Progress Power Project, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk

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Summary

From the 3rd to the 24th of May 2017, Oxford Archaeology East undertook a trial trench evaluation at Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk (centred TM 1255 7461) as part of The Progress Power Project. The Phase 2 evaluation comprised the excavation of 89 30m long trenches, and revealed extensive, if somewhat dispersed archaeology.

The earliest activity is represented by a single prehistoric burnt mound and associated pond feature, which are probably Early Bronze Age in origin. The burnt mound was found immediately below the plough-soil and was associated with a surface scatter of burnt flint covering an area of c. 144m^2.

Two areas of Roman activity were also revealed by the evaluation. The first included a possible kiln or oven flue, and was potentially an area of industrial activity. The second comprised a scatter of ditches and pits and is likely to represent the remains of a small rural farmstead. Pottery from these two area spanned the entire Roman period, but with two apparent peaks in activity between AD 40-100 and AD 150-300.

Evidence of Early medieval activity was revealed at the far north-east corner of the site. The density of ditches suggests a small area of 12th century settlement, the fills of which yielded pottery and an abundance of charred cereals including free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. The settlement was located on the southern fringes of Brome Common, a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783.

Across the rest of the site a series of post-medieval and undated ditches were revealed. A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey, and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley and Eye Tithe maps. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th century were recovered

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Nick Gilmour, who was supported by Eben Cooper, Lindsey Kemp , Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, Adele Lord and Ryan Neal. Survey and digitizing was carried out by David Brown, Adele Lord and Gillian Greer. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that supported the project: cleaning and packaging of the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell; processing the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry; and preparing the archive under the management of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Drax Power Limited to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of the Progress Power Project, Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Yaxley, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in compliance with the Development Consent Order 2015 (Scheduled 2.9), and in accordance with the approved document 'Progress Power Project, Eye, Suffolk: Stage 2 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation' (Parsons Brinckerhoff, document 35124338B, Revised November 2014).

1.1.3 A Method Statement for the Stage 2 evaluation was prepared on behalf of Drax Power Limited Energy, by OA East (Brudenell 2017), to meet the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). This document with amended trench plan was approved by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service on 26th April 2017, with the fieldwork subsequently carried out between the 3rd and 24th May 2017

1.1.4 This report details how OA implemented the Method Statement.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site (the area of the Development Consent Order (DCO) boundary) comprises areas of flat agricultural fields in the parish of Yaxley, either side of a major road, the A140. The area to the west of the A140, lies to the north of the village of Yaxley either side of Leys Lane at approximately 49m OD. The area to the east of the A140 lies to the east of the village on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate at approximately 48m OD (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Crag Group Bedrock - Sand. Superficial deposits are indicated to comprise Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton (till with outwash sand and gravel deposits) (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html accessed 5th June 2017).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. This draws information obtained from the following sources:

- Parsons Brinckerhoff 2014. Progress Power Project, Eye, Suffolk: Stage 2 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. Document 35124338B
- Bartlett, A.DH. 2014. Proposed Gas and Electric Connection Routes near Eye Airfield, Suffolk. Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2013-2014. Bartlett-Clark Consultancy.
- Clarke, G. 2014. Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation. Oxford Archaeology East report 1655

- Ladd, S. 2014. Historic Field Boundaries at Ley's Lane & Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. Field Boundary Survey. Oxford Archaeology East report 1647
- The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

Summary

1.3.2 West of the A140, the archaeology in the surrounding area of the site includes a range of heritage assets dating from the Neolithic period onwards. These are present as surface finds including Neolithic flint artefacts (YAX 007), a scatter of Roman pottery sherds (YAX 006) and medieval pottery and metalwork (YAX 003; 004). The line of the A140 itself follows the route of the Pye Road (BRM 011); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley.

1.3.3 The fields immediately to the north of the development have yielded a large number of finds: Roman pottery, tile and glass; Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval artefacts including a gold coin (YAX 029). The most significant surface find is a collection of metalwork from the Anglo-Saxon period and may be indicative of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (YAX 018). Further assets include the field boundaries some of which may have been in continual use since prehistory (YAX 035), and medieval settlement activity in Yaxley (e.g. YAX 001; 020) which may encroach onto the development area.

1.3.4 East of the A140, the DCO boundary extends over part of the former Second World War Eye airfield (EYE 072).

1.3.5 Excavations at and around Hartismere High School, to the south-east of the airfield on the edge of Eye have revealed muti-period remains. These include Earlier Neolithic pits, Early bronze Age cremations and an extensive Angle Saxon settlement (Caruth and Goffin 2012).

1.3.6 An evaluation was also carried out in the south-east part of the airfield. The earliest recorded features in the evaluation comprised six postholes, ascribed to a possible Early Neolithic settlement site. Later Prehistoric, Early and Middle Iron Age occupation was present in two forms, the first being a trackway aligned north to south, for which there was evidence of 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. Also uncovered 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 (Stocks-Morgan 2015).

1.3.7 Previous work undertaken for the project includes a geophysical survey of the development area. This identified areas of archaeological potential in the north-western and south-eastern corners of the development area (Bartlett 2014). A historic field boundary survey was also carried out, which concluded that the field system pre-dated the Roman Road (A140) and may have its origins in prehistory (Ladd 2014).

