

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

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## **Fitness Centre, RAF Lakenheath ERL 130**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2004  
(Planning app. no. F/2003/081)

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(Cathy Tester)

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## List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

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## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by MoD Defence Estates (USF) and was monitored by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

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

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

The post-excavation was managed by Cathy Tester. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester, with specialist identification and advice provided by Colin Pendleton.

## Summary

Archaeological excavation in advance of development identified elements of the original natural landscape of sand dunes and hollows, together with limited activity in the Late Iron Age period. Identified features consisted of a widespread scatter of miscellaneous pits and postholes and a series of parallel ditches, generally thought to relate to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman field systems which have been seen previously in the vicinity.

The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, which lie immediately to the north, were shown not to extend into this particular area.

## SMR information

Planning application no.	F/2003/081
Date of fieldwork:	February-March 2004
Grid Reference:	TL 7298 8025
Funding body:	MoD Defence Estates (USF)
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-7184

# 1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of construction of a new Fitness Centre at RAF Lakenheath, Suffolk. Due to the sites location and the known presence of nearby archaeological deposits this program of archaeological work was requested by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) to meet planning condition F/2003/081. The work was funded by the developer, MoD Defence Estates (USF).

RAF Lakenheath lies between the eastern edge of the fens and the western margins of Breckland and the site lay in the southern part of the airbase, at TL 7298 8025 (Fig. 1), in the parish of Eriswell. Lying within the centre of the built-up part of the base, the site was surrounded by housing and associated services such as schools and recreation facilities. It consisted of an area of open ground, partially covered by parking spaces to the west and grass and trees to the centre and east. It lay within the strip of land known as Shepherds Path Belt, a linear belt of trees marked on the OS map of 1880 as separating Caudle Common to the north from open fields to the south. This 'belt' is still noticeable as a broad strip between the modern roads, with mature trees amidst the modern development. The site was on flat ground, at a height of c.11m OD.

This part of the base has seen considerable development, particularly in the past 10 years, and a substantial amount of archaeological work has been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the site. This has located evidence of settlement and burial activity, from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to Anglo-Saxon periods, throughout the vicinity of ERL 130 (Fig. 3).

Various prehistoric sites have been identified, some 400-700m to the south-west of the site. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit group was excavated at ERL 120 (Craven 2005) and recent excavations at ERL 148 have identified a Bronze Age burial mound. A Middle Iron Age enclosure was seen at ERL 089 (Caruth 2003) and Iron Age occupation at ERL 147.

A Late Iron Age/Roman settlement lies around a natural spring at Caudle Head mere, 650m to the north-west, and further traces of Roman occupation, extending southwards from Caudle Head, have been found in various archaeological monitorings (ERL 111, 112, and 118). This Roman settlement appears to end in a track and field system on the north side of Lord's Walk, ERL 089 and ERL 120 (Caruth 2003, Craven 2005).

Finally, three large Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, ERL 046, 104 and 114, have been excavated within 300m of the site (Figs. 1 and 2) and contemporary evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation has also been found at ERL 101 to the north-east of the cemeteries. 59 burials were located at ERL 046, which lay immediately to the north of ERL 130 and it was thought that there was a strong possibility that this cemetery would extend southwards into the site.

The site therefore was known to lie within an area of known, multi-period, archaeological sites and it was considered highly likely that the development would disturb further archaeological deposits, particularly if Anglo-Saxon burials extended south from ERL 046. A mitigation strategy consisting of a program of archaeological excavation was consequently required prior to development to record any archaeological deposits on the site.



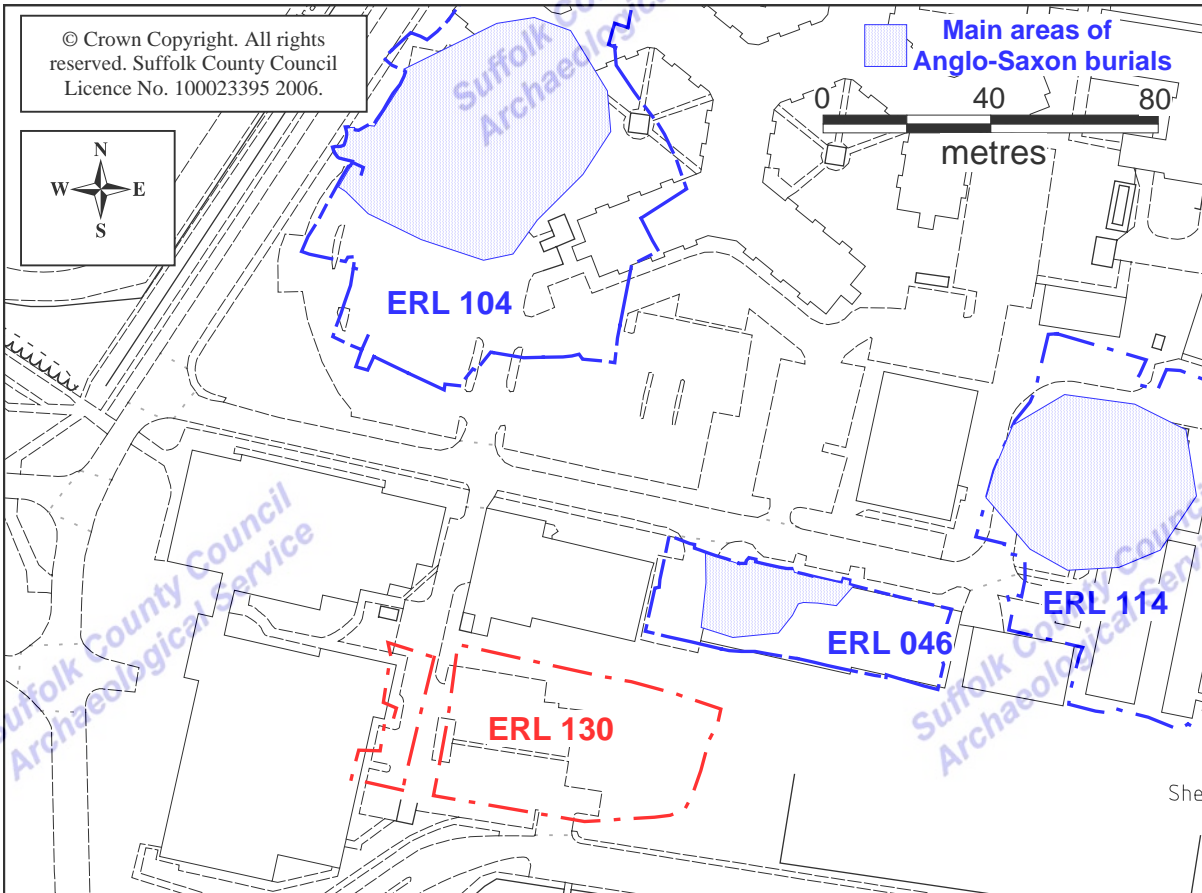
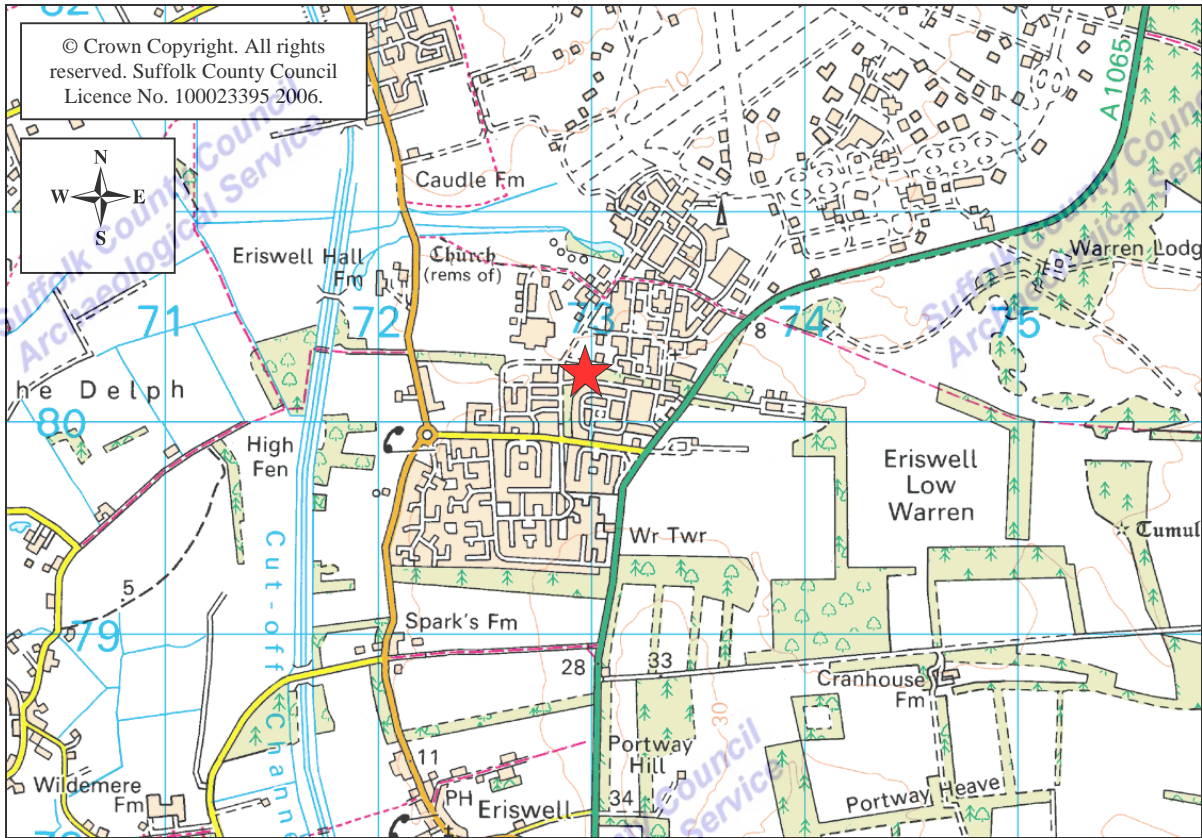


