Parcels 13b-14, Castleton Way, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report (Phase 2)

February 2023

Client: RPS Group on behalf of Persimmon Homes

Issue No: 2
OA East Report No: 2633
NGR: TM 14098 74491

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	RPS Group on behalf of Persimmon Homes
Document Title:	Parcels 13b-14, Castleton Way, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report (Phase 2)
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2633
Grid Reference:	TM 14098 74491
Invoice Code:	XSFECW22
OASIS No.:	oxfordar3-512226
Receiving Body:	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Accession/HER No.:	EYE123
OA Document File Location:	https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud
OA Graphics File Location:	https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud
Issue No:	2
Date:	February 2023
Prepared by:	Joshua White (Post Excavation Project Officer)
Checked by:	Louise Moan (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Lawrence Billington (Post Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publications)
Signature:	.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Parcels 13b-14, Castleton Way, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(Phase 2)

Written by Joshua White BA MSc ACIfA

With contributions from Lawrence Billington PhD, Kathryn Blackbourn BA ACIfA, Martha Craven BA, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Chris Howard-Davis BA MCIfA, Ted Levermore MA (cantab.) MA and Carlotta Marchetto MA

Illustrations by David W Brown BA

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between 14th November and 9th December 2022, Oxford Archaeology East carried out a programme of archaeological trial trenching across Parcels 13b-14 at Castleton Way, Eye, Suffolk in advance of a proposed residential development. A total of 96 trenches were excavated; 38 contained archaeological features and 58 were blank.

Evidence of prehistoric activity at the site was limited to the recovery of two struck flints and two sherds of pottery. These artefacts had been residually deposited in later features and suggest only low-level, transient activity occurred across the site during prehistory.

In the north-eastern part of the site, a series of shallow ditches were identified which have been interpreted as Romano-British 'planting trenches'. Few finds were recovered from these features, with only a few sherds of Roman pottery and environmental remains limited to small quantities of charcoal and animal bone. Two differently orientated blocks of planting trenches were identified, which may relate to multiple phases of development or reflect the presence of two separate contemporary fields.

Several post-medieval ditches were also identified. These probably relate to former field boundaries and are consequently of limited archaeological significance.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank Serena Ranieri of RPS Group and Persimmon Homes for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Rachel Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who monitored the work on behalf of Mid Suffolk District Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology East by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Toby Knight who was supported by Joe Ferrier, Leo Gage, Christina Lewis and Ellie Prosser. Surveying and digitising were carried out by Gareth Rees and Joe Ferrier. Thanks are also extended to the teams of staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberryand prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by RPS Group, on behalf of Persimmon Homes, to undertake a second phase of trial trenching across Parcels 13b-14, Castleton Way, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk (centred on TM 14098 74491; Fig. 1), in advance of residential development (Mid Suffolk DC ref 3563/15).

1.1.2 The planning condition instructing the trial trenching was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on behalf of Mid Suffolk District Council in order to improve upon the results obtained from 25 trenches previously excavated across the site in 2015 (see Section 1.4; Stocks-Morgan 2015).

1.1.3 Following discussions with SCCAS, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by RPS Group and OA East (reproduced here in App. D), detailing the programme of works to be carried out. A total of 96 trenches were excavated across Parcels 13b-14 between 14th November and 9th December 2022; this report presents the results of this investigation.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Parcels 13b-14 are situated *c.* 1.2km south-east of Eye Airfield and *c.* 800m to the north-west of the town of Eye in Suffolk. The site lies at approximately 40m OD and sits on a slight spur above the south-facing slope of the course of a former tributary of the River Dove. The site lies across three agricultural fields which were left fallow prior to the commencement of excavation. The current course of the River Dove flows to the south-east of Eye, with its nearest accessible point *c.* 910m to the south-east of the site (Fig. 2).

1.2.2 The bedrock geology consists of Crag Group sand, deposited during the Quaternary. This is overlain by superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation consisting of chalky till, gravels, silts and clays (British Geological Survey 2015).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following archaeological background has been produced using data recently obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) – the comprehensive and definitive record of the historic environment for the county. The location of select SHER data is given in Fig. 2. In places, the historic background previously detailed by Stocks-Morgan (2015) has been drawn upon.

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC - 43 AD)

1.3.2 The earliest evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the site is a Palaeolithic hand axe recovered *c.* 500m to the south-east (EYE001). Evidence of Mesolithic activity in the environs is relatively limited, with only a single flint 'point' found *c.* 1km to the east of the site (EYE002).

1.3.3 Later prehistoric activity is well documented in the area, with a range of Neolithic to Iron Age remains recorded in the SHER. Neolithic worked flint has been recovered from

across the study area and includes flint scatters (EYE004; EYE005), arrowheads (EYE026) and a polished flint axehead (EYE128). During the evaluation previously conducted across the site (Stocks-Morgan 2015), Neolithic postholes were identified which may form part of a structure (EYE123).

1.3.4 The most significant Bronze Age activity recorded in the environs to date was uncovered during an excavation at Hartismere High School, situated *c*. 400m to the south-west of the site. Investigations here recorded four cremations and a crouched inhumation, suggesting the presence of settled communities within the environs during the Bronze Age (EYE083). A Bronze Age burnt mound and pond were also recorded during excavations *c*. 1km to the north-west of the site (YAX040).

1.3.5 Iron Age settlement evidence was also recorded during the Hartismere High School excavations, with roundhouses and pits identified (EYE083). Further Iron Age pits have been recorded throughout the area (EYE111; EYE115), including immediately west of the site during the previously conducted evaluation (Stocks-Morgan 2015; EYE123).

Romano-British (c. AD 43-410)

1.3.6 Extensive Romano-British evidence has been recorded within the study area. A farmstead and associated agricultural activity were identified during archaeological investigations *c*. 1km to the north-west (YAX040) and settlement activity has also been recorded *c.* 400m to the south-west of the site (EYE083; EYE094). Further potential Roman settlement and associated field systems have been recorded around 500m east of the site (EYE142). Romano-British artefacts are frequently recorded throughout the area, including coin scatters (EYE008), pottery and querns (EYE001). The former Roman road of Pye Street is depicted on the 1787 edition of Hodskinson's Map, to the north-west of the site (Morgan 2015).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (c. AD 410-1500)

1.3.7 The town of Eye derives its names from the Anglo-Saxon word for island. This may reflect the fact that the settlement was originally surrounded by the River Dove and its tributary to the east and north, and marshland to the south and west (Paine 1993).

1.3.8 The excavation at Hartismere High School revealed the remains of two post-built structures, eight sunken-featured buildings and a trackway which were all dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period. Test pits excavated at the school's sports hall uncovered further Anglo-Saxon features (EYE083; EYE084).

1.3.9 Numerous brooches have been recorded within the environs of the site, most likely indicating the presence of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the vicinity.

1.3.10 The settlement of Eye is mentioned in the Domesday Book as being under the ownership of Edric of Laxfield prior to the Norman Conquest, and by William Malet after the Norman Conquest (Morris 1985). Eye was possibly the third or fourth most populated town in Suffolk during the 11th century and the Domesday Book records that the settlement had 50 acres of meadow and woodland to accommodate 120 pigs, with a market and two mills.

1.3.11 Various scatters of medieval artefacts have been retrieved from around the development area, including pottery (EYE047; EYE191) and metal finds.

1.3.12 Close to the development site, a moat has been recorded at Langton Grove (EYE100), along with possible medieval boundary ditches (EYE 070) and a medieval green (EYE057).

1.3.13 In the 11th century, William Malet established a castle at Eye (EYE016). Only the motte remains, with the associated buildings destroyed in the 14th century. Malet's son (Robert) founded the Benedictine priory of St Peters (Paine 1993) which was located approximately 1km to the south-east of the site.

1.3.14 Other known medieval structures in the area include the 12th-century Hospital of St Mary Magdalen, believed to have been located in one of two possible sites both located some 600m to the south of the site (EYE025 and EYE046).

Post-medieval and modern (c. AD 1500-present)

1.3.15 Post-medieval remains are abundant in the vicinity of the site. Numerous extant structures are present within the environs including a 16th- century merchant's house (EYE199), a 17th-century farmhouse (EYE232) and an 18th-century post mill (EYE032). Sub-surface post-medieval remains have also been recorded close to the site and primarily consist of pits (EYE063; EYE115; EYE138) and ditches (EYE063; EYE069; EYE117).

1.3.16 To the north-west of the development area is a Second World War airfield (RAF Eye/USAAF station 134; EYE072). Constructed between 1942 and 1943, the airfield was used by the United States Army Air Forces until 1945, whereupon it was transferred to the control of the Royal Air Force who operated it until 1963. The land was subsequently sold and converted into an industrial estate.

1.4 Previous archaeological work at the site

1.4.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out for the site in 2015, which concluded that there was moderate to high potential for sub-surface archaeological remains at the site (Morgan 2015).

1.4.2 A geophysical survey was subsequently conducted across the proposed development area during the same year, which identified several linear anomalies, three of which were recorded within Parcels 13b-14 (Bartlett 2015).

1.4.3 A metal detecting survey was carried out in 2015 (which recovered mostly post-medieval artefact) alongside a phase of trial trenching (Stocks-Morgan 2015). Sixty-three trenches (Fig. 3) were excavated across Parcels 13-15, which revealed a concentration of archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to Early Anglo-Saxon period in the western portion of the site (Parcel 13A). Further excavation was subsequently carried out within this area in 2022 (White forthcoming).

1.4.4 A further phase of trenching was conducted across Parcel 15 in 2017 which revealed a post-medieval pit and an undated ditch (Newman 2017).

1.4.5 The additional programme of trial trenching across Parcels 13b-14 detailed in this report follows from consideration by SCCAS as to the sparse nature of the trenching previously carried out across this part of the site in 2015.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project aims

2.1.1 The project aims were as follows:

- 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, the 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.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines. All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2014b), along with SCCAS's *Requirements for a Trench Archaeological Evaluation* (2022) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The project was also conducted with respect to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically The *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006). Further guidance was provided to all excavators in the form of the OA East's *Fieldwork Crib Sheets*.

2.2.2 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site. Before excavation began, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate. The position of the trenches were also scanned with a metal detector by an experienced operator approved by SCCAS (Trevor Southgate) prior to the commencement of excavation.

2.2.3 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. All trenches were excavated by a 360° mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a width of 2m was used to excavate the trenches, removing deposits in *c.* 0.1m spits. Spoil was stored alongside trenches, with topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits kept separate to allow for sequential backfilling. Metal detecting continued throughout the stripping of the soil overburden by the SCCAS

approved detectorist, with all upcast spoil additionally scanned. Trenches were only backfilled following approval from SCCAS.

2.2.4 Surveying was carried out 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. The site grid has been accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations have been levelled to the Ordnance Datum (m OD).

2.2.5 The top of the first archaeological deposits were cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits. All archaeological features encountered were excavated stratigraphically to the level of the geological horizon and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site, as well as all relationships between surrounding features and deposits. All archaeological features were additionally scanned with a metal detector by the SCCAS approved detectorist.

2.2.6 Records comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data. A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels and small finds were kept. All features were individually documented on context sheets and hand drawn in sections. Written descriptions were recorded on pro forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretive elements. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.7 Four bulk samples were taken from a range of features and processed at OA East's facility at Bourn in Cambridgeshire.

2.2.8 Several key post-excavation tasks were carried out following the completion of the evaluation:

- Select hand-drawn records were digitised and digital copies of all context, photographic and soil sample registers were transferred into a *Microsoft Access* database
- All context sheets were checked and cross-referenced with the drawn and photographic records to ensure consistency. Where errors were identified, corrections were made to the site database
- All archaeological finds were washed and quantified, with this information added to the site database. The finds assemblage was examined by appropriate specialists, who assessed the significance of the material in relation to the site and in terms of its wider importance. The primary catalogue was updated as each finds assemblage was assessed
- A selection of bulk samples was processed and the flots examined and reported upon, with the primary aim to assess preservation of remains and give an indication of contents

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 that contained archaeological remains.

3.1.2 A total of 96 trenches were excavated, of which 38 contained archaeological features (32 of which were investigated through hand excavation) and 58 were blank (Fig. 3). Most of the trenches measured 30m long by 2m wide, except for Trenches 158 and 159, which were shortened by 7m and 9m respectively due to the presence of fencing. Small extensions were made to Trenches 120 ad 147 to more fully expose archaeological features they had revealed (see below, Figs 8 and 9). An interpretative site plan is provided in Fig. 10.

3.1.3 Full details of all trenches with the dimensions of all deposits can be found in App. A. Artefactual and environmental reports are presented in Apps B and C respectively. The An OASIS report form for the project is provided in App. D and the WSI has been reproduced in App. E.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence within the trenches was fairly uniform. Above the Lowestoft formation silts and clays, a 0.22-0.44m thick layer of mid brown clay-rich silt subsoil with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions was present. This was overlain by a dark brown clay-rich silt topsoil containing frequent sub-angular flint inclusions, which had an approximate thickness of 0.1-0.55m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions were variable, but mostly dry with occasional rain and frost. Archaeological features were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The densest concentration of archaeological remains was identified in the north-eastern part of the site and consisted predominantly of 'rows' of ditches, considered to represent Romano-British 'planting trenches' (Wiseman *et al.* 2020). The densest concentrations of these features were recorded in Trenches 120, 139-142, 149 and 151. Discrete features were scarce, with pits recorded only in Trenches 65, 78 and 120 and a single posthole recorded in Trench 122.

3.3.2 Elements of the former post-medieval field system (in the form of north-east to south-west/north-west to south-east aligned ditches) were occasionally encountered across the site. Few remains were recorded within the western portion of the site, with most of the trenches here revealing no archaeological features or deposits.

3.4 Trench summaries

Trench 65 (Fig. 4)

3.4.1 Trench 65 was located in the south-west corner of the site and was aligned broadly east to west. Towards the western end of the trench a single sub-oval shaped pit was identified (**208**). It measured 1.2m wide, 0.2 deep and over 1m long, with its northern

extent partially concealed beneath the south-facing baulk (Fig. 11, Section 201). It had moderate sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand (209) from which no finds were retrieved. Based on the available evidence, a date cannot be assigned to this feature.

Trench 67 (Fig. 4)

3.4.2 Trench 67 was situated *c.* 20m to the north-east of Trench 65 and was orientated north-west to south-east. At the north-western end of the trench, ditch **220** was identified. This feature was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1m wide and 0.22m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. It had an asymmetrical profile, with moderate sloping sides and a gently sloping base. It contained a deposit of mid brown clay-rich sand (211), from which a residual sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery and four sherds (5g) of Roman pottery were recovered. This same feature was also potentially recorded in Trenches 66 and 70 (see Fig. 4), and ditch **360** identified in Trench 106 may also represent a continuation of this feature (Fig. 10). Based on the pottery recovered from its fill, this feature probably dates to the Romano-British period.

Trench 72 (Fig. 4)

3.4.3 Trench 72 was located *c.* 25m to the north-west of Trench 67 and orientated north-west to south-east. Within the south-eastern half of the trench, east to west aligned ditch **227** was identified. It measured 1m wide by 0.18m deep and continued beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. The feature had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a deposit of mid brown silty sand (228), from which no finds were retrieved. Based on the available evidence, a date cannot be assigned to this feature.

Trench 76 (Fig. 4)

3.4.4 Trench 76 was located *c.* 65m to the north-east of Trench 72. It was aligned north-east to south-west and revealed two ditches – both of which were aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch **232** was situated in the centre of the trench and measured 0.9m wide by 0.15m deep and continued beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. It had a symmetrical profile with gentle sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a deposit of mid brown silty sand (233), from which no finds were recovered.

3.4.5 Five metres to the north-east was ditch **239**. It measured 1.68m wide and over 0.3m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. Excavation ascertained that the ditch had moderate sloping sides, but its base was not reached (Figure 11, Section 207). It was filled with a mid orangey brown friable silt (240), from which two fragments of late medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM; 30g) were recovered. This feature was recorded as a north-west to south-east aligned linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bartlett 2015; Fig. 10), which extended *c*. 88m to the north-west and *c*. 50m to the south-east of Trench 76.

3.4.6 Because no finds were recovered from ditch **232** it is difficult to assign a date to this feature. However, the CBM recovered from ditch **239** suggests that this feature was probably of post-medieval date.

Trench 78 (Fig.5)

3.4.7 Trench 78 was located *c*. 48m to the north-west of Trench 76 and was aligned north-west to south-east. A pit, a posthole and a ditch were identified at the south-east end of the trench. Ditch **213** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 2m wide by 0.3m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt (214) from which three fragments of animal bone (255g) were recovered.

3.4.8 Ditch **213** was cut by pit **215**, which was sub-oval shaped and aligned broadly north-west to south-east. It measured 1m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep. The feature had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a deposit of dark brown sandy silt (216), which produced four pieces of burnt flint and a struck flint flake (54g).

3.4.9 Two metres to the south-east was posthole, **222**, which was circular shaped in-plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.48m, a depth of 0.09m and contained a mid orangey brown sandy silt that contained no finds (223). Based on the available evidence, dates cannot be confidently assigned to the features in this trench. Although pit **215** contained prehistoric flint, as this feature cut a large ditch (which tended to be of Romano-British or post-medieval date elsewhere on the site), it seems most likely that the recovered material was residual.

Trench 83 (Fig. 5)

3.4.10 Trench 83 was situated *c*. 35m to the north-east of Trench 78, aligned north-west to south-east and contained a single ditch towards its centre. Ditch **203** was aligned north-east to south-west and had moderate sloping sides and a gentle sloping base (Fig. 11, Section 200). It contained a single dark greyish brown silty clay (204) from which a single nail and single struck flint flake (4g) was recovered. The feature correlated with the line of a former field boundary visible on the 1904 OS map of the area (Fig. 10) and has consequently been assigned a post-medieval to modern date.

Trench 92 (Fig. 6)

3.4.11 Trench 92 was situated in the south of the site, *c*. 190m to the south-east of Trench 83. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and revealed a ditch at its centre which had been recut. Ditch **345** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.26m wide by 0.4m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. The ditch had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a deposit of dark yellowish brown silty sand (346) from which late medieval to post-medieval CBM (three pieces, 4g), animal bone (one fragment, 24g), post-medieval clay tobacco pipe (one fragment, 2g), a single nail and post-medieval pottery (two sherds, 5g) were retrieved. The recovery of this assemblage suggests this feature was of post-medieval date and most likely represents the location of a former field boundary.

