Multi-Period Remains at Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Multi-Period Remains at Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on parcels 13 – 15, Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk (TM 1401 7446). The fieldwork took place between the 10th and 27th February 2015. A total of 63 trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, with some trenches targeting archaeological features suggested by geophysical survey and others located to test supposedly blank areas.

The earliest recorded features lay to the east in parcel 13A, and comprise six postholes, ascribed to a possible Early Neolithic settlement site. Later Prehistoric, Early and Middle Iron Age occupation was present in two forms, the first being a trackway aligned north to south, for which there was evidence of metalling in the form of a remnant of a cobbled surface, and also in the form of a series of discrete and dispersed pits and postholes. Both of these were encountered to the west of the site in Parcel 13A.

To the east of the site, in parcel 13A, were three graves and a horse burial which are potentially of Anglo-Saxon date. These may form a small burial ground for a family group, associated with the settlement site located to the south at Hartismere School.

Later medieval activity is present in parcels 13A, B and C. In the eastern side of the site, in parcels 13B and C, the remains of two phases of field boundaries were present, with a pre-enclosure field boundary recorded. A later field boundary ditch, dating at the earliest to the 18th century and subsequently removed, was revealed as a ditch aligned east to west which partitioned the current field into smaller parcels of land.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological investigation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East on Parcels 13 – 15, adjacent to Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk, subsequent to a geophysical survey, the results of which are detailed in Appendix D. The archaeological evaluation involved a gridded metal detecting survey, conducted on the 4th February 2015, and subsequently an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out between the 10th and 27th February (centred on TM 1401 7446; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 This archaeological metal detecting survey and evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Brudenell 2014)(SCCAS/CT; Planning Application: to be arranged), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Macaulay, 2015).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012), the Eye Airfield Development Framework. The results will enable decisions to be made by Suffolk County Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The development site is to the south-east of Eye Airfield and to the north-west of the village of Eye itself. The bedrock geology consists of Crag Group sand, deposited during the Quaternary period, and this is overlain by a superficial deposit of Lowestoft Formation chalky till, gravels, silts and clays (British Geological Survey, 1985).

1.2.2 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.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 This section summarises a Desk-Based Assessment by Morgan (2015).

1.3.2 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.

1.3.3 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).

1.3.4 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).

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).

1.3.5 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).

1.3.6 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. 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).

1.3.7 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.

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

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).

1.3.10 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.

1.3.11 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).

1.3.12 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.

1.3.13 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.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Pegasus and Tom Baldwin who commissioned and funded the work. The fieldwork was carried out by Emily Abrehart, David Browne, Rebecca Jarosz, Ted Levermore, Rebecca Pridmore, Daria Tsybaeva and supervised by Steve Graham. David Brown carried out the on-site survey. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay and monitored by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service.

2 Metal Detecting Survey

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 On the 5th February 2015 OA East conducted a metal detecting survey on plot 13A, adjacent to Eye Airfield. The work was carried out to meet the objectives set out by the archaeological brief (Brudenell, 2014).These objectives are:

1) to establish the presence of further Anglo-Saxon metalwork finds close to known areas as recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme;

2) to establish the presence or absence of any concentrations of metal work in order to target the evaluation trenches accordingly.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The survey was carried out by a team of four archaeologists all experienced in metal detector survey. The investigation areas were gridded at 10m spaced transects across the two areas to give a minimum of 10% ground coverage. The location of each metal artefact was surveyed using a Leica GPS 1200.

2.3 Results

2.3.1 Twenty-nine metal small finds were recovered (see Table 1 below and Fig. 2), with all iron objects being either nails or unidentifiable agricultural fittings (most likely post-medieval/modern). The majority of copper alloy finds were personal items such as buttons and small buckles of post-medieval/modern date. One piece that could be identified as medieval is SF 11 and this appears to be a copper alloy leather work mount with gilt decoration.

2.3.2 Two traders tokens were identified, both of which were post-medieval (SF 20 and 24). A further coin was identified as Georgian (SF 10).

Small Find No	Material	Description	Date
1	Fe	Nail	post-medieval
2	Fe	Nail post-medieval	post-medieval
3	Pb	Object	post-medieval
4	CuA	Button	post-medieval
5	CuA	Button	post-medieval
6	CuA	Button	post-medieval
7	CuA	Button	post-medieval
8	CuA	Button	post-medieval
10	CuA	Coin	post-medieval
11	CuA	Leather work mount	medieval
12	CuA	Object	post-medieval
13	CuA	Buckle	post-medieval
14	Fe	Object	post-medieval
15	Pb	object	unidentifiable
16	CuA	Button	post-medieval
17	CuA	Buckle	post-medieval
18	CuA	Button	post-medieval

Small Find No	Material	Description	Date
19	Pb	Shot	post-medieval
20	CuA	traders token	C 17th post-medieval
21	Fe	Blade	post-medieval
22	CuA	Button	post-medieval
23	CuA	Object	post-medieval
24	CuA	Token	post-medieval
25	Fe	Nail	post-medieval
26	Fe	Object	post-medieval
27	Fe	Object	Post-medieval
33	CuA	Bullet	Modern
34	CuA	Bullet	Modern
36	CuA	Buckle	Post-medieval

Table 1. Metal Detecting Survey Results

2.4 Conclusion

2.4.1 The artefacts from parcel 13A are probably associated with the site's past use for cultivation, with no obvious spatial groupings of metal objects in the field. No artefacts were found to indicate the presence of Anglo-Saxon activity on the site.

3 EVALUATION

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

3.1.2 The trenching was designed to test the results of the geophysical survey (see appendix D). Due to previous metal detecting finds it is suggested that the site may contain an Anglo-Saxon burial ground.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The Brief required that an adequate sample of the potential development area be investigated by trial trenching as part of a pre-determination evaluation. The western parcel (13A) comprised a 4% sample (totalling 33 trenches) due to the putative presence of an Anglo-Saxon burial ground, five additional trenches were excavated in this area in order to further define areas of archaeological interest (Trenches 59-63). These were were positioned to evenly cover the area as no geophysical anomalies were present.

3.2.2 Within the four parcels to the east, this first phase of evaluation comprised a 1% sample of the land (30 trenches). Five trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies, with one further trench being located to sample a historic field boundary.

3.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

3.2.4 The site survey was carried out by David Brown using a Leica GPS fitted with *Smartnet* technology.

3.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

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

3.2.7 Nineteen environmental samples were taken in order to assess the environmental potential of contexts deemed to be of archaeological significance.

3.2.8 Site conditions were variable, with some heavy rain showers experienced. Deep excavation of any archaeological remains was limited at times due a waterlogging, however this did not hamper the evaluation.

4 Evaluation Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trenches which were 40m in length and 2.1m wide are presented below by field, then numerical order. Full details of trench and context are given in Appendix A.

4.1.2 The geophysical survey did not fully reflect the archaeological remains present on site. Broadly, the remains uncovered in parcels 13b-15 were picked up by the survey but it failed to detect those in parcel 13a. The survey recorded one boundary ditch, where as the evaluation results showed that both smaller and larger features present on site were not visible on the survey.

4.2 Parcel 13A

4.2.1 The evaluation in this field comprised a 4% percent sample of this parcel due the presence of several Anglo-Saxon objects, recorded as metal detecting finds over previous years. The trenches were evenly spread throughout the field as the geophysical survey did not highlight any archaeological features, on which they could be targeted (see fig. 3 for trench location).

4.2.2 The natural geology was an orange clayey sand unless otherwise stated. Subsoil, consisting of a dark brownish grey silty sand, which was 0.1m thick was recorded in the majority of trenches. Overlying this was a 0.4m thick topsoil comprising a dark greyish brown sandy clay.

Trench 1

4.2.3 At the northern end of the trench lay a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**78**), which was 2.0m in width. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base and was 0.4m deep. It was filled by series of secondary fills (79,80,81), The uppermost of which contained residual Early Neolithic flint.

4.2.4 In the centre of the trench was a north to south aligned ditch (**75**), which was 0.8m wide. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.4m deep. It was filled by a series of secondary fills (76,77), which contained a cattle tooth, burnt flint and a peg tile fragment.

4.2.5 At the southern end of the trench a pit (**72**) was recorded, which was sub-circular in plan and 1.75m in diameter. It had gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 0.4m deep. This was initially filled by light grey silty clay (73), which was 0.2m thick and contained residual Early Neolithic flint. It was overlain by a mid brownish grey clayey silt (74), containing a post medieval peg tile and burnt flint. The peg tile is likely to be intrusive as a field drain truncated the feature.

Trench 2

4.2.6 A ditch (**113**) was encountered at the southern end of the trench, which was aligned east to west and measured 2.25m wide. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base and was 0.6m deep. This was filled by a series of secondary fills (114,115,118), which contained flint, unidentifiable animal bone and a sherd of 13th -15th century pottery. Cutting through the centre of the ditch and parallel to it was a ceramic field drain.

4.2.7 Truncating this feature was a further east to west ditch (**119**), which was 0.5m wide. It had steep sides and a 0.2m deep concave base. This was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (120)

Trench 3

4.2.8 Ten metres from the western end of the trench lay a posthole (**38**), which was sub-circular in plan and 0.3m in diameter. This posthole had steep sides and a 0.12m deep concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey sand silt (39) containing a large assemblage of burnt flint.

4.2.9 Immediately adjacent and cutting through this feature was another posthole (**40**), which was sub-circular in plan and 0.55m in diameter. It had steep sides and a concave base and was 0.18m deep. This posthole was contained a dark brownish grey sandy silt fill (41) with frequent burnt flint fragments.

Trench 4

4.2.10 In the centre of the trench a sub-circular posthole (**85**) was encountered and this was 0.55m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flat base, at a depth of 0.2m deep. The fill of this posthole was a mid greyish brown sandy clay (86).

4.2.11 Three metres to the east lay a posthole (**87**), which was sub-circular in plan and 0.4m in diameter. This posthole had steep sides and a concave base, 0.2m deep. This was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy clay (88).

4.2.12 Adjacent to this posthole was a further posthole (**89**) and this feature was circular in plan, with a diameter of 0.3m. This posthole had gradual sides and a concave base, measuring 0.1m in depth. It contained a dark brownish grey sandy clay fill (90) containing three sherds of Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 5

4.2.13 No archaeological features were present within this trench.

Trench 6

4.2.14 A furrow (**179**), 1.3m wide and aligned north-east to south-west, was present to the western end of the trench.

4.2.15 In the centre of the trench lay a north to south aligned ditch (**50**), which was 1.9m wide. This ditch had moderately steep sides, a flat base and was 0.4m deep. It was filled by a light yellowish brown sand (49).

Trench 7

4.2.16 A 2.2m wide north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**55**) was encountered in the centre of the trench. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.95m deep. It had an initial, 0.5m thick, fill of mid orangish grey sandy clay (56) and this was overlain by a mid brownish orange sandy clay fill (57), which was 0.25m thick. A final tertiary deposit capped this ditch and this comprised a dark brownish grey clayey silt (58), which was 0.3m thick and contained Early Neolithic flint and a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 8

4.2.17 In the northern part of the trench lay a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**59**), which was 2m wide. This is the same ditch seen in trench 7 and was not excavated within this trench. Its upper fill consisted of a dark dark brownish grey sandy silt (60).

Trench 9

4.2.18 In the centre of the trench a north to south ditch (**116**) was encountered and this was 1.1m wide. This ditch had step sides and a concave base and was 0.5m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (117).

4.2.19 Adjacent to this ditch lay a second ditch (**141**), aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and 2.4m wide. The ditch had steepish sides, a flat base and was 0.6m deep. This ditch contained a light greyish brown sandy silt fill (142) from which flint debitage and fired clay fragments were recovered.

4.2.20 Four metres to the east was a ditch (**127**) which was aligned north to south and measured 0.8m wide. The eastern side of the ditch was gently sloping and the western side was steep. It had a concave base and was 0.22m deep and was filled by dark reddish brown silty sand (128).

Trench 10 – 12

4.2.21 No archaeological features were present within these trenches.

Trench 13

4.2.22 The trench was located to the east of parcel 13A, on a slight rise. This trench contained three grave cuts and five ditches, with all the features sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of subsoil (110), consisting of a light reddish brown silty sand.

Graves

4.2.23 Towards the centre of the trench lay three partially exposed east to west graves, with their western ends extending outside of the trench (see Fig. 4 and Plate 1). The northern grave (**169**) was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.4m wide with an exposed length of 0.75m. This grave was unexcavated, though it could be seen that its upper fill (170) was a mid reddish brown silty sand, with one fragment of human bone.

4.2.24 Two metres to the south was the second grave (**63**), also sub-rectangular in shape, measuring 0.82m wide and its exposed length was 1.5m. The grave cut had vertical sides and a flat base, with a depth of 0.28m.

4.2.25 The grave contained the remains of one individual (69), with the lower limbs being exposed during the evaluation, though not removed. The known position of the lower limbs implied the body was laid out on its back in an extended position, facing towards the east. This was then covered over by a mid greyish brown silty sand (64), within which was a small sherd of Early Saxon pottery.

4.2.26 A further grave (**61**) was encountered two metres to the south, which was sub-rectangular in shape and was 0.95m wide and with an exposed length of 1.4m. The grave cut had vertical sides and a 0.3m deep flat base. The fill was excavated to expose the skeleton and comprised a mid greyish brown silty sand (62) which contained a human tibia, and two sherds of 13th -15th century pottery.

4.2.27 This grave contained the remains of one individual (176), with the lower limbs exposed. The skeletal remains were badly preserved due to post-depositional conditions, with only the left tibia still intact but severely fragmented. From these remains, it is supposed that the individual was laid out on its back in an extended position, again facing towards the east. The grave was covered over by a mid greyish brown silty sand (62)

4.2.28 Four further potential graves were encountered within the trench, these were sub-rectangular features which extended outside of the evaluation trench. The upper fills

were a mid greyish brown silty sand, similar to the known grave fills. These were not investigated during the evaluation, so as not to disturb the graves.

Other archaeological features

4.2.29 At the northern end of the trench lay a ditch (**93**), aligned east to west and 1.9m wide. It had steep sides and a 0.45m deep flattish base. It was filled by a light reddish brown silty sand (94) and yielded seventeen sherds of early Saxon pottery.

4.2.30 Immediately to the south was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**91**), which was 0.95m wide. It had near vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.25m deep. This ditch contained a light reddish brown silty sand fill (92).

4.2.31 Three metres to the south a ditch (**123**) was encountered, which was aligned east to west and was 2.6m wide. This ditch had concave sides and base and was 0.6m deep. Its fill comprised a light yellowish brown sandy silt (124). It is thought that this may be the part of the same ditch (**55**,**59**) seen in trenches 7 and 8.

4.2.32 At the southern end of the trench lay a curvilinear ditch (**53**), aligned east to west and turning gradually towards the south, which was 0.95m wide. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base, 0.3m in depth. It was filled by a mid reddish brown sandy silt (54)

4.2.33 Truncating this feature was a further ditch (**51**), aligned north to south measuring 0.85m wide. The ditch was steep sided with a concave base and was 0.2m deep. The fill consisted of a mid yellowish grey silty sand (52) and contained a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 14 – 17

4.2.34 No archaeological remains were present within these trenches.

Trench 18

4.2.35 Throughout the trench a layer of subsoil (110), 0.2m thick was recorded which sealed the natural. Truncating this layer was a north to south aligned ditch (**42**), 0.75m wide. The ditch had concave asides and a concave base, 0.16m deep. It was filled by a dark reddish brown silty sand (43) which contained residual Early Neolithic flint.

4.2.36 Overlying this ditch was a second layer of subsoil (5), which was 0.05m thick and was equivalent to the subsoil seen in the surrounding trenches.

Trench 19 – 20

4.2.37 No archaeological remains were present within these trenches.

Trench 21

4.2.38 At the northern end of the trench lay a sub-circular pit (**82**), with exposed dimensions of 1.1m in length and 0.6m in width (see Fig. 4 and Plate 2). The pit had steep sides and a slightly concave base, 0.2m deep. It contained the remains of a deliberately interred horse skeleton (83), which was laid out on its right side with its legs facing towards the north. The western half of the skeleton was excavated, exposing the head, the front legs and part of upper part of the spine and ribcage. The condition of the skeleton was fair, with the majority of the bones intact, but the smaller, less robust bones, such as the ribs were not preserved.

4.2.39 The pit was then filled in with a light reddish brown silty sand (84), which contained and residual Early Neolithic flint and two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. This pit was sealed by the subsoil layer (110), which was 0.3m thick and was also seen in trench 13 and 18.

Trench 22

4.2.40 No archaeology was present in this trench.

Trench 23

4.2.41 At the southern end of the trench a ditch (**29**) which was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and was 1.15m wide. The ditch sides were gradual, with a concave base, 0.25m deep. The fill comprised a mid reddish brown sandy silt (30) which contained unidentified animal bone.

Trench 24

4.2.42 No archaeology was present in this trench.

Trench 25

4.2.43 Towards the western end of the trench lay a ditch (**25**), aligned north-east to south-west and was 0.9m wide. Two sections were excavated through the ditch (**25**,**27**) and these showed that it had concave sides and a concave base, with a maximum depth of 0.25m. It was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty sand (26,28), the western slot contained a sherd of Roman grey ware.

4.2.44 In the centre of the trench was a ditch (**31**) which was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, with a width of 0.4m. The sides of the ditch was concave with a concave base, 0.1m deep. It had a mid yellowish brown silty sand (32).

4.2.45 Immediately to the east lay a further ditch (**33**), aligned north to south and measuring 0.4m wide. The western side was concave and the eastern side was slightly stepped. This feature had a concave base with a depth of 0.3m. The ditch was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty sand (34).

4.2.46 Seven metres to the east, a ditch (**35**) was encountered and this was aligned north to south and measured 1.1m. This had a similar profile to the parallel ditch **33**, with the stepped eastern side and steep western side. This feature had a concave base and was 0.3m deep and it was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty sand (36), which contained residual Early Neolithic flint.

Trench 26

4.2.47 Towards the northern end of the trench was a ditch (**6**) on an east to west alignment and 1.1m wide. The ditch had straight sides and a concave base, on its southern side and measured 0.22m deep. This ditch was had a dark reddish brown silty sand fill (7).

4.2.48 Two metes to the south lay a ditch (**19**), which was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and 1.3m wide. This ditch had steepish sides and a concave base, and was 0.35m deep. Its fill (20) consisted of a mid reddish brown silty sand (20), which contained residual Early Neolithic flint.

Trench 27

4.2.49 Located in the centre of the trench was a ditch (**1**), which was aligned north to south and was 0.4m wide. The ditch had concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.1m deep and was filled by a mid brown silty sand (2).

4.2.50 At the eastern end of the trench was a large sub-circular pit (**3**), measuring 1.2m wide with an exposed length of 1.1m. The sides of the pit were steep and it had a flat base, measuring 0.5m deep. The initial fill of this pit was a charcoal rich, dark greyish brown silty sand (14), which was 0.1m thick. This pit was then filled by a series of secondary deposits, with a total thickness of 0.2m, one of which (13) contained unidentified animal

bone and a sherd of Roman Greyware pottery. On the western side a 0.04m thick lens of charcoal rich dark greyish brown silty sand (12), possibly representing a deliberate dump of material was present and contained two sherds of Roman pottery, and unidentified animal bone. This was then sealed by a mid greyish brown silty sand (10) which was 0.3m thick.

4.2.51 Immediately adjacent was a posthole (**8**), which was sub-circular in plan, being 0.6m long and 0.3m wide. The posthole had steepish sides and a concave base, measuring 0.2m deep. Its fill comprised a mid greyish brown silty sand (15).