Figure 1. Site location plan

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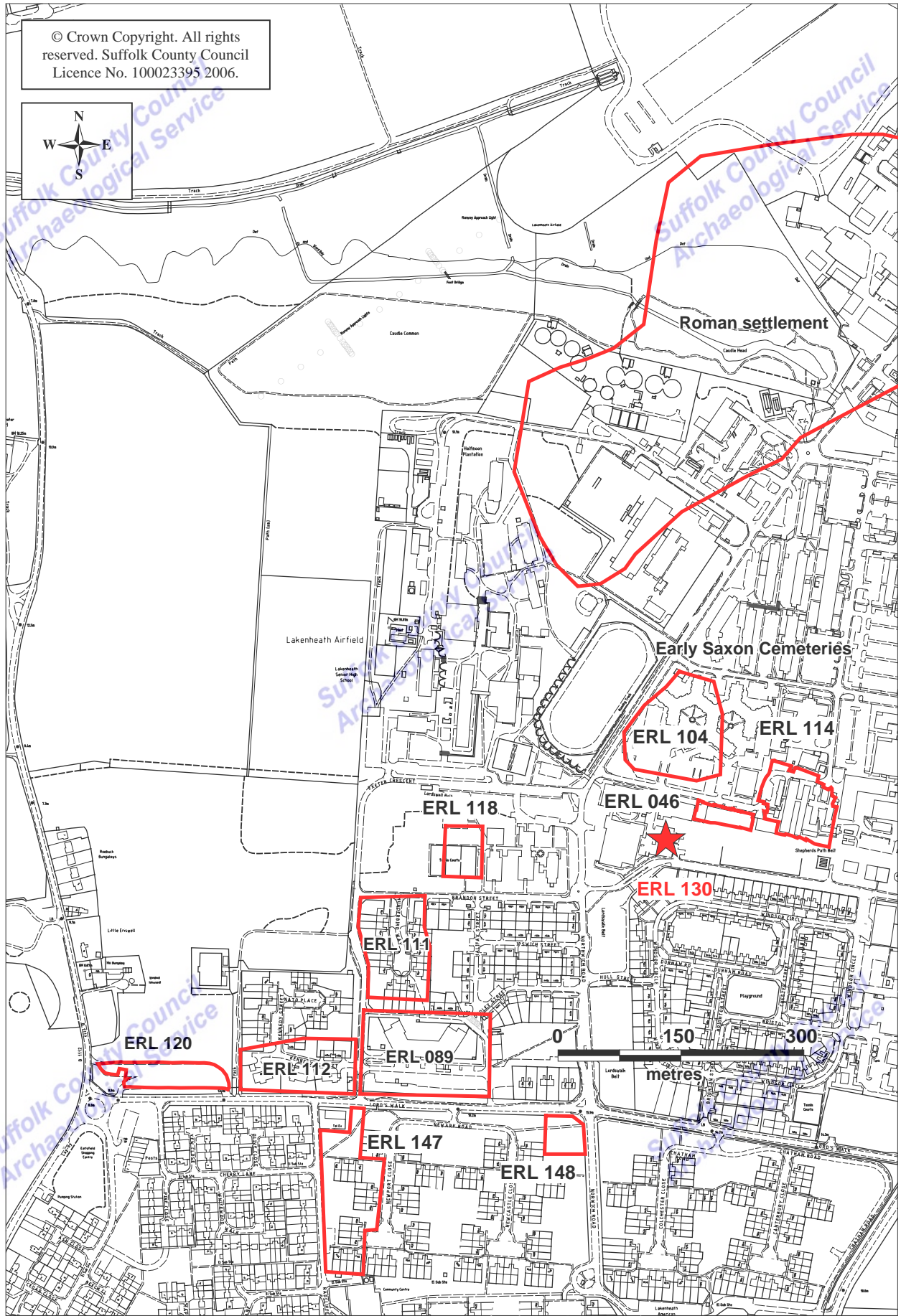


Figure 2. ERL 130 and nearby sites

## 2. Methodology

In total, an area of 2400 sqm was stripped off to the top of the archaeological levels by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This revealed the natural subsoil, a mix of yellow and orange sands and gravels, overlying the natural chalk at a depth of 0.5 – 0.6m.

The majority of the archaeological features were clearly visible after machining and cleaning by hand of only limited areas was carried out. Features were excavated by hand, generally 50% of pits and postholes although certain features were 100% excavated. Sections of ditches were also placed to define stratigraphic relationships. The site was planned using a Total Station Theodolite and individual feature plans were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:50. A single context continuous numbering system was used and feature sections and soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Digital photographs were taken of all stages of the excavation and are included in the digital archive.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments code ERL 130 and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-7184).

The site archive is kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds.

