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New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 13th of February and the 9th of March 2018, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological investigation at land off Potash Lane, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk (centred TM 1277 7460). Seventy-four trenches were excavated, each 30 metres in length. Forty-seven of these trenches revealed dispersed linear and discrete archaeological features and deposits.

The evaluation revealed two main zones of activity in the eastern half of the site. Zone 1 was located in the north-east corner of the site and comprised a scatter of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes tentatively assigned to the Roman period, based on the recovery of a small number of pottery sherds. These features included two dark, charcoal-rich pits that contained burnt flint and fired clay with environmental remains suggestive of waste from a grain drying facility or bread oven. Ditches in surrounding trenches had varying alignments, and are likely to represent the remains of a small rural Roman farmstead.

The second major zone of activity was located in the south-east corner of the site. The archaeology in Zone 2 comprised a network of ditches largely devoid of finds, and containing simple homogenous fills. The ditches had varying alignments. However, two principal axes have been identified, hinting at the existence of a pattern of rectilinear divisions reconfigured on at least one occasion. Dating is problematic, but the ditches are thought to be Roman in date, forming part of a wider field system previously identified to the south of the site.

Evidence of post-medieval activity was revealed across the eastern part of the evaluated area. A series of post-medieval ditches were uncovered corresponding with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey, and a system of field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. The evaluation also uncovered the footings and demolition spread of 'Red Barn'; a former 19th century agricultural building/farm demolished as part of the construction of the airfield in 1942.

Other features associated with the construction, use and dismantling of the World War II airfield were recorded in the western half of the site. These comprised a series of narrow gullies, ditches, pipe trenches, levelling layers and areas of disturbance/localised contamination. Metal detecting in the western area of the sites yielded a series of finds including a silver long cross penny of Henry II (1250-51) and a silver United States Airforce identification bracelet clasp (1942-47).

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Tom Collie, supported by Rory Coduri, Lindsey Kemp, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, Thomas Lucking, Francis Pitcher, Ashley Pooley and Frankie Wildmun. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Katie Hutton. Thanks also to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the management of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cranswick County Foods Plc to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to support planning application DC/17/05666, in accordance with advice received from Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on behalf of Mid Suffolk District Council, and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA (Brudenell 2018). This document outlines how OA implemented the Local Planning Authority's requirements in line with the approved WSI.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the east of the A140, on the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Yaxley, Suffolk, centred TM 1277 7460 (Fig. 1). The area covers c. 9.3ha and straddles parts of two agricultural fields divided by a concrete access track that once formed part of the World War II airfield infrastructure on Eye Airfield. The site is bounded by Potash Lane to the east, farmland to the north and south, and the A140 to the west. The site is broadly flat at c. 47m OD.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises sedimentary bedrock of sand of the Crag Group, with superficial deposits of diamicton belonging to the Lowestoft Formation (British Geological Survey, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed on 5th March 2018).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site (Fig. 2). It is drawn from the WSI (Brudenell 2018, 3-5) with additions.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Stray worked flint artefacts have been found within the wider landscape surrounding the site, including a scraper, a polished flint axe and an arrowhead (YAX 007; EYE 055; EYE 026). Ongoing excavations on Eye Airfield, c. 630m to the north-east, have also revealed the remains of a prehistoric burnt mound surrounding a large natural pond feature (YAX 040, Gilmour 2017). This is likely to date to the Early Bronze Age and is associated with pits and a large spread of burnt flint, most of which is residual in Roman features.
- 1.3.3 A recent evaluation was also carried out in the south-east part of Eye Airfield (EYE 123, Stocks-Morgan 2015: 26-27). The earliest recorded features in the evaluation comprised six postholes, ascribed to a possible Early Neolithic settlement site. Later Prehistoric, Early and Middle Iron Age occupation was present in two forms, the first being a trackway aligned north to south, for which there was evidence of metallurgy in

the form of a remnant of a cobbled surface, and also in the form of a series of discrete and dispersed pits and postholes.

- 1.3.4 Further prehistoric remains have also been revealed at excavations at Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield on the edge of Eye (EYE 083, Caruth and Goffin, 2012: 23-29; EYE 094, Craven 2012: 20-21). These include Earlier Neolithic pits, Early Bronze Age cremations and Late Bronze Age settlement remains.

Romano-British

- 1.3.5 The site lies to the east of A140, the line of which follows the route of the Pye Road (BRM 011); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley. Extensive Roman remains are now known from recent investigations on Eye Airfield, with two excavations immediately south of the site revealing Roman field system ditches on at least two alignments (YAX 040, Gilmour 2017). On-going excavations c. 630m to the north-east have uncovered an enclosed Roman farmstead, with multiple ditched boundaries, roundhouses, rectangular post-built structures, pits and an associated external field system (YAX 040, Gilmour 2017). A significant artefact assemblage has been recovered, including pottery, brooches, and coins. Pottery from these two areas spanned the entire Roman period, but with two apparent peaks in activity between AD 40-100 and AD 150-300.
- 1.3.6 In the wider landscape Roman pottery and metalwork have been recovered (YAX 006; TDE 004; TDE 017) to the west of the site. Excavations at Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield, have also revealed a sequence of late Roman occupation beginning in the 3rd century and lasting through to the 5th century (EYE 083, Caruth and Goffin 2012: 29-31; EYE 094, Craven 2012: 22-33). The evidence recorded indicates Roman settlement within a field system, based upon and respecting two natural hollows.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 1.3.7 A major Early Anglo-Saxon settlement with associated cemetery is known from archaeological investigations around Hartismere High School (EYE 083, Caruth and Goffin, 2012: 31-51) and land in the south-east part of Eye Airfield (EYE 123 Stocks-Morgan 2015). The Hartismere site has been subject to excavation, revealing a swathe of sunken featured buildings (SFBs), post-built structures and pits. The associated cemetery area was announced by metal detector finds of early Saxon Brooches, with trial trenching subsequently identifying three graves and a horse burial (Stocks-Morgan 2015: 27-28)
- 1.3.8 Within the wider area, a number of medieval sites are known. The village of Eye (c. 2km to the south-east) is mentioned in the Domesday book, along with the nearby settlements of Thrandeston, Yaxley and Brome, suggesting they were established settlements by 1086. Eye Castle was built in 1066-71 by William Malet, a Norman Baron who came to England with William the Conqueror. His son, Robert, founded the Benedictine Priory of Eye in 1086-7.
- 1.3.9 Stray finds of medieval pottery and pieces of metalwork have been recovered to the west of the site (YAX 003; YAX 004), whilst recent trial trenched evaluation c. 700m to the north-east revealed ditches suggestive of a small area of 12th century settlement

(YAX 040, Gilmour 2017). The fills of the ditches yielded pottery and an abundance of charred cereals including free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783 (TDE 016).

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.10 Trial trenching to the west, south, and east of the site has revealed a series of post-medieval and undated ditches (YAX 035, Clarke 2014; YAX 040, Gilmour 2017). A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey (Ladd 2014), and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th century were recovered.
- 1.3.11 Geophysical survey of the site itself has also revealed post-medieval field boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps (YAX 041). Significantly, this survey also revealed an anomaly associated with the former farm/agricultural building labelled 'Red Barn' on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Lawrence 2017). This was built in a courtyard arrangement, and was possibly associated with Whitehouse Farm to the west.

Modern

- 1.3.12 Eye Airfield was constructed in 1942, and was built by US Army engineers (EYE 072). Construction required the demolition of all residences within its footprint, including Red Barn, and the removal of all field boundaries (although the boundaries can still be seen in aerial photographs as late as the 1960s). The airfield opened in spring 1944 and was used by the United States Army Air Force (USAAF) until 1945, whereupon it was transferred to the control of the Royal Air Force.
- 1.3.13 Two concrete double loop hard stands and an access track associated with the airfield crossed the site. The hard stands were demolished after the war, but the access track remains. Trial trenching immediately west of the site (YAX 040, Gilmour 2017) demonstrated that the hard stands had little below ground impact, though some disturbance possibly associated with former services was recorded.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. to ground truth geophysical results by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered
- ii. to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- iii. to provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- iv. to provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- v. to set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- vi. to provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 In line with the requirements of the WSI, a total of 74 trenches measuring 30m long by 2m wide were excavated. This achieved a 4% trenching sample of areas where geophysical survey had been completed (Area 2; Trenches 31-74; Fig. 3), and a 5% trenching sample of the remainder of the site (Area 1; Trenches 1-30). All trenches were opened, though in Trench 73, six metres in the western half of the trench was left unexcavated due to strong service signal identified during the CAT and Genney scanning. However, Trench 38 was extended by further ten metres to reveal the full extent of pond 135.

2.2.2 The trenches were set out by a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate. The footprint of the trenches was also metal detected prior to machining.

2.2.3 All trenches were excavated by a 22 tonne tracked 360° mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 2m was used to excavate the trenches. All machine excavation took place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. Twenty seven trenches were devoid of archaeology and are not discussed further. These include Trenches 1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, and 26 in Area 1, and Trenches 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 68 and Trench 70 in Area 2 (Fig. 4). The full detail of all trenches with depths of topsoil and subsoil are tabulated in Appendix A. Details of all contexts recorded during this evaluation can be found in Appendix B. Finds and environmental reports are presented in Appendices C and D, and the report on the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017) is included as Appendix E.

3.1.2 The trenches have been grouped into two areas as follows (Fig. 4), to allow for easier referencing of feature locations:

Area 1: Trenches 1-30; trenches to the west of the concrete trackway running north-west to south-east across the proposed area of development

Area 2: Trenches 31-74; trenches to the east of the concrete trackway.

3.1.3 Archaeological remains present within trenches are discussed in order of their location within the trench, from north to south and from west to east.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of mid orangey brown clay with mid yellow grey firm clay containing small rounded fragments of chalk was overlain by a mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil (2), which in turn was overlain by dark brownish grey silty clay topsoil (1).

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were challenging, with frequent rain and snow fall. This has also affected the quality of site photography, and the majority of trenches were flooded at some point during the works. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were distributed across twenty-nine trenches. They were concentrated in two zones within Area 2; one in the north, and one in the south-east corner in the south-eastern part of the site. Area 1 was dominated by features and deposits associated with the World War II infrastructure and use of the airfield.

3.4 Area 1 (Trenches 1-30; Fig. 5a-b)

Most features and deposits revealed in Area 1 were of post-medieval and modern date. These relate to field boundaries and deposits associated with the construction, used and dismantling of the World War II airfield infrastructure. Finds of note include a silver long cross penny of Henry III (dated 1250-51) from the topsoil of Trench 2, a fragment of a possible medieval horse harness dated 1300-1450 from Trench 21, and a silver United States Airforce identification bracelet clasp (1942-47) from Trench 9.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.1 Trench 2 was located in the north-western corner of the site and was orientated north-east to south-west. The trench contained two parallel gullies, located 1.5m apart, in the north-eastern half of the trench. These were both 0.50m wide, were orientated west to east, and had fragment of concrete in their fills. Neither gully was investigated further, and the trench flooded shortly after excavation.

3.4.2 Trench 4 was located directly to the south of Trenches 1 and 2. It was orientated west to east. The trench contained a single posthole, located in its western half. This post hole (117) was sub-circular in shape, and measured 0.33m in length, 0.22 in width and was 0.10m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. The posthole was filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown clayey silt (116). No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.3 Trench 5 was located to the east of Trench 4. It was aligned from north-east to south-west. The trench contained a single ditch containing a concrete pipe. This ditch was 1.52m wide and was orientated north-west to south-east.

Trench 7 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.4 Trench 7 was located to the east of Trench 6 and south of Trench 4. It was orientated west to east. The trench contained a single post hole, 114. It measured 0.22m in diameter and was 0.17m deep. This post hole had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt (113). No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Trench 9 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.5 Trench 9 was located to the south of Trench 7, between Trenches 8 and 10. It was orientated north to south. Metal detecting of the trench topsoil yielded a silver United States Air Force pilot identification clasp, dated 1941-1947 (SF 1, Appendix C.1), and a copper alloy token for cigarettes dating from the 1930s-1940s (SF 8, Appendix C.1); finds both relating the active use of the airfield during World War II. The trench itself contained two intercutting, modern features with gravel fills. One ditch was aligned north-west to south-east and was 0.82m wide. It was cut by a west to east aligned ditch, measuring 0.73m wide. Neither ditch was investigated further, and the trench flooded soon after it was excavated.

Trench 10 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.6 Trench 10 was located to the east of Trench 9. The eastern part of the trench was contaminated by diesel staining. It contained a single ditch located in the western half of this trench, and was 0.65m wide. The ditch contained concrete fragments, and was similar in form and fill to the modern features in Trench 9. The ditch was not investigated further.

Trench 11 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.7 Trench 11 was located on the western end of the evaluated area. The trench was orientated north to south and contained a single ditch 141 towards its southern end.

This trench also flooded soon after being excavated. The ditch was 2.5m wide. A single fill (140) was visible, and consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay. Finds from the top of the fill included fragments of 20th century brick (773g, Appendix C.6) and fragments of concrete (not collected). The ditch aligns with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942.

Trench 14 (Fig. 5a)

- 3.4.8 Trench 14 was located on the eastern edge of Area 1, to the east of Trench 13 and north of Trench 17. The trench was aligned from north-east to south-west. The north-eastern half of the trench was contaminated with oil stains. It contained a single modern gravel-filled ditch/service trench in its south-western half. This feature was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 0.74m in width. The ditch was not investigated further and the trench flooded shortly after being excavated

Trench 18 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.9 Trench 18 was located to the south of Trench 14 and to the east of Trench 17. The trench was located on north to south alignment. The entire trench base was covered by a modern layer (115) of light reddish yellow loose sand with very frequent gravels and small and medium sized stones. It was excavated to the depth of 1m. The layer (115) was overlain by topsoil (1). No subsoil was recorded in the trench.

Trench 20 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.10 Trench 20 was located in the south-west part of the evaluated area, to the east of Trench 19. The trench was orientated west to east. A single, modern pipe trench (109) was excavated in the western half of this trench. The ditch/service trench was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured 0.5m in breadth. It was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown sand (110).

Trench 22 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.11 Trench 22 was situated directly to the south of Trench 18. This trench was orientated west to east, and contained a single large ditch located towards its eastern end. The ditch (68) was orientated north to south and had steep sides. It measured 4.16m in width and was machine excavated to the depth of 0.74m (1.44m from the top of the trench, the base not being reached). The ditch was filled by four deposits. The lower fills (69 and 70) consisted of bands of dark blueish grey clay. These were overlaid by a deposit (71) of mid reddish yellow silty clay, with very frequent gravel and stone inclusions, capped by a deposit of (72) of mid brownish grey silty clay. Ditch 68 was sealed by a layer (73) of mid reddish yellow silty with frequent inclusions of gravels and small stones. The ditch aligns with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942.

Trench 23 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.12 Trench 23 was located along the eastern edge of Area 1. It was aligned north-west to south-east and contained a single ditch (18) towards the north-western half of the trench. This ditch was orientated north-east to south-west, and was 2.1m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 9, Section 8). It displayed steep sides and a concave base, and was filled by a single deposit (19) of mid greyish brown silty clay. The ditch aligns with a

field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. It is interpreted as same feature as that exposed in Trench 64 (142) and Trench 65 (60) to the east in Area 2.

Trench 24 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.13 Trench 24 was located in the south-west corner of the proposed development area, and was orientated west to east. Metal detecting of the trench topsoil yielded an incomplete medieval copper alloy mount dated c. 1300-1450 (SF 3, Appendix C.1). The trench itself revealed a levelling layer/deposit (57) of mid reddish yellow sand with very frequent gravels and small stone inclusions in the eastern half of the trench, located immediately below the plough soil. This was 5.87m wide and 0.10m thick. No other archaeological remains were observed in the trench.

Trench 25 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.14 Trench 25 was located to the east of Trench 24. It was orientated from north to south. The trench uncovered a single modern pipe trench 111, which was aligned north-east to south-west. The feature was 0.55m wide and was excavated to the depth of 0.10m. It was filled by a single deposit (112) of mid reddish brown sand with very frequent gravel inclusions.

Trench 27 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.15 Trench 27 was located to the south of Trench 22 and west of Trench 28. It was aligned from north to east. A layer (57) of mid reddish yellow sand with very frequent gravel inclusions was uncovered in the northern end of this trench (Plate 1). It was 4.40m wide and 0.10m thick. The layer (57) was overlaying subsoil (2). No other archaeological remains were observed in this trench.

Trench 28 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.16 Trench 28 was located to the east of Trench 27. It was orientated from north-east to south-west, and contained two features. Tree throw 8 was located in the south-western end of the trench, and measured 1.60m long, 0.75m wide and 0.10m deep. It was amorphous in shape, had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a single deposit (9) of mid brownish grey silty clay. A fragment of modern wire was found within this fill.
- 3.4.17 The second feature was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench. Ditch 10 was aligned north-west to south-east, and measured 0.75m in width and 0.14m in depth. The ditch displayed steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (11) of mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Trench 29 (Fig. 5b)

- 3.4.18 Trench 29 was located to the east of Trench 28 and north of Trench 30. It was aligned north-west to south-east. Two features were revealed toward the centre of the trench. The first was a small, circular pit (4) measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (5) of mid greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.
- 3.4.19 Directly to the south of pit 4 was the terminus of a shallow gully (6). This was orientated north north-east to south south-west, and had gently sloping sides and a

concave base. It measured 0.35m in width, 0.08m in depth, and was filled by a single deposit (7) of dark greyish brown silty sand which yielded one piece of undiagnostic fired clay (1g, Appendix C.7)

Trench 30 (Fig. 5b)

3.4.20 Trench 30 was located in the south-eastern corner of Area 1. It was orientated west to east and contained two shallow pits in its eastern half. Pit **12** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.40m in length, 0.29m in width and 0.11m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit (15) of mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

3.4.21 Pit **14** was located directly to the east of pit **12**. It was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.94m long, 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by a single fill (13) of mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

3.5 Area 2 (Trenches 31-74; Fig. 6a-b)

3.5.1 The trenches in Area 2 revealed a swathe of linear and discrete archaeological features. Finds were limited, but artefacts dating from the Bronze Age and Roman period were recovered, together with ceramic building material from the post-medieval period. The archaeology attests to settlement and agricultural activity.

Trench 34 (Fig. 6a)

3.5.2 Trench 34 was located towards the northern boundary of the evaluated area. It was aligned north-west to south-east and revealed a single ditch located in the middle of the trench. Ditch **21** was orientated north to south and had steep sides and a concave base. This ditch measured 0.80m in width and 0.26m in depth (Fig. 9, Section 9). Its single fill (20) consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt which yielded 14 fragments of burnt flint (215g, Appendix C.2). No charred remains were recovered from an environmental sample taken from the ditch (Appendix D.1).

Trench 35 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.3 Trench 35 was located to the east of Trench 34, and was orientated north to south. A single shallow pit (Plate 2) was located towards the southern end of this trench. Pit **35** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.70m in length, 0.60m in width and was 0.07m deep (Fig. 9, Section 14). It was filled by a single deposit (34) of dark brownish grey clayey silt. An environmental sample taken from pit yielded frequent charcoal (Appendix D.1).

Trench 36 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.4 Trench 36 (Plate 3) was located to the east of Trench 35, and was aligned north-west to south-east. Metal detecting of the trench topsoil yielded an undiagnostic copper alloy object (SF 4, Appendix C.1), whilst the trench itself contained six features (**27**, **28**, **32**, **26/38**, **46** and **48**) all located in the central and southern half of the trench.

3.5.5 In the central area of the trench were two parallel ditches (**46** and **48**), orientated north north-west to south south-east. Ditch **46** measured 0.39m in width and 0.13m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, filled with a single deposit (47) of mid greyish brown silty clay. Ditch **48** was located immediately to the west,

separated by 0.45m. The ditch was 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep, and displayed gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 18). It was filled by a single deposit (49) of mid greyish brown silty clay.

- 3.5.6 Ditch **26/38** was located to the south of ditch **48**. It was orientated from west to east and measured 0.90m in width and 0.40 in depth (Fig. 9, Section 12). It was characterised by steep sides and a V-shaped base. The single fill (27, 39) of this ditch consisted of mid greyish brown clayey silt. An environmental sample was taken from the ditch, and yielded cereal grains, charcoal, small fragments of animal bone and one sherd of pottery (Appendix D. 1). The sherd (1g) has been tentatively dated as Roman (Appendix C.3).
- 3.5.7 Ditch **26/38** was truncated by posthole **28** located against the eastern edge of the trench. The posthole measured 0.25m in diameter, was 0.20m deep (Fig.9, Section 12), and had a fill of light brownish grey clayey silt (29).
- 3.5.8 Ditch **32** was located to the south of ditch **26/38**. It was orientated north-east to south-west and displayed gentle sloping sides and an irregular base (Fig. 9, Section 13). It measured 0.30m in width, 0.18m in depth, and was filled by a single deposit (33) of light greyish brown silty clay. The ditch was cut by posthole **30**. This feature was sub-circular in plan and was 0.16m long, 0.10m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig. 9, Section 13). It was filled (31) mid greyish brown silty clay.
- 3.5.9 The location of postholes **28** and **30** obscured the relationship between ditches **32** and **26/38**.

Trench 37 (Fig. 6b)

- 3.5.10 Trench 37 (Plate 4) was located to the east of Trench 36, and was orientated north to south. Metal detecting of the trench topsoil yielded an undiagnostic post-medieval to modern iron artefact (SF 7, Appendix C.1), whilst the trench itself revealed two pits (**42** and **45**), both located in the middle of the trench.
- 3.5.11 Pit **45** was rectangular in plan. It measured over 3.10m in length, 1.05m in width and was 0.32m deep (Fig. 9, Section 31). The pit had steep sides and a concave base, and was filled by a sequence of three deposits. The basal fill (79) was 0.15m thick, and consisted of a light yellowish brown clayey silt that yielded a burnt worked flint core (Appendix C2). This was overlain by a band of dark brownish grey clayey silt (44), which was 0.12m thick, and contained 28 fragments of burnt flint (1220g, Appendix C.2), and three small sherds of Roman pottery (5g, Appendix C.3). An environmental sample from this fill contained frequent charcoal, mixed cereals and occasional weed seeds, including wheat, barley and oats (Appendix D.1). The final upper fill of the pit comprised a dark greenish brown clayey silt (43), 0.14m thick.
- 3.5.12 Pit **42** (Plate 5) was located to the south of pit **45**. This feature was not fully exposed, but measured 2.25m in breadth and 0.60m in depth (Fig. 9, Section 30). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, filled with a very similar sequence of deposits as pit **45**. The basal fill (78) comprised light yellowish brown clayey silt that was 0.20m thick and contained seven fragments of burnt flint (198g, Appendix C2). A 0.40m thick band of dark brownish grey clayey silt (41) overlay this, and yielded a further 111 fragments of burnt flint (3982g, Appendix C.2). The uppermost fill (40) was a dark greenish brown

clayey silt, 0.50m thick, which yielded a single worked flint (Appendix C.2), 83 fragments of fired clay (1580g, Appendix C.7) and six pieces of animal bone (55g, Appendix D.2). Environmental samples were taken from fills 40 and 41, and yielded results similar to those from pit 45. (Appendix D.1). Both contained mixed cereals and occasional weed seeds, including wheat, barley and oats. The sample from fill 41 was also rich in charcoal.

Trench 38 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.13 Trench 38 was located south of Trench 39, in the north-eastern corner of the site. In the western half of the trench, immediately below the ploughsoil was a large pond feature (135), corresponding with an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017), and a pond depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey first edition map of Yaxley. Pond 135 (Plate 6) was 14.5m wide and was machine excavated to a depth of 0.6m (0.90m from the top of the trench), where the watertable was reached. The lowest exposed fill (134) was a light brownish grey silt which yielded a post-medieval button (SF 6, Appendix C.1) and a fragment of 18th-19th century clay tobacco pipe stem (1g, Appendix C.4). This was overlain by a thick band of mid brownish grey clayey silt (133), identical to the subsoil, which contained fragments of concrete (not collected) and 20th century brick (3822g, Appendix C.6).

3.5.14 Towards the eastern end of the trench was small gully 128. This was aligned north to south, and was 0.45m wide and 0.19m deep. The gully displayed steep sides and a concave base, and was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay.

Trench 41 (Fig. 6a)

3.5.15 Trench 41 was located south of Trench 33 and east of Trench 46. It was orientated west to east and contained a single 2.4m wide ditch located towards the eastern end of the trench. The ditch aligns with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942, and registered as a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017). The ditch was not investigated as the trench flooded.

Trench 42 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.16 Trench 42 was located to the south of Trenches 34 and 35. It was aligned from north-east to south-west. The trench exposed a single ditch (22) orientated east north-east to west south-west. It was 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep and had steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 10). This ditch was filled by a single deposit (23) of mid greyish brown silty clay which contained four prehistoric worked flints (Appendix C.2). The only charred remains recovered from the environmental sample taken from the ditch were rare flecks of charcoal (Appendix D.1).