1.3.8 The limited Stage 1 evaluation of the site (YAX035) revealed ditches and former field boundaries dating to the early medieval period and post-medieval period, and an undated pit.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The scheme of works is designed to do the following:

- Further ground truth the geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to enable excavation to establish the approximate form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to provide information to construct an appropriate archaeological conservation/mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 In line with the requirements of the Phase 2 evaluation WSI, a 3% sample of the site (DCO boundary area) was investigated by linear trial trenches. This equates to the excavation of a total of 89 x 30m long trenches. All trenches were opened, though Trench 30 was shortened to just 25m long, in order to avoid overhead cables. To compensate, Trench 31 was excavated to a length of 35m.

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

2.2.3 All trenches were excavated by a 20 tonne tracked 360^0 mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick and metal detected during the process. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket width of 2.1m was used to excavate the trenches. All machine excavation took place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

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

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the Phase 2 evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Trench numbering follows on from the Phase 1 evaluation (YAX 035; Clarke 2014), with the trench sequence running from 7-95. For reference the Phase 1 trenches are depicted on the figures in this report, but the results are not detailed. Details of all contexts recorded in the Phase 2 evaluation can be found in Appendix B. Finds and environmental reports are presented in Appendices D and E.

3.1.2 The trenches have been grouped into three areas as follows (see Fig. 3), to allow for easier referencing of feature locations:

Area 1: Trenches 7-28; trenches to the west of the A140

Area 2: Trenches 29-59; trenches in the pipe corridor to the east of the A140.

Area 3: Trenches 60-95; trenches in a single large field in the north-east of the DCO boundary

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of brownish orange, sandy clay was overlain by a mid greyish brown, silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by plough-soil. Plough-soil depths varied from 0.16-0.45m, whilst subsoil depths ranged from 0.0-0.34m. No subsoil was present in Trenches 29-35 and Trenches 51-59. Detail of the soil depths for each trench are given in Appendix A. The majority of archaeological features identified during this work were sealed by the subsoil (where present), with the exception of some post-medieval features.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, although some trenches in Area 2 and 3 flooded during heavy rain. Archaeological features, where present, were mostly easy to identify against the underlying natural geology, while others were not visible until the open trenches were left to weather out.

3.3 Trenches 7-20 (Area 1, Figs 4-6)

3.3.1 These fourteen trenches were located to the west of the A140, immediately to the west of Leys Lane. Trenches 15-18 and 20 exposed archaeological features and are described below. Trenches 7-14 and 19 contained no archaeological features and are not described further.

Trench 15

3.3.2 Trench 15 was located in the western section of Area 1. It was aligned from north-east to south-west. This trench revealed a single ditch located in the centre of the trench. Ditch **120** was aligned north to south, had gently sloping sides and a V-shaped base. It measured 0.6m in width and was 0.14m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (121) of mid greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from ditch **120**. Ditch **120** was identified in Trench 16 and Trench 17 to the south where it was recorded ditch **113** and ditch **122**.

Trench 16

3.3.3 Trench 16 was located directly to the south of Trench 15. It was orientated on west to east alignment. Two linear features were exposed by this trench, both located in the eastern half of the trench.

3.3.4 Ditch **113** was aligned from north to south. This feature had a gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.1m in width and 0.23m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit (114) of mid brownish yellow, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from it. The ditch is a continuation ditch **120**, Trench 15 to the north, and ditch **122**, Trench 17 to the south.

3.3.5 Ditch **111** was located directly to the east of ditch **113**. It also run on the north to south alignment. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was 1.3m wide and 0.27m deep. This feature was filled by a single deposit (112) of mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Ditch **111** contained no finds.

Trench 17

3.3.6 Trench 17 lay to the south of Trench 16. It was aligned from north to south. This trench uncovered a single linear feature, which ran across the southern part of the trench. Ditch **122** was orientated on a north north-east to south south-west alignment. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. This feature measured 0.5m in width and was 0.07m deep. It was filled by mid yellowish brown sandy clay (123). No finds were recover from this ditch. The ditch is a continuation ditches **120** and **113** in Trenches 15 and 16 to the north.

Trench 18

3.3.7 Trench 18 was located to the east of Trench 17. It was orientated north to south. Two intercutting ditches were uncovered towards the southern end of the trench.

3.3.8 Ditch **129** was on a west to east alignment. It had steep sides, a flat base and measured 1.4m in width and 0.58m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit (130) of mid orangey brown sandy clay. This feature was also visible in Trench 20, where it was recorded as ditch **127**. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.3.9 Ditch **129** was truncated to the south by ditch **131**. This feature was also aligned from west to east, had steep sides, a concave base. It was 0.7m wide and 0.21m deep. The single fill (132) of this feature consisted of dark brownish grey sandy silt. Two small fragments (20) of ceramic building material were recovered from this ditch. Both were heavily abraded, one was undiagnostic, while the other may be a fragment of Roman tile (App.D.6).

Trench 20

3.3.10 Trench 20 was located to the east of Trench 18 and to the west of Leys Lane. It was aligned from west to east. Two intercutting ditches were uncovered within this trench.