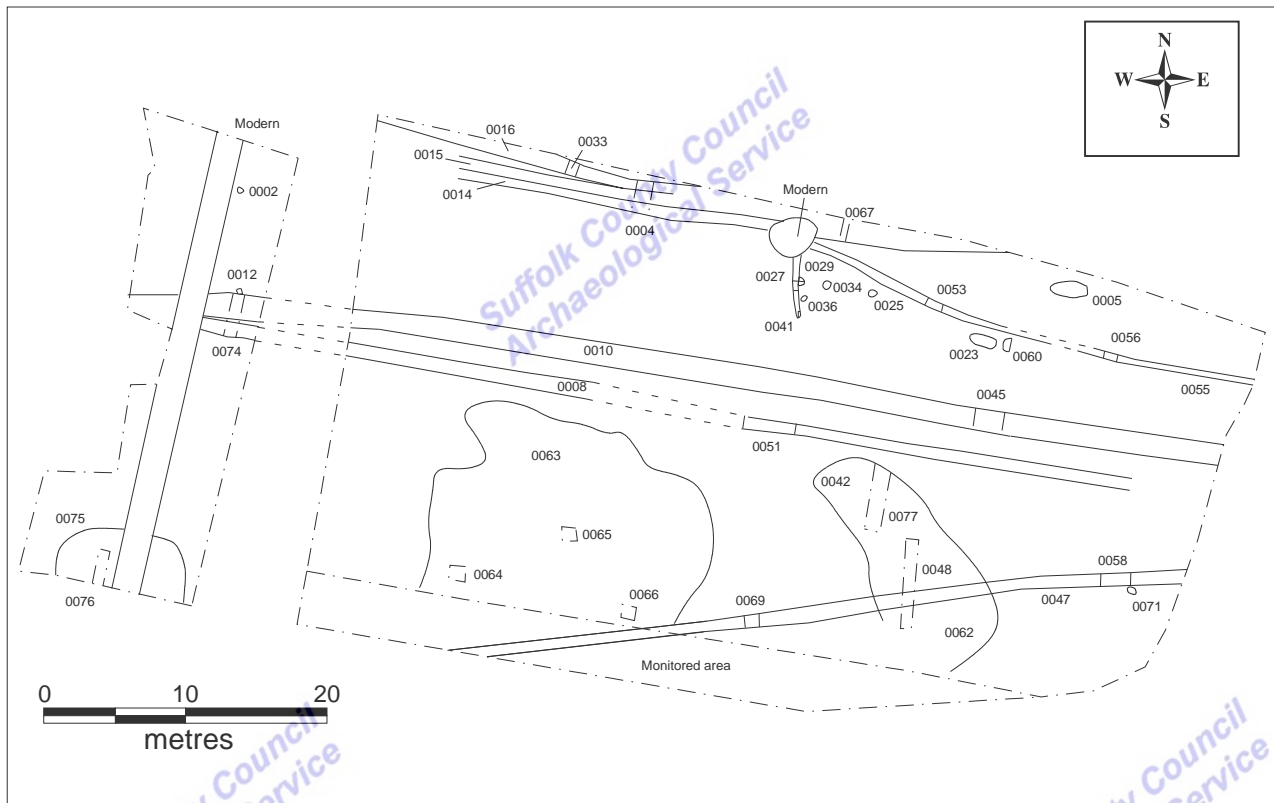


Figure 3. Site plan

## 3. Results

### 3.1. General

A low intensity scatter of features was identified across the site, principally consisting of a series of ditches and a loose grouping of pits (Fig. 3). The majority of the features on the site were undated due to a lack of material finds and stratigraphic evidence. A large area of late 20<sup>th</sup> century disturbance had destroyed any possible relationships between several features. The few



features that did contain datable material indicated a general phase of Late Iron Age activity. Unstratified finds recovered during machining were recorded as 0001.

Three natural hollows, infilled with mid brown sand, were identified during machining and are surviving remnants of the original landscape of dunes and hollows. 0042 and 0062 merged together to form a single oval spread of mid brown sand measuring 17m by 7m. A slot trench, 0077, was excavated through 0042 showing two distinct layers, 0043 and 0044, with a total depth of 0.4m. 0043 was a basal fill of loose, light-mid brown sand and 0044, the upper fill, was a loose mid brown sand. A second slot trench, 0048, was placed through 0062 and ditch 0047, which showed 0062 to be 0.2m deep and filled with 0050, a mid brown sand.

Hollow 0063 measured 20m wide and at least 17m long north-south, and consisted of brown and yellow sands up to 0.25m deep. Three 1m<sup>2</sup> boxes, 0064-0066, were excavated through it.

A fourth hollow, 0075, possibly natural although of considerable depth, was identified in the south-west corner of the site. A machine excavated slot trench showed it to probably be 0.4-0.8m deep with layers of dark grey sands and iron pan leaching into the natural subsoil below.

### **3.2. Late Iron Age**

(Fig. 4 )

0005 was an oval pit, measuring 2.6m by 1.2m and 0.6m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It had two fills, the lower, 0007, being a mottled grey sand containing three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and the upper, 0006, a mottled grey/brown sand. Lenses of iron panning ran through the feature fill and the surrounding natural.

0023 was an elongated oval pit measuring 2.1m by 0.8m. It narrowed in the centre leading to the initial supposition that it may have been two adjacent pits. However, an initial surface clean showed that a band of charcoal ran around the circumference of the feature and a piece of Late Iron Age pottery was collected as 0024. Three sections were placed through the pit, before it was eventually 100% excavated, which showed it to be 0.4m deep with steep sides and a relatively flat base and three main fills. The basal fill, 0040, was a grey/brown sand with lenses and patches of charcoal containing three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. It was separated from 0039 above by a clean layer of sand, possibly representing slumping of the pit edge. 0039 was a concave layer of dense charcoal/silt, containing a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, that extended across the whole feature and rose to the surface at the edges, forming a narrow band. Above 0040 was the uppermost fill, 0038, a grey/brown sand containing four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

0025 was a circular pit, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. A loose, white clay lining, 0073, containing a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery, was the basal fill of the pit. Above this was a fill, 0026, of black sand that contained ten sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

0027 was a small ditch, aligned north-south, that was cut by a large area of modern disturbance to the north, removing any evidence of its relationship to ditch 0014. To the south it butt ended after 8m. A section, 0041, was excavated at its butt end, showing it to be 0.1m deep with a brown sand fill. A further section was placed where 0027 cut posthole 0029, here the ditch was 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep with two fills; 0028 was a dark grey sand containing two sherds of Iron Age pottery and 0032, an orange/brown stoney sand.