Trench 43 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.17 Trench 43 was located to the south of Trench 36 and east of Trench 42. It was aligned north to south, and contained two ditches (58 and 50). Ditch 50 was partly exposed in the northern end of the trench. It was aligned west to east, measured 0.80m wide and 0.50m deep, and had steep sides and a concave base. The single fill (51) comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay. This contained two small sherds of pottery (3g) tentatively dated as Roman (Appendix C.3), and a single fragment of fired clay (5g, Appendix C.7). A environment sample from the ditch yielded cereal grains (Appendix D.1).

3.5.18 Ditch **58** was located towards the middle of the trench, and was orientated north-east to south-west. The ditch measured 0.40m in width, 0.05m in depth, and had gently sloping side and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 23). It was filled by a single deposit (59) of light greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 44 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.19 Trench 44 (Plate 7) was located to the east of Trench 43. It was aligned west to east and revealed two shallow ditches (**62** and **64**). Ditch **64** was orientated east to west, but was only partly exposed in the south-west corner of the trench. The ditch was at least 0.64m wide and 0.08m deep, and had gently sloping sides and concave base. The single fill (65) consisted of mid greyish brown sandy silt.

3.5.20 Ditch **62** was located towards the eastern end of the trench. It was aligned north to south, measured 0.70m in breadth and 0.15m in depth, and displayed steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 9, Section 24). It was filled by a single deposit (63) of light greyish brown clayey silt. An environmental sample taken from the ditch was sterile (Appendix D.1).

Trench 45 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.21 Trench 45 was located in the north-east corner of the evaluated area, south of Trench 38. It contained a single ditch/pipe trench (**130**), cutting a field drain. The ditch/pipe trench was located toward the southern end of the trench and was aligned west to east. The cut was 3m wide and was filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay (131) along its northern edge. The rest of the exposed ditch surface comprised reddish yellow sands and gravels (132). These surrounded the 0.3m wide concrete pipe at the centre, which had been set into the line of the silted ditch. The ditch was not excavated, but aligns with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942, and registered as a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017). The ditch was the same feature as that exposed in Trench 46 (**136**) and Trench 47 (**52**).

Trench 46 (Fig. 6a)

3.5.22 Trench 46 was located to the south of Trench 40. It was orientated north to south, and contained a single ditch (**136**) located in the middle of the trench. Ditch **136** was aligned west to east and measured 3.5m in width. The exposed fill (137) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay. The ditch was not excavated (as the trench flooded), but aligns with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942, and registered as a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017). The ditch was the same feature as that exposed in Trench 45 (**130**) and Trench 47 (**52**).

Trench 47 (Fig. 6a)

3.5.23 Trench 47 was located to the south-east of Trench 41. It was orientated north to south, and contained a number of features.

3.5.24 Ditch **52** was located at the northern end of the trench, and aligns with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942, and registered as a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017). The ditch was orientated east to west and was machine excavated. It measured 3.75m wide, 1.22m deep, and had steep sides, a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 20; Plate 8) and a sequence of five fills. The basal

fill (80) consisted of a slump of mid reddish brown sandy silt. This was concentrated on the southern side of the ditch. The slump was overlain by light reddish yellow clayey sands (56), which formed the main fill of the ditch. Above, was a band of light reddish yellow silty clay (55) and a deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay (54). The upper most fill (53) consisted of a mid brownish yellow silty clay, similar to the subsoil. The ditch was the same feature as that exposed in Trench 45 (130) and Trench 47 (52).

3.5.25 To the south of ditch 52 was a cobbled/metalled trackway (81), located immediately below the ploughsoil. The metalling comprised sub-rounded stone and flint cobbles with the occasional piece of broken brick, all imbedded in the subsoil. The track was aligned parallel with ditch 130 and measured 3.14m wide and 0.10m deep (Plate 9). It corresponds with a track depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey first edition map of Yaxley, and once ran to Whitehouse Farm to the west.

3.5.26 To the south of the track were two pits (24 and 36). Pit 24 measured 1m in diameter and was 0.30m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit (25) of light yellowish brown silty clay. Pit 36 was located to the south of pit 24. It measured 0.85m in width, 0.26m in depth, and had an identical profile and fill (37) to that of pit 24. An environmental sample taken from pit 36 yielded no charred remains (Appendix D.1).

Trench 49 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.27 Trench 49 was located to the south of Trench 44. It was orientated west to east and contained a single ditch (74) located towards the western end of the trench. Ditch 74 was aligned north to south, and measured 1.60m in width and 0.53m in depth (Fig. 9, Section 28). The ditch displayed steep sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit (75) of mid greyish brown silty clay that yielded a fragment of post-medieval roof tile (10g, Appendix C.6) and brick (3g, Appendix C.6).

Trench 50 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.28 Trench 50 was located on the eastern boundary of the proposed development area. It was orientated north-west to south-east and partially exposed a single pit (66) in its northern half. Pit 66 was sub-circular in plan measuring over 0.90m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.48m in depth. The pit had steep sides and a concave base, and was filled by a single deposit (67) of light greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 53 (Fig. 6a)

3.5.29 Trench 53 (Plate 10) was located to the south of Trench 47. It aligned west to east aligned and a spread of demolition material and remnant footings (120) from the former farm buildings know as *Red Barn* that were demolished for the construction of the airfield. The rubble spread was 9m wide, and irregular in form. It comprised frequent inclusions of brick, slate and cobbles imbedded within a matrix of dark greyish brown clayey silt (121). The deposit was not excavated, but was cleaned, planned and photographed, with a selection of finds retained for characterisation and dating. These included a piece of Welsh slate (138g, Appendix C.5), three fragments of 18th-19th century brick (4926g, Appendix C.6) and a single iron nail (SF 7, Appendix C.1).

Trench 54 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.30 Trench 54 was located to the east of Trench 53. It was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a single ditch (127) located towards the southern end of the trench. The ditch registered as a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017) and corresponds with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. It was aligned north-west to south-east, measured 2.30m wide, and was machine excavated to a depth of 0.60m. The ditch displayed gently sloping sides, a concave base and three fills. The basal fill (126) was a light greyish yellow silty clay, 0.10m thick. The secondary fill (125) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.40m thick, whilst the uppermost deposit (124) was a dark greyish green clayey silt, 0.20m thick. The ditch was the same feature as that exposed in Trench 60 (122) and Trench 72 (82).

Trench 57 (Fig. 6b)

3.5.31 Trench 57 was located towards the eastern boundary of the proposed development area, south of Trench 50. It was aligned north-east to south-west and contained a small modern feature, 0.78m wide, located towards the southern end of the trench. This was filled by a dark grey silty clay deposit within which was electric wiring.

Trench 60 (Fig. 6c)

3.5.32 Trench 60 was located to the south of Trench 54. It was orientated west to east and contained a single ditch (122), located in the middle of the trench. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east, measured 2.2m wide, and had an upper fill (123) of mid greyish brown clayey silt (123). The ditch registered as a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017) and corresponds with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. It was not excavated, but is the same feature as that exposed in Trench 54 (127) and Trench 72 (82).

Trench 62 (Fig. 6c)

3.5.33 Trench 62 was located to the east of Trench 61. It was orientated north-west to south-east and revealed a single gully (99) at its south-eastern end. Gully 99 was aligned north-east to south-west, and was 0.55m wide and 0.19m deep. It displayed steep sides and a flat base, and was filled by a single deposit (100) of light brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 63 (Fig. 6c)

3.5.34 Trench 63 was located to the north-east of Trench 62 and south of Trench 57. The trench was orientated north-west to south-east and uncovered a single gully (118) at the south-eastern end. The gully was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured 0.73m in width and 0.16m in depth (Fig. 9, Section 43). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled by a single deposit (119) of light yellowish brown silty clay. An environmental sample taken from the ditch contained only charcoal and small fragments of animal bone (Appendix D.1 and D.2). The ditch is possibly a continuation of ditch 105 in Trench 66.

Trench 64 (Fig. 6c)

3.5.35 Trench 64 was located to the south of Trench 58 and east of Trench 18. It was aligned north to south and revealed a single ditch (142) located in the southern end of the trench. Ditch 142 was 2.6m wide and was orientated north-east to south-west. The

ditch was not excavated as the trench flooded, but the upper fill comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay. The ditch aligns with a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017) and corresponds with a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. It is the same feature as that exposed in Trench 23 (18) and Trench 65 (60).

Trench 65 (Fig. 6c)

- 3.5.36 Trench 65 was located to the east of Trench 64. It was orientated north-west to south-east and contained a single ditch (60) located in the north-western part of the trench. This ditch aligned north-east to south-west and measured 2.30m wide and 0.47m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base, and was filled by a single deposit (61) of mid grey clayey silt. The ditch corresponds with linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017) and a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. It is the same feature as that exposed in Trench 23 (18) and Trench 64 (142).

Trench 66 (Fig. 6c)

- 3.5.37 Trench 66 was located to the south-east of Trench 65 and south-west of Trench 62. It was aligned north-west to south-east, and uncovered two shallow ditches (105 and 107) located at the opposite sides of the trench. Ditch 107 was located within the north-western half of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It had steep sides and a flat base, and measured 0.31m in width and 0.09m in depth. The fill comprised a single deposit (108) of mid greyish brown silty clay.
- 3.5.38 Ditch 105 was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured 0.48m in width and 0.18m in depth. The ditch had steep sides, a flat base and was filled with a single deposit (106) of mid greyish brown silty clay. The ditch is possibly a continuation of ditch 118 in Trench 63.

Trench 67 (Fig. 6c)

- 3.5.39 Trench 67 was located towards the eastern boundary of the proposed development area, east of Trench 66 and south-east of Trench 62. It was aligned north-east to south-west and contained two ditches (94 and 96) and a posthole (76).
- 3.5.40 Ditch 94 was located towards the north-eastern end of Trench 67. It was orientated north-west to south-east, and measured at 1.20m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had gently sloping sides, an irregular base, was filled by a single deposit (95) of light whitish grey silty clay. Ditch 94 was truncated on its northern side by ditch 96.
- 3.5.41 Ditch 96 was also aligned north-west to south-east. It was 1.60m wide and 0.48m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The basal fill (97) consisted of mid brownish grey silty sand, whilst the upper fill (98) was a dark brownish grey silt clay that yielded a fragment of late medieval to post-medieval brick or tile (9g, Appendix C.6).
- 3.5.42 Towards the south-western end of the trench was a small posthole (76). This measured 0.56m in length, 0.40m in width and was 0.13m deep. It had vertical sides, a flat base, and a single fill (77) of dark greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 69 (Fig. 6c)

- 3.5.43 Trench 69 was located to the south-east of Trench 65, and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench contained a single ditch (103) orientated north-west to south-

east. Ditch **103** was 1.28m wide and 0.18m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base, and was filled by a single deposit (104) of mid greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 71 (Fig. 6c)

- 3.5.44 Trench 71 was located towards the southern end of the evaluated area, south-west of Trench 69. It was aligned north-west to south-east and contained a small posthole (**138**) towards the north-eastern end of the trench. The posthole measured 0.30m in length, 0.23m in width and 0.16m in depth. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (139) consisted of dark brownish grey silty clay. An environmental sample taken from the posthole yielded a single charred barley grain (Appendix D.1), charcoal and small quantity of undiagnostic calcined bone (12g, Appendix D.2.).

Trench 72 (Fig. 6c)

- 3.5.45 Trench 72 was located to the east of Trench 71. It was orientated west to east, and revealed three ditches (**82**, **83** and **101**). Ditch **82** was located towards the eastern end of Trench 72. It was aligned north-west to south-east and corresponded with a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017), and a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. The ditch was machine excavated and measured 2.40m wide, 0.54m deep, and had a concrete pipe at the base. It displayed steep sides and had three fills. The basal fill (83) consisted of mid yellowish brown silty clay, whilst the secondary fill (84) was mid brownish yellow silty clay. The upper deposit (85) consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay. This ditch was a continuation of that recorded in Trench 54 (**127**) and Trench 60 (**122**).
- 3.5.46 Ditch **88** was located to the west of ditch **82** in the eastern half of Trench 72. It was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured 0.50m in width and 0.17m in depth. It had steep sides, a concave base, and was filled by a single deposit (89) of light brownish yellow clayey silt.
- 3.5.47 Ditch **101** was revealed toward the western end of Trench 72, which flooded shortly after excavation. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east, and was identified as a continuation of ditch **93** in Trench 73. Conditions in the trench prohibited excavation, but the ditch was recorded as being 3.44m wide with an upper fill (102) of mid greyish brown silty clay. A piece of late-medieval to post-medieval roof tile (16g) and brick (5g) was recovered from the surface of the ditch (Appendix C.6).

Trench 73 (Fig. 6c)

- 3.5.48 Trench 73 was located directly to the south of Trench 72. It was orientated west to east, though a six-metre-long segment in its western half had to be left unexcavated due the identification of a possible live service in the CAT and Genny scan.
- 3.5.49 A single ditch (**93**) was revealed in the eastern half of the trench (Plate 11). This was aligned north-west to south-east, and was identified as a continuation of ditch **101** in Trench 72. The ditch was 1.5m wide and was excavated to the depth of 0.90m (1.40m from the topsoil level). It had vertical sides, but the base was not reached (Fig. 9, Section 36). It was filled by a single deposit (92) of mid brownish grey clayey silt, punctuated by lenses of silt and sand. A single worked flint was recovered from the ditch (Appendix C.2), alongside a fragment of fired clay (6g, Appendix C.7).

Trench 74 (Fig. 6c)

3.5.50 Trench 74 was located in the south-eastern corner of the proposed development area, east of Trenches 72 and 73. It was orientated north to south and revealed a single ditch (87). The ditch was located in the northern half of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1.90m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m (excavation ceasing at the water table). The ditch had vertical sides, and three fills. The basal fill (86) consisted of mid grey silty clay. This was overlain by a deposit (90) of mid brownish grey silty clay which yielded three fragments of late medieval to post-medieval roof tile (32g, Appendix C.6). This was capped by mid yellowish brown silty clay (91), which contained a further four small fragments of late medieval to post-medieval roof tile and or brick (19g). The ditch corresponds with a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2017), and a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942.

3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 A small number of artefacts were recovered during the evaluation of the site, most of which derived from Trenches 36, 37, 43, and 53.
- 3.6.2 Metal objects were recovered from Trenches 2, 9, 21, 24, 36, 37, 38 and 53, recovered predominantly during the metal detecting survey of the trench topsoil. Finds of note included a silver long cross penny of Henry II (1250-51) recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2, and a possible medieval horse harness and mount recovered from Trenches 21 and 24 respectively. Finds relating to the World War II use of the airfield include a silver United States Airforce identification bracelet clasp, and a token for cigarettes from the topsoil in Trench 2.
- 3.6.3 Artefacts were relatively scarce from excavated contexts. The earliest finds were twelve worked flints, likely to be of Bronze Age date. These were primarily recovered from features in Trenches 37 and 42, and are in a fresh condition, with those from the pits in Trench 37 being recovered alongside a significant quantity of fire-cracked and reddened flint (5311g). Some of all of these worked flints, however, may be residual as the pits in Trench 37 also yielded sherds of probable Roman pottery.
- 3.6.4 In general, pottery was extremely rare, with only six small sherds (9g) recovered from three features: pit 45, Trench 37; ditch 50, Trench 43 and ditch 26, Trench 36. It is thought likely that all the pottery is Romano-British in date, though the size and the condition of the sherds makes precise dating problematic (some sherds could even be medieval in origin).
- 3.6.5 Fired clay was more abundant than pottery (86 fragments, 1991g), with the vast majority deriving from pit 42 in Trench 37. Unfortunately, the material by itself is undatable, though fragments in similar fabrics have been recovered from both Roman and medieval features in the other recent investigation on Eye Airfield to the north-east of the site (YAX 040; Gilmour 2017; Collie forthcoming).
- 3.6.6 The rest of the material recovered from the evaluation is of a post-medieval or modern date. Artefacts of 18th-19th century origin include a clay tobacco pipe stem and pieces of ceramic building material (CMB) comprising tile, brick and slate. Much of this building material derived from Trench 53, and was recovered from a demolition spread

associated with the former farm buildings know as Red Barn. Artefacts from the spread were selectively sampled and retained for the purposes of characterisation and dating. Fragments of brick and tile were also recovered from the fills of ditches in Trenches 11, 49, 67, 72 and 74, and pond 135 in Trench 38.

3.7 Environmental summary

- 3.7.1 Twelve bulk samples were taken from features within Trenches 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 47, 63 and 71. The preservation of remains within the sample was generally poor to moderate, with plant remains recovered from pits 42 and 45 in Trenches 37, ditch 50 in Trench 43 and ditch 26 in Trench 36. The most significant charred remains are those pits 42 and 45. These contain similar assemblages of mixed cereals with occasional weed seeds. The cereals comprised wheat, barley and oats, with the wheat having the general appearance of free-threshing bread wheat. Weed seeds include plants that favour cultivated clay soils.
- 3.7.2 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the site, with the entire hand collected sample deriving from pit 42, Trench 37. This includes remains of a sheep/goat and a pig. Posthole 138, Trench 71 also yielded a small quantity of calcined bone (12g) which could not be identified to species (either animal or human).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation of the site has revealed a range of archaeological features, including ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. In total, features and deposits were revealed in just under two thirds of the trenches (47 out of 74), though the vast majority did not register in the geophysical survey. With the possible exception of the ditches and pits in Trenches 36 and 37, which broadly correspond with weak anomalies defined by the survey, the only features positively detected were the large, recently in-filled ditches and pond of the post-medieval field system, plus the demolition spread from Red Barn in Trenches 47 and 53. The results are therefore similar to those of a 2014 geophysical survey across other parts of Eye Airfield (Bartlett 2014), and demonstrates the limited utility of this prospecting technique on the clay soils of the area.
- 4.1.2 In general, most archaeological features were relatively slight, with few large deep examples other than recent field boundaries and pond 135 in Trench 38. Typically, most features were small in dimension and contained simple, single fills of mid brown to grey silty clay. Deposit and feature definition was clear within trenches, especially during machining. Poor weather during the project, however, resulted in some trenches flooding. This hindered hand excavation, but is not thought to have prevented the initial identification of features, which were planned immediately after trenches were opened. Nonetheless, in other conditions, further features may have weathered out over time, but the opportunity to observe this was extremely limited at Eye.
- 4.1.3 More problematic for interpretation is the fact that most excavated features were devoid of finds or even charcoal (which may partly account for their 'invisibility' in the geophysical survey results). The recovered artefact assemblage from the site is remarkably small, with datable pre-18th century finds limited to just six small sherds of pottery – only broadly assignable to the Romano-British period – and three pieces of medieval metalwork recovered from the topsoil in Trenches 2, 21 and 24.
- 4.1.4 Despite this limitation, there is coherency to the character and distribution of archaeological features that enables a sense of phasing to be established. Combining correlations between the geophysical survey results, historic mapping, and the archaeological evidence, it is possible to identify and characterise the post-medieval and modern archaeology across this site, and distinguish the pattern of those remains likely to be earlier. In the case of the latter, two archaeological zones (Zone 1 and 2) have been identified in Area 2 of the site (Fig. 7a). The features in both zones cannot be securely dated, but based on the varying orientation of the ditches present, are likely to represent several phases of activity. Some of these features are almost certainly date to the Roman period, whilst others may be of medieval origin. There are also finds of prehistoric date from both zones, which hint at the possibility of earlier features in these areas
- 4.1.5 The archaeology of Zones 1 and 2 are summarised below, followed by discussion of the post-medieval and World War II related archaeology encountered in the evaluation.

4.2 Zone 1 archaeology (Fig. 7a)

- 4.2.1 Zone 1 is defined by a group of linear and discrete archaeological features exposed across Trenches 34-38, 42-45, and 49-50, located toward the north-east corner of Area 2. The core of this archaeological zone appears to centre upon Trenches 36, 37 and 43, where a series of pits, ditches, gullies and postholes were exposed. Some of these yielded sherds of Roman pottery (pit 45 and ditch 26 and 50), whilst other intercut, indicative of multiple phases of activity. Of significance are the two pits (42 and 45) in Trench 37, which are tentatively assigned to the Roman period on the basis of the ceramics recovered from pit 45. Both contained comparable deposits of dark charcoal-rich silts containing quantities of burnt flint and fired clay, with environmental samples yielding wheat, barley and oats. The wheat may be free-threshing bread wheat, and the association with the burnt clay may suggest that these deposits derived from a dismantled drying/bread oven.
- 4.2.2 Interestingly pits with similar fills and finds have been found in the recent excavations on a Roman-British farmstead on Eye Airfield, c. 600m to the north-east of the site (YAX 040; Collie forthcoming). These were located towards the edge of one of the main concentrations of activity, adjacent to enclosure ditches and a structure. Other features in the vicinity included a networks of small ditches, gullies and enclosure subdivisions, not dissimilar in form, character and distribution to features in the trenches surrounding Trench 36 and 37 in Zone 1. It seems likely then that the archaeology will be broadly similar, and probably relates to part of a rural Romano-British farmstead. These were often occupied and re-worked over several centuries, resulting in boundary ditches on varying alignments. Those in Zone 1 are primarily orientated north to south, east to west, north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, suggesting rectilinear enclosure systems on two different principal axes.

4.3 Zone 2 archaeology (Fig. 7a)

- 4.3.1 Zone 2 is primarily defined by a series of ditches and gullies located in the south-east corner of Area 2 across Trenches 62-63, 66-67 and 69- 74. Leaving aside though ditches which were obviously post-medieval in date (discussed below), the features in this zone were largely devoid of finds, and contained homogenous fills. Various alignments are again implied by the axes of the ditches, with the majority being orientated north-east to south-west or north-west to south-east. However, few individual ditches could be traced across different trenches. The exceptions were a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (105/118) identified in Trench 63 and Trench 66, and a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (93/101/103) identified across Trenches 69, 72 and 73. The later was a fairly substantial boundary, and was aligned at right angles to ditch 88 in Trench 72, hinting at a rectilinear pattern of divisions.
- 4.3.2 Overall, the character and distribution of ditches in Zone 2 suggests the archaeology relates to a series of field boundaries or field systems. This would explain the paucity of finds, and could imply that the fields were not located directly adjacent to a settlement area. The nature of these fields systems has been partly revealed by two small excavations to south of the site (see Fig. 1; YAX 040; Collie forthcoming), which contained a series of Roman ditches and a features of medieval date on varying alignments. Similar remains may therefore be expected across Zone 1, and could be

linked to the pattern of boundaries in the excavations to the south. Other features can be present within fields of this date, such as agricultural structures. Indeed, postholes were uncovered in Trench 67 and 71, and could indicate fixtures associated with agricultural use of this area.

4.4 Post-medieval (Fig. 7b)

- 4.4.1 Field boundaries of post-medieval date were recorded in Trenches 11, 22-23, 41, 45-47, 54, 60, 64-65, 72 and 74 across Areas 1 and 2 (Fig. X.X). The ditches ranged from 1.9-4.16m in width, with the largest excavated example being 1.2m deep (ditch 52, Trench 57). Those in Area 2 all registered as linear anomalies in the geophysical survey, and correlated directly with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley Tithe map, and on later Ordnance Survey maps dating from the first half of the 20th century. The post-medieval boundary system can therefore be reconstructed with some accuracy, and the original field names can now be added to this picture, thanks to work recently conducted by local historian John Hawkes (published across five editions of the Yaxley parish magazine in 2017-2018).
- 4.4.2 The only boundary not depicted on the historic maps, but likely to be of post-medieval date (on the basis of the tile fragments recovered) is a north-west to south-east orientated ditch (74/96) projected as crossing Trenches 49 and 67. This was aligned parallel with the boundary recorded in Trenches 54, 60 and 72, and may have been a pre-1839 sub-division of the *White Close* field.
- 4.4.3 In general, few finds were recovered from the ditches, other than fragments of tile, brick and pieces of concrete. Most were retrieved from the upper fills or surface of the ditches, and were probably incorporated during their infilling for the construction of the airfield from 1942. This also resulted in the infilling of pond 135 in Trench 38, and the demolition of Red Barn, which was located in the north-east corner of *Grove Close* field. A scatter of brick, tile and slate was visible across the ploughsoil in this area of the site prior to trenching, and corresponds with the amorphous anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey, and crossed by Trenches 47 and 53. The building is depicted on the 1839 Yaxley Tithe map and had a C-shaped courtyard arrangement akin to many model farms of the 19th century (Fig. 8). The samples of building material recovered from Trench 53 suggest the structure was made of two different types of brick, and had a slate roof. The features in Trench 47 are all likely to have been connected to the farm/barn, and included a metalled surface which corresponds with a track depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey first edition map of Yaxley, and once ran along the northern boundary of *White Close* field to Whitehouse Farm to the west.

