini-digger using a 1.2m wide toothless bucket and measured 27m and 10.5m long. The trenches were excavated to the top of natural or archaeological deposits, and the trench sides and base were cleaned by hand where necessary and possible features sampled by hand. Representative sections were drawn of the soil profiles of each trench and feature sections at 1:20, and plans at 1:50. All finds were kept. Trench locations were recorded using a Total Station Theodolite (TST) and transferred onto an Ordnance Survey Map. Digital photographs were taken during the evaluation. A summary report was produced to enable a mitigation strategy to be formed.



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Figure 3. Location of development areas

2.2. Excavation and monitoring method

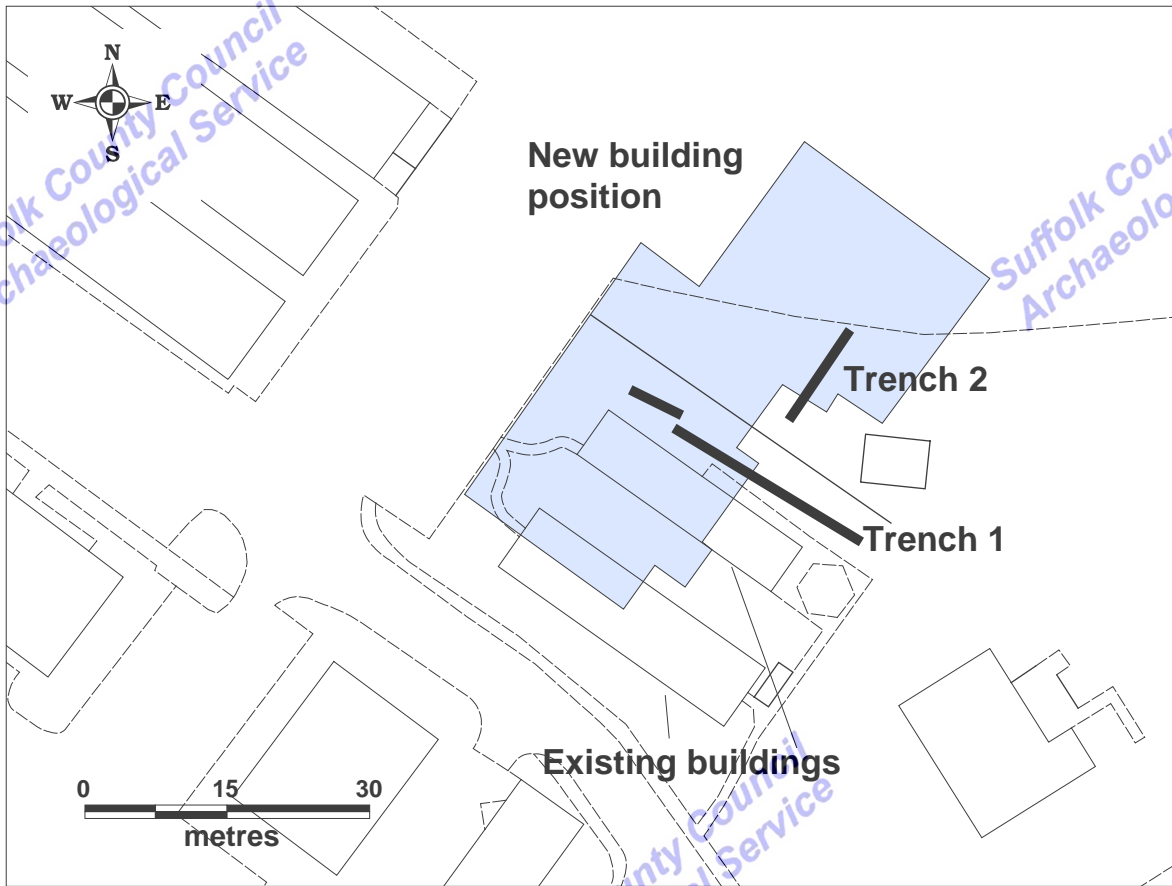
Two areas were stripped for full excavation (Fig. 5). Area A, (321 sq.m) was selected as it had produced positive results from the evaluation, and Area B (134 sq.m) because it lay under an existing building and there had been no opportunity to examine it during the evaluation. The area between these had extensive modern disturbance in it and was not excavated. The remaining areas were monitored by a series of short visits during groundworks. Features were hand sampled to at least the minimum requirements of the specification, c.50% of pit fills and c.20% of ditch fills. A c.25% sample of the overlying soil layers was hand excavated and c.20% of this was sieved through a 1cm mesh. All pre-modern finds were kept.

Context numbers were issued continuing the sequence started in the evaluation (Appendix 2). Feature sections and individual plans were drawn at 1:20 and an overall site plan recorded using the TST. Black and white print and digital photographs were taken of all stages of the excavation.

Following the completion of the main construction an existing car park lying opposite building 1085 was monitored during modification and resurfacing (Fig. 3). The existing surface and sub-base was lifted and the ground stripped to a new formation level exposing and cutting into natural sand. This work was monitored in a series of visits during November 2006, involving both short visits to examine exposed ground and periods of longer observation whilst stripping was taking place. The results were recorded onto a 1:400 plan of the development. No archaeological deposits were identified during this work.

2.3. Archive storage

The site archive is recorded under the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record number LKH238 and the archive stored in the SCCAS stores at Bury St Edmunds. Site records and catalogues have been input into a Microsoft Access database and inked copies have been made of the site drawings. The digital archive is stored on the SCC computer network. A copy of the report is lodged with the OASIS on-line database, ref:suffolkc1-4925.



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Figure 4. Location of evaluation trenches

3. Results

3.1. Introduction

The results of the evaluation will be incorporated into the overall results as the entire area of Trench one was included in the excavated areas and Trench two did not contain any archaeological features. All the excavated features, except the cremation were found in Area A (Fig. 5). The archaeological work identified soil layers representing windblown sand, a darker soil, possibly contemporary with occupation, and two earlier deposits, pits, gullies and a cremation.

Evaluation Trench 2 showed natural sand at 0.6m below grass level with windblown sand between 0.25 and 0.6m overlain by modern deposits.

3.2. Features

Thirteen features were identified during the evaluation and excavation phases. These consisted of seven gullies and six small pits.

Gullies

These were all roughly parallel, east-west aligned, with shallow sloped sides and a rounded base. They were between 15cm and 48cm wide and 4cm and 24 cm deep (Figs. 6, 7 and 9). All were filled with coarse stoneless pale, yellow-brown sand from which no finds were recovered. These gullies cut an underlying grey-brown sand layer 0048 (contexts 0024 and 0035), but the relationship with the windblown sand above these was ambiguous and the coarse stoneless nature of the gully fill looked as if it could be a sand fill depleted by erosion and therefore possibly contemporary with the windblown layer.



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Figure 5. Location of excavation areas