Trench 28

4.2.52 This trench contained a 0.9m wide ditch (**21**) aligned parallel with the trench (north to south) and was encountered along the majority of the trench. The ditch was excavated in two places (**21**,**23**) where the sides were steep and a concave base, with a depth of 0.25m. The fill was a mid brown silty sand (22,24), with the easternmost section producing residual Early Neolithic flint.

Trench 59

4.2.53 Towards the western end of the trench lay a ditch (**135**), aligned north to south and 0.7m wide. The ditch had concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.12m deep (see Fig. 4). It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (136) containing residual Early Neolithic flint and a sherd of 13th -15th century pottery.

4.2.54 In the centre of the trench were two possible beam slots, which due to the proximity and similarity they are thought to be contemporary, although are presently undated.

4.2.55 The first of these postholes (**143**) was linear and aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.2m long and 0.28m wide. It had steepish sides and a concave base, 0.08m deep. It was filled by a light brownish grey silty sand (144).

4.2.56 The second beamslot (**145**) was located at the south-eastern terminal of beamslot **143** and aligned perpendicular to it. It measured 1.25m long and 0.45m wide. The beamslot had concave sides and base, being 0.15m deep. It was filled by a light brownish grey silty sand (146).

4.2.57 At the eastern end of the trench lay a cobbled surface (140) which was 5m wide (east to west) and extended outside of the excavation area to the north and south (see fig. 7 for section). The surface comprised of small sub-rounded pebbles (maximum size of 0.1m) packed down into the clay natural (Plate 3). It was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of mid greyish brown silty sand (166), which contained one near complete, but broken, vessel comprising 163 sherds of Mid Iron Age pottery. This surface also contained residual flint.

4.2.58 The cobbled surface was truncated by two parallel ditches aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. The western ditch (**163**), measuring 1m wide had steep sides and a flat base, which was 0.35m deep. This ditch was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (164) which contained four sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, 26 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and residual Early Neolithic flint. The eastern ditch (**161**) measured 1.4m wide had steep sides and a concave base, which was 0.4m deep. The fill comprised a similar mid greyish brown silty sand (162).

Trench 60

4.2.59 At the north-western end of the trench lay a ditch (**138**) and this was aligned east to west and measured 4m wide. This ditch was the continuation of the modern ditch seen

in trench 2. It had steep sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. The fill comprised a dark brownish grey silty clay (137).

Trench 61

4.2.60 No archaeology was present in this trench.

Trench 62

4.2.61 In the centre of the trench a ditch (**131**) was encountered and this was aligned north to south and 1.3m wide. The ditch's sides were straight, and had a concave base, measuring 0.3m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (132) containing residual Early Neolithic flint and a sherd of Iron Age pottery.

4.2.62 Five metres to the east was a parallel ditch (**129**), which was 1.3m wide. This ditch had a similar profile with straight sides and a 0.4m deep concave base. It was filled by a mid reddish brown silty sand (130) containing two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 63

4.2.63 In the centre of the trench lay six postholes, all within a five metre area, two of which (**147**,**149**) were provisionally dated to the Early Neolithic period on the basis of the finds recovered from them. These included Early Neolithic worked flints and a number of sherds of pottery that were identified as of Late Bronze Age provenance, although it should be noted that this small assemblage did not include any truly diagnostic rim or base sherds and so their attribution is not definitive. The remaining posthole (**153**,**155**,**157** & **159**) have been attributed to the same phase as a result of their apparent spatial relationship (see Fig. 5).

4.2.64 The westernmost posthole (**159**) was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.6m. The eastern side was steep and the western side had a more gentle slope. It had a concave base which was 0.25m in depth. The posthole was filled by a mid reddish brown silty sand (160).

4.2.65 Immediately to the south-west, a sub-circular posthole (**157**) was encountered and was 0.55m in diameter. This posthole had a similar profile to posthole **159**, with the eastern side being steep and the western side being more gradual. It had a concave base and was 0.25m deep. The fill comprised a mid yellowish brown silty sand (158) with occasional charcoal flecks.

4.2.66 Adjacent to this posthole was another sub-circular posthole (**155**), which was 0.6m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base, measuring 0.1m deep. This posthole fill comprised a mid reddish brown silty sand (156).

4.2.67 Against the northern baulk lay a posthole (**147)**, which was sub-circular in plan and had a diameter of 0.6m. The posthole had steepish sides, with a concave base and measured 0.35m deep. Some natural disturbance was present on the western side of the posthole, conceivably caused by bioturbation. It had a mid brownish red silty sand fill (148) which contained three sherds of pottery identified as of Late Bronze Age date.

4.2.68 Posthole **149** was largest of these features and potentially structural, being sub-circular in shape and 0.7m in diameter (see fig. 7 for section). The eastern side of the posthole was near vertical and the western side was stepped, suggesting a lip was dug to aid the placement of a post. It had a concave base and measured 0.45m deep.

4.2.69 The posthole had a primary fill of mid blueish grey silty sand (150) that was 0.05m thick. This was overlain by a 0.3m thick dark brownish grey silty sand (151), which contained ten sherds of possible Late Bronze Age pottery and an Early Neolithic flint

blade. The uppermost fill was a 0.2m thick, mid greyish brown silty sand (152) deposit that contained more Early Neolithic flint and twelve sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

4.2.70 The easternmost posthole (**153**) was sub-circular in plan and 0.6m in diameter. The sides were concave and it had a slightly concave base at a depth of 0.2m. This posthole was filled by a mid reddish brown silty sand (154).

4.3 Parcel 13B

4.3.1 Seven trenches were excavated within parcel 13B (see Fig. 6). Two of these were targeting on geophysical results, the remaining five were positioned to sample supposedly devoid areas.

4.3.2 The natural geology was an orange sandy clay. Subsoil, consisting of a dark brownish grey silty sand (5), 0.1m thick was recorded in the majority of trenches. Overlying this was topsoil (4) comprising a 0.4m thick dark greyish brown sandy clay.

Trench 29

4.3.3 Towards the northern end of the trench lay a furrow (**65**), which was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1m wide. The furrow had gentle sides and a 0.1m flat base. It was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay (66) which contained Early Neolithic flint and two sherds of 13th -15th century pottery.

4.3.4 Parallel to this ditch and located to the south was a ditch (**171**) which was 1.4m wide. The ditch had an upper fill of dark greyish black silty sand (172), which contained plastic and a steel rod. Due to the modernity of the ditch it was left unexcavated.

Trench 30

4.3.5 In the centre of the trench a posthole (**67**) was encountered, which was circular in plan and 0.35m in diameter. The posthole had steepish sides, a concave base, and measured 0.1m deep. It contained a mid greyish brown silty sand fill (68).

Trench 31

4.3.6 A ditch (**70**), aligned east-north-east to west-south-west was encountered at the western end of the trench and this was 2m wide. The ditch sides were slightly stepped, with the top 0.6m being steep, becoming vertical for the lower 0.55m. This ditch had a flattish base. An initial fill, comprising a dark brownish grey silty sand (71), containing a peg tile and flint was present, 0.9m thick, which was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty sand (95), 0.2m thick, which contained a peg tile and two sherds of post-medieval pottery.

4.3.7 At the eastern end of the trench lay a ditch (**96**), which was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2.5m wide (see Fig. 7 for section and Plate 4). This ditch corresponded with the geophysical survey interpreted results. The ditch was slightly steeped and had a concave base, which was 1.15m deep. It was filled by a series of secondary fills (97,98,99), which contained a peg tile, a pantile and four sherds of post-medieval pottery.

Trench 32 – 34

4.3.8 No archaeology was present within these trenches.

Trench 37

4.3.9 Towards the centre of the trench lay a ditch (**176**), which was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2.2m wide. This is the continuation of ditch **96** seen in trench 31. The ditch was excavated to a depth of only 0.5m, due to concerns about side

collapse. The exposed sides were stepped. The upper fill of the ditch comprised a dark greyish brown silty sand (175).

4.4 Parcel 13C

4.4.1 Sixteen trenches were located in parcel 13C, three of which were targeted on geophysical survey results, with the remaining being positioned to sample supposed blank areas. (see fig. 6 for trench location).

4.4.2 The natural geology was an orange sandy clay. Subsoil, consisting of a dark brownish grey silty sand (5), 0.1m thick was recorded in the majority of trenches. Overlying this was a 0.4m thick topsoil (4) comprising a dark greyish brown sandy clay.

Trench 35 – 36

4.4.3 No archaeology was present within these trenches.

Trench 38 – 40

4.4.4 No archaeology was present within these trenches.

Trench 41

4.4.5 Fifteen metres from the northern end of the trench was a ditch (**106**), which was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and measured 2.2m wide. This ditch corresponds with the geophysical survey and is the same as the ditch seen in trenches 31 and 37. The north-western side was steep and the south-eastern side was stepped. It had a concave base and was 0.9m deep. The initial fill consisted of a dark brownish grey silty sand (107) which was 0.25m thick. This was overlain by two secondary deposits (108,109) which were 0.7m thick. The upper fill contained a peg tile, unidentifiable animal bone, an oyster shell and two sherds of 13th -15th century pottery.

4.4.6 To the south of this ditch was a small posthole (**111**), which was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.35m. The posthole had gentle sides and a concave base measuring 0.07m deep. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand (112).

Trench 42 – 45

4.4.7 No archaeology was present within these trenches.

Trench 46

4.4.8 This trench contained one furrow, aligned north-west to south-east and measuring 0.9m wide.

Trench 47

4.4.9 Towards the northern end of the trench lay a ditch (**105**) which was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and measured 2.7m wide. The ditch profile was stepped, with the upper 0.6m of the side being concave which sharply become steep in the lower 0.4m of the ditch. This ditch had a flattish base. The initial fill, 0.4m thick, was a dark greyish brown silty sand (122). Overlying this deposit was a thin lens was present at the southern end of the trench, which was 0.05m thick, and comprised a mid brownish orange silty sand (121). The ditch was sealed by a dark orangey grey silty sand (104).

Trench 50

4.4.10 No archaeology was present in this trench.

Trench 51

4.4.11 In the centre of the trench was a ditch (**100**), which was 1.5m wide and aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. This ditch is the continuation of the field boundary seen in trenches 31,37,41 and 47. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.7m deep. It was filled by a mid orangey grey silty sand (101).

Trench 54-55

4.4.12 No archaeology was present within these trenches.

4.5 Parcel 14

4.5.1 Four trenches were located in parcel 14. All of these were postioned randomly to sample supposedly blank areas. (Fig. 6 for trench location).

4.5.2 The natural geology was an orange sandy clay. Overlying this was topsoil (4) comprising a dark greyish brown sandy clay, which was 0.4m thick. The ground conditions in this field was noticeably wetter than elsewhere, however this could have been due to compaction of the topsoil caused by modern day activities.

Trench 48-49

4.5.3 No archaeology was present within these trenches.

Trench 52

4.5.4 At the northern end of the trench was a sub-circular posthole (**178**), which was 0.35m in diameter. This was unexcavated due to waterlogging, though its upper fill was noted as being a dark greyish black silty clay with frequent charcoal and ceramic building material flecks (177).

Trench 53

4.5.5 No archaeology was present in this trench.

4.6 Parcel 15

4.6.1 Three trenches were located in parcel 15. All of which were located randomly to sample areas supposed devoid of archaeology. (see Fig. 6 for trench location). The natural geology was an orange sandy clay. Overlying this was topsoil (4) comprising a dark greyish brown sandy clay, which was 0.4m thick.

Trench 56 -58

4.6.2 No archaeology was present within these trenches.

4.7 Finds Summary

4.7.1 The evaluation recovered a moderate assemblage of pottery, flint and a small assemblage of bone and CBM, with totals listed below:

Material	Total Weight (kg)	No of Contexts
Prehistoric pottery	1.246	16
Roman pottery	0.026	5
Post-Roman pottery	0.110	12
Metal working debris	0.251	2
Flint	2.15	24
CBM	2.41	34
Fired clay	0.130	5

Animal Bone	4.6	9
Human Skeletal Remains	0.018	1

Table 2: finds quantities

4.8 Environmental Summary

4.8.1 Eighteen bulk samples were taken from contexts during the evaluation. The results are very limited with only two samples producing charred grain.

5 Discussion and Conclusions

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation recorded Early Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and late medieval activity and this is discussed below by period and character, in order to help establish the findings in the context of their wider landscape setting.

5.1.2 The site lies on relatively flat ground, with a slight south-facing aspect between the River Waveney and River Dove. This southerly aspect to the land would have been attractive to settlement and farming throughout history, therefore providing a high potential for archaeological settlement remains from all periods.

5.1.3 The geophysical survey identified a field boundary within parcel 13B and 13C, which correlated with a medieval pre-enclosure field (**96**,**100**,**105**,**106**,**176**), however, the geophysical survey did not identify any other features that were encountered during the evaluation.

5.1.4 The metal detecting survey on parcel 13A did not produce any significant remains that were informative as to potential archaeological remains. The only artefacts recovered being of post medieval date and associated with casual loss on agricultural land.

5.2 Early Neolithic

5.2.1 Two of the postholes (**147**, **149**) encountered within trench 63 (parcel 13A) contained Early Neolithic worked flints. Four more postholes (**153**,**155**,**157**,**159**), with similar profiles and fills, were located in close proximity to these features and it is possible that they represent part of a larger concentration of features, perhaps indicative of a settlement site. Posthole **149** was certainly deep enough to have held a substantial, load bearing post associated with a structure.

5.2.2 A relatively large assemblage of pottery and flint was recovered from postholes **147** and **149**. Whether this was a result of deliberate placement or of their reuse as rubbish pits, when the posts were removed, is not clear. It does however, suggest that occupation was taking place in the vicinity, as it is unlikely that rubbish would have been transported over large distances in order to dispose of it.

5.2.3 At present the pottery from these postholes has been ascribed to the Late Bronze Age. However, the fabric and temper of Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age pottery are similar and the assemblage contained no truly diagnostic rim or base sherds which might clarify their date. Furthermore, the characteristics of settlement features from these periods are very similar. As a result, confident dating of these features is problematic and their current interpretation, as of Early Neolithic provenance, is based upon the fact that the flint assemblage is their most diagnostic attribute.

5.2.4 The topsoil in each trench was scanned and fieldwalking was conducted at the same time as the metalworking survey. This recovered a small scatter of Early Neolithic flint across 13A, but the frequency of findspots dissipates further away from trench 63.

5.3 Iron Age

5.3.1 The Iron Age remains present on site formed two distinct groups, with the first being a trackway to the east of Parcel 13A. The second is a number of small postholes and pits scattered across Parcel 13A. At present, it is assumed that these remains are related to subsidiary activity which surrounded the main settlement at Hartismere High school.

Trackway

5.3.2 To the east of parcel 13A were a pair of parallel ditches (**33**,**35**) aligned north to south and located 7.4m apart. These were the remains of a trackway which was seen in several trenches (tr. 9, 18, 25, 28, 59, 62) and putatively assigned to the Iron Age as a result of the pottery recovered from three points along the ditch. A single sherd of Roman pottery also recovered from the trackway, suggesting that this route was present in the landscape beyond the Iron Age.

5.3.3 In trench 59 an area of cobbles was encountered. As this lay within the confines of the trackway ditches it is supposed that at this point the trackway had a metalled surface. It is currently unclear as to the reason why this area was cobbled and not anyway else. It may be the case that this location was known to be in an area which got muddy and churned up and therefore these cobbles were added to strengthen the surface.

5.3.4 At this point there is evidence to suggest that the trackway was regularly used as a layer of trample was preserved overlying its surface which produced 0.6kg of pottery as well as a small fragment of Iron. This suggests continued use of the area, however at present it is unclear for what purpose it was utilised for.

Pits/postholes

5.3.5 Over the whole development area, ten small pits and postholes were encountered, however, these are ephemeral and dispersed. Two of these postholes (**68**, **111**) lay within trenches 30 and 41 (parcel 13B and 13C, respectively). The remaining six postholes/pits (**3**,**38**,**40**,**72**,**85**,**87** & **89**) were located within parcel 13A, however these occurred in no particular concentration.

5.3.6 Only one of these features contained dating, and suggests an Early Iron Age date. Given the proximity of postholes **85** and **87** to the dated postholes it is fair to suggest that these are contemporary. The further pits and postholes cannot be be conclusively ascribed to the iron Age, however, they are characteristic of dispersed Iron Age activity, with the caveat that dispersed Anglo-Saxon occupation can be similar in form and these pits could conceivably be of that later date.

5.3.7 There is little evidence to suggest a precise function of the pits and postholes, other than, the fact that two of them (**38**,**72**) contained a moderate assemblage of burnt flint. As no charcoal was evident, the burnt flint is likely to have been associated with the pits secondary use as that of rubbish disposal.

5.4 Prehistoric

5.4.1 In the north-west corner of Parcel 13A a ditch (**78**) was encountered in Trench 1 and a further ditch (**55,59, 123**) in Trench 7, 8 and 13. These ditches were perpendicular and had similar profiles they could be part of an enclosure, however, it is difficult to be certain due to the nature of the intervention. The dating of these ditches is also uncertain as Early Neolithic flint and Late Neolithic pottery was recovered, but features of this type are not synonymous with the Neolithic.

5.4.2 Given this fact, the ditch could tentatively be ascribed to the Middle Bronze Age and therefore be possibly, a truncated remnant of the prehistoric field system suggested by Chadwick (2014) in Yaxley. This study of ancient co-axial field systems was carried out for the parish of Yaxley, immediately to the west of Eye, including the study area (Williamson 1987). On the basis of the fact that the former Roman road of Pye Street appears to cut across this field system, near to Yaxley, it is thought that some of these field boundaries date to the prehistoric period.

5.4.3 Within the site, which lies on the eastern edge of Williamson's study area (Fig 11), the westernmost field appears to have retained its original boundaries, as does the westernmost boundary of the central field, the boundary between the eastern and central fields may also be original. However, the fields themselves appear to have previously contained boundaries which have subsequently been removed.

5.4.4 A more recent study on the subject of co-axial field systems was made by Chadwick (2014) with regards to an area near Yaxley, to the west of the proposed development. Chadwick highlights that one characteristic of these co-axial field systems is the existence of stepped corners (Parkinson 2014; Plummer 2014), as can still be seen in the small 'kink' in the eastern boundary of the westernmost field of the proposed development. Also indicative of prehistoric field boundaries are irregular corner junctions (ibid) and an example of this can be seen on the Tithe Map's (Fig 3) depiction of the former intersection of the subdivisions of the central and easternmost fields.

5.4.5 The field boundaries can also be considered in relation to English Heritage's Conservation Principles (2008) which highlight the evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal value of the archaeological resource. The evidential value of the historic boundaries within the study area is to be found in the hedge-lines which mark them and the visual aspect of these contributes to their aesthetic value. The historical value of the boundaries is derived from their depiction on historic maps. Communal values are more difficult to define as the fields are on private land. This said, knowledge of the fact that such historic features exist in the area at all may be of communal value to local residents.

5.4.6 Chadwick's (2014) study of field boundaries in Yaxley, and his subsequent re-appraisal, highlights the high significance and national importance of these co-axial systems. Within Parcel 13A ditches **78** (Trench 1), ditch **55**/**59** (Trenches 7 & 8) and possibly 123 (trench 13) are on similar alignments to the ancient co-axial field system mapped by Williamson, even if the specific features do not appear to have been identified by this study.