3.3.11 Ditch **127** was visible running across the entirety of Trench 20. Like the trench, it was orientated west to east. This feature was 0.94m wide and 0.53m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (128) of mid greyish brown sandy

clay. A total of three sherds (17g) of mid-16th to 17th century pottery was recovered from this ditch. This ditch was also recorded in Trench 18 as ditch **129**.

3.3.12 Ditch **125** was visible in the southern part of the trench, towards its eastern half. It was orientated on the north to south axis and was truncated by ditch **127** to the north. This feature was 0.25m deep and had a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (126) of dark greyish brown sandy clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.4 Trenches 21-28 (Area 1, Figs 6-7)

3.4.1 These eight trenches were located to the west of the A140, between Leys Lane to the west and Old Norwich Road to the east. Seven of these trenches exposed archaeological features and deposits. Trenches 24 contained no archaeological features and is not described further.

Trench 21

3.4.2 Trench 21 lay to the east of Lays Lane, and was orientated west to east. It contained a single linear feature aligned north-east to south-west located in the western half of the trench. This ditch **106** had steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.55m wide and 0.11m deep. The single fill (124) of this ditch consisted of mid greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

Trench 22

3.4.3 Trench 22 was located to the east of Trench 21. It was on a west to east alignment. The trench contained two linear features, both located in its eastern half.

3.4.4 Ditch **135** was orientated north to south. It had steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 2.04m in width and 0.5m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit (136) of mid greyish brown sandy clay. A single fragment (22g) of ceramic building material was recovered from ditch **135**. This material is of later medieval or post-medieval date (App. D.6). A bulk soil sample from this feature was processed for the recovery of environmental remains, this produced only rare specimens of cereal grains and charcoal. The ditch corresponds to a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

3.4.5 Ditch **134** was located directly to the east of ditch **135**, and was located on the same, north to south, alignment. It had steep sides and was 1.94m wide. The single excavated fill (133) consisted of dark brownish grey sandy clay. The presence of straw throughout the fill of this feature, together with the similarity of fill 133 to the topsoil, suggests that this feature was later post-medieval or modern.

3.4.6 Both ditches **134** and **135** were located close to a field boundary shown on the Yaxley Tithe map of 1839 (Fig. 22)

Trench 23

3.4.7 Trench 23 was located to the east of Trench 22 on an east to west alignment. A single narrow ditch (**107**) was located at the western end of the trench. Ditch **107** was 0.55m wide and 0.31m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (116) of pale grey, sandy clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 25

3.4.8 Trench 25 was located towards the eastern end of Area 1, and was aligned eat to west. Ditch **108** crossed the eastern end of trench on a north to south alignment. Ditch **108** was 1.0m wide and 0.44m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a single deposit (119) of mid orangey brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

Trench 26

3.4.9 Trench 26 was located to the east of Trench 25, and was aligned north to south. Two parallel ditches (**109** and **110**) crossed the southern end of the trench on an east to west orientation. Ditch **109** was 0.64m wide and 0.45m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Deposit 115 entirely filled ditch **109** and was a mid orangey brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

3.4.10 Ditch **110** was 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep. It was located to the north of ditch **109**, but displayed a very different profile, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **110** was entirely filled by deposit 118, which was a mid greyish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

Trench 27

3.4.11 Trench 27 was located to the east of Trench 26 on a north to south alignment. Deposit 105 was located at the southern end of trench. This deposit was up to 0.19m thick and consisted of a mid greyish brown, silty clay. The deposit had accumulated in an area of the field where a depression still exists. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 28

3.4.12 Trench 28 was located to the south-west of Trench 27 and was aligned north-east to south-west. A single ditch (**103**) crossed the southern half of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **103** was 0.42m wide and just 0.05m deep. It had very gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch fill (104) comprised a mid greyish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.5 Trenches 29-35 (Area 2, Figs 8-9)

3.5.1 These seven trenches were located in a field immediately to the east of the A140. No archaeological features were excavated in any of these trenches, and nor were any finds recovered. However, Trenches 29, 30 and 31 were located in an area which had been previously disturbed and had no surviving subsoil. The soil appeared to have been stripped from this area previously and the re-instated. Possibly this was carried out due to works associated with the airfield or else the construction of the A140.

Trench 34

3.5.2 At the northern end of Trench 34, was a large feature, which was visible for a length of 2.58m (continuing out of the trench to the north) and for the full 2.10m width of the trench. It was filled with brick rubble and concrete. This was not excavated and is believed to be the result of activity when the site was an airfield.

3.6 Trenches 36-46 (Area 2, Figs 8, 10)

3.6.1 These 11 trenches were located in the pipe corridor area of the scheme, in the field abutting the A140 to the west, and Potash Lane to the south. Seven trenches exposed archaeological features and deposits, including Romano-British features in Trenches 41 and 45. Trenches 36-39 contained only modern features in the area of a formerly demolished WWII double loop hardstand that once joined the extant runway perimeter track. Trenches 40, 42, 44 and 46 contained no archaeological features and are not described further.

Trench 36

3.6.2 Trench 36 was located at the north-west corner of the field, and was aligned north to south. A single 3.67m wide linear feature was identified in the trench. This feature had previously been identified by the geophysical survey, which showed it was likely to contain an iron pipe. The dark colour of the fill, together with fragments of concrete visible on the surface, confirmed this feature as modern in origin. This feature was not excavated.

