Suffolk County Council

LVIS Gate 8, RAF Lakenheath
LKH 329

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/137

Client: Defence Infrastructure Organisation Projects International

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

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HER Information

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Date: August 2011

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Date: 30/08/11

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Summary

Twenty trial trenches were excavated over three visits on land at RAF Lakenheath in advance of the construction of a new heavy vehicle gate. The northern third of the development area covered a surviving portion of the Wangford/Lakenheath Medieval warren and trial trenches were targeted across the warren to record the profiles, extent of the earthwork and surmise a method of construction. The warren earthworks were observed to have been constructed from a single layer of imported soft sand that was present across the entirety of the northern portion of the development area. A few struck and heat altered flints were recovered from this layer. A small assemblage of heat altered flints and a few pieces prehistoric pottery were also recovered from a buried soil identified in the surviving archaeological horizon. This buried soil was discovered extending across the northern third of the development area and, where present, was sealed by the soft sand layer that formed the positive earthworks of the warren. Evaluation of the remaining two thirds of the development area determined a high degree of disturbance from previous modern activity extending to over 2.5m in depth resulting in no surviving archaeological horizon being present.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Gate 8, RAF Lakenheath (Fig. 1) in advance of the construction of a new heavy vehicle gate. The evaluation was undertaken in three phases during the 4th - 10th February, 20th - 23rd June and 11th of July. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team) to fulfil a condition on planning application F/2009/0423/FUL. The work was commissioned by Mansells plc and funded by Defence Infrastructure Organisation.

2. Geology and topography

The development area lay at a height of between 14.52m AOD at the northern corner and 13.4m AOD at the southern corner. The geology varied across the site between a fine, pale yellowy greyish brown sand at the far north and south and a granular chalk with glacial scars filled with mid orangey-brown silty sand towards the centre of the development area.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Several findspots and monuments reported in the HER are located in close proximity to the development area (Fig. 1) and are listed here:

WNG 014: A Saxon bronze strap end
WNG 027: A bronze age tracer/awl with a pointed chisel end and a square section.
WNG 032: Recorded in 1866 - 'The Warren Lodge', one of three medieval warren houses at Wangford. Existing as part of a range of brick, flint and tile buildings, containing bed chamber, rabbit house, trap house and skin chamber.
WNG 030: A large earthwork bank at least 2m high.
WNF 046: An earthwork bank (0.2m high and 10m wide).
WNF 038: A series of three banks running along side the Wangford parish boundary.
WNG 025: A partially surviving double, triple and quadruple series of medieval earthwork banks running around the existing (eastern) part of the Lakenheath warren.
LKH 111: Basil Brown noted 11 sherds of undecorated Iron Age pottery found on the warren in a shallow sandpit by R. Rainbird Clarke in 1937.
LKH 138: A large, brown struck flint and the blade end of a triangular bifacially worked arrowhead.
LKH 221: A small lodge named and drawn on the 1853 plan of Lakenheath warren.
LKH 065: One of four earthwork enclosures related to Lakenheath warren.
WNG 009: Bronze age Beaker pot and arrowheads recovered during a monitoring.
WNG 047: A small unstratified medieval assemblage.

The vast majority of the nearby recorded archaeology consists of medieval earthworks and structures relating to the Lakenheath warren. Prehistoric evidence is also present in the form of find spots producing pottery and struck flints.

4. Methodology

A site walk over was carried out by Jo Caruth and Andrew Beverton to establish areas of specific importance within the development area. The walk over identified two areas requiring slightly different methodologies regarding evaluation strategy.

4.1 Warren area

The northern third of the development area contained two positive linear earthworks running east-west approximately 45m apart and a separate small mound to the south. The earthworks were recorded with an RTK Leica GPS (Fig. 3) and trial trenches were targeted across them in order to establish their dimensions, relationships and method of construction.

The evaluation trenches were excavated with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket mounted on a 360 degree mechanical excavator. Archaeological deposits were assigned a unique context number and recorded according to the guidelines set out by Gurney (2003) Sections of archaeological features and earthworks were recorded by hand at a scale of 1:20, digitally and on black and white film. In trenches where neither earthworks nor features were present a sample section of the trench wall was recorded in the same manner.

Trench locations were recorded using and RTK Leica GPS set with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m. Plans of archaeological features were hand recorded individually at 1:20 and then geo-referenced using the GPS.