4.5 Modern (Fig. 7b)

- 4.5.1 A number of features and deposits dating to the 20th century were recorded during the evaluation, all of which are interpreted as relating to the construction, use and/or dismantling of the World War II airfield infrastructure. The features comprised narrow gullies, ditches, pipe trenches, levelling layers and areas of disturbance/localised contamination. The fills of the ditches and gullies often included gravel or pieces of 20th century brick and concrete, and are likely to have been service trenches (some of those investigated containing wire or pipes). These were primarily located in Area 1,

and fall within the wider footprint of two former concrete double loop hardstands removed after the war. Interestingly, the hardstands themselves appear to have had little below ground impact, corroborating the the results of earlier evaluation in this zone (YAX 040; Gilmour 2017).

- 4.5.2 Other finds directly relating to the use of the airfield include a silver United States Airforce identification bracelet clasp, and a token for cigarettes; both recovered from the topsoil in Trench 2. Other updated features with might also be related are the posthole and ditches in trenches 28-30 in the south-east corner of Area 1.

4.6 Significance

- 4.6.1 The evaluation has revealed extensive archaeological remains, with most pre-Modern features being located in Area 2 in the eastern half of the site. The earliest activity is represented by finds of Bronze Age worked flint, and possibly burnt flint from features in Trenches 34 and 37. The fresh condition of the flint is noted in Appendix C.2, though it is unclear whether some or all of this material is residual, given the largest groups were found alongside sherds of probable Roman pottery. The finding of flintwork is nonetheless important, and helps to further piece together the evidence for early utilisation of the clayland in Suffolk (Medlycott 2011, 21).
- 4.6.2 The presence of Roman activity is most strongly indicated by the finds and features in Zone 1, Area 2 of the site. This has revealed a series of pits, ditches, gullies and postholes suggesting a concentration of activity/occupation, with pits in Trench 37 potentially containing waste from an oven or ovens in the vicinity. Combined, these features probably represent a farmstead-type Roman settlement, the forms of which are not yet fully understood in the region (Medlycott 2011, 47). Recent excavations of one such settlement on Eye Airfield, 600m to the north-east of the site (YAX 040; Collie forthcoming), has demonstrated that these farmsteads are often quite extensive, heavily reworked and integrated within a pattern of enclosures and field boundaries. The presence of another farmstead on the airfield suggests that the area was a fully developed, densely occupied agrarian landscape in the Roman period.
- 4.6.3 The ditches and gullies in Zone 2, Area 2 probably relate to a pattern of fields and boundaries associated with the Roman settlement, and may tie in with the ditch systems revealed in two small excavation areas to the south of the site (YAX 040; Collie forthcoming). These contained boundaries on at least two different alignments, similar to that revealed by this evaluation. Again, this is suggestive of an ordered, controlled and developed agrarian landscape, which must have undergone at least one major episode of reconfiguration in the Roman period. When this occurred, and how it relates to the changes within the associated settlements is a topic for future investigation.
- 4.6.4 The evaluation is also significant for demonstrating the general lack of long term continuity in boundary orientation. Ditches in Zones 1 and 2 are aligned very differently to those of the post-medieval field system, suggesting the former were not a major influence upon the orientation of the latter. Whilst this does not preclude the possibility that earlier ditches beyond the evaluation area served to structure the wider axis of the post-medieval field pattern around Yaxley and Eye, none of those so

far examined on the airfield can be demonstrated to definitely pre-date the 16th century (Gilmour 2017).

APPENDIX A TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL DIMENSIONS

Trench number	Max. Topsoil depth (m)	Max. Subsoil depth (m)
1	0.30	0.30
2	0.40	0.20
3	0.35	0.20
4	0.33	0.30
5	0.35	0.30
6	0.35	0.30
7	0.40	0.30
8	0.35	0.20
9	0.25	0.20
10	0.25	0.20
11	0.30	0.25
12	0.30	0.20
13	0.45	0.20
14	0.35	0.25
15	0.40	0.20
16	0.30	0.20
17	0.25	0.15
18	0.34	n/a
19	0.35	0.20
20	0.35	0.20
21	0.40	0.20
22	0.55	0.25
23	0.40	0.20
24	0.40	0.35
25	0.40	0.30
26	0.35	0.30
27	0.26	0.22
28	0.30	0.30
29	0.40	0.25
30	0.45	0.20
31	0.30	0.25
32	0.35	0.25
33	0.27	0.17
34	0.35	0.20
35	0.40	0.15
36	0.45	0.20
37	0.30	0.25
38	0.25	0.15
39	0.35	0.20
40	0.32	0.14
41	0.33	0.12
42	0.30	0.20
43	0.35	0.25
44	0.30	0.20
45	0.35	0.23
46	0.32	0.15
47	0.30	0.16
48	0.31	0.20
49	0.30	0.10
50	0.50	0.25
51	0.33	0.16

Trench number	Max. Topsoil depth (m)	Max. Subsoil depth (m)
52	0.30	0.15
53	0.30	0.20
54	0.30	0.25
55	0.33	0.16
56	0.34	0.22
57	0.41	0.15
58	0.30	0.12
59	0.30	0.12
60	0.32	0.16
61	0.33	0.14
62	0.30	0.13
63	0.32	0.16
64	0.30	0.18
65	0.40	0.18
66	0.30	0.13
67	0.33	0.22
68	0.30	0.20
69	0.32	0.17
70	0.33	0.19
71	0.30	0.14
72	0.33	0.22
73	0.31	0.19
74	0.30	0.20

APPENDIX B CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
1			layer	topsoil	0			dark brownish grey	silty clay	plastic
2			layer	subsoil	0			mid reddish brown	silty clay	plastic
3			layer	natural	0			mid orange	clay	firm
4	4	29	cut	pit	0.4	0.4	0.06			
5	4	29	fill	pit	0.4	0.4	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty sand	firm
6	6	29	cut	gully	1	0.35	0.08			
7	6	29	fill	gully	1	0.35	0.08	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm
8	8	28	cut	natural	1.6	0.75	0.1			
9	8	28	fill	natural	1.6	0.75	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm
10	10	28	cut	ditch	1	0.75	0.14			
11	10	28	fill	ditch	1	0.75	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
12	12	30	cut	pit	0.54	0.94	0.12			
13	12	30	fill	pit	0.59	0.94	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	soft
14	14	30	cut	pit	0.4	0.29	0.11			
15	14	30	fill	pit	0.4	0.29	0.11	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
16	16	22	cut	ditch	1	0.6	0.23			
17	16	22	fill	ditch	1	0.6	0.23	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
18	18	23	cut	ditch	1	2.1	0.3			
19	18	23	fill	ditch	1	2.1	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
20	21	34	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.26	light brownish grey	clayey silt	soft
21	21	34	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.26			
22	22	42	cut	ditch	1	0.75	0.32			
23	22	42	fill	ditch	1	0.75	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
24	24	47	cut	pit	1	1	0.3			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
25	24	47	fill	pit	1	1	0.3	light yellowish brown	silty clay	firm
26	26	36	cut	ditch	0.87	0.9	0.14			
27	26	36	fill	ditch	0.87	0.9	0.14	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	soft
28	28	36	cut	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.2			
29	28	36	fill	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.2	light brownish grey	clayey silt	soft
30	30	36	cut	post hole	0.1	0.16	0.2			
31	30	36	fill	post hole	0.1	0.16	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
32	32	36	cut	ditch	0.94	0.3	0.18			
33	32	36	fill	ditch	0.94	0.3	0.18	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm
34	35	35	fill	fire pit	0.7	0.6	0.07	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	soft
35	35	35	cut	fire pit	0.7	0.6	0.07			
36	36	47	cut	pit	0.85	0.85	0.26			
37	36	47	fill	pit	0.85	0.85	0.26	light yellowish brown	silty clay	firm
38	38	36	cut	ditch	1	0.73	0.4			
39	38	36	fill	ditch	1	0.73	0.4	mid greyish brown	silty clay	soft
40	42	37	fill	pit	1.8	1.4	0.5	dark greenish brown	clayey silt	soft
41	42	37	fill	pit	1.8	1.3	0.4	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	soft
42	42	37	cut	pit	2	2.25	0.6			
43	45	37	fill	pit	3.1	0.36	0.14	dark greenish brown	clayey silt	friable
44	45	37	fill	pit	3.1	1.05	0.12	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	soft
45	45	37	cut	pit	3.1	1.05	0.32			
46	46	36	cut	ditch	2	0.39	0.13			
47	46	36	fill	ditch	2	0.39	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
48	48	36	cut	ditch	1	0.48	0.13			
49	48	36	fill	ditch	1	0.48	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
50	50	43	cut	ditch	2	0.8	0.5			
51	50	43	fill	ditch	2	0.8	0.5	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
52	52	47	cut	ditch	2	3.75	1.22			
53	52	47	fill	ditch	2	3.74	0.44	mid brownish yellow	silty clay	firm
54	52	47	fill	ditch	2	3.14	0.18	dark brownish grey	silty clay	plastic
55	52	47	fill	ditch	2	1.46	0.08	light reddish yellow	silty clay	firm
56	52	47	fill	ditch	2	1.66	0.46	light reddish brown	clayey sand	firm
57			layer	packing	2	4.4	0.1	mid reddish yellow	silty sand	firm
58	58	43	cut	gully	2	0.4	0.05			
59	58	43	fill	gully	2	0.4	0.05	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm
60	60	65	cut	ditch	2	2.3	0.47			
61	60	65	fill	ditch	2	2.3	0.47	mid grey	clayey silt	firm
62	62	44	cut	ditch	2	0.7	0.15			
63	62	44	fill	ditch	2	0.7	0.15	light greyish brown	clayey silt	soft
64	64	44	cut	ditch/ pit	1	0.64	0.08			
65	64	44	fill	ditch/ pit	1	0.64	0.08	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	firm
66	66	50	cut	pit	0.9	0.65	0.48			
67	66	50	fill	pit	0.9	0.65	0.48	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm
68	68	22	cut	ditch	2	4.16	0.74			
69	68	22	fill	ditch	2	1.06	0.2	dark blueish grey	clay	plastic
70	68	22	fill	ditch	2	1.02	0.74	mid greyish brown	silty clay	plastic
71	68	22	fill	ditch	2	3.12	0.6	mid reddish yellow	silty clay	firm
72	68	22	fill	ditch	2	3.24	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	plastic
73	0	22	layer	packing	5	2	0.08	mid reddish yellow	silty sand	firm
74	74	49	cut	ditch	2	1.6	0.53			
75	74	49	fill	ditch	2	1.6	0.53	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
76	76	67	cut	post hole	0.56	0.4	0.13			
77	76	67	fill	post hole	0.56	0.4	0.13	dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm
78	42	37	fill	pit	1.8	2.25	0.2	light yellowish brown	clayey silt	firm

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
79	45	37	fill	pit	1.05	0.55	0.15	light yellowish brown	clayey silt	firm
80	52	47	fill	ditch	2	0.5	0.08	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	firm
81	0	47	layer	trackway	2	3.14	0.1	dark grey	silty clay - topsoil	firm
82	82	72	cut	ditch	2	2.4	0.52			
83	82	72	fill	ditch	2	1.76	0.3	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm
84	82	72	fill	ditch	2	0.8	0.3	mid brownish yellow	silty clay	plastic
85	82	72	fill	ditch	2	1.8	0.28	dark greyish brown	silty clay	plastic
86	87	74	fill	ditch	2	1.9	0.7	mid grey	silty clay	soft
87	87	74	cut	ditch	2	1.9	0.7			
88	88	72	cut	ditch	2	0.5	0.17			
89	88	72	fill	ditch	2	0.5	0.17	light brownish yellow	clayey silt	soft
90	87	74	fill	ditch	2	1.9	0.45	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm
91	87	74	fill	ditch	2	1.9	0.3	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	soft
92	93	73	fill	ditch	2	1.5	0.9	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm
93	93	73	cut	ditch	2	1.5	0.9			
94	94	67	cut	ditch	2	1.2	0.3			
95	94	67	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.3	light whitish grey	silty clay	firm
96	96	67	cut	ditch	1	1.6	0.48			
97	96	67	fill	ditch	1	1.6	0.48	mid brownish grey	silty sand	firm
98	96	67	fill	ditch	1	1.46	0.34	dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm
99	99	62	cut	gully	1	0.55	0.19			
100	99	62	fill	gully	1	0.55	0.19	light brownish grey	silty clay	firm
101	101	72	cut	ditch	2	3.44				
102	101	72	fill	ditch	2	3.44		mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
103	103	69	cut	ditch	1	1.28	0.18			
104	103	69	fill	ditch	1	1.28	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
105	105	66	cut	ditch	1	0.48	0.18			
106	105	66	fill	ditch	1	0.48	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	plastic
107	107	66	cut	ditch	1	0.31	0.09			
108	107	66	fill	ditch	1	0.31	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
109	109	20	cut	ditch	3	0.5				
110	109	20	fill	ditch	3	0.5		mid reddish brown	sand	loose
111	111	25	cut	ditch	3	0.55	0.6			
112	111	25	fill	ditch	3	0.55	0.6	mid reddish brown	sand	loose
113	114	7	fill	post hole	0.22	0.22	0.17	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	soft
114	113	7	cut	post hole	0.22	0.22	0.17			
115	0	18	layer	packing	27	2	0.67	light reddish yellow	sand	compact
116	117	4	fill	post hole	0.3	0.22	0.1	light greyish brown	clayey silt	soft
117	117	4	cut	post hole	0.3	0.22	0.1			
118	118	63	cut	ditch	1	0.73	0.16			
119	118	63	fill	ditch	1	0.73	0.16	light yellowish brown	silty clay	friable
120	120	53	cut	foundation trench	9	2				
121	120	53	fill	foundation trench	9	2		dark greyish brown	clayey silt	firm
122	122	60	cut	ditch	2	2.2				
123	122	60	fill	ditch	2	2.2		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	firm
124	127	54	fill	ditch	2	2	0.2	dark greyish green	clayey silt	soft
125	127	54	fill	ditch	2	2.1	0.4	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	soft
126	127	54	fill	ditch	2	2	0.1	light greyish yellow	silty clay	firm
127	127	54	cut	ditch	2	2.3	0.6			
128	128	38	cut	gully	2	0.45	0.19			
129	128	38	fill	gully	2	0.45	19	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm
130	130	45	cut	ditch	2	3				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
131	130	45	fill	ditch	2	0.3		dark brownish grey	silty clay	plastic
132	130	45	fill	ditch	2	2.7		light reddish yellow	sand	loose
133	135	38	fill	pond	14.5	2	0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm
134	135	38	fill	pond	1	14.5	0.5	light brownish grey	silt	soft
135	135	38	cut	natural	14.5	2	0.6			
136	136	46	cut	ditch	2	3.5				
137	136	46	fill	ditch	2	3.5		mid greyish brown	silty clay	plastic
138	138	71	cut	post hole	0.3	0.23	0.16			
139	138	71	fill	post hole	0.3	0.23	0.16	dark brownish grey	silty clay	soft
140	141	11	fill	ditch	2	2.5		dark greyish brown	clayey silt	soft
141	141	11	cut	ditch	2	2.5				
142	142	64	cut	ditch	2	2.6				
143	142	64	fill	ditc	2	2.6		dark greyish brown	silty clay	plastic

APPENDIX C FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami PhD

Factual Data

- C.1.1 A total of nine metal artefacts were recovered from the evaluation trenches. The assemblage is formed by two silver objects (SFs 1 and 9, Table 1), five copper alloy (CuA) finds (SFs 2-4, 6 and 8, Table 2) and two iron (Fe) artefacts (SFs 5 and 7, Table 3). With the exception of SF 6 and 7, respectively from the fill of a modern pond (context 134) and modern foundation (context 121), all the remaining finds were recovered from topsoil (context 1). The chronology of the metalwork spans between the late medieval and the modern periods.
- C.1.2 Late medieval activity on site is suggested by a silver penny of Henry III (SF1) dating to 1250-51, as well as a possible horse harness SF 2, and an acorn shaped belt mount.
- C.1.3 The iron metalwork cannot be precisely dated or associated with a specific activity on site. However, long iron nails (SF 7) were often used in wood building structures and the preservation of nail SF 7 suggests a modern date.
- C.1.4 Of interest are the two small finds associated with the World War II airfield. SF 8 is a copper-alloy token produced in the USA for the Spark slot-machine company that dispensed tokens for 1, 2 or 5 packs of cigarettes. These slot-machines were popular in the 1940s air bases serviced by American personnel in the UK. SF 9 is a silver clasp from a United States Army Air Forces pilot's identification or 'crash' bracelet. These bracelets were very popular among the flying personnel and often have incised basic personal data. Unfortunately, the clasp does not report any inscription and it is most likely the owner's data were reported on a different part of the bracelet. It is most likely, however, it belonged to a pilot from the USAAF 490th Bombardment Group stationed at Eye airfield between 1944 and 1945.

Statement of potential

- C.1.5 The assemblage has a limited potential in informing us about the archaeology of the area. However, the WW II artefacts are relevant for local history.

Methods statement

- C.1.6 Wren (1993) was used as main reference to identify medieval coin SF1, while Egan and Pritchard (1991) was used to find comparisons for belt mount SF 2. The Portable Antiquity Scheme data base was searched for comparisons from possible horse harness SF 2 and Post-medieval/modern button SF6.
- C.1.7 Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th) and weight (Wg) are provided in the catalogue.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.1.8 Silver and copper alloy artefacts should be kept and stored accordingly to the current guidance. The ironwork can be dispersed. No further work is needed for this assemblage.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Trench	Description	Date
1	001	2	Silver voided long cross penny of Henry III, class IVa OB: hENRICus REX III RE: NIC/[OLE/]ONL/VND Diam: 17.6 mm Th: 0.7 mm Wg: 1.3 g	1250-51
9	001	9	Silver, Incomplete. Rectangular in plan United States Army Air Forces pilot's identification bracelet clasp representing a high-relief winged shield with vertical stripes. On the left short sides is visible the broken hinge that connected the clasp to the chain. On the right short side is a small realising ridge. L: 33 mm; W: 14.5 mm; T: 3.4 mm; Wg: 5.4 g	1941-47

Table 1: Catalogue of silver artefacts

SF	Context	Trench	Description	Date
2	001	21	Possible horse harness, incomplete. A casted fleur-de-lis pendant possibly from a horse harness. A fracture at the base of the flower suggest there was a loop. L: 29 mm; W: 23 mm; Th: 3 mm; Wg:5.3 g	1300-1450
3	001	24	Mount, incomplete. An a flat slightly convex acorn shaped figurative mount. On the reverse re visible the remains of two cylindrical rivets. L: 37.4 mm; W: 21.7 mm; Th: 3.4 mm; Wg: 5 g	1300-1450
4	001	36	Unidentified artefact, complete. A slightly curved sub-triangular plate with rounded angles. A sub-rectangular hole is at the centre of the artefact. L: 23 mm; W:14 mm; Th:0.9 mm; Wg:1.8 g.	
6	134	38	Button, incomplete. A flat circular button with broken loop. Diam: 15.5 mm; Th: 1.8 mm; Wg: 2.2 g	Post-medieval
8	001	9	Token. OB: Good for 1 pack cigarettes RE: Sparks Diam: 22.7 mm	1930s-40s

			Th: 1.3 mm Wg: 3.4 g	
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Table 2: Catalogue of copper-alloy (Cu-A) artefacts

SF	Context	Trench	Description	Date
5	41	37	Unidentified artefact, incomplete. An irregular shaper fragment of metal L: 66 mm; W: 26 mm; Th: 8 mm	Post medieval to modern
7	121	53	Nail, complete. Long tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-circular domed head. L: 133 mm; Th (stem): 9 mm.	Modern

Table 3: Catalogue of iron (Fe) artefacts

C.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington MA PhD

Introduction and quantification

C.2.1 A total of twelve worked flints and 5651g (164 fragments) of unworked burnt flints were recovered during the evaluation, all from the fills of cut features. Two of the worked flints, both secondary flakes, were recovered from the residues of environmental samples (ditch 22, fill (23), sample 8 and pit 45, fill (44), sample 4). The assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 4. The majority of both the worked and burnt flint derived from a series of pits in Trench 37, with the remainder of the assemblage coming from ditches excavated in trenches 34, 42 and 73.

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Core fragment (burnt)	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
34	20	21	Ditch						14	215
37	40	42	Pit	1				1		
37	78	42	Pit						7	198
37	41	42	Pit	1				1	111	3982
37	44	45	Pit	5				5	28	1220
37	79	45	Pit				1	1	1	11
42	23	22	Ditch	3	1			3		
73	92	93	Ditch			1		1	3	25
			Totals	10	1	1	1	12	164	5651

Table 4: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage.

Trench 37

C.2.2 Two pits excavated in Trench 37 produced flint assemblages, including both worked and unworked burnt flint. Pit 42 produced a single secondary flake from fill (40) and

198g (7 fragments) of unworked burnt flint from fill (78). A single secondary flake and a large assemblage, 3982g (111 fragments), of unworked burnt flint were also recovered from fill 41 of pit 42. A total of five worked flints (four flakes and a burnt core fragment) together with 1231g of unworked burnt flint were recovered from two fills (44 and 79) of pit 45.

- C.2.3 The unworked burnt flint pits 42 and 45 is closely comparable, made up of angular thermally shattered fragments, ranging from relatively large pieces (the largest individual piece measuring a maximum of 100mm long and weighing 776g) to small fragments and spalls, and appears to derive from rounded to sub-angular water worn cobbles. There is a degree of variability in the character and condition of the burnt flint which suggest it has been subject to varying degrees of heat exposure – thus pieces vary from thermally split, lightly discoloured ‘rubefied’/reddened pieces to heavily crazed and fissured ‘calcined’ white and grey coloured pieces.
- C.2.4 Aside from the single heavily burnt core fragment from pit 45, the worked flints from the pits were in very fresh and unburnt condition. Given its good condition, and despite the low densities in which it was recovered, it is thought possible that it is broadly contemporary with the features from which it derives, rather than representing residual material. Unfortunately, the worked flint is not strongly diagnostic, consisting almost exclusively of simple hard-hammer struck, partly cortical flakes. The technological traits of this admittedly small number of pieces suggest they are unlikely to predate the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age – and are perhaps most likely to be of Early-Late Bronze Age date.

Trenches 34, 43 and 73

- C.2.5 Trenches 34, 42 and 73 all produced small quantities of worked and/or unworked burnt from the fills of ditches.
- C.2.6 Ditch 21, trench 34, produced 215g of unworked burnt flint, broadly comparable to the material from the pits in Trench 27 but dominated by smaller fragments. A small quantity (25g, three fragments) of unworked burnt flint was also recovered from ditch 93, alongside the proximal portion of a fine blade-like flake, probably of Neolithic date. Three worked flints were recovered from ditch 22, trench 42. These are simple hard-hammer flakes and are not strongly diagnostic but, like the material from trench 37 are most compatible with a post-Neolithic date. All of this material is likely to be residual.

C.3 Pottery

By Katie Anderson BA MA

- C.3.1 A small quantity of pottery was recovered from three samples, totalling six sherds weighing 9g. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011).
- C.3.2 Three sherds of pottery (5g) were recovered from pit 45, fill (44), sample <4>, Trench 37, comprising two shell-tempered sherds (3g) and one coarse sandy oxidised ware (2g). Due to the size and condition of the sherds, these sherds can only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British'. Two sherds (3g) were recovered from ditch 50, fill (51), sample <6>, Trench 43, comprising one coarse, sandy micaceous oxidised ware (2g) and one coarse sandy greyware (1g). These sherds have been tentatively dated as 'Romano-British' but it is possible that they are medieval in origin. This is also true of the final sherd from ditch 26, fill (27), sample <10>, Trench 36, which consists of a coarse, sandy oxidised ware (1g) which is likely to be medieval in date.

C.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIFA

Introduction and Methodology

- C.4.1 During the evaluation, a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe was recovered. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. Stem bore hole diameter recording was not undertaken, due to the limited size of this assemblage. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage and Discussion

- C.4.2 From pond 135 (context 134) in Trench 38, a single piece of clay tobacco pipe stem 31mm long (0.001kg) and slightly oval 6.9-6.4mm, was recovered. The stem is in poor condition with the pipe's bore exposed for approximately half of its length. The context also produced 20th century ceramic building material.
- C.4.3 The fragment of clay tobacco pipe recovered represents what is most likely a casually discarded pipe. The fragment does little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco in the vicinity of the pond, most likely in the 18th or 19th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

- C.4.4 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. Should further work be undertaken, the clay tobacco pipe report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record. The clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

C.5 Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIFA

Introduction and Methodology

- C.5.1 During the evaluation, a single fragment of roofing slate was recovered as a sample. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

- C.5.2 From foundation trench 120 in Trench 53, a single sub-rectangular piece of blue-black welsh roofing slate (0.138kg) was recovered, measuring 96x53xmm (narrowing to 30mm) and approximately 6mm thick. The context also produced 18th and 19th century brick.
- C.5.3 The slate most likely relates to the demolition of the farmhouse and associated buildings on the site. During demolition, any complete slates would most likely have been removed for reuse elsewhere. The fragment does little, other than to indicate that the farmhouse or other building had a slate roof. Welsh slate became a common roofing material for buildings of all statuses in the 19th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

- C.5.4 Should further work be undertaken further slate roofing material and associated nails are likely to be recovered. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record. The slate may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

C.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIFA

Introduction and Methodology

- C.6.1 A mixed assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), consisting of brick, including near-complete examples, roof tile and undiagnostic fragments, was recovered from features in Trenches 11, 38, 49, 53, 67, 72 and 74. In total, 19 CBM fragments, weighing 9.615kg, were retrieved, in the case of the bricks from Trenches 38 and 53, as examples or a sample of the material exposed during excavation. All of the CBM is moderately abraded or abraded.
- C.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabrics are noted and dating is necessarily broad. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG) *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication* (2002) forms the basis for recording and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification and dating.