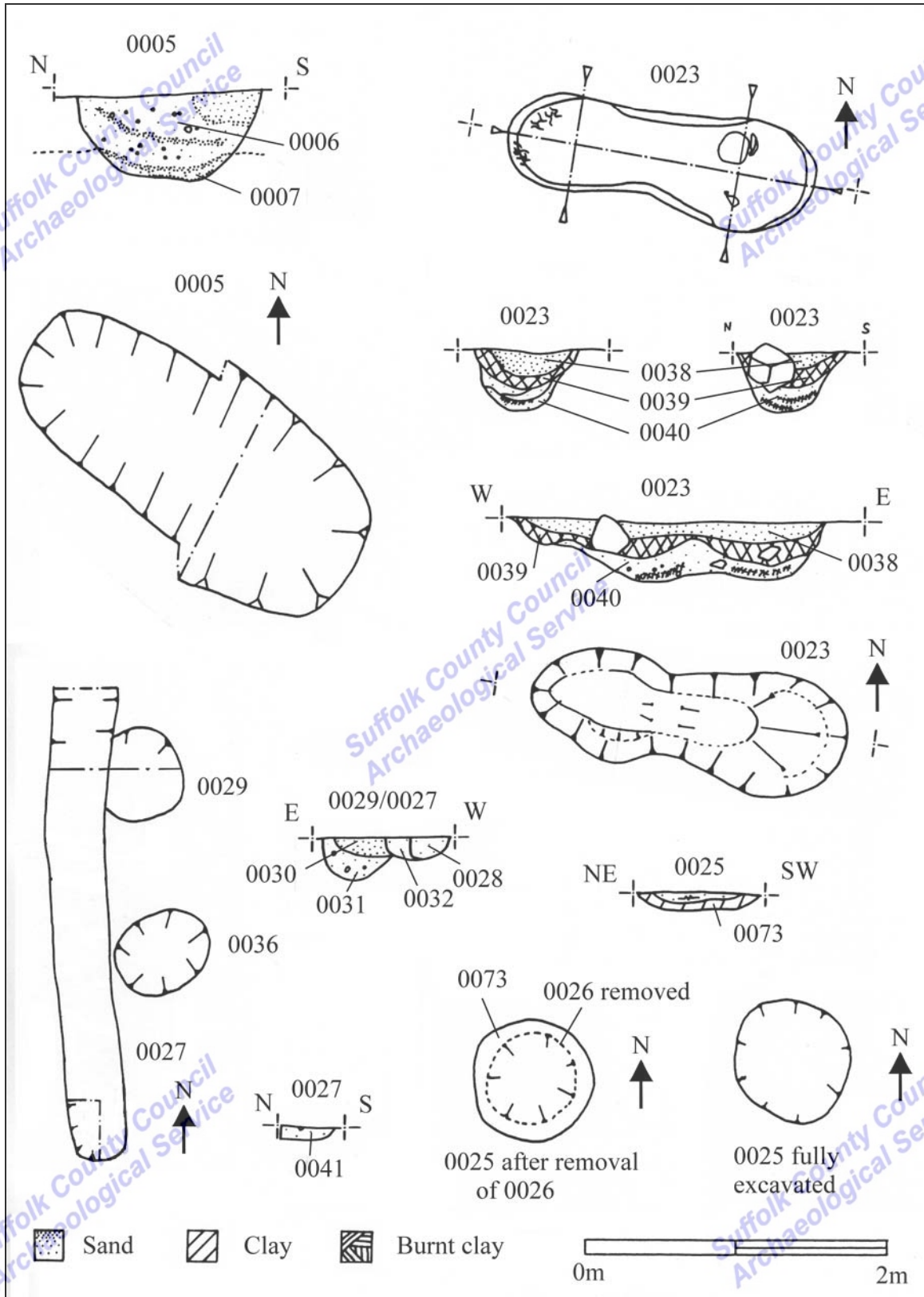


Figure 4. Phase I plans and sections

### 3.3. Undated

(Figs. 5-7)

0002 was an isolated, shallow, circular pit measuring 0.46m in diameter and 0.07m deep. Its fill, 0003, was an even brown sand with very small stone inclusions.

0004 was a broad series of parallel ditch cuts, 0014, 0015 and 0016, on the north edge of the site, aligned west-east. To the west, cut 0016 split away from the other two and continued off the edge of the site whereas 0014 and 0015 faded away.

A section, recorded as 0004, was placed across all three of these cuts. 0014 was the southernmost and shallowest ditch, measuring 1m wide and 0.3m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base, with a fill, 0017, of mid grey sand with a few stones. 0015 was the central ditch, measuring up to 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep with a steep southern side and a flat base. On its south side it appeared to cut the very edge of 0014 and it lay above cut 0016, indicating it was the latest of the three. Its basal fill, 0018, was a dark grey sand lying beneath 0019, a mid brown sand. 0016 was the northernmost and deepest cut measuring 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, 0022, was a yellow/brown sand with areas of grey sand. Above 0022 was 0021, a coarse grey sand containing fragments of fired clay, which was cut by ditch 0015. A final deposit, 0020, of a dense, pale, gravel/sand lay above 0019 and 0021, the final infill of both ditches 0015 and 0016.

A section was also placed across 0016 to the west where it had split from the other cuts. This showed a similar profile and fills, 0020-0022, to that seen in section 0004. A final section, 0067, was placed to the east against the site edge and probably shows 0014 and 0015 although only one fill, 0068, was identified. This was a mid-dark brown sand containing a patch of burnt and unburnt yellow clay,

0008 and 0010 were a pair of parallel ditches aligned east-west, crossing the entire site. A section, 0074, was placed across both in the western part of the site which showed 0008 to be 1m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0009, was a pale-mid brown sand. 0010, in section 0074, measured 2.06m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0011, was a mid brown sand with occasional lenses of iron pan from which a Mesolithic blade and a fragment of ferrous slag was collected.

0008 was also excavated in section 0051, where it measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with a fill, 0052, of dark brown sand. Another section, 0045, was placed through 0010 where it measured 1.8m wide and 0.45m deep and had a fill, 0046, of mid brown sand.

0012 was a posthole lying on the north edge of ditch 0010 and excavated in section 0074. It measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.3m deep. No relationship with the ditch was visible and it had a fill, 0013, of mid grey sand.

0029 was a circular posthole, cut by ditch 0027, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Although it is undated this relationship with 0027 indicates that it is Late Iron Age or earlier. It had a basal fill, 0031, of orange/brown stoney sand lying beneath an upper fill, 0030, of dark grey sand.

0034 was a shallow, circular pit, measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a fill, 0035, of homogenous brown sand and occasional stones.

0036 was a circular pit, measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Its fill, 0037, was a homogenous brown sand with occasional stones.

0047 was a ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, cutting the hollows 0042, 0062 and 0063. It was excavated in three sections, 0048, 0058 and 0069. In section 0048 it measured 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides, a concave base and a fill, 0049, of mid brown sand. The cut and fill of the ditch was very difficult to distinguish from the fill 0050 of hollow 0062 during excavation and the relationship could not be seen in section. In section 0058 it measured 0.7m and 0.2m deep with gentle sides, a flat base and a fill, 0059 of mid brown sand. In section 0069 it measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep with gentle sides, a flat base and a fill, 0070 of mid brown sand.

0055 was a small linear ditch, aligned east-west, running into the area of modern disturbance where its relationship with ditch cuts 0014 and 0015 should have been visible. Two sections were excavated, 0053 and 0056 which showed it to be 0.3m-4m wide and 0.1m-0.15m deep with fills, 0054 and 0057, of mid brown sand. This profile was very different from that of 0014 and it seems likely that they are separate features.

0060 was a shallow, circular pit, 50% truncated by modern disturbance and measuring 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep, lying adjacent to 0023. Its fill, 0061, was a dark brown sand.

0071 was a small oval pit, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, on the south edge of ditch 0047. Its fill, 0072 was a dark brown/black sand.