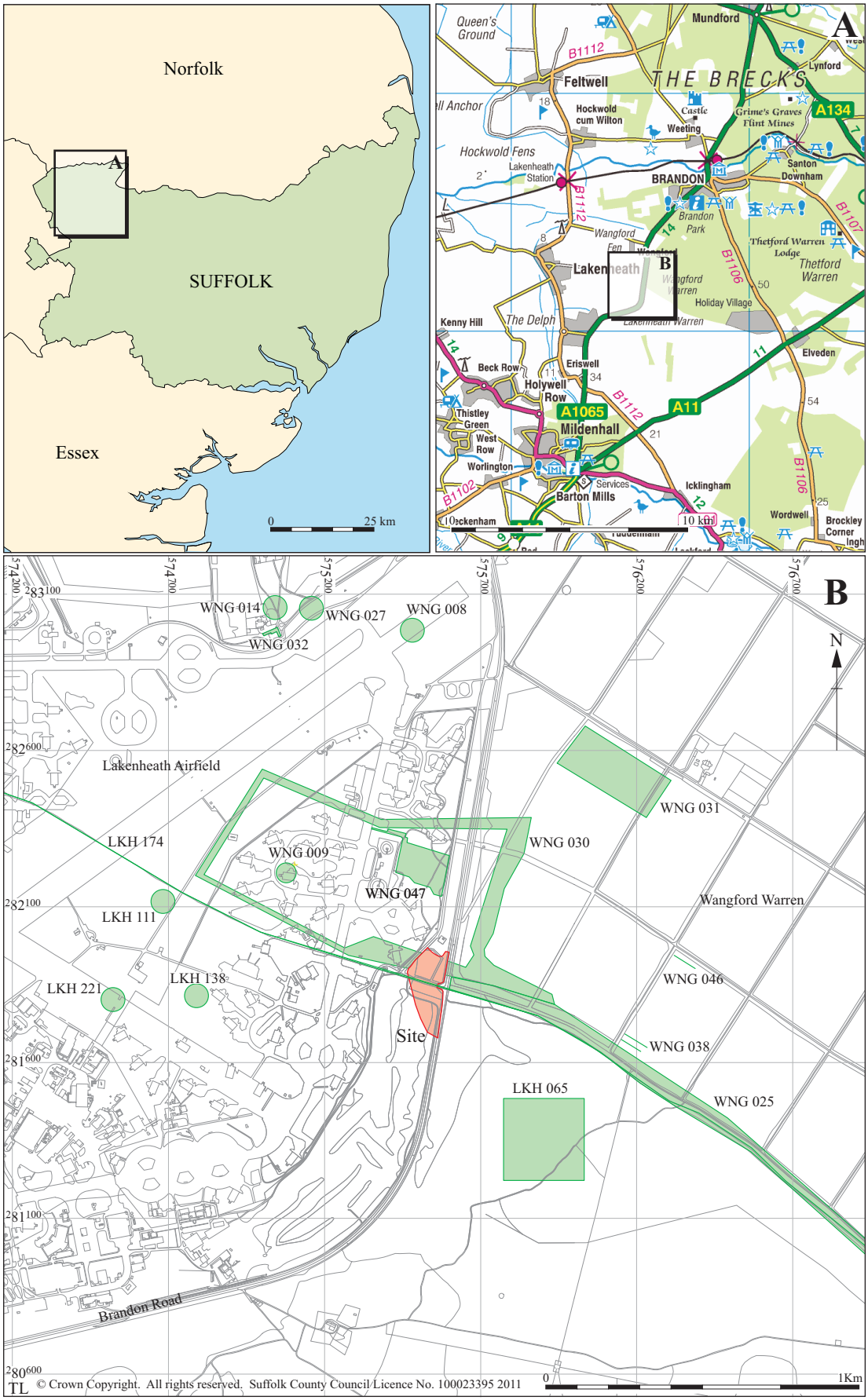

Figure 1. Location plan showing development area and HER sites mentioned in the text

