

Archaeology Excavation & Surveys

**Plot 12, Anchor Lane, Lakenheath,
Suffolk**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHED EVALUATION

Report No. AES/2014/2



**PLOT 12, ANCHOR LANE, LAKENHEATH,
SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHED EVALUATION

By

Dawn Keen, BA, MA

Checked by Simon Bray

August 2014
TL 712 828

Site Code:	LKH364
Planning Archaeologist:	Abby Antrobus
Planning Reference:	F/2013/0210/FUL
Report No.	AES/2014/2
Oasis id:	archaeol15-170309

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Non-technical summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on two days, the 26th August and the 3rd September 2014 on a 0.6ha area of land at 12 Anchor Lane, Lakenheath, Suffolk. The work was completed in response to a Project Brief set by Abby Antrobus fulfilling a condition of planning (planning ref: F/2013/0210/FUL.

One trench was excavated, area totalling 26msq and representing a 2.5% sample of the development area.

The site was found to consist of a series of layers representing the sites history following the demolition of the cottages and subsequent levelling of the site.

Sealed by the demolition layers were the remains of 19th century brick foundations. This had been infilled with 20th century rubbish, glass, iron objects, tile and china.

A single feature relating to the proposed development areas (PDA) past use as dwellings and gardens from the 19th Century were revealed. The feature, a brick building foundation, was located in the southern half of the trench.

A primary layer (6) was found extending across the extent of the whole trench. Consisting of a dark homogenous layer of which samples were taken for environmental analysis. This showed that it comprised of charcoal and charred wood fragments which gave an indication of burning possibly relating to the abandonment and destruction of the cottages.

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1.0 Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys (AES), on a 0.6ha area of land at 12 Anchor Lane, Lakenheath on the 26th August and the 3rd September 2014. The proposed development area (PDA), planning reference F/2013/0210/FUL, lies within the historic core of Lakenheath (County Historic Environment Record no. LKH 254). The site is centred on national grid reference TL 712 828, and is bound to the east by hedging; to the west by boundary fences; to the north by the boundary fence and hedging and to the south by a wall (figure 6). A 2.5% sample of the site, consisting of one 26msq trench was excavated. This work followed the Written Scheme for Investigation prepared and issued by AES and approved by Abby Antrobus Planning Officer at Suffolk County Council. The project was commissioned by Derek Chance, in advance of development and in response to a Project Brief by Abby Antrobus of SCCAS/CT (Appendix 11).

2.0 Aims and objectives

- 2.1 As part of the site evaluation a Desk Top Assessment will also be completed.
- 2.2 A linear trenched evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quantity and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 2.3 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with its likely extent, localized depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 To identify the potential for environmental deposits.
- 2.4 To further elaborate on the urban development of the market town, Lakenheath.
- 2.5 To enhance the understanding of Lakenheath through the examination of the date, form and character within its local, regional and national context.
- 2.6 To produce a permanent record of the site in an archive that will be deposited with the SHER (see 6.0).
- 2.7 The site will be recorded under a new SHER site code (LKH 364). An OASIS form will be initiated prior to the start of fieldwork (archaeol15-170309).

3.0 Methodology

- The trench was opened using a 3 ton mechanical excavator with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision until archaeological horizons or natural geology are reached.
- The manual cleaning of the trench base. Production of a base plan at a suitable scale.

- The trench was tied in using steel tapes to fixed boundaries.
- The inspection of the sub-soil for archaeological features, deposits, and artefacts.
- The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features or deposits present.
- If encountered, stratified deposits will be excavated stratigraphically
- The examination of any service and foundation trenches, and of any associated works, such as landscaping, and the subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological remains (both drawn and photographic records should be made).
- All archaeological features, deposits and layers were recorded using AES *pro forma* recording sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and site photographs were taken of features and the trench using a Cannon EOS 1100 SLR digital camera. A full photographic record will be compiled, including high quality photographs for publication.
- Metal detecting of spoil-heaps and features for archaeological material to be completed by an experienced metal detectorist.