5.5 Roman

5.5.1 Two features date to the Roman period and are situated in the southern part of Parcel 13A. One of which is a west-south-west to east-north-east ditch (**19**) seen traversing trenches 23, 26 and 25. To the south of this ditch, in trench 27 lay a pit (**3**). Of note is the presence of metal working slag within the fill of the pit, which suggests that Iron working was occurring in close proximity.

5.5.2 It is likely that these are associated with the Roman settlement to the south, in Hartismere School and are associated with peripheral agricultural and small scale industrial works.

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

Human Skeletal Remains

5.6.1 The Anglo-Saxon remains are represented by the presence of three graves (**61**,**63**,**169**) and four possible graves to the east of Parcel 13A (Trench 13). Only two of the three graves were excavated and of these only the lower limbs were exposed as the upper part of the bodies lay outside of the evaluation trench.

5.6.2 These graves were aligned east to west with no obvious grave goods, which may be indicative of a Christian burial rite. However, the retrieval of five Anglo-Saxon brooches from the locality through previous metal detecting, suggests an earlier Pagan Anglo-

Saxon burial site. The lack of evidence for grave goods directly associated with these graves may be because they were either placed as they would have been worn in life, on the upper body, and therefore at present remain unexcavated, or that they have been removed at a later date, possibly by metal detecting, or as a result of agricultural practises such as ploughing.

5.6.3 A sherd of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from one grave (**61**), however these were small sherds (45g), retrieved from the upper part of the grave fill. The second excavated grave (**63**) had two sherds of medieval pottery, with a total weight of 4g. Given the small size of this assemblage it cannot be used to date the grave, as these sherds could easily be intrusive and pushed down from the overlying subsoil.

5.6.4 The pottery assemblage recovered from the first grave suggests an Early Saxon date for the graves, but given the small size of the sherds these are likely to have been accidentally incorporated into the grave, rather than placed intentionally as grave goods.

5.6.5 These graves were located on a slight rise in the ground, which would have been a prominent feature in the landscape and it is plausible to suggest that its location acted as a focus for burials from the nearby settlement excavated 200m to the south at Hartismere High School. Pagan Saxon burial sites are commonly located on small hills within wider valleys, and the site at Eye would fit this pattern well.

5.6.6 At present it is unclear how many burials are interred in the locality. The remains uncovered may representing a small family group, typically nine or ten individuals, or the western extent of a larger cemetery.

5.6.7 Overall, the bone is in quite poor condition, being fragmentary and badly eroded, as a result of the acidic soil conditions of the area. This is likely to be most detrimental to the small, spongier bones such as the ribs and phalanges. At present the more robust bones such as the limb bones are in a fair state of preservation.

5.6.8 The presence of a medieval ploughsoil at this location in the field meant that the overall subsoil layer was noticeably deeper, being 0.35m thick compared to 0.1m thick elsewhere in the field. This is likely to be unrelated to the burials but has had a positive effect on their survival as it has helped to protect the burials from plough damage in over the last 100 years.

Horse Skeleton

5.6.9 A horse burial (**82**) was present to the south of the graves in Trench 21, still located in the slight rise in the land. No conclusive dating was present in association with the skeletal remains, however, stratigraphically it is below the medieval plough soil, so potentially may be Anglo-Saxon in date.

5.6.10 The bone condition of this skeleton was less fragmentary than the human skeletal remains which may suggest a later date for the burial, however, horse bones are generally larger and more robust, which could explain the slightly better preservation.

5.6.11 Establishing the exact date of this horse skeleton would be useful in order to correlate its relationship with the Anglo-Saxon burial ground and therefore highlight the significance of this burial. Therefore obtaining a radiocarbon date for the skeleton would be needed, however, this analysis is best done as part of further archaeological investigations.

Archaeological Remains

5.6.12 In trench 13 a ditch (**93**) was encountered which contained Early Saxon pottery. The pottery did, however, come from high up in the ditch profile and may not relate to the original ditch, with the ditch being earlier in date. The pottery was nearly complete and seems to have been placed intentionally, which suggests it may represent an intentional offering as part of a funerary rite and not related to the ditch. A further possibility is that the ditch is later and the pottery vessel eroded out of the ditch side and was incorporated into the fill.

5.7 Later medieval

5.7.1 The geophysical survey only revealed one feature across the development area, which was a rectangular field boundary (**96**) in parcels 13B and 13C. Subsequent evaluation trenches targeting this feature showed it to be of medieval date. The course of this boundary, slightly meanders along the straight edge which is consistent with it relating to the pre-enclosure farming system.

5.7.2 By 1839, as shown on the Tithe map, the fields had been sub-divided by east to west aligned field boundaries, which have subsequently been removed. Evidence for these ditches (**70**,**113**) was encountered within trenches 2, 31 and 60.

5.8 Significance

5.8.1 The bulk of the archaeological remains are concentrated in parcel 13A, with three particular areas of significance. In the centre of the field is a small concentration of Early Neolithic settlement remains, The second, in the eastern part of the field, is an Iron Age trackway. Towards the eastern side of the field, located on a slight rise in the ground level is a cemetery, considered to be of Anglo-Saxon date

Early Neolithic

5.8.2 Early Neolithic settlement remains are ephemeral in nature and are usually only encountered incidentally on sites dating to later periods (Brown, 2000), leading them to be under-represented in the archaeological record.

5.8.3 Further Early Neolithic settlement sites have been found in Suffolk, mainly by the recovery of flint and pottery and are almost always distributed on the lighter soils and within 1m mile of a watercourse, though at present there is little evidence of Early Neolithic settlement sites on the Waveney valley (Dymond & Martin, 1999)

5.8.4 One of the postholes present (**149**) is significantly deeper and larger suggesting a structural element. If this is so it is significant as there is very little recorded evidence for Early Neolithic houses in Suffolk, with only two known examples, at Freston (FRT 023) and Barsham (BRS 017).

5.8.5 These settlement remains may help address questions about construction methods and whether the nature of occupation is a fully sedentary lifestyle or more transient (Brown and Murphy, 2008).

Iron Age

5.8.6 Early Iron Age settlement remains were encountered towards the northern part of Parcel 13A. These are likely to reflect an open settlement. Two open settlements have been found within the vicinity of the site, at Yaxley and to the north at Scole (Byrant, 2008).

5.8.7 Along the eastern side of parcel 13A was an Iron Age trackway. This trackway was aligned north to south and may be the continuation of the trackway seen in Hartismere School playing field excavation (Craven, 2012). The evidence from this evaluation will

help elucidate the dating of this trackway as previously it had been attributed to the Anglo-Saxon period, however in the playing field excavation and in this evaluation more Iron Age pottery had been found which reflects an earlier prehistoric date for this route.

5.8.8 The trackway is see in all three archaeological interventions has a sinuous route aligned north-north-west to south-south-east to the south and then turning to be north to south. This is usual for prehistoric trackways where the route is laid out using the contours of the land and has more organic formation. This is in evidence in the evaluation as the trackway skirts across the rise present in parcel 13A. This is in contrast to the Roman road (Pye Street) which bears no resemblance to the existing landscape.

5.8.9 The Iron Age remains encountered on site may help detail the nature of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age transition and help to establish a more accurate chronology of the pottery types. With both Early Iron age and Late Iron Age settlement present on site, the nature of settlement form can be studied, both to look at the changes ion its form over time, the shifting nature of settlements and any changes in the economic practices (Bryant, 2008).

Prehistoric Field Systems

5.8.10 At present the origins of the field systems are are supposed to be prehistoric. These are laid out on a north-west to south-east alignment, albeit sinuous at points. The fact that these ditches are sinuous in line, and enclose long, thin strips of land does suggest a prehistoric origin. This is further evidenced by the Roman road being aligned north to south, so that if the Roman road was part of the landscape, later medieval fields would have used this as a baseline to create the field system.

5.8.11 Evidence for the alignment of the trackway being slightly meandrous is also reflected in the field boundary to the west (which forms the western boundary of parcel 13B). This suggested that both the trackway and the field system were in use at the same time and the population wished to respect the features in the landscape. This implies a prehistoric origin for the field system which surrounds Eye (Chadwick, 2014).

5.8.12 During the Bronze Age the earliest field systems are established and shows an expansion of settlement away from watercourses and are an early indicator of a larger social practice of landscape management and agricultural practices. This surviving prehistoric landscape (see fig. 11) is therefore highly significant, however, the site itself lies on the periphery of this landscape (Brown and Murphy, 2008).

Roman

5.8.13 The evaluation has shown that the known Roman settlement at Hartismere school, immediately to the south continues into the southern part of Parcel 13A and the presence of metal working debris could highlight ancillary economic practices of this settlement. Furthermore this evidence may help answer research questions about small scale Iron working and its role within the sites economy during the Roman period,

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.14 To the east of parcel 13A, located on the slight rise in the ground, were the Anglo-Saxon graves. These graves are significant as they reflect the practices of the Anglo-Saxon population.

5.8.15 There are two other known Anglo-Saxon burial grounds at Eye (Morgan, 2015) and it is possible that these relate to either different nucleated settlements in Eye or are from different family groups from the same settlement they found at Hartismere High School.

Taken together with the other burial grounds these remains illustrate different burial / religious practices within the same population and how they interacted with one another.

5.8.16 The burials allow for the direct study of the Anglo-Saxon population, with the possibility of detailing an individuals sex, age at death and pathology. Taken together with other cemeteries, a picture of the general population. Further to this the nature of funerary rites can be investigated, and whether these practices are a reflection of religious beliefs, ethnicity or associated with the status of individuals (Wade, 2008).

5.8.17 If the remains of the horse skeleton is of Anglo-Saxon date it reflects an uncommon practice, with only 38 known other occurrences in Britain. This would suggest that any associated burial would be of high status, however at present any association with a human burial can not be ascertained. Even if the horse was buried on its own the level of care taken in its interment reflects the wealth of the population that owned it.

5.9 Recommendations

5.9.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the Suffolk County County Archaeological Service.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one pit and one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	38
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	Animal bone	-
5	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
72	Cut	2.25	0.46	Pit	-	post-medieval-
73	Fill	2.2	0.2	Pit	Burnt flint,	post-medieval
74	Fill	2.05	0.2	Pit	Tile, burnt clay, burnt flint	post-medieval
75	Cut	1.8	0.4	Ditch	-	post-medieval
76	Fill	1.8	0.2	Ditch	-	post-medieval
77	Fill	1.7	0.2	Ditch	Bone, flint, tile	post-medieval
78	Cut	2	0.4	Ditch	-	prehistoric
79	Fill	2	0.17	Ditch	-	prehistoric
80	Fill	1.8	0.2	Ditch	Flint, pottery	prehistoric
81	Fill	1.6	0.18	Ditch	-	prehistoric

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
113	Cut	2.2	0.6	Ditch	-	post-medieval
114	Fill	0.9	0.3	Ditch	bone	post-medieval
115	Fill	2	0.6	Ditch	Flint, pottery	post-medieval

118	Fill	0.8	0.18	Ditch	-	post-medieval
119	Cut	0.6	0.2	Ditch	-	post-medieval
120	Fill	0.6	0.2	Ditch	-	post-medieval

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained two postholes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange sand and gravel natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	39
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
38	Cut	0.3	0.12	Pit	-	-
39	Fill	0.3	0.12	Pit	-	-
40	Cut	0.35	0.2	Pit	-	-
41	Fill	0.35	0.2	Pit	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained three postholes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange sandy clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	39
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
85	Cut	0.29	0.17	Posthole	-	-
86	Fill	0.29	0.17	Posthole	-	-
87	Cut	0.16	0.19	Posthole	-	-
88	Fill	0.16	0.19	Posthole	-	-
89	Cut	0.17	0.08	Posthole	-	Early Iron Age
90	Fill	0.17	0.06	Posthole	Pottery	Early Iron Age

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural of sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	glass	-
5	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 6		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil, a layer of concrete rubble and subsoil overlying an orange sand natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.78
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	CBM	Post-medieval
47	Layer	-	0.2	Rubble	-	Modern
48	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.5	Subsoil	-	-
49	Fill	1.9	0.2	Ditch	-	--
50	Cut	1.9	0.2	Ditch	-	-
179	Cut	1	0.1	Furrow	-	-

Trench 7		
General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
55	Cut	2.24	0.8	Ditch	-	
56	Fill	1.9	0.34	Ditch	-	-
57	Fill	2.24	0.25	Ditch	-	-
58	Fill	2.10	0.3	Ditch	Pottery, flint	Bronze Age

Trench 8		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.02	Subsoil	-	-
59	Cut	2	-	Ditch	-	-
60	Fill	2	-	Ditch	-	-

Trench 9		
General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying yellow sand and clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Animal bone	-
5	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
116	Cut	1.1	0.44	Ditch	-	Iron Age
117	Fill	1.1	0.44	Ditch	-	Iron Age
127	Cut	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	Iron Age
128	Fill	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	Iron Age
141	Cut	2.4	0.6	Ditch	-	Iron Age
142	Fill	2.4	0.6	Ditch	Flint, fired clay	Iron Age

Trench 10		
General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay, sand and gravel natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 11		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay, sand and gravel natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 12		
General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	38.6

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
102	Cut	1	0.15	Natural	-	-
103	Fill	1	0.15	Natural	-	-

Trench 13		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three graves and five ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.64
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
51	Cut	0.85	0.2	Ditch	-	Iron Age
52	Fill	0.85	0.2	Ditch	Pottery	Iron Age
53	Cut	0.94	0.3	Ditch	-	-
54	Fill	0.94	0.3	Ditch	-	-
61	Cut	0.94	0.3	Grave	-	Anglo-Saxon
62	Fill	0.94	0.3	Grave	Pottery, Human bone	Anglo-Saxon
63	Cut	0.82	0.28	Grave	-	Anglo-Saxon
64	Fill	0.82	0.28	Grave	Human bone, pottery	Anglo-Saxon
91	Cut	0.95	0.25	Ditch	-	Iron Age
92	Fill	0.95	0.25	Ditch	--	Iron Age
93	Cut	1.9	0.3	Ditch	-	uncertain

94	Fill	1.9	0.3	Ditch	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon
123	Cut	2.6	0.6	Ditch	-	Prehistoric
124	Fill	2.6	0.6	Ditch	-	Prehistoric
168	Fill	0.9	-	Grave	-	Anglo-Saxon
169	Cut	0.9	-	Grave	-	Anglo-Saxon

Trench 14

General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying flint, chalk and clay sand natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 15

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	39.2

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 16

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay sand natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.43
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 17

General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 18			
General description		**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and two subsoil layers overlying a yellow sand natural.		**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
		Width (m)	2.1
		Length (m)	40

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
42	Cut	0.75	0.16	Ditch	-	Iron Age
43	Fill	0.75	0.16	Ditch	Flint	Iron Age
110	Layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-

Trench 19			
General description		**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay sand natural.		**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
		Width (m)	2.1
		Length (m)	40

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 20			
General description		**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and clay natural.		**Avg. depth (m)**	0.53
		Width (m)	2.1
		Length (m)	40

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 21			
General description		**Orientation**	N-S

Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.69
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
110	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
82	Cut	0.9	0.2	Pit	-	Iron Age / Anglo-Saxon
83	Skeleton	-	-	Horse Skeleton	Horse Skeleton	Iron Age / Anglo-Saxon
84	Fill	0.95	0.2	Pit	Pottery, Flint	Iron Age / Anglo-Saxon

Trench 22

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sand with gravel and clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.64
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	Flint, pottery	-
5	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 23

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange sand and gravel natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.8
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.46	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-
29	Cut	1.12	0.24	Ditch	-	-
30	Fill	1.12	0.24	Ditch	Bone,	-

Trench 24

General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
	Width (m)	2.1

					Length (m)	39.6
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained four ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.7
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	39.2
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
25	Cut	0.9	0.21	Ditch	-	Roman
26	Fill	0.9	0.21	Ditch	pottery	Roman
27	Cut	0.9	0.25	Ditch	-	Roman
28	Fill	0.9	0.25	Ditch	-	Roman
31	Cut	0.45	0.1	Ditch	-	-
32	Fill	0.45	0.1	Ditch	-	-
33	Cut	0.4	0.09	Ditch	-	Iron Age
34	Fill	0.4	0.09	Ditch	-	Iron Age
35	Cut	1.1	0.3	Ditch	-	Iron Age
36	Fill	1.1	0.3	Ditch	Flint	Iron Age
Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches and one tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
6	Cut	1.1	0.24	Ditch	-	-
7	Fill	1.1	0.24	Ditch	-	-
17	Cut	1.4	0.28	Tree throw	-	-
18	Fill	0.4	0.28	Tree throw	Pottery	-

19	Cut	1.32	0.35	Ditch	-	Roman
20	Fill	1.32	0.35	Ditch	Flint	Roman

Trench 27

General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained one pit, one posthole, one gully and one tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy gravel natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Cut	0.33	0.1	Gully	-	-
2	Fill	0.33	0.1	Gully	-	-
3	Cut	1.2	0.48	Pit	-	Roman
8	Cut	0.3	0.2	Posthole	-	-
9	Cut	0.4	0.28	Tree throw	-	Roman
10	Fill	0.64	0.28	Pit	-	-
11	Fill	-	0.06	Pit	-	-
12	Fill	-	0.04	Pit	Pottery, fired clay, bone	Roman
13	Fill	-	0.12	Pit	Bone, pottery	Roman
14	Fill	-	0.12	Pit	Fired clay	-
15	Fill	0.3	0.18	Posthole	-	-
16	Fill	0.4	0.28	Tree throw	Pottery	Roman
37	Fill	-	0.08	Pit	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 28

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sand and gravel natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.8
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	39

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.5	Subsoil	-	-
21	Cut	1	0.25	Ditch	-	-
22	Fill	1	0.25	Ditch	-	-

23	Cut	0.9	0.32	Ditch	-	Iron Age
24	Fill	0.9	0.32	Ditch	Flint	Iron Age

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch and one furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sand and gravel natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
65	Cut	1.1	0.18	Furrow	-	post-medieval
66	Fill	1.1	0.18	Furrow	Pottery, Flint	post-medieval
170	Fill	1	-	Ditch	Plastic, steel	Modern
171	Cut	1	-	Ditch	-	Modern

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sand and gravel natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
67	Cut	0.32	0.11	Posthole	-	-
68	Fill	0.32	0.11	Posthole	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.52
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-

70	Cut	2	1.15	Ditch		post-medieval
71	Fill	1.8	0.88	Ditch	Tile, flint	post-medieval
95	Fill	2	0.27	Ditch	Pottery, CBM	post-medieval
96	Cut	2.54	1.1	Ditch	-	post-medieval
97	Fill	2.2	0.38	Ditch	pottery, tile	post-medieval
98	Fill	2.08	0.42	Ditch	Tile, pottery, fired clay	post-medieval
99	Fill	2.3	0.38	Ditch	Fe Nail and Bolt, pottery, tile	post-medieval

Trench 32

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sand, gravel and clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.41	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 33

General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 34

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying sand, gravel and clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.53
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	38

