

---

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**86 HIGH STREET, LAKENHEATH,  
SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Dr Walter McCall (Fieldwork & report) Sophie Unger MA (Desk-based assessment) Charlotte Davis BA (Graphics) Caroline Lamprey MA (Graphics) Tom Woolhouse MA AIFA (Editor)	
NGR: TL 7148 8261	Report No: 2993
District: Suffolk	Site Code: LKH 310
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P3080
Signed:	Date: Jan 2008

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

---

Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB.  
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)  
Registered Number: 4702122

## **CONTENTS**

### **OASIS SUMMARY**

#### **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
- 5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**
- 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
- 12 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **APPENDICES**

- 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 3 1854 TITHE APPORTIONMENT**

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>86 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk: An archaeological evaluation</i>		
<i>In January 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 86 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk (NGR TL 7148 8261). The investigation was commissioned in advance of proposed residential redevelopment (Planning ref: F/2007/0735/FUL).</i>			
<i>The desk-based assessment identified potential for archaeology of several periods. Prehistoric remains were considered likely, particularly from the Bronze Age, although other periods of prehistory are also represented in the area. Evidence of Roman occupation near Lakenheath village is scarce with only a few spot finds recorded. Anglo-Saxon finds have been found close to the modern village centre. Lakenheath was given town status, a market and fair in the medieval period, with an early Norman church. The medieval town was centred on the High Street.</i>			
<i>In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. A modern pit, F1011, and a tree hollow, F1013, were recorded in section. Several previous archaeological investigations along the High Street have produced negative results. Possibly much evidence of the earlier settlement has been removed by post-medieval and modern buildings.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>Jan 08</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3080</i>	Site code	<i>LKH 310</i>
Type of project	<i>Trial trench evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Possible archaeological potential</i>		
Current land use	<i>Retail unit (Co-operative)</i>		
Planned development	<i>Redevelopment of the site for the provision of two dwellings and erection of three two-storey dwellings with alterations to access.</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern pit</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Forest Heath</i>	<i>Lakenheath</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk SMR</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>0.13ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 7148 8261</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>7.0m-8.0m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gary Brogan/Walter McCall</i>		
Funded by	<i>Tony Clark Developments</i>		
Full title	<i>86 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk: An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>McCall, W., Unger, S.</i>		
Report no.	<i>2993</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2008</i>		

## **86 HIGH STREET, LAKENHEATH, SUFFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*In January 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at 86 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk (NGR TL 7148 8261). The investigation was commissioned in advance of proposed residential redevelopment (Planning ref: F/2007/0735/FUL).*

*The desk-based assessment identified potential for archaeology of several periods. Prehistoric remains were considered likely, particularly from the Bronze Age, although other periods of prehistory are also represented in the area. Evidence of Roman occupation near Lakenheath village is scarce, with only a few spot finds recorded. Anglo-Saxon finds have been located close to the modern village centre. Lakenheath was given town status, a market and fair in the medieval period, with an early Norman church. The medieval town was centred on the High Street.*

*In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. A modern pit, F1011, and a tree hollow, F1013, were recorded in section. Several previous archaeological investigations along the High Street have produced negative results. Possibly much evidence of the earlier settlement has been removed by post-medieval and modern buildings.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In January 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at 86 High Street, Lakenheath, Suffolk (NGR TL 7148 8261; Figs. 1-2). The investigation was commissioned by Tony Clark Developments, in advance of proposed residential redevelopment of the site (Planning ref. F/2007/0735/FUL).

1.2 The investigation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (dated 14/01/2008) and a specification compiled by AS (dated 14/01/2008). The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 1999), as well as those highlighted in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation were:

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

- To 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.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To evaluate whether or not waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the area of proposed development.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## **Planning policy context**

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)**

2.1 The site is located on Lakenheath High Street, c. 125m south of the medieval church of St Mary's (SMR LKH112). The village of Lakenheath is in Forest Heath District, close to Suffolk's county boundaries with both Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. It is situated c. 15km south-east of Littleport. The Cut-off Channel flows around the west side of Lakenheath, running off from the river Lark, c. 9km to the south. The village was a more important settlement in the medieval period, with a market and fair granted in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

2.2 The site borders the High Street to the north-east. To the north-west and south-east are retail units and residential housing, also fronting on to the High Street. To the rear of the property, beyond the south-western site boundary, is the bank of the Cut-off Channel. The site is currently occupied by a 20<sup>th</sup> century Co-operative retail unit, with a smaller building to the rear.

### **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

#### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Suffolk comes from the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). In order to provide a representative sample, the SMR database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant SMR entries from beyond the 1km radius have also been discussed where relevant.

#### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Suffolk County Record Office (CRO) in Bury St Edmunds. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-6.

#### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal sources of secondary material were the Suffolk Record Office (CRO), as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

#### **3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils**

4.1.1 Lakenheath village is located on relatively low-lying land at approximately 7-8m AOD (Fig. 1), with the land sloping downwards to the south-west, towards the Cut-off Channel. The solid geology consists of Lower Chalk, overlain by a chalky drift. Soils are of the Methwold association and are well-drained calcareous sandy

soils, usually associated with other similar soils in a stripped pattern (SSEW 1983). These types of soils have traditionally supported coniferous woodland with some barley and sugar beet (SSEW 1983).

## **4.2 Archaeological and historical background**

### *Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)*

4.2.1 A nationally-important Lower Palaeolithic site has been recorded at Maidscross Hill, c. 1km east of the site (SMR LKH036). Numerous Palaeolithic tools have been found across this area, both by antiquarians, and through modern gravel extraction.