3.4.12 This feature had been recut by ditch **347** which had steep sloping sides and a 'U'-shaped profile (Fig. 11, Section 235; Plate 1). It measured 0.37m wide, 0.38m deep and contained a deposit of dark brown silty clay (348), which produced no finds.

Trench 103 (Fig. 7)

3.4.13 Trench 103 was situated *c*. 95m north-east of Trench 92 and aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. Three similarly sized, evenly spaced ditches on a north-west to south-east alignment were identified within the trench; one was excavated (**352**; Plate 2). The excavated ditch measured 0.89m wide by 0.22m deep. It had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a deposit of light yellowish brown sandy clay (353), from which no finds were recovered. A continuation of the southernmost ditch in this trench was also recorded in Trench 105 (unexcavated; see Fig. 7). Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches identified in this trench, they probably represent Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 106 (Fig. 7)

3.4.14 Trench 106 was located *c*. 85m to the north-west of Trench 103 and was orientated north-west to south-east. It revealed a single ditch (**360**), which appeared to represent a continuation of the ditch identified in Trenches 66, 67 and 70, dated to the Romano-British period (see above). It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 1m wide and 0.16m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench. The ditch had moderate sloping sides with an undulating base and contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay (361) which produced no finds.

Trench 110 (Fig. 7)

3.4.15 Trench 110 was situated *c*. 38m north-west of Trench 106 and aligned north-west to south-east. It revealed a single undated ditch (**311**) which was also identified in Trenches 112 and 114 (see below). It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.62m wide by 0.12m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. The ditch had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown sandy clay (312), which produced an iron or steel folding knife of uncertain date (see App. B.1). A sample of this deposit produced a small assemblage of snail shells, but no charred plant remains.

Trench 112 (Fig. 7)

3.4.16 Trench 112 was located *c*. 68m north-east of Trench 110. It was aligned north-west to south-east and revealed a single ditch (**322**) orientated north-east to south-west. This feature was also recorded within Trenches 110 and 114. It measured 0.62m wide by 0.14m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. The feature had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a single deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt (323), from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 113 (Fig. 7)

3.4.17 Trench 113 was situated to the immediate south-east of Trench 112 and was aligned north-east to south-west. Three regularly spaced north-west to south-east aligned

ditches were revealed within this trench, one of which was excavated. Ditch **341** measured 0.55m wide by 0.1m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions (Plate 3). It contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown sandy clay (342), which produced no finds. Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches in this trench, they probably represent Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 114 (Fig. 7)

3.4.18 Trench 114 was located to the north of Trench 113 and was aligned north-west to south-east. It revealed a single ditch (**331**) which represented a continuation of the undated ditch also recorded within Trenches 110 and 112. Within Trench 114, this feature measured 0.55m wide by 0.1m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey sandy clay (332), which produced no finds (Fig. 11, Section 229).

Trench 117 (Fig. 8)

3.4.19 Trench 117 was located *c*. 80m north-east of Trench 114, aligned north-east to south-west, and revealed three ditches. Ditch **373** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.85m wide by 0.22m deep, with a 9.9m length of this feature present within the trench. It had moderate sloping sides, a flat base and was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown clay-rich sand (374), which produced no finds.

3.4.20 The south-west terminus of ditch **373** was truncated by north-west to south-east aligned ditch **375**. This feature measured 0.49m wide by 0.25m deep. It had moderate to steeply sloping sides and a nearly flat base, with a single fill consisting of mid orangey brown clay-rich silt (376) from which no finds were recovered.

3.4.21 In the south-western end of the trench was north to south aligned ditch **377**, which measured 0.59m wide by 0.17m deep (Fig. 11, Section 239). It had a bowl-shaped profile, with moderate sloping sides, a concave base and it was filled with a deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy clay (378), which produced no finds. Based on the available evidence, dates cannot be assigned to the features recorded in this trench.

Trench 120 (Fig. 8)

3.4.22 Trench 120 was located to the north-west of Trench 117 and was aligned north-west to south-east. Three ditches and a pit were identified in this trench. All three ditches were of a similar size, situated *c.* 4.5m apart from one another and orientated north-east to south-west. One of these features was excavated (**326**). and measured 0.78m wide by 0.45m deep. It had a symmetrical profile with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt (327) which produced no finds. Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches identified in this trench, they probably represent Romano-British planting trenches.

3.4.23 Pit **343** was located in the centre of the trench and was oval shaped in plan. The trench was extended to the north-east and south-west slightly to reveal a wider area around this feature. It measured 1.3m wide, 1.8m long and 0.67m deep. It had steep sides and a 'V'-shaped base (Fig. 11, Section 233). It contained a single deposit of mid orangey

brown sandy silt (344) which produced two fragments of animal bone (6g), four sherds of Roman pottery (11g) and a fragment of fired clay (11g). A sample of this deposit produced 2ml of charcoal. The presence of the Roman pottery and its proximity to the planting trenches suggests this feature dates to the Romano-British period.

Trench 121 (Fig. 8)

3.4.24 Trench 121 was situated *c*. 40m to the north-west of Trench 120 and was aligned north-east to south-west. A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch was identified within the centre of this trench. Ditch **302** measured 0.3m wide by 0.11m deep. This feature had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt (303), from which no finds were recovered. Based on the available evidence, a date cannot be assigned to this feature.

Trench 122 (Fig. 8)

3.4.25 Trench 122 was located to the south of Trench 121 and was aligned north-west to south-east. A posthole and a ditch were revealed at the north-western end of the trench and two ditches were revealed in the south-eastern end of the trench, one of which was excavated. Ditch **364** (located at the north-western end of the trench) was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.72m wide by 0.25m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. It had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt (365), from which no finds were retrieved.

3.4.26 Ditch **364** was truncated by posthole **366** on its north-western side. The pit was sub-circular with a 'U'-shaped profile. It had a diameter of 0.58m, a depth of 0.36m and was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt (367), which contained no finds.

3.4.27 Ditch **368** was aligned north-west to south-east, as was the unexcavated ditch situated *c.* 4m to its north. It measured 0.91m wide by 0.23m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions (Fig. 11, Section 238). It had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt (369), which produced no finds. Based on the form and arrangement of the pair of ditches in the southern part of the trench they probably represent part of the system of Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 123 (Fig. 8)

3.4.28 Trench 123 was situated immediately to the west of Trench 122 and revealed two ditches; only one of these was excavated, which showed that it had been recut. Ditch **293** was orientated north-west to south-east, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.98m wide and 0.3m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. It contained a mid orangey brown sandy silt (294), from which no finds were retrieved. This feature was recut by ditch **291**, which measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep. This ditch had moderate sloping sides, but its base was not reached. It was filled with a deposit of mid orangey brown silty sand (292), from which two

sherds of Roman pottery (7g) were recovered, suggesting a Romano-British date for this feature.

Trench 124 (Fig. 8)

3.4.29 Trench 124 was located *c*. 30m to the west of Trench 123 and was orientated north-east to south-west. A single north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch was revealed within this trench (**336**), which was also identified in Trench 131 (see Fig. 10). It measured 0.6m wide by 0.12m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions. It had a 'U'-shaped profile and was filled with a deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks (337). No artefacts were recovered from this deposit and a sample produced only a small quantity of charcoal (<1ml). Based on the orientation and form of this ditch it probably represents a Romano-British planting trench.

Trench 130 (Fig. 8)

3.4.30 Trench 130 was situated to the north of Trench 124 and orientated north-west to south-east. Two ditches were identified within this trench, but only the north-east to south-west aligned ditch located in the north-western portion of the trench was excavated. This feature had steep sloping sides and measured 2.56m wide and over 0.7m deep, with its base not reached (**237**; Fig. 11, Section 210). It was filled with a deposit of mid yellowish brown clay-rich silt (238). This feature cut the subsoil, suggesting it is likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.

Trench 131 (Fig. 8)

3.4.31 The ditch excavated in Trench 130 continued into Trench 131, located to the east of Trench 130, but was not excavated. A further ditch was identified in the north-western end of this trench. This ditch (**306**) was orientated north-east to south-west and represented a continuation of probable Romano-British planting trench **336** identified in Trench 124 (Fig. 10). It had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and measured 0.16m deep and 0.57m wide. It was filled with a deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt (307), from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 138 (Fig. 9)

3.4.32 Trench 138 was located *c*. 85m to the north-west of Trench 131 and was orientated north-east to south-west. Ditch **298** was identified in the north-east end of the trench and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.16m deep. The ditch had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a deposit of mid brownish orange clay-rich sand (299), from which a small sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery was recovered. This feature shared the alignment of numerous evenly spaced ditches identified in the surrounding trenches and appeared to continue into Trench 150, to the north-east (see Fig. 10). Consequently, this feature probably also represents a planting trench of Romano-British date.

Trench 139 (Fig. 9)

3.4.33 Trench 139 was situated to the east of Trench 138 and was orientated north-west to south-east. Three north-east to south-west ditches spaced 7m to 10.5m apart were identified within this trench, one of which was excavated. Ditch **278** measured 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep, with gentle to moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy clay (279), which produced no finds. Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches identified in this trench, they probably represent Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 140 (Fig. 9)

3.4.34 Trench 140 was located north-east of Trench 139 and was orientated north-east to south-west. A single ditch was identified in the south-western end of this trench (**316**), which was aligned north-east to south-west. It had steep sloping sides, a concave base and contained two fills (Fig. 11, Section 228). Its primary fill consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt (317), which was overlain by a mid yellowish brown sandy clay (318). Neither of these fills produced any finds. Based on the available evidence a date cannot be assigned to this feature.

Trench 141 (Fig. 9)

3.4.35 Trench 141 was situated *c.* 35m to the north-west of Trench 140 and was orientated north-west to south-east. It revealed five ditches, four of which were aligned north-east to south-west and regularly spaced (*c.* 5.5-7m apart). Three of these ditches appear to represent continuations of the ditches identified in Trench 139 (Fig. 10). The fifth ditch revealed in Trench 141 was of a similar dimension to the others but was aligned north-west to south-east. Only one of the north-east to south-west ditches was excavated (**260**), it had a symmetrical profile with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.21m deep and was filled with a deposit of mid orangey brown sandy clay (261) from which no finds were recovered.

3.4.36 North-west to south-east ditch **262** was situated to the immediate south of ditch **260**. It measured 0.96m wide by 0.2m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench in both directions (Fig. 11, Section 214; Plate 4). The 1m intervention excavated into this feature established that it had gentle sloping sides, a gentle sloping base and contained a deposit of mid brown sandy clay from which no finds were recovered (263).

3.4.37 Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches identified in this trench, they probably represent Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 142 (Fig. 9)

3.4.38 Trench 142 was situated to the south-west of Trench 141 and was orientated north-east to south-west. Three evenly spaced north-east to south-west aligned ditches were revealed in this trench, two of which were excavated. The south-westernmost ditch measured 0.76m wide by 0.2m deep and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base (**271**; Fig. 11, Section 217). It was filled by a deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy clay (271), from which no finds were recovered.

3.4.39 Approximately 7.5m to the north-east of this feature was ditch **269**, which measured 0.63m wide by 0.18m deep (Plate 5). It had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a mid yellowish brown sandy clay (270), which produced no finds. Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches identified in this trench, they are most likely to represent Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 147 (Fig. 9)

3.4.40 Trench 147 was located *c.* 55m north-west of Trench 142 and was orientated north-west to south-east. Towards the centre of the trench, north-west to south-east orientated ditch **276** was identified, around which the trench was extended slightly to the north-east and south-west. The ditch measured 1m wide by 1m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 11, Section 219). It contained a deposit of light orangey grey clayey sand (277), which produced three fragments (2g) of animal bone. A sample of this feature also produced a very small quantity of charcoal (<1ml). Based on the available evidence, a date cannot be assigned to this feature.

Trench 148 (Fig. 9)

3.4.41 Trench 148 was situated to the north-east of Trench 147 and was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. It revealed two north-east to south-west orientated ditches, of which one was excavated. Ditch **267** was 0.8m wide by 0.11m deep, with gently sloping sides and a gentle sloping base. It contained a deposit of light greyish brown sandy clay (268), from which no finds were retrieved. Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches identified in this trench, they probabaly represent Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 149 (Fig. 9)

3.4.42 Trench 149 was located to the north-east of Trench 148 and orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It revealed three evenly spaced ditches aligned north-east to south-west. One of these features was excavated and measured 0.48m wide by 0.21m deep (**258**). It had steep sloping sides, a flat base and was filled by a deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy clay (259), which produced no finds (Plate 6). Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches identified in this trench, they are most likely to represent Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 151 (Fig. 9)

3.4.43 Trench 151 was situated *c.* 180m south-east of Trench 149 and was orientated north-east to south-west. Three evenly spaced ditches (*c*. 4.7m-5m apart), all aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, were revealed in this trench. The (unexcavated) continuation of one of these features was also exposed in Trench 152 (Fig. 10). Only the north-easternmost ditch was excavated, which measured 0.76m wide and 0.18m deep (**251**; Plate 7). It had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a deposit of light orangey grey sandy silt (252), from which no finds were retrieved. Based on the form and arrangement of the ditches identified in this trench, they probably represent Romano-British planting trenches.

Trench 153 (Fig. 9)

3.4.44 Trench 153 was situated *c*. 70m north-east of Trench 151, was aligned north-west to south-east and revealed two ditches. Ditch **244** was aligned north to south and was located in the north-western end of the trench. It measured 0.4m wide by 0.25m deep and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 11, Section 208). It was filled by a deposit of mid grey clay-rich sand (245) which produced no finds.

3.4.45 Ditch **246** was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and located within the south-eastern half of the trench. It measured 0.4m wide by 0.18m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a deposit of mid greyish brown clay rich sand (247), from which no finds were recovered. Based on the available evidence a date cannot be assigned to the features recorded within this trench.

Trench 156 (Fig. 9)

3.4.46 Trench 156 was located *c.* 160m south-west of Trench 153 and orientated north-west to south-east. A single north-east to south-west aligned ditch was revealed towards the centre of the trench (**256**). It measured 0.85m wide by 0.2m deep and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 11, Section 211; Plate 8). It contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown clay-rich silt (257), from which no finds were recovered. Based on the available evidence, a date cannot be assigned to this feature.

3.5 Artefact summary

3.5.1 The principal artefact type recovered from the site was pottery. Eleven (26g) sherds of pottery date broadly to the Romano-British period (App. B.5), two handmade sherds (6g) date from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age (*c*. 1100-350 BC; App.B.4) and two sherds (2g) are of post-medieval date (App. B.6).

3.5.2 Other artefacts were recovered in only small quantities. Prehistoric finds consist of two struck flint flakes, four fragments of burnt flint (50g; App.B.2) and a single piece of fired clay (12g; App. B.8).

3.5.3 A single Edward I silver long cross halfpenny represents the only medieval artefact recovered from the site (App. B.1).

3.5.4 The remaining finds were of post-medieval date and are of limited archaeological significance. These include a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem (App. B.3), seven fragments of ceramic tile or brick (44g; App. B.7) and a copper-alloy button (App. B.1). Two nails and an iron or steel folding knife of uncertain date were also recovered from the site (App. B.1).

3.6 Environmental summary

3.6.1 A small and relatively insignificant group of environmental remains was recovered from the site. Other than indicating the presence of cattle and sheep/goat in the environs during the post-medieval period, the recovered animal bone assemblage has limited potential and is in a poor state of preservation (App. C.1). The environmental samples only produced small quantities of charcoal (App. C.2).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered reliable. The archaeological features were clear where present within the trenches and the geological horizon was clear when encountered.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 All the objectives laid out in Section 2.1 of this report were achieved by this evaluation.

4.2.2 The presence or absence of archaeological remains has been clearly established across the site and the results of the geophysical survey have been tested.

4.2.3 The linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as being of probable archaeological origin correspond with the position of features recorded in the trenches.

4.2.4 Trench coverage was sufficient to characterise the date and extent of most of the archaeological features identified across the evaluated area.

4.3 Interpretation

Prehistoric activity

4.3.1 Prehistoric remains were limited to a small group of residually deposited artefacts recovered from Romano-British and post-medieval features. The struck (and burnt) flint recovered from Trenches 68 and 83 most likely dates from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, the two sherds of handmade pottery from Trenches 67 and 138 most likely date from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and the fired clay from Trench 120 has been assigned a broad prehistoric date.

4.3.2 This small group of artefacts points towards occasional, low-level, transient activity at the site across the prehistoric period. Significantly, no Neolithic or Iron Age settlement activity was recorded during the trial trenching, despite such evidence being identified to the immediate west of the site during 2015 (Stocks-Morgan 2015).

Romano-British activity

4.3.3 Romano-British remains were concentrated in the north-western part of the site and consisted of a series of relatively shallow, evenly spaced ditches with a shared alignment (see Trenches 120, 139-142, 149 and 151). The arrangement, form and overall character of these features strongly suggests they form part of a Romano-British planting trench system (Wiseman *et al.* 2020) that was set out across the western half of the site. The recovery of broadly dated locally made Romano-British coarseware pottery from ditches **291** and **298** further supports this interpretation.

4.3.4 Planting trenches have recently become the subject of increased study in the region, as although they represent a frequently recognised element of the Romano-British rural landscape in Eastern England, a precise interpretation for these features remains elusive. Extensive planting trench field systems are particularly abundant in

Cambridgeshire, where they are commonly encountered across agriculturally poor geologies, usually within close proximity to rivers and roads (Wiseman *et al.* 2020). In Suffolk, Early Romano-British planting trenches have been identified at Grove Farm, Linstead Magna (Cass 2009), Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Ennis 2010) and Westerfield Road, Ipswich (Holloway and Brooks 2011).

4.3.5 Little direct evidence pertaining to the precise function of these planting trenches has been recovered to date, although Wiseman *et al*. (2020) has suggested that they may relate to an intensification of production associated with the presence of the Roman army during the 1st century AD. However, it is likely that a multitude of varying factors lie behind their origins across different parts of the region.