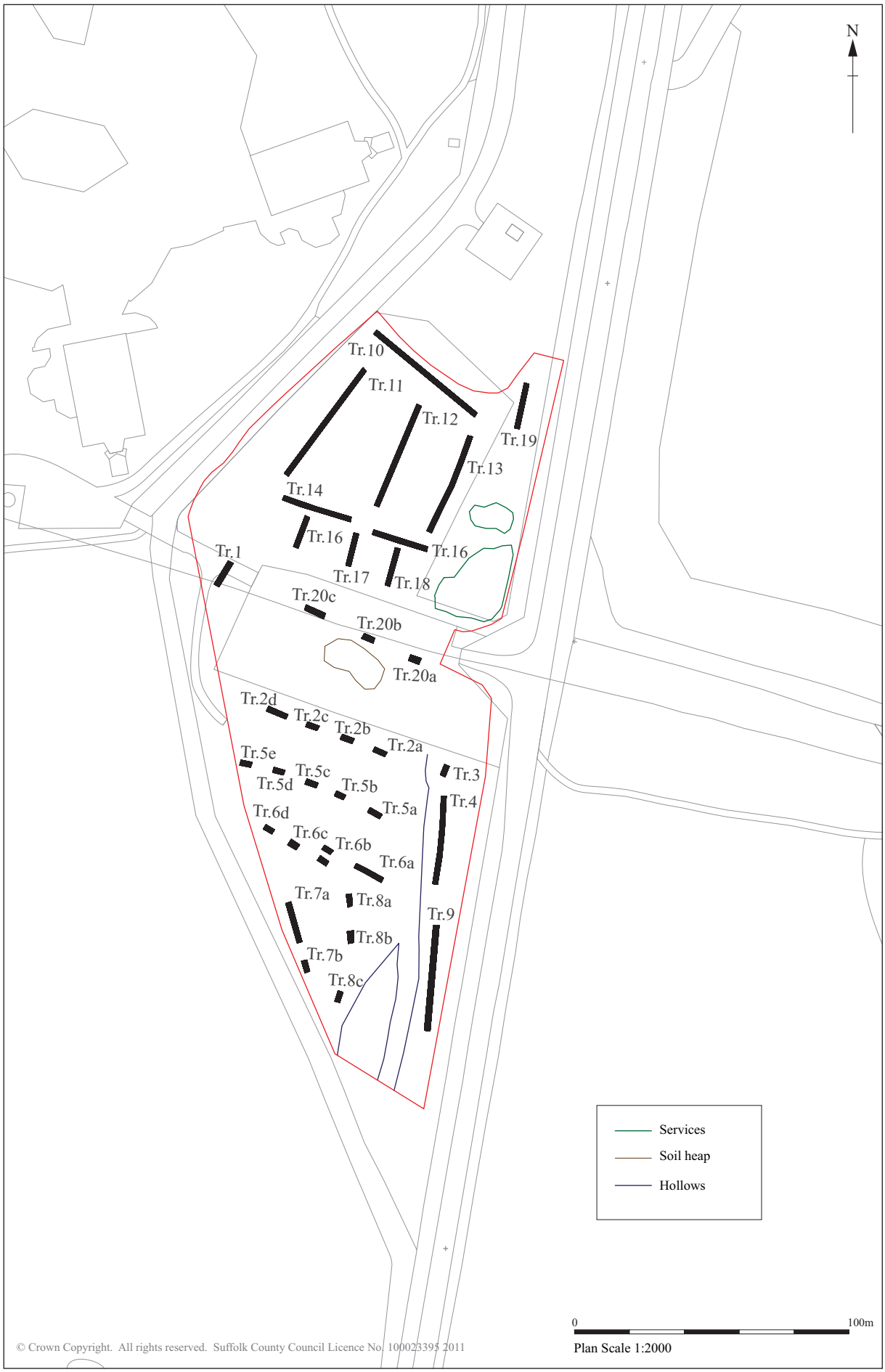

Figure 2. Trench location plan

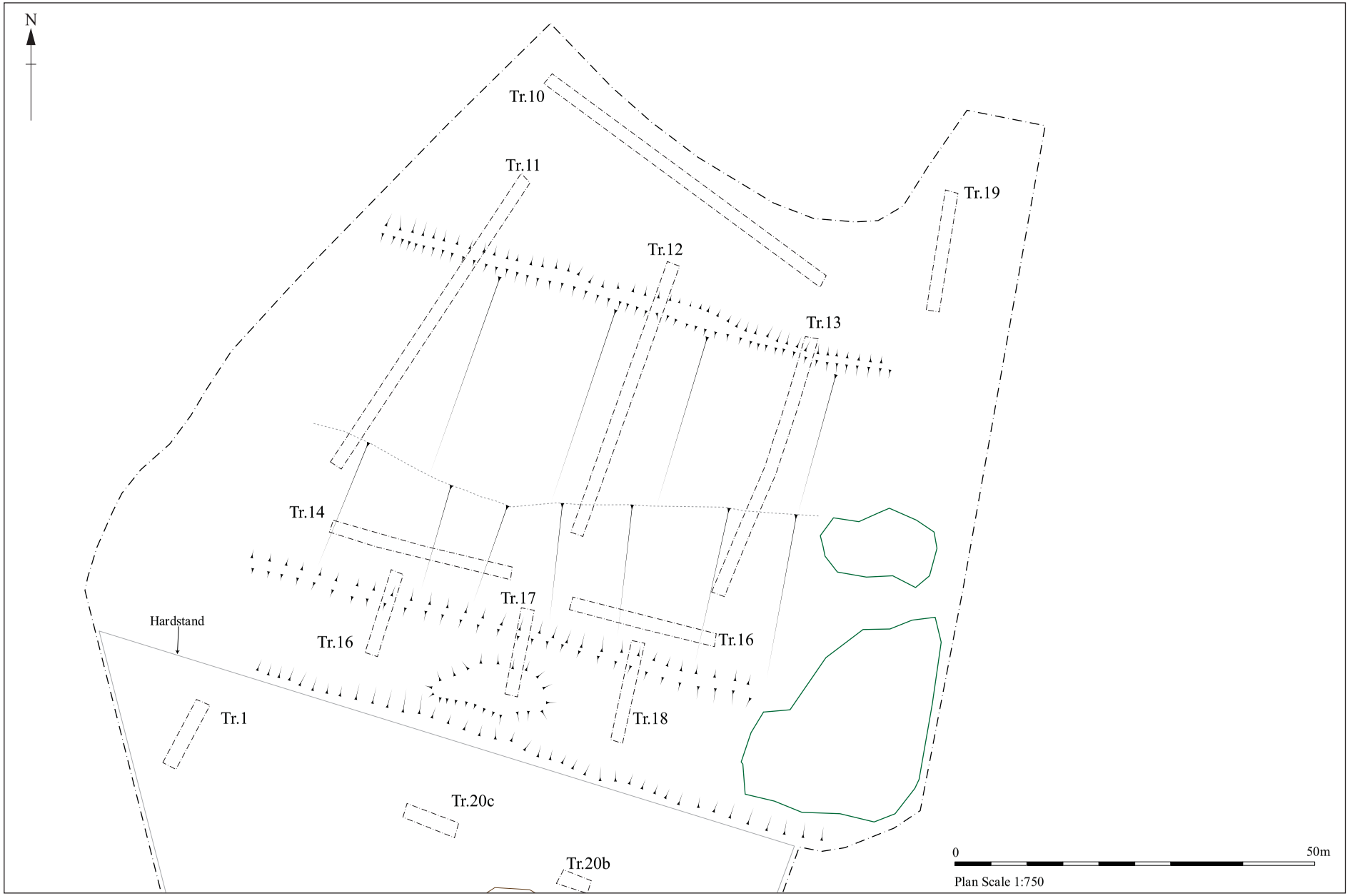

Figure 3. Warren area

4.2 Previously disturbed area

The remaining development area existed as a section of concrete hardstanding, and a landscaped area for the RAF Lakenheath golf course. Prior to the golf course construction it is understood that a series of large military structures were also present in the area.

Trenches in this area were excavated in a similar manner as 4.1 but were found to be much deeper, some exceeding 2m in depth before natural geology was observed. These trenches were unsafe to enter and were recorded digitally and with a sketch section drawn from outside of the trench. The trenches were then fenced off and backfilled as soon as possible.

To speed excavation, trenches in this area which displayed a deep, disturbed profile were excavated as a series of shorter, regularly spaced test pits (Fig. 2) covering the original intended trench length. It was intended that should any surviving archaeological horizon be found then the excavation would return to the original strategy.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The evaluation identified a small scatter of archaeological features, two linear earthworks, a small man-made mound and a buried soil, all towards the north end of the development area. Conversely, a high degree of modern truncation and disturbance was identified in the central and southern end with no surviving archaeological deposits being identified. It was determined that this disturbance had been caused by the previous construction of structures in the area (see 5.2 Trench 2) and landscaping for the RAF Lakenheath golf course (see 5.2 Trench 7a).

The northern ‘warren area’ had also been subjected to a large degree of root action and animal burrowing.