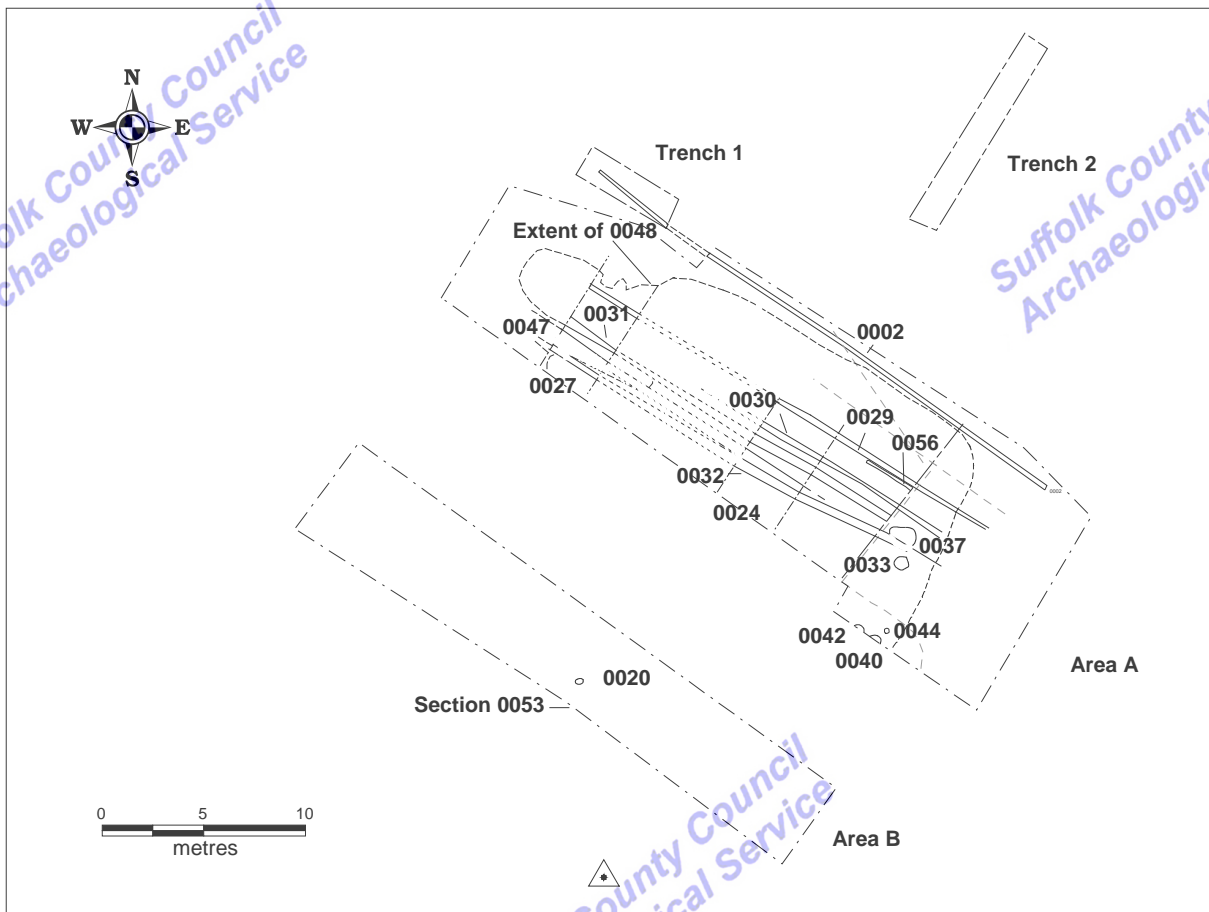


Figure 6. Overall site plan

Pits

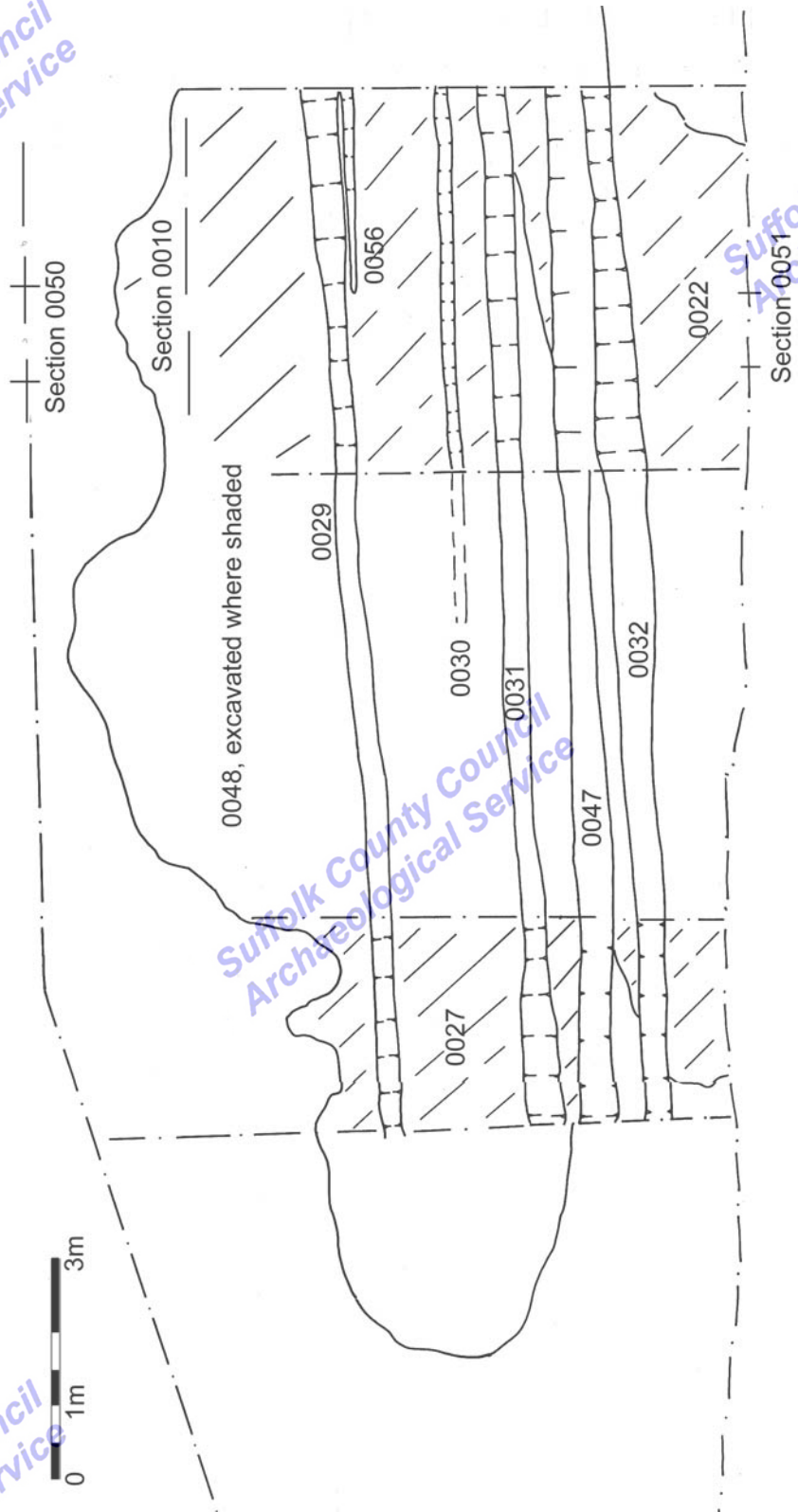
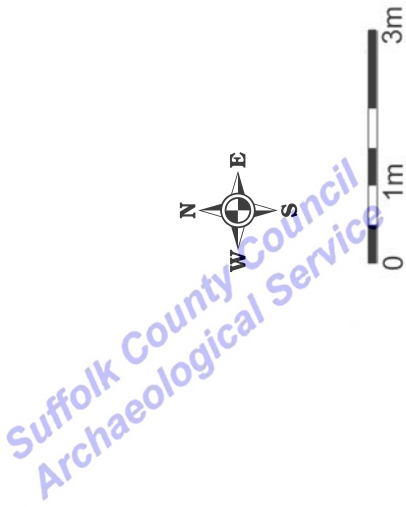
Five pits were found in Area A (Figs. 8 and 9), descriptions of these can be found in Table 1 below.

Context no.	Description
0033	A slightly irregularly shaped, roughly circular pit, 60cm wide x 28cm deep, with well defined edges. This is possibly not archaeological, on excavation of the second half there was a thin charcoal 'off-shoot' that makes it seem like a tree bole. The fill was a coarse dark grey-black sand which faded out to the south. There was some animal disturbance. No finds were recovered.
0037	A roughly circular pit, 1.2m x 1.1m x 35cm deep with a V shaped profile and moderately sloping sides; the northern edge was not well defined. It was filled with grey sand overlying yellow sand, and there was some animal disturbance. There were no finds and it was not entirely convincing and could be a tree bole..
0040	A pit 75cm wide x 25cm deep which was partially under the southern baulk. It had vertical edges and an uneven base and was filled with black sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones
0042	A shallow pit, 38cm wide x 12cm deep which was partially under the southern baulk. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base and was filled with grey sand with occasional stones.
0044	A shallow circular pit, 24cm in diameter x 26cm deep with vertical edges and a flat base. It was filled with grey sand from which a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered.

Table 1. Pit descriptions

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Figure 7. Plan of the gullies.