4.3.6 At least two separate 'blocks' of planting trenches can be discerned amongst the identified remains, with planting trenches laid out on a north-east to south-west orientation identified across Trenches 120, 124, 131, 138-142, 148, 149, 151 and 152, and north-west to south-east orientated planting trenches identified across Trenches 103, 105, 113 and 122 (Fig. 10). Beyond this, little further can be established about the Romano-British use of the site from the available evidence, but the absence of plant macrofossils and querns suggests the cultivation system was either incredibly short lived, or that any crops grown within/around these furrows were processed away from the site.

Post-Roman activity

4.3.7 Significantly, the extensive Anglo-Saxon activity identified immediately to the west of the site does not appear to continue into Parcels 13b-14 (Stocks-Morgan 2015). Medieval features were also absent, suggesting that the site was situated away from areas of intense occupation or extensive cultivation during this period. The sole find of an Edward I (AD 1272-1307) long cross halfpenny most likely represents a casual loss and is not indicative of significant activity at the site during the high medieval period.

4.3.8 Elements of the former north-east to south-west/north-west to south-east aligned post-medieval field system were recorded across the proposed development area. Post-medieval ditches were recorded in Trenches 76, 83, 92 and 130. Those identified in Trenches 76 and 92 correlate with the position of linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Fig. 10). Ditch **203** (Trench 83) additionally correlated with the line of a former field boundary visible on the 1904 OS map of the area (Fig. 10).

Undated activity

4.3.9 The majority of the features recorded during the trial trenching produced no dating evidence, further supporting the suggestion that the site was largely situated away from areas of habitation and industry across the last few millennia. As the Romano-British use of the site appears to have been the most 'intense' phase of activity, it is possible that many of the 'undated' features also belong to this period, when ditch digging and the parceling up of land appears to have been most frequently undertaken. Further investigation at the site will most likely be able to establish dates

for many of the currently 'undated' features, although the recovery of abundant quantities of material culture is unlikely.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation has recorded an area of Romano-British agricultural activity, primarily concentrated in the north-eastern part of the site, with at least two blocks of planting trenches identified. The identification of these features contributes further to the characterisation of Romano-British activity previously recorded in the environs of the site (see Section 1.3).

4.4.2 The identified remains have potential to further inform ongoing discussions concerning the function of Romano-British planting trenches and consequently can be considered to be of regional significance (Wiseman *et al.* 2020; Evans 2021). However, the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site is low and the recovered artefact assemblages are limited. Further investigation of the Romano-British remains is unlikely to uncover evidence pertaining to the social and economic mechanisms of the site or the precise function of the probable planting trenches, but may provide useful geospatial and stratigraphic data for better understanding the development of Roman rural settlements and agriculture practices in this part of the Eastern region.

4.4.3 The post-medieval remains are of limited archaeological significance and simply relate to the past agricultural use of the site over the last few centuries. Despite this, potential exists to further refine the dating of some of the boundary ditches identified through cartographic analysis and accompanying documentary research. This may also prove useful in helping to inform an understanding of the origins and development of the post-medieval field system to the north-west of Eye.

5 ARCHIVING, RETENTION AND DISPERSAL

5.1.1 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with SCCAS under the parish code EYE123 in 2023. The archive will comprise a total of one bulk finds box and one paperwork box. SCCAS will also receive a copy of the digital archive held by OA East.

5.1.2 Archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *Archaeological Archive in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Depositions* (SCCAS 2022).

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baker, P. and Worley, F., 2014, *Animal Bones and Archaeology – Guidelines for Best Practice* (Swindon: English Heritage)

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H. and Wood, I., 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (London: Historic England, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group)

Bartlett, A.D.H, 2015, *Land at Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk: Archaeological Geophysical Survey, 2015,* Bartlett-Clark Consultancy

British Geological Survey, 2015, *BGS Geology Viewer*, available from: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.194342957.101883258.1660212521-1651520478.1660212521 (accessed 20 January 2023)

Cass, S., 2009, *Land at Grove Farm, Harleston Road, Linstead Magna*, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Rep. No. 2009/084

CIfA, 2014a, *Code of Conduct* (Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists)

CIfA, 2014b, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists)

Cowgill, J. de Neergard, M. and Griffifths, N., 1987, *Knives and Scabbards. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London* (London: Boydell Press)

Davis, S., 1992, *A Rapid Method For Recording Information About Mammal Bones From Archaeological Sites* (Swindon: English Heritage)

Eckhardt, H., 2017, 'Literacy, the Body and Elite Identities, Writing and Status', in Eckhardt, H. (ed.), *Writing and Power in the Roman World. Literacies and Material Culture* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

Ennis, T., 2010, *Land at Creeting Road (Cedars Park Phase 10C), Stowmarket, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation*, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Evans, 2021, *Late Iron Age and Roman Resource Assessment.* East of England Research Framework. Available from: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/resource-assessments/late-iron-age-and-roman/ (accessed 20 January 2023)

Goodall, I.H., 2011, *Ironwork in Medieval Britain, An Archaeological Study* (London: Society of Medieval Archaeology)

Historic England, 2006, *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE project manager's guide* (London: Historic England)

Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*, 2nd edition (London: Historic England Centre for Archaeology Guidelines)

Holloway, B. and Brooks, H., 2011, *Report on an Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation: Land to South of Railway Line, Westerfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk*, Colchester Archaeological Trust, Rep. No. 545

Lyons, A., 2020, *Roman Pottery Vessel Type Series constructed for the A14 MoLA Headland Project*

Morris, J., 1985, *The Domesday Book: Suffolk* (London: Phillimore & Co Ltd)

Morgan, S., 2015, *Desk-Based Assessment: Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk,* Oxford Archaeology East, Rep. No. 1748

Newman, J., 2017, Land at *Eye Airfield (Parcel 15 & SUDS Area), Langton Green Farm, Eye, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation Report*, John Newman Archaeological Services

Paine, C., 1993, *The History of Eye* (Benyon de Beauvoir)

Paterson, C., Parspons, J., Newman, R.M., Johnson, N. and Howard-Davis, C., 2014, *Shadows in the Sand. Excavation of a Viking-Age Cemetery at Cumwhitton* (Lancaster: Lancaster Imprints)

RPS Group and OA East, 2022, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological excavation and evaluation, Eye Airfield, Suffolk*

Savage, C., 2014, *Introduction to medieval coins and identification guide for archaeologists* (Carlisle: BAJR)

SCCAS, 2022, *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated November 2022)* (Bury St Edmunds: Suffolk County Council)

Silver, I. A., 1969, 'The Ageing of Domestic Animals', in Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E. (eds), *Science in Archaeology: A Survey of Progress and Research* (London: Thames and Hudson), 283-302

Stocks-Morgan, H., 2015, *Multi-Period Remains at Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation,* Oxford Archaeology East, Rep. No. 1742

Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook* (London: MOLAS)

Tyers, P., 1996, *Roman Pottery in Britain* (London: Batsford)

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14

White, J., forthcoming, *An archaeological excavation at Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*, Oxford Archaeology East

Wiseman R., Brewer E., Luxford R., Losh, J., Fosberry R., Roberts M., Jackson-Slater, C. and Boulton, A., 2020, *Archaeology on Furlough: Roman Planting Trenches in the East of England,* Available from: https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.60153 (accessed 20 January 2023)

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 65						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 65 revealed a single pit. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
205	Layer		0.35	Topsoil		
206	Layer		0.22	Subsoil		
207	Layer			Natural		
208	Cut	1.2	0.26	Pit		Undated
209	Fill		0.26	Fill of pit **208**		Undated

Trench 66						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a continuation of ditch 220 in Trench 67. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Trench 67						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 67 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
217	Layer		0.31	Topsoil		
218	Layer		0.38	Subsoil		
219	Layer			Natural		
220	Cut	1	0.22	Ditch		Roman
221	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch **220**	Pottery	Roman

Trench 68						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.71

Trench 69		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.82

Trench 70		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a continuation of ditch 221 in Trench 67 and this was not excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.85

Trench 71		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Trench 72

General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 72 revealed one small ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.81
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
224	Layer		0.44	Topsoil		
225	Layer		0.37	Subsoil		
226	Layer			Natural		
227	Cut	1	0.18	Ditch		Undated
228	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch **227**		Undated

Trench 73		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.49

Trench 74		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Trench 75		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 76						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 76 revealed two ditches. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
229	Layer		0.27	Topsoil		
230	Layer		0.59	Subsoil		
231	Layer			Natural		
232	Cut	0.9	0.15	Ditch		Undated
233	Fill		0.15	Fill of ditch **232**		Undated
239	Cut	1.68	0.3	Ditch		Post-medieval
240	Fill		0.3	Fill of ditch **239**	CBM	Post-medieval

Trench 77		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.74

Trench 78						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 78 revealed one pit, one ditch and a posthole. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.76
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
210	Layer		0.37	Topsoil		
211	Layer		0.44	Subsoil		
212	Layer			Natural		
213	Cut	2	0.3	Ditch		Undated
214	Fill		0.3	Fill of ditch **213**	Animal bone	Undated
215	Cut	1.48	0.29	Pit		Undated
216	Fill		0.29	Fill of pit **215**	Struck flint	Undated
222	Cut	0.48	0.09	Posthole		Undated
223	Fill		0.09	Fill of posthole **222**		Undated

Trench 79		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Trench 80		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Modern disturbance at north end possibly from a building on historic mapping (dated 1883-1913)?	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37

Trench 81		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.76

Trench 82		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Trench 83						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 83 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer		0.31	Topsoil		
201	Layer		0.46	Subsoil		
202	Layer			Natural		
203	Cut	1.56	0.42	Ditch		Post-medieval-modern
204	Fill		0.42	Fill of ditch **203**	Struck flint, nail	Post-medieval-modern

Trench 84		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.73

Trench 85		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.71

Trench 86		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Trench 87		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Trench 88		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 89		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Trench 90		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.97

Trench 91		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Trench 92

General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 92 revealed one ditch and one gully. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
345	Cut	1.72	0.4	Ditch		Post-medieval
346	Fill		0.4	Fill of ditch **345**	CBM, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, nail, pottery	Post-medieval
347	Cut	0.37	0.38	Ditch		Post-medieval
348	Fill		0.38	Fill of ditch **347**		Post-medieval
354	Layer		0.22	Topsoil		
355	Layer		0.26	Subsoil		
356	Layer			Natural		

Trench 93		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Trench 94		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47

Trench 95		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Trench 96		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Trench 97		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Trench 98		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.68

Trench 99		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.49

Trench 100		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 101		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 102		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.43

Trench 103						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 103 revealed three ditches, of which one was excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
349	Layer		0.26	Topsoil		
350	Layer		0.25	Subsoil		
351	Layer			Natural		
352	Cut	0.89	0.22	Ditch		Roman
353	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch **352**		Roman

Trench 104		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Trench 105		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
One ditch identified – continuation of feature in Trench 103. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.49

Trench 106						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 106 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
357	Layer		0.29	Topsoil		
358	Layer		0.19	Subsoil		
359	Layer			Natural		
360	Cut	1	0.16	Ditch		Roman
361	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch **360**		Roman

Trench 107		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 108		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.78

Trench 109		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Trench 110						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 110 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
308	Layer		0.31	Topsoil		
309	Layer		0.23	Subsoil		
310	Layer			Natural		
311	Cut	0.62	0.12	Ditch		Undated
312	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch **311**	Knife (SF50)	Undated

Trench 111						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51

Trench 112						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 112 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
319	Layer		0.28	Topsoil		
320	Layer		0.18	Subsoil		
321	Layer			Natural		
322	Cut	0.62	0.14	Ditch		Undated
323	Fill		0.14	Fill of ditch **322**		Undated

Trench 113						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 113 revealed three ditches, one of which was excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
338	Layer		0.31	Topsoil		
339	Layer		0.28	Subsoil		
340	Layer			Natural		
341	Cut	0.55	0.1	Ditch		Roman
342	Fill		0.1	Fill of ditch **341**		Roman

Trench 114						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 113 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
328	Layer		0.29	Topsoil		
329	Layer		0.31	Subsoil		
330	Layer			Natural		
331	Cut	0.55	0.1	Ditch		Undated
332	Fill		0.1	Fill of ditch **331**		Undated

Trench 115		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Natural hollow identified – not excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 116		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53

Trench 117						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 117 revealed three ditches. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
370	Layer		0.27	Topsoil		
371	Layer		0.15	Subsoil		
372	Layer			Natural		
373	Cut	0.37	0.22	Ditch		Undated
374	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch **373**		Undated
375	Cut	0.63	0.49	Ditch		Undated
376	Fill		0.49	Fill of ditch **375**		Undated
377	Cut	0.59	0.17	Ditch		Undated
378	Fill		0.17	Fill of ditch **377**		Undated

Trench 118			
General description		**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Trench 119			
General description		**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.54

Trench 120						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 120 revealed three ditches of which one was excavated and a single pit. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
324	Layer		0.2	Topsoil		
325	Layer		0.55	Subsoil		
326	Cut	0.78	0.45	Ditch		Roman
327	Fill		0.45	Fill of ditch **326**		Roman
343	Cut	1.4	0.67	Pit		Roman
344	Fill		0.67	Fill of pit **343**	Bone, pottery, fired clay	Roman

Trench 121						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 121 revealed two ditches of which one was excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.77
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer		0.39	Topsoil		
301	Layer		0.32	Subsoil		
302	Cut	0.3	0.11	Ditch		Undated
303	Fill		0.11	Fill of ditch **302**		Undated

Trench 122						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 122 revealed three ditches of which two were excavated and a single posthole. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
362	Layer		0.28	Topsoil		
363	Layer		0.4	Subsoil		
364	Cut	0.72	0.25	Ditch		Undated
365	Fill		0.25	Fill of ditch **364**		Undated
366	Cut	0.58	0.25	Posthole		Undated
367	Fill		0.35	Fill of posthole **366**		Undated
368	Cut	0.91	0.23	Ditch		Roman
369	Fill		0.23	Fill of ditch **368**		Roman

Trench 123						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 123 revealed two ditches. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	36
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
289	Layer		0.38	Topsoil		
290	Layer		0.29	Subsoil		
291	Cut	0.98	0.3	Ditch		Roman
292	Fill		0.3	Fill of ditch **291**	Pottery	Roman
293	Cut	1	0.5	Ditch		Roman
294	Fill		0.5	Fill of ditch **293**		Roman

Trench 124						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 124 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
333	Layer		0.35	Topsoil		
334	Layer		0.33	Subsoil		
335	Layer			Natural		
336	Cut	0.6	0.21	Ditch		Roman
337	Fill		0.21	Fill of ditch **291**		Roman

Trench 125			
General description		**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 126			
General description		**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Trench 127			
General description		**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.69

Trench 128			
General description		**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.67

Trench 129			
General description		**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.47

Trench 130						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 130 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
234	Layer		0.24	Topsoil		
235	Layer		0.16	Subsoil		
236	Layer			Natural		
237	Cut	2.56	0.74	Ditch		Post-medieval
238	Fill		0.74	Fill of ditch **237**		Post-medieval

Trench 131						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 131 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
304	Layer		0.28	Topsoil		
305	Layer		0.36	Subsoil		
306	Cut	0.57	0.18	Ditch		Roman
307	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch **306**		Roman

Trench 132			
General description		**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 133			
General description		**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.77

Trench 134		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.79

Trench 135		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.76

Trench 136		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.69

Trench 137		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.69

Trench 138

General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 138 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
295	Layer		0.35	Topsoil		
296	Layer		0.25	Subsoil		
297	Layer			Natural		
298	Cut	0.6	0.16	Ditch		Roman
299	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch **298**	Pottery	Roman

Trench 139						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 139 revealed three ditches of which one was excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
278	Cut	0.7	0.16	Ditch		Roman
279	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch **278**		Roman

Trench 140						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 140 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
313	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
314	Layer		0.18	Subsoil		
315	Layer			Natural		
316	Cut	0.99	0.57	Ditch		Undated
317	Fill		0.28	Fill of ditch **316**	Pottery	Undated
318	Fill		0.29	Fill of ditch **316**		Undated

Trench 141						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 141 revealed three ditches, of which two were excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
260	Cut	0.9	0.21	Ditch		Roman
261	Fill		0.21	Fill of ditch **260**		Roman
262	Cut	0.96	0.2	Ditch		Undated
263	Fill		0.2	Fill of ditch **262**		Undated

Trench 142						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 140 revealed three ditches of which two were excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
269	Cut	0.63	0.18	Ditch		Roman
270	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch **269**		Roman
271	Cut	0.76	0.2	Ditch		Roman
272	Fill		0.2	Fill of ditch **271**		Roman
283	Layer		0.33	Topsoil		
284	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
285	Layer			Natural		

Trench 143		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.51

Trench 144		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.84

Trench 145		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Trench 146		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.61

Trench 147						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 147 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
273	Layer		0.26	Topsoil		
274	Layer		0.26	Subsoil		
275	Layer			Natural		
276	Cut	1	1	Ditch		Undated
277	Fill		1	Fill of ditch **276**	Animal bone	Undated

Trench 148						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 148 revealed two ditches of which one was excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
264	Layer		0.29	Topsoil		
265	Layer		0.19	Subsoil		
266	Layer			Natural		
267	Cut	0.8	0.11	Ditch		Roman
268	Fill		0.11	Fill of ditch **267**		Roman

Trench 149						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 149 revealed two ditches of which one was excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
258	Cut	0.48	0.21	Ditch		Roman
259	Fill		0.21	Fill of ditch **259**		Roman
280	Layer		0.35	Topsoil		
281	Layer		0.14	Subsoil		
282	Layer			Natural		

Trench 150		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench revealed a single ditch that was not excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 151						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench 151 revealed two ditches of which one was excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
248	Layer		0.26	Topsoil		
249	Layer		0.3	Subsoil		
250	Layer			Natural		
251	Cut	0.76	0.18	Ditch		Roman
252	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch **251**		Roman

Trench 152		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Trench 153						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 153 revealed two ditches. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
241	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	Copper-alloy button (SF51)	
242	Layer		0.25	Subsoil		
243	Layer			Natural		
244	Cut	0.9	0.25	Ditch		Undated
245	Fill		0.25	Fill of ditch **326**		Undated
246	Cut	0.4	0.18	Ditch		Undated
247	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch **326**		Undated

Trench 154		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch – not excavated. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Trench 155		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.63

Trench 156						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 156 revealed a single ditch. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
253	Layer		0.41	Topsoil		
254	Layer		0.17	Subsoil		
255	Layer			Natural		
256	Cut	0.85	0.2	Ditch		Undated
257	Fill		0.2	Fill of ditch **256**		Undated

Trench 157		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Trench 158		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. Shortened due to the presence of fencing.	**Length (m)**	23
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.56

Trench 159		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. Shortened due to the presence of fencing.	**Length (m)**	21
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.64

Trench 160		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Trench 161		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The trench profile consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction

B.1.1 Five metal objects were recovered during the trial trenching. The assemblage consists of two iron nails, an iron/steel folding knife, a copper-alloy button and a silver coin. The iron nails recovered from ditch **203** (Trench 83) and ditch **345** (Trench 92) cannot be dated and are not discussed further in this report.