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-

5	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	Flint	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.33
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.63
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
125	Fill	2.5	0.5	Ditch	-	-
126	Cut	2.5	0.5	Ditch	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context	**type**	**Width**	**Depth**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

no		**(m)**	**(m)**			
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural. Subsoil only present mid trench.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.29
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch and one posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sand and gravel natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	39
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
106	Cut	2	0.85	Ditch	-	post-medieval
107	Fill	0.4	0.2	Ditch	-	post-medieval
108	Fill	0.5	0.2	Ditch	-	post-medieval
109	Fill	2.2	0.6	Ditch	Pot, flint, shell, bone, CBM	post-medieval
111	Cut	0.3	0.06	Posthole	-	-
112	Fill	0.3	0.06	Posthole	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying clayey sand natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.27
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying an orange clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying clayey sand natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained two furrows. Consists of topsoil overlying an					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34

orange clay natural.	**Width (m)**	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	--	-
172	Fill	1	-	Furrow	-	-
173	Cut	1	-	Furrow	-	-
174	Fill	1	-	Furrow	-	-
175	Cut	1	-	Furrow	-	-

Trench 47

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.03	Subsoil	-	-
105	Cut	2.8	1	Ditch	-	post-medieval
104	Fill	2.8	0.45	Ditch	CBM	post-medieval
121	Fill	-	0.05	Ditch	-	post-medieval
122	Fill	-	0.4	Ditch	-	post-medieval

Trench 48

General description	**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.41
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 49

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay natural.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40

Contexts

context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
100	Cut	1.5	0.7	Ditch	-	post-medieval
101	Fill	1.5	0.7	Ditch	Brick, Tile, Iron Nail	post-medieval

Trench 52						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.43
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context	**type**	**Width**	**Depth**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

no		**(m)**	**(m)**			
4	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 54						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 55						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 56						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay sand natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 57						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay sand natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 59						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three ditches, two beam slots and a cobbled surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
135	Cut	0.7	0.14	Ditch	-	Iron Age
136	Fill	0.7	0.14	Ditch	Flint, pottery	Iron Age
139	Cut	1.5	0.2	Working area	-	Iron Age
140	Fill	1.5	0.2	Cobbled surface	-	Iron Age
143	Cut	0.3	0.1	Beam slot	-	-
144	Fill	0.3	0.1	Beam slot	-	-
145	Cut	0.45	0.15	Beam slot	-	-
146	Fill	0.45	0.15	Beam slot	-	-
161	Cut	1.4	0.4	Ditch		Iron Age
162	Fill	1.4	0.4	Ditch	-	Iron Age
163	Cut	0.9	0.35	Ditch	-	Iron Age
164	Fill	0.9	0.35	Ditch	Flint, pottery	Iron Age
165	Layer	2	0.05	Use layer	-	Iron Age
166	Layer	3.5	0.2	Use layer	Pottery, flint	Iron Age
167	Layer	3.5	0.05	Use layer	-	Iron Age
Trench 60						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45

					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
141	Fill	4	0.5	Ditch	Flint, fired clay	post-medieval
142	Cut	4	0.5	Ditch	-	post-medieval
Trench 61						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand and gravel natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	flint	-
5	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	flint	-
Trench 62						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches, Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange sandy clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	flint	-
5	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
129	Cut	1.4	0.3	Ditch		Iron Age
130	Fill	1.4	0.3	Ditch	pottery	Iron Age
131	Cut	1.4	0.35	Ditch		Iron Age
132	Fill	1.4	0.35	Ditch	Flint, pottery, slag	Iron Age
Trench 63						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two postholes and three possible postholes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange sandy clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	40

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
147	Cut	0.6	0.35	Posthole		Early Neolithic
148	Fill	0.6	0.35	Posthole	pottery	Early Neolithic
149	Cut	0.7	0.4	Posthole		Early Neolithic
150	Fill	0.3	0.1	Posthole	Flint	Early Neolithic
151	Fill	0.5	0.3	Posthole	Flint, pottery	Early Neolithic
152	Fill	0.7	0.2	Posthole	Flint, pottery	Early Neolithic
153	Cut	0.6	0.2	Posthole		Early Neolithic
154	Fill	0.6	0.2	Posthole		Early Neolithic
155	Cut	0.6	0.15	Posthole		Early Neolithic
156	Fill	0.6	0.15	Posthole		Early Neolithic
157	Cut	0.6	0.3	Posthole		Early Neolithic
158	Fill	0.6	0.3	Posthole		Early Neolithic
159	Cut	0.55	0.25	Posthole		Early Neolithic
160	Fill	0.55	0.25	Posthole		Early Neolithic

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Metal Working Debris

By Sarah Percival

Nature of the Assemblage

B.1.1 A total of 12 pieces of metal working debris weighing 251g were collected from two excavated contexts (Table 3). The assemblage is largely undiagnostic comprising eleven fragments from a nodule of miscellaneous ferrous slag from the fill of pit **3**, trench 27 and a single lump of iron pan or ore from ditch **131**, trench 62.

Trench	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Feature	Feature Type
27	10	11	241	Dense Heavy Vesicular Iron Slag	3	Pit
62	132	1	10	Iron Ore Or Iron Pan	131	Ditch
Total		**12**	**251**			

Table 3: Metal Working Debris

B.2 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

B.2.1 An assemblage of 215 flints was submitted for analysis from the evaluation. Of this 63 of the flints were worked, the remainder were either naturally shattered (13 flints) or burnt (151 flints). This report covers the rapid assessment of the flints for chronological and typological indicators.

Methodology

B.2.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 4). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

Quantification

B.2.3 Of the assessed flints only 63 were worked. The remainder were either burnt or natural flints. The burnt material was primarily recovered from pit cut **72**. With 139 heavily burnt fragments recovered from the context. The shattered nature and small size suggests the flints had been repeatedly heated and cooled. The natural flint will not be included in this report.

Results

B.2.4 The flint was struck from a number of differing raw materials. Primarily either a dark greyish-brown semi-translucent to translucent flint of good quality with a thin abraded cortex and several incipient cones suggesting it was derived from a riverine deposit. The remainder of the flint was generally a mid blue-grey opaque flint of lesser quality with a light yellowish-grey abraded cortex.

B.2.5 Although small the assemblage contained two cores. A well worked opposed platform patinated bladed core with removals from 360° around the core. No cortex was left remaining and the core has been worked to exhaustion. The second was a small core on a river flint that had been worked through the body to a cortex covered edge.

B.2.6 The range of debitage present primarily made up of narrow flakes and blades would suggest an earlier prehistoric date for the assemblage. However, as the majority was recovered from ditches and is in an abraded state it is likely to be largely residual in nature. The only possible exceptions are the blades showing signs of use wear and several blades and flakes derived from good quality flint recovered from post holes (Contexts 150, 151 and 152).

B.2.7 Several identifiable tool forms were also recovered including a notched flake and several blades and a flake that have been denticulated from post hole fill (151). A single small abruptly retouched end scraper with some invasive retouch around the proximal edge possibly to facilitate hafting was recovered from the topsoil in trench 22.

CONTEXT NO.	Trench	TYPE			flakes (>50mm)			flakes (>25mm <50mm)				flakes (>10mm <25mm)		Blades			retouched tools						burnt flint (all types)	Natural flint	
		SUB TYPE	Core	Opposed Platform	secondary	tertiary		Primary	secondary	tertiary	broken	secondary	tertiary	secondary	tertiary	broken									
		CLASSIFICATION	Amorphous core	Blade													Denticulated Blade	Denticulated flake	Misc. retouched Flake	Scraper	Notched Flake				Totals
4	22																			1					1
4	61																		1						1
4	62								1																1
5	61									1															1
20	26															1			1						2
24	28								1																1
36	25																		1						1
43	18								1	1															2
58	7				1																				1
66	29																				1		2	3	
71	31								1																1
72																						139		139	
73																						11		11	
77	1				1	1	1	1														1	1	6	
81	1				1																			1	
84	21									1														1	
109	41			1																				1	
115	2												1												1
132	62								3														3	6	
136	59								1														1	2	
141	9								1															1	
150	63		1						1				1			2								5	
151	63									2	1		2	1	1		2	1						10	
152	63										1				2	1								4	
164	59								1			1											2	4	
166	59								1	2			1										4	8	
Totals			1	1	3	1	1	13	6	3	1	5	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	151	13	215		

Table 4: Flint Catalogue

Discussion

B.2.1 The tool forms, range of debitage and core shape suggest an earlier prehistoric date, most likely of the Early Neolithic period.

B.2.2 Several of the flint tools recovered seem to be from primary depositional contexts with well preserved unabraded edges such as the tools recovered from post hole fill (151), suggesting that settlement activity of Early Neolithic date is present on the site.

B.2.3 In conclusion, although largely residual in nature the recovered assemblage contains flints that indicate early prehistoric activity, most likely of Early Neolithic date, is present within the area of the evaluation, this is further supported by the presence of Early Neolithic flint tools deposited within post hole fill 151.

B.3 Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 255 sherds weighing 1,246g were collected from 15 excavated contexts and from subsoil. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered, though a partially complete mid Iron Age jar was collected from ditch 93 trench 13. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 5g.

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature Type	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	81	78	Ditch	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	19
4	90	89	Posthole	Earlier Iron Age	3	7
7	58	55	Ditch	Earlier Iron Age	1	3
13	52	51	Ditch	Earlier Iron Age	1	3
	64	63	Grave	Mid Iron Age (Early Saxon)	1	45
	94	93	Ditch	Mid Iron Age (Early Saxon)	17	285
21	84	82	Horse Burial	Earlier Iron Age	2	5
26	18	17	Treethrow	Prehistoric	3	2
59	164	163	Ditch	Earlier Iron Age	4	11
				Mid Iron Age	26	93
	166	166	Layer	Iron Age	1	1
				Mid Iron Age	162	602
62	130	129	Ditch	Mid Iron Age	2	1
	132	131	Ditch	Iron Age	1	2
63	148	147	Posthole	Later Bronze Age	3	28
	151	149	Posthole	Later Bronze Age	10	66
	152	150	Posthole	Later Bronze Age	12	68
Unknown	5	5	Subsoil	Mid Iron Age	5	5
Total					**255**	**1246**

Table 5: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by trench and feature

Methodology

B.3.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric

groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE.

Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age

B.3.3 A single sherd of Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age Beaker in sandy flint-tempered fabric was found in the upper fill (81) of ditch **78**. The sherd has deep fingertip impressed rusticated decoration. The surface of the sherd is abraded.

Later Bronze Age / Early Iron Age

B.3.4 A total of 36 body sherds weighing 191g are of Post Deverel-Rimbury flint-tempered fabric dating to the Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. Sherds were identified in four fabrics, three moderately to heavily tempered with flint and one with flint and sand (Table 2). The assemblage includes an angled body sherd from a small tripartite jar. Several of the sherds have been burnt or re-fired.

B.3.5 The absence of diagnostic sherds within the assemblage prohibits exact dating of the PDR assemblage however it is likely that the possible Later Bronze Age sherds date to *c.*1100 to 800BC and the earlier Iron Age sherds to *c.*800-350BC.

Middle Iron Age and Saxon pottery

B.3.6 The assemblage initially assigned to the Middle Iron Age comprised 213 sherds weighing 1031g in sandy fabrics with fine rounded quartz grains and occasional flint and organic voids. The assemblage contains rims from two vessels including the complete profile of a small shouldered jar with slightly everted rounded rim and simple base. Reassessment of the latter (M. Brudenell) suggests it is likely to be of Early Saxon origin, although the fabrics were very similar to those of Middle Iron Age date The diameter of the jar at the rim is 110mm and the height is *c.*90mm. The exterior of the vessel is smoothed. A rim from a second jar with flat everted rim was also found.

B.3.7 The Middle Iron Age pottery is similar to that found at Burgh (Martin 1988, fig. 19, 1) and dates to *c.*350-100/50BC.

Undiagnostic Prehistoric

B.3.8 Three scraps of pottery weighing 2g in grog-tempered fabric were found in the fill of treethrow **17** trench 26. These small sherds are likely to be earlier prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable.

Fabric Descriptions

Spotdate	Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	F1	Moderate small angular flint <3mm and sandy clay matrix	1	19
Later Bronze Age	F3	Common coarse flint 3mm + in sandy clay matrix	23	152
Earlier Iron Age	F1	Moderate small angular flint <3mm and sandy clay matrix	4	11
	F2	Common medium flint 3-5mm in sandy clay matrix	7	18
	Qf	Common quartz sand with sparse small angular flint	2	10
Iron Age	Qf	Common quartz sand with sparse small angular flint	2	3
Mid Iron Age (& Early Saxon)	Q1	Common quartz sand with common rounded clear and white quartz grains	213	1031
Prehistoric	G1	Pale fabric with possible grog	3	2
Total			255	1246

Table 6: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by fabric

Statement of Research Potential

B.3.9 The prehistoric pottery suggests activity at the site focussing on the later Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age. The single Beaker sherd shows intermittent use of the site in the earlier prehistoric period. The identification of the Early Saxon pottery is also significant and testifies to a settlement presence likely to be contemporary with the cemetery.

B.4 Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons and Sarah Percival

Nature of the Assemblage

B.4.1 A total of 5 sherds weighing 26g were collected from four excavated contexts (Table #). The assemblage comprises body sherds of local greywares typical of production in the Waveney Valley (Lyons and Tester 2014, 257 MGW) with a single sherd of shell-tempered coarse ware and can be broadly dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 5g.

B.4.2 Roman pottery was recovered from trenches 25 and 27 from the fills of ditch 25, trench **25** and pit **3** and treethrow **9,** trench 27. (Table 7).

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature Type	Spotdate	Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
25	25	26	Ditch	LC1-C4	SGW	Sandy greyware	1	3
27	3	12	Pit	C2-C4	STW	Shell tempered ware	1	1
				EC2-C3	SGW (blue)	Sandy greyware (blue)	1	13
		13	Pit	C2-C4	SGW (Q)	Sandy greyware (quartz)	1	5
	9	16	Treethrow	C2-C4	SGW (Q)	Sandy greyware (quartz)	1	4
Total							**5**	**26**

Table 7: Quantity and weight of Roman pottery by trench and feature

Statement of Research Potential

B.4.3 The Roman pottery suggests limited low grade activity at the site during the 2nd to 4th centuries.

B.5 Post-Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons and Sarah Percival

Nature of the Assemblage

B.5.1 Excluding the 18 sherds of Early Saxon pottery (330g) already discussed above (Table 5 and B.3.6), a total of 15 sherds weighing 110g were collected from nine excavated contexts in seven trenches (Table 8). The assemblage comprises unsourced local medieval unglazed greywares (Medungl), local medieval glazed wares (Medgl) and sandy reduced wares (SRW) including bases from two vessels plus rims from a lid seated jar and a flagon. These can be broadly dated to the 13th to 15th centuries. The medieval pottery was recovered alongside body sherds of late medieval to post medieval glazed red earthenwares (GRE), slipwares and Staffordshire whitewares.

B.5.2 Post Roman pottery was recovered from Trenches 2, 12, 22, 29, 31, 41 and 59. The small and abraded condition of the sherds suggest that they may derive from night-soiling or similar activity associated with agricultural manuring.

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature Type	Era	Spotdate	Fab	Quantity	Weight (g)
2	113	115	Ditch	Medieval	C13-C15	Medungl	1	7
13	61	62	Grave	Medieval	C13-C15	Medungl	2	4
22	4	4	Topsoil	Medieval	C13-C15	Medgl	1	13
29	65	66	Furrow	Medieval	C13-C15	SRW	2	37
31	70	95	Ditch	Post Medieval	C15-C16	GRE	1	4
						Slipware	1	3
	96	98	Ditch	Post Medieval	C15-C16	GRE	2	13
					C18-C19	Staffs Whiteware	1	6
		99	Ditch	Medieval	C13-C15	Medungl	1	3
41	106	109	Ditch	Medieval	C13-C15	Medgl	1	6
				Medieval		Medungl	1	10
59	135	136	Ditch	Medieval	C13-C15	Medungl	1	4
Total							15	110

Table 8: Quantity and weight of Post Roman pottery by trench and feature

Statement of Research Potential

B.5.3 The Post Roman pottery suggests limited low grade activity around the site from the 13th century onwards with the assemblage perhaps derived from spreading of domestic waste for soil improvement.

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Rob Atkins

Methodology

B.6.1 A very small collection of 34 abraded CBM fragments (2.410kg) were recovered from the evaluation. All diagnostic fragments were post-medieval in date. This is a background scatter of CBM material with occupation probably some distance away.

Type	No. of contexts	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)
Brick	3	3	0.376
Ceramic peg tile	7	14	0.279
Nibb tile	1	1	0.108
Pantile	1	1	0.41
Undiagnostic CBM	4	14	0.074
Total		**33**	**1.247**

Table 9: Brick and roof tile with no. fragments and weight

Results

B.6.1 The assemblage has been analysed by category type

Brick (post-medieval-modern)

B.6.2 One partially complete brick and three abraded brick fragments were found in three contexts. These were found in:

Context 95. One probable brick fragment (37g). Post-medieval.

Context 97. One 50% complete brick (1163g) Late 17th / Early 18th Century

Context 97. One probable brick fragment (99g). Not datable

Context 99. One orange sandy brick fragment (0.239kg). Sanded. Post-medieval.

Ceramic peg tile (post-medieval)

B.6.3 Fourteen abraded tile fragments, probably peg tile, were found in seven contexts (0.279kg). All tile had been fully oxidised and are likely to be post-medieval in date. These were found in:

Context 71. Four orange or orange to red sandy (0.101kg). Post-medieval.

Context 74. One orange sandy (33g).? post-medieval.

Context 77. One orange sandy (15g).

Context 95. One orange sandy (11g)

Context 97. One orange sandy possible peg tile fragment (24g).

Context 98. One orange to red sandy (28g.) Well made. Post-medieval 17th century+

Context 109. Five orange sandy fragments (67g). Post-medieval

Nibb tile

B.6.4 A single nibb tile fragment (0.108kg) was found in context 4 (topsoil Tr.11). The tile is orange sandy. Nibb measured 53mm x 25mm and c.10mm high (abraded so height uncertain). Dark purple glaze on reverse of tile. Post-medieval.

Pantile

B.6.5 A single late 18th to 19th century fragment was found in context 97 in an orange sandy fabric (0.41kg). It is possible there were other pantile fragments but were too abraded for recognition (they were assigned as peg tile).

Undiagnostic CBM

B.6.6 A very small collection of 14 undiagnostic CBM (74g). These were found in:

Context 71. Three fragments (15g).

Context 95. Four fragments (18g)

Context 98. Three fragments (16g)

Context 99. Four fragments (25g)

B.7 Baked Clay

The Assemblage

B.7.1 A total of fifteen pieces of baked clay weighing 130g was recovered from five excavated contexts. The majority of the assemblage is made of a poorly-mixed pinkish red fabric with common medium flint inclusions up 4mm long.

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
27	12	3	Pit	1	1
27	14	3	Pit	6	62
1	74	72	Pit	2	8
31	98	96	Ditch	1	57
9	142	141	Ditch	5	2
Total				**15**	**130**

Table 10: Quantity and weight of baked clay by feature

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Chris Faine

C.1.1 Eighteen grams of skeletal material was recovered from grave fill **62**. Preservation was poor with little of the bone surface remaining. Two portions of midshaft femur were recovered along with extremely small fragments of cranium from environmental samples. No further analysis was possible.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

C.2.1 The animal bone assemblage weighing a total of 4.6kg was recovered from the evaluation at Eye Airfield. The majority of bone by weight is represented by a partial horse burial from context **83**. This consisted of both upper front limbs (humerus/radius) along with both mandibles and vertebral fragments. Crown height measurements gives an age for the animal of around 10-12. Long bone measurements give a withers height of around 1.43m (13 hands high). Whilst Saxon literary sources do distinguish between mounts and pack animals (Neville, 2006), it is impossible to discern the function of the animal in this case. There is no evidence of bit wear and no elements that commonly display pathology consistent with riding were recovered. In modern terms 13 hands is about the size of Welsh or New Forest pony, with animals of comparable size being recovered from British archaeological sites from all periods.