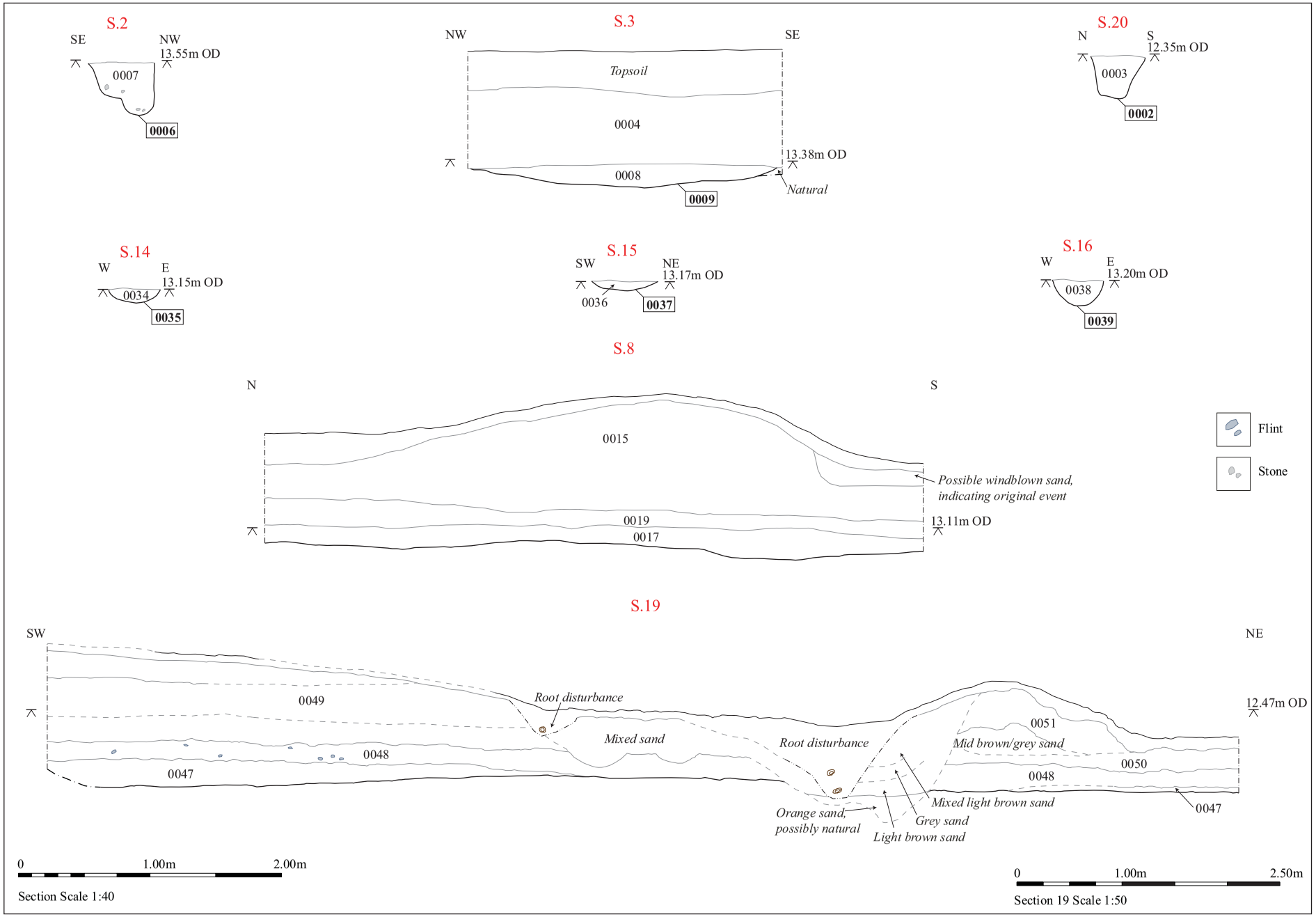

Figure 4. Sections

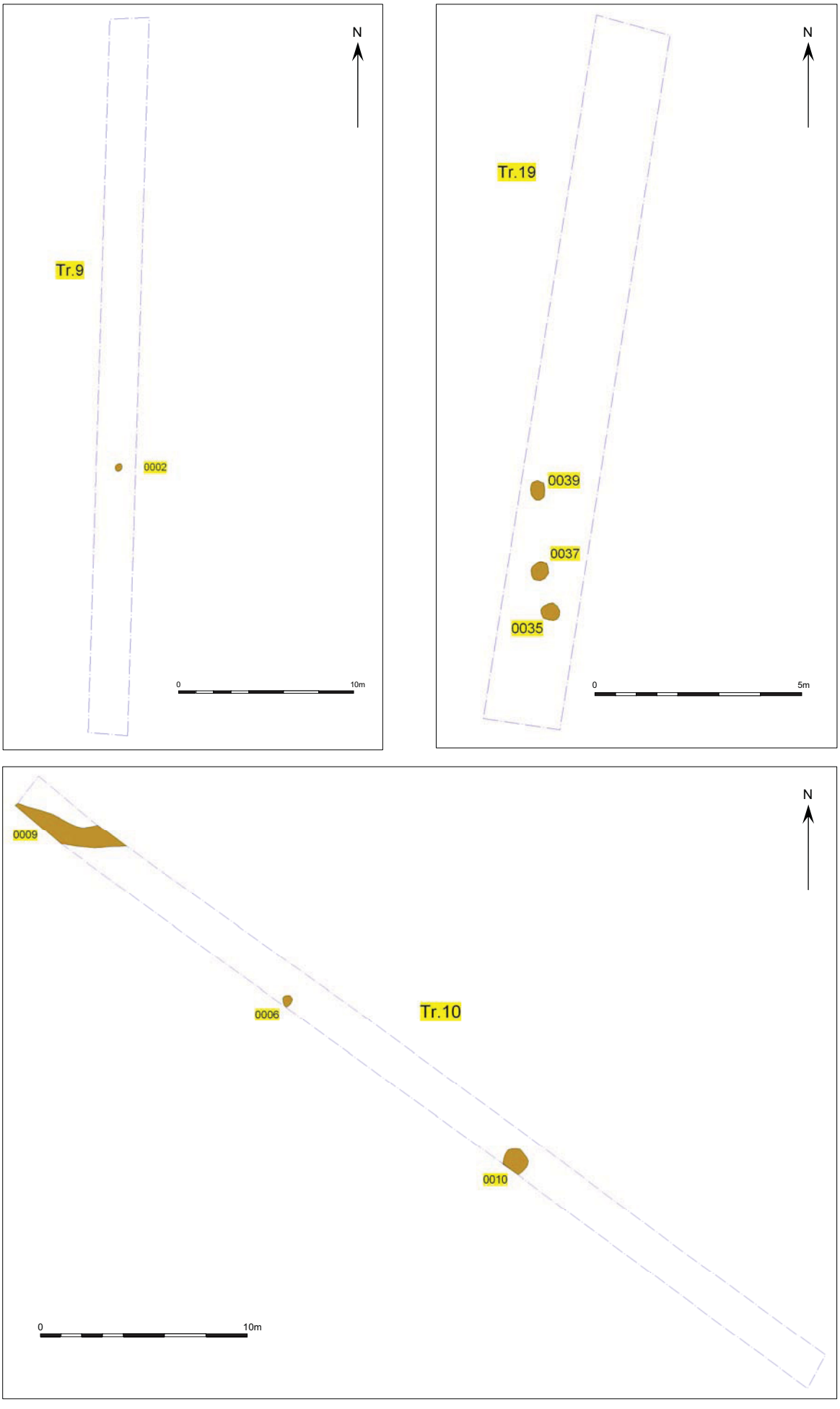

Figure 5. Trench plans with features.

Trench results

Trench 1

This trench measured 10m in length (NE-SW) by 1.8m width and 0.3m deep. A thick concrete raft was found at the bottom of this trench after which excavation was halted.

Trench 2a,b,c,d

This trench reached over 2.5m in depth before hitting natural light-brownish-yellow fine sand. Broken concrete was observed in mid/light yellowy-brown sandy gravel stratigraphically above the natural. Due to the severe modern truncation this trench was dug as 4 test pits, each approximately 5m long, spaced equally along the length of the original suggested trench.

Trench 3

This small trench measured 4.5m in length (NNE-SSW) by 1.8m wide and 1.7m deep. Below the topsoil the profile of this trench comprised the same mid/light yellowy brown sandy gravel as Trench 2.

Trench 4

Measuring 32m in length (N-S) by 1.8m width and a maximum 1.5m deep, the profile of this trench comprised a mixed topsoil overlying a thick, heavily compacted (presumably by machine) chalk layer. Towards the south end of the trench this chalk overlay a desiccated podsol (Pl 2) whilst towards the north end it was over a buried soil from which more modern concrete was recovered.

Plate 1. Trench 4. North end profile facing east (1m scale).

Plate 2. Trench 4. South end profile facing east (1m scale).

Trench 5a,b,c,d,e

This trench reached up to 1.8m deep whilst still encountering layers containing modern rubble. The trench was split in to five separate test pits, each 4m long by 1.8m wide, running WNE-ESE along the line of the original trench.

Trench 6a,b,c,d

Trench 6 was excavated as five test pits running NW-SE to a depth of 1.8m. Trench 6a displayed the same mid/light yellowy brown sandy gravel present in Trenches 2 and 3 as well as the buried soil and podsol observed in Trenches 4 and 9.

Plate 3. Trench 6a. East end profile facing south (1m scale).

Trench 7a,b

Trench 7a measured 15m (NW-SE) long by 2m wide and 1.6m deep. The trench profile consisted of ~0.45m depth of topsoil/rubble overlying approximately 1.2m of silty-sand deposits with clear horizons and occasional modern brick and rubble inclusions. A single feature was also identified cut in to the lowest modern layer (Pl. 4). The location of this trench suggests that these layers were formed from the landscaping of the old golf course.

Trench 7b measured 4.5m in length by 2m wide by approximately 1.6m deep and had the same profile as Trench 7a.

Plate 4. Trench 7a. Modern layers and feature facing south-west (1m scale).

Trench 8a,b,c

Trenches 8a,b and c measured between 4 and 4.6m in length (N-S) by 2m wide and ranged in depth between 1.4 and 1.9m. All three trenches had similar profiles of 0.15m topsoil overlying fine yellowy-brown sand that was approximately 0.4m thick. This sand was sealing a buried mixed sandy-soil that contained modern brick and concrete and overlay more podsol.

Trench 9

Trench 9 measured 38m in length (N-S) by 1.8m wide. The trench reached a maximum depth of 1.2m before encountering natural pale brownish-yellow fine sand. The trench profile displayed a pale brownish-grey sandy-silt under the current topsoil that had been subject to a large degree of disturbance (most likely from bioterbation or the construction of the golf course). Below this lay the buried soil also present in Trenches 6 and 8. Modern rubble was again present in this buried soil, although in a much lower density. A single feature, pit 0002 was cut into the buried soil.