The assemblage

Silver long cross halfpenny – diameter c. 15-16mm – edges irregular and both faces worn and scratched:

B.1.2 A silver coin (SF80) was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 80. Based on its size, it is identifiable as a long cross halfpenny of Edward I, the solid cross and the lack of a moneyer's name indicating that it was minted after AD 1279 (Savage 2014), with the first round halfpennies minted in AD 1280. Only the letters 'EDW' remain visible on the obverse legend, to the right of the initial mark. The coin is scratched and worn, meaning that the mint cannot be identified, except to rule out those which do not include the word 'CIVI TAS', as this is the only element of the reverse legend to remain legible.

Copper-alloy button – diameter c. 17mm, height 3mm+ – good condition, wire loop missing:

B.1.3 A button (SF51) was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 153. It is a flat round button with a turned conical back, originally housing a wire loop, which it now missing. The slightly concave upper surface bears a debased Tudor rose, widely used on naval buttons of the mid to late 18th century, within a rope-twist border. Although with a silver/blackish surface, it is assumed to be copper-alloy, perhaps more specifically a high copper/high zinc brass-alloy often known as Tombac.

Iron/steel folding knife – length 108mm, width 35mm, thickness 7mm – fair condition, incomplete:

B.1.4 What appears to be a robust iron folding knife (SF50) came from Phase 1 ditch **311** (fill 312) within Trench 110. Clearly of simple form, the pivoting blade seems from the x-ray to be housed within iron side plates, which surviving rivets indicate to have borne scales in an organic material, most likely wood. The simple form would not be out of place during the Romano-British period, but equally it could be much later. Roman folding knives are well-known if not common and tend to have cast copper-alloy handles, which are often highly decorative, but simpler examples with wooden or bone handles are known (with examples recovered from Gellep in Germany (Eckhardt 2017)). It is however difficult to date this particular example, as few close parallels are known and the precise structure of the knife is not always evident. There is also a range of early medieval folding knives (see for instance Paterson *et al.* (2014, fig 114)),

although medieval examples seem to be scarce (Cowgill *et al.* (1987) lists only three and Goodall's (2011) corpus illustrates none). Folding knives reappear in the post-medieval period and the possible pistol grip handle seen on this example could place it in the late 17th to 18th century, when this handle style was popular.

B.2 Struck flint

By Lawrence Billington

B.2.1 A small assemblage of two worked flints and four fragments (50g) of unworked burnt flint was recovered during the trial trenching.

B.2.2 Fill 216 of pit **215** (Trench 78) produced a single partly cortical flake and four fragments of heavily burnt, unworked flint (40g). Although these burnt fragments could not be refitted, they may all derive from a single shattered burnt cobble/clast. A second partly cortical flake was recovered from fill 204 of ditch **205** (Trench 83).

B.2.3 Both worked flints are simple hard hammer struck flakes. While they are not closely dateable, they are most likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The burnt flint is chronologically undiagnostic but, again, is most likely of prehistoric date.

B.3 Clay tobacco pipe

By Carole Fletcher

B.3.1 A single fragment of undecorated clay tobacco pipe stem (2g) was recovered from ditch **345** (Trench 92). The stem fragment is moderately abraded, 27mm long and slightly oval (6.7 x 7.3mm). The bore is off-centre and small. The fragment most likely derives from a casually discarded pipe, subsequently reworked by ploughing. The pipe fragment demonstrates the consumption of tobacco on or in the near vicinity of the site after *c*. AD 1580.

B.4 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

B.4.1 Two plain sherds (6g) of handmade prehistoric pottery were recovered during the trial trenching, with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 3g. The pottery derived from ditch **220** (one sherd, 2g) revealed in Trench 67 and ditch **298** (one sherd, 4g; the sherd is formed by three refitting fragments) revealed in Trench 138.

B.4.2 The sherds are in a fine to coarse flint tempered fabric with inclusions ranging from 1-4mm in size. The sherds cannot be closely dated, but the character of the fabric is typical of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age in Suffolk, *c.* 1100-350 BC.

B.5 Roman pottery

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 11 sherds (26g) of Roman pottery were recovered from four features across four trenches. The assemblage broadly dates from the 1st to 4th centuries AD and consists only of locally produced coarsewares.

Methodology

B.5.2 The pottery was analysed following national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and Tyers (1996). Forms were identified using the *Roman Pottery Vessel Type Series* created for the A14 MoLA Headland Project (Lyons 2020). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was produced. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

The pottery

B.5.3 The pottery was recovered from four features (three ditches and a pit). Three pottery fabrics are represented, and the sherds comprise locally produced coarsewares (Table 1), with no imported or specialist wares present. A summary catalogue is presented in Table 2.

Fabric type	Forms	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
SHEL Shelly ware	Jar?	4	11	42.3
SGW Sandy grey ware	Jar?	6	12	46.2
SGW (Burn) Sandy grey ware with burnished exterior	Jar?	1	3	11.5
Grand total	-	*11*	*26*	*100*

Table 1. Roman pottery by fabric type

Trench 67

B.5.4 Fill 221 of ditch **220** contained four sherds (5g) of a sandy grey ware jar broadly dating to the Romano-British period.

Trench 120

B.5.5 Four sherds (11g) of shelly ware were recovered from pit **343** which dates from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

Trench 123

B.5.6 Ditch **291** yielded two sherds (7g) from a sandy grey ware jar which broadly dates to the Romano-British period.

Trench 140

B.5.7 Trench 140 revealed a single ditch (**316**) that contained a single sherd of sandy grey ware with burnished surfaces.

Discussion

B.5.8 The small assemblage indicates low level Romano-British activity at the site. Further investigations around Trenches 120, 123 and 140 may lead to the recovery of further Roman pottery, which could help refine the date of the identified features.

Trench	Fill	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Form	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Spotdate	Context date
67	221	**220**	Ditch	SGW	Jar?	4	5	C1-C4	C1-C4
123	292	**291**	Ditch	SGW	Jar?	2	7	C1-C4	C1-C4
140	317	**316**	Ditch	SGW (Burn)	Jar?	1	3	C1-C4	C1-C4
120	344	**343**	Pit	SHEL	Jar?	4	11	C1-C2	C1-C2

Table 2. Roman pottery summary catalogue

B.6 Post-Roman pottery

By Carole Fletcher

B.6.1 Two sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered during the evaluation. Ditch **345** (Trench 92) produced an abraded, undiagnostic body sherd (1g) of sandy coarseware that cannot be closely dated. A second sherd (1g) recovered from the same ditch is from a Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE), internally clear-glazed vessel, probably a bowl, dating from the 16th-18th century.

B.6.2 The small assemblage is fragmentary and indicates extremely low levels of activity at the site in the post-Roman period. The material represents background noise and probably results from the spreading of general domestic rubbish across fields during the post-medieval period.

B.7 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

B.7.1 A small, insignificant assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was collected during the trial trenching. Two fragments (30g) were collected from deposit 240 of ditch **239** (Trench 76). They survive as face fragments of dull orange dense sandy clay with at least one remnant face each. Five fragments (14g) were also collected from deposit 346 of ditch **345** (Trench 92). These comprise four small, rounded pieces of orange sandy clay (12g) and a chunk of yellow-red mottled material (2g). All the recovered fragments likely derive from late medieval or post-medieval brick and/or tile.

B.8 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

B.8.1 A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from deposit 344 of pit **343** (Trench 120). It is a small, abraded piece retaining a flattened greyish face and a buff-orange reverse (12g). It is made in a fine laminar clay containing fine, fairly well-sorted chalk flecks and quartz, with rare coarser examples of both. Its original form is unclear and there is a small possibility it is very degraded prehistoric pottery (pers. comm. Carlotta Marchetto).

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Joshua White

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 A small assemblage consisting of nine fragments of animal bone (286g) was recovered from the site. The remains are in a poor state of preservation and have significantly eroded surfaces.

C.1.2 The bones were recorded using a modified version of the guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014), with the remains quantified using the number of identified specimens method (NISP). The refitting of fragments clearly deriving from the same specimen was undertaken, with refitted specimens only counted once. Bone was recorded to groups, such as medium mammal, medium to large mammal or mammal where identifications to taxa could not be made due to a lack of diagnostic features. Age-at-death was established through assessment of epiphyseal fusion using data presented by Silver (1969). A note was made of any taphonomic markers on the bones.

The assemblage

C.1.3 The assemblage is small and poorly preserved. The recorded fragments exhibit no butchery marks, gnawing or any other modifications of note. Species proportion data is presented in Table 3 and a summary catalogue is presented at the end of this report (Table 4).

C.1.4 Two diaphyses fragments from a medium-sized mammal were recovered from Romano-British ditch **344** in Trench 129. These small fragments have highly eroded surfaces and point towards a burial environment detrimental to the survival of bone.

C.1.5 Three refitting fragments of a distal left cattle tibia were recovered from post-medieval ditch **213** in Trench 78. The specimen derives from an animal that was aged over 12-18 months at the time of its death and root etching is present across the entirety of the bone's surface.

C.1.6 A single, near complete ovicaprid left metacarpal was recovered from post-medieval to modern ditch **345** in Trench 92. It has an extensively eroded surface and derives from an animal aged over 18-24 months at the time of its death.

C.1.7 Three small heavily eroded, unidentifiable fragments from a medium to large-sized mammal were retrieved from undated ditch **276** in Trench 147.

Taxa	NISP		
	Romano-British	Post-medieval to modern	Undated
Sheep/goat		1	
Cattle		1	
Medium mammal	2		
Medium to large mammal			3
Total	*2*	*2*	*3*

Table 3. Quantification of animal bone by NISP

Discussion

C.1.8 Other than indicating the utilisation of cattle and ovicaprids at the site in the post-medieval period, the recovered assemblage is unable to shed light upon the nature of past communities once present within the environs.

C.1.9 As the post-medieval remains were in a better state of preservation than the Romano-British remains, it seems highly likely that a significant proportion of the original assemblages has been lost over time during diagenesis.

C.1.10 Based on the quality and quantity of material recovered during the trial trenching, further excavations at the site are unlikely to retrieve significant, statistically valid assemblages of animal bone.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Date	Species	Element
214	**213**	78	Ditch	Post-medieval	Cattle	Tibia
277	**276**	147	Ditch	Undated	Medium-large mammal	Unidentifiable
346	**345**	92	Ditch	Post-medieval	Ovicaprid	Metacarpal
344	**343**	120	Ditch	Romano-British	Medium mammal	Unidentifiable

Table 4. Animal bone summary catalogue

C.2 Plant macrofossils

By Marta Craven

Introduction

C.2.1 Four bulk samples were taken from features recorded within Parcels 13b-14. These samples were taken in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from a variety of features encountered within Trenches 110, 120, 124 and 147.

Methodology

C.2.2 The total volume of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence or 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 0.5mm sieves.

C.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 5.

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance:

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Results

C.2.6 The bulk environmental samples contain scarce plant remains and the material is in a relatively poor state of preservation. It is worth noting that many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.2.7 Small quantities of charcoal have been recovered from the samples taken from ditches **276** and **336** and pit **343**. Sample 52, fill 312 of ditch **311** (Trench 110) did not contain any plant material but did contain frequent snail shells. Artefacts were not recovered from any of the samples.

Provisional phasing	Trench number	Sample number	Context number	Cut number	Feature type	Volume processed	Flot volume (ml)	Snail shells	Charcoal volume(ml)
Roman	110	52	312	**311**	Ditch	14	5	++++	0
Roman	120	51	344	**343**	Pit	14	20	0	2
Roman	124	50	337	**336**	Ditch	14	5	0	<1
Undated	147	53	277	**276**	Ditch	14	5	0	<1

Table 5. Environmental sample catalogue

Discussion

C.2.8 The recovery of only small quantities of charcoal from the bulk samples suggests that there may be limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. The scarcity of plant remains also means that little information can be inferred about the plant usage of this site in the past. It is possible that this site was not the focus of domestic or agricultural processing activities.

C.2.9 If further excavations are carried out, it is still recommended that environmental sampling is conducted in accordance with Historic England (2011) guidelines.

APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-512226
Project Name	Castleton Way, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk

Start of Fieldwork	14/11/2022	End of Fieldwork	09/12/2022
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XSFECW22	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER Number	EYE123	Related Numbers	N/A

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Bedding trench	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Uncertain
Posthole	Uncertain
Gully	Uncertain

Object	Period
Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Fired Clay	Uncertain
Animal bone	Uncertain
Shell	Roman (43 to 410
Metal	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Metal	Roman (43 to 410)
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Mid Suffolk
Parish	Eye
HER office	Suffolk County Council
Size of Study Area	18.53
National Grid Ref	TM 14098 74491

Address (including Postcode)

Castleton Way, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7DE

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Suffolk County Council
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Toby Knight

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive	EYE123
Digital Archive	ADS	EYE123
Paper Archive	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive	EYE123

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☒	☐
Industrial	☒	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☐
Stratigraphic		☒	☐
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☒	☒	☐

Digital Media	
Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☒
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media	
Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☒
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☒
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

APPENDIX E WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND EVALUATION

Eye Airfield, Suffolk

JAC27917
Eye Airfield
Written Scheme of Investigation
Version 04
18 February 2022

rpsgroup.com

CONTENTS

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.*

1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* 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 Archaeological Excavation (2021).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 This WSI has been prepared on behalf of the client to detail further archaeological investigations on the site in response to planning consent being granted for residential development (Mid Suffolk DC ref – 3563/15) and in response to the relevant archaeological planning condition. This document has been prepared following consultation with Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) and is designed for both open area excavations and further evaluation on land proposed for the construction of residential housing and associated works.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 The following archaeological works will be undertaken on the site. These will include a phase of archaeological excavation within Parcel 13A, which will be carried out in three phases (Areas 1 to 3, Figures 1 and 3), and one single phase of archaeological evaluation within Parcels 13b-14 (Figure 2 and 4):

Phase of Archaeological excavation

Parcel 13a excavation Area 1 (c.0.8ha)

Parcel 13a excavation Area 2 (c.0.9ha) plus up to 0.4ha contingency

Parcel 13a excavation Area 3 (c.1ha) plus up to 0.4ha contingency

Phase of Archaeological evaluation

3% evaluation of parcels 13b-14 (c.17.5ha) 97x 30mx2m trenches

1.3.2 In the first instance, Area 1 will be excavated, with Area 2 to follow on immediately afterwards. Area 3 and the trenching will follow thereafter. However, every stage of archaeological work will be undertaken in advance on any development activity. RPS will keep SCCAS informed and will provide an updated timescale of the various stages of archaeological investigation as

soon as this is made available. No development work can commence until each excavation area has been signed off by the SCCAS Advisor, Rachel Abraham. The Client will also provide a management plan in advance any construction activity taking place.

1.3.3 A preservation in situ area is located immediately adjacent to Areas 2 and 3 and has been referred to in Figure 1 as "Exclusion Zone". The Client will heras fence the perimeter of this area to ensure that no plant can enter and no activity of any kind can be undertaken within its boundaries.

1.3.4 All proposed archaeological works (with contingency areas) are shown on Figures 1 and 2. Any further mitigation following the phase of archaeological evaluation within parcel 13b-14 will be informed by the results of the evaluation and if required, this will be subject to a separate WSI.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

1.4.1 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 agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

1.5 Liaison with the Archaeological Planning Advisor

1.5.1 The SCCAS will be informed at least 1 week in advance of the start of fieldwork and will be kept regularly informed of progress during site investigation works and after, during report writing.

1.5.2 The excavation areas and the evaluation trenches will not be backfilled or released for development without written approval of the SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be required following site monitoring visits, in case unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation.

2 THE GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1.1 The development area is to the south-east of Eye Airfield and to the north-west of the village of Eye itself. Castleton Way forms the southern boundary of the site.

2.1.2 The River Dove is situated to the south-east of the site and is a tributary of the River Waveney. The 40m OD contour runs across the development area, which sits on a slight spur above the south facing slope of the course of a former tributary. It would appear that this slope is the closest south facing land to the historic core of Eye. This may be of significance in terms of the value historically placed on this land in terms of its agricultural potential and earlier settlement location.

2.1.3 The underlying geology comprises Crag Group sand, deposited during the Quaternary period. The overlying soils are Lowestoft Formation chalky till, gravels, silts and clays (British Geological Survey Geology of Britain viewer: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyof britain/home.html).

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 on information obtained from the following sources:

- Morgan, S, 2015, Desk-Based Assessment: Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk. OA East Report No 1748
- Stocks-Morgan, H, 2015 Multi-Period Remains at Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation OA East Report No 1742
- The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

3.1.2 A full up to date HER search will be undertaken ahead of the production of the post-excavation assessment report.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There is a small amount of prehistoric archaeology from Eye, including a scatter of undated fired flints (EYE 047, MSF14599) to the south-east of the development area. The earliest confirmed archaeological finds derive from the Neolithic period with an arrowhead (EYE 024, MSF9938) found in the south-eastern part of the development area and a flint scraper with a few rough flakes found at Eye County Modern School (EYE 005, MSF3975) to the south.