Assemblage and Discussion

- C.6.3 The small assemblage of CBM was dispersed across five ditches, a pond and a foundation trench. The bulk of the assemblage is 18th, 19th and 20th century, comprising mainly bricks, while the remainder are small fragments, mainly of roof tile of late medieval or post-medieval date.
- C.6.4 From Trench 11 Ditch **141**, a partial fletton brick was recovered, the manufacturer of which is unknown, however, the brick dates to the 20th century. The majority of the 20th century bricks were recovered (as a sample) from pond **135** in Trench 38, where three partial fletton bricks were recovered. One is clearly a London Brick with the frog being marked LB[C] PHORP[RES], and a second fragment is also likely to be a London Brick. The third, and most complete, brick is marked within the frog FLETTONS LIMITED and was produced at the Fletton brickworks near Peterborough. In total the three-brick sample recovered from the pond weighed 3.822kg. Approximately a dozen other brick fragments were not retained, only the three most complete bricks were collected.
- C.6.5 Ditch **74** in Trench 49 produced two fragments of CBM, including a small fragment of roof tile of later medieval or post-medieval date. The fabric of the tile is similar to, if not the same as, that identified by Levermore during previous work at Eye Airfield (YAX 040; Levermore 2017a).
- C.6.6 Trench 53 contained foundation Trench **120**, from which were recovered three bricks as a sample of the CBM present at what are presumed to be the remains of 'Red Barn'. The bricks examined were an incomplete 18th century hand-made brick and two tapered bricks (voussoir), of differing fabrics, one a Suffolk white, the second appears to be tempered with slag. Both bricks are 19th century and hint at the architectural style of 'Red Barn'.
- C.6.7 Further abraded fragments of roof tile and undiagnostic CBM in the same fabrics as the sherds from ditch **74**, were recovered from ditches **96**, **101**, and **87** in Trenches 67, 72 and 74 respectively.
- C.6.8 A fragmentary and mixed assemblage of CBM was recovered, the material from Trench 53 is presumed to relate to the farmhouse that previously stood on the site. The 20th century material recovered from pond **135**, and ditch **141** may relate to later features. The small abraded fragments of CBM recovered from Trenches 49, 67, 72 and 74 most likely represent a small quantity of rubble that has become incorporated into the features, possibly through manuring. Being present in similar numbers and weights to that recovered from YAX 040 (Levermore 2017a), the material might be considered background noise and of no significance.

Retention, dispersal or display

- C.6.9 The later brick from foundation trench **120** may help to date phases of development at 'Red Barn'. The tapered bricks indicate arched windows or doors and the differing brick types suggest several phases of building work at the farm during the 18th and 19th century. It also indicates that, if further work is undertaken, more CBM is likely to be produced, although only at low levels away from Trenches 38 and 53. The plain and fragmentary nature of the relatively undiagnostic assemblage from Trenches 49, 67, 72 and 74 is like that recovered from YAX 040 (Levermore 2017a) and is not significant,

other than to indicate the spread of CBM through ploughing. Should further work be undertaken, the CBM report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

CBM catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM form and description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
11	140	141	Partial frogged fletton brick with a shallow V-shaped frog that has a rounded intrusion at the header end. Uncertain of manufacturer. Dull red clay with small yellow shale flecks. Traces of mortar within the frog. Partial stretcher and partial header, the only full dimension is height. 65mm high	1	0.773	20th century
38	133	135	Partial 'London' fletton brick. Well-formed brick, broken across its width, partial stretcher and with no surviving header with V-shaped frog. Impressed with the initial LB[C] for London Brick Company on one side of the frog and PHORP[RES] on the other (a trade name). http://penmorfa.com/bricks/england14a.html The brick is dull pale red with paler surfaces and some darker marks on the surfaces, a kissing mark caused by the arrangement of bricks in the kiln (Ryan 1996 92). Dull red clay with yellow shale flecks. 67x104mm	1	1.067	20th century
			Partial fletton brick with V-shaped frog; the number 21 embossed on the frog at the header end. Single complete header and partial stretcher. Although not marked as such, this is probably a second London brick. Dull red clay with yellow shale flecks, paler surfaces and some darker marks on the surfaces, a kissing mark caused by the arrangement of bricks in the kiln (Ryan 1996 92). 69x106mm	1	0.568	20th century
			Somewhat abraded semi-complete fletton brick with partial headers and partial stretchers, however enough of the brick survives to provide complete dimensions. A machine made, frogged brick of dull red clay and yellow shale, the resulting mix having the appearance of red and yellow scrambled eggs. Paler surfaces and some darker marks on the surfaces, a kissing mark caused by the arrangement of bricks in the kiln (Ryan 1996 92). The V-shaped frog survives mostly intact and is impressed with the number 25 at a header end and on one side of the frog very poorly preserved is FLETTONS on the other side LIMITED. Flettons Limited were based near Peterborough and ceased production in 1970. https://www.flickr.com/photos/nottsexminer/5476790384 66x103x224mm	1	2.187	20th century
49	75	74	Sub-rectangular fragment of roof tile, upper and lower surfaces survive. Orange-red sandy fabric with occasional angular flint fragments. Thickness 13mm.	1	0.010	Post-medieval
			Undiagnostic formless fragment of brick or tile, dull brick red quartz-tempered fabric	1	0.003	Post-medieval
53	121	120	Incomplete handmade brick, with traces of what is likely to be lime mortar on the upper and lower surfaces. Partial survival of one header and both stretcher faces. Dull brick red fabric with fine cream-yellow elongated lenses, quartz-tempered with occasional sub-angular flint and grog. The surviving header face has been reduced to a somewhat grey-brown colouration. The brick has broken across its length, revealing the clay was rolled or folded before going into the mould. Dimensions (Imperial): 2 ⁵ / ₈ x 4 ¹ / ₄ inches (approximately 68x111mm)	1	1.329	18th century

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM form and description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
			<p>Incomplete handmade tapered brick with patches of mortar, possibly lime mortar, on upper and lower surfaces. Cream-yellow brick commonly called a Suffolk white. Header face and two partial stretcher faces survived fabric having broken across its width, revealing how the clay was folded as it was placed in mould and revealing a hollow that appears to have contained a large stone. There are traces of mortar across part of the broken edge of the brick, suggesting it may have been reused as a half brick. The dimensions of the brick indicate a slight taper, which suggests it formed part of the chambered arch or a gauged and rubbed flat arch and the brick itself may be described as a <i>voussoir</i>. The brick would have been placed with the stretcher visible.</p> <p>Dimensions (Imperial): max height 2 ³/₈ inch, min height 2 ¹/₄ inch, max width 4 ³/₈ inch, min width 4 ³/₁₆ inch (approximately 60-57mm, 111-106mm)</p>	1	1.603	19th century
			<p>Near complete <i>voussoir</i> brick. Dull pale red/pink-cream brick with a very mottled surface appearance due to the inclusions in the clay which appear to be slags from 1-2mm to 10mm mostly rounded or spherical, hollow spheres are common, occasional moderate angular flint fragments are also present. The brick is likely mould made due to its shape and with various faults on the stretcher surfaces and the upper and lower surfaces are somewhat damaged as is the surviving (wider) header. There is no evidence of mortar on any surface. The taper of the brick is such as to suggest that it may have been placed with the face visible, rather than the stretcher.</p> <p>Dimensions (Imperial): max height 2 ¹/₂ inch, min height 2 ⁷/₁₆ inch, max width 4 ¹/₄ inch, min width 3 ¹¹/₁₆ inch (approximately 64-62mm, 109-94mm)</p>	1	1.994	19th century
67	98	96	Undiagnostic formless fragment of brick or tile, Orange-red sandy fabric with occasional angular flint fragments.	1	0.009	Late medieval-Post medieval
72	102	101	Sub-rectangular fragment of roof tile, upper and lower surfaces survive, traces of mortar on one surface. Orange-red sandy fabric, large calcareous inclusion. Thickness 16mm	1	0.016	Late medieval-Post medieval
			Sub-rectangular fragment of brick or tile. Orange-red sandy fabric	1	0.005	Late medieval-Post medieval
74	90	87	Sub-rectangular fragment of roof tile, edge and upper and lower surfaces survive. Orange-red sandy fabric with occasional flint fragments. Thickness 13mm.	2	0.013	Late medieval-Post medieval
			Sub-triangular fragment of roof tile, edge and upper and lower surfaces survive. dull brick red quartz tempered fabric, occasional flint. Thickness 15mm	1	0.019	Late medieval-Post medieval
74	91	87	Undiagnostic formless fragment of brick or tile, dull brick red quartz tempered fabric	1	0.008	Late medieval-Post medieval
			Sub-rectangular fragment of roof tile, upper and lower surfaces survive. Orange-red sandy fabric with occasional flint fragments. Thickness 15mm	3	0.011	Late medieval-Post medieval
Total				19	9.615	

Table 5: CBM by Trench, Context and Cut

C.7 Fired or Burnt Clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- C.7.1 A small assemblage of fired/burnt clay was recovered from features in Trenches 29, 37, 43 and 73. In total, 86 fragments, weighing 1.991kg, were retrieved.
- C.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabrics are noted and dating is necessarily broad, often based on any pottery present within the features.

Assemblage and Discussion

- C.7.3 The assemblage of fired/burnt clay was dispersed across a gully, a pit and two ditches in Trenches 29, 37, 47 and 73 respectively. Roughly sub-rectangular fragments are common, this may be due to the way the fired/burnt clay originally fragmented when the structure they formed part of was destroyed, rather than to their excavation. Many of the fragments are formless and not closely datable in themselves. The material is recorded in Table 6.
- C.7.4 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Trench 37, pit 42, context 40. A few fired/burnt clay fragments within the pit assemblage appear to have a surface with a paler colouration than the body of the fragments, the fabric being a silty clay with sub-rounded chalk or clunch inclusions. The surfaces show creases and some vegetation impressions and appears to have been smoothed. The material is similar, if not identical, to that recovered from YAX 040 (Levermore 2017b) and may indicate that the material has a common origin, is of a similar age and possibly part of a similar structure.
- C.7.5 The material appears to be structural, does not appear to be heavily fired/burnt, and shows no evidence of wattle or wattle impressions. The fired/burnt clay may have come from the interior of a bread oven, grain drier or malting oven.
- C.7.6 The single formless fragment of fired or burnt clay recovered from ditch 93 in Trench 73 is of a completely different fabric to that from pit 42, the silty clay is softer and without the chalk inclusions. Although there is no definitive evidence for dating the material, experience suggests that the fragment is Roman. A sherd of pottery recovered from the ditch has tentatively been identified as Roman, although this was also recovered alongside a medieval sherd.
- C.7.7 The fragments recovered from Trench 37, pit 42 may represent the remains of a structure, not located within the trench, but likely to have been relatively close by. The small fragments of fired or burnt clay recovered from Trenches 29 and 73 are not significant, and most likely represent a small quantity of material that has become incorporated into the features.

Retention, dispersal or display

- C.7.8 If further work is undertaken, additional fired/burnt clay is likely to be produced, although only at low levels away from Trench 37. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the material, apart from the fragments with surfaces, may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Fired or Burnt Clay catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fired or Burnt Clay form and description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
29	7	6	Formless fragment of pale red soft fine silty clay.	1	<0.001	Not closely datable
37	40	42	Mostly formless fragments and sub-rectangular fragments of fired or burnt clay, silty pale mixed reddish-yellow (5YR 7/6 & 6/6) with off-white lenses (chalk marl) and common sub-rounded chalk-clunch inclusions up to 1mm and occasional rounded chalk-clunch inclusions up to 5mm. One fragment of fired clay appears to have a surface of sorts with a paler colouration (10YR 7/4 very pale brown). Largest fragment 34x30x27mm, smallest 21x21x13mm Fabric 1 (F1) after Levermore	9	0.083	Not closely datable
			Sub-rectangular and formless fragments of fired or burnt clay, Fabric 1 with chalk inclusions up to 9mm Eight fragments of fired clay appear to have a surface with the paler colouration, the surfaces show creases and some vegetation impression and appears to have been smoothed. Largest fragment 76x73x46mm, down to 24x21x15mm. The smaller fragments can be somewhat friable.	57	1.552	Not closely datable
			Sub-rectangular and formless fragments of fired or burnt clay, Fabric 1. Three fragments of fired clay appear to have a surface of sorts with the paler colouration the surfaces show creases and some vegetation impressions and appear to have been smoothed. Largest fragment 51x50x34mm, down to 19x18x9mm. The smaller fragments can be somewhat friable.	17	0.345	Not closely datable
43	51	50	Sub-triangular fragment of fired/burnt clay, silty slightly sandy, pale mixed reddish-yellow (5YR 7/6 & 6/6) with off-white lenses (chalk marl) and occasional sub-rounded 2.5YR 5/6 red clay inclusions. Common sub-rounded chalk inclusions up to 1mm and occasionally up to 4mm, 28x15x13mm. Fabric 1 Variant	1	0.005	Not closely datable
73	92	93	Formless fragment of fired or burnt clay, soft silty fabric, 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow with sub-rounded clay inclusions 5YR 5/8 yellowish red. Fabric 2	1	0.006	Not closely datable, however may be Roman
Total				86	1.991	

Table 6: Fired or Burnt Clay by Trench, Context and Cut

APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.1.1 Twelve bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

D.1.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for 24hrs prior to processing to break down the heavy clay matrix. The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

D.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

D.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100 specimens

D.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such molluscs have been scored for density and diversity

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

D.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is poor to moderate; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts and the intrusive burrowing snail (*Ceciliodes acicula*) is frequently present. Other molluscs, where present, have reasonable preservation although density and diversity is generally low.

D.1.7 The samples are all from features within trenches in Area 2. Plant remains have been preserved in Trenches 37, 43 and 36. The most significant charred remains are from pits 42 and 45 within Trench 37. Both pits contain similar assemblages of mixed cereals with occasional weed seeds. The cereals include wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Preservation is quite poor and chaff elements are absent which precludes accurate identification of the wheat variety. The wheat grains are quite rounded and have the general appearance of free-threshing bread wheat (*T. aestivum* s.l.) rather than the more elongated hulled wheat varieties that were cultivated in the Roman and prehistoric periods. None of the cereals are germinated (which could have indicated malting). Weed seeds include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), a plant that favours cultivated clay soils, cleavers (*Galium aparine*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). The samples from pit 42 are charcoal rich. Burnt clay recovered from this feature may indicate that the grain originates from a drying/bread oven.

D.1.8 Occasional wheat, barley and oat grains are present in ditch 26 in Trench 36 and a single charred barley grain was recovered from post hole 138 in Trench 71.

Trench	Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Estimated charcoal	Pottery	Large mammal bones	Bird bones	Amphibian bones
35	34	35	1	fire pit	8	10	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
37	40	42	2	pit	16	5	#	#	++/+	5	0	0	0	0
37	41	42	3	pit	16	25	###	##	+/+	45	0	0	0	0
37	44	45	4	pit	18	10	###	#	+/+	40	#	#	0	0
71	139	138	5	post-hole	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	##b	0	0
43	51	50	6	ditch	18	1	#	0	+/+	0	#	0	0	0
34	20	21	7	ditch	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
42	23	22	8	ditch	17	15	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
47	37	36	9	pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	27	26	10	ditch	18	15	#	0	+/+	5	#	#	0	#
44	63	62	11	ditch	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	119	118	12	ditch	18	1	0	0	0	<1	0	#	0	0

Table 7: Environmental samples

Discussion

D.1.9 The recovery of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site, particularly in the area of Trench 37. Future excavation has the potential to recover larger, more meaningful assemblages that would contribute to the evidence of diet and economy at this site.

D.1.10 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

D.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Ui Choileáin MA MSc BABAO

- D.2.1 Six fragments of animal bone weighing 39g were recovered from context 40, pit **42** in Trench 37. Four fragments of adult sheep/goat comprising of mandible, maxilla, femur and tibia were identified. A single pig canine and a medium mammal rib were also recorded. A small amount of bone (16g) was recovered from the sample material. This comprised of a sheep maxillary pre-molar, a large mammal rib, the scapula of a small bird and two fragments of small mammal and amphibian bone. All bone was in good condition although fragmented.
- D.2.2 Twelve grammes of calcined bone were recovered from context (139) (sample 5) posthole **138**. Fragmentation was high with no specimen above 10mm in size. The sample also contained a high charcoal content however there were no diagnostic fragments with which to determine whether this material is animal or human.
- D.2.3 This is a small assemblage and no further work is required.

APPENDIX E GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT



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**Geophysical Survey Report
of
New Processing Plant,
Eye Airfield
Eye, Suffolk**

**For
Cotswold Archaeology**

**On Behalf Of
Cranswick Country Foods Plc**

Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSTM220

HER Parish Code: YAX 041

December 2017



**magnitude
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Report Issued:

15 December 2017

Abstract

Magnitude Surveys was commissioned to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of a c. 7.5ha area for New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk. An area of c.1.3ha could not be surveyed due to unsuitable ground conditions. Of the area that could be completed, no anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origins have been identified. The geophysical results primarily reflect a medieval co-axial field system, composed of previously recorded and newly identified former field boundaries. A former pond and barn of post-medieval in date have also been recorded.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. Magnitude Surveys Ltd (MS) was commissioned by Cotswold Archaeology on behalf of Cranswick Country Foods Plc to undertake a geophysical survey on a c.7.5ha area of land at New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk (TM 1270 7449). Due to unsafe ground conditions, an area c. 1.3ha in size could not be surveyed (see Figure 2).
- 1.2. The geophysical survey comprised hand-pulled, cart-mounted fluxgate gradiometer survey.
- 1.3. The survey was conducted in line with the current best practice guidelines produced by Historic England (David et al., 2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) and the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt et al., 2015).
- 1.4. The survey commenced on 4 December 2017 and took 2 days to complete.

2. Quality Assurance

- 2.1. Project management, survey work, data processing and report production have been carried out by qualified and professional geophysicists to standards exceeding the current best practice (CIfA, 2014; David et al., 2008, Schmidt et al., 2015).
- 2.2. Magnitude Surveys is a corporate member of ISAP (International Society of Archaeological Prospection).
- 2.3. Director Graeme Attwood is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the chartered UK body for archaeologists, as well as the Secretary of GeoSIG, the CIfA Geophysics Special Interest Group. Director Finnegan Pope-Carter is a Fellow of the London Geological Society, the chartered UK body for geophysicists and geologists, as well as a member of GeoSIG, the CIfA Geophysics Special Interest Group. Director Chrys Harris has a PhD in archaeological geophysics from the University of Bradford and is the Vice-Chair of the International Society for Archaeological Prospection.
- 2.4. All MS managers have postgraduate qualifications in archaeological geophysics. All MS field staff have relevant archaeology or geophysics degrees and supervisors have at least three years' field experience.

3. Objectives

- 3.1. The geophysical survey aimed to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of the survey area.

4. Geographic Background

4.1. The site is located c. 2km NW from the centre of the town of Eye, Suffolk, and c.30km north from Ipswich (Figure 1). The site is bounded by Potash Lane to the east, farmland to the north, and a track to the west and south. Survey was undertaken across an arable field, which was previously located within the former Eye Airfield (see Figure 2). Potash Lane itself is a former runway of the airfield and the track to the west and south aligns with the location of another former runway and related airfield constructions—which have since been removed.

4.2. Survey considerations:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
1	Flat, arable land.	Ditch located running along the eastern edge, parallel to runway.
2	Ploughed.	Unsuitable for survey due to ground conditions.

4.3. The underlying geology comprises sedimentary bedrock of sand from Crag Group, with superficial deposits of diamicton from Lowestoft (British Geological Survey, 2017).

4.4. The soils consist of slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscapes, 2017).

5. Archaeological Background

5.1. The following section provides a brief overview of the archaeological background of the site and its surrounding landscape, summarising information provided in a heritage desk-based assessment by Cotswold Archaeology (2017).

5.2. Three non-designated heritage assets have been recorded on site: the buried remains of former field boundaries, the remains of a post-medieval farm building, and the remains of World War II airfield. A previous geophysical survey (Barlett Clark Consultancy, 2014) was conducted across the land adjacent to the west and south of the site; a linear feature to the north, and a circular feature to the south, which could represent a ring ditch, were interpreted from the results.

5.3. Continued human presence from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age has been suggested within the wider landscape. Neolithic and Bronze Age cremations, burials and field boundaries, and Late Bronze Age round houses were recorded c.800m east of site, and a regularly used Iron Age trackway running NS was identified c.400m east of site, as well as numerous scattered findspots.

5.4. A rural Roman farmstead of local importance within a field system was recorded c.500m east of site.

5.5. Eye has Saxon origins; an Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery were discovered during archaeological investigations c. 500m east of site. The village of Eye is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Medieval activity on site has been identified in the form of a co-axial field

system, may date to the prehistoric period, with medieval land usage and subdivisions of the land.

- 5.6. Earliest cartographic depictions (1842) of the site suggest an agricultural land use, with an isolated building ('Red Barn') towards the centre of the survey area. A World War II aerodrome was built in 1944 and in used until 1963. The site is bounded by two of these former airfield runway, to the east and to the west/south. Those runways are current tracks, but additional aspects of the airfield located to the site's north-western corner were thoroughly removed from the area. During an archaeological monitoring of works, a spigot mortar emplacement was present c.500m SW of site.

6. Methodology

6.1. Data Collection

6.1.1. Geophysical prospection comprised the magnetic method as described in the following table.

6.1.2. Table of survey strategies:

Method	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetic	Bartington Instruments Grad-13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometer	1m	200Hz reprojected to 0.125m

6.1.3. The magnetic data were collected using MS' bespoke hand-pulled cart system.

- 6.1.3.1. MS' cart system was comprised of Bartington Instruments Grad 13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometers. Positional referencing was through a Hemisphere S321 GNSS Smart Antenna RTK GPS outputting in NMEA mode to ensure high positional accuracy of collected measurements. The Hemisphere S321 GNSS Smart Antenna is accurate to 0.008m + 1ppm in the horizontal and 0.015m + 1ppm in the vertical.
- 6.1.3.2. Magnetic and GPS data were stored on an SD card within MS' bespoke datalogger. The datalogger was continuously synced, via an in-field Wi-Fi unit, to servers within MS' offices. This allowed for data collection, processing and visualisation to be monitored in real-time as fieldwork was ongoing.
- 6.1.3.3. Rows of temporary sight markers were established in each survey area to guide the surveyor and ensure full coverage with the cart. Data were collected by traversing the survey area along the longest possible lines, ensuring efficient data collection and processing.

6.2. Data Processing

6.2.1. Magnetic data were processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform to Historic England's standards for "raw or minimally processed data" (see sect 4.2 in David et al., 2008: 11).

Sensor Calibration – The sensors were calibrated using a bespoke in-house algorithm, which conforms to Olsen et al. (2003).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse is calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variations in sensor electronics.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data are rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance-weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

6.3. Data Visualisation and Interpretation

6.3.1. This report presents the gradient of the sensors' total field data as greyscale images, as well as the total field data from the upper and/or lower sensors. The gradient of the sensors minimises external interferences and reduces the blown-out responses from ferrous and other high contrast material. However, the contrast of weak or ephemeral anomalies can be reduced through the process of calculating the gradient. Consequently, some features can be clearer in the respective gradient or total field datasets. Multiple greyscale images at different plotting ranges have been used for data interpretation. Greyscale images should be viewed alongside the XY trace plot (Figure 8). XY trace plots visualise the magnitude and form of the geophysical response, aiding in anomaly interpretation.

6.3.2. Geophysical results have been interpreted using greyscale images and XY traces in a layered environment, overlaid against open street maps, satellite imagery, historic maps, LiDAR data, and soil and geology maps. Google Earth (2017) was consulted as well, to compare the results with recent land usages.