Trench 37

3.6.3 Trench 37 was located to the south of Trench 36 on an east to west alignment. A single 3.30m wide ditch crossed the middle of Trench 37 and was aligned north to south. This ditch was filled by a dark deposit, which contained lumps of concrete. It was not excavated and is believed to have been either post medieval or modern.

Trench 38

3.6.4 Trench 38 was located to the south of Trench 37, and was aligned north to south. A narrow ditch (0.92m wide) passed through the centre of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. This ditch was filled by clean imported gravel and was not excavated as it was of modern origin.

Trench 39

3.6.5 Trench 39 was located to the south of Trench 38 on a north-west to south-east alignment. A narrow modern ditch, similar in dimensions, alignment and fill as that in Trench 38, was recorded in the centre of the trench. The ditch was not excavated.

Trench 41

3.6.6 Trench 41 was aligned north-west to south-east. At the centre of the trench was shallow L-shaped ditch **199**. The ditch was aligned north to south and east to west, with a sharp right-angled corner. The ditch had gently sloping sides and an irregular base, with a maximum width of 0.60m and depth of 0.13m. A single deposit (200) of mid greyish brown, silty clay filled the ditch. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.6.7 To the east of ditch **199**, was feature **259**. Feature **259** was gully-like in plan, and was aligned north to south, extending 1.68m from the southern edge of the trench before terminating. It displayed a very distinctive profile, with vertical sides and a flat base, which suggested it may have been structural. The natural clay around the edges of feature **259** had been heated, resulting in it being baked slightly red. The basal fill (260) comprised a dark brownish grey yellow, silty clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions.

This was overlain by deposit 261; a mid greyish brown, silty clay. A total of 22 sherds (155g) of Roman pottery (AD150-300) was retrieved from the upper fill, along with 21 fragments (450g) of fired clay. The feature represented part of an oven, hearth or kiln flue.

3.6.8 Modern field drain **262** (filled by 263) cut across feature **259**.

Trench 43

3.6.9 Trench 43 was located towards the south-east corner of the field on an east to west alignment. Two parallel north to south orientated ditches crossed the centre of the trench, and corresponded with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. Between these two ditches were the remains of a possible gravel, suggesting that these features represented a trackway.

3.6.10 The eastern ditch (**198**) of the trackway was excavated (ditch **198**) and shown to be of post-medieval date. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a width of 2.00m wide and a depth of 0.80m. A series of four silty clay deposits (194, 195, 196, 197) filled this feature. Five fragments (58g) of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from this ditch.

Trench 45

3.6.11 Trench 45 was located, in the south-east corner of the field, west of the entrance to the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate. The trench was aligned east to west, and revealed a single large ditch orientated north to south. Ditch **209** was 4.00m wide and 1.20m deep, displaying steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Four silty clay deposits (210, 211, 212, 213) filled this ditch. Four sherds (21g) of Roman pottery (AD30-70), was recovered from deposit 212 (which was above both 210 and 211). The uppermost fill (213) of ditch **209** produced three fragments (10g) of later medieval or post-medieval ceramic building material and a single fragment (3g) of clay tobacco pipe.

3.7 Trenches 47-50 (Area 2, Figs 8, 10)

3.7.1 Trenches 47-50 were located in the field immediately to the east of the Potash Lane entrance to the Eye Airfield Industrial Estate. No archaeological features were identified in any of these four trenches. However, a modern pipeline in Trench 48, corresponding to a linear geophysical anomaly, was uncovered. Copper wires were also encountered in Trenches 49-50, and probably related to the former operation of the airfield.

3.8 Trenches 51-59 (Area 2, Figs 8-9)

3.8.1 Trenches 51-59 were located at the north end of the triangular field located between the former airfield runaway to the east, and the former runway perimeter track to the west. With the excavation of two ditches in Trenches 54 and 55 – both corresponding with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey – no archaeological features were recorded in the trenches.

Trench 54

3.8.2 Trench 54 located to the east of the former runway perimeter track and was aligned east to west. A single ditch (2.26m wide) was recorded in the eastern side of the

trench, though it was not excavated. This surface of this ditch was very dark and similar to character to that in Trench 58 to the east. The ditch corresponds with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, and aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps dating between 1839-1942.

Trench 58

3.8.3 Trench 54 was located to the west of former runaway and was aligned east to west. Ditch **185** crossed the western end of the trench on a north to south alignment. Ditch **185** was 1.90m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.62m deep, where the water table was reached. The ditch displayed steeply sloping sides and was filled by three compact silty clay deposits (182, 183, 184), the lowest of which contained waterlogged tree or hedge roots. No finds were recovered, but the ditch corresponds with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, and aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps dating between 1839-1942.

3.9 Trenches 60-95 (Area 3, Figs 11-15)

3.9.1 Trenches 60-95 were located in a field in the north-east of the development area. Of the 36 trenches excavated, 27 contained archaeological features and deposits. A burnt mound and pond feature, likely to be of Earlier Bronze Age date, was recorded in Trench 82 (Fig.13). Several Romano-British features were excavated in Trenches 81, 84, 89 towards the northern end of the field, whist at the far north, Early medieval ditches were uncovered in Trenches 91, 92 and 95.