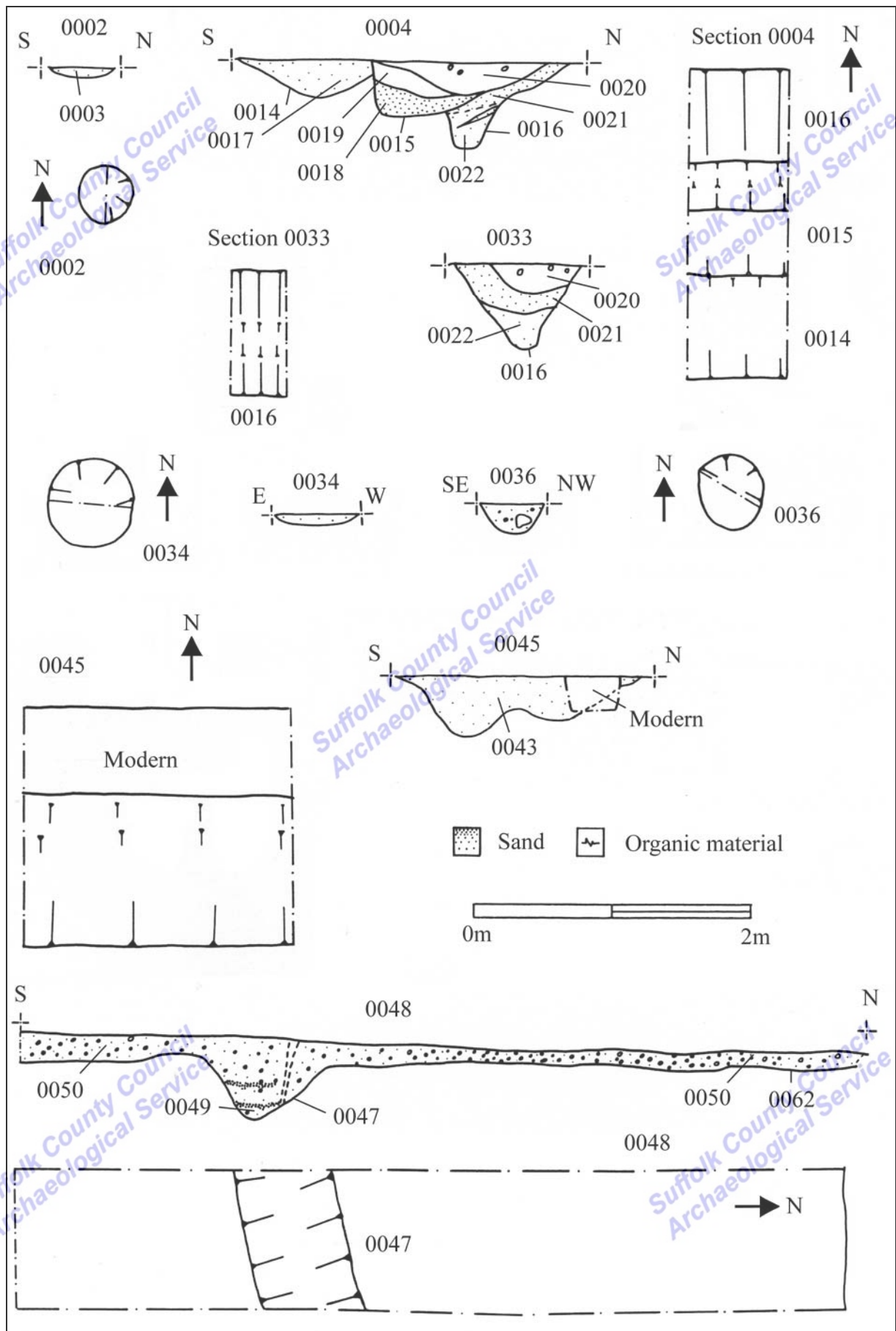


Figure 5. Unphased plans and sections



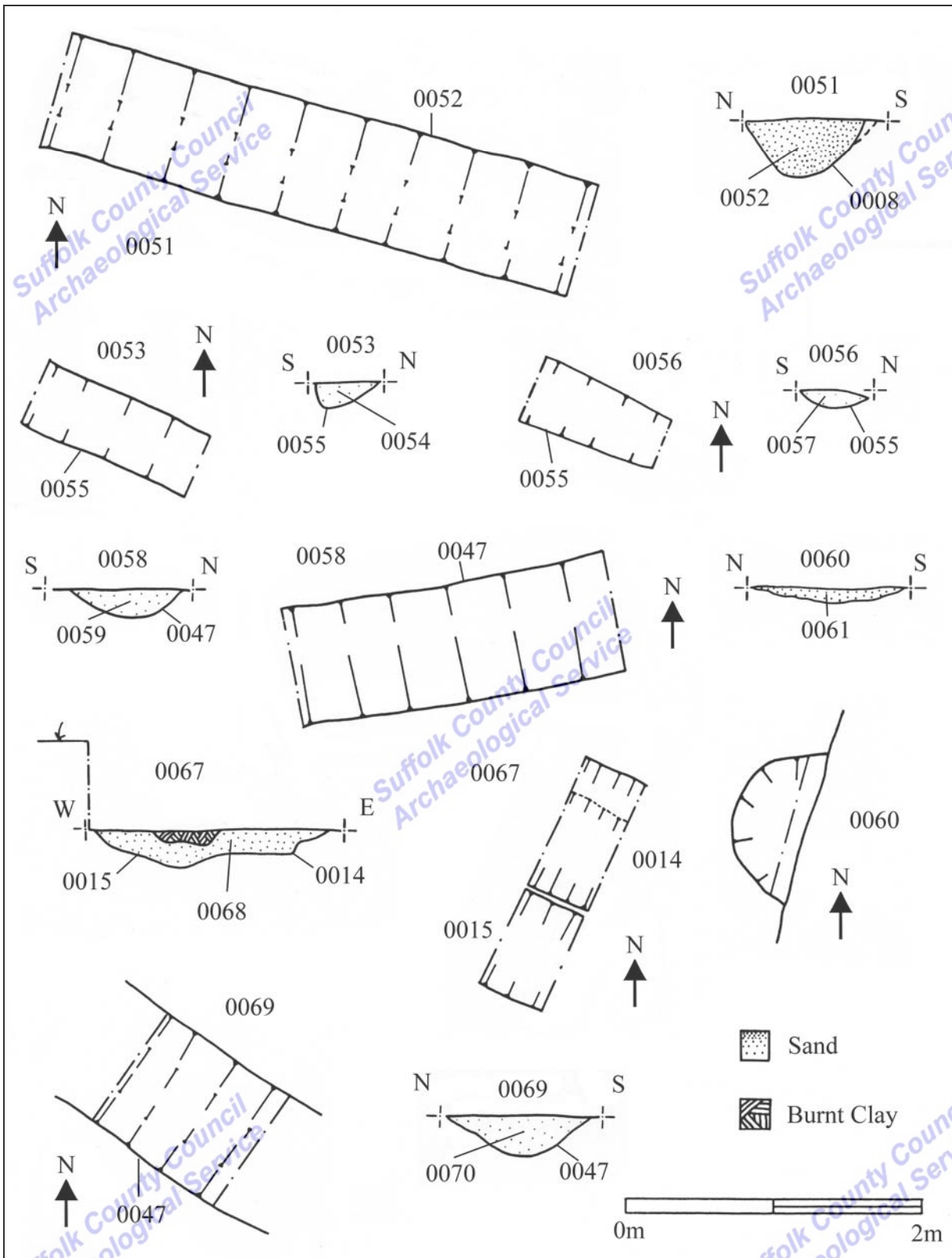


Figure 6. Unphased plans and sections

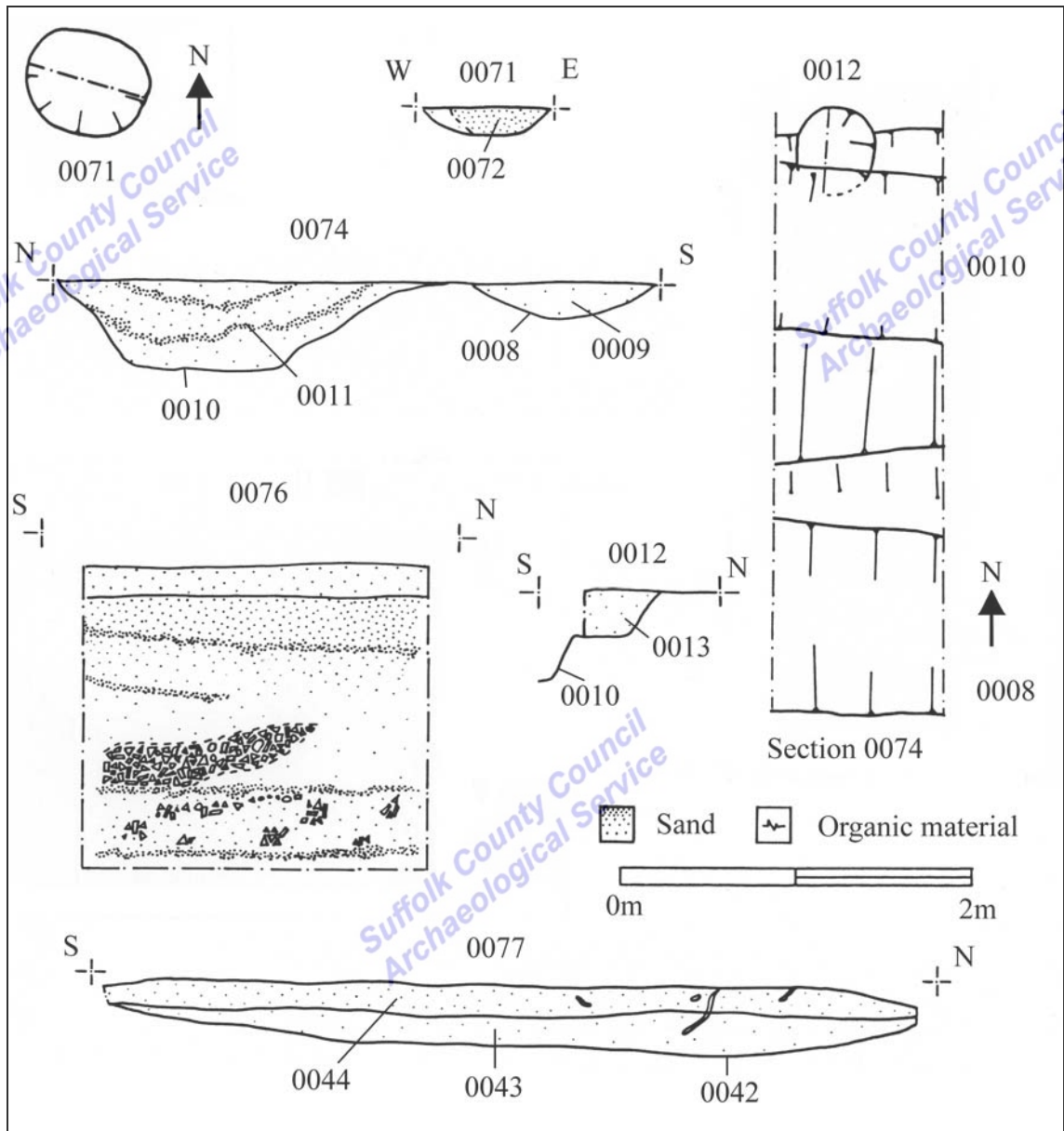


Figure 7. Unphased plans and sections

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## 4. The Finds

by Cathy Tester

### 4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from twelve contexts during the excavation and the quantities are shown in the table below.

OP No	Pottery		Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001			1	4		
0007	3	37				LIA, IA
0011			1	6	SL: 1(36g)	
0021					FC:2(2g)	
0024	1	24				Later IA
0026	10	302				LIA
0028	2	6				IA
0038	4	76	1	4	BFl:1(12g)	Later IA
0039	1	23				LIA/ERom
0040	3	188				MC1
0066					AB: 1(4g)	
0073	1	7			AB: 1(7g)	MC1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>		

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 4.2. Pottery

Excavation produced twenty-five sherds of pottery weighing 663g and belonging to the Iron Age and the Early Roman periods. It includes hand-made and wheel-made wares, some of which may have been contemporary in use as well as deposition. The pottery quantities by fabric are summarised in Table 2 and the full quantification by context is shown in Table 3.

Fabric	Code	No	% No	Wt./g	% Wt/g	Av Wt/g	Date
Flint	F1	1	4.0	1	0.2	1.0	IA
Flint and organic	F2	1	4.0	9	1.4	9.0	IA
Sand and organic	QSO1	5	20.0	73	11.0	14.6	Later IA
Sand and organic	QSO2	3	12.0	34	5.1	11.3	Later IA
		<b>10</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	
<i>Total hand-made wares</i>							
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	2	8.0	30	4.5	15.0	E/MC1
Grog tempered wares	GROG	12	48.0	512	77.2	42.7	E/MC1
Sandy grey wares	GX	1	4.0	4	0.6	4.0	MC1
		<b>15</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>	
<i>Total wheel-made wares</i>							
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>663</b>		<b>26.5</b>	

Table 2. Pottery fabric quantities

#### 4.2.1. Methodology

Pottery was quantified by count and weight and a x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Hand-made pottery was catalogued using the recording system recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (1997). The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined by their major inclusions, using site-specific alpha-numeric fabric codes. Wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was catalogued using the fabric and form series devised for Pakenham (unpublished) which is standard for all SCC excavations but is supplemented by Hawkes and Hull's (1947) *Camulodunum* typology when necessary. Details of rim and base forms, decoration or surface treatment and other diagnostic features were noted and SCCAS pottery recording forms used.

#### 4.2.2. Hand-made wares

Ten sherds of hand-made Iron Age pottery were collected and four fabrics, two flint tempered and two sand tempered, were identified. Two undecorated bodysherds of flint tempered pottery

were collected from pit 0005 (0007). Fabric F1 contains abundant crushed burnt flint (1-4mm) and the other (F2) also contains organic material. Neither are closely datable but are probably Iron Age. Two sand and organic tempered fabrics were identified. QSO1 contains medium sand and organic material. Surface colours range from dark grey-brown to red-orange with dark grey/black cores. Five undecorated sherds were collected, two bases which were knife-trimmed and bodysherds. QSO2 is similar to QSO1 with the addition of larger clear angular quartz grains and is represented by three undecorated bodysherds. Despite the lack of diagnostic sherds, the higher proportion of sand-tempered fabrics and the lack of decoration is a trend of later Iron Age assemblages.