4.0 Geology and topography

The site is located at the edge of the fens, which extend westwards into Cambridgeshire and North into Norfolk. In the Lakenheath area it is inland peat fen that has been drained to provide agricultural land. Prior to the Neolithic (c.4000 BC) the fens would have been covered with woodland, which disappeared with rising water levels leaving an area of mixed grassland, pools, reed-beds and some wood, providing an ideal habitat for fish and birds (Rackham 2003, 179). Approximately 2 miles north of the site is the Little Ouse River, which used to be linked to the town by Lakenheath Lode, a navigable channel possibly dating back as far as the medieval period (Carter, Brown & Capon, 2010). However, this has now silted up.

British Geological Survey Mapping (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/geology.htm) indicates that the underlying bedrock geology of the site and surrounding area is chalk, while the superficial geology is composed of peat to the west of the area and further north by the Little Ouse River, there are areas of River Terrace deposits comprising sand and gravel.

5.0 Historical and archaeological background

Lakenheath was recorded as a town c. 1100 (LKH 254), but its location on fen edge has made it a focus for continued settlement and activity from at least the Neolithic period (Fox, 1923; Suffolk Historic Environment Record, SSHER).

The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological interest

defined in the SHER and within 200m of the Medieval church (LKH 112), it is also in the immediate vicinity of a site where prehistoric finds and features were recorded (LKH 202). It is possible for early settlement remains to be present on the site given the topographic position overlying the floodplain. Within a one kilometer radius of the development site further evidence of pre historic activity is recorded to the north of the development site in the form of burials and pits dating to late Neolithic through to Iron Age (LKH 220). Within the immediate area of the development site stray finds representing the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods are recorded on the SHER.

Evidence for Roman and Medieval activity in the form of pottery sherds were also discovered in the area (LKH57, LKH58, LKH76). To the east of the development site a Roman Coin is recorded (SHER no. LKH 026), date 'Decius' AD 249 – 25. Multi period activity to the east of Lakenheath is also recorded on the SHER (LKH 188).

Buildings are shown as present on the site from at least from 1852 to 1958 (figures 14-17), but could be of an earlier date as an archaeological evaluation at 6-10 Anchor Lane revealed cellars, wells and pits which dated to the 16th century (LKH 352).

5.1 Cartographic evidence

The history of the plot at 12 Anchor Lane is portrayed from the mid nineteenth century to the early twentieth century on tithe and ordnance survey maps. The 1852 tithe map depicts buildings fronting Anchor Lane on the northern and western boundary of the PDA, and also what is possibly Honey Cart Lane (figure 14). A similar layout of buildings fronting Anchor Lane are also present on the ordnance survey maps of 1882 and 1905, with buildings being shown on ordnance survey maps in similar locations until at least the 1950s (figures 15 to 17).

6.0 **Evaluation Results**

Overview of Results

The evaluation primarily documented the sites history following the demolition of cottages dating at least from the 19th century and the subsequent levelling of the site.

The stratigraphy of the site consisted of a rich topsoil (1) sealing five demolition layers (2 to 8, and 10), which in turn sealed the foundations of a c. 19th century structure (F09)

The primary layer, above the natural geology was a homogenous dark brown silty layer (6). A bulk sample from this deposit revealed the presence of charcoal and charred wood fragments.

7.0 **Discussion**

The project objectives identified were; to quantify the archaeological resource; identify the date, form and purpose of any deposits together with extent, depth and preservation; identify the potential for environmental deposits;

elaborate on the urban development of Lakenheath and produce a permanent record of the site.

Little was found of surviving archaeological remains other than remains of 19th century building foundations relating to the sites history as part of the poorer area of the town. Sealing the building remains were a series of layers representing the subsequent levelling of the sites cottages dating at least to the post 19th century (figure 19). The structure is likely to be remains of the 19th century cottages shown on the tithe and ordnance survey maps of 1852 to 1958 (figures 14 to 17). It is possible that the cottages date to the early 19th century as indicated by the dating of copyhold papers of 1818 to 1858 (Wicks, 1858).