4.2.2 Few Neolithic finds have been discovered in the area, with the exception of a leaf-shaped arrowhead found c. 750m south-west of the site (SMR LKH102) and a small scatter of lithic implements (SMR LKH184) identified c. 900m to the north-west. The majority of finds in Lakenheath date to the Bronze Age. A large open area excavation c. 1km north-west of the site (SMR LKH 220) revealed 48 features, including Bronze Age cremations. A Bronze Age pit has also been discovered in an evaluation c. 875m south-east of the site (SMR LKH269; Craven 2004, 10). A large scatter of Bronze Age flints has been found c. 900m north-west of the site (SMR LKH184). These sites and numerous other spot finds in the parish, including several axeheads, arrowheads and a palstave, indicate that the area was considerably settled at this time (SMR LKH48, SMR LKH53 & SMR LKH137).

4.2.3 Iron Age finds have also been discovered in Lakenheath. It is thought that there was an Iron Age settlement site on Maidscross Hill, c. 1km east of the site (Anon. 1952, 5). Cropmarks may indicate roundhouses and linear features close by. Iron Age pottery and a Roman ditch have been found on a site c. 500m south-east of 86 High Street (SMR LKH076). A forged Iceni pattern Horse-type coin dating to the late Iron Age has been found c. 300 south-west of the site (SMR LKH181).

### *Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*

4.2.4 Remains of chalk walls and floors at Maidscross Hill indicate the possible presence of Roman buildings (Anon. 1952, 6). It is thought a Roman cemetery was located by the Warren Plantations, c. 4km north-east of the site, due to several inhumations found there (*ibid.*, 6). Other pottery scatters found around the outskirts of Lakenheath probably indicate numerous small rural settlements.

4.2.5 A 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman ditch was found during landscaping in a garden c. 500m south-east of the site (SMR LKH076). Other evidence of Roman occupation in the village derives from chance finds of two coins (SMR LKH026 & SMR LKH028) and four brooches (SMR LKH103 & SMR LKH181).

### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)*

4.2.6 Excavations at RAF Lakenheath (c. 2.5km south-east of the site) have discovered three early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries containing a total of 446 burials



(Caruth 2004). Occupation evidence found close by dates the site to the 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> centuries.

4.2.7 Domesday Book records a church at Lakenheath by 1086 (Morris 1986). Surviving charters indicate that large estates in Lakenheath were given to Ely monastery by King Edgar (AD 959-975) (Anon. 1952, 6).

4.2.8 Archaeological evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation in Lakenheath is scarce. A concentration of Ipswich Ware sherds has been discovered c. 250m north-west of the site (SMR LKH202). The only other find in the area was a bronze dress fastener found c. 1km to the south-east (SMR LKH103).

#### *Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)*

4.2.9 Lakenheath was recorded in Domesday Book as '*Laringahetha*'. The parish encompassed a sizeable amount of land. Lakenheath was recorded as town from c. AD 1100. A market was granted in 1201 and a fair in 1309 (SMR LKH254). The medieval town was centred on St Mary's Church and the market place.

4.2.10 St Mary's Church (SMR LKH112), c. 125m north-west of the site, is a Norman structure with some of the original fabric still visible. It is possible that an Anglo-Saxon predecessor may have existed on the same site. The church has later 13<sup>th</sup> century additions and much of the wooden interior was added in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Fairly well-preserved medieval artwork survives on the interior. Around 375m south of the site, an excavation at 132 High Street (SMR LKH236) revealed two ditches containing both late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, although the majority of the pottery dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. This reinforces the model of early medieval occupation being concentrated along the High Street, close to the site.

4.2.11 Numerous spot finds of medieval material have been discovered by metal detectors. A wealth of medieval finds (coins, seals and badges) discovered in a field to the west of the village, c. 500m south-west of the site, indicate that it may be the site of the fair which was granted in 1309 (SMR LKH130). Other finds, including medieval pottery and coins, have also been found in the parish (SMR LKH202, SMR LKH047, SMR LKH057 & SMR LKH058).

#### *Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)*

4.2.12 The prosperous medieval market town contracted slightly in the post-medieval period. Three windmills are known to have existed within the parish, two of which were recorded on Hodkinson's map of 1783 and the other depicted on the tithe map of 1850 (SMR LKH129, SMR LKH161 & SMR LKH131). An archaeological evaluation (SMR LKH230) at Lakenheath Hall, c. 625m north of the site, identified post-medieval pits and ditches containing a considerable amount of residual medieval pottery and building materials. Numerous metal detector finds have also been found (SMR LKH130), including coins and buttons.

#### *Undated*

4.2.13 There have been several small archaeological investigations close to the site



(SMR ESF19312, ESF19386 & ESF19094) which have produced negative results and may indicate that the area of the High Street has little in the way of surviving remains.

### **4.3 The site**

#### *Tithe map, 1850 (Fig. 4)*

4.3.1 The 1850 tithe map shows Lakenheath as a fairly large village. It was linear in plan and focused mainly along the north to south High Street. The site was located roughly halfway along the west side of this main road. It was occupied by a building at the street frontage, with two adjoining rear ranges running back from the street front. There was also a linear building along the south side of the site and a square structure towards the far western corner. The tithe apportionment records Plot 27 as owned by William Eagle and occupied by J. Flack (Appendix 3). It was in arable use. Opposite the site, Mill Road was present, and to the north of Mill Road, the map depicts St Mary's Church. The land to the rear of the site was also arable and bordered on to the banks of the Cut-off Channel.