#### 4.2.3. Wheel-made wares

Three wheel-made local or regional coarsewares were identified. The earliest is grog tempered (GROG) and is represented by sherds from three large storage jars and two standard-sized jars, one of them cordoned. The storage jars appear to be hand-made but are wheel-finished. Grog tempered wares are Late Iron Age and probably belong to the first half of the 1st century AD. Two sherds of black-surfaced ware (BSW), a transitional fabric that has its origins in the Late Iron Age were also found. The sherds are 'romanising' and contain grog and burnt organic material which is a sign of their earliness. Forms identified were a Belgic cup or small bowl, Cam 211-214 type and a high-shouldered jar which are late Iron Age or Early Roman (E/MC1). A single sandy grey ware sherd (GX) from a cordoned jar was collected from the basal fill of pit 0023 (0040) and could be mid 1st century.

#### 4.2.4. Deposition

The pottery was collected from eight contexts in four features, three pits and a ditch and details by feature are shown in the table below.

Feature	OP No	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0005	0007	F1	b	1		1 Orange fabric. medium white flint (1-4mm)	IA
		F2	b	1		9 Flint & organic (chaff/grass). Brown surf, black core.	IA
		GROG	b	1		27 Jar, neck and shoulder. wheel-made cordoned	LIA E/MC1
0023	0024	QSO1	ba	1		24 Jar. Flat base, knife trimmed. Ext.-dk grey-brown, Int & margins lt brown. Dark grey/black core (joins 0038)	Later IA
		0038	GROG	b	1		24 Storage jar. Hand-made?
		QSO1	bba	2		24 SV. Int surf pitted. Flat base, knife trimmed. Ext.-dark grey-brown, Int & margins light brown. Dark grey/black core.(joins 0024)	Later IA
			QSO2	b	1		28 Slight carinated, concave upper. Dark brown ext, black core & int surf.Sand and organic + clear angular quartz
	0039	BSW	r+	1		23 Belgic cup Cam 211-214. rim type 4 (160mm, 8%).	E/MC1
	0040	GROG	rb	2		184 Storage jar.(SV in 0026)	
GX			b	1		4 Cordoned vessel	C1
0025	0026	GROG	b	2		19 Jar. flaked and abraded.	LIA
		GROG	b	6		258 SV. Fine black grog, combed exterior.	LIA
		QSO1	b	2		25 Abr. Red-orange exterior & margins, black core & int.	LIA
0073	BSW	r	1		7 Jar rim Rim 4 (160mm, 8%)	MC1	
0027	0028	QSO2	b	2		6 W. large chunk of natural flint (4mm)	IA

Table 3. Pottery by feature and context.

#### Fired clay

Two very small and abraded (2g) fragments of fired clay in an orange sandy fabric were collected from ditch 0016 (0021).

### **4.3. Flint**

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Three struck flint flakes were collected from three contexts. A squat flake with a hinge fracture was unstratified (0001). It was produced from an earlier patinated flake and its striking platform is patinated. Another squat flake from a larger earlier patinated flake was found in pit 0023 (0038). The striking surface is patinated. A patinated snapped blade was found in ditch 0010 (0011) and it is probably Mesolithic, but the break is unpatinated. The original patinated flakes represent a Mesolithic industry. Re-use has produced squat flakes which are likely to be Bronze Age or Iron Age.