3.2.2 An excavation at the Hartismere High School Playing Fields, Eye (Caruth and Goffin 2012) produced evidence of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity in the form of four cremations and a crouched inhumation. The excavation also produced Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery, pits and roundhouses. Iron Age pits and Romano-British pottery have also been found at the nearby Hartismere Hospital (Brooks 2012).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Previous archaeological investigations within Eye Airfield (Collie *et al.* 2021) revealed significant Roman remains in the form of enclosure systems, roundhouses and droveways with associated domestic waste (YAX 040, MSF35814).

3.3.2 Roman finds from Hartismere School (Craven 2009) have included Romano-British coins, pottery, metalwork and ceramic building material (CBM). A potential hypocaust (EYE024, MSF8879) has been identified to the south-east of the development area at Camp Field. A scatter of pottery and Roman metalwork has been located to the west of the site (YAX 016, MSF27018). To the north-west of the site is a former Roman Road (Pye Street) depicted upon the 1787 Hodskinson's Map (Morgan 2015).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon

3.4.1 The village of Eye derives its names from the Anglo-Saxon word for island. This may reflect that the settlement was originally surrounded by the River Dove and its tributary to the east and north and marshland to the south and west (Paine 1993).

3.4.2 The excavation at Hartismere High School playing fields also produced the remains of two post-built structures, eight shrunken feature buildings and a trackway all deriving from the Anglo-Saxon period. Test pits excavated at the school's sports hall uncovered further Anglo-Saxon features (Craven 2008). Anglo-Saxon pottery and a brooch were found at Hartismere Hospital (Brooks 2012).

3.4.3 Five Anglo-Saxon brooches have been found through metal detecting in the western part of the site (EYE 052, MSF17366). A metalwork scatter and possible Saxon cemetery has been uncovered south of the development area (EYE 074, MSF27106). Burnt and melted metal artefacts found to the west (YAX 016, MSF22364) suggest another possible cemetery. Burials of probable Anglo-Saxon date have also been identified on land immediately east (EYE 139). Anglo-Saxon brooches have been also recovered from a field to the west of the development area (EYE 079, MSF27133 and EYE 108, MSF25222). A fragment of a cruciform brooch was recovered from the proposed development areas western half (EYE 053, MSF17367). A further brooch was found to the south-west of the site (EYE 051, MSF17365). A pair of bronze tweezers were recovered to the south of the site (EYE 049, MSF15672).

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 The village of Eye is mentioned in The Domesday Book as being under the ownership of Edric of Laxfield prior to the Norman Conquest and William Malet afterwards. The book records that the village had 50 acres of meadow and woodland to accommodate 120 pigs with a market and two mills. Eye was possibly the third or fourth most populated town in Suffolk in the 11th century.

3.5.2 Various scatters of medieval artefacts have been retrieved from around the development area including a coin (MSF27096) and a buckle (MSF27119).

3.5.3 1.3.9 Close to the development site a moat has been recorded at Langton Grove (EYE100, MSF28728), as have a possible medieval boundary ditch (EYE 070, MSF22202) and a medieval green (EYE057, MSF28720).

3.5.4 In the 11th century William Malet established the castle at Eye. Only the motte remains as the building was destroyed in the 14th century. Malets son, Robert Malet founded the Benedictine priory of St Peters (Paine 1993) approximately 1km to the south-east of the development area.

3.5.5 Other medieval structures in the area include the 12th century Hospital of St Mary Magdalen and this is believed to be ether 600m to the south or 600m to the south-west of the development area. Adjacent to the castle remains is the Church of St Peter and Pauls, which was built in the 14th century and

restored by the Victorians. Next to this is the medieval guildhall of St Marys, a timber framed and jettied structure rebuilt in 1875 using much of the original materials (Morgan 2015).

3.6 Post-medieval and modern

3.6.1 To the south of the development area is the Victoria Post Mill (EYE 032, MSF12085), built in 1779. The roundhouse structure and four piers are the only surviving elements of the building following its collapse in 1955. A nearby post-medieval metalwork scatter was located on Magdalen Street (EYE 074, MSF27137) comprising of tokens, coins and cloth seals.

3.6.2 Directly to the north of the development area is a Second World War airfield (RAF Eye/USAAF station 134). Constructed between 1942 and 1943, the airfield was used by the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) until 1945, whereupon it was transferred to the control of the Royal Air Force who operated it until 1963. After which the land was sold by the then Air Ministry and converted into an industrial estate. The runways, hangers, hard standings and Nissen huts from this period still survive.

3.7 Previous investigation of the site

3.7.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on parcels 13-15, Eye Airfield, Eye in February 2015. A total of 63 trenches were excavated within the proposed development area with Neolithic to later medieval remains recorded within parcel 13A. Evidence for settlement activity dating to the Neolithic and Iron Age was recorded as well as the remains of a small Anglo-Saxon burial ground, comprising three graves and a horse burial. Further archaeological works undertaken on land to the immediate east (EYE 139) identified further possible Anglo-Saxon burials, which are likely associated with the above cemetery.

3.7.2 Prior to the evaluation taking place a metal detecting survey (Figure 4) was carried out on plot 13A which recovered 29 metal objects (mainly nails and unidentifiable fittings). Only one piece was identified as medieval which was a copper alloy leather work mount with gilt decoration.

3.7.3 A second phase of trenching has also been undertaken on parcel 15 of Eye Airfield (EYE 123) which identified a single medieval pit an undated shallow ditch and a thin scatter of Roman and medieval pottery (Newman 2017).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the Archaeological Excavation (Parcel 13A)

4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context. A site archive will also be produced and the results of the investigations disseminated to the public.

4.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation more specific aims and research questions can be formulated:

- *What is the nature of the Neolithic activity present on the site?*
- *Is there evidence for Neolithic structures as indicated by the evaluation?*

4.1.3 To investigate the character and morphology of the Iron Age settlement activity on the site placing it within its landscape context:

- *At what point in the Iron Age did activity begin on the site, can any earlier (Bronze Age) activity/land use be identified?*
- *What are the forms and sizes of enclosures at the site, and to what extent can their functions be discerned?*
- *Are any building-types present and if so, how far can functions be attributed to them?*

4.1.4 To investigate and sufficiently characterise the trackway present on the site, placing it within its landscape context:

- *Is there a prehistoric origin to this trackway (previously attributed to the Anglo-Saxon period)?*

4.1.5 To investigate the Romano-British activity on the site and how it relates to the known settlement to the south:

- *Is there evidence for small scale metalworking taking place on the fringe of the Romano-British settlement?*

4.1.6 To investigate the Anglo-Saxon activity on site and how it relates to the burial ground observed to the east of the site:

- *Is there evidence for any outlying Anglo-Saxon burials or activity beyond the limits of the known small burial ground?*

4.1.7 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

4.2 Aims of the Archaeological Evaluation (Parcel 13b-14)

4.2.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims 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
- 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.

4.3 Research frameworks

4.3.1 These archaeological works take place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.

Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

4.3.2 The East of England Regional Research Framework was revied during 2018-2019. From that a series of period-specific resource assessments and research agendas were compiled. These are available online: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/

5 METHODOLOGY FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND EVALUATION

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 excavation report.

5.2 Event number

5.2.1 A parish code has been applied for from the Suffolk HER (*tbc*). A unique OASIS number has also been created for the stage of Archaeological excavation within Parcel 13A (oxfordar3-504430).

5.2.2 A separate OASIS record will be requested for the phase of archaeological evaluation and reporting.

5.3 Excavation Methodology (Parcel 13A)

Excavation standards

5.3.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 The archaeological mitigation will also adhere to the SCCAS *Requirements for Excavation* (2021).

Pre-commencement

5.3.5 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

5.3.6 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

5.3.7 The client will be providing the plant and are therefore responsible for citing spoil storage, plant access and refuelling points. No bunds will be located on any of the mitigation areas and the preservation in situ area will be fenced off to create an exclusion zone (Figure 1).

5.3.8 A drawing showing the temporary spoiling area will be provided to SCCAS by RPS at the start of the works, once the Site Contractor has taken possession of the site, but before any stripping has been undertaken.

Soil stripping

5.3.9 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

5.3.10 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Plant will only ever track on the topsoil and no stripped areas will be traversed by any plant at any point in time.

5.3.11 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. During soil stripping the spoil will be removed by dumper truck and stored in separate topsoil and subsoil bunds. The bunds will be positioned away from the preservation in situ area (exclusion zone), and where possible, away from any contingency areas or areas of excavation where mitigation/further assessment is still required. The size, shape, height and location of the bunds is the responsibility of Site Contractor and will be controlled by the Client. These factors will be decided by the Client prior to commencement on site to create a viable and sensible soil management plan which will minimise spoil movement and associated impacts on stakeholders, community and the environment.

Hand excavation

5.3.12 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.3.13 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

5.3.14 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the SCCAS that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.

5.3.15 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

Feature Class	*Proportion*
Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%*
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%*
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	25%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity *depending on their content, these feature types may be subject to 100% excavation.	100%

5.3.16 Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur, in order to assess their depth and structure.

5.3.17 If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.4 Evaluation Methodology (Parcels 13B-14)

Evaluation standards

5.4.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation (Figure 2) 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 the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service *Requirements for a Trench Archaeological Evaluation* (2021).

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

5.4.6 The client will be providing the plant and are therefore responsible for citing plant access and refuelling points. Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, 1m from the trench, unless otherwise specified by the Client. The preservation in situ area within Parcel 13A (Exclusion Zone, Figure 1) will continue to be fenced off.

Evaluation methods

5.4.7 A total of 97 trenches measuring 30m x 2m will be excavated (Figure 2). This is equivalent to 3% of the developable area. During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of the affected trenches will be re-surveyed. However, when changes to the location of the trenches are required, these will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS.

5.4.8 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

5.4.9 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

5.4.10 Trial 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. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 2m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

5.4.11 Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, 1m from each trench, unless otherwise specified by the Client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS.

5.4.12 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.

5.4.13 The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted.

5.4.14 Where buried soils or deep and/or waterlogged features are identified with potential for environmental or geomorphological evaluation, deeper excavation (below 1m) may be required. This will proceed in consultation with the client and SCCAS. Buried soils and associated deposits will be inspected on site by a suitably qualified geoarchaeologist who will recommend any further sampling techniques and analysis.

5.4.15 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.4.16 Archaeological features encountered will be investigated and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site and allow decisions to be made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. Interventions in linear features will be a minimum of 1m wide and discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character. Any pingos uncovered in the trenches will also be tested for evidence of preserved old land surface soils.

5.4.17 Should any more significant/complex features be encountered, the approach to dealing with them should be discussed/agreed with SCCAS.

5.4.18 All excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with SCCAS that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine

5.4.19 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 deep.

5.4.20 Deep features will be evaluated with hand auger, to assess their depth and structure. This information will be used to inform decisions on further excavation/investigation, as necessary, agreed with SCCAS.

5.5 Human remains

5.5.1 If human remains are encountered during the excavation or evaluation, the client, County Coroner, and the SCCAS will be informed immediately. The primary aim during evaluation would be for human remains to be preserved in situ, unless at immediate rick or required for assessment at this stage.

5.5.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations, including *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018). Excavation will only take place after OA has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence.

5.6 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.6.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation and evaluation by an experienced metal detector user who is approved by SCCAS. In this case, Trevor Southgate will be asked to undertake metal detecting for the project. Archaeological features excavated soil from features and the top/subsoil bunds will all be subject to metal detecting. Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.6.2 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.

5.6.3 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 that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who will report them to the coroner) within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.7 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

5.7.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

5.7.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.7.3 The site 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

5.7.4 A register of all excavation areas, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.7.5 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.

5.7.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

5.7.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.

5.7.8 Excavated features will be planned by GPS. Where detailed hand-drawn plans of individual features or groups are needed, these will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

5.7.9 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 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 into Ordnance Datum.

5.7.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

5.7.11 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 Metashape (Professional Edition) software, and will be referenced using ground control points measured using a dGPS or total station.

Photographs

5.7.12 The photographic record will consist of high-quality digital uninterpolated images of at least 10 megapixels taken using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor. Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths will be used, ensuring the use of vertical scales against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales.

5.7.13 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.

5.8 Post-excavation processing

5.8.1 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.

5.8.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.8.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code and Parish code, in accordance with the requirements of the Suffolk County Council (SCC) Archaeological Archive Facility.

5.9 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

5.9.1 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.*

5.9.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

5.9.3 Provision will also be made for radiocarbon dating, as appropriate. This will include the radiocarbon dating of the horse found during Stage 1 archaeological evaluation.

Procedures for finds handling

5.9.4 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

5.9.5 Artefacts will be collected by hand 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.

5.9.6 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.)

5.9.7 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.

5.9.8 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.

5.10 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology – summary

5.10.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies which will be reviewed periodically during the length of the excavation. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance to the OA Sampling Policy (2005) with reference to the relevant guidelines produced by Historic England:

- Oxford Archaeology 2005. *Environmental Sampling Guidelines*, 2nd ed.

- Historic England 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed)
- Historic England 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- Historic England 2018. *Waterlogged organic artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
- Historic England 2008. *Investigative conservation. Guidance on how detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use.*
- Historic England 2019. *Animal Bones and Archaeology – Recovery to archive.*
- Historic England 2004. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*.
- Historic England 2006. *Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates*.
- Historic England 2008. *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology*.
- Historic England 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.*
- Historic England 2015 *Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.10.2 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.

5.10.3 Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments.

5.10.4 Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with the appropriate specialists. Where features containing very small artefacts such as micro-debitage and hammerscale are identified, 1L grid sampling may be employed.

5.10.5 Early feedback on selected samples taken during the excavation will result in a dynamic sampling strategy according the results of rapid assessment of typically 10L sub-samples.

5.10.6 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.

5.10.7 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).

6 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

6.1.1 Provision for outreach activities will be made available by Client and Oxford Archaeology have allowed for this in their project budget and programme. The exact nature of such activities will be confirmed at a stage once the nature of the archaeological findings has been better determined by the mitigation stage and following discussions and agreement with SCCAS.

6.1.2 Due to the phased approach to the fieldwork, an open day is unlikely to be viable. However, a serious of options are offered below, if necessary:

- virtual tour and talks to be made available to schools
- on-site display panels/community notice boards
- school home packs
- social media (inclusive of blog post to be included with the Suffolk Heritage Explorer)
- videos
- local societies and interest group talks
- press releases.

6.1.3 The above list will be refined following discussion and agreement with the Client and SCCAS.

7 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

7.1 Evaluation Report

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

7.1.2 An evaluation report will be produced detailing the results of the trial trench evaluation.

7.2 Contents of the evaluation report

7.2.1 The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings and appropriate acknowledgements
- 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
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form

7.3 Post-excavation Assessment Report

7.3.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2006, reissued 2015).

7.3.2 A site summary will be provided to the SCCAS two weeks after completing each phase of excavation.

7.3.3 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report and updated research design (UPD) will be delivered within nine months of the completion of fieldwork.

The PXA report will include a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project.

7.4 Contents of the Assessment Report

7.4.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.

7.4.2 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 and appropriate acknowledgements
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- selected sections of excavated features
- specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant photographs of features and the site
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

7.5 Analysis Report and Publication

7.5.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with the SCCAS), and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.

7.5.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 24 months of the completion of fieldwork.

7.5.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results. Publication will consider the objectives and principles laid out in the OA Publication Policy.

7.5.4 If the SCCAS requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology

& History. Publication of results will follow. The scope, format and venue of publication will be proportionate to the excavated significance of the archaeology, and may comprise a monograph, or an article in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History or some other appropriate journal.

7.6 Draft and final reports

7.6.1 A draft copy of all post-excavation reports will be supplied to the SCCAS for comment. Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to SHER via the OASIS website.

7.7 Digital Data

7.7.1 The sites digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) on completion of the archaeological programme of works. Digital data will include all data captured by OA but will not include OS copyright data. A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by OA.

7.7.2 Digital vector plans of mitigation areas, recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, compatible with QGIS software, will also be provided to the Suffolk HER following approval of the final reports.

7.8 OASIS

7.8.1 OASIS entries will be initiated for each phase of work, and key field completed prior to commencement of fieldwork. The OASIS entries will be completed within one month of the end of the fieldwork.

7.8.2 A digital copy of approved reports will be uploaded to the OASIS database. A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the reports.

8 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

8.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the *Archaeological Archive in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Depositions* (SCCAS 2019).

8.1.2 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

8.1.3 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)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of all reports
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

8.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. A digital secure copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

Transfer of ownership

8.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the SCC Archive Facility, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with Suffolk guidance on deposition of archaeological archives (*Archaeological Archive in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Depositions* 2019).

8.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited with the SCC Archive Facility.

8.1.7 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to SCCAS before the archive is deposited.

8.1.8 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

De-selection and discard

8.1.9 Following *OAs Finds Collection Policy and Procedure* (2018) any artefacts considered for de-selection and/or discard from the project archive will be identified by the relevant material specialists. These will be identified in the evaluation report. In accordance with SCCAS *Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2019), OA will submit proposals for discard to SCCAS with the relevant supporting statements from specialist for review, before material is dispersed.

9 TIMETABLE

9.1.1 Fieldwork is expected to take the following:

- Area 1 (0.8ha): 4 weeks
- Area 2 (0.9ha): 4 weeks
- Area 3 (1ha): 5 weeks
- Evaluation: 4 weeks

9.1.2 The above timescales are based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday and does not include the contingency areas, which will require additional time. The above also does not allow for delays caused by bad weather

9.1.3 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.

9.1.4 Trial trenching report writing will take six weeks following the end of the trenching fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.

9.1.5 Following the completion of the excavation areas, Post-excavation tasks will take nine months following the end of all phases of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.

9.1.6 Final publication of the site (whether in a monograph, journal article or some other form agreed with the SCCAS) will be completed within two years of completing fieldwork.

9.1.7 Upon approval of the final report, the project archive will be deposited with the SCC Archaeological Archive Facility.

10 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

10.1 Fieldwork

10.1.1 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/Supervisor (full-time)
- 5 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

10.1.2 The Project Manager will be Louise Moan, Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

10.1.3 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.