3.9.2 In the southern half of the field a large number of shallow parallel ditches were recorded (in trenches 65, 66, 69, 71, 72, 72, 75, 76, 77, 80 and 81). A select series of these were excavated in trenches 65, 66, 73, 75 and 81. The ditches remain undated but are believed to be agricultural in origin. A series of larger ditches were also identified in Trenches 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 70, 74, and 90, all of which correspond with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey, and align upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps dating between 1839-1942.

3.9.3 Trenches 62, 64, 68, 78-79, 83, 88 and 93-94 contained no archaeological features and are not described further.

Trench 60

3.9.4 Trench 60 was located in the south-west corner of the field, and was aligned north to south. A single large ditch (**171**) crossed the centre of the trench on an east to west orientation. Ditch **171** was 2.20m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.68m, where the water table was reached. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and was filled by a series of silty clay deposits (167, 172, 173, 181). Three fragments (50g) of late medieval or post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from the ditch. Fragments of water waterlogged tree or hedge root were noted in the fills.

3.9.5 The ditch location corresponds with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, and aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps dating between 1839-1942

Trench 61

3.9.6 Trench 61 was located to the east of Trench 60, and was aligned east to west. A single large ditch (3.73m wide) was recorded close to the western end of the trench. The upper fill of the ditch contained a substantial amount of concrete. The ditch was unexcavated but corresponds with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, and aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps dating between 1839-1942.

Trench 63

3.9.7 Trench 63 was located toward the south-west corner of the field, and was aligned north-west to south-east. A single large ditch (3.04m wide) was recorded close to the north-western end of the trench, on a north-east to south-west orientation. The upper fill of the ditch contained a substantial amount of concrete, and was mapped buy not excavated. However, the ditch was excavated as feature **149** in Trench 70 to the east.

3.9.8 The ditch corresponds with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, and aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942.

Trench 65

3.9.9 Trench 65 was located in the south-west corner of the field. Ditch **164** crossed the eastern side of the trench on an east north-east to west south-west alignment. It was 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch was filled by a single deposits of a pale grey, sandy clay (165), and displayed similar characteristics to linear features in Trenches 66, 69, 71-73, 75-77 and 80-81. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Trench 66

3.9.10 Trench 66 was located to the north of Trench 65, and was orientated north to south. A single ditch was recorded in the southern half of the trench. Ditch **162** measured 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch had a similar east north-east to west south-west alignment as linear features in Trenches 65, 69, 71-73, 75-77 and 80-81. A single deposit (163) filled ditch **162**. Deposit 163 was a pale greyish brown, silty clay. No finds were found within this ditch.

Trench 67

3.9.11 Trench 67 was located to the north-west of Trench 63, and was aligned north to south. A single ditch was recorded at the far western edge of the trench, it was over 2.90m wide and continued out of the trench to the west. The ditch was aligned north to south, and the upper fill contained large quantities of modern brick and concrete. The ditch was unexcavated but corresponds with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, and aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942.

Trench 69

3.9.12 Trench 69 was located to the north-west of Trench 66, and was orientated east to west. Two narrow ditches (0.72m and 0.81m wide) crossed the trench on an east north-east to west south-west alignment. The two ditches were very similar in character and

dimensions to other closely spaced linear features recorded in Trenches 65, 66, 71-73, 75-77 and 80-81.

Trench 70

3.9.13 Trench 70 was located to the east of Trench 69, and was aligned north to south. Ditch **149** crossed the centre of the trench on an east to west axis. The ditch was 1.90m wide and 1.0m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a series of silty clay deposits (150, 151, 152, 153, 154 and 155). Finds from this ditch comprised two sherds (18g) of mid-18th to 19th century pottery and five fragments (70g) of late medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material.

3.9.14 The ditch was also recorded in Trench 63 to the east (unexcavated), and corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942.

Trench 71

3.9.15 Trench 71 was located along the western edge of the field, and was orientated north to south. A single ditch (0.72m wide) was located at the northern end of the trench on east north-east to west south-west axis. The ditch was similar in dimensions and alignment to other narrow linear features recorded in Trenches 65-66, 69, 72-73, 75-77 and 80-81. The ditch was not excavated.

Trench 72

3.9.16 Two further narrow (0.77m and 0.78m wide) ditches crossed Trench 72, located to the east of Trench 71. The ditches were aligned on the same east north-east to west south-west axis as features in recorded in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71, 73, 75-77 and 80-81. The ditches were not excavated.

Trench 73

3.9.17 Trench 73 was located to the east of Trench 72 and was aligned north to south. Six ditches were exposed in the trench, five of which were orientated east north-east to west south-west, parallel to similar features recorded in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71-72, 75-77 and 80-81.

3.9.18 Stratigraphically, the earliest feature in Trench 72 was ditch **188**, located at the northern end of the trench. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east. The ditch asymmetrical profile, with the western edge near vertical and the eastern edge gradually sloped. The ditch was 0.53m wide, with a depth of 0.32m and was filled by three deposits mid brown of silty clay (189, 190, 191). No finds were recovered from the ditch, and the ditch was cut by ditch **186**.