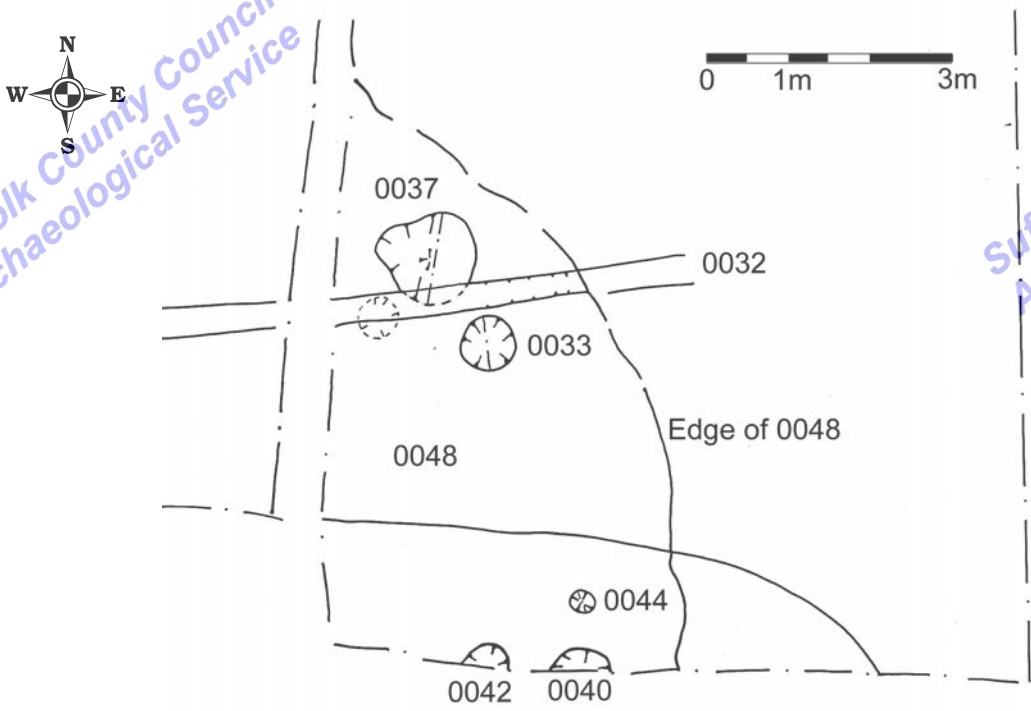
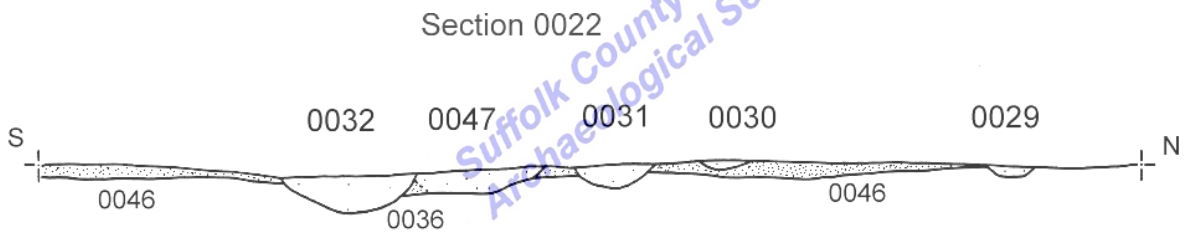
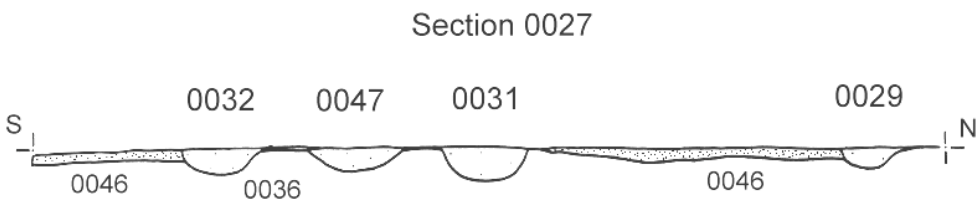


Figure 8. Plan of pits



Section 0022



Section 0027

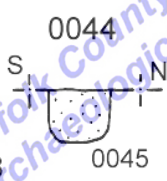
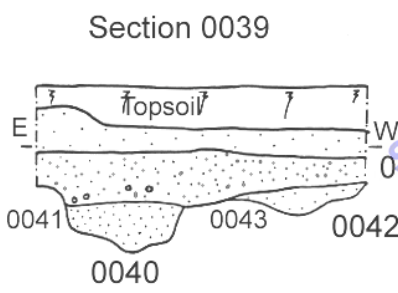
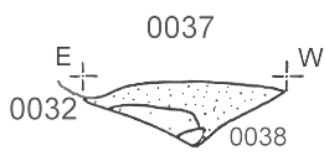
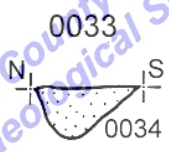


Figure 9. Feature sections

Cremation

The cremation was contained within a small rounded pit, 32cm in diameter x 23cm deep (Fig. 10). It was unurned and consisted of numerous very small burnt bone fragments within a dark grey-black sand. Analysis of the bone has identified the incomplete remains from two individuals, an adult and a young child (see Section 4.4.). A radiocarbon date from this has been obtained and shows that it is Mid-Late Bronze Age, 1380-1100BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-9544: 2990±35BP, Appendix 4).

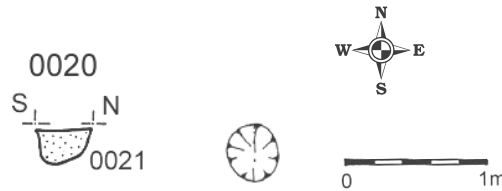


Figure 10. Cremation section and plan

3.3. Soil layers

Three distinctive soil layers were identified in Area A (Fig. 11). These were: a fine pale grey-brown sand interpreted as a windblown deposit, 0004 and 0023, which sealed the lower soil layers and all the pits; a lower grey-brown sand layer, group no. 0048 and individual nos. 0005, 0007, 0024, 0035 and 0046, which was cut by the gullies; and an orange-brown sand layer, 0049, which lay under 0048 at the eastern end of the site. Pits 0033 and 0037 lay within the area of layer 0035 but could not be seen until it was removed, however adjacent pits 0042 and 0044 lie stratigraphically below this layer. Three sherds of Bronze Age and one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery were collected from 0048 and eight worked flints which were predominantly Bronze Age with two possibly earlier pieces. Bronze Age flints were also recovered from the blown sand, 0023.

A fourth soil layer, 0025, was identified as dispersed spreads overlying natural clay and chalk in excavated section 0022, it was not found in areas of sand natural. This was a coarse pale sand, 2cm deep, with patches of stones and gravel from which one Mesolithic flint blade was recovered.