#### *1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1891 (Fig. 5)*

4.3.2 Forty years on, the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a certain amount of change. The earlier structure at the High Street frontage had either been replaced, or renovated, leaving a large 'L'-shaped building occupying the south-east corner of the site. The small square building in the west of the site was still depicted. To the north of the site, the row of housing along the High Street was still present, but minor changes had occurred to the structures on most plots. The map also shows the locations of three chapels and a school in the village and notes the Quayside to the west of Lakenheath.

#### *2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1905 (Fig. 6)*

4.3.3 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts only a small change to the site since the 1891 map. The L-shaped building appears to have been extended slightly on its western side. The small square structure in the western corner was still present.

## **5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)**

5.1 Two trenches were excavated, each 5m x 5m (Fig.7). The trenches encompassed the proposed new dwellings and also the proposed access courtyard in the central southern part of the site.

5.2 The trench was excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded by means of *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds, and the trench was scanned by metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 7)

Sample Section. SW End. SE Facing. 0.00 = 2.16m		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay with cbm
0.10 – 0.15m	L1001	Made Ground
0.15 – 0.17m	L1002	Tarmac
0.17 – 0.39m	L1003	Reddish brown sandy silt
0.39 – 0.49m	L1008	Dark brown sandy clay
0.49 – 0.62m	L1009	Grey brown sandy clay
0.62m+	L1010	Natural sand and gravel

Sample Section. Section 2. NE End. SE Facing. 0.00 = 2.13m		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil with cbm
0.38 – 0.41m	L1004	White fragmented chalk.
0.41 – 0.89m	L1009	Grey brown sandy clay
0.89m+	L1010	Natural sand and gravel

#### *Description:*

F1013 was seen in section (diameter 0.77m, depth 0.44m). It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a dark greyish brown sandy clay. The feature was likely a tree hollow.

### 6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 7)

Sample Section. NE End. NW Facing. 0.00 = 2.01m		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil with cbm
0.12 – 0.17m	L1001	Made Ground
0.17 – 0.20m	L1002	Tarmac
0.20 – 0.26m	L1004	White fragmented chalk
0.26 – 0.32m	L1005	Surface
0.32 – 0.34m	L1006	Tarmac
0.34–0.49m	L1007	Levelling material
0.49 – 0.63	L1008	Dark brown sandy clay
0.63 – 1.00m	L1009	Grey brown sandy clay
1.00m+	L1010	Natural sand and gravel

Sample Section. Section 1. SW End. NW Facing. 0.00 = 1.98m		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil with cbm
0.18 – 0.22m	L1002	Tarmac
0.22 – 0.29m	L1003	Reddish brown sandy silt
0.29 – 0.39	L1004	White fragmented chalk
0.39 – 0.43	L1008	Dark brown sandy clay
0.43 – 87m	L1009	Grey brown sandy clay
0.87m+	L1010	Natural sand and gravel

### *Description:*

F1011 was a pit visible in section (diameter 2.55m, depth 0.44m). It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was mottled sandy clay with frequent modern cbm.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 No factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The topsoil, L1000, overlies made ground, L1001. The latter in turn overlies a series of surfaces (L1005), tarmac (L1006) and levelling material (L1007). Underlying these deposits is a dark brown sandy clay, L1008, and a grey brown sandy clay, L1009. Below L1009 is the natural sand and gravel, L1010

## **9 DISCUSSION**

### *9.1 Summary of the archaeology*

9.1.1 The principal potential of the site was for late Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains. The Domesday Book records a church at Lakenheath by 1086 (Morris 1986). It was granted a market at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The medieval town was focused around St Mary's Church and the market place, and along the High Street. The site was thus in the centre of medieval Lakenheath. Only evidence of limited modern activity was recorded.

### *9.2 Interpretation of the site; archaeology and history*

9.2.1 A modern pit, F1011, and a tree hollow, F1013, were recorded in section. Several previous archaeological investigations along the High Street have produced negative results. Possibly much evidence of the earlier settlement has been removed by post-medieval and modern buildings.

### 9.3 *Interpretation of the site; geography and topology*

9.3.1 The natural drift geology was recorded below several deposits possibly representing modern activity

### 9.4 *Finds and environmental evidence*

9.4.1 No artefactual evidence was encountered at the site, with the exception of modern cbm; this was not retained

### 9.5 *Research potential*

9.5.1 The lack of evidence for medieval activity at this site which would have lain close to the centre of medieval Lakenheath can aid in characterising the village during this period. It should be noted, however, that this lack of evidence may, in some part be due to later truncation.

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store (SCCAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Tony Clark Developments for commissioning this evaluation (in particular Mr Tony Ballard for his assistance).

AS also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Colin Pendleton at the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record and of staff at the Suffolk County Record Office, Bury St Edmunds.

## 12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anon. 1952 *A History of Lakenheath*. Lakenheath local history pamphlet

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 8

Craven, J. 2004 *The Sandpits, Station Road, Lakenheath, LKH 220*. SCCAS report no. 2004/26.