A small fragment (12g) of fire-cracked flint was also collected from pit 0023 (0038)

### **4.4. Slag**

A fragment of ferrous slag was collected from ditch 0010 (0011).

### **4.5. Animal bone**

Single small fragments of animal bone were collected from box section 0066 and from the base of pit 0025 (0073).

### **4.6. Discussion of the finds evidence**

The finds assemblage is small but indicates activity at ERL 130 during the prehistoric and earliest Roman period. Worked flint is Mesolithic and Bronze Age or Iron Age and the pottery assemblage includes hand-made later Iron age wares and wheel-made Late Iron Age or Early Roman wares, some of them possibly contemporary in use and deposition. Despite the limited size of the sample, this group of finds will have potential for providing quantified information to a broader study of the economy and industry of the prehistoric and early Roman settlement in this area.



## 5. Discussion

Although there was frequent, but localised, disturbance from a variety of modern service trenches across the site the presence of several natural silted up hollows indicates a reasonable level of preservation of the natural groundlevels. They also demonstrate how the original landscape would have had an undulating topography consisting of sand dunes and hollows, which has typically been seen throughout the vicinity.

Although many of the archaeological features were undated it seems probable that they are broadly contemporary with those features containing Late Iron Age material. Together these features indicate a low level of activity on the site in the Late Iron Age period..

Ditches 0008, 0010, 0014, 0015 and 0016 form two generally parallel linear boundaries, perhaps indicating some continuity of use with different recuts over a period of time. They seem to be forming a trackway or field system very similar and probably contemporary to those previously seen to the south-west at ERL 089 and ERL 120, indicating that the site is simply showing another part of the rural landscape around the settlements of ERL 089 and Caudle Head. Ditch 0027, at 90° to these ditches and possibly respecting them, may be an indication of subdivision or gates within this field system, as also seen on the sites to the south.

The remaining two ditches 0047 and 0055 do not quite fit this pattern, being on slightly different alignments. However as no material evidence was recovered from either feature their dating cannot be confirmed. Nor can any real conclusions be drawn from the undated and scattered pits and postholes as they do not form any structural pattern, or contain sufficient amounts of material to allow them to be interpreted as occupation or rubbish deposits.

The site does clearly demonstrate however that the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, in particular ERL 046, did not extend in this direction. Nor was there any indication of further prehistoric burials, like those excavated nearby at ERL 148 and ERL 114, the latter of which had acted as a focus of later Anglo-Saxon burials.

## 6. Conclusions

The excavation identified a reasonably well preserved archaeological level, showing elements of the original natural landscape. Despite this, and the wealth of archaeological evidence seen in other areas nearby, the excavation only identified limited activity on the site, which is generally thought to relate to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman field systems which have been seen previously in the vicinity.

The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, which lie immediately to the north, did not extend into this particular area and, in general, the site does not show any evidence of use since the Iron Age. This lack of use may be reflected in the fact that the site was eventually a part of Shepherds Path Belt, a broad strip of mature trees that separated Caudle Common from arable land in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

J.A.Craven  
January 2006

## References

Caruth, J., 2003, *Child Development Centre, RAF Lakenheath, ERL 089*. SCCAS Report No. 2003/100.

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## Appendix 1: context list

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0001	0001		Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds.					
0002	0002		Pit cut	Shallow circular pit- truncated?? Located in W end strip. 0.46m wide, 0.46m long, 0.07m deep.					
0003	0002		Pit fill	Fill of pit 0002. Leached, even brown sand fill. Very small stone inclusions.					
0004	0004	0004	Ditch	Component number for three ditches 0014-0016, and section number					
0005	0005		Pit cut	Oval pit- N side of site.					
0006	0005		Pit fill	Upper fill- mottled grey-brown sand.			0007		
0007	0005	0005	Pit fill	Lower fill- at base of pit. Mottled grey sand. Contained pottery.				0006	LIA IA
0008	0008	0008	Ditch cut	Shallow basin profiled E-W ditch. 1m wide, 0.2m deep in section 0074.					
0009	0074	0008	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0008 in section 0074. Mid-pale brown sand. No finds. Adjacent to and S of 0010. These are converging but relationship not contained within section. 0.2m deep.					
0010	0010	0010	Ditch cut	E-W(ish) ditch. Adjacent and N of 0008. Broad with probably two cuts although these are not distinguishable. Alignment slightly more N-S than 0008. No relationship visible between these ditches. 2.06m wide, 0.5m deep in section 0074.					
0011	0074	0010	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0010 in section 0074. Mid brown sand, occasional iron pan bands- some paler sand at base.					
0012	0012		Posthole cut	Possible posthole on N edge of 0010. Relationship not visible, excavated in section 0074.					
0013	0012		Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0012. Leached grey sand.					
0014	0014	0004	Ditch cut	Shallow southernmost cut of three ditches of 0004.					
0015	0015	0004	Ditch cut	Central cut. Square S side, more sloped N side. Probably the latest of the three cuts. 0014 & 0015 continue E-W down the length of the N side of the site.					
0016	0016	0004	Ditch cut	Deep cut on N edge of 0004. Deep narrow cut in base. Cut by 0015. This ditch veers slightly N at the W end.					
0017	0014	0004	Ditch fill	Mid grey sand fill of 0014 in section 0004. Even with a few stones. Some tree roots.					
0018	0015	0004	Ditch fill	Basal fill of 0015 in section 0004. Even, dark grey sand.					
0019	0015	0004	Ditch fill	Upper fill of 0015 in section 0004. Mid brown sand over 0018.					
0020		0004	Ditch fill	Upper fill of 0004- possible recut but more likely slump in top of ditches. Pale, dense, gravelly sand.					
0021	0016	0004	Ditch fill	Coarse grey sand upper fill of ditch 0016 in section 0004. 1 miniscule soft piece of red pot from here.			0022	0020	
0022	0016	0004	Ditch fill	Lower fill of 0016 in section 0004. Mainly even yellow-brown sand but with some grey sand.				0021	
0023	0023	0023	Feature/pit cut	Grave shaped pit with very dark fill- 0023. Not a grave. Elongated pit, hour-glass in plan with two distinct bowl-shaped chambers- or two pits! Narrow steep-sided cut, flat even bottom across both parts. Totally excavated- fills 0038/39/40 excavated as single deposits across both sides of the feature. Sample taken of charcoal 0039. 100% excavated.					
0024	0038	0023	Surface finds	Surface finds from top of pit 0023 - mainly from fill 0038.					Later IA
0025	0025	0025	Pit cut	Circular pit. Disturbed by tree roots. Feature quite shallow and flat. 0.8m wide, 0.1m deep.					
0026	0025	0025	Pit fill	Black sand fill of pit 0025 - organic, loose. Large lumps of pottery					LIA
0027	0027	0027	Ditch cut	Small butt ending ditch. Some probably associated postholes.					
0028	0027	0027	Ditch fill	Dark grey sand fill on W side. Vertical division with fill 0032. Contained pottery.					IA
0029	0029		Posthole cut	Posthole cut by 0027.					