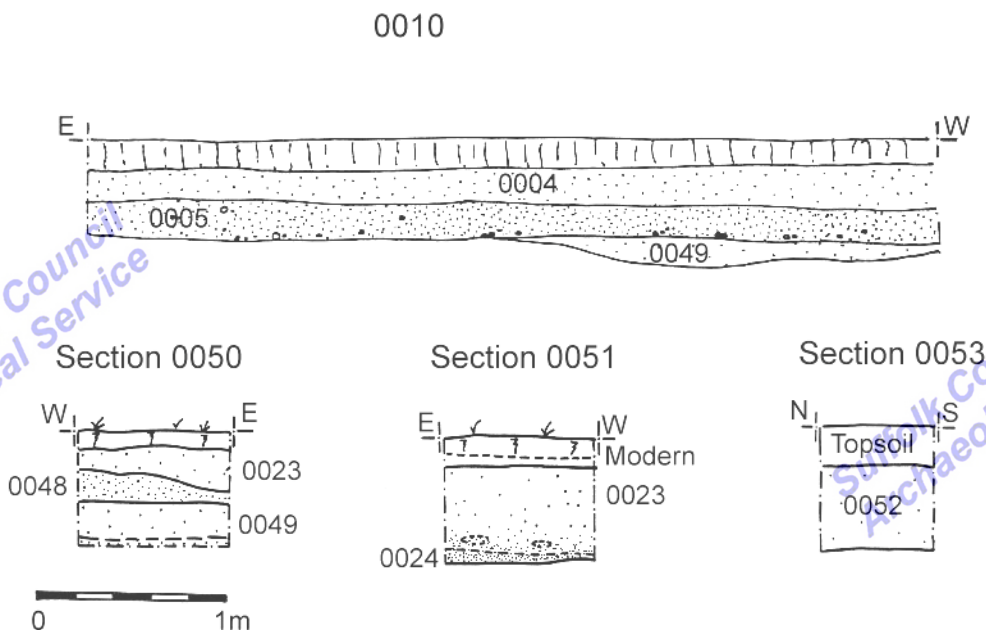
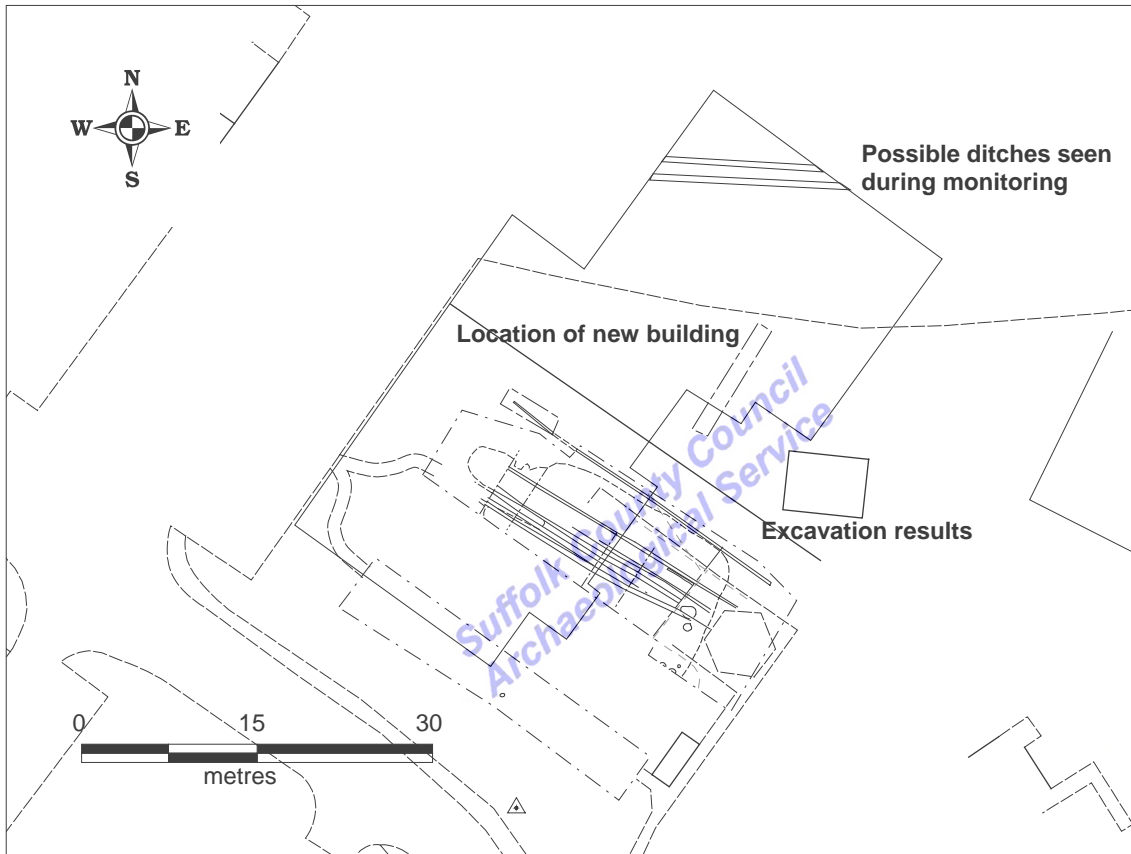


Figure 11. Sections showing soil layers

3.4. Monitoring of the main construction

Monitoring of the footing trenches and excavations for the basement showed the same soil profiles as seen in the excavations. At the north end of the site, where no excavations had been previously seen, the soil profile showed pale brown windblown sand at c.0.4m below the car-park surface with an undulating base of between 0 and 0.4m. In this two possible east-west aligned gullies, filled with the same pale brown sand were seen, but it was difficult to be sure whether these were cut features or undulations in the soil layer. These did not appear to be on the same alignment as the gullies in the excavation (Fig. 12). Yellow sand was seen beneath this layer and there was no sign of occupation deposits at this end of the site.



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Figure 12. Monitoring results

3.5. Phasing and dating

The only dated material recovered from the site was seven sherds of Bronze Age pottery and one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery. Whilst the flint work cannot be as confidently dated as the pottery it is still possible to identify and date individual pieces and to characterise assemblages. In this case the majority of the flint is also Bronze Age with occasional pieces of Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Analysis of the stratigraphy indicates four phases of activity (Fig. 13), dating to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods with the latest phase undated.

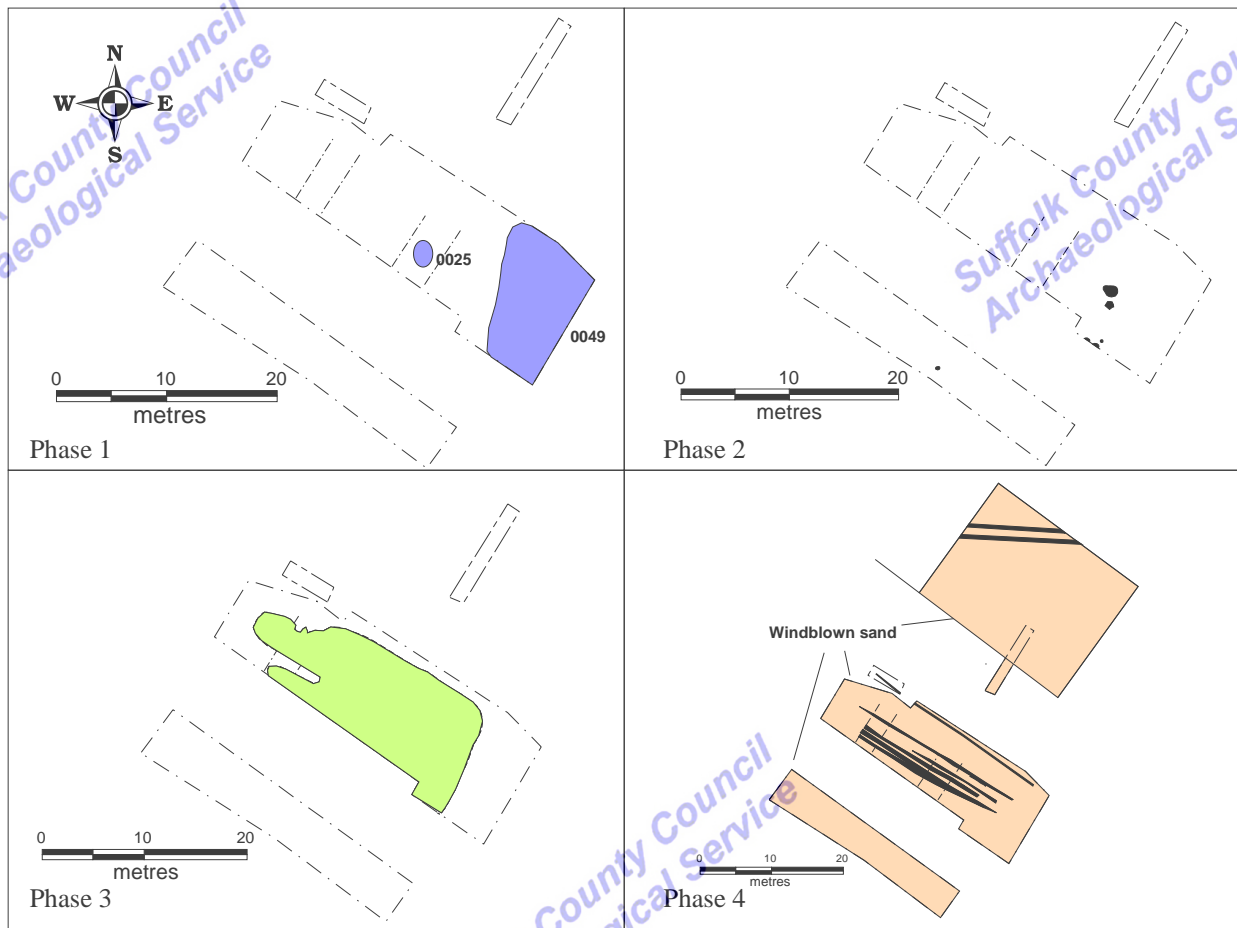


Figure 13. Phase plans

Phase 1. Mesolithic and Neolithic

This broad phase has been introduced to recognise the presence of evidence in the form of worked flint from these periods. In the case of the Mesolithic blade this was recovered from soil spread 0025 which may represent the remnants of a Mesolithic archaeological horizon which has largely been lost through a combination of truncation and erosion. Pockets of surviving soil containing Mesolithic flint assemblages have been found across the Base and this may be another.

Orange-brown sand layer 0049 recorded in section at the east end of the site, has also been included in this phase as it also appears at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. No finds were recovered from it.