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 3

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Morris, J. (ed.) 1986 *Domesday Book Compiled by Direction of King William I, 1086, Winchester*. Volume: Suffolk Part 2. Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (Sheet 4)*. Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust, Harpenden

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust, Harpenden

#### Websites

1) Caruth 2004 *Three Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at RAF Lakenheath*:

<http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/FieldProjects/RAFLakenheath.htm>

## APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a *c.* 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
<b><i>Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)</i></b>		
LKH048	7234 8295	A barbed and tanged arrowhead and half a javelin head found, likely to date from the Bronze Age.
LKH053	7110 8213	A find spot of mid to late Bronze Age Palstave.
LKH076	7175 8225	Iron Age pottery sherds found in and near a small ditch which was dated to Roman period (See LKH076 Roman for further finds.)
LKH102	7109 8200	A Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead was found at this spot.
LKH116	7112 8202	A barbed and tanged arrowhead was found at this spot.
LKH137	7150 8334	A flaked flint axehead dating to the late Neolithic/EBA was found at 7 Arrowhead Drive in 1976.
LKH156	7163 8187	Notable scatter of burnt flint on one of the sand ridges in area of hummock and hollow micro-relief, dating to the late prehistoric period.
LKH159	7090 8328	A flint blade and possible prehistoric pit found during assessment in 1994.
LKH181	71196 82554	Bronze narrow rapier blade fragment similar to MBA type, slightly plough damaged.
LKH181	712 825	A silver forgery of Iceni pattern Horse type coin found, corroded but probably Anted or Ecen (late Iron Age) (See Roman, medieval and post-medieval LKH181 for further finds).
LKH188	72250 83210	A tip of a middle Bronze Age spearhead found by metal detector.
LKH202	71285 82801	The archaeological monitoring of house footings in Anchor Lane discovered prehistoric burnt and worked flints (See Anglo-Saxon and Medieval for further finds).
LKH269	72022 81916	An evaluation in advance of a housing development identified a single prehistoric pit.
LKH036	7263 8256	A major lower Palaeolithic site at Maidscross Hill. Many Palaeolithic implements have been removed from old gravel pits and other finds from antiquity to present day.
LKH184	708 833	A surface find of a barbed and tanged arrowhead with other flint arrowheads and axeheads, thought to be Bronze Age. Earlier finds were also found including Neolithic axeheads and arrowheads (See modern LKH184 for further finds).
LKH220	71274 83594	An evaluation and excavation was carried out at Sandpits, Station Road and revealed forty eight features of which most were of early Bronze Age date. The site appeared to be a small Bronze Age/Iron Age funerary site containing at least nine cremations.
<b><i>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</i></b>		

LKH026	7183 8292	A find spot of a Roman coin, third brass probably Decius (AD 249-251).
LKH028	7210 8299	A find spot of a Roman coin, third brass of Magnentius (AD 350-353).
LKH076	7175 8225	A small Roman ditch and pottery dating to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> century were found during landscaping of a garden of a property on corner of High Street and Undley Road (See LKH076 Prehistoric for further finds.)
LKH103	721 818	Three Roman brooches were found by a metal detector (See LKH103 Saxon and medieval for further finds).
LKH181	712 825	A Roman oval plate type brooch found (See Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval LKH181 for further finds).
<b>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - 1066)</b>		
LKH103	721 818	A Bronze dress fastener dating from the Anglo-Saxon period was found (See LKH103 Roman and medieval for further finds).
LKH202	71285 82801	The archaeological monitoring of house footings in Anchor Lane discovered Middle Saxon Ipswich ware (See Prehistoric and Medieval for further finds).
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)</b>		
LKH047	7231 8289	A find spot of two silver short cross coins, John Penny and Campagne denier. Probably Theobald III.
LKH057	7167 8207	A find spot, close to the New Undley Bridge, of numerous medieval sherds of pottery found on the beach at water level.
LKH058	714 824	A collection of medieval sherds from upcast of New River Cut, where it crosses garden of an ancient house.
LKH086	7133 8311	Medieval pottery found in the foundations of an ancient hall.
LKH103	721 818	Various items of medieval metalwork were found by a metal detector near North Road. A buckle, book fitting, strap fitting, harness and stud were amongst the finds (See LKH103 Roman and Saxon for further finds).
LKH112	7145 8274	The parish church of St Mary's. An originally Norman chapel with some Norman work still visible. Later 13 <sup>th</sup> century additions such as the chancel are evident. The church has much 15 <sup>th</sup> century woodwork. There are several surviving medieval paintings on the interior.
LKH130	7130 8215	Field walking between 1950-1980 found various scatters of finds from this period including coins, seals, buttons and badges. The site is also believed to be an old fairground site (See LKH130 post-medieval for further finds).
LKH181	712 825	Numerous medieval metal detector finds including various coins, seals and buckles (See Prehistoric, Roman & post-medieval LKH181 for further finds).
LKH202	71285 82801	The archaeological monitoring of house footings in Anchor Lane discovered medieval pottery (See Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon for further finds).
LKH236	71576 82381	Monitoring of land to the rear of 132 High Street found two ditches which revealed Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, the majority dating to the 12 <sup>th</sup> century and some medieval building materials dating to the 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century.



LKH254	713 829	Lakenheath recorded as a town from c. 1100, a market was granted in 1201 and a further market and fair in 1309. Much of the medieval town area was surrounding St Mary's Church and the market place.
LKH043	7251 8279	It is reputed that the base of a medieval stone cross stands on a barrow on Maidscross. Slight mound surviving but no trace of stone anymore.
<b><i>Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)</i></b>		
LKH129	7186 8287	A windmill shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783 and on the 189 tithe map. Windmill earthwork still survives with small bungalow built on top.
LKH130	7130 8215	Field walking between 1950-1980 found various scatters of finds from this period including coins, seals, buttons and pipes. The site is also believed to be an old fairground site (See LKH130 medieval for further finds).
LKH131	7191 8223	The site of a post-medieval windmill shown on Tithe map 1850.
LKH151	716 830	Lime kiln mapped in former chalk pit at Lakenheath, now a current football pitch.
LKH161	7163 8239	Windmill depicted on Hodskinson's 1783 map at this location.
LKH181	712 825	Numerous post-medieval metal detector finds including various 16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century coins, 21 lead tokens and other finds (See Prehistoric, Roman & medieval LKH181 for further finds).
LKH230	71382 83326	An evaluation at Lakenheath Hall revealed post-medieval pits and ditches with residual medieval pottery and building materials within.
LKH163	706 820	Causeway from Lakenheath High Street across Turf Fen to Babbridge, recorded on map of 1616 but could have been constructed earlier.
<b><i>Modern (AD 1900 – present)</i></b>		
LKH184	708 833	A large amount of aircraft debris found from a World War Two crash site (See prehistoric LKH184 for further finds).
<b><i>Undated</i></b>		
ESF19429	71900 82200	An archaeological investigation at 19-21 Eriswell Road found no archaeological features or finds.
ESF19094	71579 82604	An archaeological investigation 6a Back Street found no archaeological features or finds.
ESF19312	71550 82600	An archaeological investigation at 75 High Street found no archaeological features or finds.
ESF19386	71560 82610	An archaeological investigation at 75 High Street found no archaeological features or finds.
LKH217	72391 86398	Watching brief at cable trench, close to the train station. No archaeological finds or features were found.

## APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1850	Lakenheath tithe map and apportionment T96A/2	-	CRO
1891	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet XII.5	25": 1 mile	CRO
1905	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet XII.5	25": 1 mile	CRO

## APPENDIX 3 1854 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

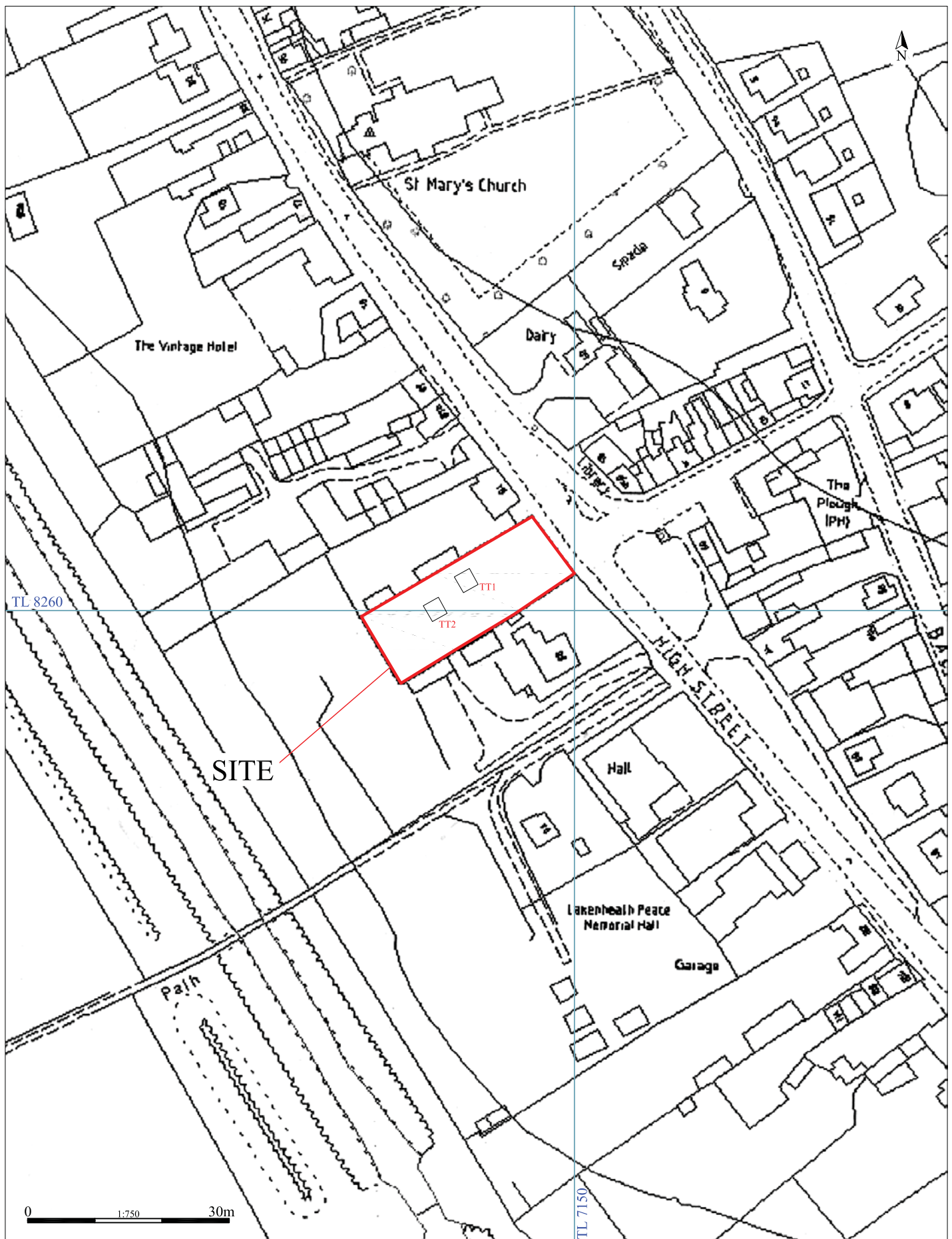
Plot no.	Owner	Occupier	Plot name	Land use	Area (a.r.p)
23	William Payne	William Payne	Sedge Fen	Arable	2.3.3
24	Henry Fincham	Henry Fincham	Alders	Arable	14.2.4
25	William Payne	William Payne	Sedge Fen	Arable	17.3.39
26	William Eagle	J.Flack	Sedge	Arable	3.2.36
27	William Eagle	J.Flack	Sedge	Arable	7.1.38
28	William Eagle	J.Flack	Sedge	Arable	3.2.36
29	William Eagle	J.Flack	Sedge	Arable	3.3.13