C.2.2 The remaining animal bone, the assemblage consisted of 43 fragments weighing 0.46kg. In this assemblage 10 were identifiable to species. Contexts **12**, **30**, **84** & **109** contained no identifiable fragments. All fragments were identified as cattle aside from a juvenile pig radius from context **4** (topsoil). Cattle remains from context **4** comprised unfused femur and tibia fragments along with a sawn midshaft rib. Two further cattle rib fragments were recovered from context **114**. A partial thoracic vertebra and maxillary 1st molar were recovered from contexts **13** & **77** respectively. This a small assemblage representing general settlement waste.

C.3 Shell

C.3.1 A total of *c.*0.009kg of shell of marine molluscs were collected. The shell from context 109 is whole and well preserved.

Context	***Type***	***Weight (kg)***
109	*Ostrea edulis*	0.009

Table 11: shell from EYE 123

C.4 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 Eighteen bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas at Eye Airfield, Suffolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

C.4.2 Features sampled include prehistoric pits and post holes, two Saxon graves, a horse burial and undated deposits.

Methodology

C.4.3 One bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each bulk sample and the total volume each grave sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 12. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.4.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance

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

Results

Trench Number	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Pottery	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
3	6	39	38	5	1	0	0	+	0	###	0
3	7	41	40	7	1	0	0	++	0	###	0
4	11	86	85	7	1	0	0	+	0	0	0
4	12	90	89	1	1	0	0	+	0	0	0
13	8	62	61	20	1	#	0	+	#	0	0
13	9	64	63	20	1	0	0	+	0	0	0
13	16	124	123	8	1	0	0	+	0	#	0
21	13	84	82	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	3	26	25	8	2	0	0	+	0	0	0
25	5	36	35	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	1	12	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	2	14	3	8	2	##	#	+	0	0	0
28	4	24	23	9	1	0	0	+	0	0	0
30	10	68	67	1	1	0	0	++	#	0	0
41	14	112	111	2	1	#	0	0	#	0	0
63	17	148	147	9	1	0	0	+	0	0	0
63	18	150	149	5	1	0	0	+	0	0	##
63	19	151	149	10	1	0	#	+	0	0	##

Table 12: Environmental samples from EYE123

Parcel 13A

Trench 3

C.4.5 Post holes **38** and **40** contain contain sparse charcoal fragments along with large quantities of burnt flint weighing 0.98kg in Sample 6, fill 39 of post hole **38** and 1.7kg in Sample 40, fill 41 of post hole **40**.

Trench 4

C.4.6 Post holes **85** (Sample 11, fill 86) and **89** (Sample 12, fill 90) contain sparse charcoal only.

Trench 13.

C.4.7 Samples were taken from two of the graves that were excavated; Sample 9, fill 64 was taken from grave **63**, inhumation 69, and contains sparse charcoal. Sample 8 was taken from upper fill 62 from grave **61** (inhumation 176) and contains a single poorly preserved charred cereal grain and a pottery fragment.. Both samples also contain small fragments of bone.

C.4.8 Sample 16 was taken from fill 124 of ditch **123** and produced a small amount of charcoal and burnt flint.

Trench 21

C.4.9 Sample 13, fill 84 of horse burial **82** contained sparse charcoal in addition to several fragments of bone.

Trench 25

C.4.10 Sample 3, fill 26 of ditch **25** contains occasional charcoal. Sample 5, fill 36 of ditch **35** did not contain any preserved remains at all.

Trench 27

C.4.11 Two samples were taken from large sub-circular pit **3.** The primary fill 14 (Sample 2) consisted of a lens of charred material that is comprised of charred barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains. An 8 litre sample produced a 2ml flot that contained about 50 charred grains and a single brome (*Bromus* sp.) seed. Sample 1, taken from subsequent fill 12 did not contain any preserved remains.

Trench 28

C.4.12 Sample 4 was taken from fill 24 of slot **23** (ditch 21) and contains sparse charcoal only.

Trench 63

C.4.13 Samples were taken from two of a set of six post holes thought to date to the Early Neolithic period. Sample 17, fill 148 of posthole **147** contains a small amount of charcoal. Samples 18, fill 150 and 19, fill 151 of post hole **149** both contain flint debitage and Sample 19 also contains occasional fragments of charred hazelnut *(Corylus avellana)*

Parcel 13B

Trench 30

C.4.14 Sample 10 taken from fill 68 of post hole **69** contains charcoal and a single pottery fragment.

Parcel 13C

Trench 41

C.4.15 Sample 14 taken from fill 112 of post hole **111** contains an unidentified, poorly preserved charred cereal grains and a single pottery fragment.

Discussion

C.4.16 The environmental samples taken during the evaluation of the site at Eye Airfield have limited archaeobotanical potential. The majority of the samples are devoid of charred plant remains other than sparse charcoal. The obvious exception is pit 3 in trench 27 that contains a rich deposit of charred barley. There was some evidence of *in-situ* burning which suggests the barley may have been deliberately burnt within the pit. The reason for this is not obvious and may have served a ritual purpose.

C.4.17 Other occurrences of charred grain are as single specimens in grave **61** (Trench 13) and post hole **111** (Trench 41) and almost certainly represent discarded burnt grains that has become incorporated into the deposit during the back filling of the features. Hazelnuts are commonly found as discarded charred shells in Neolithic pits. They would have been collected and stored and were a valuable addition to the diet.

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Appendix E. Geophysics Report

LAND AT EYE AIRFIELD
EYE, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Geophysical Survey
2015

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Land at Eye Airfield
Eye, Suffolk

Geophysical Survey 2015

Abstract

This report describes a geophysical survey which has been undertaken as part of an archaeological field evaluation of a proposed development site adjacent to the former wartime airfield to the north of Eye, Suffolk.

The survey has detected linear features which could represent former ditches or drains, or perhaps traces of an enclosure relating to a former field system, as well as various recent disturbances. The survey findings do not suggest the presence of any settlement remains, or other concentrations of archaeological findings of a kind which might be detectable by magnetometer surveying.

1. Introduction

The survey was commissioned from Bartlett Clark Consultancy, Specialists in Archaeogeophysics of Oxford, by Oxford Archaeology East on behalf of Pegasus Group. Fieldwork for the survey was done on 2-6 February 2016.

The evaluation site is centred approximately at NGR TM 139745, and includes arable and pasture fields around Langton Grove Farm to the north of Eye, and immediately south of the former airfield runway. Land parcels within the evaluation area are identified in this report according to a labelling scheme (Parcels 13A to 15) used also on site plans supplied by Pegasus Urban Design.

The evaluation area (as outlined in red in figure 1, and including the farm buildings) amounts in total to 28.1ha. The survey coverage (blue hatching, excluding buildings and obstructions) was 24.6ha. This includes Parcel 15, which was planted in part with a dense crop (c. 1.5m high) intersected by cut strips. The survey coverage had therefore to be confined to the strips, as seen in figures 2 and 4.

Data plots showing the survey findings were supplied to Oxford Archaeology shortly after completion of the survey, and in advance of the subsequent trial trenching. The same (grey scale) plots are now included for the record in this report.

2. Objectives of the Survey

The purpose of the survey was to test for evidence of archaeological sites or remains, and to provide information which may inform further stages of the archaeological evaluation.

A geophysical survey is usually able to identify the extent and character of any archaeological remains capable of producing a magnetic response. The magnetometer will detect cut features such as ditches and pits when they are silted with an increased depth of topsoil, which usually responds more strongly than the underlying natural subsoil. Fired materials, including baked clay structures such as kilns or hearths are also likely to produce a localised enhancement of the magnetic field strength, and the survey therefore responds preferentially to the presence of ancient settlement or industrial remains. The survey is also strongly affected by ferrous and other debris of recent origin.

3. Topography and Geology

The site is level farmland on an underlying geology of glacial drift deposits (Lowestoft Formation Diamicton) above a bedrock of sand and silty clay of the Norwich Crag Formation. The strength of the magnetic response in these conditions may vary according to relative proportions of clay and gravel in the Diamicton soils. There is likely to be an increase in the level of background magnetic activity (as indicated by small magnetic anomalies outlined in light brown in the survey interpretation) on gravel soils, with a quieter response on clay. Variations of this kind were seen in previous surveys undertaken nearby in 2013-14 [1], when extensive similar investigations were undertaken on service route corridors around a proposed generating plant at the airfield. It was noted that some of the variation in background magnetic activity could also relate to scatters of modern debris around the airfield.

It is probable on mainly clay soils that isolated silted ditches or earthwork features will respond less reliably to the survey than settlement or industrial remains (although various ditches and possible former boundaries and enclosures have been detected in both the previous and present surveys).

4. Archaeological Background

We have not been told of any previously identified archaeological findings in the immediate vicinity of the present evaluation area, although the 2013 survey detected an enclosure near to a Roman site about 1.5km to the north-west, as well as former field boundaries and other disturbances near to the present site.

The recent trenching carried out by Oxford Archaeology subsequent to the geophysical survey has identified archaeological findings including a cobbled trackway and burials in Parcel 13A to the west of the evaluation area.

5. Survey Procedure

The procedure used for the investigation was a fluxgate gradiometer survey across the evaluation area. Results are presented as described below.

A survey grid was set out at the required locations, and tied to the OS grid using a GPS system with VRS correction to provide 0.1m or greater accuracy. The plans are therefore

geo-referenced, and OS co-ordinates of map locations can be read from the AutoCAD version of the plans.

The magnetometer readings were collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate gradiometers, and are plotted at 25cm intervals along each transect. The results of the survey are presented as grey a scale plot (at 1:2000 scale) in figures 2-3, and as a graphical (x-y trace) plot in figures 4-6 (at 1:1500 at A3). Inclusion of both types of presentation allows the detected magnetic anomalies to be examined in plan and profile respectively.

The graphical (x-y) plot represents minimally pre-processed magnetometer readings, as recommended for initial presentation of survey data in the 2008 English Heritage geophysical guidelines document [2]. Adjustments are made for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting (as is required for legibility in gradiometer data), but no further filtering or other process which could affect the anomaly profiles or influence the interpretation of the data has been applied. A weak additional 2D low pass filter has been applied to the grey scale plot to adjust background noise levels.

An interpretation of the findings is shown in figures 4-6, and is reproduced separately to provide a summary of the findings in figure 7. Colour coding has been used in the interpretation to distinguish different effects. The interpretation is intended to categorize most of the identifiable magnetic anomalies, but cannot reproduce the detail of the grey scale plots.

Features as marked include magnetic anomalies which may show characteristics to be expected from features of potential archaeological significance (in red), and stronger (perhaps recent) disturbances in grey. Small (and mainly natural) background magnetic anomalies are outlined in light brown. Some of the more conspicuous ferrous objects (identifiable as narrow spikes in the graphical plots) are outlined in light blue, and probable land drains are also marked.

6. Results

We describe the findings by land parcels from west to east.

Parcel 13A

The trackway and burials which were identified here during the recent trenching (as mentioned above) are not archaeological features of a kind which would usually be detectable in a magnetometer survey. Burials cause little variation in soil properties, and lack the magnetically enhanced fill (caused by burning) which is to be found at settlement sites. A stone or unmetalled trackway also causes little magnetic disturbance (unless there are clearly defined side ditches, or it is surfaced with modern hardcore).

The identification of small magnetic anomalies is perhaps made more difficult (in this field and in 13B) by the relatively high background noise level. This includes both small magnetic anomalies of probably natural origin (as outlined in light brown in figure 7), and stronger individual magnetic anomalies (outlined in blue), which may be items of ferrous debris or pieces of rubble. These may derive in part from the strongly disturbed areas which are seen at the west of the field (labelled A in figure 7), and in the north-east corner (B). The curving band of strong disturbances at A represents a new and extant track.

Other findings include a line of small magnetic anomalies which may indicate a land drain (C), and a few individual magnetic anomalies (outlined in red) which could possibly represent infilled pits. The strongest of these (D) could either indicate a pit containing strongly magnetic fill, or perhaps a piece of iron (depending on its orientation in the ground).

Parcels 13B – 13C

Strong magnetic disturbances of the kind which extend from B in north-east of Parcel 13A, and which are most concentrated around E in 13B, could represent a pit or pond infilled with modern debris, or they could perhaps indicate the site of a former structure or paved area relating to the airfield. The only other identifiable finding in these fields (apart from isolated and uncertain pit-like features as seen at F) are distinct but weak ditch-like features as marked in red (at G, H, I). These could perhaps be minor or superficial silted hollows or channels, or they could together perhaps define part of a large ditched enclosure. The linear features do not align with modern field boundaries (except perhaps at I), and so could possibly pre-date them. There are no visible smaller enclosures as might be expected within an ancient field system, or in the vicinity of a settlement.

Parcels 14-15

Findings are limited to strong magnetic disturbances near to the farm buildings, and close to field boundaries. There are indistinct linear disturbances which could perhaps indicate land drains in Parcel 14 (although other drains could be present which have not been identified in the survey).

7. Conclusions

The most conspicuous survey findings appear to be of recent origin. They include an extant trackway at A in Parcel 13A, and strong disturbances which could be an infilled pond or pit (or perhaps a structure associated with the airfield) at B and E.

Findings otherwise are limited to linear features (G, H, I) which together could perhaps represent an incomplete former ditched enclosure of uncertain origin. There are a few isolated magnetic anomalies which could perhaps represent pits containing strongly magnetic fill (D, F), but they are dispersed and isolated. There are no groups or clusters of such features as might be expected at an ancient settlement or industrial site.

Report by:

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19 March 2015

The fieldwork for this project was done by N. Paveley, P. Heykoop, M. Berry and R. Organ.

References

[1] *Proposed Gas and Electrical Connection Routes near Eye Airfield, Suffolk. Report on Archaeological Geophysical Surveys 2013-14*. Document submitted to Oxford Archaeology East by Bartlett Clark Consultancy; March 2014.

[2] English Heritage 2008 *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* [online facsimile] (English Heritage: Swindon, 2008), English Heritage Research.

Background mapping includes Ordnance Survey Digital Data . Crown Copyright Reserved.

615000E

614000E

275000N

274000N

Evaluation area (2015)

Approximate survey coverage

2013 survey (part)

Location of 1:2000 figures (2-3)

Location of 1:1500 figures (4-6)

Location of 1:2500 summary plan (7)

Surveyed by: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 01865 200864
for: Oxford Archaeology East

EYE, SUFFOLK

Geophysical Survey 2015

Figure 1: Location of survey

1:5000 @ A3

0 250m

N

1.8nT

-1.6

43m

Reservoir

Drain

Parcel 14

Lodge

Allot Gdns

Parcel 13A

Parcel 13B

Parcel 13C

VICTORIA HILL

Allot

Surveyed by: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 01865 200864
for: Oxford Archaeology East

EYE, SUFFOLK
Geophysical Survey 2015
Figure 2: Magnetometer survey
(grey scale plot)

0 Scale 1:2000 @ A3 100m

Background mapping includes Ordnance Survey Digital Data . Crown Copyright Reserved.

1.8nT

-1.6

N

43m

Parcel 14

Parcel 13C

Parcel 13A

Parcel 13B

Allot Gdns

Allot Gdns

MILLFIELD

GAYE CRESCENT

Pav

Hartism

36m

EYE, SUFFOLK

Geophysical Survey 2015

Figure 3: Magnetometer survey (grey scale plot)

0 Scale 1:2000 @ A3 100m

Surveyed by: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 01865 200864
for: Oxford Archaeology East

N

magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)

strong magnetic disturbances (recent / non-archaeological)

background magnetic anomalies (natural / non-archaeological)

pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)

drain ?

strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies

Parcel 15

Parcel 14

Parcel 13C

50 nT

Surveyed by: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 01865 200864
for: Oxford Archaeology East

EYE, SUFFOLK

Geophysical Survey 2015

Figure 4: Magnetometer survey (with interpretation)

0 1:1500 @ A3 100m

N

50 nT

Parcel 13A

Parcel 13B

Parcel

magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)

strong magnetic disturbances (recent / non-archaeological)

background magnetic anomalies (natural / non-archaeological)

pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)

drain ?

strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies

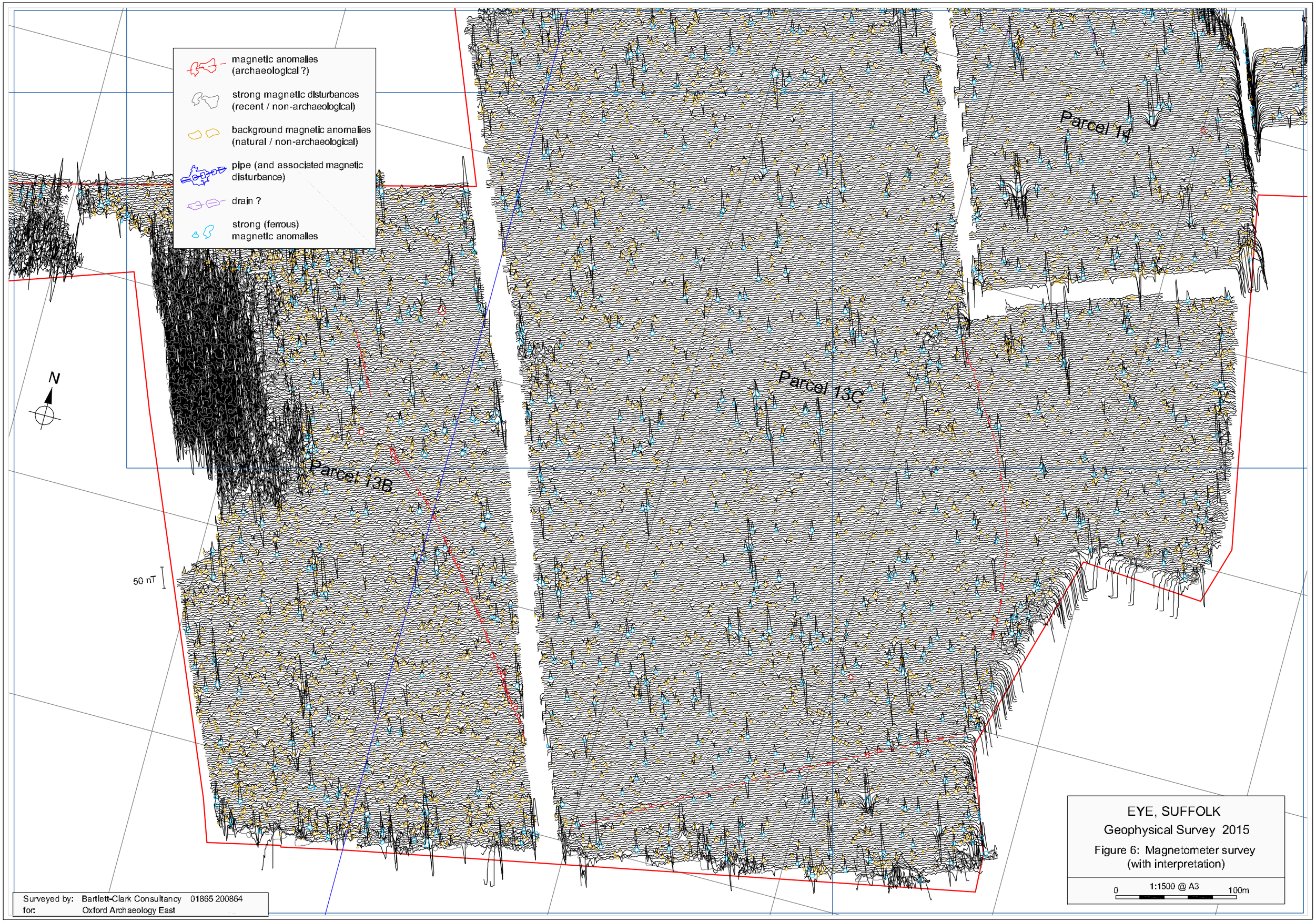
EYE, SUFFOLK

Geophysical Survey 2015

Figure 5: Magnetometer survey (with interpretation)

0 1:1500 @ A3 100m

Surveyed by: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 01865 200864
for: Oxford Archaeology East


magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)
strong magnetic disturbances (recent / non-archaeological)
background magnetic anomalies (natural / non-archaeological)
pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)
drain ?
strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
N
50 nT
Parcel 13B
Parcel 13C
Parcel 14
Surveyed by: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 01865 200864
for: Oxford Archaeology East
EYE, SUFFOLK
Geophysical Survey 2015
Figure 6: Magnetometer survey (with interpretation)
0
1:1500 @ A3
100m

N

- magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)
- strong magnetic disturbances (recent / non-archaeological)
- background magnetic anomalies (natural / non-archaeological)
- pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)
- drain ?
- strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies

Parcel 15
Parcel 14
Parcel 13A
Parcel 13B
Parcel 13C
Allot Gdns
Allot Gdns
Drain
Lodge
VICTORIA HILL
MILLFIELD
GAYE CRESCENT
BETH WAY
ASHTON R
43m
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I

Surveyed by: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 01865 200864
for: Oxford Archaeology East

EYE, SUFFOLK

Geophysical Survey 2015

Figure 7: Summary of findings

1:2500 @ A3

0 100m

Appendix F. Written Scheme Of Investigation

F.1 Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

By Stephen Macaulay

Introduction

Site Name:	Parcels 13-15, Land adjacent to Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk
Site Code:	EYE 123
Project Code:	XSF EYE 15
County (Grid Ref):	Suffolk TF 140 744 (centred)
Project No.:	17557
	Desk-Based Assessment, Metal Detector Survey, Geophysical Survey Trial Trench Evaluation
OASIS No.:	Oxfordar3- 200984
HER Event No.:	ESF22747
Planning Authority:	Mid Suffolk District Council
Planning App. No.:	Pre-Application
Client:	Pegasus Group
Date:	03/02/15
Author:	Stephen Macaulay

General Background

F.1.1 This Project Proposal conforms to the outline in *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation. The document also follows the Suffolk County Council document ''Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012'*

Circumstances of the Project

F.1.2 The Site is located to the north of the historic town of Eye, in an area of known archaeological significance and high potential. Finds recovered from the development site include prehistoric worked flint, Roman, Saxon and medieval artefacts with the potential for a pagan Saxon cemetery to be present on the site.