Phase 2. Bronze Age

This includes pits 0033, 0037, 0040, 0042 and 0044 which lay below layer 0048. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pit 0044. Cremation 0020 has been radiocarbon dated to 1380-1100BC, the Mid-Late Bronze Age. The pottery from 0044 is not closely datable and therefore it cannot be confirmed that the pits and cremation are contemporary.

Phase 3. Iron Age

This phase is represented solely by layer 0048 which seals pits 0040 and 0042, and probably also 0033, 0037 and 0044 which were only visible after its removal. It also overlies layers 0025 and 0049. Four sherds of Bronze Age pottery, one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery and six Bronze Age and two earlier flints were recovered from this. Although the Iron Age pottery could be intrusive or residual it is similar to that recovered from a finds rich horizon in site LKH 212 c.30m to the north-east (Fig. 14).

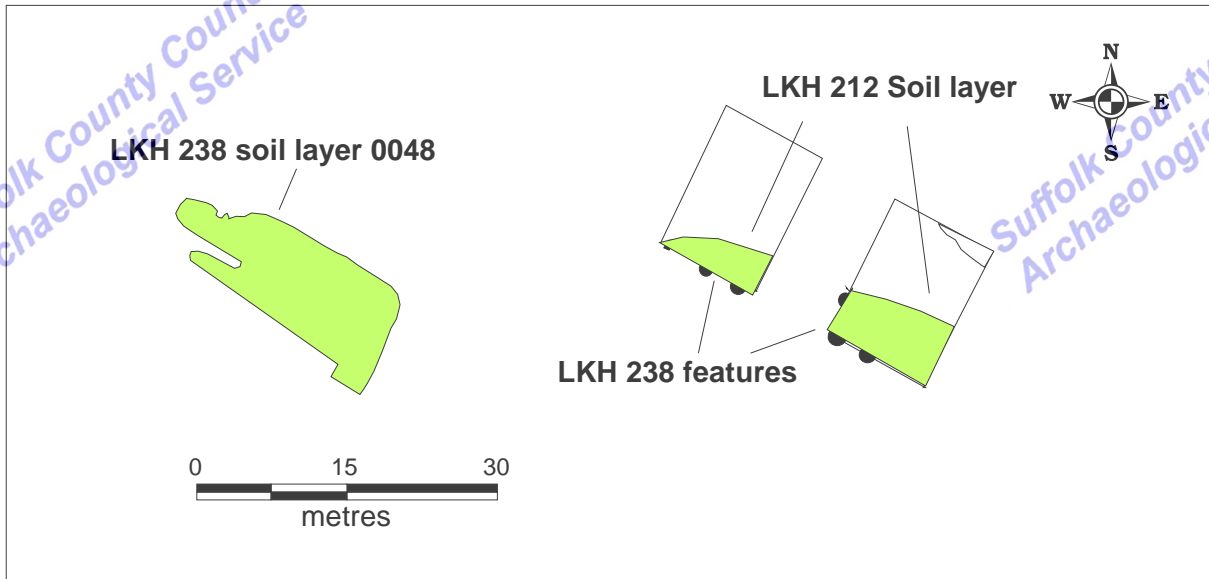


Figure 14. Plan of LKH 238 soil layer and site LKH 212

Phase 4. Undated

This includes all the later features, but although these also have stratigraphical relationships between them, this is probably indicative of a long continuous process of soil movement and activity. Six worked flints, identified as Bronze Age were recovered from layer 0004/0023, but are probably residual and therefore this activity cannot be dated.

All the gullies, 0002, 0029, 0030, 0031, 0032, 0047 are in this phase, as they cut layer 0048 and the windblown sand layer, 0004 and 0023, although it overlies the gullies, as the fill suggests that they are broadly contemporary. The two possible ditches 0054 and 0055 seen during the monitoring are also undated and included here. This phase probably indicates agricultural rather than domestic activity.

3.6. Monitoring of the car park

Seven visits were made during the reconstruction of the car park between 14th and 22nd June seeing approximately 70% of the stripped surface. Initially the strip was being carried out using a toothed bucket, but on request this was changed to a wide toothless bucket which generally enabled a good clear view of the soil profile and exposed layers. No archaeological features were identified and no finds recovered during the monitoring. The original car park surface was shown to be only c.0.2m deep, approximately equal to the surrounding turf level and both these lay over c. 0.15m of fine, pale brown sand, 0057, over natural sand and chalk. The pale brown sand was a characteristically windblown deposit which varied in depth in response to undulations in the natural below. 0057 may be the same as deposit 0004/0023 in the excavation area and therefore post-prehistoric. There were occasional ill-defined, darker sand patches within the pale brown sand, which did not appear to be archaeological and may have been ancient tree holes.

4. Finds and environmental evidence

by Cathy Tester, with contributions from Sue Anderson, Val Fryer and Colin Pendleton.

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from nine contexts during the evaluation and excavation, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Flint		Burnt Flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	3	3	2	36			BA
0005	1	6					EIA
0021							
0023			6	98	1	19	BA
0024	1	5					BA
0025			1	3			Mesolithic
0035	2	15	5	41			BA
0045	1	3					BA
0046			3	7	1	15	BA
Total	8	27	17	185	2	34	

Table 2. Finds quantities

4.2. Pottery

Eight sherds of prehistoric pottery were collected. Most of them are grog-tempered which is characteristic of Bronze Age pottery but none are decorated so are not closely datable. Fabric G1 contains common medium pieces of buff and grey grog and occasional quartz sand. All sherds have orange exterior surfaces and dark grey/black cores and interior surfaces. Small fragments were found in 0001, 0024, 0035 and 0045. A second fabric (G2) contains moderate medium grog and occasional natural flint in a sandier matrix. The fabric is grey and represented by a single bodysherd from 0035. A single sherd of flint-tempered pottery (F1) was collected from Evaluation Trench 1 (layer 0005). Its fabric contains abundant crushed burnt flint (up to 6mm) in a sand and clay matrix. It is a bowl form with an internally-bevelled rim that is decorated externally with a band of diagonal fingernail impressions and probably belongs to the earlier Iron Age.

4.3. Flint by Dr. Colin Pendleton

Seventeen pieces of worked flint were collected from five contexts as listed below.

OP	Type	Description	Date
0001	flake	Flake with crude retouch/use-wear on one edge	BA
	flake	Thick flake with crude edge retouch/use wear.	BA
0023	scraper	Crude side scraper from large, possibly hinge-fractured flake	BA,
	flake	Hinge-fractured flake with obtuse striking angle	BA
	flake	Thick, heavy flake with one end shattered. Crude retouch	BA
	flake	Hinge-fractured flake with simple retouch/use-wear on one edge	BA
	flake	Thick unmodified flake	BA
0025	blade	Small irregular patinated blade	Mesolithic
	blade	Patinated, snapped blade w. serrated edge. Irreg. serration/use-wear on opposite.	Meso/ENeo
0035	flake	Squat flake w possible slight patination	BA
	flake	Thick snapped flake. Irregular	BA
	flake	Thin unmodified flake	BA
	flake	Long flake/small blade with some slight retouch/use-wear.	Neo or BA
0046	flake	Unmodified flake with 2 cones of percussion and cortex on distal end	BA
	flake	Small snapped flake with cortex on lower edge	BA
	flake	Small snapped flake	BA

Table 3. Worked flint

The earliest flints are Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and are represented by two patinated blades (0025 and 0035). The rest of the flint is probably Bronze Age (or later?) and consists of fourteen flakes and one side scraper. The flakes are unpatinated and display many of the features of 'poor workmanship' such as hinge fractures, obtuse striking platforms and squat shapes which characterise later prehistoric assemblages. Approximately half of them are unmodified and the rest have crude or simple edge retouch or use-wear.

Two fragments of fire-cracked burnt flint were collected from layers 0023 and 0046.

4.4. Cremated bone by Sue Anderson

A single group of cremated human bone was recovered from pit 0020 and has been radiocarbon dated to 1380-1110 BC, the mid to late Bronze Age.

The sample was separated into two fractions during processing, <5mm and >5mm, and pea grit was removed by hand. The smaller fragments weighed 108g and the larger pieces 17g, making a total weight of 125g. A cremated adult body would normally be expected to yield more than 1000g of bone, suggesting that this deposit was either heavily truncated or simply a token collection for burial.