10.2 Post-excavation processing

10.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

10.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Carlotta Marchetto (prehistoric), Kate Brady (Roman), Sue Anderson (Anglo-Saxon and medieval) and Carole Fletcher (post-medieval).

10.2.3 Any post-Roman pottery will be assessed in relation to the post-Roman pottery type series for Suffolk.

10.2.4 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). Should this analysis identify any environmental remains suitable for radiocarbon dating, these will be submitted to inform the PXA results.

10.2.5 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster. Should any metalwork be recovered, it will be assessed by Deni Sami.

10.2.6 Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

10.2.7 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.

11 OTHER MATTERS

11.1 Monitoring

11.1.1 The SCCAS will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

11.1.2 During fieldwork, representatives of the Client, RPS, OA and SCCAS will meet on site to monitor the excavation areas and evaluation, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed. Sign off of any excavation areas and evaluation trenches will be approved by SCCAS in writing prior to handover to the developer.

11.2 Insurance

11.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is CNA / Hardy, policy number 10347803. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology (East) office.

11.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

11.4.1 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.

11.4.2 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.

11.4.3 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.

11.5 Site Security

11.5.1 The Client is responsible for the security of the site and will fence of the perimeter of the site prior to commencement of fieldwork.

11.5.2 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.

11.6 Access

11.6.1 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 East'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.

11.7 Site Preparation

11.7.1 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.

11.7.2 Any site preparation involving ground disturbance must be carried out under archaeological control and supervision.

11.8 Site offices and welfare

11.8.1 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).

11.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

11.9.1 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.

11.9.2 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.

11.9.3 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 Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

12 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Allen, Martyn	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Anderson, Katie	Roman pottery	Freelance
Anderson, Sue	Medieval & post-medieval pottery (specifically from Norfolk & Suffolk), CBM and human remains	Freelance
Bamforth, Mike	Woodworking	York University
Barker, Karen	Small find conservation & X-Ray	Oxford Archaeology
Bayliss, Alex	C14 advice	Historic England
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Lawrence	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Broderick, Lee	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Brudenell, Matt	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	Display & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Molluscs, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small finds	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteology, including cremations	Oxford Archaeologist
Donelly, Mike	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	Freelance
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval & post-medieval pottery, glass, shell & small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred waterlogged and mineralised plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Mark Gibson	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist (amphibians & reptiles)	CGO Ecology Ltd
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, leather, wooden objects and wood technology	Freelance
Locker, Alison	Fish bone	Freelance
Loe, Louise	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Freelance
Martin, Toby	Anglo-Saxon metalwork and artefacts	Oxford University
Masters, Pete	Geophysics	Cranfield University
McIntyre, Lauren	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	freelance
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 and later coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Quinn, Patrick	Pottery thin section, ceramic petrology	UCL
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	Oxford University
Rowland, Steve	Zooarchaeology & osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, diatoms, *etc*	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scott, Ian	Roman, medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Shaffrey, Ruth	Worked stone and Roman CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, David	Insects	University of Birmingham
Smith, Ian	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Molluscs and geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Timberlake, Simon	Archaeometallurgy & geoarchaeology	Freelance
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Sheffield University
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Osteology & zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Walker, Helen	Medieval pottery (Essex)	Essex CC
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery (Lincolnshire)	Freelance

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Zant, John	Roman 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.

13 FIGURES

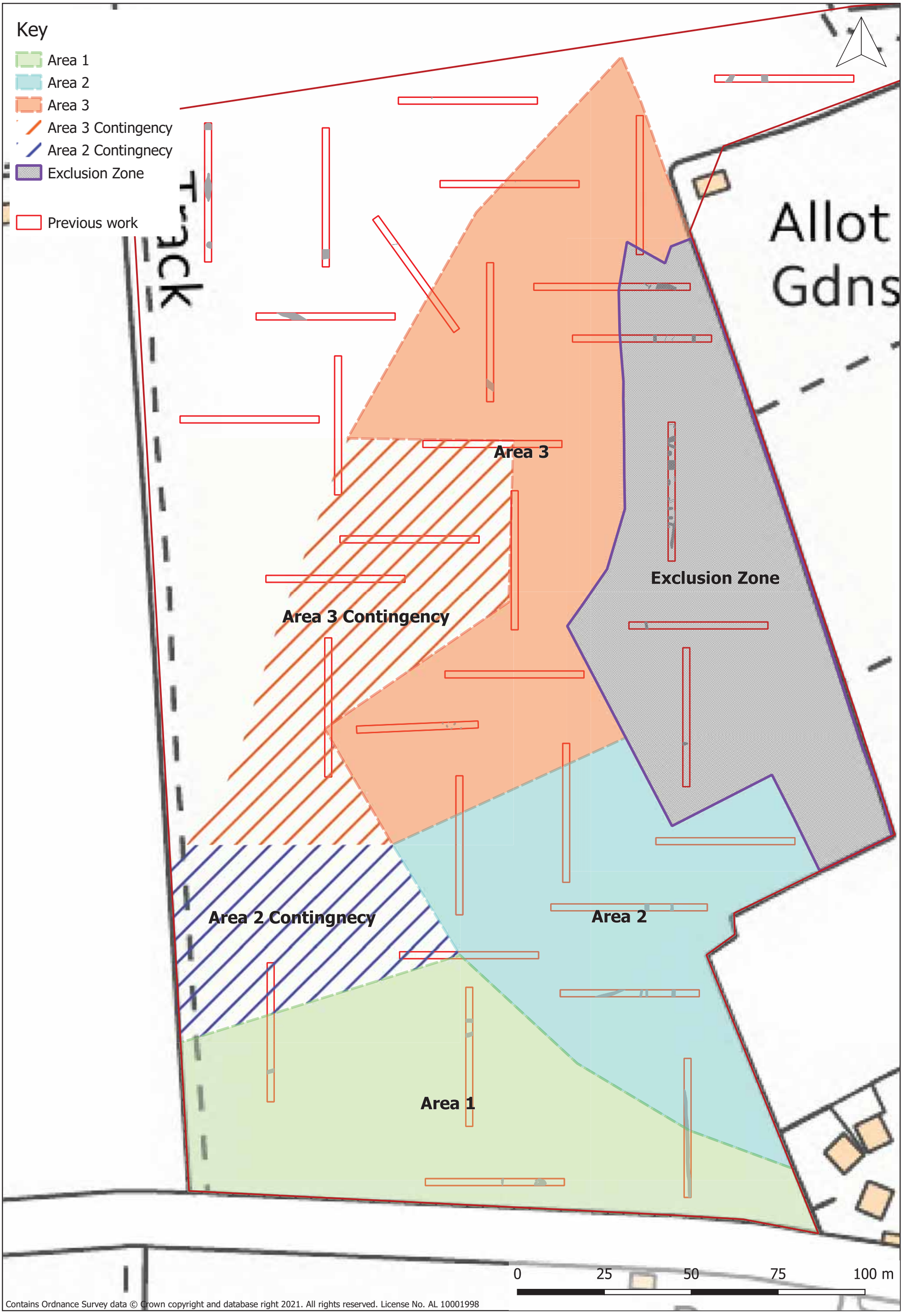


Figure 1. Eye Airfield Castleton Way Mitigation Plan

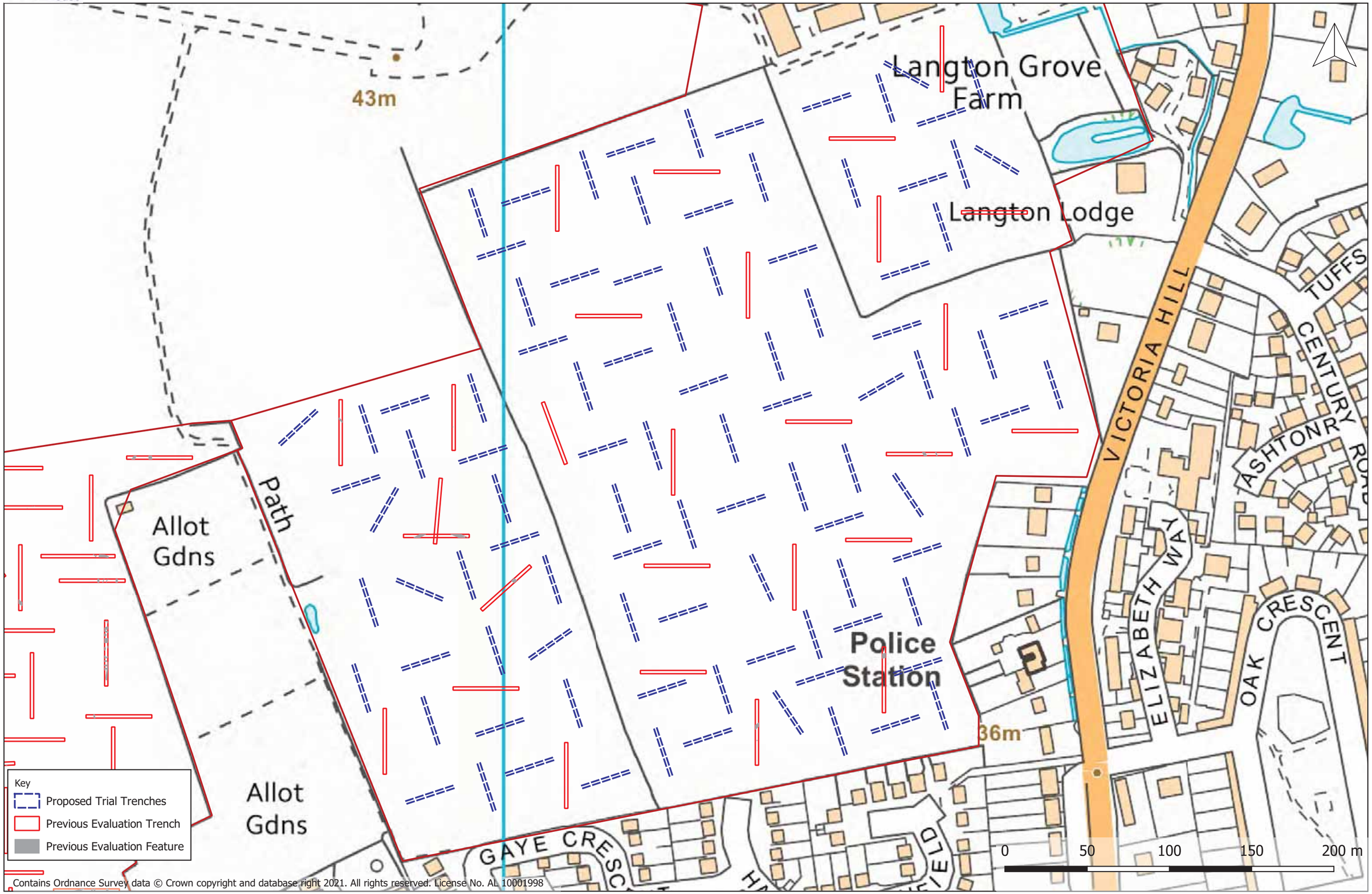


Figure 2. Eye Airfield Castleton Way Evaluation

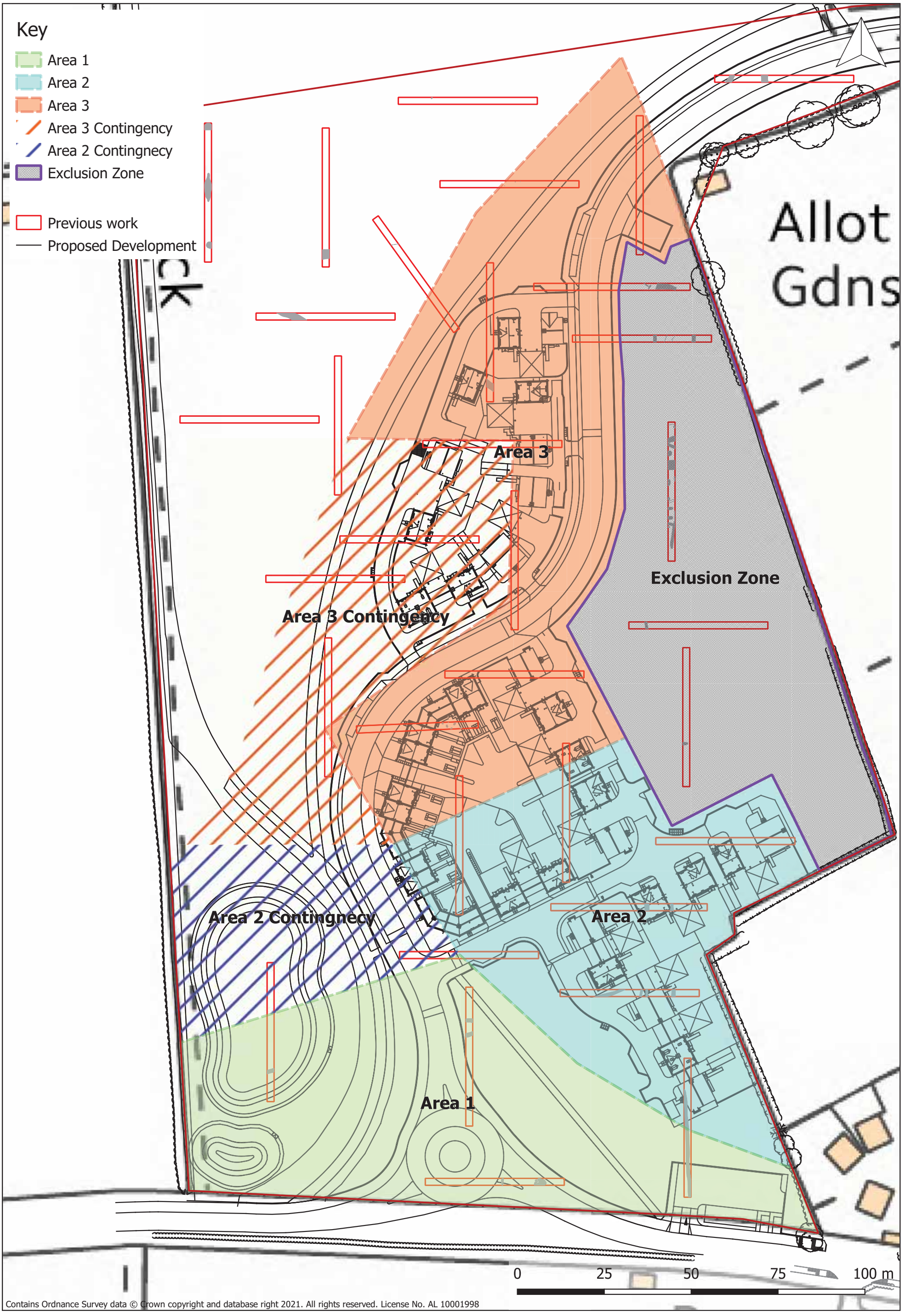


Figure 3. Eye Airfield Castleton Way Mitigation Plan overlaying development plan

Figure 4. Eye Airfield Castleton Way Evaluation with geophysics

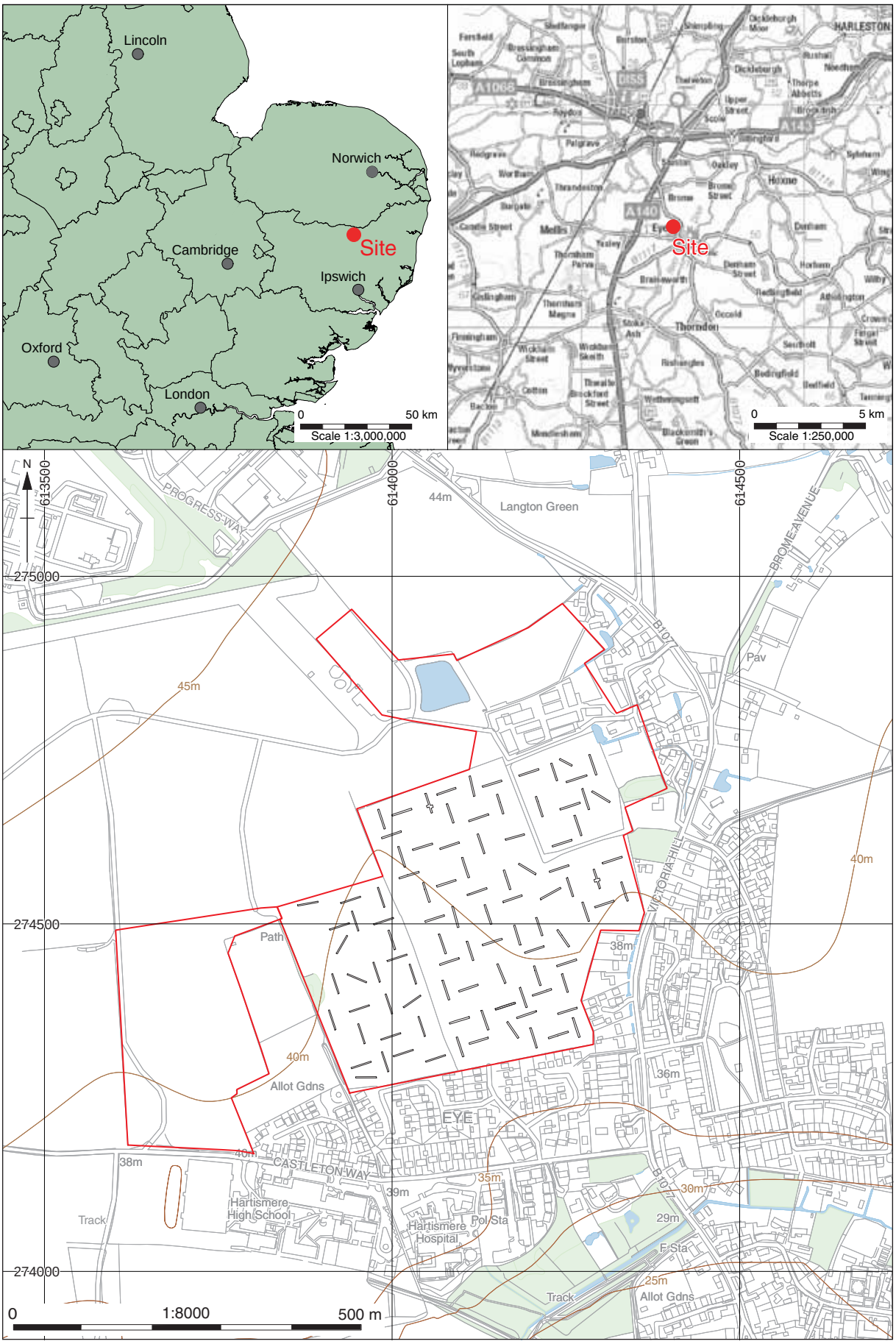


Figure 1: Site location showing evaluation trenches (black) within development area (red)