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1: 25,000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

**Archaeological Solutions Ltd**  
**Fig. 1 Site location**  
 Scale 1: 25,000 at A4





Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1: 25,000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 2 Detailed site location**

Scale 1: 750 at A4









Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Fig. 4 1850 tithe map  
Not to scale





Reproduced from the 1891 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 5 First edition OS map, 1891**  
 Not to scale (reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map)



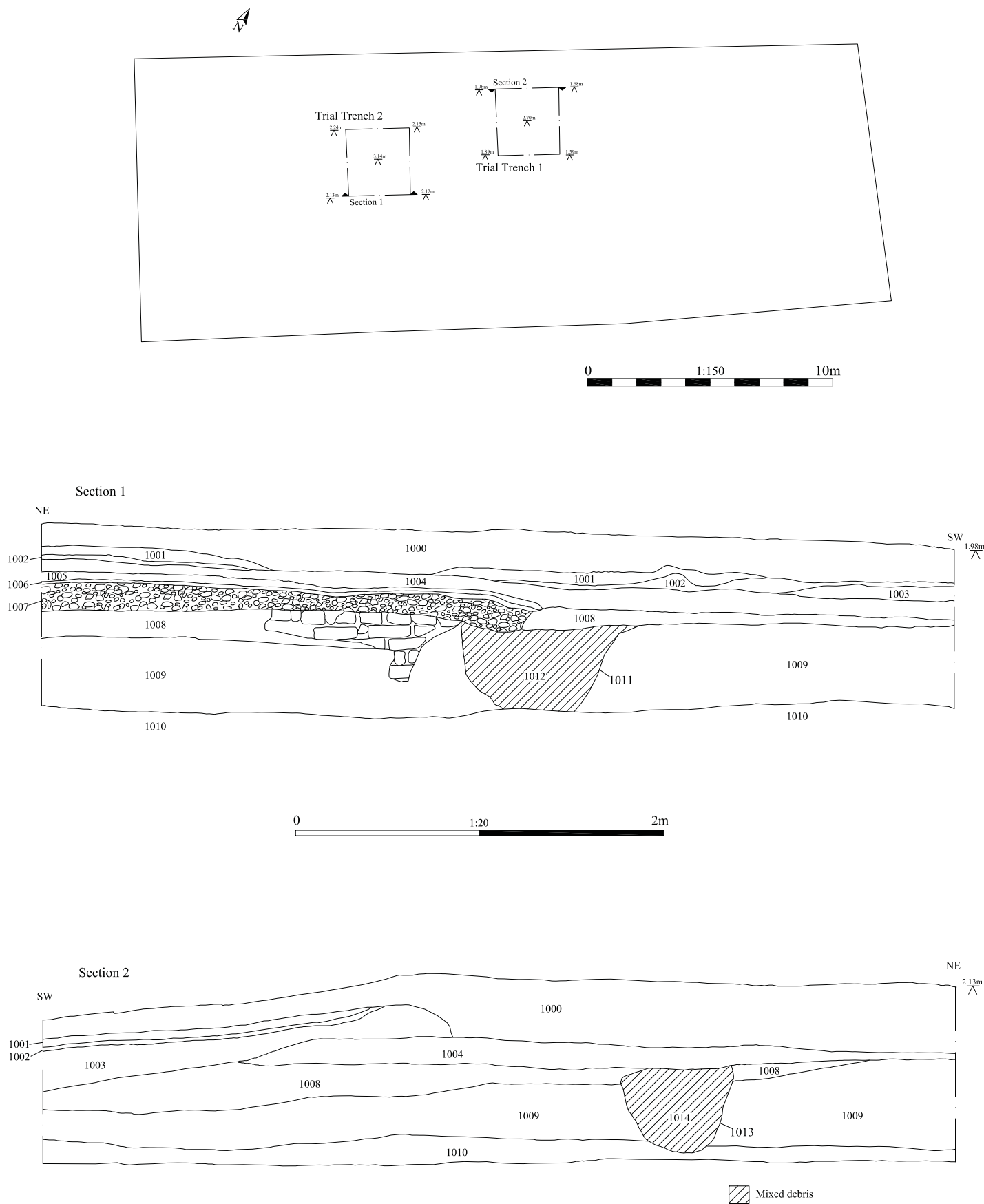


Reproduced from the 1905 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Licence number 100036680

*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

Fig. 6 Second edition OS map, 1905

Not to scale (reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 7 Plan and sections**  
 Scale plan 1: 150; sections 1: 20 at A3