Fragments of limb bones made up the bulk of the burial, but most were too small to assign to a particular bone, or even limb, with any certainty. A few thicker fragments suggested that pieces of adult humerus, femur and tibia were probably present. Thinner fragments may represent pieces of radius and ulna, but some appeared to be juvenile. The largest long bone fragment was 22mm long.

Thirty-one fragments of skull and three tooth root fragments were identified. These varied in thickness and, whilst it is possible that some of the thinner pieces could belong to the lower portion of an adult cranial vault, it seems more likely that two individuals are represented amongst the bones. The largest piece of skull measured 13mm in length.

In conclusion it is likely that the bulk of this burial consisted of an unsexable adult, interspersed with a few fragments of a small child. Whether this is a true 'double burial' or simply the fortuitous inclusion of a few fragments of a second individual from a re-used pyre site is impossible to determine.

4.5. Plant Macrofossils And Other Remains by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

A single sample for the extraction of the plant macrofossils was taken from pit 0021 and submitted for assessment.

Methodology

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flot was collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 3. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were removed for further specialist analysis.

Results

Plant macrofossils and other remains are listed in Table 4.

OP No.	0021
Herbs	
<i>Conopodium majus/Bunium bulbocastranum</i> (tubers)	xx
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	x
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	x
Wetland plants	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	xcf
Tree/shrub macrofossils	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	xx
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	xxx
Indet.tubers	xx
Other materials	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Black tarry material	x
Bone	xxb
Sample volume (litres)	40
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 4. Plant macrofossils

([Key to table: x = 1–10 specimens; xx = 10–100 specimens; xxx = 100+ specimens; b = burnt])

Plant macrofossils

Although small charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root/stem form the major components of the assemblage, a limited number of other very notable plant remains are also recorded, the most significant of these being the distorted tubers of pignut (*Conopodium majus* or *Bunium bulbocastanum*). Similar tubers, with a clearly visible stump of attachment to the stem surrounded by a slight hollow (Fig. 15), have also been recorded from a contemporary cremation deposit at Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire (Moffett 1991). However, identified specimens are very rare, and the current examples are a significant addition to the records of these macrofossils.

Although root, stem and tuber fragments are frequently noted within cremation deposits, where they are interpreted as the remains of kindling or fuel from the pyre, pignut tubers are unlikely to have been manually uprooted as they grow beneath the turf line. As a result of this, they would almost certainly have been deliberately dug up. As they are edible, they may have been a valuable supplementary food source for those utilising the Lakenheath area during the Bronze Age period but, given the context, it is perhaps reasonable to assume that they were deliberately placed within the pyre as an offering to the deceased. With this in mind, it is perhaps significant that elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds are also common within the assemblage. Whilst the fruits can be eaten in small quantities when ripe, in excess they cause severe sickness. However, elderberries are frequently used within medicinal preparations, and it is perhaps in this context that they appear within the Lakenheath assemblage, again as offerings to the deceased.

The remaining seeds of grassland and wetland plants including persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) may either have been a component of the fuel, or may have been burnt *in situ* beneath the pyre.

Other materials

Small fragments of burnt bone are reasonably common, almost certainly confirming that this is a cremation deposit. The only other materials recorded are fragments of black porous and cokey material, both of which are possible residues of the combustion of organic remains (including body tissue) at very high temperatures.



Figure 15. Pignut tubers

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the assemblage is relatively small (circa 0.1 litres in volume), the material it contains, most notably the pignut tubers, is of particular local and national significance. Although evidence from other contemporary sites within the north Suffolk area indicates that the cultivation of cereal crops was well established by the Bronze Age, the collection of wild foods still provided important dietary supplements. Whilst some are widely recorded (for example fruits and nuts), others are rarely identified, and the current specimens are, then, of particular significance. Their occurrence within a cremation deposit is doubly important, as it confirms that

offerings of food were sometimes placed on the pyre with the deceased.

4.6. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The finds assemblage indicates activity on this site during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age. The pottery is hand-made and includes mainly Bronze Age material and one piece that is Iron Age. Apart from two pieces that may be earlier, Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, the flint assemblage is later prehistoric, probably Bronze Age. Most notable is the un-urned Bronze Age cremation and associated plant macrofossil assemblage which contains evidence for the collection of wild foods which are rarely identified. Their presence within a cremation deposit makes them even more significant as evidence of food offerings on the funeral pyre.

5. Discussion

Four periods of activity were identified during this work. The earliest and most ephemeral was that dating to the Mesolithic and/or Neolithic periods which consisted of three worked flints and two early soil layers, dated only by the stratigraphy and flint recovery. However thin horizons of sand containing Mesolithic finds have been identified elsewhere on the Base and it is probable that this represents the remnants of early soil horizons which have largely not survived, most having been lost through a combination of erosion, truncation and later disturbance.

This excavation revealed some limited evidence of Bronze Age occupation consisting of a small group of pits and a cremation. Occasional sherds of pottery and worked flints dated the occupation, but are not indicative of settlement. Scattered Bronze Age features, including a probably Bronze Age cremation, have been found nearby (LKH200, Caruth 1998, and LKH 214, Gill 2002) and this may all be part of an extended area of dispersed, possibly transitory, activity. More intensive domestic and funerary occupation has been identified c.600m to the south of the site (ERL 114, Caruth 2005). The cremation contained the remains of two individuals but it is not clear whether it actually represents a double burial as the remains of a child were few and could have been inadvertently included in the burial when the pyre remains were collected. The radiocarbon date suggests that this is Mid to Late bronze Age and later than much of the other Bronze Age funerary activity identified on the Base, most of which is Early Bronze Age. The presence of food offerings within the cremation remains offers an insight into both the burial ritual and evidence for diet and the collection of wild foods at a time when the cultivation of cereal crops is known to have been well-established.

Overlying these was a layer of grey-brown sand, 0048, containing some Bronze Age finds and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. It is not clear how this layer relates to the adjacent Early-Middle Iron Age site LKH 212 (Gill, 2001), where several features and a dark charcoal rich occupation horizon were identified but the single sherd of Iron Age pottery is of a similar fabric to that from LKH 212. The soil layer, 0048, may be the same horizon as that found at LKH 212 but lying beyond the focus of the Iron Age activity and therefore sterile and largely picking up evidence of underlying Bronze Age features. The survival of this soil layer is probably due to its lying within a shallow hollow, typical of those seen across the Base and reflecting an earlier landscape of hollows and dunes.

Overlying the occupation deposit was a c. 0.35m thick layer of windblown sand. Although visible as a single layer this is certainly the result of a prolonged period of sporadic blowing. At the base of this layer were a series of small parallel gullies which were filled with a material similar to the windblown sand, but with a higher proportion of coarse sand and fine grit inclusions. It is possible that the fill of these gullies represents the initial filling with windblown sand, which is then deflated by further windblowing, leaving the coarser particles in the gullies

and removing the finer material. As the gullies filled these then became sealed by subsequent blows. There is no dating for these features and deposits, but the gullies have the appearance of ploughlines, and the phenomena of the sand blows is associated with agriculture and overgrazing in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The monitoring of the car park did not identify archaeological features, but did show a layer of wind-blown sand, overlying natural sand and chalk. This is consistent with the results from sites to the southeast, LKH 297 (Caruth 2004), where archaeological activity has been found to be limited, although Roman occupation, LKH 222 has been identified 180m to the west.

6. Conclusions

This excavation and monitoring work has identified a low density of activity dating from the Mesolithic and up to probably the post-medieval period, however most of this is ephemeral and difficult to interpret. A fairly sterile soil layer overlying Bronze Age features, may relate to a similar finds-rich deposit found within 30m of this site, but if so, this area must be beyond the focus for the Iron Age to account for the absence of occupation debris within the soil layer. Windblown sand and parallel gullies probably demonstrate the presence and effect of medieval and post-medieval farming on the landscape.

Jo Caruth
June 2007

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Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

CONSOLIDATED COMMS BUILDING, RAF LAKENHEATH

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraph 2.1.