3.9.19 The five parallel ditches, aligned east north-east to west south-west, were recorded in trench 73. Two of these ditches were excavated. Ditch **186** cut ditch **188** and was 0.44m wide and 0.28m. Feature **192** was wider at 0.90m, but had a depth of just 0.14m. Both features had gently sloping sides, with concave bases and were filled by pale brownish grey, sandy clay deposits (187, 193). No finds were recovered from the ditches.

Trench 74

3.9.20 Trench 74 was located to the east of Trench 73, and was aligned east to west. A single ditch, 3.29m wide, was recorded at the centre of the trench on a north to south orientation. The upper fill of comprised mid brown silt clay, indistinguishable from the plough-soil. The ditch was not excavated, but corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, and aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. The ditch was also recorded in Trench 90.

Trench 75

3.9.21 Trench 75 was located on the western edge of the field, north of Trench 72. The trench was aligned north to south, and revealed five narrow ditches orientated east north-east to west south-west, parallel to similar features in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71-73, 76-77 and 80-81. The ditches were evenly spaced along the trench, with c. 3.5m gap between each ditch. Three of these features were excavated (**156**, **158**, **160**), which all had similar profiles, with gently sloping sides and flat bases. They were between 0.65m and 0.78m wide and between 0.06m and 0.16m deep. Each was filled by a similar mid brownish grey, sandy clay deposit (157, 159, 161). No finds were found in any of these features.

Trench 76

3.9.22 Trench 75 was located to the east of Trench 56, and was aligned east to west. A single truncated ditched was uncovered at the centre of the trench orientated east north-east to west south-west, parallel to similar features in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71-73, 75, 77 and 80-81.

Trench 77

3.9.23 Trench 77 was located to the east of Trench 76, and was aligned north to south. Four east north-east to west south-west orientation ditches were revealed in the trench, parallel to similar features in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71-73, 75-76 and 80-8. The two southernmost ditches were excavated (**142**, **144**), both displaying gently sloping sides and flat bases. Ditch **142** was 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep, while ditch **144** was 0.48m wide and 0.14m deep. Both were filled by pale brownish grey clayey sands (143 and 145). No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 80

3.9.24 Trench 80 was located to the north of Trench 76, and was aligned north to south. Three features were exposed in the trench. Pit **179** was located close to the centre of the trench and was circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.92m, with a depth of 0.22m, and was filled by a single deposit (178) of pale brownish grey, sandy clay. No finds were recovered from the pit.

3.9.25 To the south was narrow ditch **177**, measuring 0.74m wide. The ditch was orientated east north-east to west south-west, similar to other linear features in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71-73, 75-76 and 81. The ditch was not excavated in the trench, but is a continuation of ditch **264** excavated in Trench 81.

3.9.26 A second small pit or possible posthole was revealed at the southern end of the trench. Feature **175** was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It

had a diameter of 0.40m, was 0.10m deep, and was filled with a single deposit (174) of dark brownish grey, silty clay. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 81

3.9.27 Trench 81 was located to the east of Trench 80, and was aligned north to south. Two features were uncovered in the trench: pit **266** and ditch **264**.

3.9.28 Pit **266** was located at the western end of the trench. The pit was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 1.04m and was 0.60m deep. Four deposits filled pit **266**. The basal fill (267) was a mid brownish grey, clayey silt. This was overlain by deposit 268, a mid orangey brown, clayey silt. Above this was deposit 269, which was a mid brownish grey, clayey silt. The final fill (270) was a dark greyish brown, clayey silt. The only finds recovered from this pit came from deposit 267 and consisted of two sherds (6g) of Roman pottery dated AD 40 and AD 100. A soil sample from deposit 270 was processed for the recovery of environmental remains, it produced abundant charcoal, but only rare barley grains.

3.9.29 Ditch **264** passed along much of the length of the trench on an east north-east to west south-west orientation, similar to linear features in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71-73, 75-76 and 81. The ditch was 0.30m wide, 0.20m deep and had steeply sloping sides, with a flat base. The ditch was filled by a single deposit (265) of mid greyish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch

Trench 82

3.9.30 Trench 82 was located at to the east of Trench 81, and was aligned north to south. The trench exposed a large pond-like feature (**276**), the remnants of a burnt-flint mound (271) and a truncated prehistoric pit (**277**).

3.9.31 The pond-like feature (**276**) was exposed in the centre of the trench and was 19.20m wide. A hand dug 2.1m long slot was excavated at the northern edge of the pond and machine dug 2.5m long sondage was cut at centre. The sondage was machine excavated to a depth of 1.20m where the water table was reached. An auger was used to establish the depth of the pond at 1.85m deep, with a 0.05m thick band of dark grey organic silt at the base.