The building foundations confirms the cartographic evidence that buildings were present on the PDA.

A sample was taken from layer (6) for environmental analysis due to possible organic content. Analysis however, showed that although the sample had little organic content, the presence of charcoal and charred wood fragments gave an indication of modern burning comensurate with the demolition of the cottages, possibly by fire (Appendix 8).

Due to the archaeologically rich nature of Lakenheath and its surrounds, the site had the potentially able to contribute to the archaeology and history of Lakenheath. The results of the evaluation however revealed only evidence of the sites history during the 19th and 20th century as slum tenements.

8.0 Conclusions

In conclusion it is felt that none of deposits or features encountered represented significant archaeological activity. No presence was found of any archaeological activity earlier than the 19th century. The presence of the 19th century foundations confirmed the cartographic and photographic evidence that buildings had been present on the plot at 12 Anchor Lane at least since the 19th century. Both cartographic and photographic evidence gave the impression that a vibrant community had existed (figures 14-17, 19).

A right of way on the southern boundary, known as 'Honey Cart Lane' was used to transport the town's sewage to the river, and perhaps gives a possible historical 'tongue in cheek' derivation of the name.

The conditions on the days of evaluation were good and ground water was not encountered. The level of investigation was appropriate to the level of development and given the results it is not thought that further work would contribute any further to our knowledge of Lakenheath.

Acknowledgements

Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys would like to thank Derek Chance for commissioning the survey. Thanks also to Abby Antrobus, Archaeology Officer Archaeologist of the Conservation Team, Suffolk County Council in providing the initial Project Brief and for commenting on the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report.

Thanks must go Lynda Lewis of Bennington Plant Hire for sourcing a machine and driver at short notice, also to Ryan Lewis for operating the machine with care, skill and enthusiasm.

Thanks to James Hall, Registrar to the Diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, for his kind permission to reproduce the 1852 tithe map (figure 14).

Finally, thanks must go to Ann and Mike Chambers for their kindness in providing cups of tea and valuable local knowledge of the PDA.

Simon Bray and Dawn Keen completed the site work.

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Maps and Plans

Tithe Map 1852: 'Plan of a certain district comprising all the lands in the parish of Lakenheath with part of Undley Manor in the County of Suffolk except those lands known as Lakenheath Fen'.