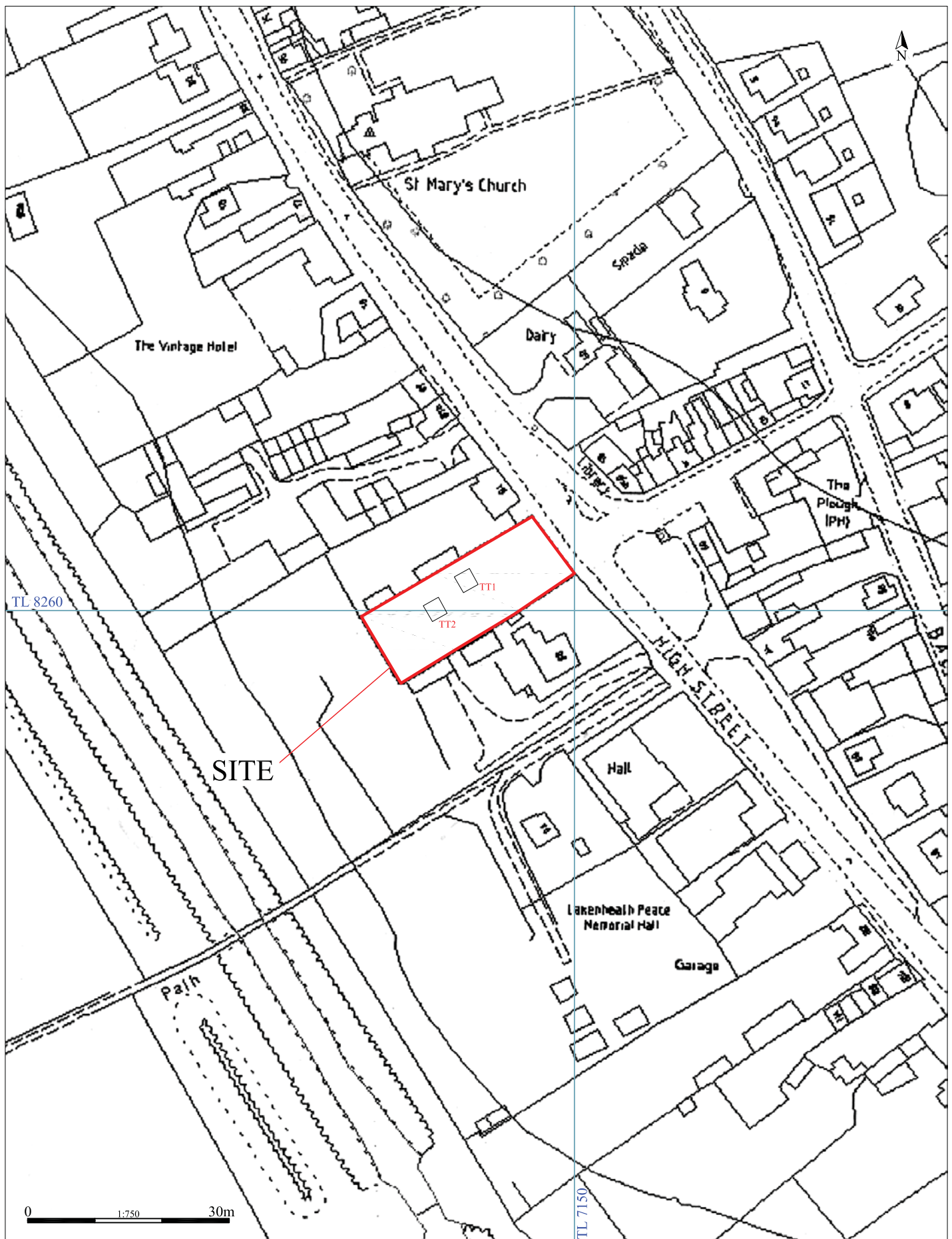




Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1: 25,000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

**Archaeological Solutions Ltd**  
**Fig. 1 Site location**  
 Scale 1: 25,000 at A4





Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1: 25,000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 2 Detailed site location**

Scale 1: 750 at A4









Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Fig. 4 1850 tithe map  
Not to scale