F.1.3 The Brief (Dr M. Brundell 3/1114) was written by Suffolk County Council, in response to a request by the client (Pegasus Group). Due to the potential for archaeological deposits on the site Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service have recommended that an archaeological investigation (Preliminary Archaeological Evaluation) takes place.

F.1.4 A programme of archaeological field evaluation through Metal Detector Survey, Geophysical Survey and Trial trenching (1-4% sample across the site) is required as part of a pre-determination strategy.

The Topography and Geology of the Site

F.1.5 The development site is to the south-east of Eye Airfield and to the north-west of the village of Eye itself. The bedrock geology consists of Crag Group sand, deposited during the Quaternary period, and this is overlain by a superficial deposit of Lowestoft Formation chalky till, gravels, silts and clays (http:/mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritian/home.html).

F.1.6 The River Dove is situated to the south-east of the site and this is a tributary of the River Waverney. The 40m OD contour runs across the development area, which broadly slopes from north to south.

The Proposed Development

F.1.7 The proposed development consists of the construction of a housing development with associated access road, parking and services. The site covers an approximate area of 27 hectares.

Archaeological Background

F.1.8 The proposed development affects an area of high archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER) The site is located just beyond the southeast boundary of the former Second World War airfield at Eye, on land forming part of the setting of Eye town, which has Conservation Area status.

F.1.9 Stray finds of Prehistoric worked flint, a Roman coin, and medieval and later artefacts have been recovered from Parcels 13B and C, and indicate the potential for multi-period occupation at this location (HER nos. EYE 026 and EYE misc). Parcel 13A occupies a field where extensive medieval and Saxon artefacts scatters have been recorded (HER no. EYE 052), including five Anglo-Saxon brooches which suggests the presence of a cemetery. This field is directly opposite Hartismere High School, where extensive Roman, Saxon and Prehistoric settlement remains have been excavated (HER nos. EYE 082-084 and EYE 094).

F.1.10 Parcels 14 and 15 lie just beyond the edge of Langton Green, which is a former medieval green marked on Hodskinson's map of 1783. A series of archaeological investigation on the west side of Victoria Hill road have revealed medieval and later finds and features, including a large ditch possibly associated with a moat recorded in this area (EYE 063, EYE 070, EYE 100 and EYE 117). Remains of these periods are likely to extend into Areas 14 and 15,although none of the three sites have been subject to previous systematic archaeological investigation.

F.1.11 Overall, the scale of the proposed development is such that there is a high potential for the discovery of further important features and deposits across all three sites. Development would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.

Objectives

F.1.12 The evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

F.1.13 In the event that archaeological remains are present the evaluation will seek to consider appropriate methodologies and suitable resourcing levels for excavation.

Methods

Background Research

F.1.14 Documentary research will be undertaken in order to determine the expected archaeological character of the site. Existing information from historical sources and previous archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity will be collated. The likely archaeological potential of the site will then be assessed with regard to current regional and national research issues and preservation criteria.

F.1.15 The results of the background study will be formally presented separately in a Desk Based Assessment Report.

F.1.16 The desk-based assessment will include (as appropriate):

- Overall, the scale of the proposed development is such that there is a high potential for the discovery of further important features and deposits across all three sites. Development would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.
- Consultation of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and discussion of relevant data. The search radius should be at least a 500m from the site boundary, though consideration must be given to the Conservation Area of Eye Town and its setting (particularly the visual impact of the development on the setting of the designated heritage assets within Eye Town, including the view from Eye Castle).
- Examination of all readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those in the County Records Office) for the history of previous landuses, field boundaries and previous buildings. Where permitted, photographs, photocopies or traced copies should be presented in the report as a map regression exercise.
- Assessment of the potential for further documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- Photographic and walk around survey (to English Heritage Building Record Level 1) to capture where standing structures may inform on below ground archaeology.
- A map of extant hedge boundaries and their relationship to the series of earlier boundaries marked on the historic maps.
- Assessment of likely impacts of past landuse.
- Proposal for alternative trench strategies, if appropriate.
- A comprehensive list of all sources consulted.

Aerial Photographs

F.1.17 Aerial photography is not required at this site.

Geophysical Survey

F.1.18 Geophysical survey is required at this site. The Geophysical Survey will be undertaken by the Bartlett Clark Consultancy.

F.1.19 The procedure to be used for the investigation is magnetometer surveying. A full magnetometer survey will meet the recommendations for an investigation of this kind as set out in the revised English Heritage geophysical guidelines document (*Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, English Heritage, 2008*).

F.1.20 The surveys will be located by reference to a temporary site grid set out using a Trimble GPS system with differential correction. This will also locate each survey directly on the OS national grid.

F.1.21 The site will be investigated by means of a recorded magnetometer survey. Readings were collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate gradiometers, and are plotted at 0.25m intervals along each transect.

F.1.22 The magnetometer responds to cut features such as ditches and pits when they are silted with topsoil, which usually has a higher magnetic susceptibility than the underlying natural subsoil. It also detects the thermoremanent magnetism of fired materials, notably baked clay structures such as kilns or hearths, and so responds

preferentially to the presence of ancient settlement or industrial remains. It is also strongly affected by ferrous and other debris of recent origin.

F.1.23 The magnetometer results will be presented as graphical (xy) charts, together with grey scale plots (so that the detected magnetic anomalies can be examined in profile and plan respectively). We accompany the data plots with interpretative plans, usually based on a combination of contoured outlines and schematic markings representing potential archaeological features, and any other relevant findings. Modern services and other non-archaeological findings will also be indicated on the plans.

F.1.24 We will assemble the final survey plans using AutoCAD. This allows the survey plots to be fully geo-referenced, and OS coordinates of detected features to be read from digital copies of the plans. Copies of the survey plans and report can also be distributed in PDF format if required.

F.1.25 The Geophysical Survey will precede the trial trenching and the location of trenches will be moved to target possible archaeological features identified, in addition to those targeting known HER finds.

Metal Detector Survey

F.1.26 This will be undertaken prior to the evaluation trenching and in Parcel 13A. It will be undertaken in a grid-pattern alignment (linear transects set 10m apart, 1m wide sweep to ensure a min of 10% coverage) and with the results being positioned through the use of survey techniques and plotted onto a suitably scaled plan. Ground conditions will be assessed prior to the survey and ideally tilled before the survey takes place. OAE will also undertake a rapid metal detector survey of the remaining parcels 13B, 13C, 14 and 15 as a bonus survey with the team on site anyway.

F.1.27 The location of the evaluation trenches should be reviewed based on the results of the survey and be adjusted as necessary.

Trial Trenching

F.1.28 The Suffolk County Council Brief sets out the following trial trenching strategy. Linear trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 1% by area of Parcels 13B,13C, 14 and 15 (*c*. 22ha in total) which is *c*. 2200m2. These shall be positioned to sample geophysical anomalies and test 'blank' areas of the site likely to be impacted upon by the development proposal. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will resulting *c*. 1222m of trenching at 1.80m in width (i.e. 30 x 40m).

F.1.29 In Parcel 13A trial trenches are to cover 4% by area (c. 5ha), which is 2000m2. These shall be positioned to sample geophysical anomalies, any potential grave goods or artefact scatters located in the metal detecting survey, and systematically test all other parts of the Parcel using a grid array of trenches were possible. This will result in *c*.1111m of trenching at 1.80m in width (i.e. 28 x 40m).

F.1.30 Trial trenches will be excavated by machine to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A tracked 360 Mechanical Excavation will be used to open 2333m's of linear trenching, using a 1.8 wide ditching bucket (58 x 40m), under constant archaeological supervision.

F.1.31 A plan of the proposed trenching strategy will be sent following the results of the Geophysical Survey (4.4 above) and Metal etector Survey (4.5 above). The trenching will target known archaeological features recorded on the Suffolk HER (e.g. EYE 026,

052 etc.). The results of the Geophysical Survey will then be used to inform the positioning of further trenches once these results become available (see 4.4 above). Blank areas will also be tested to ensure a broad sample spread of the site.

F.1.32 Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify located features and deposits. Trench spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

Recording and Sampling

F.1.33 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data. The drawn record will comprise an initial plan (scale 1:50 or 1:100) for each trench. Thereafter, single context and/or excavated feature plans will be produced for all exposed and excavated features. Trenches and features will be tied in to the OS grid. Sections will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. The written record will comprise context descriptions on OA East pro-forma context sheets. The photographic record will comprise monochrome of trenches and excavated features, and colour slides supplemented by colour and digital photographs. The evaluation will follow the Suffolk County Council advice on the Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation 2012.

(http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/libraries-and-culture/culture-and-heritage/archaeology/planning-and-countryside-advice/)

F.1.34 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.

F.1.35 Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor (Zoe Outram) and the projects environmental specialist where practicable, to test for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators. The result of any analysis will be incorporated in the evaluation report.

Human Remains

F.1.36 If Human remains are encountered, the relevant authority and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary, this will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are **not included** in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

Report, Archive and Oasis record

F.1.37 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

F.1.38 An Oasis report will be submitted on completion of report.

F.1.39 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to Suffolk County Council to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. 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. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives

(paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. All archives will comply in format with MAP 2 recommendations.

Timetable

F.1.40 Documentary study will take place before fieldwork begins. Following this it is estimated that the fieldwork will take approximately up to 10-15 days to complete. These figures do not allow for delays caused by bad weather. Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

F.1.41 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis. A summary statement of results, however, can be produced more quickly if required.

Staffing and Support

F.1.42 The following staff will form the project team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full time)
- 1-4 x Site Assistant (full time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part time, as required)
- 1 x Illustrator for post-excavation work (part time)

F.1.43 The Project Manager and Project Officer/Supervisor will be core staff of OA East. Names, qualifications and experience of key project personnel will be communicated to the relevant authority before the commencement of fieldwork. All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. The Contractor will not employ volunteer amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to fulfil any of the above tasks except as an addition to the stated team.

F.1.44 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary. It is anticipated that the site at **Parcels 13-15, Land adjacent to Eye Airfield**may produce **Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon or Medieval** remains and there will be sampling of environmental remains. Sarah Percival will comment on any Prehistoric Pottery, Dr Alice Lyons/Stephen Macaulay will be asked to comment on any Roman pottery and Dr Paul Spoerry/Carole Fletcher will be asked to assess any Saxon/medieval/post-medieval pottery. Barry Bishop will be asked to comment on any lithics. Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff in consultation with Val Fryer and the results will be conveyed to the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor. Faunal remains will be examined by Ian Baxter/Chris Faine. Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums. In the event that these specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project or if other remains are found specialists from the list at Appendix 1 will be approached to carry out analysis.

Further Considerations

Insurance

F.1.45 OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Allianz Cornhill Insurance plc, policy number SZ/14939479/06. Details of the policy can be seen at the OA East office.

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

F.1.46 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. 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. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders within the subject site or on its boundaries.

Site Security

F.1.47 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.

Access

F.1.48 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 OA 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.

Site Preparation

F.1.49 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.

Backfilling/Reinstatement

F.1.50 Backfilling of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

Monitoring

F.1.51 The relevant planning authority will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

F.1.52 A risk assessment covering all activities carried out during the lifetime of the project is attached at Appendix 2. This draws on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature and conforms with CDM requirements.

F.1.53 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

APPENDIX 1: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Brown, Lisa
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric Pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Brundell, Matt	Bronze Age& Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction	Freelance
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Dodwell, Natasha	Human Bone	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Faine, Chris	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot	Oxford Archaeology
French, Charlie	Soil micromorphology & pollen	University of Cambridge
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Knight, Mark	Neolithic pottery	Freelance
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, querns	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Powell, Kelly	Prehistoric & RB small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Robinson, Mark	Insects	University of Oxford
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Wendy	Plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for CAM ARC by Waikate University, New Zealand and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Cranfield University, Geoquest, and Geophysical Surveys, Bradford.

Appendix G. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3- 200984		
Project Name	Multi-period remians at Eye Airfield, parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	10-04-2015	Finish	27-04-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	EYE 123	Planning App. No.	Pre-Application
HER No.	ESF22747	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

☐ 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
☐ Dendrochronological 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 Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
COBBLED SURFACE	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Neolithic -4k to -2k
PIT	Early Prehistoric -500k to -4k	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
GRAVE	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	human skeletal remia	Early Medieval 410 to 1066

Project Location

County	suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Mid Suffolk Council	Langton Grove Farm Langton Green Eye	
Parish	eye		
HER	ESF22747		
Study Area		National Grid Reference	TM 1401 7446

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dr M Brudenell (SCCAS/CT)
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay (OA East)
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay (OA East)
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan (OA East)

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Suffolk CC	OA East	Suffolk CC
EYE 123	EYE 123	EYE 123

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☒ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☒ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