1:2500, *Ordnance survey map of Lakenheath*, 1882

1:2500, *Ordnance survey map of Lakenheath*, 1905

SUPPORTING ILLUSTRATIONS

APPENDIX 1: Site and trench location plans



Figure 1: Site location plans

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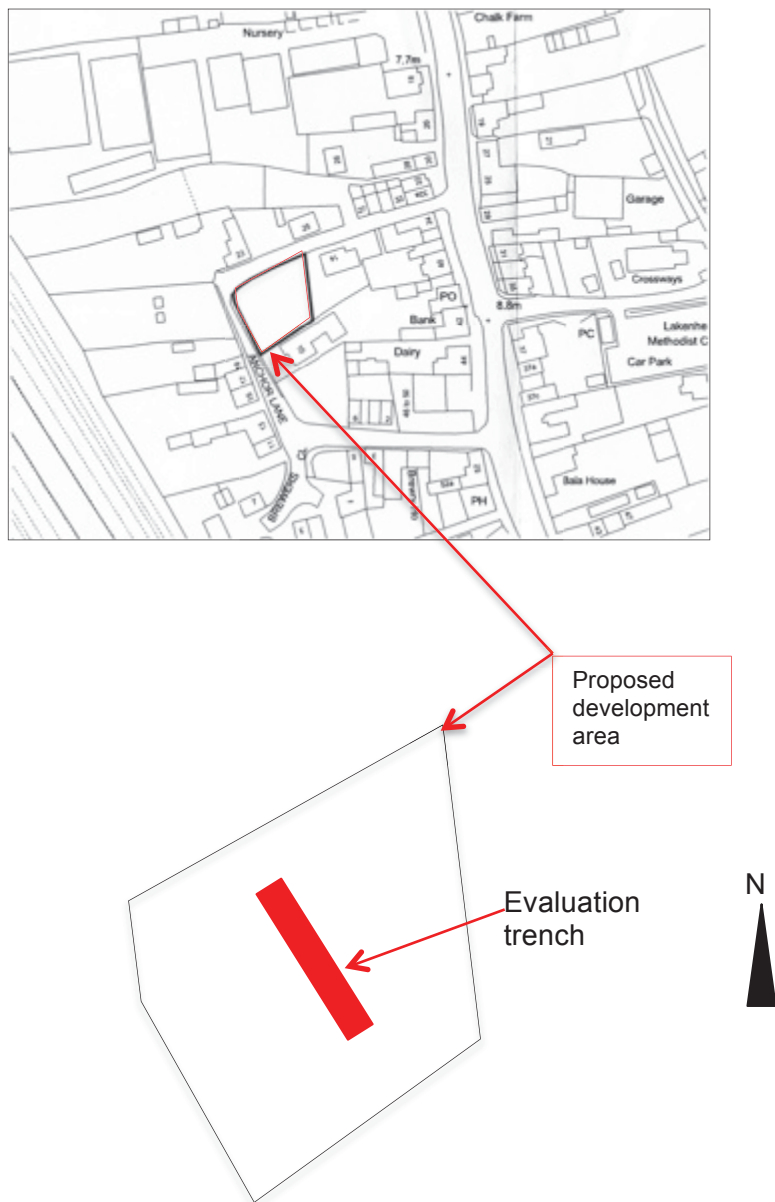


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trench within the PDA

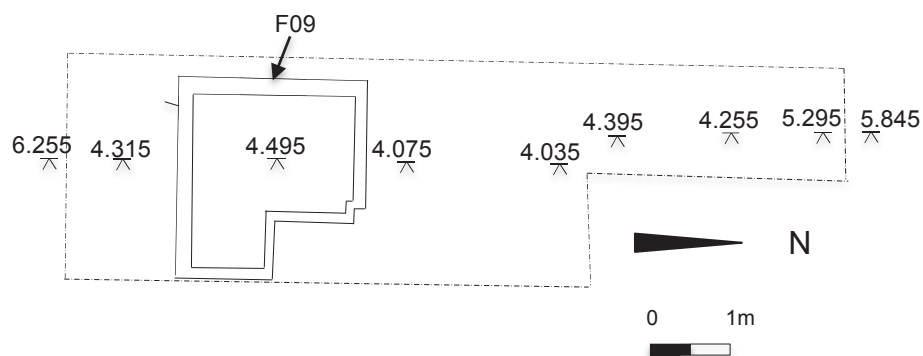


Figure 3: Plan of excavated trench

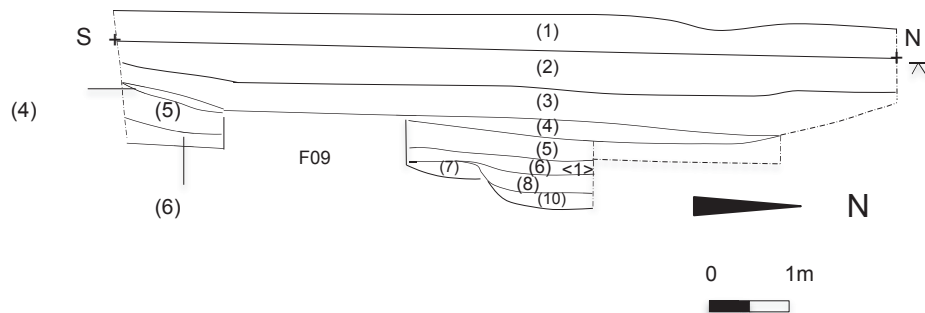


Figure 4: West facing section of excavated trench

APPENDIX 2: Site photographs



Figure 5: South east facing view of PDA from Church Tower



Figure 6: South west facing view of PDA from Anchor Lane



Figure 7: North facing view of excavated trench



Figure 8: North facing view of excavated trench



Figure 9: South facing view of building foundation (F09)