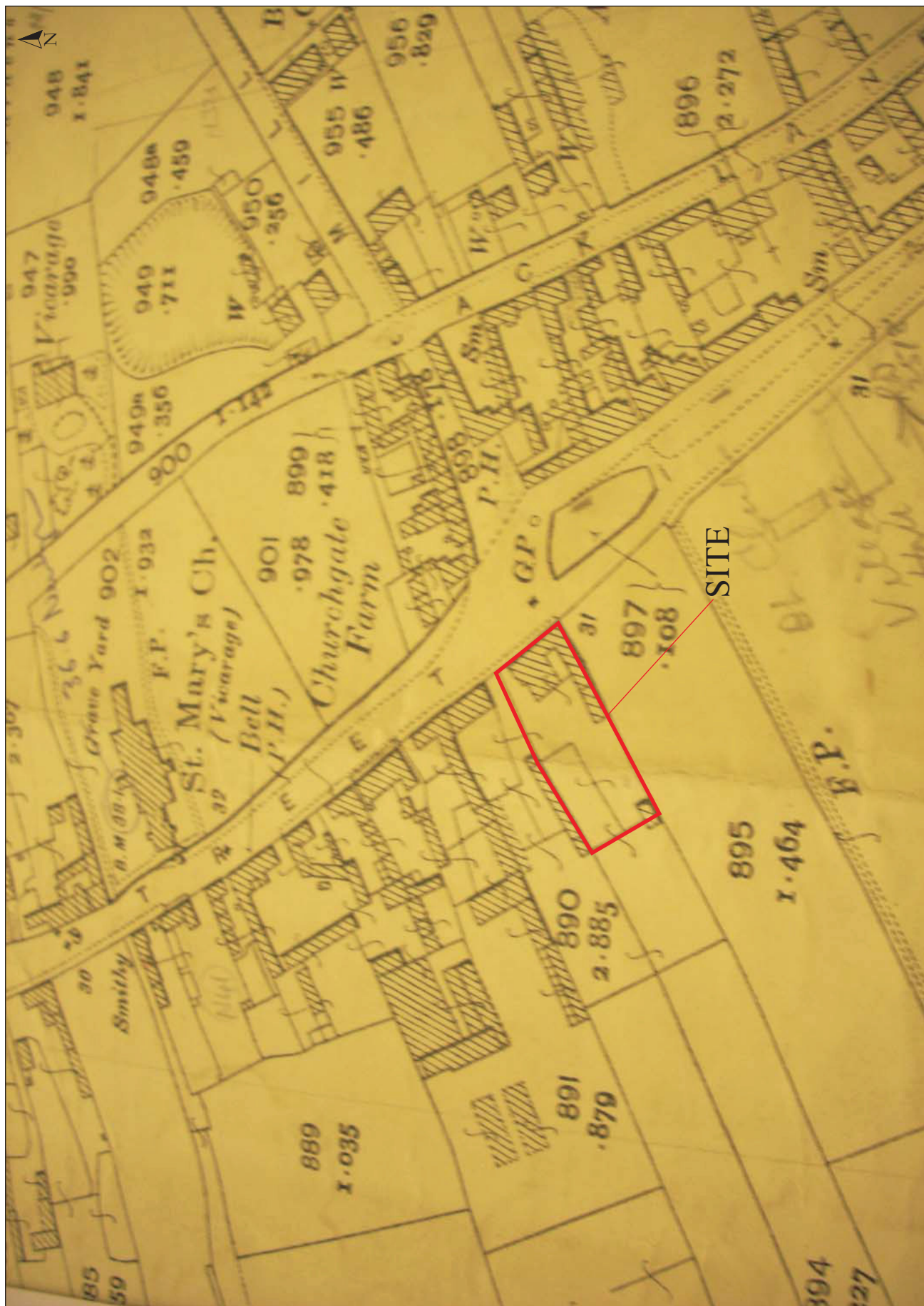




Reproduced from the 1891 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 5 First edition OS map, 1891**  
 Not to scale (reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map)

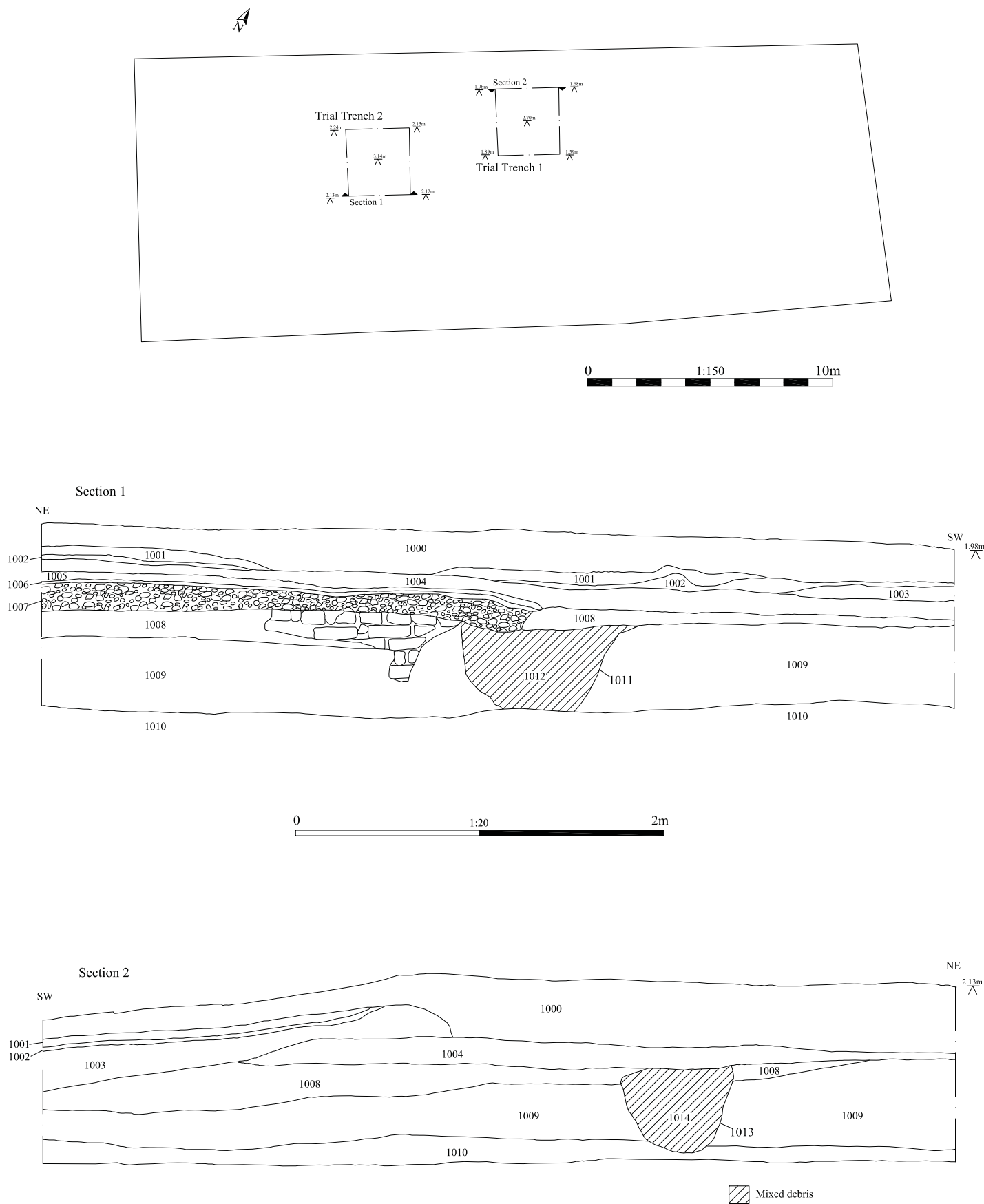




Archaeological Solutions Ltd

**Fig. 6 Second edition OS map, 1905**

Not to scale (reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 7 Plan and sections**  
 Scale plan 1: 150; sections 1: 20 at A3