Pit 0002

Approximately 14m from the southern end of Trench 9, this pit had a circular plan with steep, concave, regular sides gradually leading to a concave base (Fig. 4). It was filled with light grey silty-sand sand containing occasional, angular flint inclusions. Its stratigraphical relationship indicates that it is likely to be modern.

Trench 10

This was first trench excavated in the warren area. It measured 47.5m in length (E-W) by 1.8m in width. The trench had a maximum depth of 0.9m at its west end. The trench profile identified a pale yellowy-brown silty sand (0004) overlying, at its east end, a mid-orangey-brown silty sand buried soil (0005). Under 0005 was the natural geology of slightly mixed mid-orangey brown gravels and fine pale-yellowish-browny grey sand with patches of chalk. Three features were identified within this trench.

Linear feature 0009

Linear feature 0009 was located at the western end of Trench 10. It was aligned NE-SW and curved slightly westwards at its southern end. It measured 1m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled with friable mid-grey silty sand that produced no finds (Fig. 4). This feature is most likely to have been shallow ditch.

Pit 0006

A circular pit with a u-shaped profile and a stepped base was identified cutting the natural geology towards the middle of Trench 10. Its mid/dark slightly greyish brown silty-sand fill (0007) contained medium sized flints concentrated towards the base of the context that could have been used as post-pad. The fill also contained some crudely struck pieces of flint and a single heat altered flint.

Feature 0010

An oval shaped feature with a shallow concave profile was observed towards the eastern side of the trench. Its pale, slightly grey-brown sand fill (0011) had a very diffuse horizon. Excavation demonstrated that this feature was a tree throw.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 48m by 1.8m. The trench was excavated across the western end of the northern bank where it reached a maximum depth of 1.2m. No negative archaeological features were found.

This trench determined that the warren banks were constructed from a thick layer of pale yellowy-brown silty-sand (0012) that was present across the entire warren area. This 'warren layer' sealed a mid/dark greyish brown silty sand buried soil (0013) which was also present across the majority of the warren area. Its matrix was noticeably different to that of the buried soil observed at the southern end of the development area.

Plate 5. Trench 11 facing west. showing layer 0012 forming northern warren bank (1m scale).

As could be expected the warren bank had suffered a high degree of disturbance from both animal burrowing and the area's previous use as woodland. Mixing and disturbance was particularly prevalent towards the southern side of the northern bank and across the entire southern bank (Pl. 8). At modern ground level the bank measured approximately 4m in width and 0.45m in height

Trench 12

This trench was targeted across the middle of the northern bank and ran NE-SW for 40.4m with a width of 1.8m and a maximum depth of 1.25m at its southern end. The section of the warren was very similar to Trench 11 but showed much less disturbance. The bank measured 4.2m in width and 0.5m in height at modern ground level. The southern side of the bank also appeared to show several lenses of eroded silt and wind blown sand which may have formed against the original earthwork (Pl. 6).

Plate 6. Northern bank with evidence of original earthwork profile on right hand side (1m scale).

Directly beneath the warren bank the buried soil (0019) existed as a thin layer (0.07m) but became deeper further south (approximately 0.32m). A single unpatinated, snapped flint flake with a possible retouched notch recovered from 0019 is likely to be later prehistoric in origin. Two pieces of heat altered flint were also recovered from this layer.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was 37m in length (NE--SW) by 1.8m (E-W) with a maximum depth of 1.1m at its southern end. The trench was targeted towards the eastern end of the surviving northern warren bank where the earthwork was much less pronounced measuring approximately 5m in width and 0.25m in height from modern ground level. This, in part, could have been due to being the regular access route used for felling and de-stumping of the area. The trench profile was very similar to previous trenches in the area with 0.3m of topsoil over pale brownish-yellowy-grey slightly silty-sand (0030) that formed the warren bank (0.96m maximum depth). A mid browny-grey silty-sand buried soil (0032) was present underneath the warren bank layer which had a maximum depth of 0.28m. The podsol observed towards the south east corner of the development area was also present to a small degree under the buried soil.

Trench 14

Aligned WNW-ESE this trench was 25.7m long and 1.8m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.73m. The trench ran parallel to the southern warren bank at the bottom of the central escarpment (Fig. 2). This area displayed the highest amount of root action, burrowing and modern vehicular disturbance. The general soil profile common across the area was still identifiable. A maximum of 0.16m of topsoil lay over a mid/light yellowy-brown silty-sand (0024) that was 0.22m thick and interpreted as the same context seen forming the earthworks in earlier trenches. Below 0024 lay the mid-dark greyish-brown silty-sand buried soil (0025) which was 0.34m thick and produced three pieces of heat altered flint. The buried soil sealed a subsoil layer (0026) with a pale slightly greyish-brown silty-sand matrix (0.12m thick) that produced no finds.

Trench 15

This trench ran WNW-ESE with a length of 20.7m and a width of 1.8m. Its maximum depth reached 0.54m. A hand cleaned sample section identified 0.08m of topsoil lying over a pale/mid brown silty-sand (0027) that was 0.14m in depth and interpreted as the same layer that formed the earthworks. Under 0027 was 0.21m of the buried soil (0028) common across the site. Sealed by the buried soil and overlying the natural geology was a pale/mid greyish-brown silty sand (0029) that produced no finds.

Trench 16

This trench was targeted across the western surviving end of the southern warren bank. The trench identified a large degree of disturbance within the warren bank (Pl. 7). The south side of the bank appeared to have been re-cut (0053) but later investigation determined this was due to extensive burrowing, root action and particularly modern vehicular action. A small amount of buried soil (0056) appeared to be surviving directly under the earthwork (Pl. 7).

Plate 7. Warren bank and disturbance in Trench 16. Facing east (2m scale).

Trench 17

This trench was targeted to assess the relationship between the southern warren bank and a small mound of equal height a few meters south of the bank (Fig. 3).

Plate 8. Trench 17 facing NW. Mound (left) and southern warren bank (2m scale).

The trench was 12.5m long by 1.8m and reached a depth of 1.3m towards its southern end. The trench indicated that both the mound and bank were contemporary and formed from the same fine sand layer (0049). A large degree of disturbance between the two earthworks had occurred when the felling and de-stumping stages of groundwork took place (Fig. 4). The buried soil (0048) in this trench produced a single sherd of abraded, hand-made, organic tempered Iron Age pottery as well as three pieces of worked flint consisting of a squat flake core, a snapped thick flake with limited edge retouch and a long thin flake with a patinated bulbous face. Thirty-one pieces of heat altered flint were also collected from the context.

Trench 18

The last trench targeted across the earthwork measured 14.3m in length by 1.8m wide and ran approximately N-S. It reached a maximum depth of 0.8m at the warren bank. The trench profile consisted of a thin layer of topsoil (0.06m) over a mid-brown silty-sand sandy-soil (0044). Below this was the warren bank layer that is consistent across the site (0042) and also forms the mound in Trench 17. A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from this layer. The warren layer sealed the ubiquitous buried soil (0045) from which two pieces of grog-tempered pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age were recovered as well as a few pieces of heat altered flint.