7. Results

7.1. Qualification

7.1.1. Geophysical results are not a map of the ground and are instead a direct measurement of subsurface properties. Detecting and mapping features requires that said features have properties that can be measured by the chosen technique(s) and that these properties have sufficient contrast with the background to be identifiable. The interpretation of any identified anomalies is inherently subjective. While the scrutiny of the results is undertaken by qualified, experienced individuals and rigorously checked for quality and consistency, it is often not possible to classify all anomaly sources. Where possible an anomaly source will be identified along with the certainty of the interpretation. The only way to improve the interpretation of results is through a process of comparing excavated results with the geophysical reports. MS actively seek feedback on their reports as well as reports of further work in order to constantly improve our knowledge and service.

7.2. Discussion

7.2.1. The geophysical results are presented in consideration with satellite imagery (Figure 6) and historic maps (Figure 7).

7.2.2. The fluxgate gradiometer survey has responded well to the survey area's environment, despite its previous incorporation within an airfield. Sites within former airfields can often contain a greater amount of ferrous debris and refuse, which can create an overwhelming noisy background. While there are numerous scattered ferrous spikes in the results, they do not significantly hamper the data interpretation.

7.2.3. Evident remains of the World War II Eye Airfield haven't been identified in the geophysical results; only an enhanced magnetic background with ferrous-type scattered responses, and the broad dipolar ferrous response along the eastern boundary (adjacent to former runway). No anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin have been identified. The geophysical results primarily reflect the medieval field boundaries and the remains of a post-medieval farm building. The geophysical results also reveal additional potential field boundaries that were previously unrecorded. The effects of modern ploughing activity has been indicatively identified across the site as 'Agricultural (Trend)'.

7.3. Interpretation

7.3.1. General Statements

- 7.3.1.1. Geophysical anomalies will be discussed broadly as classification types across the survey area. Only anomalies that are distinctive or unusual will be discussed individually.
- 7.3.1.2. **Undetermined** – Anomalies are classified as Undetermined when the anomaly origin is ambiguous through the geophysical results and there is no supporting or correlative evidence to warrant a more certain classification. These anomalies are likely to be the result of geological, pedological or agricultural

processes, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out. Undetermined anomalies are generally not ferrous in nature.

- 7.3.1.3. **Ferrous (Discrete/Spread)** – Discrete ferrous-like, dipolar anomalies are likely to be the result of modern metallic disturbance on or near the ground surface. A ferrous spread refers to a concentrated deposition of these discrete, dipolar anomalies. Broad dipolar ferrous responses from modern metallic features, such as fences, gates, neighbouring buildings and services, may mask any weaker underlying archaeological anomalies should they be present.

7.3.2. Magnetic Results - Specific Anomalies

- 7.3.2.1. **Agricultural** – A number of magnetically enhanced linear anomalies [**1A**] have been recorded on site. These are well correlated with the former field boundaries (see Figure 6) and interpreted as a medieval co-axial field system of possible prehistoric origins (Cotswold Archaeology, 2017). In addition to these known boundaries, a further linear anomaly [**1B**] have been recorded running on a similar alignment to the field system. [**1B**] exhibits a similar magnetic response as 1A and respects the field system, which supports a similar function or origin.
- 7.3.2.2. **Undetermined** – Two linear anomalies [**1C**] have been recorded towards the centre and northern areas of the field. They are shorter in length and have a slightly different magnetic response than the other anomalies correlating with the field system, which has resulted in their classification as ‘Undetermined’. However, they do appear to conform to similar alignments to the medieval field boundaries, which suggests a similar origin is likely for these anomalies.
- 7.3.2.3. **Post-Medieval/Modern** – A sub-circular area of concentrated discrete, dipolar anomalies [**1D**] has been identified to the centre of the site. It is well corresponded with the ‘isolated building [...] built in the post-medieval period’ (Cotswold Archaeology, 2017), denoted in historic maps as ‘Red Barn’ (see Figure 6). It has been categorized as ‘Post-Medieval/Modern’. A larger amorphous area surrounding 1C, indicated as ‘Post-Medieval/Modern (Spread)’, is likely to be caused by ploughing activity on site, scattering mixed high-magnetic remains of the building.
- 7.3.2.4. **Ferrous** – A circular area of concentrated discrete, dipolar anomalies [**1E**] has been identified to the north-east of Area 1. It corresponds to a former pond denoted on historic maps (see Figure 7).

8. Conclusions

- 8.1. A fluxgate gradiometer survey has successfully been undertaken across the majority of the site and no anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origins have been recorded. The geophysical results primarily reflect activity associated with medieval and post-medieval agricultural land use.
- 8.2. Agricultural activity has been recorded on site in the form of former field boundaries. These had been previously identified as a medieval co-axial field system, of possibly late prehistoric origins (Cotswold, 2017). However, new potential field boundaries, which respect the configuration of the system but were previously unrecorded, have been identified from the geophysical results.
- 8.3. The remains of 'Red Barn', a building for agricultural use recorded from historic maps, and the location of a former pond, have been evidenced as well.

9. Archiving

- 9.1. MS maintains an in-house digital archive, which is based on Schmidt and Ernenwein (2013). This stores the collected measurements, minimally processed data, georeferenced and un-georeferenced images, XY traces and a copy of the final report.
- 9.2. MS contributes all reports to the ADS Grey Literature Library subject to any time embargo dictated by the client.
- 9.3. Whenever possible, MS has a policy of making data available to view in easy to use forms on its website. This can benefit the client by making all of their reports available in a single repository, while also being a useful resource for research. Should a client wish to impose a time embargo on the availability of data, this can be achieved in discussion with MS.

10. Copyright

- 10.1. Copyright and the intellectual property pertaining to all reports, figures, and datasets produced by Magnitude Services Ltd. is retained by MS. The client is given full licence to use such material for their own purposes. Permission must be sought by any third party wishing to use or reproduce any IP owned by MS.

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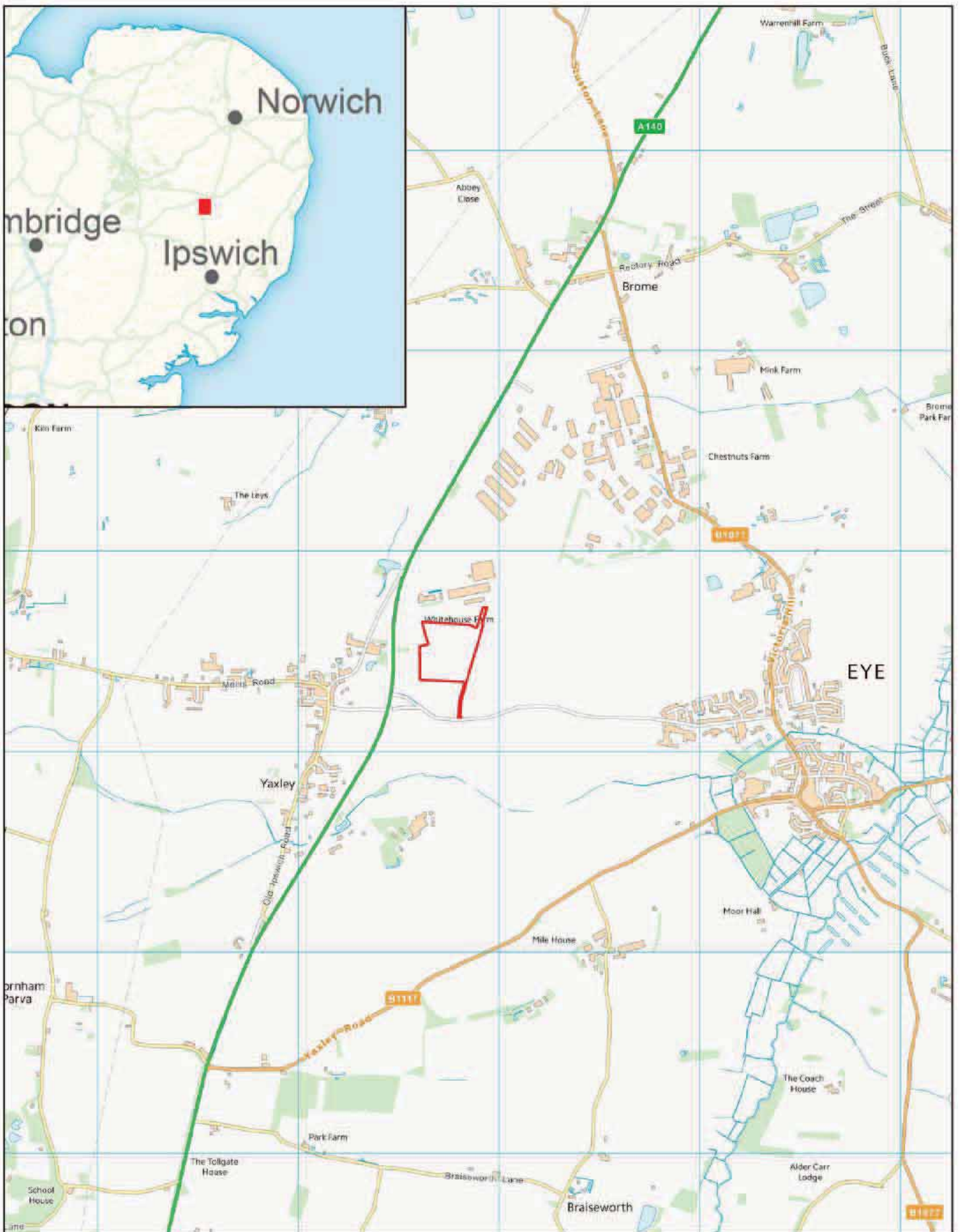
Google Earth, 2017. Google Earth Pro V 7.1.7.2606. 52°19'39.0"N 1°07'15.5"E. @ 2017 Google

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MSTM220 - New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk


Figure 1 - Site Location

1 : 25,000 @ A4

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OS (100056946)

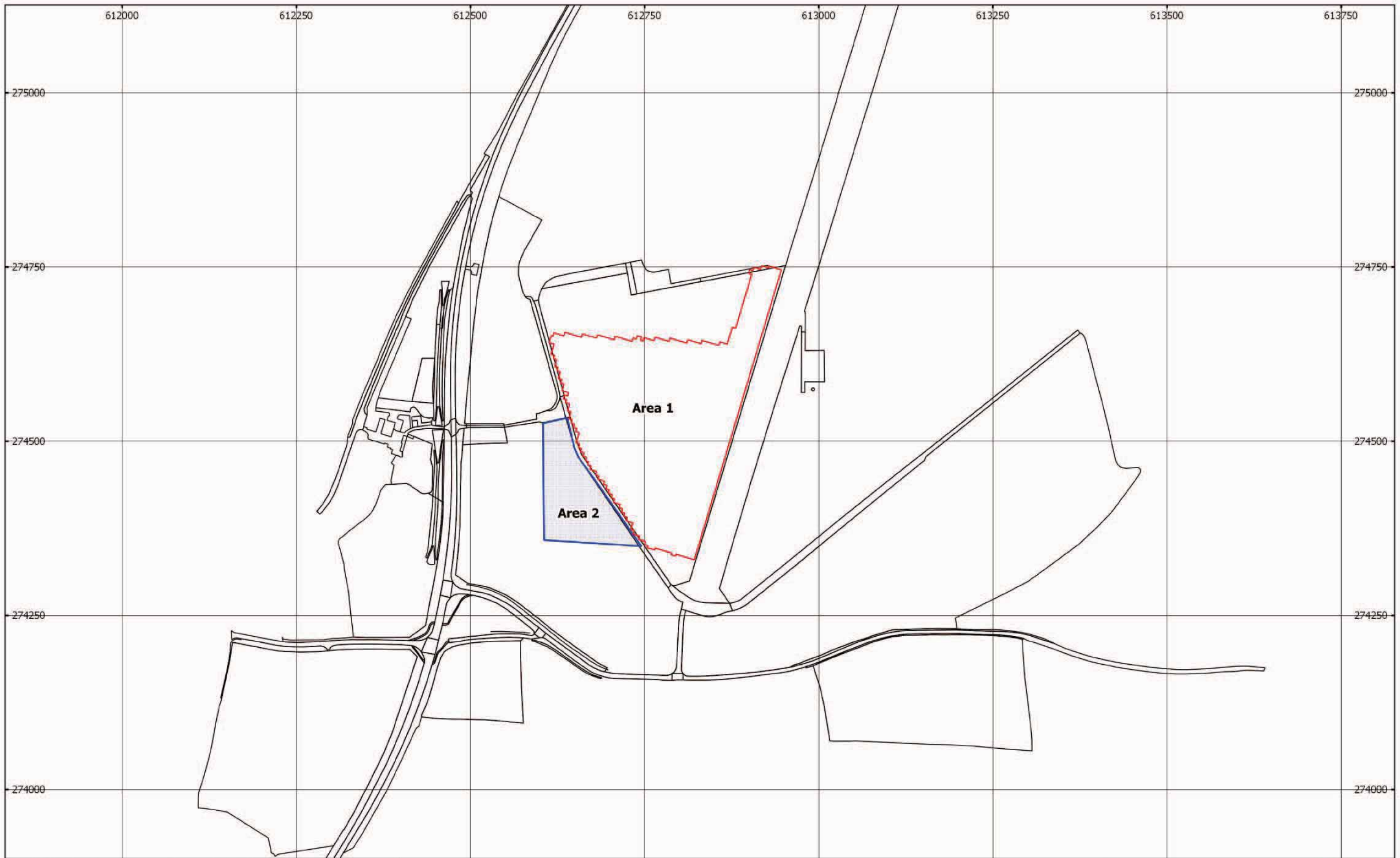
 Site Boundary





0 0.5 1 km

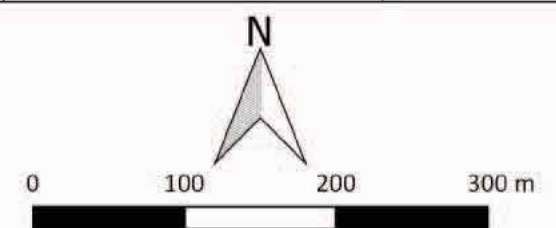



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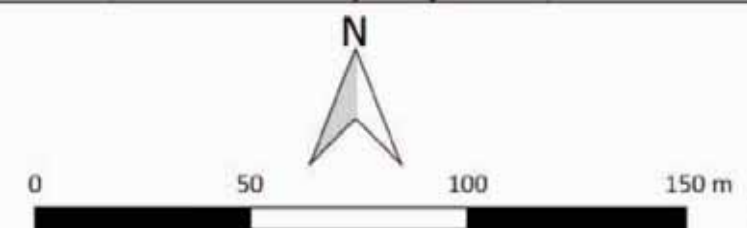
MSTM220 - New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk
Figure 2 - Location of Survey Areas
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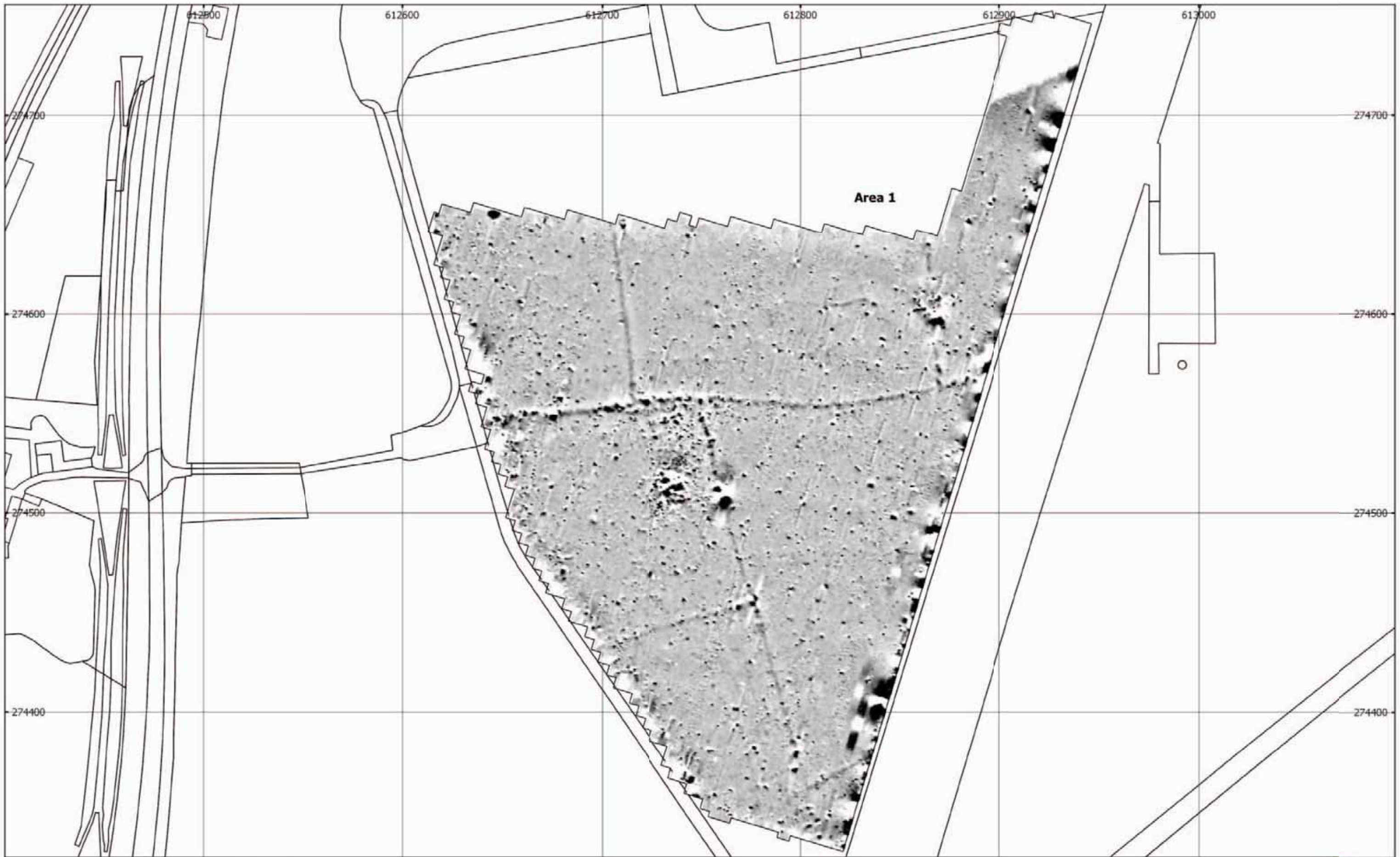
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-  Unsuitable for Survey



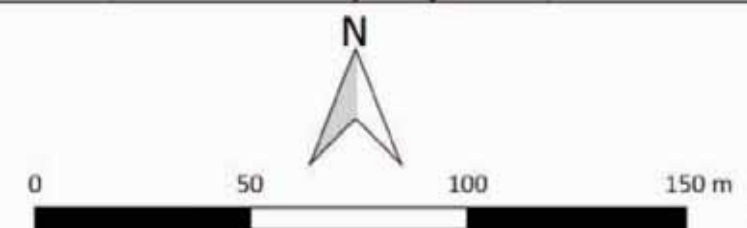


MSTM220 - New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk
Figure 3 - Magnetic Gradient
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MSTM220 - New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk
Figure 4 - Magnetic Total Field
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MSTM220 - New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk
 Figure 5 - Magnetic Interpretation
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- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ferrous (Dipolar) | Post-Medieval/Modern |
| Ferrous (Spread) | Post-Medieval/Modern |
| Undetermined (Weak) | Agricultural (Weak) |
| Undetermined (Trend) | Agricultural (Trend) |
| Natural (Trend) | |

N



0 50 100 150 m

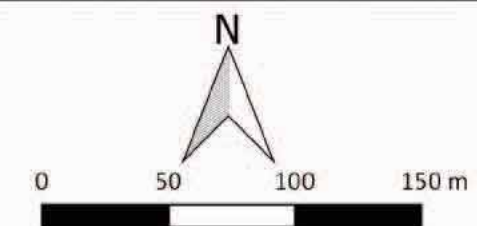



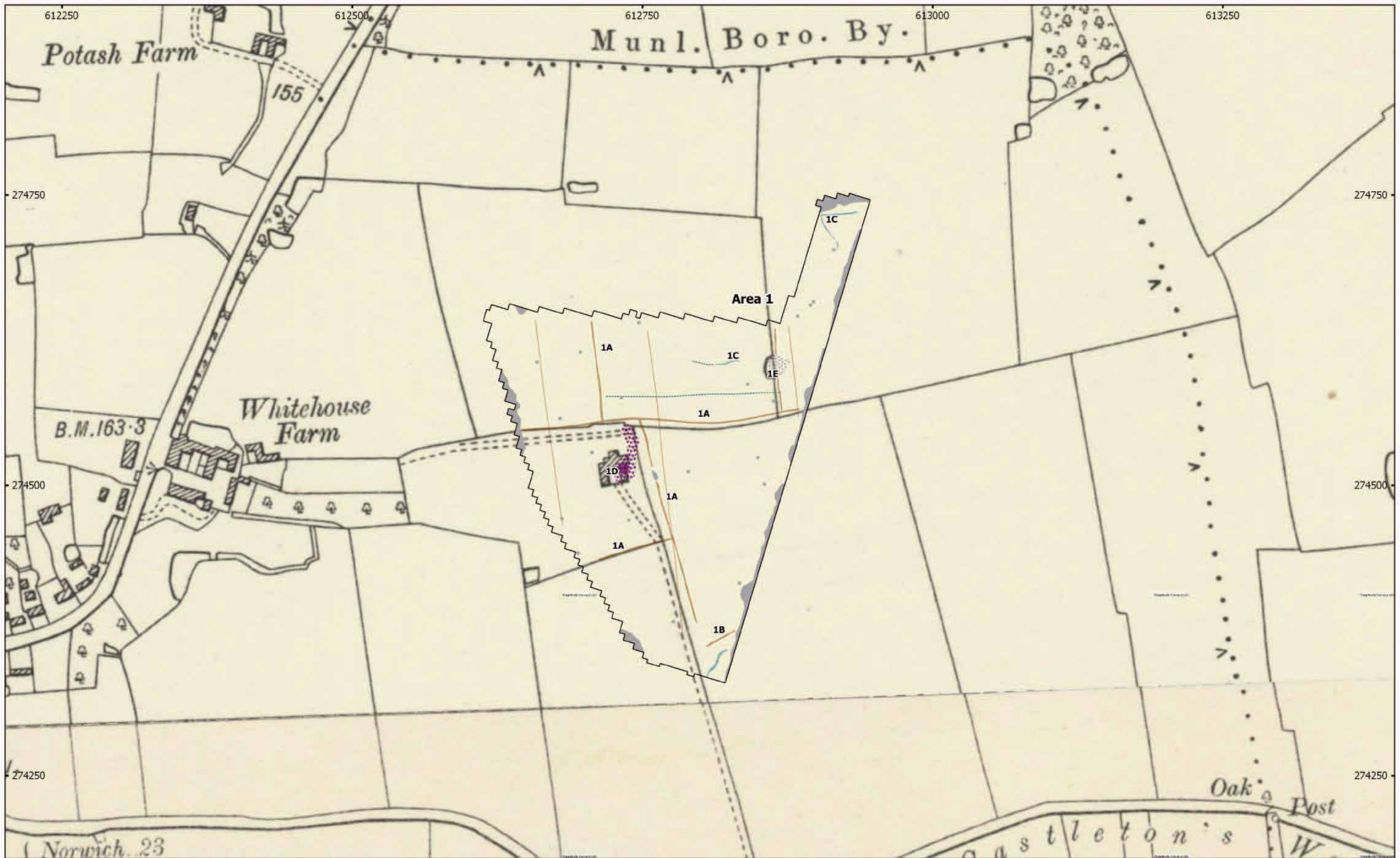
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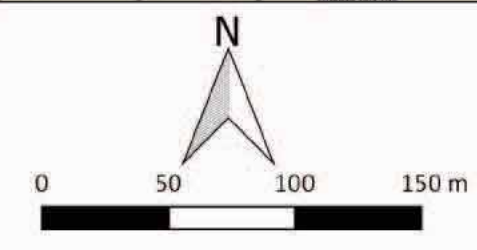
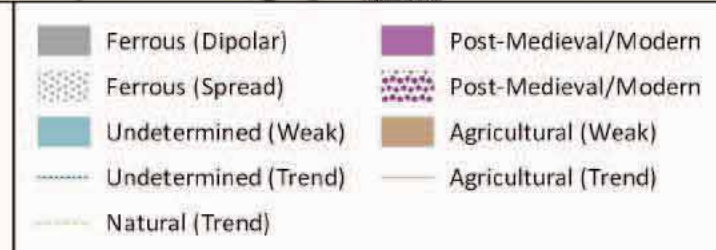
MSTM220 - New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk
 Figure 6 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Satellite Imagery
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 Contains satellite imagery © 2017 Google

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ferrous (Dipolar) | Post-Medieval/Modern |
| Ferrous (Spread) | Post-Medieval/Modern |
| Undetermined (Weak) | Agricultural (Weak) |
| Undetermined (Trend) | Agricultural (Trend) |
| Natural (Trend) | |



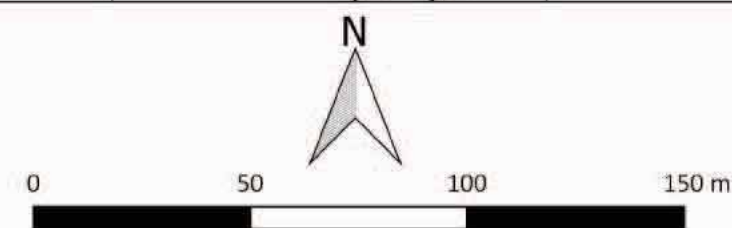


MSTM220 - New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk
 Figure 7 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historic Maps
 1:3000 @ A3
 Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2017
 Contains historic maps: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913 ©
 National Library of Scotland





MSTM220 - New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk
Figure 8 - XY Trace Plot
105nT/cm at 1:1750 @ A3
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APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Cranswick County Foods Plc

Prepared by Matt Brudenell
Date prepared February 2018
Version 2

Planning application no. DC/17/05666
OA Site code XSFEC18
Project number 21791
Project type Evaluation
NGR TM 1277 7460
Parish Code YAX 041



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1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008).
- 1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).
- 1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and conforms to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017).
- 1.1.4 The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by Suffolk Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) following the results of the evaluation. The scope of any further work (if required) will be specified in a separate SCCAS brief, and require the submission and approval of a separate WSI.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Cranswick County Foods Plc (the Client) to conduct a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation on the proposed site of a new chicken processing plant with associated access, parking and landscaping on the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Yaxley, Suffolk (centred TM 1277 7460).
- 1.2.2 This WSI has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to recommendations made by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (letter dated 01/12/2017). The work is required to provide information on the quality and extent of the potential archaeological resource to help inform decisions on planning application DC/17/05666.
- 1.2.3 The trial trenching follows on from a phase of geophysical survey conducted at the site in December 2017 (Fortuny 2017; YAX 041).