3.9.32 The hand excavated slot on the northern edge of **276** showed the pond to have gently sloping, but slightly undulating sides. Three deposits were recorded in the slot, the lowest of which (275) was a mid orangey brown, silty clay. This was overlain by a band of dark brown, silty clay (274) containing flecks of burnt flint from the adjacent mound deposits (271, see below). The final fill (273) was a mid brown, silty clay. Other than the flecks of burnt flint recorded, no finds were recovered from the pond

3.9.33 Recorded in the eastern section of the trench, immediately north of the pond **276**, was deposit 271. This comprised a 0.12m thick layer of dark brownish grey, silty sand containing very frequent inclusions of burnt and shattered flint. The deposit was also recorded on the base of the trench, where it may have filled a series of pits or undulations in the clay. The area was cleaned and photographed, but it was agreed with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service that no further excavation should take place at this stage.

3.9.34 No finds were recovered from deposit 271, but it appears to represent the remains of a burnt mound, and is likely to be of Earlier Bronze Age date. A soil sample taken from this deposit produced moderate amounts of charcoal, but no other charred plant remains.

3.9.35 A small truncated pit was also located at the southern end of Trench 82. Pit **277** was circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.30m and a depth of just 0.04m. The pit was filled with a dark grey silty clay containing burnt stone. A single small sherd (3g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the pit.

Trench 84

3.9.36 Trench 84 was located at the western edge of the field, to the north-west of Trench 80. The trench was aligned north to south, and exposed three features. Ditch **258** crossed the middle of the trench on an east to west orientation. The ditch was 1.24m wide and 0.46m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill comprised a mid greyish brown, silty clay which yielded 12 sherds (63g) of Roman pottery dating from between AD 150 and AD 400. A soil sample taken from this feature produced frequent charred plant remains, consisting of wheat, barley, oats and rye.

3.9.37 Feature **256** was located in the northern half of the trench, and was irregular in plan. It measured 1.14m in width and 0.30m in depth. The basal fill (255) comprised a mid greyish brown, silty clay. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown, silty clay (254). Fill 254 contained a substantial quantity of Roman pottery: 92 sherds (1098g) dating to AD 50-150. A total of 235g of animal bone was also recovered from the feature.

3.9.38 A second ditch (**253**) on the same alignment as **258**, was excavated at the far northern end of the trench. Ditch **253** had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 0.46m wide, 0.20m deep, and was filled by a single deposit (252) of yellowish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Trench 85

3.9.39 Trench 85 was located to the east of Trench 84, and was aligned east to west. A thin (0.12m) spread of dark brownish grey silty clay (221) covered an area of approximately 2.5m at the far eastern end of trench. Spread 221. Three sherds (4g) of Roman pottery dating AD 1500-400 were found within the spread.

Trench 86

3.9.40 Trench 86 was located to the east of Trench 85, and was aligned north to south. Two parallel ditches (**214**, **232**) crossed the trench on an east to west axis. Ditch **214** was located at the southern end of the trench and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was 1.12m wide, 0.40m deep, and was filled by a single deposit of dark greenish grey, sandy silt (215). No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.9.41 Ditch **232** was located at the northern end of the trench. The ditch was 0.80m wide and 0.36m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark greenish grey, clayey silt (233). No finds were recovered from the ditch

Trench 87

3.9.42 Trench 87 was located on the eastern side of the field, north of Trench 82. The trench was aligned east to west, and revealed three parallel furrow-like ditches (**244**, **247**, **249**) orientated north to south. These were all wide, shallow and probably of agricultural origin. Ditch **247** was the westernmost ditch, and had steeply sloping sides, and a flat base. It was 1.10m wide, with a depth of 0.18m. The ditch was filled by a single deposit (248) of pale blueish grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

3.9.43 East of **247** was ditch **244**, which was 0.60m wide, 0.22m deep, and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Two deposits filled ditch **244**, the basal fill (245) was a dark bluish grey, clayey silt. The upper fill (246) was a dark grey, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.9.44 Ditch **249** was located at the far eastern end of the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was 2.70m wide and 0.40m deep. The basal fill (250) comprised a mid greyish brown, sandy silt. This was overlain by mid greyish brown clayey silt (251). No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Trench 89

3.9.45 Trench 89 was located along the north-west side of the field, north of Trench 85. The trench was aligned north to south and had east to west orientated intercutting ditches at its far southern end. Ditch **228** was the earlier of the features, and survived to a width of 1.66m and a depth 0.28m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, a flat base, and was filled by a mid yellowish brown, sandy clay (229). No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.9.46 Ditch **228** had been re-cut on the same alignment by ditch **230**. Ditch **230**, was smaller, with a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.20m. The ditch was filled with a mid greyish brown, silty clay (231). A total of 24 sherds (623g) of Roman pottery dated AD 150-300 were recovered from the ditch along with 198g of animal bone. A soil sample from this feature was processed for the recovery of charred plant remains, it produced only rare weed seeds and charcoal.

Trench 90

3.9.47 Trench 90 was located to the east of Trench 89, and was aligned east to west. A single un-numbered ditch, 2.92m wide, was recorded at the centre of the trench on a north north-west to south south-east orientation. The upper fill of comprised mid brown silt clay, indistinguishable from the plough-soil. The ditch was not excavated, but corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, and aligns upon a field boundary depicted on historic maps between 1839-1942. The ditch was also recorded in Trench 74.