1. Background

- 1.1 Consent has been granted for development (F/2003/0705/GOV). The planning authority have applied a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition to the consent.
- 1.2 The development is at TL 734 809, between 5m and 10m OD to the north-east of Caudle Head. Significant prehistoric deposits have recently been identified on an adjacent development (LKH 212, report SCCAS 2001/08, Comms Command Facility), where an occupation soil and features of Iron Age date were discovered within 25m of the new building footprint. It therefore seems highly probable that the Iron Age settlement area will extend into the current development area. Preservation was good in the area examined at LKH 212, partly because there was a variable amount of re-deposited soil (this is unlikely to extend across the entire new development area), with the surface of the archaeological deposits generally at around 400-500mm below present ground surface.
- 1.3 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.5 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Project**

- 2.1 In all areas where ground disturbance will impact on the archaeological deposits, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development. This will include the 2214sq m of the building footprint and may also include access roads and parking areas, depending on relevant depths (a minimum 100mm should remain untouched above archaeological deposits in unexcavated areas).
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by any future detailed consent.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric, particularly Iron Age settlement.
- 2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 The area to be stripped by machine under archaeological supervision will be defined on the basis of paragraph 2.1 above.
- 3.2 Topsoil and modern deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.3 If the 200mm thick occupation layer identified on LKH 212 extends into this area it must be hand-excavated and finds collected on a grid – initially at least on a 1m base, though variation from this might be agreed with SCCAS Conservation Team on site if overall finds density is low.
- 3.4 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.5 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated, and 100% of any prehistoric pit.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

- 3.6 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design 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 P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

- 3.7 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.8 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.9 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.10 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.11 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.12 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.14 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an 'at-cost' charge will be made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]

- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 4.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. **Archive Requirements**

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post - excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 5.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).
- 5.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

- 5.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 5.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 5.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR 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 SMR 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.
- 5.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, 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 journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

6.4 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.

6.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.

6.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

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

Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 30 October 2003

Reference: /specex-RAFLaken-Comms10

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

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

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Appendix 2

LKH 238, List of Contexts

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	sheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0001						Unstratified finds, evaluation and excavation d finds									y			BA		
0002	0002		T1		Gully	NW-SE aligned gully, filled with coarse, stoneless pale yellow-brown sand.														4
0003	0002		T1		Ditch fill	Coarse, stoneless, pale yellow-brown sand fill of 0002. Same as 0004.														4
0004	0004		T1		Layer	Coarse stoneless pale yellow-brown sand. Underlies topsoil and overlies 0005. Probably windblown.						0005								4
0005	0005		T1		Layer	Grey-brown stony sand. Seen mainly on the south side of the trench. IA pottery recovered from it. Quite thin.									y			E IA		3
0006			T1		Section	At west end of Trench 1.														
0007			T1		Layer	Patch of grey-brown sand similar to 0005. Very shallow.														3
0008	0008		T1		Gully	Small gully, probably the same as 0002														4
0009	0008		T1		Gully	Coarse, pale, yellow sand fill of gully 0008.														4
0010			T1		Section	Centre of trench 1														
0011			T2		Section	Centre of T2														
0012			T2		Section	North end of trench 2														
0013			T2		Section	West end of trench 1.														
0020	0020		Ex		Pit cut	Small rounded pit, possibly a cremation. 0.32m wide x 0.23m deep.														2
0021	0020		Ex		Pit fill	Fill of possible cremation. Dark grey-black sand and numerous very small white burnt bone fragments. 100% removed.									y					2
0022					Section	Through centre of site.														
0023			Ex		Layer	Pale brown windblown sand visible in section 0022. 100% excavated						0024			y			BA		4
0024			Ex		Layer	Dark grey-brown sand underlying 0023. Patchy survival, with uneven base. Generally fine and compacted and well sorted, but with animal runs throughout. Frequent coarse grit and moderately stony (up to 20mm). Probably a buried worked soil surviving as in natural hollows, and for other reasons not fully understood! 30% sieved and 100% excavated							0023		y			BA		3
0025						Coarse pale sand with patches of stones and gravel. Overlies dense sticky natural clay which is an interface between chalk and sand natural.									y			Mesolithic		1
0026		0026				Group number for a series of E-W aligned gullies which cut 0024 and are filled with coarse pale sand - possibly a deflated version of the windblown sand.														4
0027					Section	Excavated section at west end of the site. Same method as 0022.														
0028		0027			Surface cleaning	Surface cleaning of 0027.						0027								4

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	sheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0029	0029	0026		Ex	Gully cut	Narrow basin profiled gully - E-W aligned and of varying depth and width along its length. Visible in 0022 and 0027. This was not apparent until the blown sand was removed (by machine). It was filled with coarse pale brown sand, similar to the windblow (no large stones) but with fewer fine particles. Couls this be a soil depleted by windblow. This has a secpndary cut (20cm x 4cm) o its south side which fades out. Interpretation: this was cut partially through the windblow or cut during of immediately before its depositon, into the soil below and the fill represenst disturbed or redeposited windblown sand. 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep.														4
0030	0030	0026			Gully cut	Very small E-W gully. Fill as in 0029. Appears in 0022 but not in 0027. 0.15m wide and 0.04m deep.														4
0031	0031	0026			Gully cut	E-W gully south of 0030. Broad with a basin profile. Appears in 0022 and 0027. Variable depth and width. 0.35m and up to 0.1m deep.														4
0032	0032	0026		Ex	Gully cut	Broad, shallow, basin profiled cut with the same fill as the others. Appears in 0022 and 0027. This has a shallow broad cut on the north side filled with the same coarse pale brown sand.														4
0033	0033			Ex	Pit cut	Circular pit. Slightly iregular shape, although edges defined. Possibly not archaeological - on excavation of the second half there was a thin charcoal 'off-shoot' that makes it seem like a tree bowl. 0.6m in diameter x 0.28m deep. 100% excavated.														2
0034	0033			Ex	Pit fill	Coarse dark grey-black sand which fades out to the south. Some AD. No finds.														2
0035	0024	0048		Ex	Layer	Grey-brown sand under windblow. Same as 0024 but in the east end of the site. Overlies black features. This is slightly darker than 0024, possibly because it overlies dark features. Up to 12cm deep.						0035				y		BA		3
0036	0032	0026		Ex	Gully fill	Fill of 0032. Coarse pale brown sand.				0035, 0037, 0038			0023							4
0037	0037			Ex	Pit cut	Rounded pit cit, northern edge somewhat unclear. V shaped profile in section with moderately sloping sides. Yellow sand fill belwo grey sand. Looks odd, might be a tree bowl. 1.1m x 1.2m x 0.35m. 50% excavated. Some AD.														2
0038	0037			Ex	Pit fill	Brown-grey and yellow sand with some animal disturbance. No finds.														2
0039				Ex	Section	Section through pits 0040 and 0042.														
0040	0040			Ex	Pit cut	Oval pit with vertical edges and an uneven base. 0.7m wide x 0.25m deep. 50% ex.														2
0041	0040			Ex	Pit fill	Blcak sand with occasional charcaol and stone.														2
0042	0042			Ex	Pit cut	Shallow pit with gently sloping sides, rounded base, 'u' shaped in section. 0.38m wide x 0.12m deep.														2
0043	0042			Ex	Pit fill	Grey sand with occasional stone. Fill of 0042.														2
0044	0044			Ex	Pit cut	Shallow circular pit with vertical edges. 0.34m x 0.33m x 0.26m deep.														2
0045	0044			Ex	Pit fill	Grey sand fill of pit 0044													BA	2
0046	0024	0048		Ex	Layer	Grey sand layer in 0027. Same as 0024. Dark and mid grey patches, some AD. Occasional stones up to 20mm across, particularly towards the base of the layer. Finds recovered.					0026		0023			y		BA		3

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0047	0029			Ex	Gully cut	Shallow gully between 0032 and 0031. Sloped sides and rounded base. Same pale coarse sand fill.														2
0048	0048	0048		Ex	Layer	Group number for dark sand layer. Opnos. 0005, 0007, 0024, 0035 and 0046.														3
0049	0049			Ex	Layer	Orange-brown sand lying under 0048, visible patchily across southern and eastern parts of the site. Seals pits 0040 and 0042														1
0050	0050			Ex	Baulk section	Northern edge of Area A														
0051	0051			Ex	Baulk section	Southern edge of Area A														
0052				Ex	Layer	Pale brown sand, windblown probably seen lying over natural in Area B. Sealed 0020.														4
0053				Ex	Baulk section	Northern edge of Area B														
0054						Poss ditch seen in monitoring														4
0055						Poss ditch seen in monitoring														4
0056		0026			Gully	Poss. Gully, only present in a short length adjacent to 0029.														4
0057	0057			Mon	Layer	Pale, fine brown windblown sand seen during car park monitoring														