1.3 Changes to this method statement

- 1.3.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the SCCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be formally agreed before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

2 THE LOCATION, GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1.1 The site is located to the east of the A140, on the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Yaxley, Suffolk, centred TM 1277 7460. It covers c. 9.3ha and straddles parts of two agricultural fields divided by a concrete access track that once formed part of the airfield infrastructure. The site is bounded by Potash Lane to the east, farmland to the north and south, and the A140 to the west. The site is broadly flat at c. 47m OD.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology comprises sedimentary bedrock of sand from Crag Group, with superficial deposits of diamicton from Lowestoft (British Geological Survey, 2017).
- 2.1.3 The soils consist of slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscapes, 2017).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. This draws information obtained from the following sources:
- Caruth, J. and Goffin, R. 2012. Land south of Hartismere High School Eye, Suffolk EYE 083. Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Report No. 2012/067.
 - Parsons Brinckerhoff. 2014. Progress Power Project, Eye, Suffolk: Stage 2 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. Document 35124338B
 - Bartlett, A.DH. 2014. Proposed Gas and Electric Connection Routes near Eye Airfield, Suffolk. Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2013-2014. Bartlett-Clark Consultancy.
 - Clarke, G. 2014. Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation. Oxford Archaeology East report 1655
 - Ladd, S. 2014. Historic Filed Boundaries at Ley's Lane & Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. Field Boundary Survey. Oxford Archaeology East report 1647
 - Stocks-Morgan, H. 2015. Multi-Period Remains at Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk. Oxford Archaeology East report 1742.
 - Gilmour, N. 2017. Progress Power Project, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology East report 2095.
 - Lawrence, L. 2017. New Processing Facility, Former Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk. Heritage Desk-Based Assessment. Costwold Archaeology report 17452.
 - Fortuny, M. 2017. New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Suffolk. Geophysical Survey Report. Magnitude Surveys report MST220
 - The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 Stray worked flint artefacts have been found within the wider landscape surrounding the site, including a scarper, a polished flint axe and an arrowhead (YAX 007; EYE 055; EYE 026). Ongoing excavations on Eye Airfield, c. 630m to the north-east have also revealed the remains of a prehistoric burnt mound surrounding a large natural pond feature (YAX 040). This is likely to date to the Early Bronze Age and is associated with pits and a large spread of burnt flint, most of which is residual in Roman features.
- 3.2.2 A recent evaluation was also carried out in the south-east part of Eye Airfield (EYE 123). The earliest recorded features in the evaluation comprised six postholes, ascribed to a possible Early Neolithic settlement site. Later Prehistoric, Early and Middle Iron Age occupation was present in two forms, the first being a trackway aligned north to south, for which there was evidence of metallurgy in the form of a remnant of a cobbled surface, and also in the form of a series of discrete and dispersed pits and postholes.
- 3.2.3 Further prehistoric remains have also been revealed at excavations at Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield on the edge of Eye

(EYE 083; EYE 094). These include Earlier Neolithic pits, Early Bronze Age cremations and Late Bronze Age settlement remains.

3.3 Romano-British

- 3.3.1 The site lies to the east of A140, the line of which follows the route of the Pye Road (BRM 011); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley. Extensive Roman remains are now known from recent investigations on Eye Airfield, with two excavations immediately south of the site revealing Roman field system ditches on at least two alignments (YAX 040). On-going excavations c. 630m to the north-east have an uncovered an enclosed Roman farmstead, with multiple ditched boundaries, roundhouses, rectangular post-built structures, pits and an associated external field system (YAX 040). A significant artefact assemblage has been recovered, including pottery, brooches, and coins. Pottery from these two area spanned the entire Roman period, but with two apparent peaks in activity between AD 40-100 and AD 150-300.
- 3.3.2 In the wider landscape Roman pottery and metalwork have been recovered (YAX 006; TDE 004; TDE 017) to the west of the site. Excavations at Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield, have also revealed a sequence of late Roman occupation beginning in the 3rd century and lasting through to the 5th century (EYE 083; EYE 094). The evidence recorded indicates Roman settlement within a field system, based upon and respecting two natural hollows.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 3.4.1 A major Early Anglo-Saxon settlement with associated cemetery is known from archaeological investigations around Hartismere High School (EYE 083) and land in the south-east part of Eye Airfield (EYE 123). The Hartismere site has been subject to excavation, revealing a swathe of sunken featured buildings (SFBs), post-built structures and pits. The associated cemetery area was announced by metal detector finds of early Saxon Brooches, with trial trenching subsequently identifying three graves and a horse burial.
- 3.4.2 Within the wider area, a number of medieval sites are known. The village of Eye (c. 2km to the south-east) is mentioned in the Domesday book, along with the nearby settlements of Thrandeston, Yaxley and Brome, suggesting they were established settlements by 1086. Eye Castle was built in 1066-71 by William Malet, a Norman Baron who came to England with William the Conqueror. His son, Robert, founded the Benedictine Priory of Eye in 1086-7.
- 3.4.3 Stray finds of medieval pottery and pieces of metalwork have been recovered to the west of the site (YAX 003; YAX 004), whilst recent trial trenched evaluation c. 700m to the north-east revealed ditches suggestive of a small area of 12th century settlement (YAX 040). The fills of the ditches yielded pottery and an abundance of charred cereals including free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783 (TDE 016).

3.5 Post-medieval and modern

- 3.5.1 Trial trenching to the west, south, and east of the site has revealed a series of post-medieval and undated ditches (YAX 035; YAX 040). A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey, and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th century were recovered.
- 3.5.2 Geophysical survey of the site itself has also revealed post-medieval field boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps (YAX 041). Significantly, this survey also revealed an anomaly associated with the former farm/agricultural building labelled 'Red Barn' on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map of the area. This was built in a courtyard arrangement, and was possibly associated with Whitehouse Farm to the west.

3.6 Modern

- 3.6.1 Eye Airfield was constructed in 1942, and was built by US Army engineers (EYE 072). Construction required the demolition of all residences within its footprint, including Red Barn, and the removal of all field boundaries (although the boundaries can still be seen in aerial photographs as late as the 1960s). The airfield opened in spring 1944 and was used by the United States Army Air Force (USAAF) until 1945, whereupon it was transferred to the control of the Royal Air Force.
- 3.6.2 Two concrete double loop hard stands and an access track associated with the airfield crossed the site. The hard stands were demolished after the war, but the access track remains. Trial trenching immediately west of the site (YAX 040) demonstrated that the hard stands had little below ground impact, though some disturbance possibly associated with former services was recorded.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the evaluation

- 4.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:
- ground truth geophysical results by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered
 - establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
 - provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
 - provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
 - set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
 - provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2 Research frameworks

- 4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)
 - Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
 - Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

- 5.1.1 A suitable level of documentary research will be undertaken before work on site commences. This research will draw on information in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and will include any relevant historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results will not be presented separately, but will be incorporated into the final evaluation report.

5.2 Parish code and site code

- 5.2.1 In consultation with the SHER, a parish code has been issued for the project: YAX 041. Oxford Archaeology's unique site code for the project is XSFEC18.

5.3 Geophysical Survey

- 5.3.1 A geophysical survey has already been conducted at the site (Fortuny 2017), and the result forwarded to the SCCAS. The survey report will be included and an appendix in the full evaluation report

5.4 Trial Trenching

Excavation standards

- 5.4.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.4.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017).
- 5.4.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

- 5.4.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.4.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:
- the location of entrance ways

- sites for welfare units
 - soil storage areas
 - refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
 - access routes for plant and vehicles across the site
- 5.4.6 Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works. Where possible, access routes will use tramlines in the crop, in order to reduce crop damage.

Trenching methods

- 5.4.7 A total of 74 trenches measuring 30m long by 2m wide will be excavated in the positions shown on the plans attached to this WSI.
- 5.4.8 As specified by the SCCAS, this will include:
- A 4% trenching sample of the areas where there has been a geophysical survey completed (Trenches 31-74)
 - A 5% trenching sample of the remainder of the site (Trenches 1-30)
- 5.4.9 The trenches will set out by a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate. Crop-permitting, the footprint of the trenches will also be metal detected prior to machining (see Section 5.8).
- 5.4.10 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 2m will be used to excavate the trenches.
- 5.4.11 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of the SCCAS.
- 5.4.12 All machine excavation will take place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, but will then be cleaned off by hand. Any archaeological deposits present will then be excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

5.5 Excavation of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.5.1 Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless otherwise agreed by the SCCAS. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.
- 5.5.2 Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify features and deposits. Unless otherwise agreed by the SCCAS all features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation

of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.

- 5.5.3 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. In necessary, an auger will be used to gain information from deep deposits below 1m in depth.

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

- 5.6.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

- 5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 5.6.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

- 5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.
- 5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

- 5.6.7 Site plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).
- 5.6.8 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.6.9 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, relevant context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

- 5.6.10 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-

resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

- 5.6.11 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.
- 5.6.12 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.7 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

- 5.7.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.
- 5.7.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the SCCAS:
 - layers relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
 - discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
 - artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).
- 5.7.3 If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCCAS, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

Human remains

- 5.7.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, County Coroner, and the SCCAS will be informed immediately.
- 5.7.5 Unless directed otherwise by the SCCAS human remains will be left *in situ* (covered and protected), until a full program of excavation is agreed by the SCCAS and Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if the SCCAS requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.
- 5.7.6 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

5.8 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 5.8.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Simon Birnie or Tom Lucking). Trench footprints will be detected immediately before mechanical stripping. Trench spoil (topsoil and subsoil) and all archaeological features and deposits will also be detected. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.
- 5.8.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 5.8.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.
- 5.8.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds constituting Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who will then inform the coroner within 14 days.

5.9 Post-excavation processing

- 5.9.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.
- 5.9.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.
- 5.9.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers and the Parish Code, as detailed in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017).

5.10 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

- 5.10.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
 - Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
 - English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- 5.10.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),

Procedures for finds handling

- 5.10.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.
- 5.10.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand, sieving, and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.
- 5.10.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)
- 5.10.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:
- those which are obviously modern in date
 - where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
 - where directed to discard on site by the SCCAS
- 5.10.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.11 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for sampling and processing

- 5.11.1 Features will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:
- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
 - Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
 - Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9.1: 24-26
 - Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

- 5.11.2 Bulk samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.
- 5.11.3 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.
- 5.11.4 Where features containing very small artefacts – such as micro-debitage and hammerscale – are identified, bulk samples will be taken (up to 40 litres or 100% of context).
- 5.11.5 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.
- 5.11.6 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).
- 5.11.7 The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

6 REPORTING

6.1 Evaluation Report

- 6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

6.2 Contents of the evaluation report

- 6.2.1 The report will include:
- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
 - full list of contents
 - a non-technical summary of the findings
 - the aims of the evaluation
 - a description of the geology and topography of the area
 - a description of the methodologies used
 - a description of the findings
 - tables summarising features and artefacts
 - site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
 - sections of excavated features
 - interpretation of the archaeological features found
 - specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
 - relevant colour photographs of features and the site
 - a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and national level.
 - a bibliography of all reference material
 - Appendices containing the geophysical survey report.
 - the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Draft and final reports

- 6.3.1 A draft digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a copy will be sent to the client for submission to the Local Planning Authority, and a hard copy will be supplied to the SCCAS/ for deposition with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3.2 A copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 6.3.3 Where positive results are drawn from the evaluation, a summary statement will be provided to the SCCAS suitable for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* annual round up.

6.4 OASIS

- 6.4.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

6.4.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

- 7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements of Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017).
- 7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

Archive contents

- 7.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:
- artefacts
 - ecofacts
 - project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
 - photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
 - an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
 - a printed copy of the Written Brief
 - a printed copy of the WSI
 - a printed copy of the final report
 - a printed copy of the OASIS form.
- 7.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.
- 7.1.5 A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

Transfer of ownership

- 7.1.6 OA East will seek to transfer title of ownership of the complete project archive to Suffolk County Council or another registered local depository at the appropriate time. Until then, all artefactual and paper archive material relating to the project will be held in storage by OA East.

8 TIMETABLE

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching will take approximately 4 weeks (including backfilling). This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.
- 8.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after the evaluation commences, to inform the strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the report after the fieldwork is completed.
- 8.1.3 Post-excavation tasks and report writing is anticipated to take 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

- 9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
 - 1 x Project Officer (full-time)
 - 3 x Site Assistants (as required)
 - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
 - 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
 - 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 9.1.2 The Project Manager will be Matt Brudenell, and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be Tom Collie.
- 9.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

9.2 Post-excavation processing

- 9.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.
- 9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).
- 9.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).
- 9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.
- 9.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).
- 9.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Monitoring

- 10.1.1 The SCCAS will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client, Oxford Archaeology East and the SCCAS will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.2 Insurance

- 10.2.1 OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Lloyds Underwriters, policy number CC004337. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology East office.

10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 10.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

10.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

- 10.4.1 The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.
- 10.4.2 The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.
- 10.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

10.5 Site Security

- 10.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

10.6 Access

- 10.6.1 The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

10.7 Site Preparation

- 10.7.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

10.8 Site offices and welfare

- 10.8.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

10.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement

- 10.9.1 Backfilling – but not specialist reinstatement – of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of the SCCAS

10.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

- 10.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the SCCAS.
- 10.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.
- 10.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darraah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donnelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Haley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	

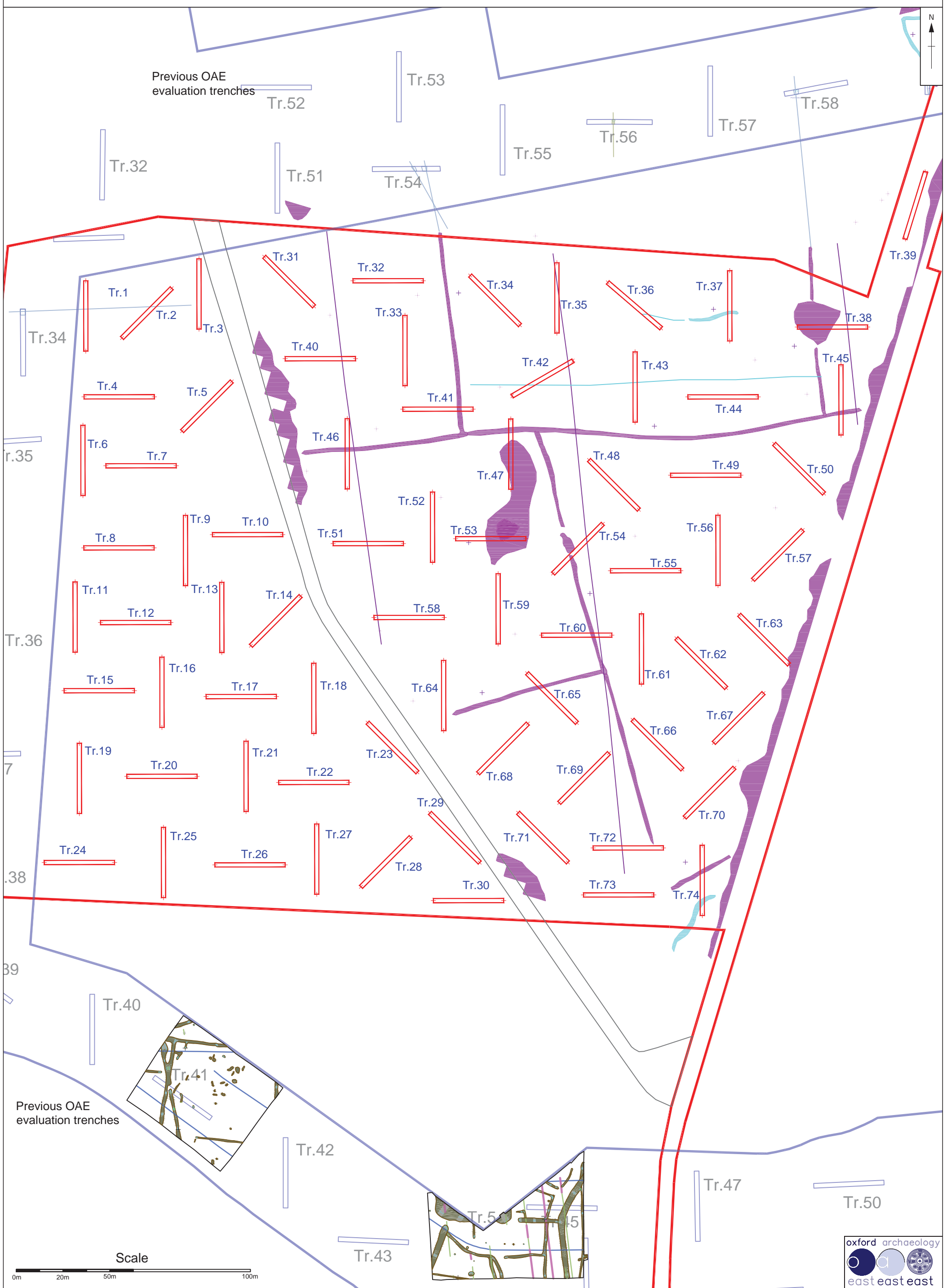
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

Eye Airfield, Crown Chicken: Trench Plan



Eye Airfield, Crown Chicken: Trench Plan





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Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
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APPENDIX G**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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APPENDIX H OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-311707		
Project Name	New Processing Plant, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk		
Start of Fieldwork	13/02/2018	End of Fieldwork	09/03/2018
Previous Work	yes	Future Work	unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	YAX041	Planning App. No.	DC/17/05666
HER Number	YAX041	Related Numbers	XSFEC18

Prompt	
Development Type	Processing Plant
Place in Planning Process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pond	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Coin	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Modern (1901 to present)	Belt mount	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Iron object	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Farm	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Token	Modern (1901 to present)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	CuA horse harness	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Uncertain	Ag pilot badge clasp	Modern (1901 to present)
Pit	Uncertain	Worked flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Posthole	Uncertain	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Field system	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Fired Clay	Uncertain
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Animal bone	Uncertain

		Ceramic building material	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Slate	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Ceramic building material	Modern (1901 to present)
		Clay tobacco pipe	Modern (1901 to present)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode) Land off Potash Lane Eye Suffolk IP23 8BW
District	Mid Suffolk	
Parish	Yaxley	
HER office	Suffolk	
Size of Study Area	9.3ha	
National Grid Ref	TM 1277 7460	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachel Abraham
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Tom Collie

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Suffolk County Store	YAX 041
Digital Archive	OA East office, Bar Hill	XSFECC18
Paper Archive	Suffolk County Store	YAX 041

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other

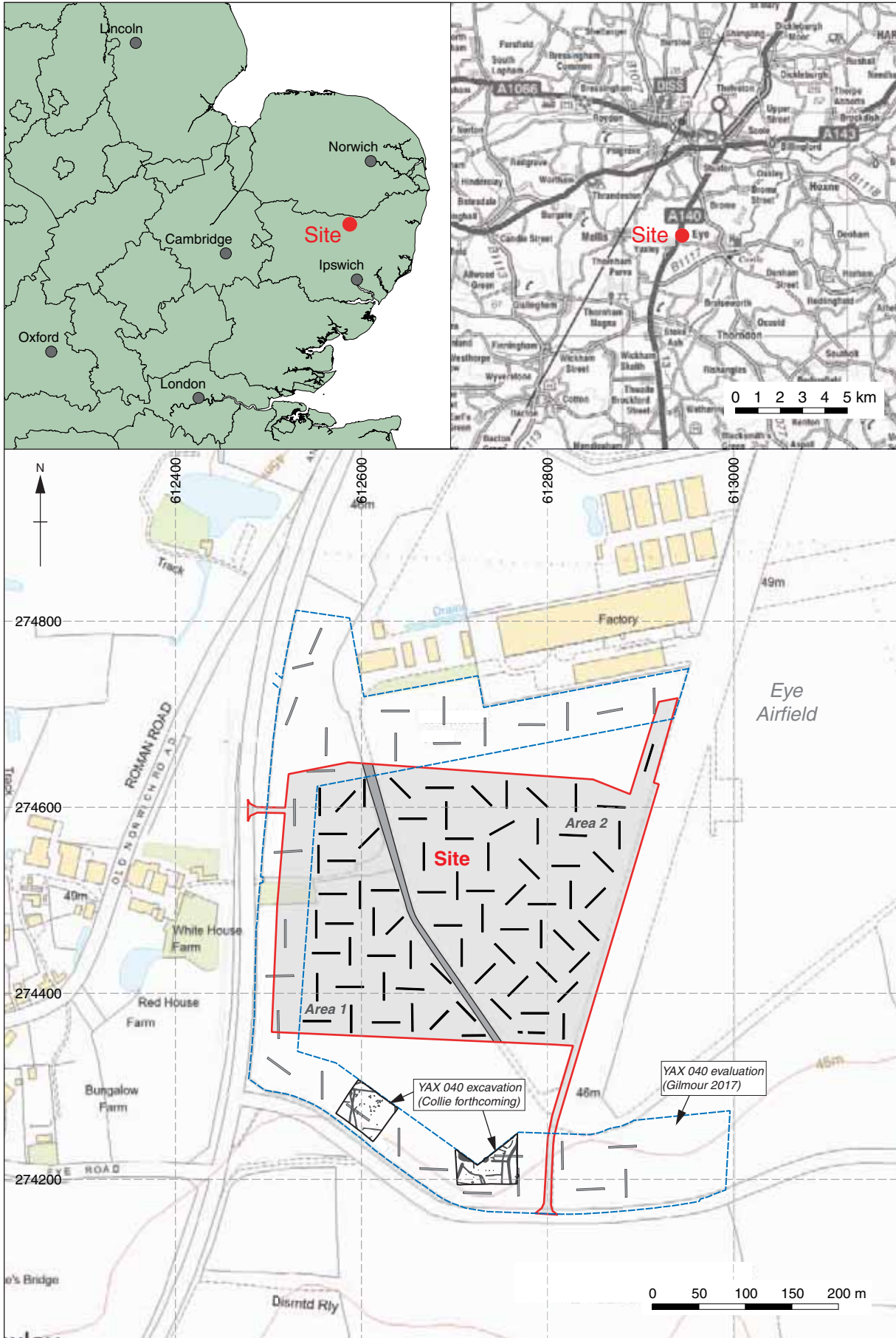
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- Images (Digital photos)
- Illustrations (Figures/Plates)
- Moving Image
- Spreadsheets
- Survey
- Text
- Virtual Reality