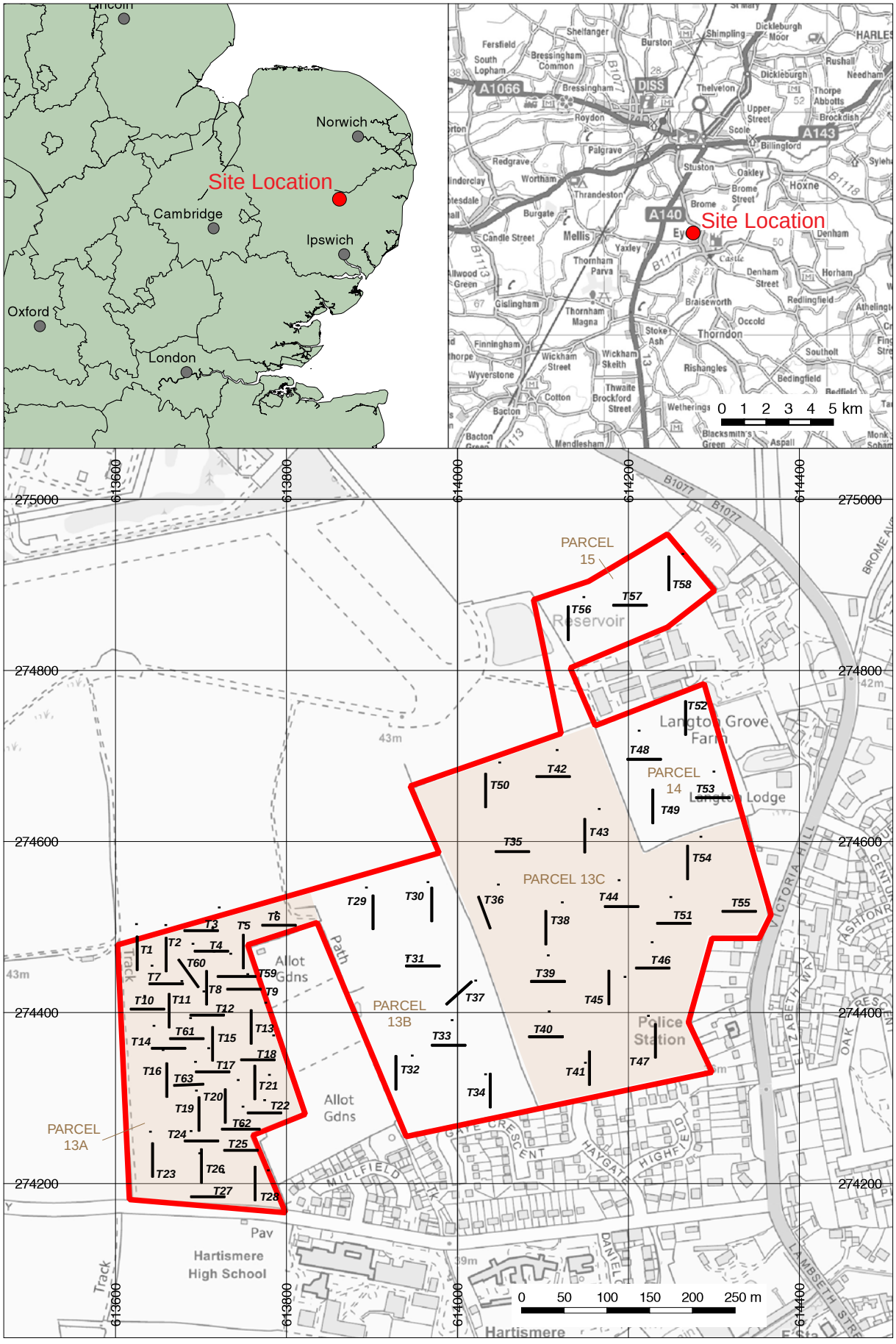


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

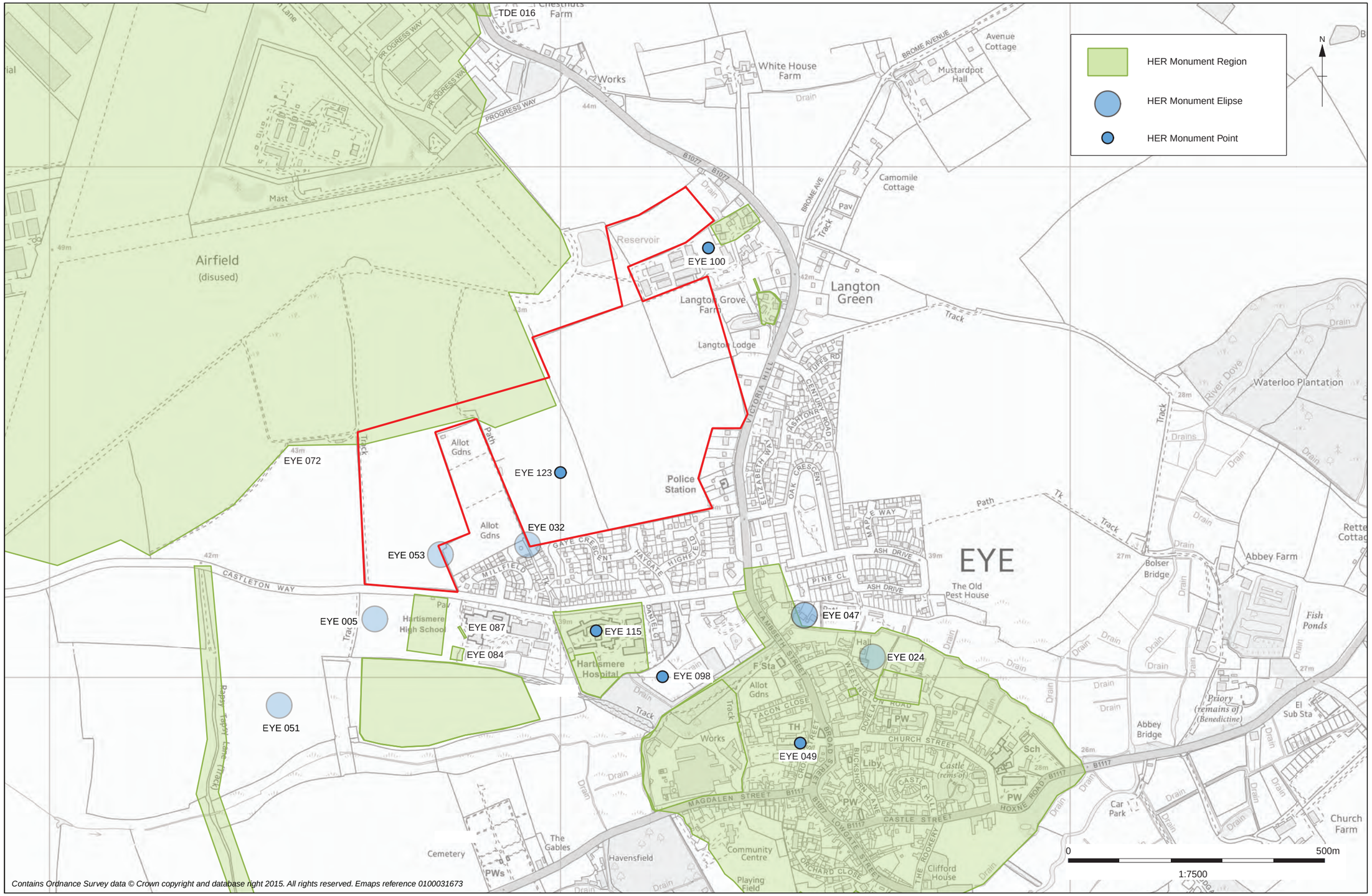


Figure 2: Sites mentioned in archaeological and historical background

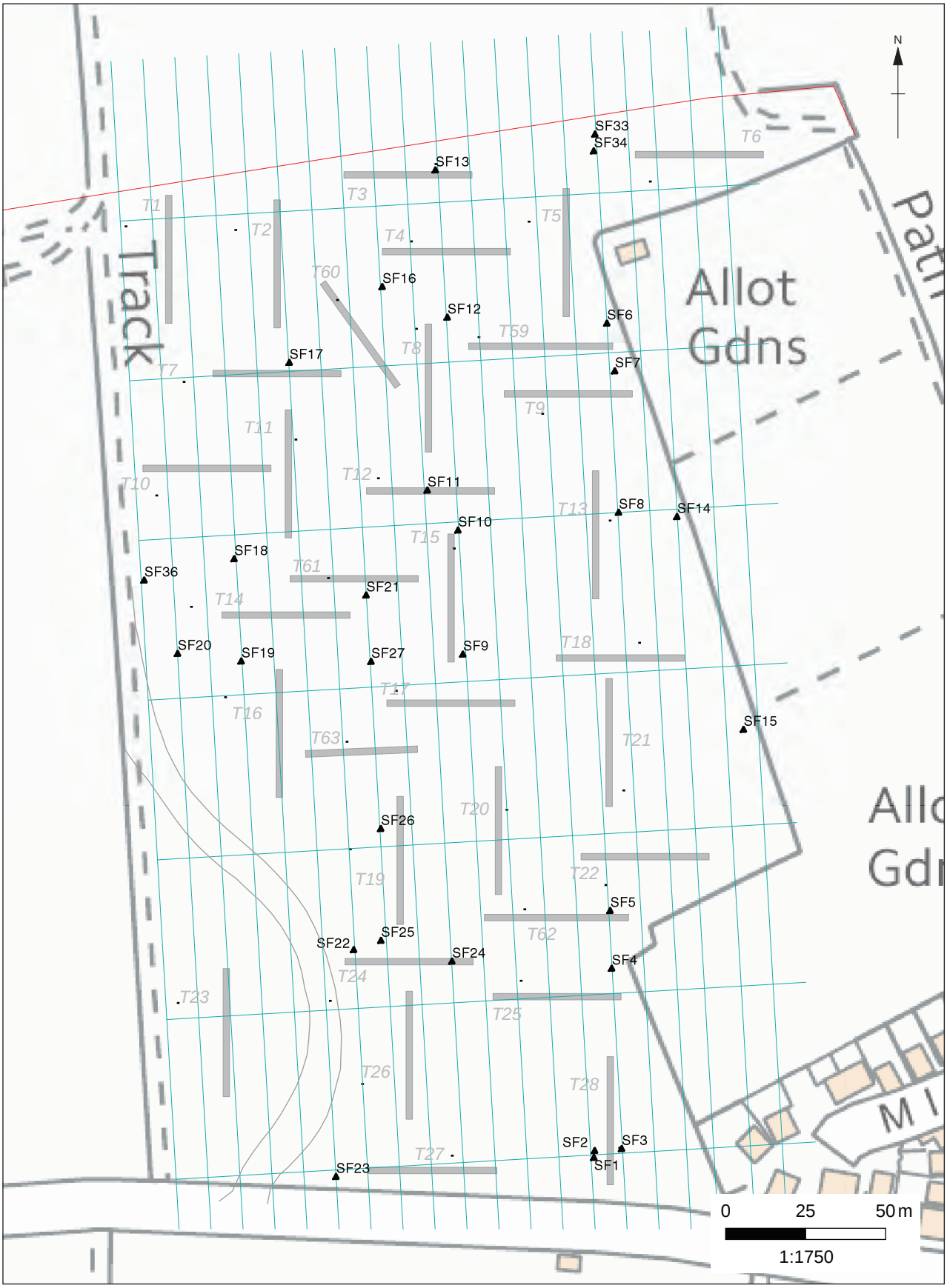


Figure 3: Site layout plan with plot of finds from metal detecting survey (Parcel 13A)

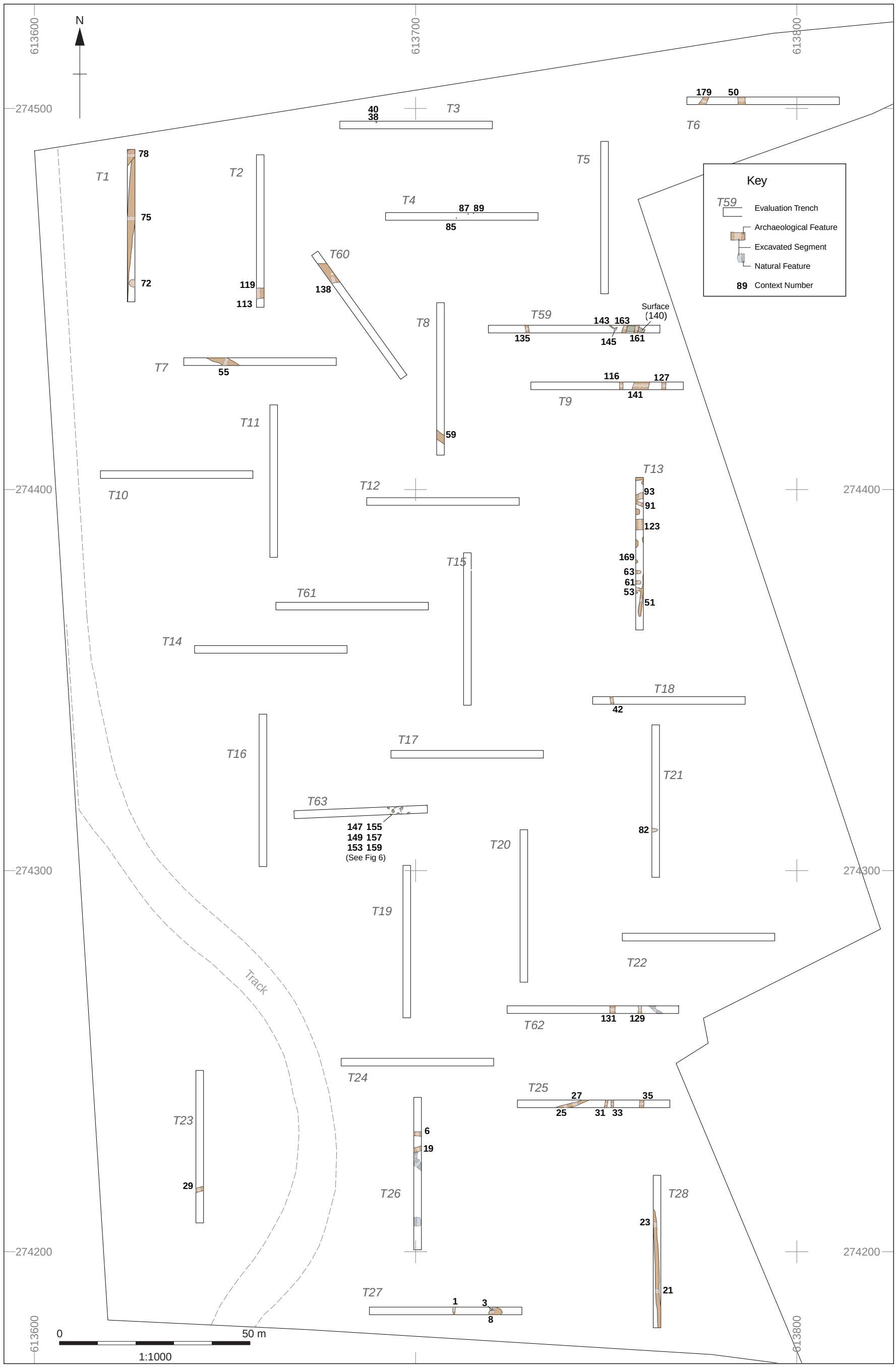


Figure 4: Parcel 13A trench location

Key

T59 Evaluation Trench

Archaeological Feature

Excavated Segment

Break of slope

S.55 Drawn Section

158 Context Number

T59

135

143 163 161

Surface (140)

145

S.51

T9

116

141

127

59

N

274400

T13

93

91

123

169

63

61

53

51

274400

T15

274350

274350

T18

42

Parcel 13A

Fig.4a

T17

T21

613750

82

0 20 m

1:400

Figure 5a: Archaeological Remains in eastern side of Parcel 13A (northern sheet)

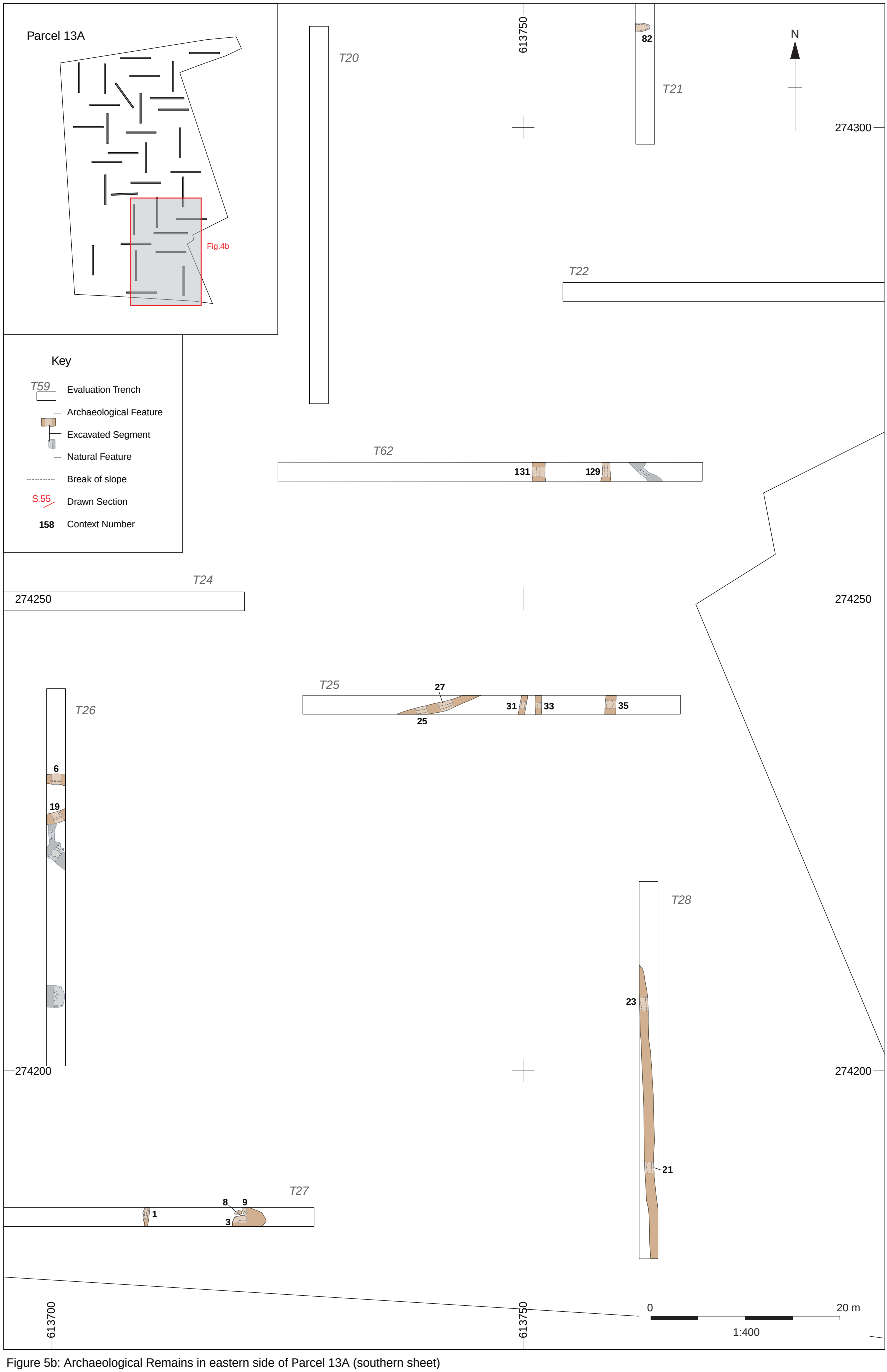


Figure 5b: Archaeological Remains in eastern side of Parcel 13A (southern sheet)