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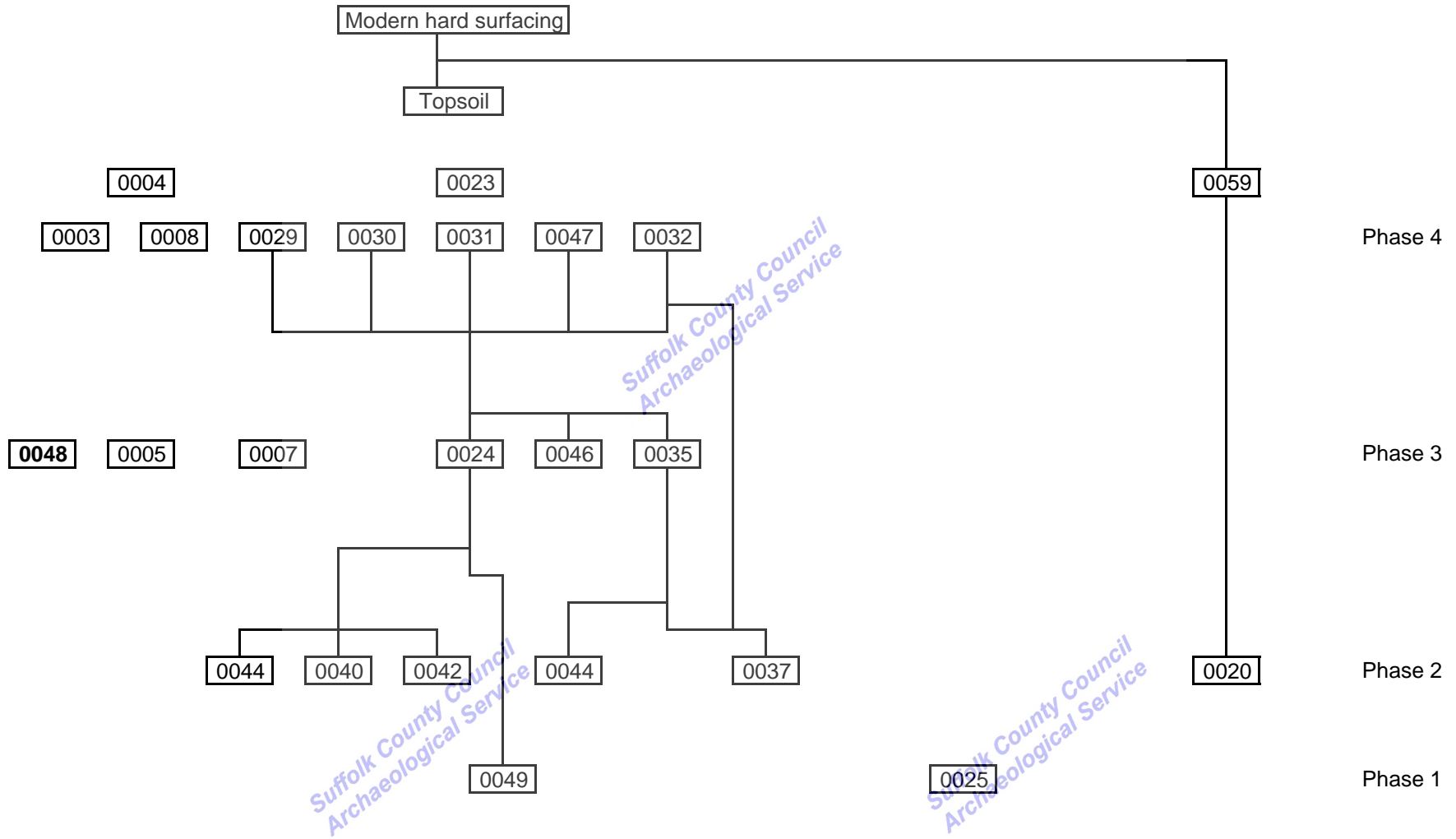
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Appendix 4



Director: *Professor A E Fallick*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue
Scottish Enterprise Technology Park
East Kilbride Scotland UK G75 0QF

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Telephone: 01355 223332
Direct Dial: 01355 270136
Fax: 01355 229898

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

20 March 2006

Laboratory Code	SUERC-9544 (GU-13845)
Submitter	Jo Caruth Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR
Site Reference Sample Reference	Consolidated Comms. Building, RAF Lakenheath LKH238 0021
Material	Cremated Bone : Human
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-22.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2990 \pm 35

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

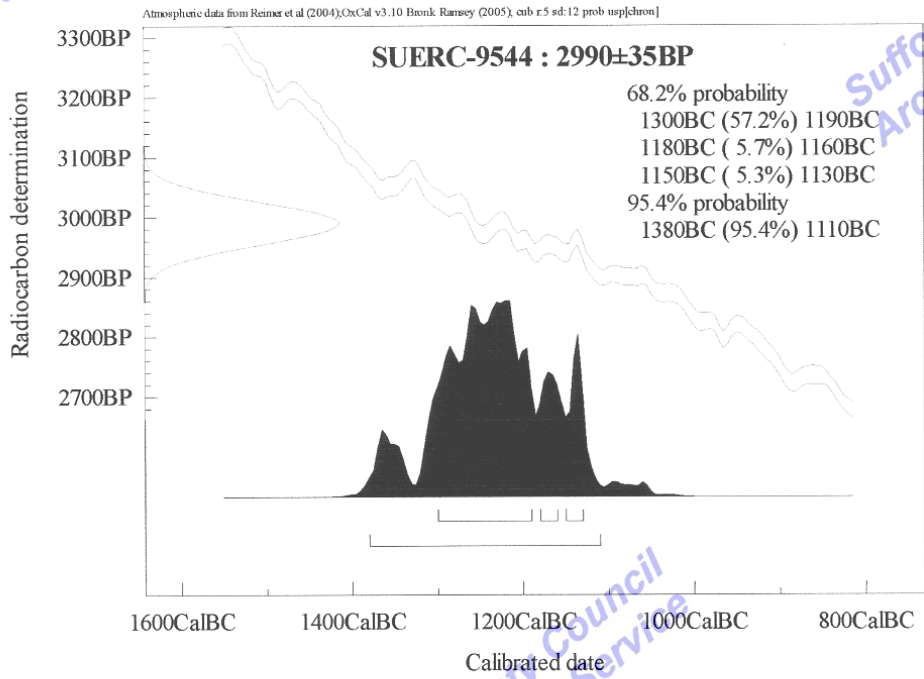
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *R. Anderson* Date :- 20-3-06

Checked and signed off by :-

P. Naugle

Date :- 20.3.06

Calibration Plot



Appendix 5

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

ARCHIVE INDEX		SITE: Consolidated comms		SITE CODE: LKH 238	
<i>Excavation type:</i>	Evaluation	Excavation	Monitoring	T:\arc\archive field projects\raf lakenheath\lkh 238	
SITE PAPERWORK	✓	<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>		
Context sheets	✓	Site file archive store	Lkh 238.mdb		
Finds Catalogues	✓	Site file archive store	Lkh 238.mdb		
Slides	✓	Slide filing cabinets		6 only + digital in computer folder	
B&W negs/contacts					
X-Rays					
Fieldwalking Record					
Levelling Record					
Contour Survey					
Scientific Sample Record	✓				
Conservation Record					
Correspondence Files					
Other					
PLANS & SECTIONS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>		
Plan Originals pencil	✓	Archive store			
Plan Inked copies	✓	Archive store			
Photo Reductions					
Other Plans	✓	Site file archive store			
Section Originals pencil	✓	Archive store			
Section Inked copies	✓	Archive store			
FINDS		<i>Store Location</i>	<i>No. boxes/bags</i>		
Pottery	✓	H/80/5	1 bag, all finds		
Animal Bone					
CBM					
Metalwork and Small Finds		SS			
Misc Finds	✓	H/80/5	1 bag, all finds		
Soil Samples					
REPORTS/CATALOGUES		<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Notes</i>	
Archive Report	✓	Site file archive store	Lkh 238 excavation report.doc		
Matrices/ other Phasing Data	✓	Site file archive store	Lkh 238 matrix. xls		
Finds Reports/Catalogues	✓	Site file archive store	Lkh 238 finds.doc		
Environmental Reports	✓	Site file archive store	Lkh 238 finds.doc		
Documentary Report					
Other	✓	Site file archive store			
FINDS DRAWINGS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>		
Pottery					
Small Finds					
Other					
MISCELLANEOUS					
Pignut photograph		Site file archive store	Computer folder		

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file