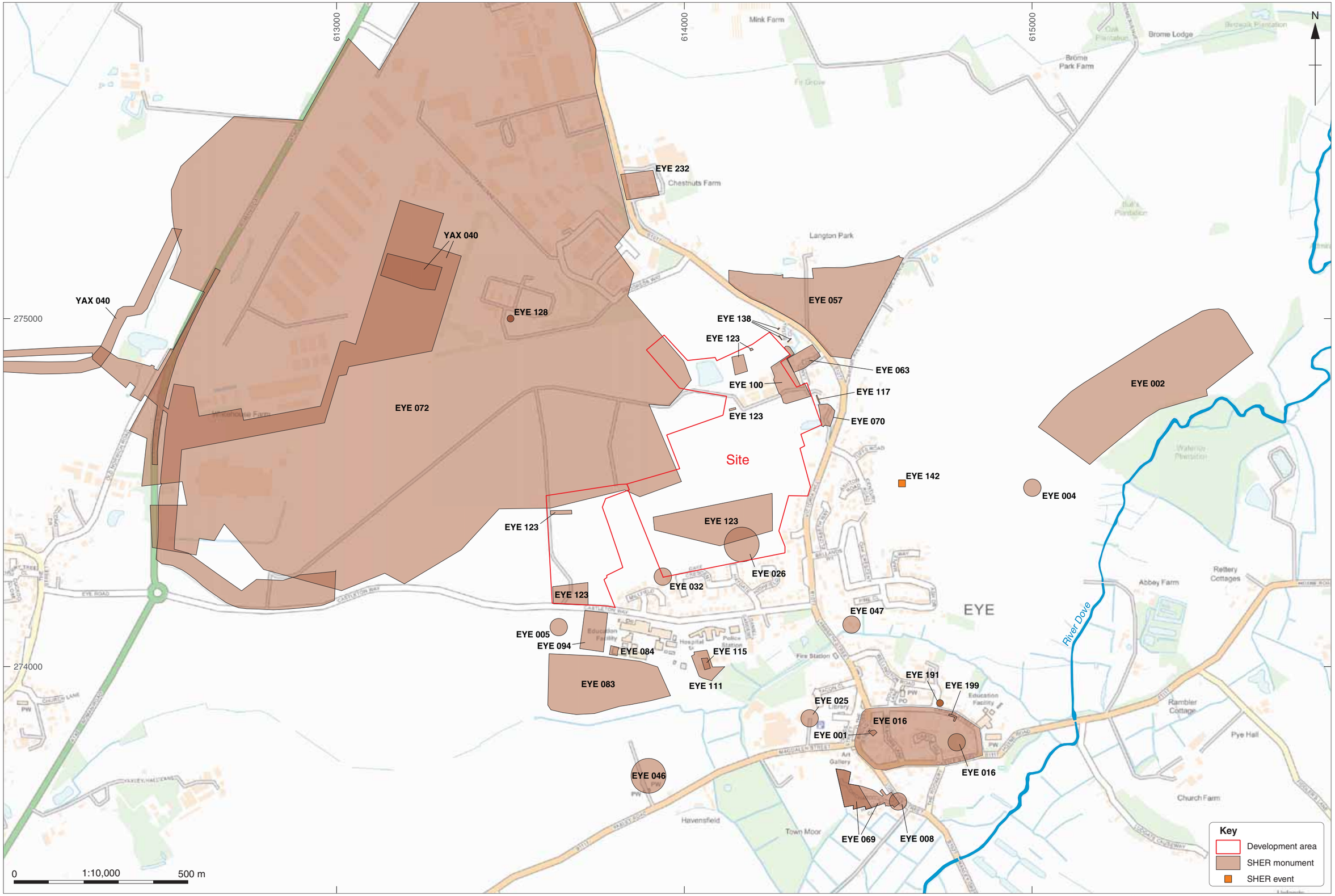


Figure 2: The site showing surrounding SHER data

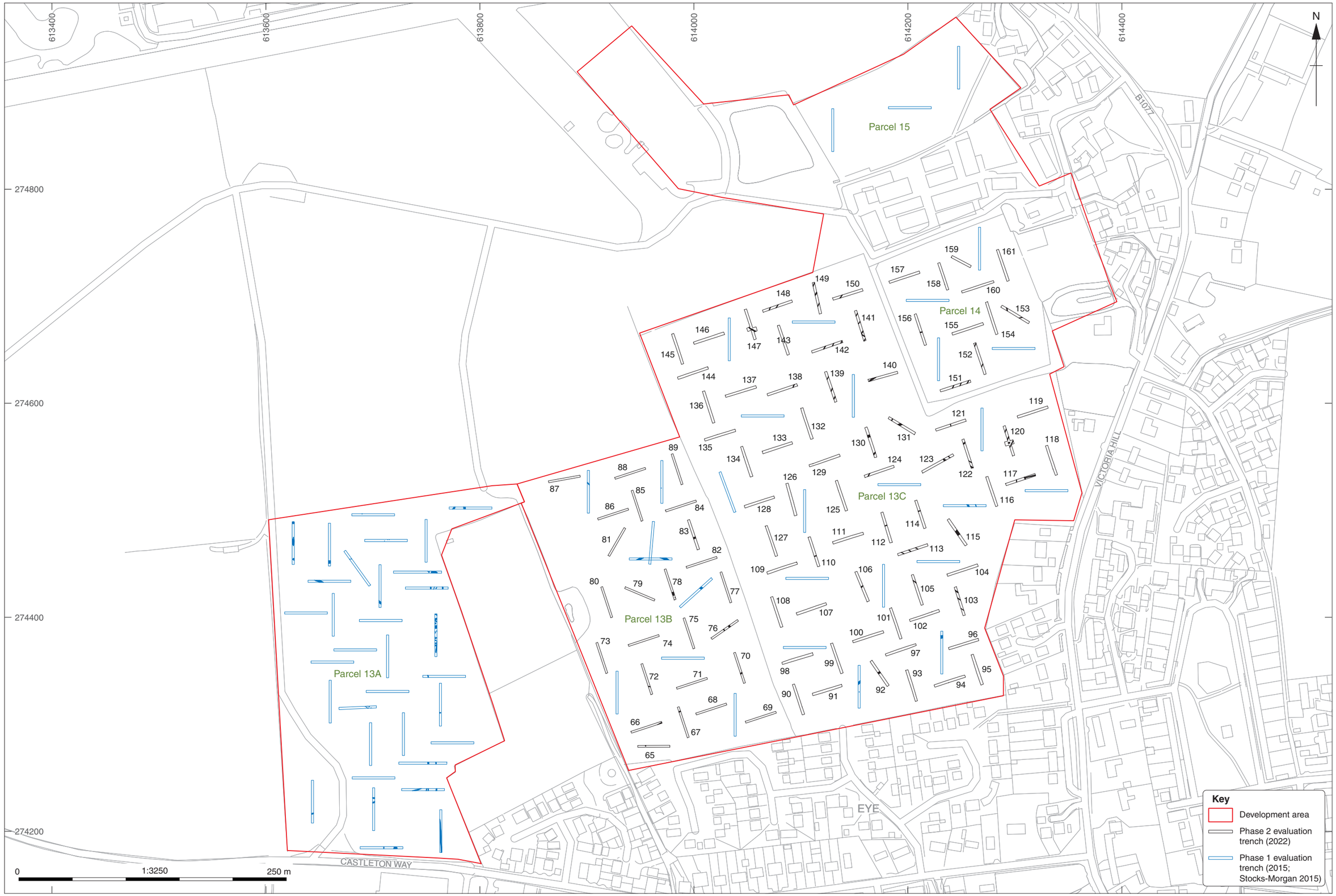


Figure 3: The site showing current and previously excavated trenches

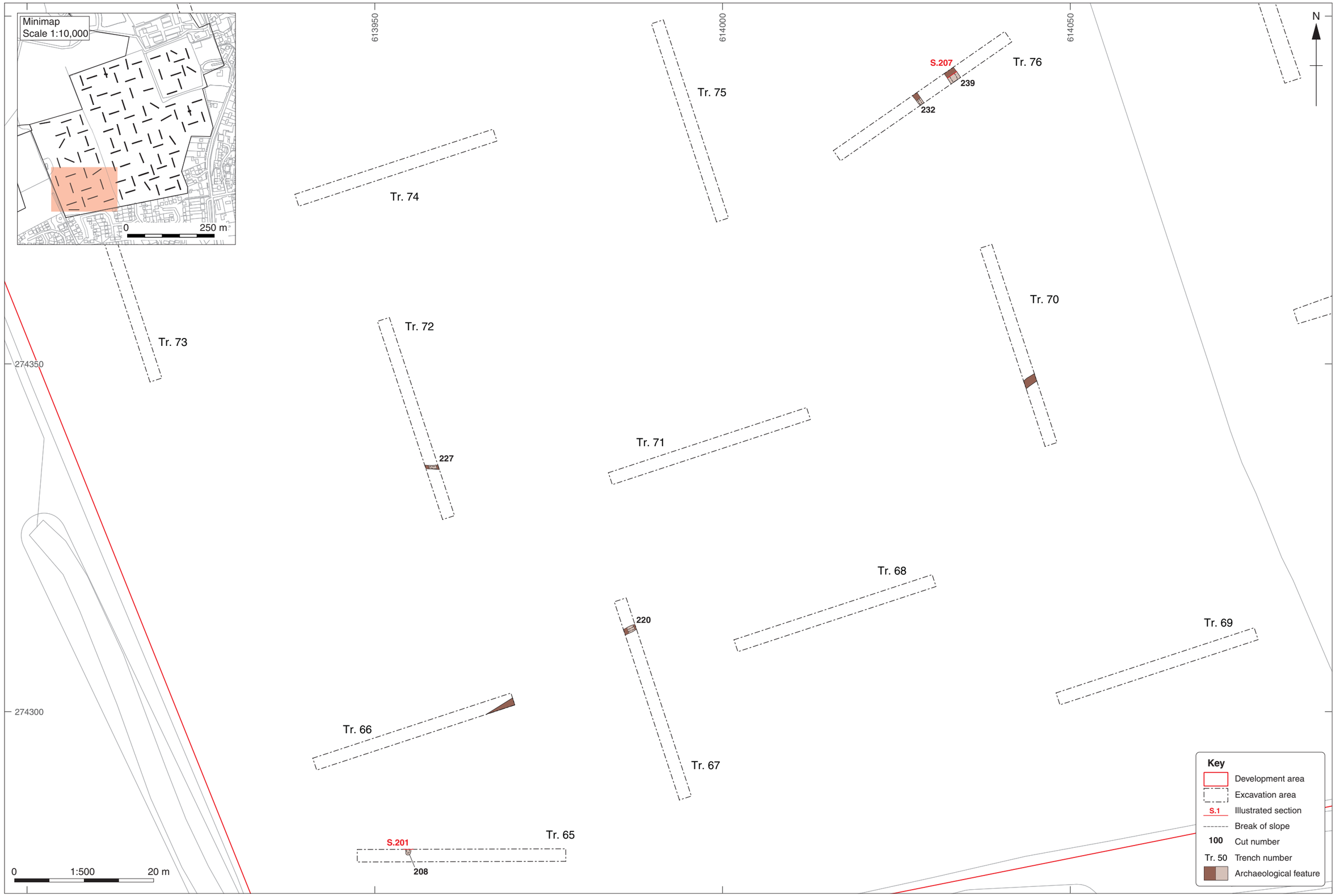


Figure 4: Detailed plan of Trenches 65, 67, 72 and 76

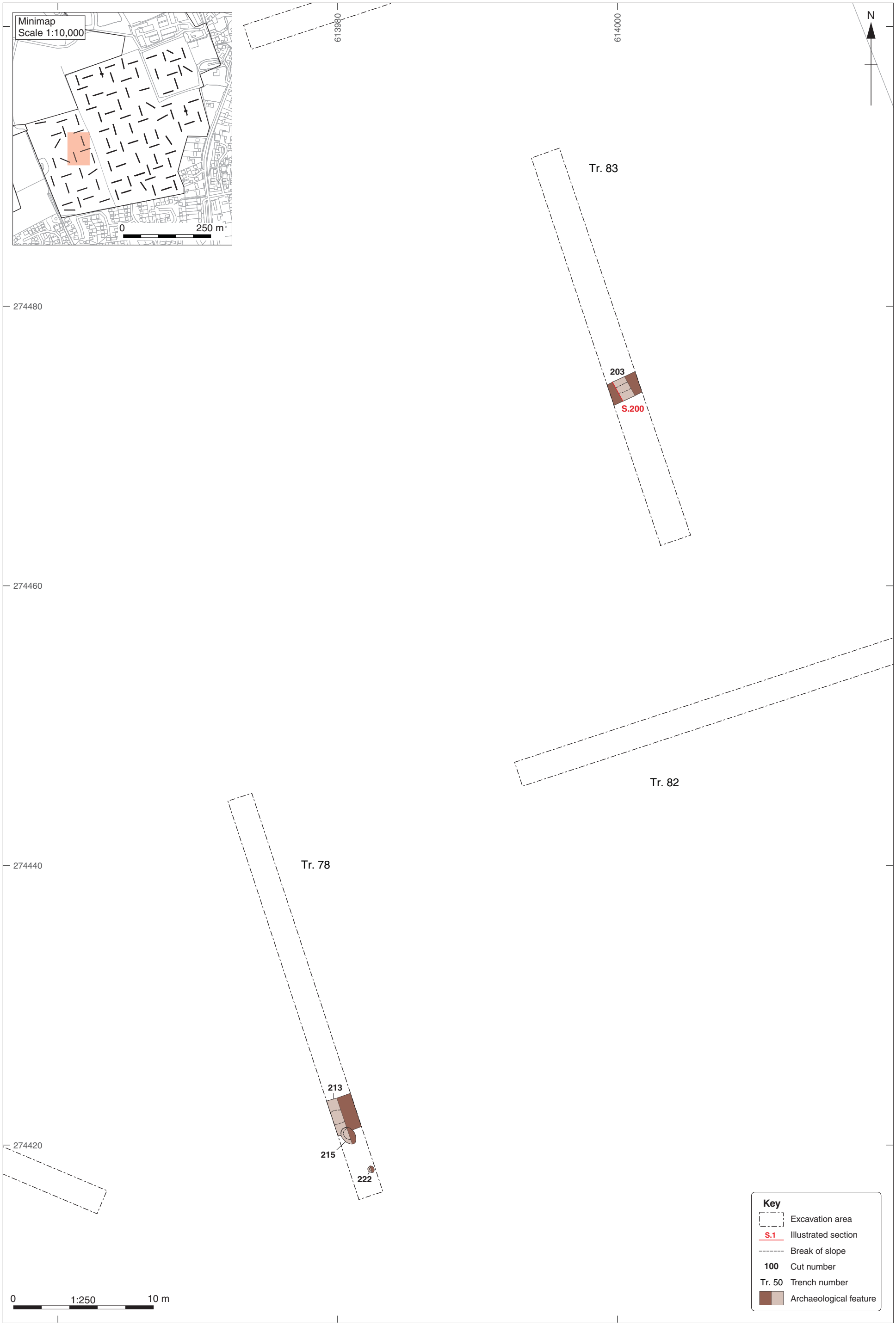


Figure 5: Detailed plan of Trenches 78 and 83

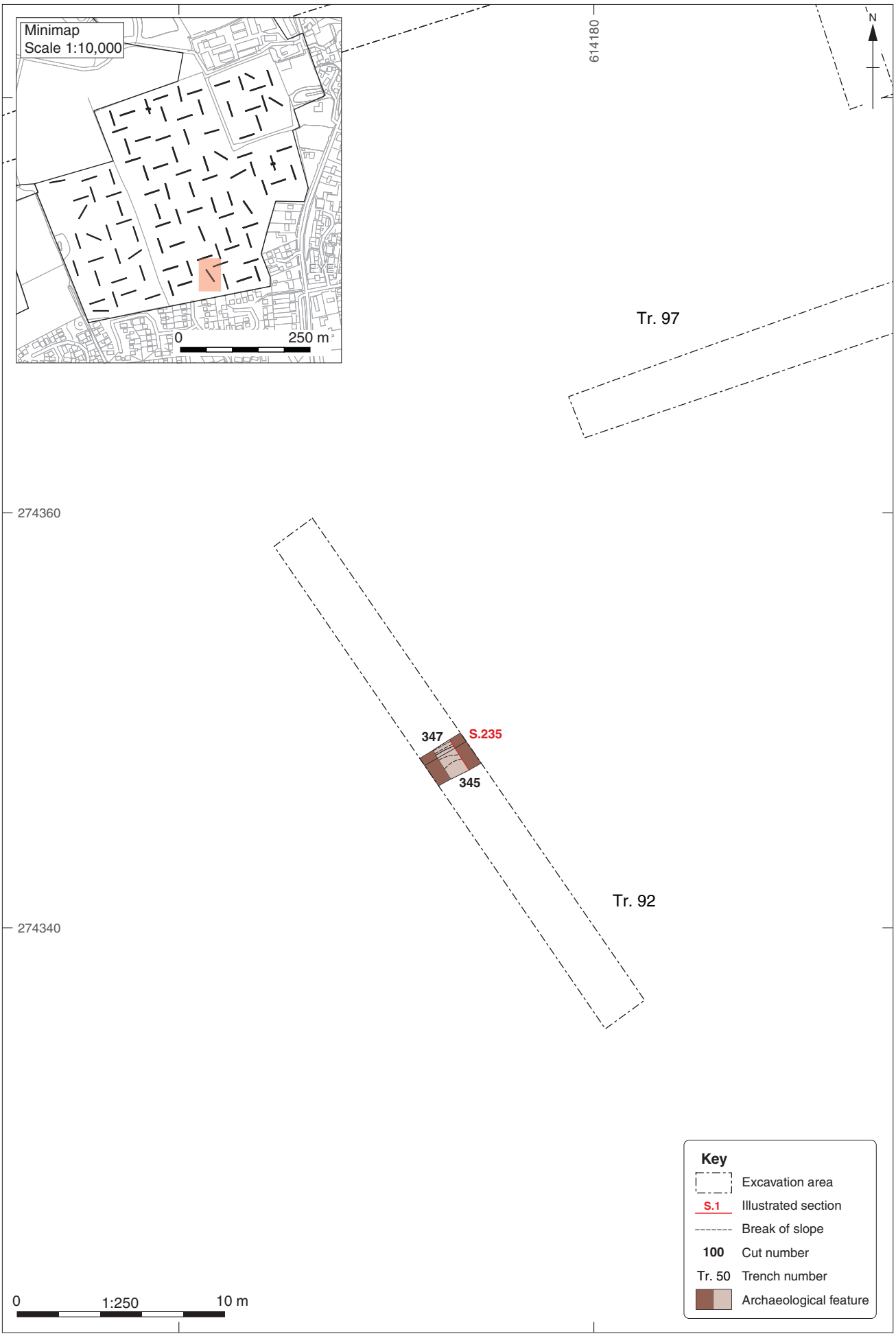


Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trench 92

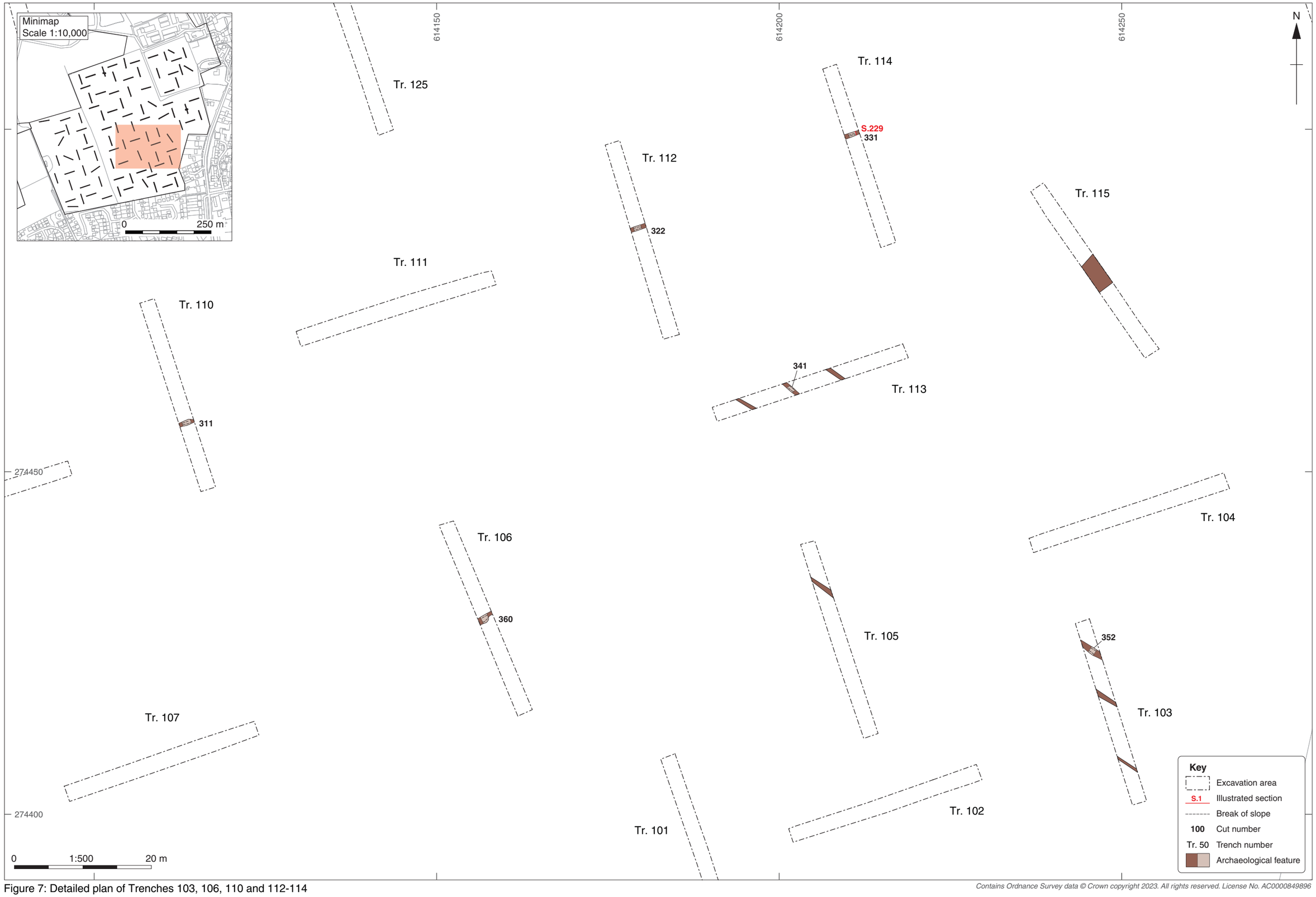


Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 103, 106, 110 and 112-114

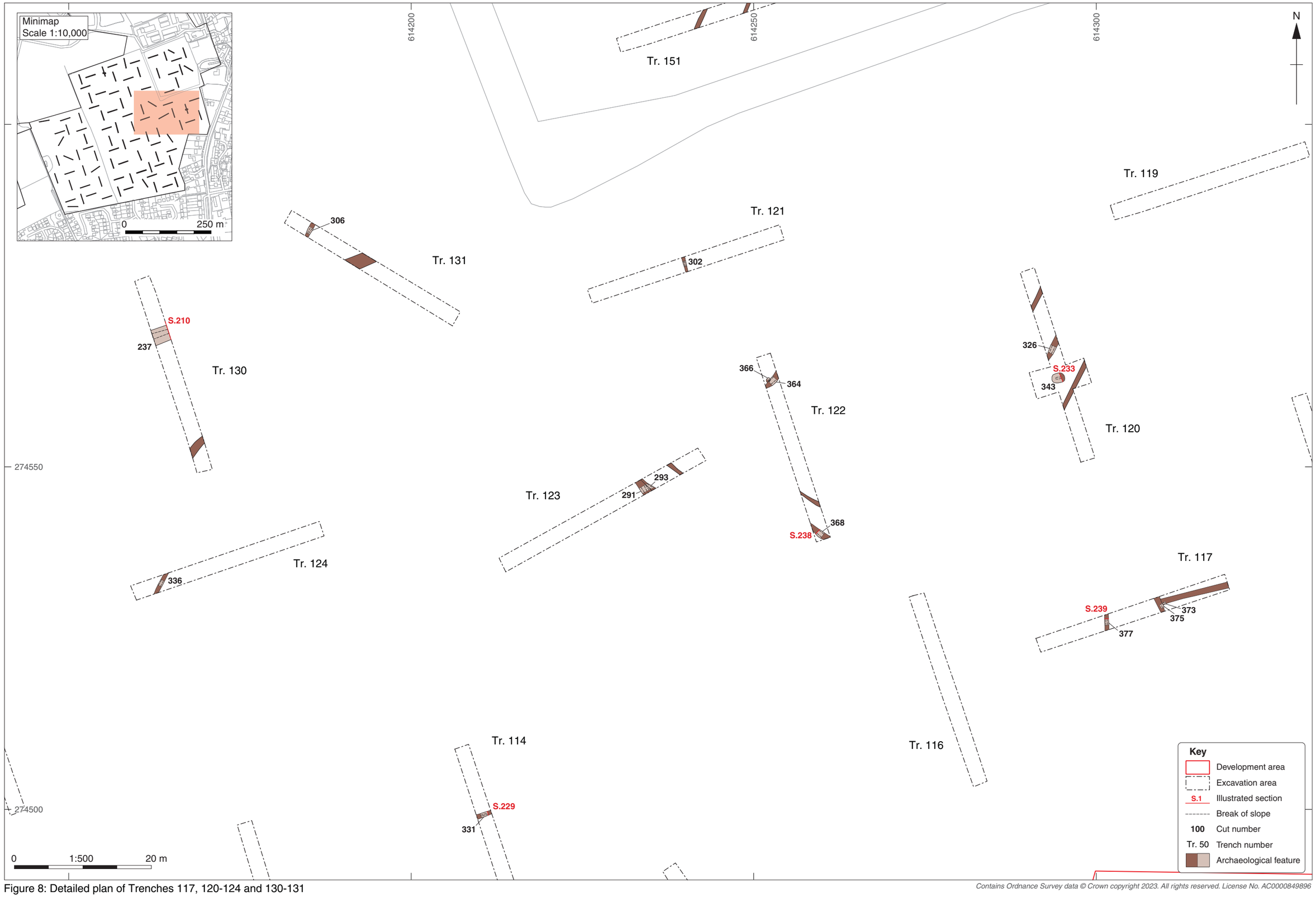


Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trenches 117, 120-124 and 130-131

Figure 9: Detailed plan of Trenches 138-142, 147-149, 151, 153 and 156

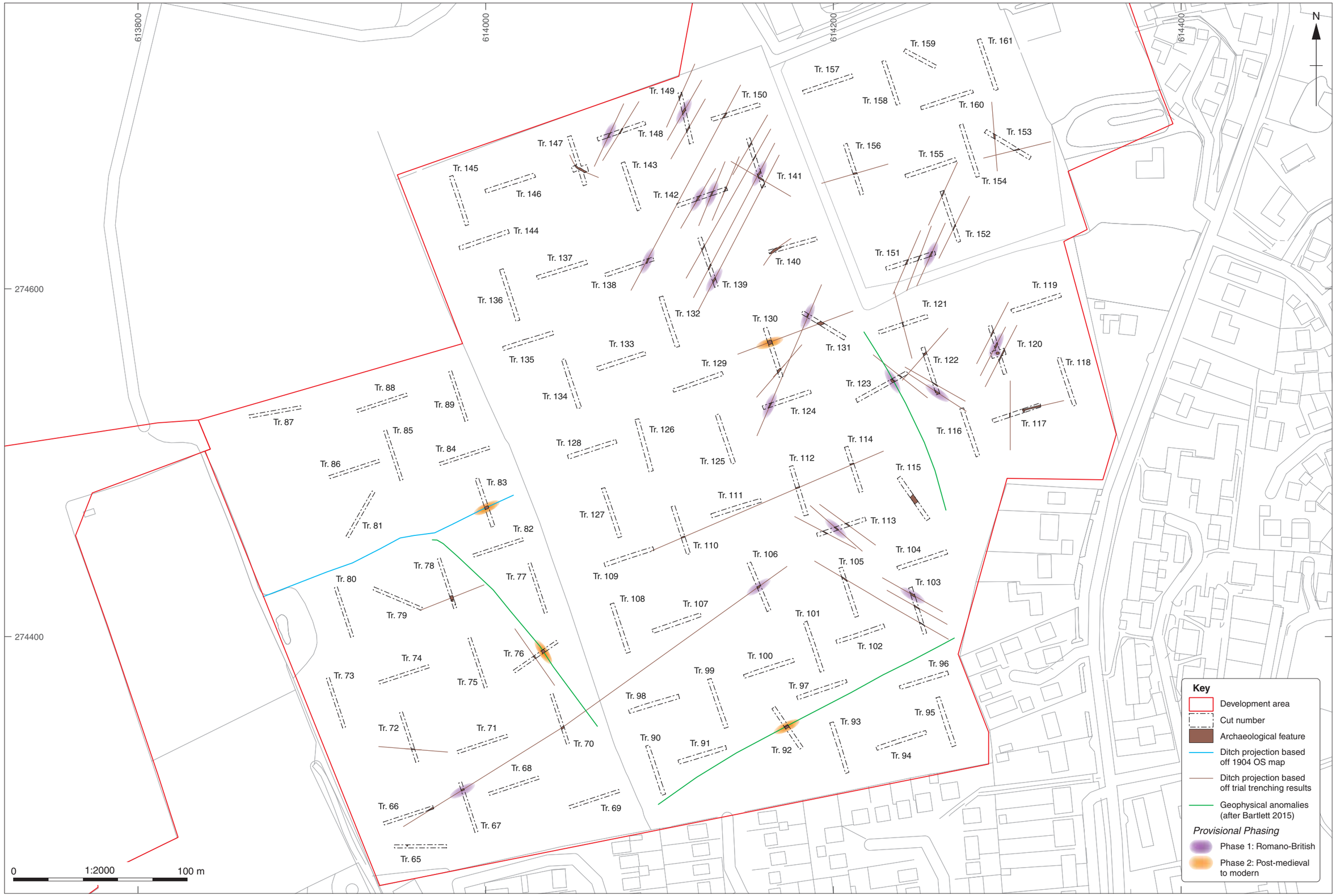
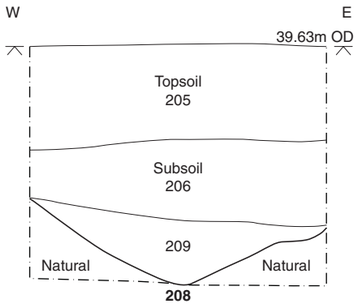
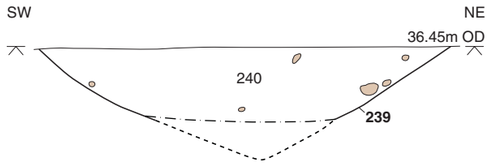


Figure 10: Site interpretation plan

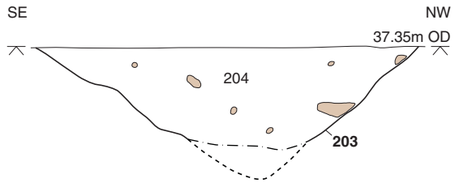
Trench 65 - Section 201



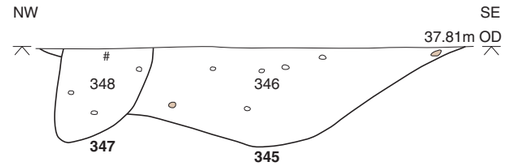
Trench 76 - Section 207



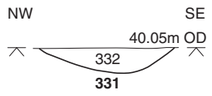
Trench 83 - Section 200



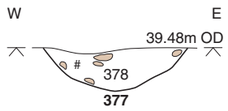
Trench 92 - Section 235



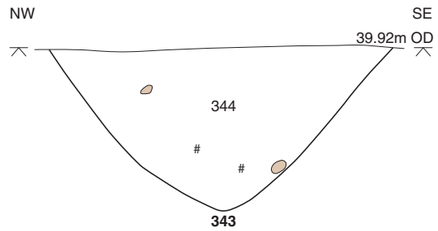
Trench 114 - Section 229



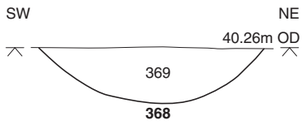