Figure 10: West facing view of building foundation (F09)



Figure 11: West facing view of backfill layer



Figure 12: East facing section of excavated trench



Figure 13: East facing section of excavated trench

APPENDIX 3: Cartographic evidence



Figure 14: 1852 Ordnance survey tithe map reproduced with permission of the Diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich



Figure 15: 1882 Ordnance survey map, 1:2500



Figure 16: 1905 Ordnance survey map, 1:2500



Figure 17: 1958 Ordnance survey map, 1:10560



Figure 18: 1976 Ordnance survey map, 1:2500

APPENDIX 4: Old photographs



Figure 19: Anchor lane looking towards the High Street with the PDA located on the right hand side of the picture

APPENDIX 5: Context summary

Cxt No.	Trench No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation	Date
1	1	0.50m	Light-mid grey brown sandy silt	Topsoil – layer	20 th century
2	1	0.25 – 0.50m	Light-mid grey sandy silt	Demolition layer	20 th century
3	1	0.04 – 0.58m	Light-mid grey white silty chalk	Demolition layer	20 th century
4	1	0.10 – 0.30m	Light-mid olive grey firm sandy silt	Demolition layer	20 th century
5	1	0.25 – 0.30m	Mid-dark brown friable sandy silt	Layer	
6	1	0.10 – 0.20m	Light olive brown silty sand	Layer	
7	1	0.05 – 0.15m	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt	Layer	
8	1	0.25 – 0.30m	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt	Layer	
9	1	0.45 – 0.80m	Brick foundations	Feature	19 th century
10	1	0.25m	Light-mid grey brown sandy silt	Layer	

APPENDIX 6: Photographic register

Photo reg no	Digital no	Direction taken from	Description of shot	Initials/date
1	1933	North west	Pre-evaluation view of PDA	DK 04/02/2014
2	1934	NNWest	Pre-evaluation view of PDA	DK 04/02/2014
3	1935	NNWest	Pre-evaluation view of PDA	DK 04/02/2014
4	1936	South west	Pre-evaluation view of PDA	DK 04/02/2014
5	3355	South west	Pre-evaluation view of PDA	SB 26/08/2014
6	3356	South west	Pre-evaluation view of PDA	SB 26/08/2014
7	3357	South	Pre-evaluation view of PDA	SB 26/08/2014
8	3358	South	Working shot – opening trench	SB 26/08/2014
9	3359	West	West facing section without scale	SB 26/08/2014
10	3360	West	West facing section without scale	SB 26/08/2014
11	3361	West	West facing section without scale	SB 26/08/2014
12	3362	West	West facing section without scale	SB 26/08/2014
13	3363	East	East facing section without scale	SB 26/08/2014
14	3364	East	East facing section without scale	SB 26/08/2014
15	3365	East	East facing section without scale	SB 26/08/2014
16	3366	East	East facing section without scale	SB 26/08/2014
17	3367	South west	Working shot – trench opening	SB 26/08/2014
18	3414	East	East facing view of section 1	SB 03/09/2014
19	3415	East	East facing view of section 1	SB 03/09/2014
20	3416	East	East facing view of section 1	SB 03/09/2014
21	3417	East	East facing view of section 1	SB 03/09/2014
22	3418	East	East facing view of section 1	SB 03/09/2014
23	3419	West	West facing view of building foundations F09	DK 03/09/2014
24	3420	West	West facing view of building foundations F09	DK 03/09/2014
25	3421	West	West facing view of building foundations F09	DK 03/09/2014
26	3422	West	West facing view of building foundations F09	DK 03/09/2014
27	3423	West	West facing view of building foundations F09	DK 03/09/2014
28	3424	South	South facing view of building foundations F09	DK 03/09/2014
29	3425	South	South facing view of building foundations F09	DK 03/09/2014
30	3426	South	South facing view of building foundations F09	DK 03/09/2014
31	3427	South west	South west facing view of trench w/out scale	DK 03/09/2014
32	3428	South	South facing view of trench without scale	DK 03/09/2014
33	3433	South east	South east facing view of trench w/out scale	DK 03/09/2014
34	3434	South east	South east facing view of trench w/out scale	DK 03/09/2014
35	3435	South east	South east facing view of trench w/out scale	DK 03/09/2014
36	3436	NNEast	NNEast facing view of trench without scale	DK 03/09/2014
37	3437	North	North facing view of trench without scale	DK 03/09/2014
38	3438	North west	North west facing view of trench w/out scale	DK 03/09/2014
39	3439	South west	Post evaluation shot	DK 03/09/2014
40	3440	South west	Post evaluation shot	DK 03/09/2014
41	3441	South west	Post evaluation shot	DK 03/09/2014