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0030	0029		Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0029.					
0031	0029		Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0029.					
0032	0027	0027	Ditch	Orange-brown stony sand.					
0033	0016	0004	Ditch section	Excavated segment of 0016.					
0034	0034		Pit cut	Shallow pit. Some root disturbance. Adjacent to and S of 0029.					
0035	0034		Pit fill	Brown sand fill with occasional stones.					
0036	0036		Pit cut	Circular pit S of 0029.					
0037	0036		Pit fill	Brown sand fill. Occasional stones and large 'glacial erratic' near base.					
0038	0023	0023	Pit layer	Upper/final fill of feature 0023. Grey/brown sand. Distinct from underlying charcoal- not disturbed. Pottery and burnt flint found. <0.15m deep.					LIA
0039	0023	0023	Pit layer	Layer of dense charcoal silt below 0038 within feature 0023. Extends across full length of the feature. Contains pottery/burnt flint and burnt clay, clay microscopic! Burnt pebbles- bulk sampled. 0039= <0.12m deep. Heavy root disturbance. 100% excavated.			0040	0038	LIA/Erom
0040	0023	0023	Pit layer	Basal layer of 0023. Grey brown sand with lens'/patches of faint charcoal- below 0039- on southern side of the section. This layer is separated from 0039 by a layer of clean sand- collapsed edge? On N side 0039 directly overlies 0040. Pottery finds. Excavated as single layer across both parts of the feature. 100% excavated, using trowel.					MC1
0041	0027	0027	Ditch fill	Butt end of 0027. Brown sand.					
0042	0042		Hollow cut	Hollow. Irregular sub-circular filled with 0043 & 0044 in section 0077. Merges with 0062. Sides 20°. Irregular. Base flattish. No finds. 1m wide as excavated, 5m long, 0.4m deep. Excavated using shovel.				0043	
0043	0077	0042	Hollow fill	Lower fill of hollow [0042]. Light mid brown loose sand. 1% small gravel. No finds. 0.2m deep. Excavated using shovel.			0042	0044	
0044	0077	0042	Hollow fill	Upper fill of hollow [0042]. Mid brown loose sand. 1% mixed gravel. Slight root action. No finds. 0.2m deep. Excavated using shovel.					
0045	0045	0010	Ditch cut	Section of 0010, broad shallow ditch, probably a double cut. W-E aligned. N edge damaged by modern pipe trench. 1.8m wide, 0.3-4m deep					
0046	0045	0010	Ditch fill	Fill of 0045 cut of ditch comp 0010. Mid brown fine sand with occasional flints and tree roots.					
0047	0047	0047	Ditch cut	Cut number and overall comp No. for linear ditch running approximately E-W at southern limit of site. Excavated in section 0048 where profile is a steep-sided V shaped section. Filled by 0049 in section 0048. Unclear relationship with hollow [0062] as ditch fill 0049 is very similar to fill 0050. Section [0058] moderate sides. U shaped. Filled with 0059.					
0048	0048	0047	Section	Section running N-S through ditch [0047]/(0049) and hollow [0062]/(0050). E facing section drawn and photographed. Disturbed by modern pipe trench at S end. 1m wide, 6m long, 0.7m deep					
0049	0048	0047	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch [0047] in section 0048. Mid brown sand with moderate flint inclusions. No finds. Badly disturbed by roots. Similar to layer (0050).					
0050	0048	0062	Hollow fill	Mid brown sand layer excavated in section 0048. Fill of possible hollow [0062]. Frequent medium flint inclusions. No finds. Badly disturbed by roots. Relationship to ditch [0047] is unclear due to similarity of (0050) and ditch fill (0049). Moderate disturbance at S limit. 6m wide, 0.2m deep.					
0051	0051	0008	Ditch section	3m long excavated section through ditch0008. Eastern end drawn. 0.8m wide, 3m long, 0.38m deep. Excavated using trowel and shovel.					
0052	0051	0008	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch comp No. 0008 within section 0051. Dark brown sand. No finds.					
0053	0053	0055	Ditch cut	Narrow E-W gully/ditch. Section of 0055. 0.3m wide, 0.15m deep.					
0054	0053	0055	Ditch fill	Fill of 0054 cut. Mid brown sand.					
0055	0055	0055	Ditch component	E-W narrow, shallow ditch. Curves slightly. See 0053 & 0056.					
0056	0056	0055	Ditch cut	Section of 0055. Truncated, narrow, shallow gully. 0.4m wide, 0.1m deep.					
0057	0056	0055	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand					
0058	0058	0047	Ditch cut	Part of ditch 0047. (E-W). Sides slope 35°. Straight regular. Base concave. No finds. 2m long as excavated.				0059	
0059	0058	0047	Ditch fill	Only fill of [0058]. Mid brown loose sand. 1% mixed gravel. Slight root action.					

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0060	0060		Pit cut	Shallow circular pit, 50% cut by N-S modern disturbance. Adjacent to 0023. 0.9m wide, 0.12m deep.					
0061	0060		Pit fill	Dark brown sand.					
0062	0048	0062	Hollow cut	Cut of wide shallow possible hollow. Filled by (0050). 1m wide section through it- 0048. Relationship to ditch 0047 is unclear. Shallow sides and flat base. Badly disturbed by modern on S end. Root disturbance. 6m+ wide, 0.2m deep.					
0063	0063	0063	Layer	Mottled, soft brown sand filling large shallow hollow. One of many on the site, but the largest. 3 1m square boxes were dug into this one to test for depth, nature and finds. See 0064-6.					
0064		0063	Section	First of three 1m <sup>2</sup> boxes dug into 0063. Western most box. 0.12m deep. Most heavily disturbed- with flecks and bands. Some roots. No finds.					
0065		0063	Section	Approx. in middle of hollow. 0.25m deep. Fill darker at top 0.1m becoming more yellow as it went down. No finds.					
0066		0063	Section	Eastern most box. 0.15m deep. Contains coarse yellow sand material. 1 sherd pot from this box.					
0067	0067	0014 0015	Ditch cut	Section of 0014 and 0015. Broad ditches, shallower than other sections. Stepped sides- deeper central channel. 1.5m wide, 0.25m deep.					
0068	0067	0015	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand. Patch of burnt and unburnt yellow clay over centre of cut.					
0069	0069	0047	Ditch section	1m long section through ditch 0047 W of section 0048. 0.96m wide, 1m long, 0.27m deep. 1m length excavated, using trowel and shovel.					
0070	0069	0047	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0047 within section 0069. Mid brown sand. No finds. 0.96m wide, 1m long, 0.27m deep. 1m length excavated, using trowel and shovel.					
0071	0071		Pit cut	Small oval pit.					
0072	0071		Pit fill	Fill of pit 0071 - very dark brown/black sand.					
0073	0025	0025	pit Layer	Loose white clay lining under fill 0026 in pit 0025. This feature heavily disturbed by fine roots. Contained bone.					E Rom MC1
0074		0008 0010	Section	Section of ditches 0008 and 0010 and pit 0012.					
0075	0075		Hollow	Hollow in SW corner of site. See section 0076.					
0076	0075		Section	Machined section placed N-S through hollow 0075.					
0077	0042		Section	Section through hollow 0042.					



## Appendix 2

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<b>ARCHIVE INDEX</b>		SITE: Fitness Centre, RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell		SITE CODE: ERL 130
<i>Excavation type:</i>	Excavation			
<b>SITE PAPERWORK</b>	✓	<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Film codes</i>
Context sheets	✓	Site file, SS	Erl 130.mdb	
Finds Catalogues	✓	Site file, SS	Erl 130.mdb	
Slides				
B&W negs/contacts				
Digital photos	✓		T:/arc/archive field proj/raf lakenheath/erl 130/photos	
Fieldwalking Record				
Levelling Record				
Contour Survey				
Scientific Sample Record				
Conservation Record				
Correspondence Files				
Other				
<b>PLANS &amp; SECTIONS</b>		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Plan/sections originals pencil	✓	Cabinet 7, paper store	3	
Plan/sections inked copies	✓	Cabinet 7, paper store	3	
Photo Reductions				
Digital Plans	✓		T:/arc/archive field proj/raf lakenheath/erl 130/plans	
<b>FINDS</b>		<i>Store Location</i>	<i>No. boxes/bags</i>	
Pottery	✓	H/80/2	1	
Animal Bone	✓	H/80/2		
CBM				
Metalwork and Small Finds				
Misc Finds	✓	H/80/2		
Soil Samples				
<b>REPORTS/CATALOGUES</b>		<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Archive Report	✓	Site archive, paper store	T:/archive field proj/raf lakenheath/erl 130/erl 130.pdf	
Matrices/ other Phasing Data				
Finds Reports/Catalogues				
Environmental Reports				
Documentary Report				
Other				
<b>FINDS DRAWINGS</b>		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Pottery				
Small Finds				
Other				
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file