Trench 19

This trench was excavated through an extension to the development area towards the NE corner. It ran for 17.5m (N-S) with a maximum depth of 0.7m. The trench profile comprised 0.12m of topsoil over 0.3m of a light yellowy-brown slightly silty-sand layer (0040) that was assumed to be the same layer that formed the earthworks. The buried soil (0041) was present under 0040. Three small, shallow features were identified within this trench (Fig. 4).

Pit 0035

A small pit with a circular plan approximately 0.38m in diameter and 0.1m deep was identified. The pit had a shallow concave profile (Fig. 4) and was filled with dark blackish-brown very silty sand (0034). This pit was not apparent until the buried soil layer was stripped. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Pit 0037

Pit 0037 had an oval plan 0.5m in length and a depth of 0.07m. The pit was filled with dark greyish-brown silty sand (0036). The pit appeared to be sealed by a buried soil (0041). No finds were recovered from the pit fill.

Pit 0039

This circular pit measured 0.38m in diameter and had a depth of 0.2m. The pit was filled with dark greyish-brown silty sand (0038) and was sealed by the buried soil (0041).

Trench 20a,b,c

The final trench was excavated as three test pits across the central hardstand area (Fig. 2). The test pits reached a depth of between 1.8m and 2m. Trenches 20a and 20b had a profile formed from a mixed topsoil over 1.8m of mid brownish-orange silty sand with frequent concrete inclusions. The profile of Trench 20c consisted of mixed topsoil over a mid orangey brown sandy silt. This, in turn, overlay a compacted chalky-silt. A mid/dark grey-brown sandy silt was observed under the chalky-silt and produced concrete fragments.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

The finds assemblage has been recovered from six contexts, most of which were buried soil layers. A full contextual breakdown of the finds can be seen in Table 1.

Context	Pottery		Worked flint		Burnt flint		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0007			2	75	1	11	Later prehistoric
0019			1	3	2	2	Later prehistoric
0025					3	81	Undated
0042					1	20	Undated
0045	2	14			3	76	c MBA
0048	1	1	3	76	31	566	IA
Total	**3**	**15**	**6**	**154**	**41**	**756**	

Table 1. Finds quantities.

6.2 Prehistoric Pottery

Two separate buried soil layers (one each in Trenches 17 and 18) contained prehistoric pottery.

The first of these layers 0045 contained two joining body sherds of abraded hand-made grog-tempered pottery, dated to around the Middle Bronze Age period (HMF). The sherds have a buff irregular surface with a thick black underside, with abundant and ill-sorted grog and rare larger flint. A similar fabric was noted by the author a few miles to the south of Lakenheath at Red Lodge (Fawcett 2010).

Layer 0048 contained a single very abraded and small body sherd (<1g) of hand-made organic tempered pottery (HMSO). Although identification is not certain, due to the size of the sherd, it is likely to be dated to the Iron Age period.

6.3 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton
A total of six worked flints (154g) was recorded in three contexts, pit fill 0007 (Tr. 10), and buried soil layers 0019 (Tr. 12) and 0048 (Tr. 17).

Two pieces of flint are present in pit fill 0007. The first is an unpatinated small flake core which utilises an earlier shatter piece. The second is also unpatinated and is an irregular thick flake off a shatter piece. It also exhibits limited edge retouch.

The worked flint in layer 0019 is an unpatinated snapped flake with a possible retouched notch.

Layer 0048 contains three worked flints. The first is an unpatinated thick and irregular squat flake from a core. The piece also displays some incipient cones of percussion as well as cortex. The second fragment is an unpatinated snapped thick flake with limited edge retouch. The third example is a long thick flake which is patinated on the bulbous face and unpatinated on the dorsal face which is mainly cortex. This context also contains a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

The flint assemblage as a whole is dated to the later prehistoric period.

6.4 Burnt flint

In total forty-one fragments of burnt flint (756g) were recorded in six contexts. The largest assemblage was present in buried soil layer 0048. The pieces are all light grey and may possibly have been used in the preparation and heating of food. A very small and abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery was also noted in this context.

6.5 Discussion of material evidence

This is a small group of finds gathered from five different trenches, demonstrating that later prehistoric activity was taking place around the area of the current site. Bronze Age pot has also been recorded a short distance to the north-west of this site within the base (WGN 009).

7. Discussion

Central and southern area

The evaluation identified that the majority of the development area had suffered significant truncation from groundworks and construction relating to the golf course and previous structures. Sandy layers with concrete and modern brick inclusions were encountered up to a depth of 2.5m (Trench 2a,b,c and d). Trenches toward the east side of the southern area indicated that the truncation was reduced, presumably due to the close proximity of the Brandon Road (Fig. 1). In these trenches there were traces of a mineralised podsol at approximately 11.47m OD. This evidence suggests that whilst topsoil was truncated here, subsoil survived intact. It is probable that the depth of made-up ground seen in these trenches results from a combination of previous excavations and the replacement of existing ground surfaces as well as deliberate build-up, probably for ground levelling. Original ground level would be expected to be c.0.3-0.5m above the surviving podsol.

Northern warren area

A surviving archaeological horizon and two linear earthworks running E-W were identified in the northern portion of the development area. Trenches targeted across these earthworks established that they were constructed from the mounding of a single soft sandy layer (0012, 0042, 0049, 0050, 0015, 0030, and 0052) present just below the topsoil which was observed across the entirety of this northern portion of the development area. It is possible that this layer was either imported from a local source

specifically for the construction of the warren but more likely that the sand was already present in the area as a result of windblown deposition. As the buried soil horizon sealed by the sand appears unbroken (Pl. 5) it suggests that the sand was mounded up from the ground level rather than specifically dug out of the ground to form the warren banks. It is also possible that the deposition of the sand layer formed naturally against an obstruction of some kind (boundary fence or hedge row) whose remains are no longer visible. This could give rise to a similar profile as described by Williamson (2006).

Severe mixing and disturbance had occurred across the majority of the site due to the sites previous status as woodland, modern vehicular action occurring during the felling and de-stumping and likely animal burrowing and root action both recent and in-antiquity. A section through the northern bank in Trench 12 displayed a particularly well surviving shape of the original earthworks base (Plate 6) which concurs with the traditional profile of an asymmetrical profiled bank with a steep interior face and a much shallower, gradual exterior face (Williamson 2006). In this section the interior face appears to have been preserved by the accumulation of several alternating sand and silt lenses. These lenses would have occurred easily and quickly given the nature of a warren's open, heavily grazed and therefore loose landscape.

The warren banks are in alignment with the location of the Lakenheath warren recorded in the HER (Fig. 1).

Between the two warren banks the topography of the site suggested an escarpment with a noticeable break of slope (Fig. 3). Trenches 11, 12 and 13 were excavated through this break of slope in order to determine if this was another earthwork. No specific changes were observed in section across the break and it appears as if it is an exploited change in the natural geology level, which was seen to decline southwards from this point, rather than a specifically constructed interior pillow mound or other earthwork.

The sandy 'warren layer' sealed a buried soil (0056, 0019, 0032, 0048, 0045, 0013, and 0005) that was present across 90% of the warren area. Three sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from this layer. Two of the sherds were identified as grog tempered pottery dated to the Middle Bronze Age (0045, Trench 17). Sherds of a similar fabric were noted a few miles south Lakenheath at Red Lodge (Fawcett 2010).