APPENDIX 7: Quantification of Archive (Site Code: LKH364)

Recorded Contexts: 10

Digital Photographic Archive: 41

Drawn Plans Archive: 1 x A3

Drawn Sections Archive: 1 x A3

Level Diary:

FINDS

Small Finds: None

Bulk Finds: None

Environmental Samples: Sample 1 context (6)

APPENDIX 8: Specialist reports

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM A DARK LAYER AT LAKENHEATH, SUFFOLK (LKH 364)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF

October 2014

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Lakenheath, undertaken by Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys, recorded a dark layer (context 6) of unknown date, which was tentatively identified as peat. A single sample was taken for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present.

Results

Although sample 1 was taken from a deposit tentatively identified as a peat, the recovered assemblage has an extremely low organic content. Abraded charcoal/charred wood fragments are present, but other plant remains are absent. The assemblage is largely composed of black mineralised soil concretions, which proved very hard to disaggregate during processing. The nature of this material is currently unclear, but it is thought very unlikely that the deposit is of any particular antiquity. Other remains noted within the assemblage include fragments of bone (which are also coated in red/brown mineral deposits), pieces of coal/clinker, a fish scale and small splinters of burnt stone.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, peat is not present within this particular area of Lakenheath. The excavated deposit consists almost entirely of mineralised soil concretions, and although other inclusions are recorded, most may be relatively modern in date.

Because of the nature of this deposit, no further work is recommended.

Sample No.	1		
Context No.	6		
Charcoal <2mm		xx	Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
Charcoal >5mm		x	
Charred root/stem	x		
Black tarry material	x		
Bone	x		
Burnt stone	x		
Fish bone	x		
Mineralised soil concretions	xxxx		
Small coal frags.		x	
Sample volume (litres)	20		
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1		
% flot sorted	100%		

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Lakenheath, Suffolk

APPENDIX 9: Archive qualification (Site Code: LKH364)