Paper Media

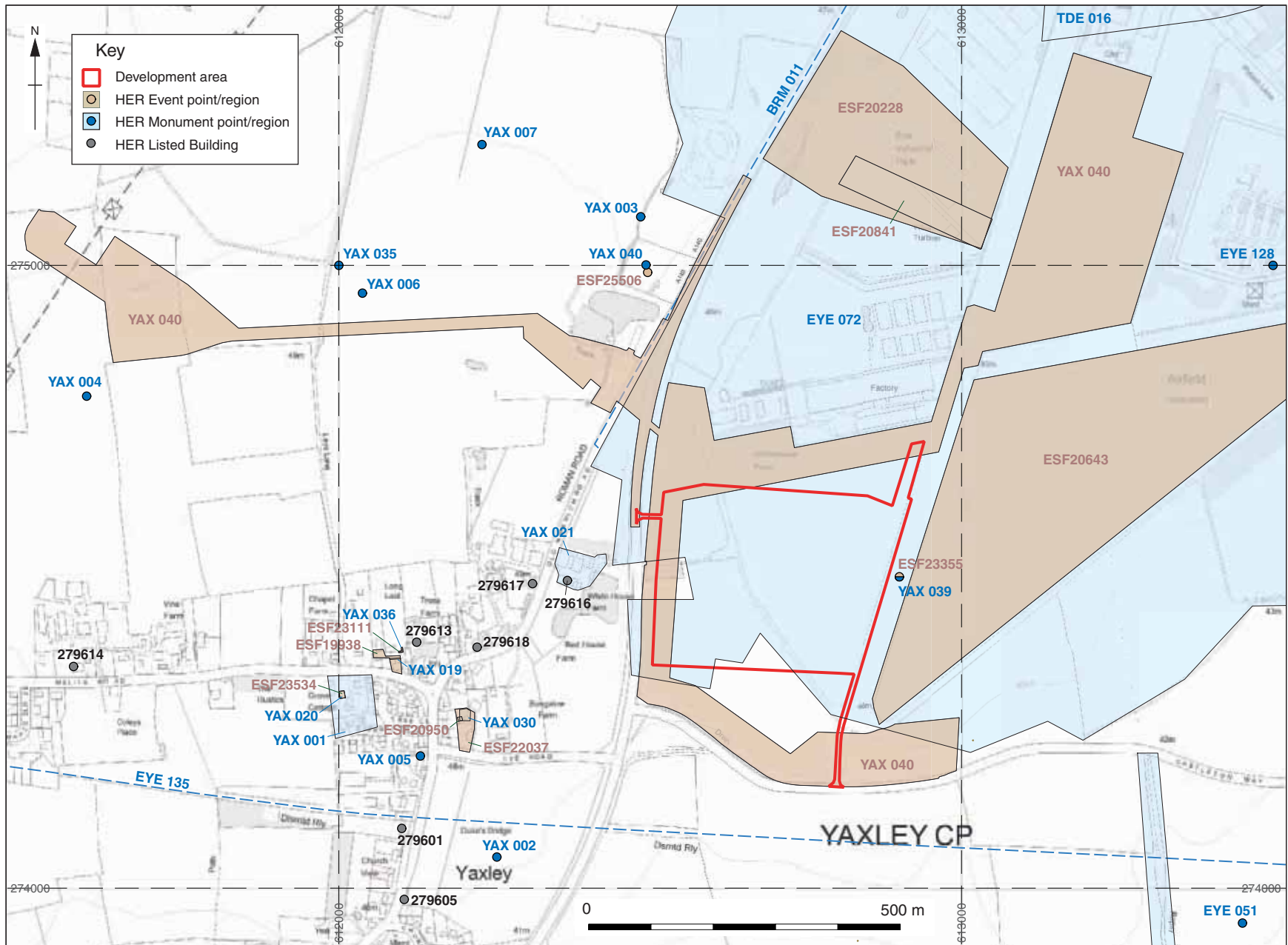
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- Photos (negatives/prints/slides)
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey

Further Comments



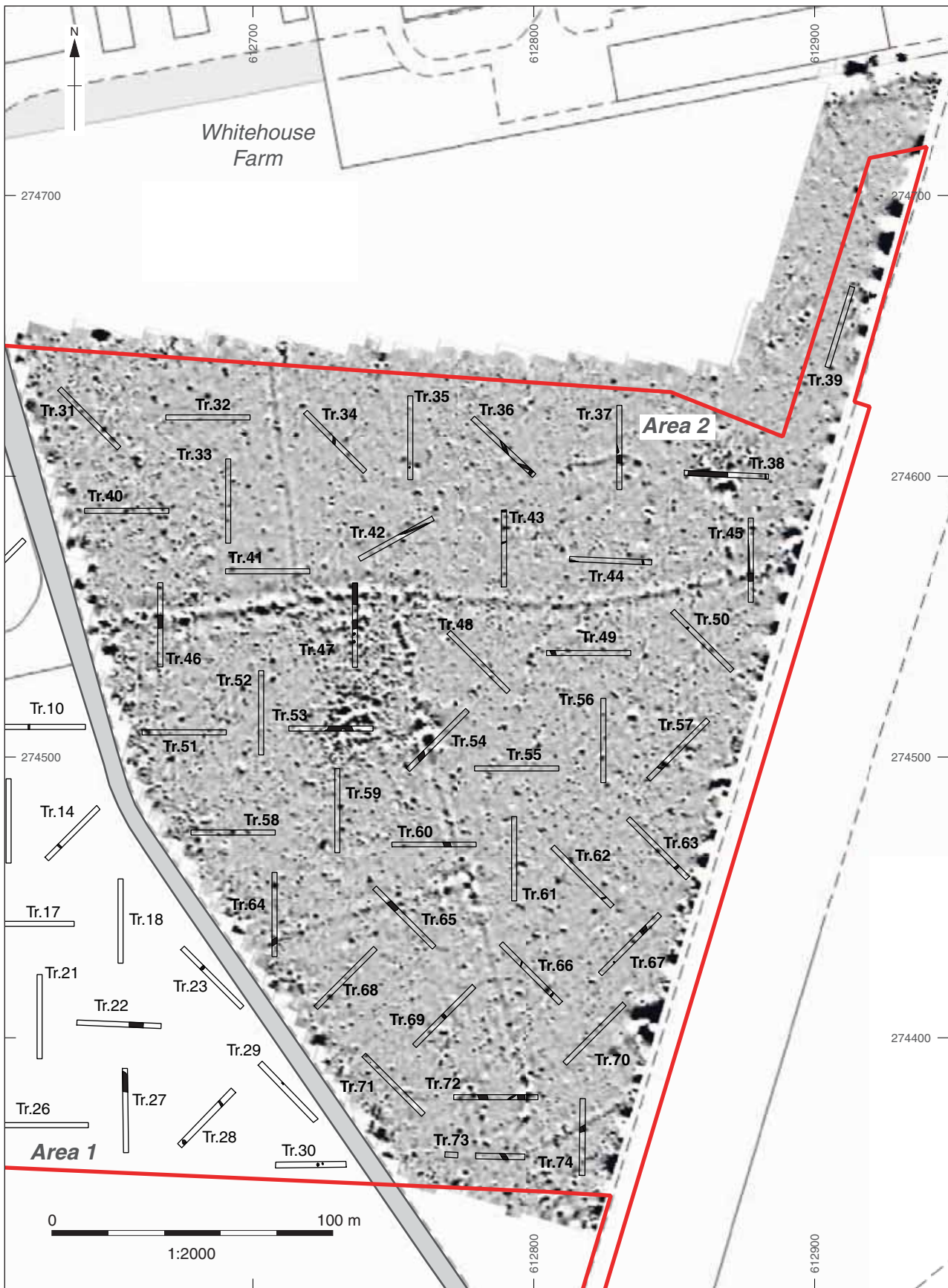
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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red), with nearby previous work (outlined blue)



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Figure 2: Plan showing development area with nearby HER entries. Scale 1:9000



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Figure 3: Plan of evaluation trenches overlaying the geophysical survey data by Magnitude Surveys (Fortuny, 2017)

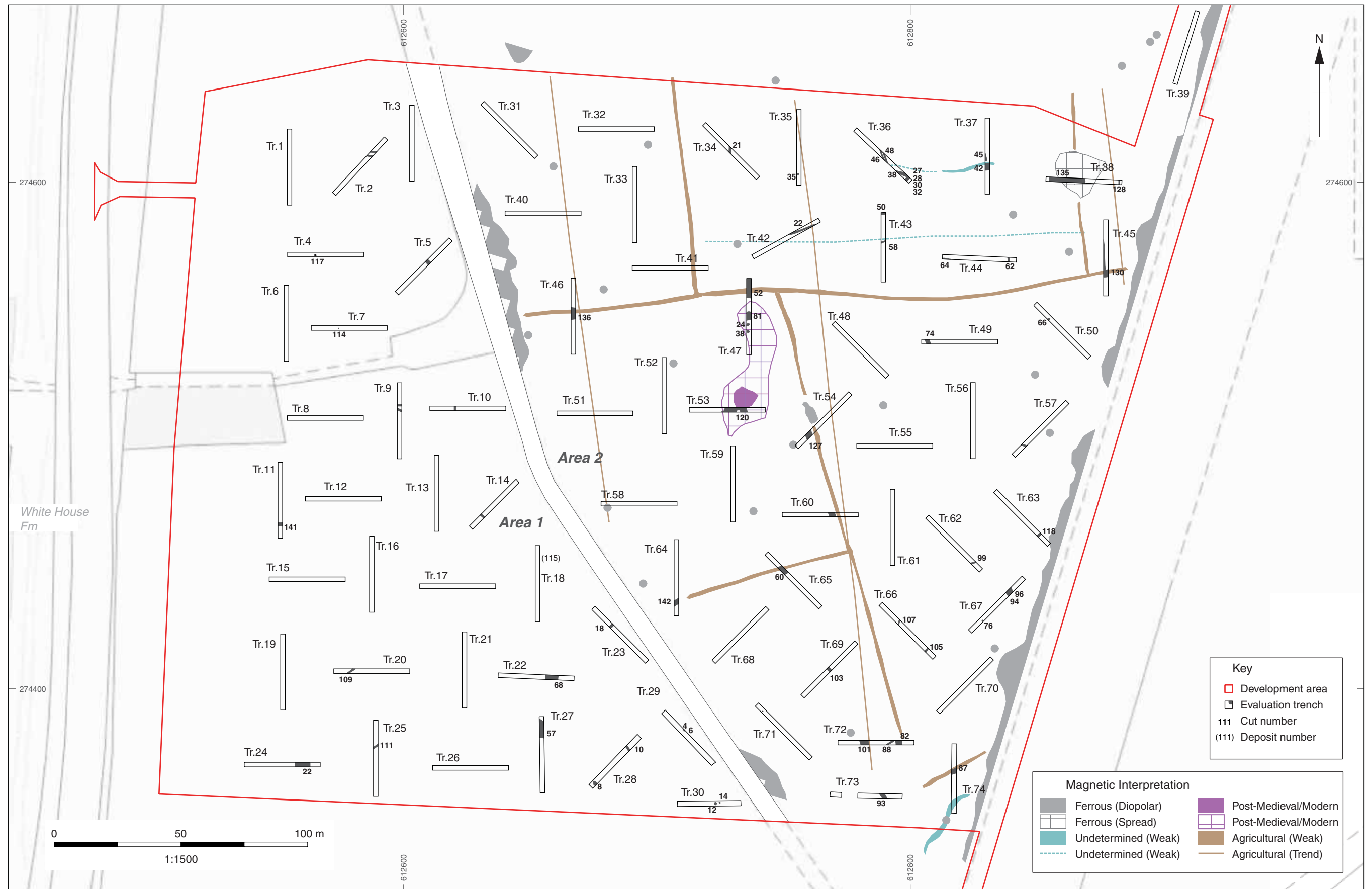


Figure 4: Plan of evaluation trenches with Magnitude Surveys Area 2 geophysical survey interpretation overlaid (Fortuny, 2017)

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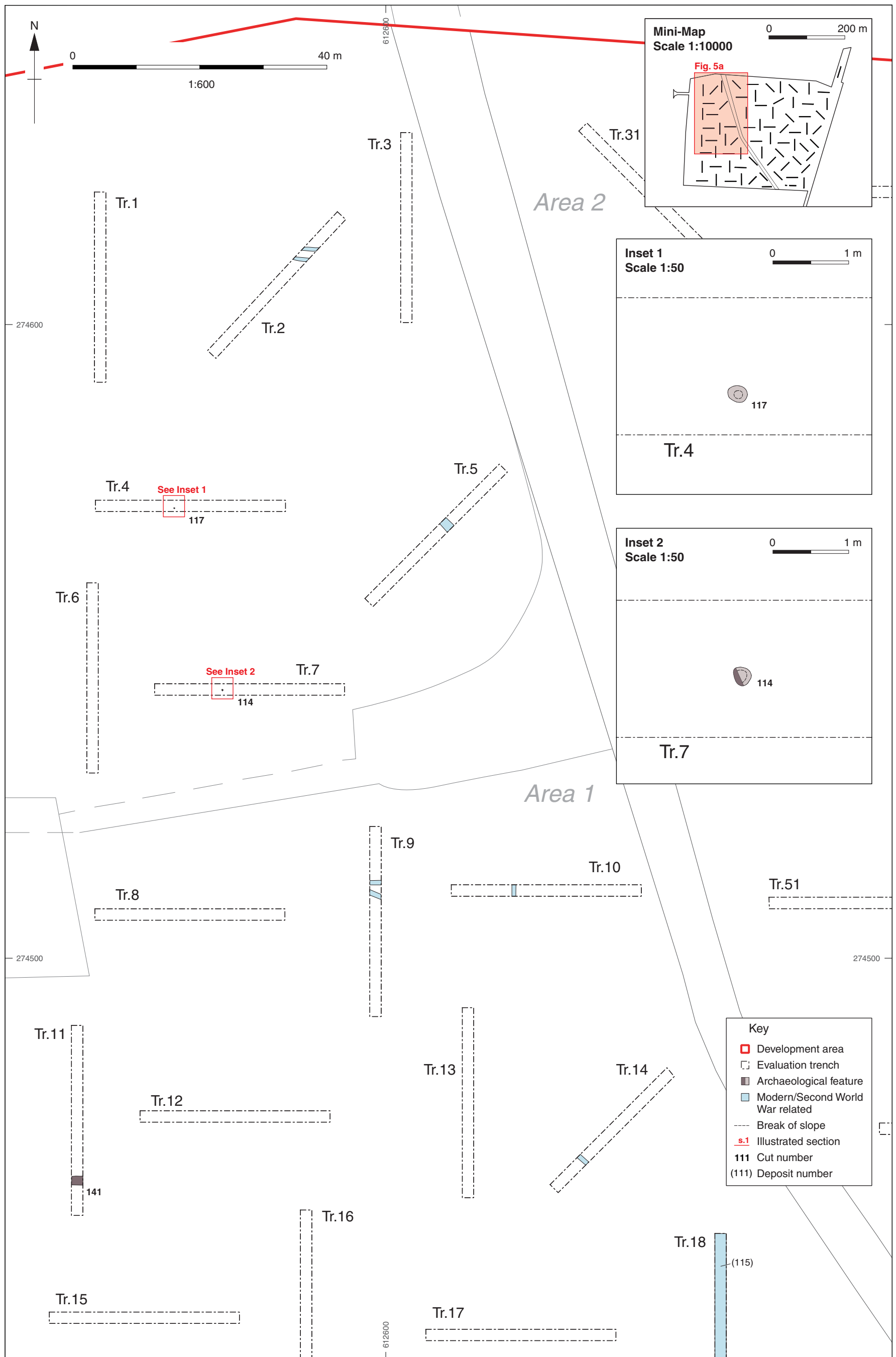


Figure 5a: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 1 (north)

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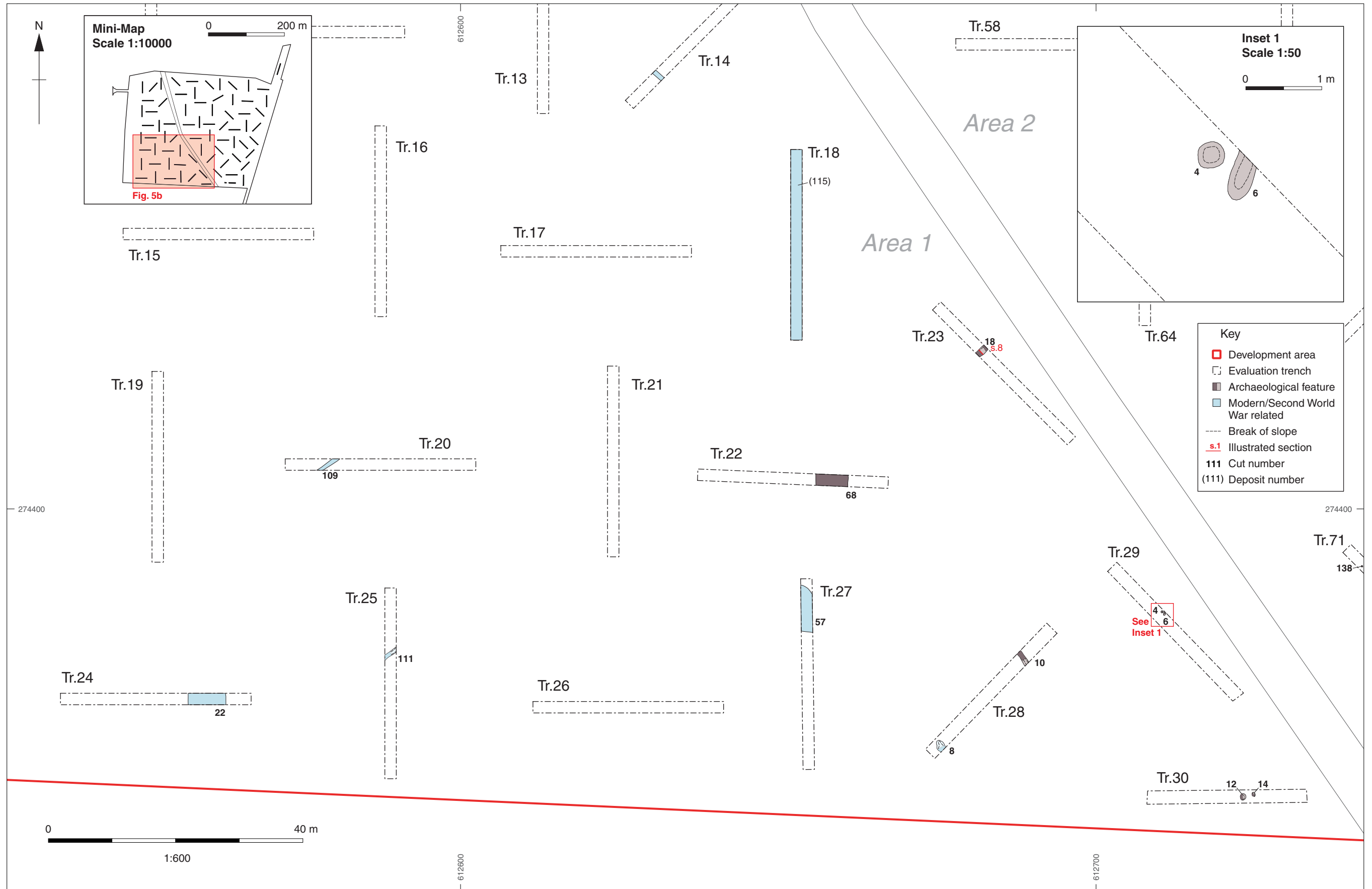


Figure 5b: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 1 (south)

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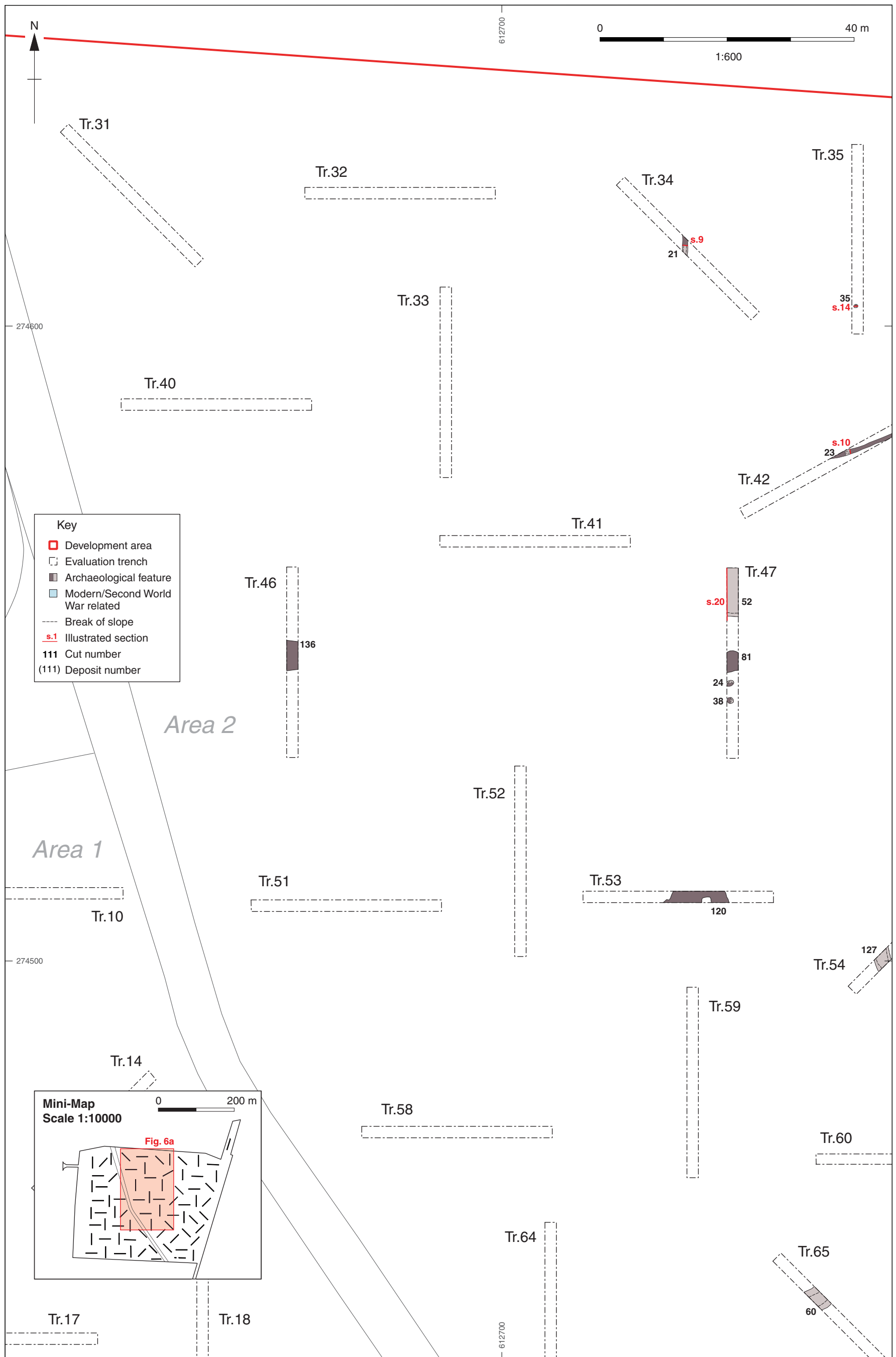


Figure 6a: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 2 (north-west)

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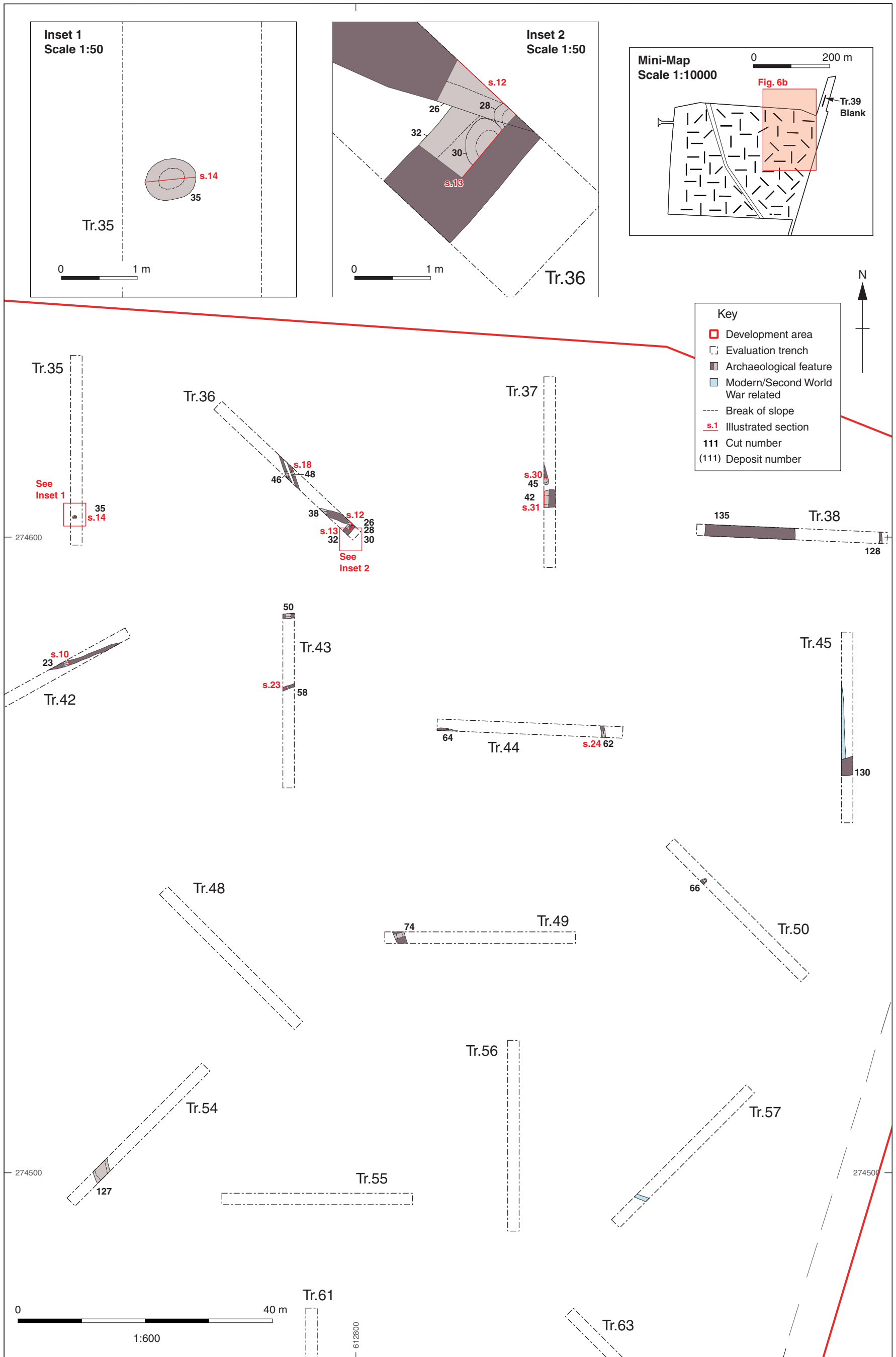