The final sherd was recovered from the buried soil in Trench 18 (0048) and was identified as hand-made organic tempered pottery which is likely to be dated to the Iron Age.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The archaeological evaluation concluded that two linear earthworks and a small mound were present in the development area and that their morphology is consistent with traditional warren banks (Williamson 2006) and their location and alignment coincide with the HER listing of the Lakenheath warren (Fig. 1).

No direct dating evidence was recovered from the earthworks but it seems likely that they are a surviving section of the afore mentioned medieval warren. Sussams (1996, p115-116) explains that some indication of the warrens age may be drawn from the 1835 Lakenheath warren map that was drawn up to accompany a petition against the division of the warren between landowners. The petition claimed that the banks had already existed for centuries. Sussams also notes, however that the nature of the petition may reduce the credence of this claim.

The dimensions, alignment and extent of the surviving earthworks were recorded. The method of construction was determined to be a single event of importing a moderate amount of soft sand, likely from a local source, and using it to construct two parallel banks with asymmetrical profiles, a small mound to the south and generally to raise the ground level by approximately 0.4m to 0.5m, presumably to create an environment more suitable for the promotion of rabbit burrowing.

The buried soil observed under the warren layer contained three pieces of prehistoric pottery, some very abraded, but it is likely they are residual and that this layer is the original medieval ground level immediately prior to the construction of the warren.

Undated shallow features were identified underlying the buried soil. These were dispersed and some may have been naturally formed. Their presence allows the possibility of surviving early occupation in this area, but the limited artefactual evidence does not suggest intense occupation nearby.

No further work is recommended as it is believed the fullest amount of information possible has been recovered from the rest of the site.

Very little of the warren has been observed surviving inside RAF Lakenheath airbase but future projects to the east of the development area, outside the base over the Brandon Road, have scope for further plotting of the Lakenheath warren.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury ST Edmunds

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\RAFLaken\LKH 329

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury ST Edmunds H/80/5

10. Acknowledgements

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The project was directed by Andrew Vaughan Bevertion and managed by Jo Caruth. Advice was provided by Jo Caruth, Andrew Tester and Jude Plouviez during both the fieldwork and report writing stages.

Graphics were produced by Andy Beverton and Ellie Hillen, Suffolk County Council Archaeology.

The report was checked by Jo Caruth and Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

Large Vehicle Inspection Site (LVIS) Gate 8, RAF Lakenheath (F/2009/0423/FUL)

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Forest Heath District Council (F/2009/0423/FUL)) for the construction of a new vehicle inspection area including access, buildings and waiting areas at Gate 8, RAF Lakenheath (TL 755818).

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

1.3 The site, which measures c.2.4ha. in size, is located on fairly level ground just below 15m OD. The soils are deep sandy (Newport4, 551g, adjacent to more calcareous Methwold, 521).

1.4 The application area lies on the boundary area between two medieval warrens and on the parish boundary between Wangford and Lakenheath (identified on the Historic Environment Record as WNG 030, WNG 025 and LKH 174. This area of historic east-west boundaries follows the natural topography of a dry valley up into the high warren areas to the east. It does not appear that any of these boundaries survive as earthworks within the development area but this should be checked on the ground in the northern part of the site; associated boundary ditches are likely to be present. A broad scatter of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age finds recorded on the HER in the general area also indicate that there is moderate to high potential for prehistoric activity within the development area. The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:

- A walkover of the development area to check that no earthwork boundary features survive
- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.

1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any

mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

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

1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Linear trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% of the total area of the proposed development.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological

deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachel Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER 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.

5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

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

Specification by: JudithPlouviez

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Date: 11 May 2010 Reference: ArchSpecEval(JP)_LVISGate8_May2010.doc

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

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

Appendix 2 Context List

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0002	9	Posthole	1. circular 3. steep slightly concave and regular sides 4. concave base, gradual breaks from sides to base.	Cut of possible modern posthole.	0.45m	0.42m	0.32m
0003	9	Posthole	1. light grey 2. silty sand 3. friable 4. occasional small frags of angular flint 5. sharp	Fill of possible modern posthole. No dating evidence.	0.45m	0.42m	0.32m
0004	10	subsoil	Pale yellowy brown silty sand. Friable. Occ sm flints horiz clear root disturbed	subsoil	-	-	0.3m
0005	10	buried soil	Mid orange brown silty sand friable mod sm flints mod v small flint grits horiz clear	Buried soil	-	-	0.32m
0006	10	pit/posthole	circular in plan U shaped profile, stepped down at N/west end Almost vertical sided. Concaved base. Concaved at base of step at N/West.	Pit cut or possible posthole. Some med-large broken flints at base suggest post setting? Single homogenous fill, no evidence of post pipe.	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
0007	10	pit/posthole	Mid-dark slightly greyish brown sand with a litle silt content. Soft/loose-friable. Clear horizon. Occ sm-md sub ang flint pebbles. Single fill 1x calcined flint, 2 x crude possible worked flints up to 120 x 90mm Some larger broken ang flints at base.	Single homogenous fill of p/h. no visible/detectable post pipe. Some large broken flints at base suggest post setting?	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0008	10	Ditch	Mid grey silty sand. Friable. Occ sm ang flints. No finds. Horizons are diffuse. Single fill of ditch heavily disturbed by roots	ditch fill	1.8m	1m	0.14m
0009	10	Ditch	Linear ditch. E/W aligned becoming WNW/ESE at western end of trench 10. Gradual sloping sides with no discernable break of slope, uneven base.		1.8m	1m	0.14m
0010	10	Pit	Ovoid in plan. NE-SW. Shallow concaved profile. Concave sides and base, break of slope imperceptable. "cut" a little indistinct. No cultural material. Lots of root disturbance.	possible pit or tree throw. Sealed by buried soil 0004.	1.45m	1.2m	0.34m
0011	10	Pit	Slightly grey, pale brown sand. Soft and friable. Occ sm rnd flint pebbles. Horizon a little indistinct (leeched). Single fill. No cultural material Lots of root disturbance.	Possible pit fill/tree bowl. Sealed by buried soil (0005)	1.45m	1.2m	0.34m
0012	11	warren	Pale yellowy brown silty sand. Friable. Occ sm flints. Horiz clear. V similar to subsoil 0004 Over buried soil 0013 root disturbed, does not appear to have much animal disturbance.	Mounded subsoil. Warren bank.	-	-	0.66m
0013	11	buried soil	Mid/dark greyish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Mod sm ang flints and mod v sm flint grits Horiz clear Same as 0005	Buried soil	-	-	0.42m