Trench 117 - Section 239



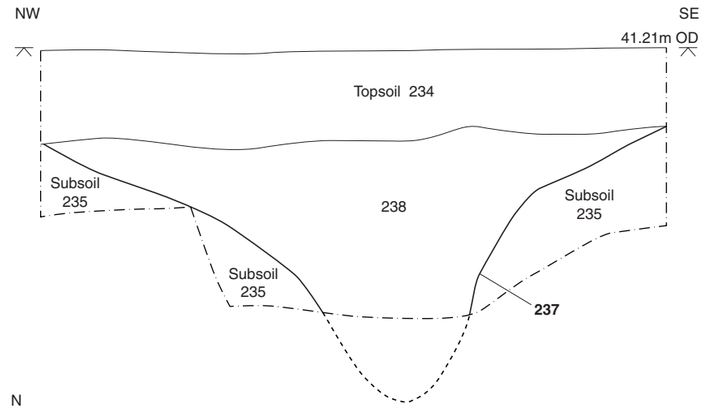
Trench 120 - Section 233



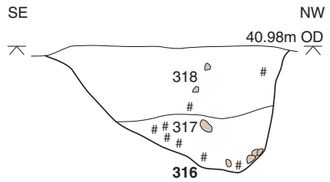
Trench 122 - Section 238



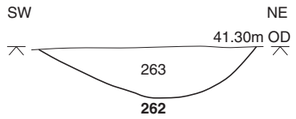
Trench 130 - Section 210



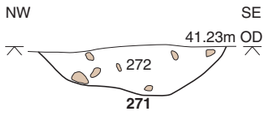
Trench 140 - Section 228



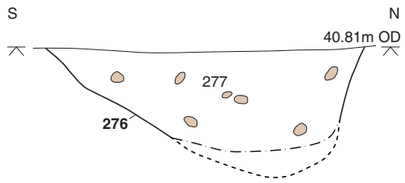
Trench 141 - Section 214



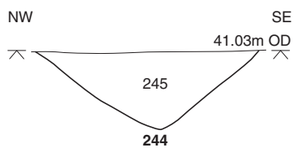
Trench 142 - Section 217



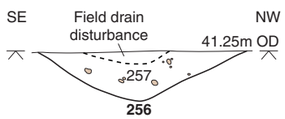
Trench 147 - Section 219

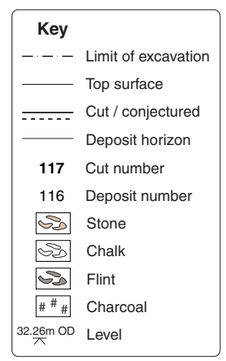


Trench 153 - Section 208



Trench 156 - Section 211





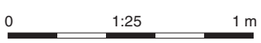


Figure 11: Selected sections

Plate 1: Trench 92, ditch **347** and ditch **345**, looking north-east (1m scale)

Plate 2: Trench 103, ditch **352**, looking north-west (0.4m scale)

Plate 3: Trench 113, ditch **341**, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

Plate 4: Trench 141, ditch **262**, looking north-west (0.4m scale)

Plate 5: Trench 142, ditch **269**, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

Plate 6: Trench 149, ditch **258**, looking north-east (1m scale)

Plate 7: Trench 151, ditch **251**, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

Plate 8: Trench 156, ditch **256**, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com