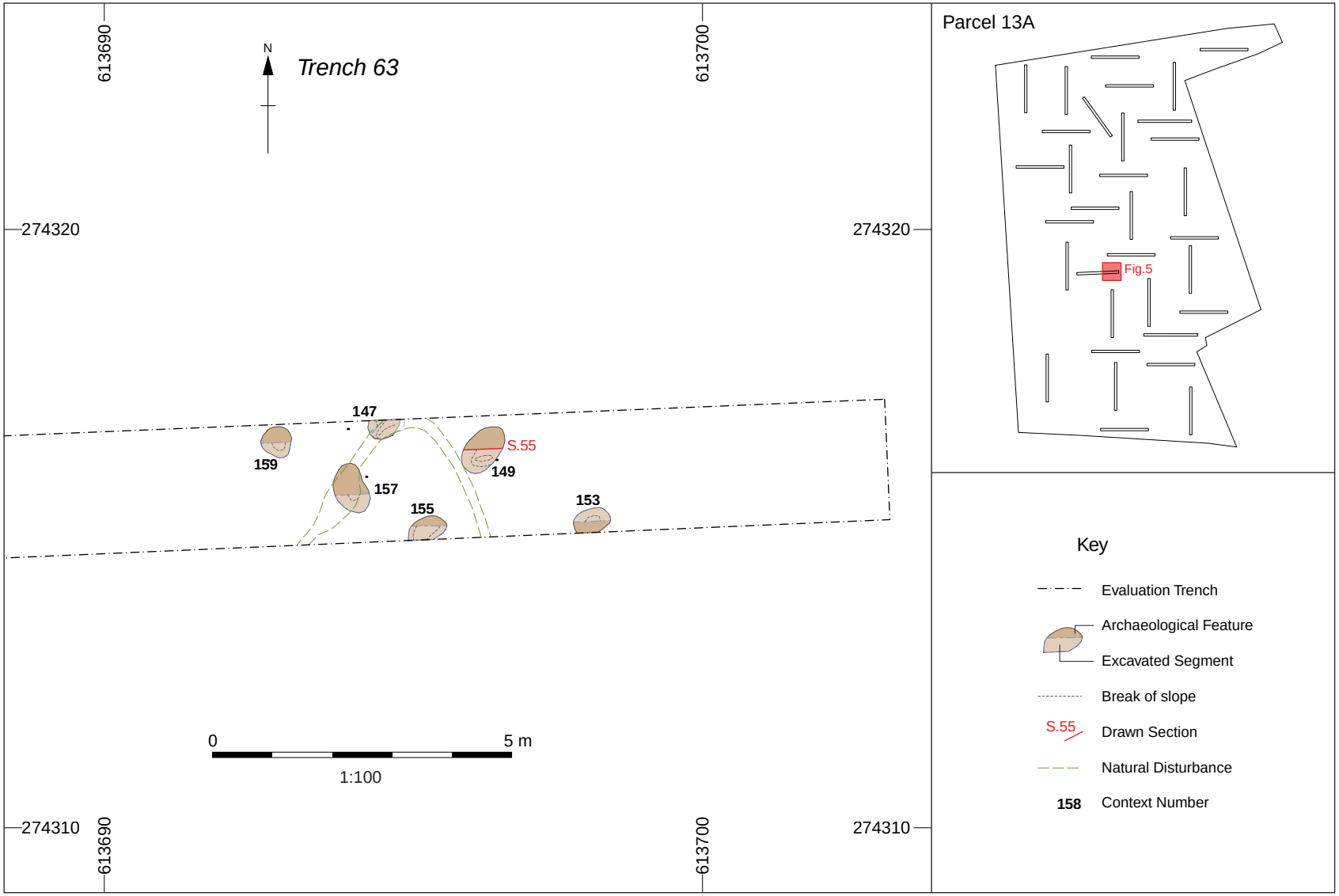


Figure 6: Early Neolithic Remains in Parcel 13A

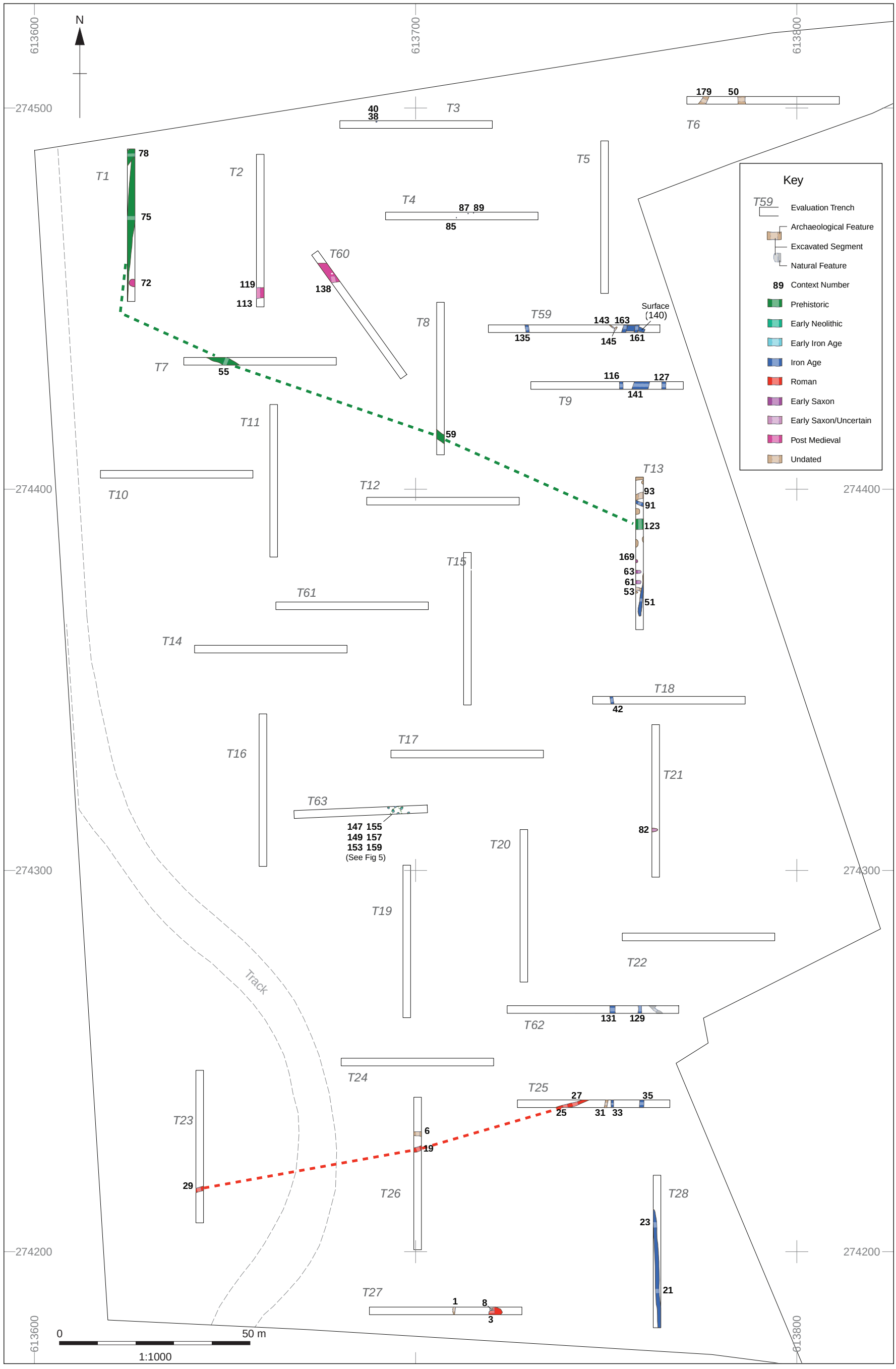


Figure 7: Phase plan of Archaeological remains in Parcel 13A

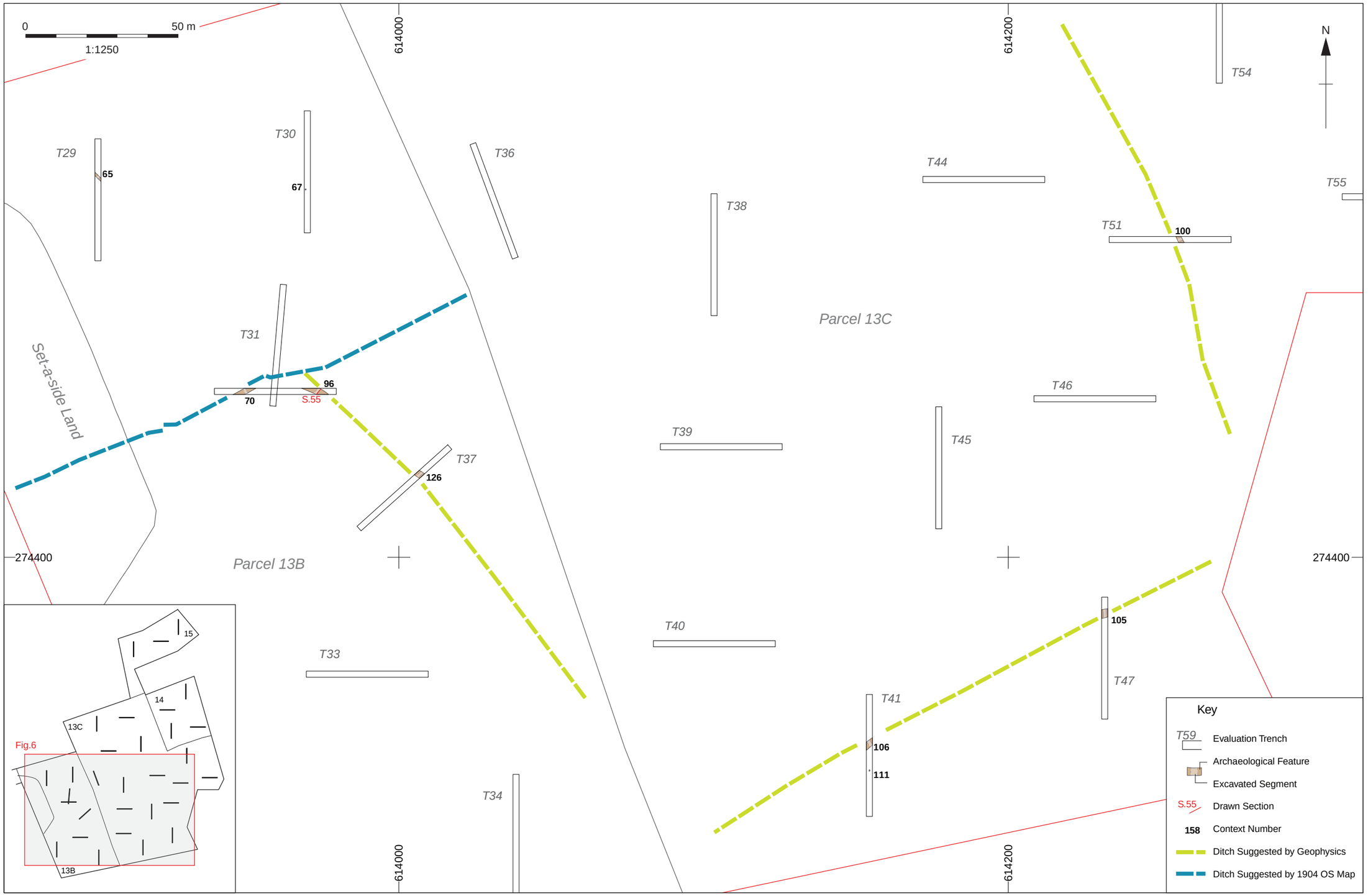


Figure 8: Parcels 13b and 13c: trench location

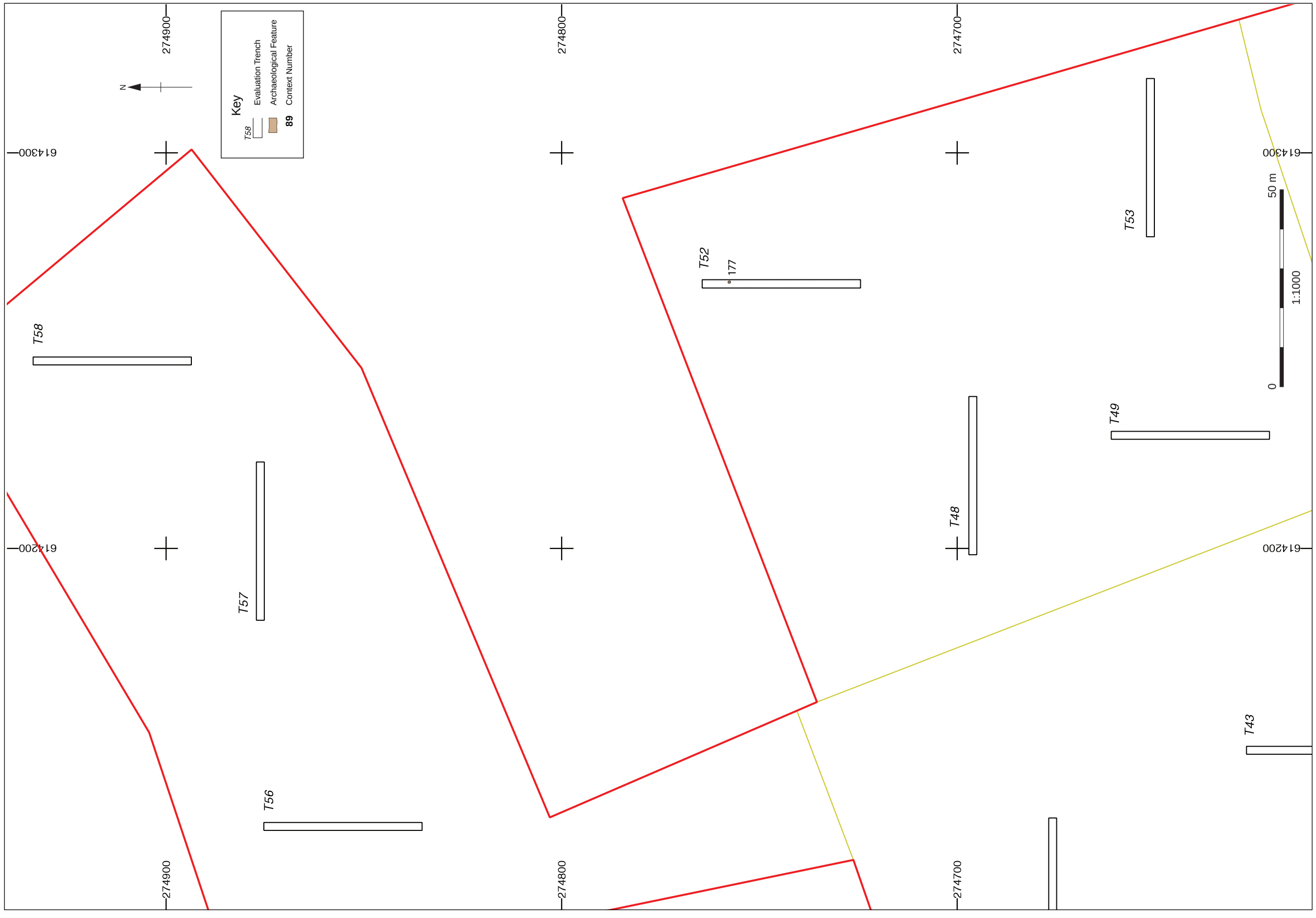
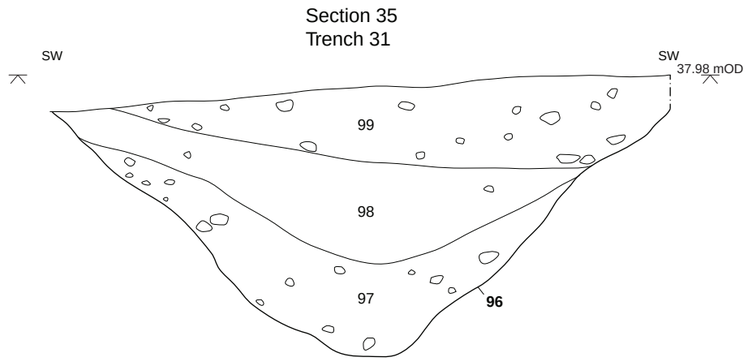
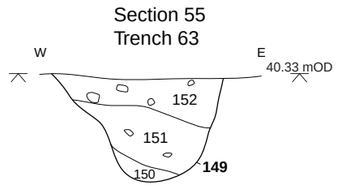
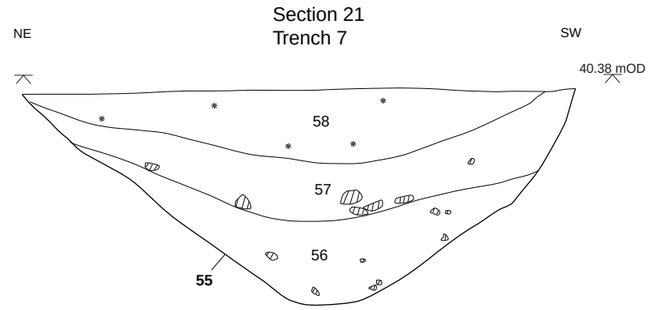
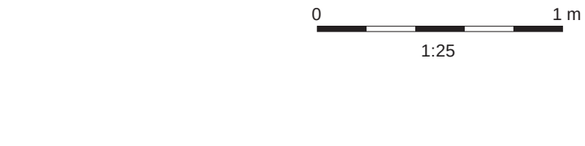


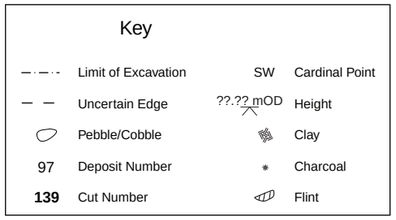
Figure 9: Parcels 14 and 15: trench location

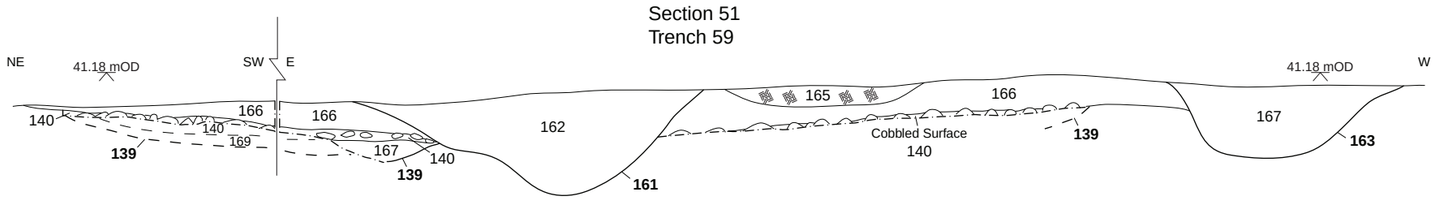


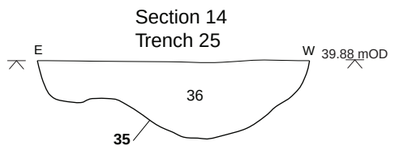












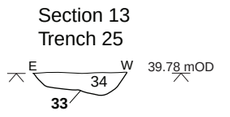


Figure 10: Selected sections

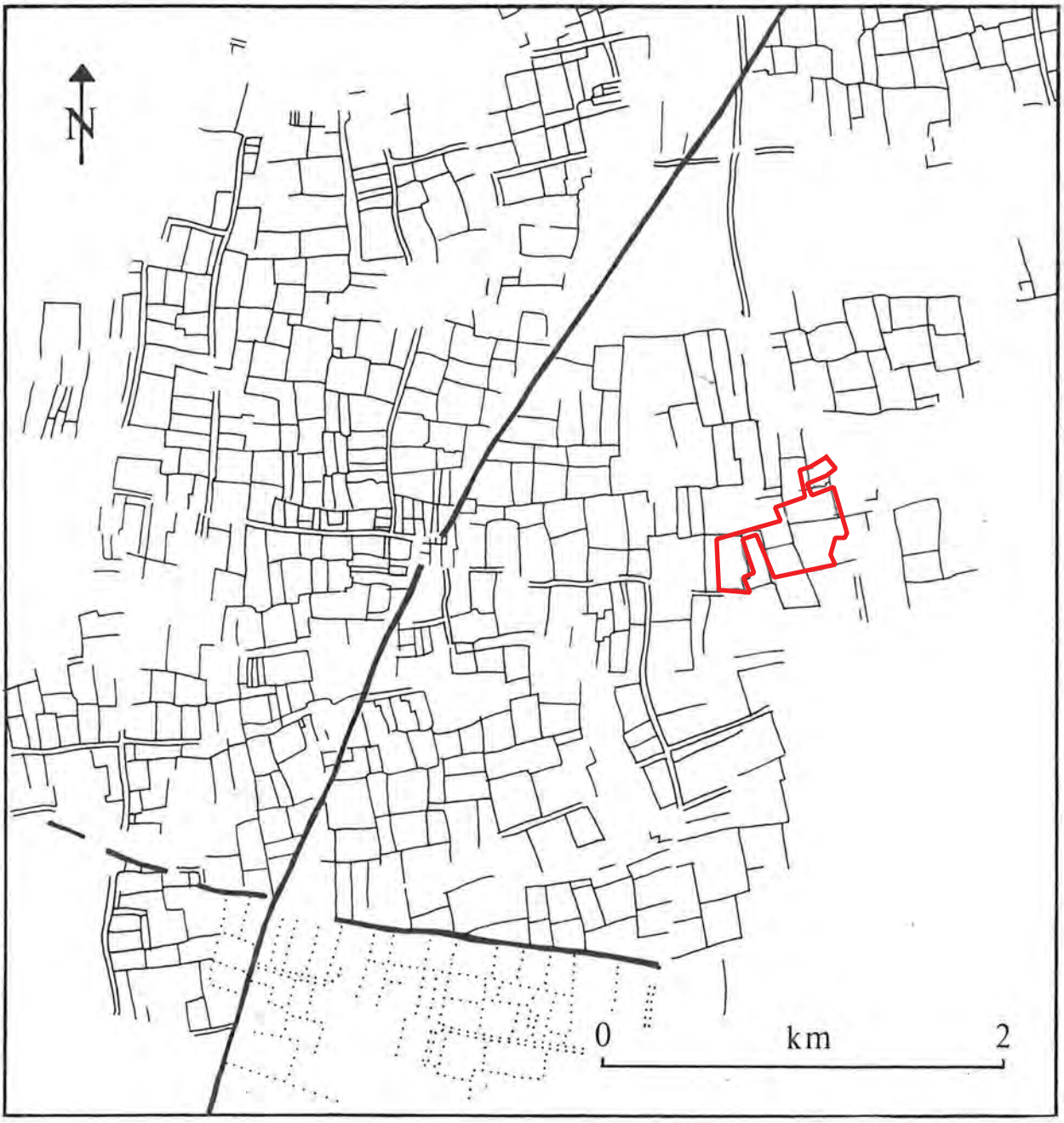


Figure 11: Map of ancient field systems showing approximate study area (Williamson 1987)

Plate 1: Graves **61** and **63**

Plate 2: Horse Skeleton **82**

Plate 3: Cobbled Surface 140

Plate 4: Ditch **96**

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