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0014	11	minerally soil	Dark reddy v silty sand and pale reddy brown silty sand. Friable. Occ sm ang flints. Horiz diffuse	Organic rich soil. Wetland area? Prob under archaeological horizon.	-	-	0.44m
0015	12	Warren	light yellowy brown silty sand. Friable. Occ sm ang and rnd flints. Horiz clear. V similar to subsoil 0018 same as 0012	Warren bank	-	-	0.86m
0017	12	minerally soil	dark reddy brown silty sand. Friable High mineral/organic content. Occ sm ang and rnd flint mod v sm flint grits Horiz diffuse	once wet with vegetation or leeching from context above?	-	-	0.24m
0018	12	deposit	light browny grey yellow slightly silty sand. Loose nearly free flowing. Rare stone chips (0-<1cm). Concaved at base of context. Clear horizon	Sand layer across whole site (forms banks also). Seals buried soil 0019. no finds.	-	-	0.58m
0019	T12	deposit	mid/light brown-grey silty sand loose rare flint chips (~5%) Clear horiz	buried soil present across majority of site.	-	-	0.32m
0020		Deposit	mid greyish orangey brown silty sand (40:60) Loose, friable Rare flint chips (D=<0.01m) evenly spaced. Diffuse and mixed horizon	Mineralised natural layer, predominantly towards the E side of site.	-	-	>0.4m

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0024	T 14	deposit	Mid light yellowy brown silty sand Mottled with yellow sand. Friable occ sml rnd flint pebbles and fine gritty 'pea shingle' Clear soil horizon Machine excavated!	Sub soil layer	-	-	0.22m
0025	14	Deposit	Mid-dark greyish brown Silty sand friable Occ sml-med sub ang and rnd flint pebbles fairly well sorted Some very fine grit. Clear soil horizon/slightly merged and diffuse with 0026. 1 heat altered flint	Buried soil = to site wide layer.	-	-	0.34m
0026	14	Deposit	light pale Slightly greyish brown. Slightly silty sand. Friable. Occ-mod sml rnd flint pebbles and some fine grit Occ larger sub ang and rnd flint pebbles upto 60x75mm, fairly well sorted. Clear soil horizon with natural.	Sub soil layer	-	-	0.12m
0027	15	deposit	pale to mid brown silty sand. Loose. Occ very small ang flints. Clear horizons.	Subsoil	-	-	0.14m
0028	15	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Very occ small ang flints. Clear horizons. Buried soil present throughout majority of site.	buried soil	-	-	0.21m
0029	15	deposit	Pale to mid brown silty sand. Loose. Very occ small ang flints. Diffuse horizons, root disturbance.	Sub soil	-	-	0.18m

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0030	13	Deposit	Pale brownish-yellowy-grey slightly silty sand. Loose. No inc's. Slightly diffuse horizon. Seals buried soil (0032).	deposit across all site forming banks and mound.	-	-	0.84m
0031	13	deposit	Light/mid browny grey slightly silty sand. Loose. Rare flint chips (D=<5mm) Diffuse horizon	Layer over buried soil	-	-	0.18m
0032	13	Deposit	Mid browny grey silty sand. Loose (quite) Rare flint chips (D=<5mm). Semi diffuse horizon. Buried soil.	Buried soil	-	-	0.3m
0033	13	Deposit	Mid/dark orangey red brown sandy silt. Loose. Occ flint pebbles (D=0.02m)	Mineralised layer under buried soil.	-	-	0.32m
0034	19	Posthole	Dark black brown silty sand. Friable. Mod sm ang flints. Single fill.	fill of poss posthole	0.4m	0.38m	0.1m
0035	19	Posthole	sub circular in plan. BoS sharp - concave sides. Slightly concave base. Shallow. Prob under (0041) buried soil.	Cut of poss posthole.	0.4m	0.38m	0.1m
0036	19	Posthole	dark blackish brown very silty sand. Friable. Occ sm ang flint. Horiz clear. Prob under (0041) buried soil.	fill of poss posthole.	0.5m	0.45m	0.07m

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0037	19	Posthole	Oval in plan. NE-SW. Shallow profile BoS gradual. Slightly concave sides and base.	Cut of poss posthole.	0.5m	0.45m	0.07m
0038	19	Posthole	dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Freq sm ang and rnd flints. Horiz clear. Prob under (0041) buried soil.	fill of poss posthole.	0.4m	0.38m	0.2m
0039	19	Posthole	Circular in plan. BoS sharp slightly concave sides. Concave base.	Cut of poss posthole.	0.4m	0.38m	0.2m
0040	19	Sub soil	light yellowy brown slightly silty sand. Friable. Occ sm and and rnd flints. Root disturbed. Horiz clear.	Sub soil - same across site.	-	-	0.3m
0041	19	Buried soil	Mid/dark brown silty sand. Friable. Mod sm ang flints. Horiz clear.	buried soil across most of site (northern area).	-	-	0.3m
0042	18	Deposit	mid to pale yellow sand with pale grey silty sand patches. Friable. Occ small ang and rnd flints. 1 piece of burnt flint. Clear horizons. Truncated to south side by (0043). Root disturbance.	Warren bank	-	-	0.52m

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0043	18	Deposit	pale yellow sand with pale greyish yellow sand lenses. Loose. Very occasional very small ang flints. Clear horizons. Root disturbance.	sandy truncation of (0042) warren bank and (0045) buried soil.	-	-	0.7m
0044	18	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand. Friable. Occ to mod very small ang flints. Clear horizons. Root disturbance.	subsoil.	-	-	0.17m
0045	18	Deposit	dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occ small ang and rnd flints, becomes more stoney towards base of layer, occ heat altered flint, 1 pot sherd. Clear horizons. Root disturbance.	buried soil.	-	-	0.28m
0046	18	Deposit	mid brownish orange silty sand. Friable. Occ small ang and rnd flints. Clear horizons. Minerally sand below buried soil, root disturbance.		-	-	0.17m
0047	17	buried subsoil?	mid orangey brown sand mottled with orange sand. Friable. Horiz clear.	Buried subsoil?	-	-	0.26m
0048	17	buried soil	Dark grey brown silty sand. Occ-mod heat altered flints. 1 piece pot found.	buried soil - covers most of site.	-	-	0.22m

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0049	17	Mound	Mid slightly grey brown sand (top). Homogenous light brown sand (middle). Homogenous mixed light brown sand and darker sand mottled with yellow and orange sand (bottom).	Mound at south end of site, Warren?	-	-	1.06m
0050	17	subsoil	very mixed mid brown sand mottled with yellow sand. Friable. Horiz clear.	Subsoil.	-	-	0.2m
0051	17	Bank	light brownish yellow sand. Friable. Horiz clear.	Warren bank material	-	-	0.62m
0052	16	warren	Pale yellow brown fine sand. Friable. Fills (0053).	part of bank deposit/Warren	-	-	1.14m
0053	16/17/18	Bioturbation	Deep cut through southern most bank. Can be seen in sections all the way along. Cut through southern half of the bank. Animal burrowing.	Cut made during the construction of the bank? Later investigation determined animal burrowinf and root disturbance.	various	various	various
0054	16	Warren	mixed yellowy brown and grey sand. Cut by [0053]	part of original warren bank.	-	-	0.26m
0055	16	warren bank mat	yellow brown silty sand. Cut by [0053]	warren bank material.	-	-	0.14m

Context	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0056	16	buried soil	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occ-mod sm ang flints. Horiz clear. Cut by [0053].	Buried soil found across most of site.	-	-	0.3m
0057	16	mineral soil	Mid grey orangey brown sand. Friable. Horiz clear.	Mineral rich soil.	-	-	0.16m

Suffolk County Council

Archaeological services
Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

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