Recorded Contexts: 10 contexts

Digital Photographic Archive: 41 photographs

Drawn Plans Archive: 1 x A3 sheets 1 at 1:50

Drawn Sections Archive: 1 x A3 sheets 1 at 1:50

Level Diary: Yes

FINDS

Small Finds: None

Bulk Finds: None

Environmental Samples: 2 x 10L

APPENDIX 10: AES OASIS Identification form

OASIS Report Form

OASIS ID Number: archaeol15-170309

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project Name:		12 Anchor Lane, Lakenheath: An Archaeological Evaluation		
Short Description:		<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on two days, the 26th August and the 3rd September 2014 on a 0.6ha area of land at 12 Anchor Lane, Lakenheath, Suffolk. The work was completed in response to a Project Brief set by Abby Antrobus fulfilling a condition of planning (planning ref: F/2013/0210/FUL. One trench was excavated, area totaling 26msq and representing a 2.5% sample of the development area.</p> <p>The site was found to consist of a series of layers representing the sites history following the demolition of the cottages and subsequent leveling of the site.</p> <p>Sealed by the demolition layers were the remains of 19th century brick foundations. This had been infilled with 20th century rubbish, glass, iron objects, tile and china.</p> <p>A single feature relating to the proposed development areas (PDA) past use as dwellings and gardens from the 19th Century were revealed. The feature, a brick building foundation, was located in the southern half of the trench.</p> <p>A primary layer (6) was found extending across the extent of the whole trench. Consisting of a dark homogenous layer of which samples were taken for environmental analysis. This showed that it comprised of the presence of charcoal and charred wood fragments gave an indication of burning and possibly relating to the abandonment and destruction of the cottages.</p>		
Project Dates:	Start	26 th August 2014 (one day)	End	3rd September 2014 (one day)
Previous work:	No	Future work:	No	
Associated Project Reference Codes:		LKH364		
Type of Project:		Archaeological Trenched Evaluation		
Site Status:		None		
Current land use: (list all that apply)		Waste Land		
Planned development:		Residential (single dwelling)		
Monument types/period (list all that apply)		None		
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (List all that apply)		None		
PROJECT LOCATION				
County:	Suffolk	Parish:	Lakenheath	
HER for region:		Suffolk		
Site address: (including postcode)		12 Anchor Lane, Lakenheath		
Study area (sq m or ha)				
National Grid Reference	Easting (6 figures)	TL71296	Northing (6 figures)	282897
Height OD	Max OD		Min OD	
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation:		Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys		
Project brief originator:				
Project design originator:		Dawn Keen		
Sponsor or funding body:		Developer		
ARCHIVES	Location and accession number		Content (eg. Pottery, animal bone, database, context sheet etc)	
Physical				
Paper			Evaluation	
Digital	AES		Report, illustrations	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
Full title:		Plot12,Anchor Lane, Lakenheath, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trenched Evaluation		
Report No.:		AES/2014/2		
Series title and volume:		AES/2014/2		
Page numbers:		28		
Author(s)		Dawn Keen		

APPENDIX 11: Brief and specification for a trenched evaluation at plot 12 Anchor Lane, Lakenheath by Abby Antrobus, Suffolk County Council Archaeology



The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Desk-Based and Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

12 ANCHOR LANE, LAKENHEATH, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Forest Heath District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	F/2013/0210/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 712 828
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Erection of a house
AREA:	0.06ha
CURRENT LAND USE:	Open area
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel: 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 29 January 2014

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists’ guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will

enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed house will be on a site of archaeological potential, within the historic core of Lakenheath (County Historic Environment Record no. LKH 254). It is within 200m of the medieval church (LKH 112), in the immediate vicinity of a site where prehistoric finds and features were recorded (LKH 202). There is high potential for early settlement remains to be present on the site, particularly given the topographic position overlying the floodplain. Buildings are shown on the site on the 1882 and 1905 maps - the date of these is at present unknown. There is potential for archaeological remains to survive under and around the former footprints, and they themselves may also form part of the archaeological record on the site. Archaeological work at 6-10 Anchor Lane revealed wells, building foundations, pits and a cellar dating most likely from the 16th century onwards (LKH 352).

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 To inform field investigation, desk-based assessment is required, involving:
 - Consultation of the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
 - Examination of all readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those in the County Records Office) to record evidence for previous landuses. Where permitted, photographs, photocopies or traced copies should be presented in the report.
 - Assessment of the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site
 - An assessment of the site at present and any barriers to evaluation.
- 4.2 Evaluation should proceed sequentially, with desk-based work informing trench design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 4.3 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.4 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, 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.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.5 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.

4.6 Trial trenches are to be excavated to sample all parts of the site (the house footprint and driveway). Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; it is anticipated that there will be 12-15m of trenching.

4.7 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3. 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.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.