Figure 6b: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 2 (north-east)

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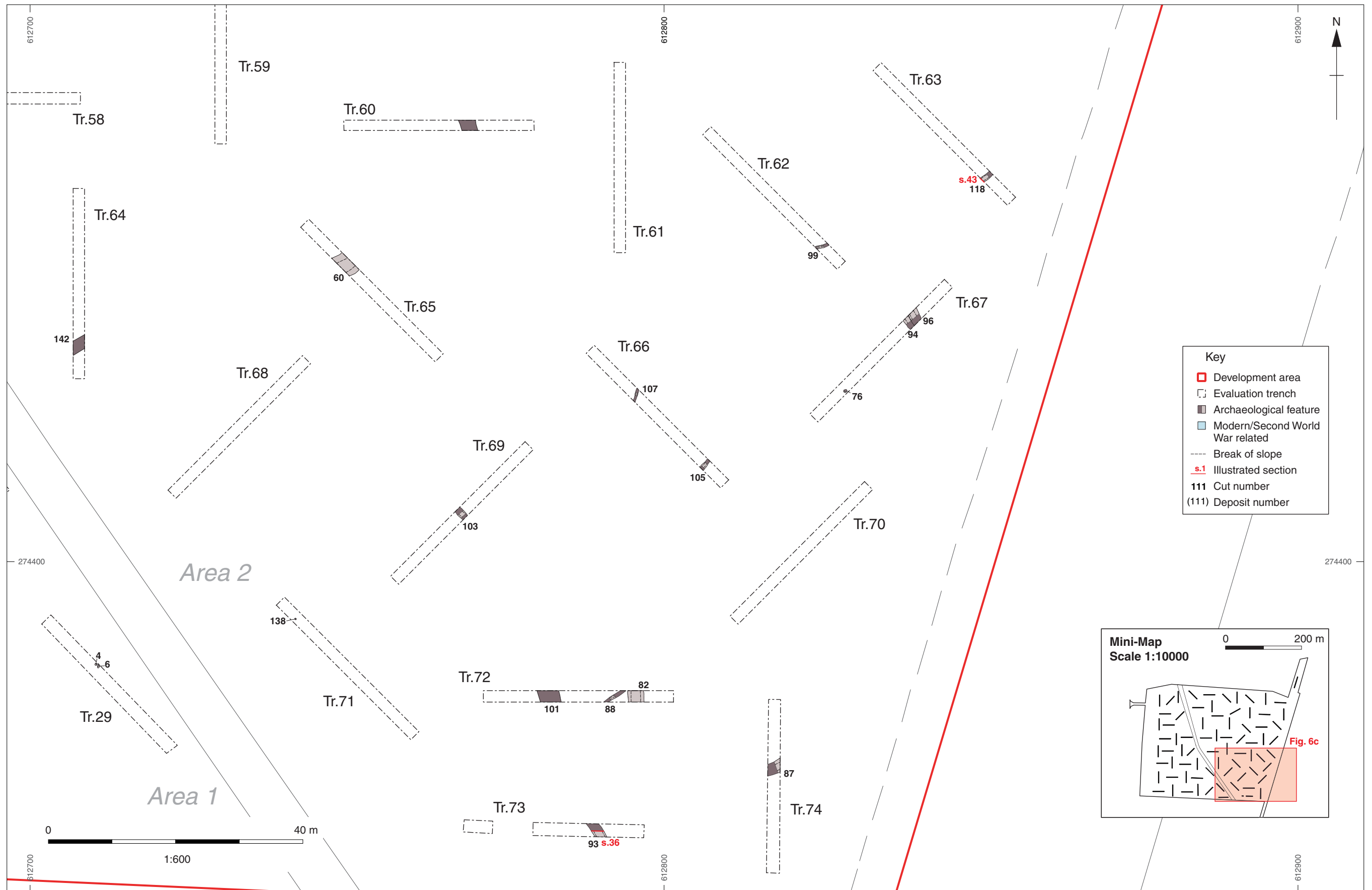


Figure 6c: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 2 (south)

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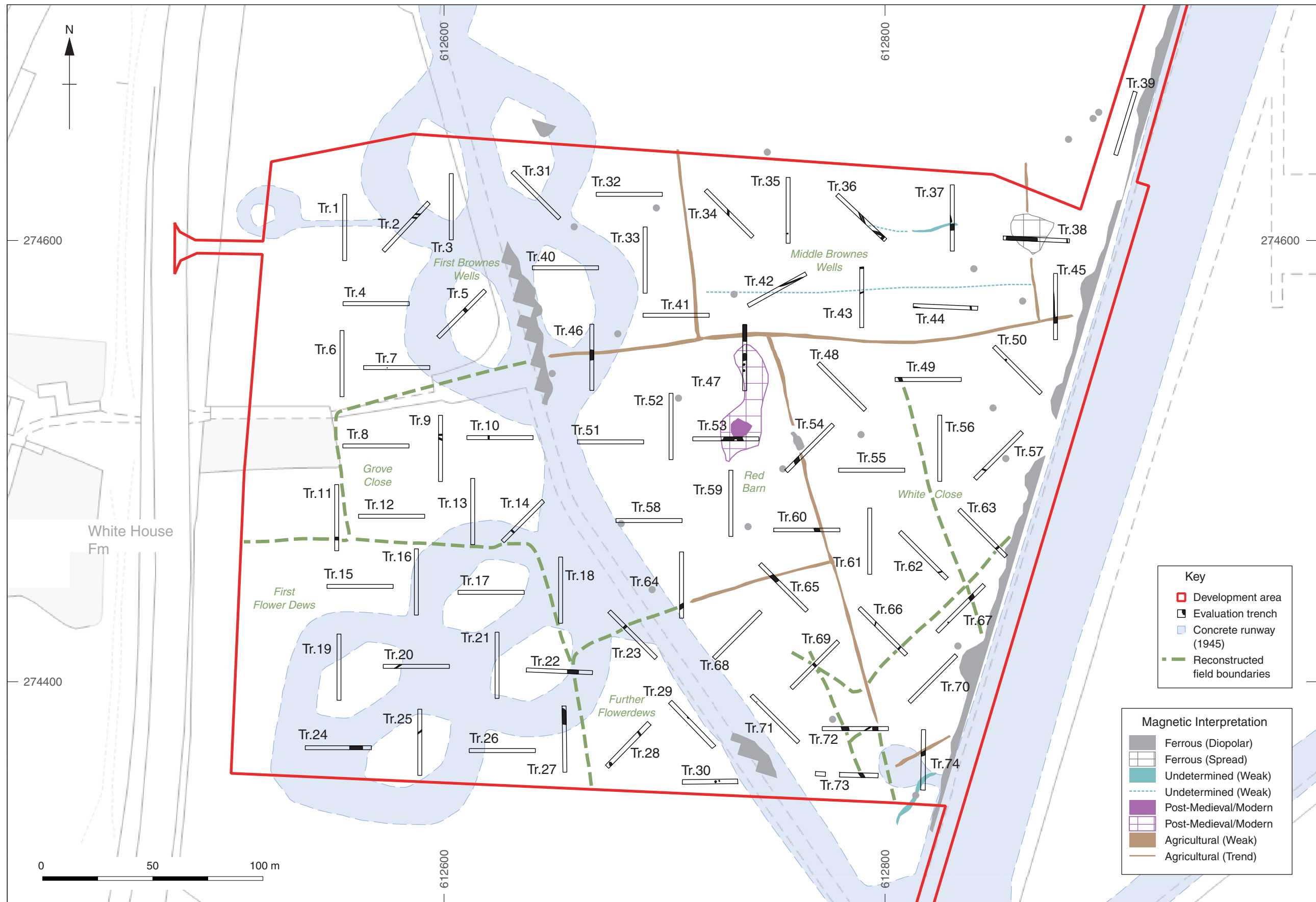
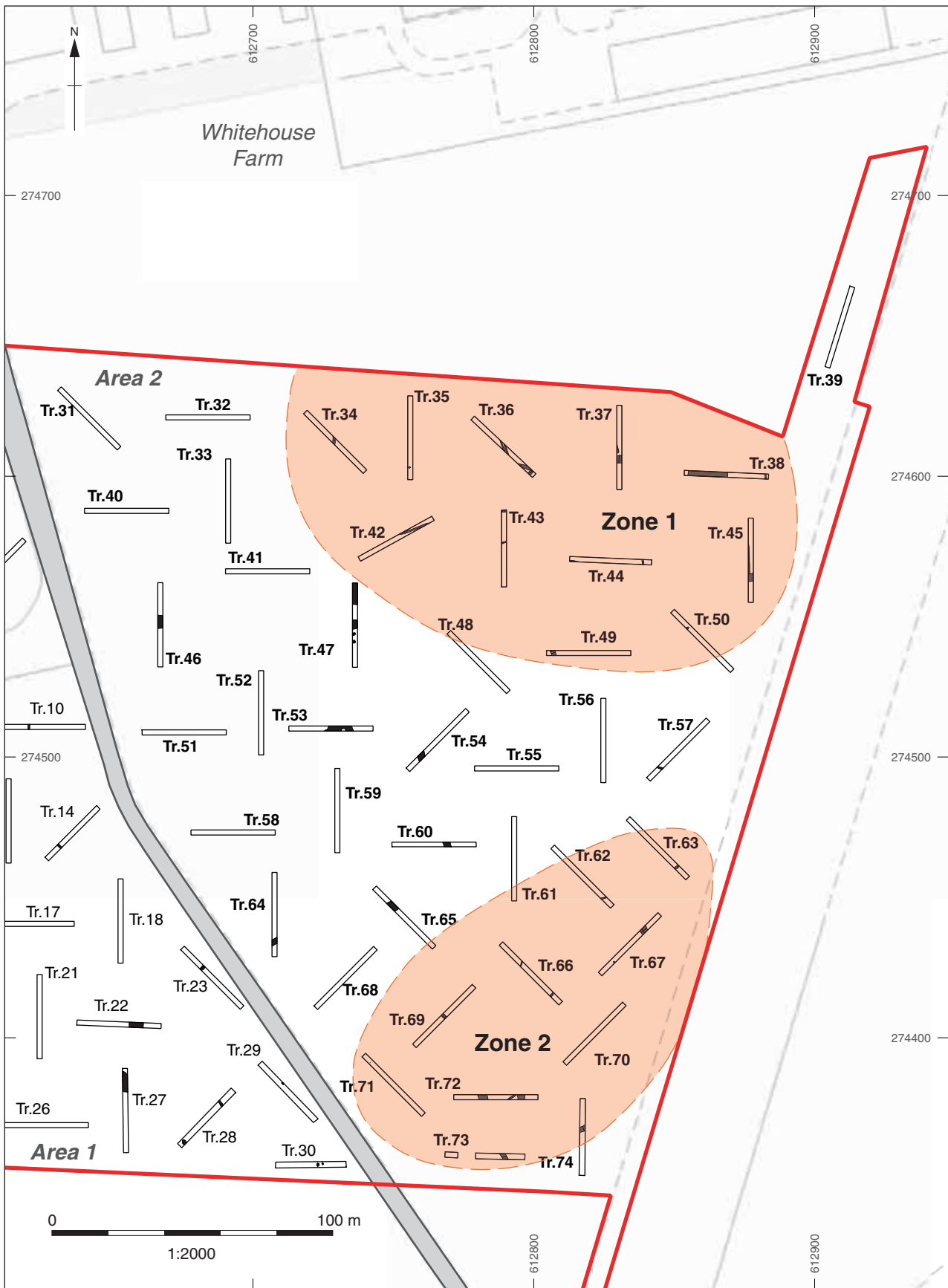


Figure 7: Trench plan overlain on former runway infrastructure, with reconstructed field boundaries. Scale 1:1750



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Figure 7a: Trench plan overlain with zone 1 and 2 archaeological areas

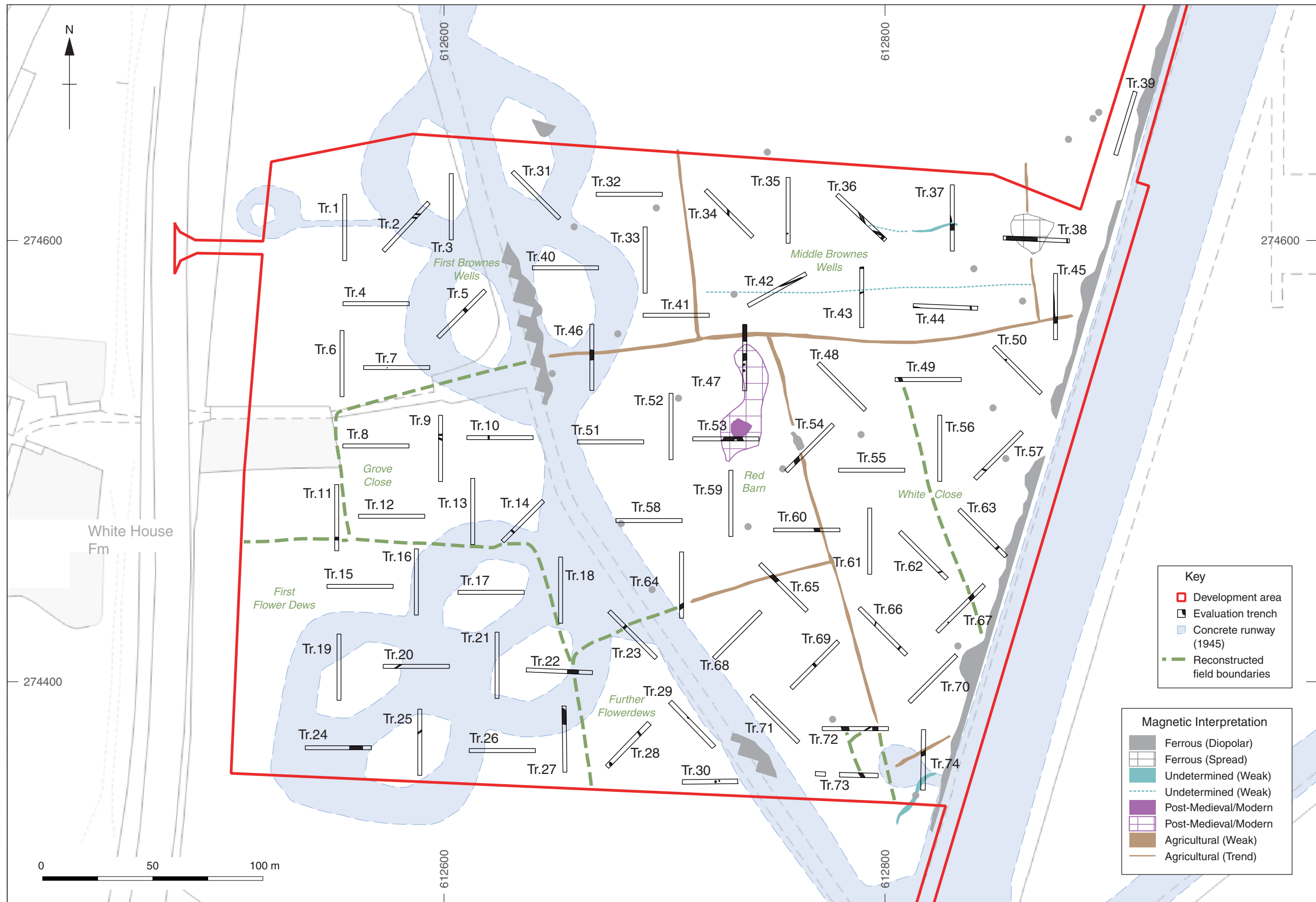


Figure 7b: Trench plan overlain on former runway infrastructure, with reconstructed field boundaries. Scale 1:1750

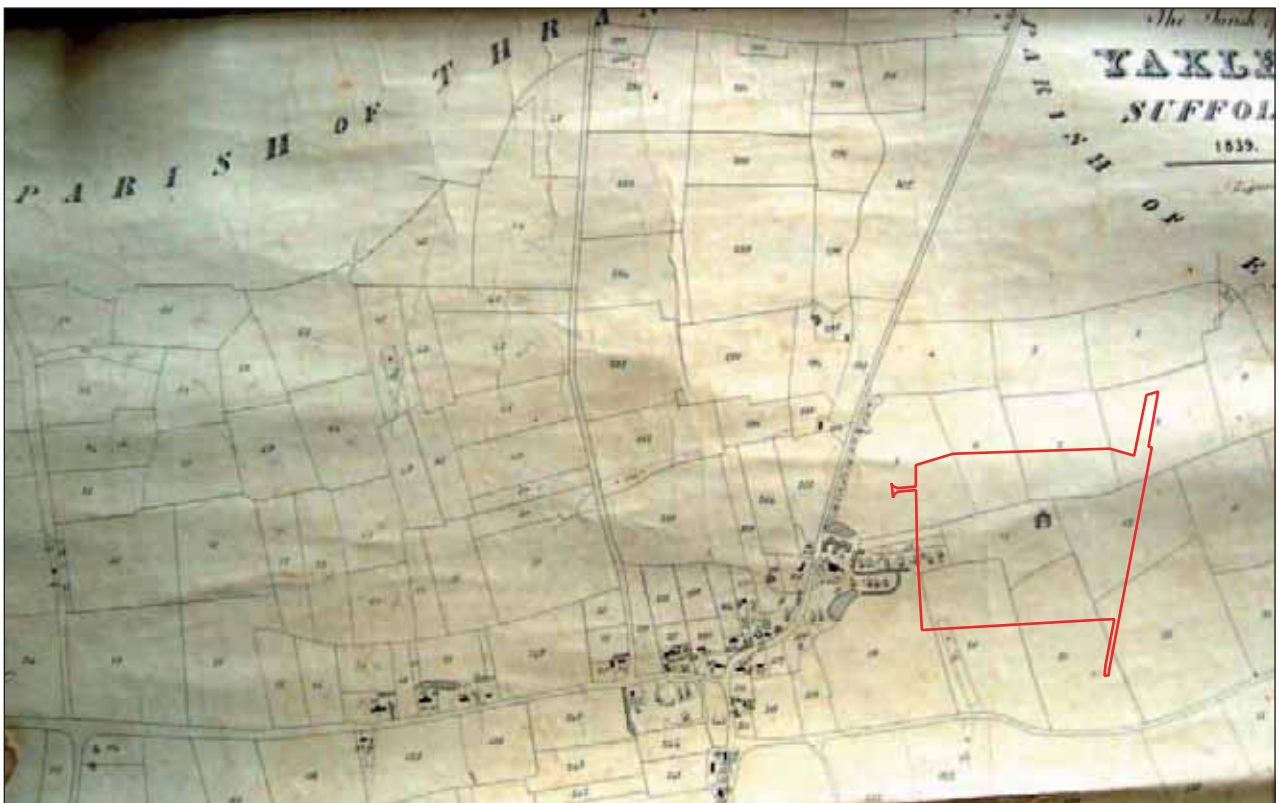


Figure 8: Extract from the Yaxley Tithe Map, 1839 (not to scale)

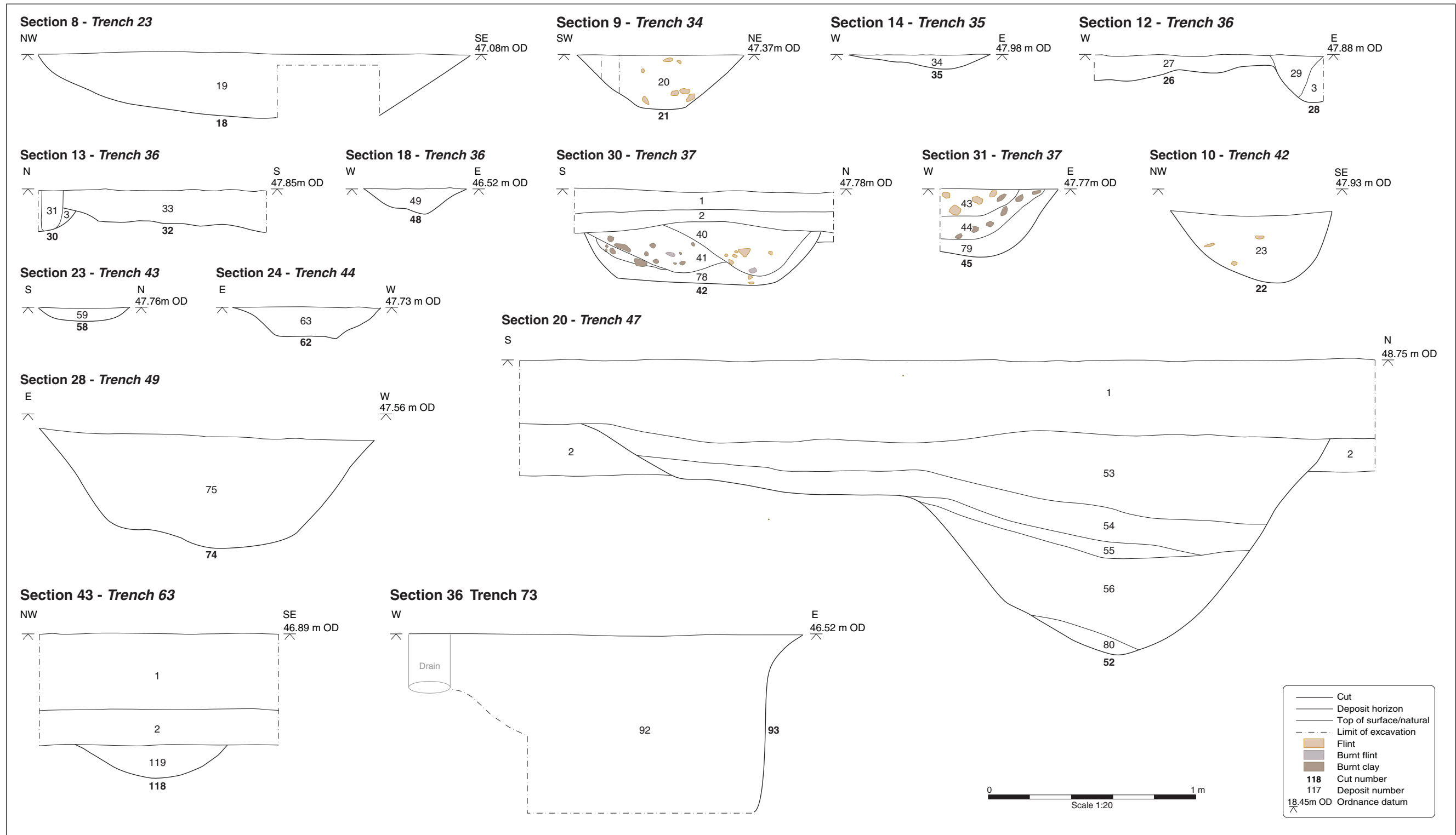


Figure 9: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 27, view from west. Layer (57)



Plate 2: Trench 35, view from south. Fire pit 35



Plate 3: Trench 36, view from south-east. Ditches 26, 32, 46 and 48



Plate 4: Trench 37, view from south. Pits 42 and 45





Plate 5: Trench 37, view from east. Pit **42**



Plate 6: Trench 38, view from east. Pond **135**



Plate 7: Trench 44, view from west. Ditches **62** and **64**



Plate 8: Trench 47, view from east. Ditch **52**





Plate 9: Trench 47, view from west. Trackway (81)



Plate 11: Trench 73, view from south. Ditch 93



Plate 10: Trench 53, view from east. Remains of 'Whitehouse Farm' (120)



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