Trench 91

3.9.48 Trench 91 was located toward the north-west corner of the field, and was aligned east to west. Three parallel ditches (**218**, **220**, **227**) passed along most of the length of the trench on a north-east to south-west axis. The westernmost ditch (**220)** was a narrow, shallow feature 0.34m wide and 0.08m deep. It had gently sloping sides, a concave

base and was filled by a single deposit (219) of pale greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.9.49 Immediately east was ditch **218** which measured 1.20m in width and 0.38m in depth. The ditch has steep sides, a flat base, and was filled by two deposits of different character. The basal fill (217) was a mid brown silty clay, which contained no finds, whist the upper fill (216) was a dark brownish grey, silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. A single sherd (1g) of Romano-British pottery, along with two fragments (10g) of undiagnostic fired clay were recovered from fill 216. In addition, a bulk soil sample from this upper fill produced an abundance of charred plant remains, cereal grains, legumes, weed seeds and wetland plant species.

3.9.50 Ditch **227** was located to the east of ditch **218**. It was 0.55m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Deposit 226 filled this ditch and it was a pale brownish grey, clayey loam. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

3.9.51 The three ditches in Trench 91 are likely to be a continuation of ditches **242**, **201**, **205** and **207** recorded in Trenches 92 and 95 to the east.

Trench 92

3.9.52 Trench 92 was located to the east of Trench 91, and was aligned north to south. A single ditch (**242**) was partially exposed at the far northern end of the trench. Ditch **242** was aligned north-east to south-west, and was at least 1.40m wide and 0.40m deep. The ditch had gently sloped sides, with a concave base and was filled by a mid greyish brown, silty clay (243). No finds were recovered from the ditch, but the features are likely to be a continuation of ditch **218** and possible **201** in Trenches 91 and 95.

Trench 95

3.9.53 Trench 95 was located in the north-east corner of the field and was aligned north to south. Nine features comprising eight ditches (**210**, **205**, **207**, **222**, **224**, **236**, **238**, **240**) and a pit (**234**) were revealed in the trench. Ditch **238** was located at the southern end of the trench and was on an east to west alignment. It was 0.60m wide and 0.27m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was ditch was filled with greyish brown, silty sand (239). No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.9.54 To the north of ditch **238** was ditch **207**, which was on a similar alignment. Ditch **207** was 0.50m wide, 0.20m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a dark brownish grey, silty loam (208). No finds were recovered from this ditch.

3.9.55 Immediately to the north of ditch **207** were inter-cutting ditches **201** and **205**. Ditch **201** was 2.20m wide and 0.70m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a series of four deposits. The basal fill (279) was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay. This was overlain by deposit 202, a dark brownish grey, silty loam, with frequent charcoal inclusions. Above this was deposit 203, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay. The final fill (204) was a dark brownish grey, silty clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions. Seven sherds (204g) of 12th century medieval pottery, along with 18 fragments (90g) of undiagnostic fired clay were recovered from the fill. Ditch **201**

appeared to turn a right angle and continue along the very edge of Trench 95, as ditch **240**.

3.9.56 Ditch **205** cut the southern edge of ditch **201**. It was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a single deposit of mid yellowish brown, silty clay (206). No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.9.57 In contrast to the ditches in the south of Trench 95, ditch **236** crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **236** was 0.68m wide and 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. This ditch was filled by a pale brownish grey, sandy silt (237). No finds were recovered.

3.9.58 Pit **234** cut ditch **236**. The pit was circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey, clayey silt (235) that yielded a single sherd (2g) of 12th century medieval pottery and six fragments (20g) of undiagnostic fired clay.

3.9.59 Ditch **224** was located close to the northern end of the trench. It was 0.26m wide and 0.12m deep. The ditch displayed steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with a mid brownish grey, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.9.60 Ditch **222** cut ditch **224** on a north-west to south-east alignment, parallel to ditch **236**. The ditch was 0.75m wide, 0.20m deep and was filled by a mid greyish brown, sandy clay (223). Four fragments (20g) of fired clay were recovered from the ditch.

3.9.61 Soil samples were taken from three of the eight ditches within Trench 95 (**201**, **238** and **240**) and also from the only pit present (**234**). All four samples contain a similar assemblage to the sample from fill 216 of ditch **218** (Trench 91). They all produced an abundance of charred plant remains, cereal grains, legumes, weed seeds and wetland plant species.

3.10 Finds summary

3.10.1 Reports on the artefacts recovered from the site are given in Appendix C. Overall a modest finds assemblage was recovered from the evaluation, comprising primarily Roman pottery (165 sherds, 2004g). The material spanned the entire Roman period (c. AD40-400), however, the pottery indicated two apparent peaks in activity; the first between AD40-100 and the second between AD150-300. The majority of the Roman pottery was recovered from trenches in Area 3 and Trench 41 in Area 2. The assemblage was indicative of small scale, domestic activity. A single prehistoric flint-tempered sherd was also identified from pit **278**, Trench 82, as well as eight sherds (204g) of medieval material, deriving from a ditch and a pit in Trench 95, and five sherds (37g) of post-medieval pottery from ditches within Trenches 20 and 70. Other finds of note include 58 fragments (622g) of fired clay and 15 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods. The CBM derived exclusively from ditches across the site. Finally, 2519g of calcined flint and burnt stone, typical of that recovered from burnt flint mounds, was recovered from context 271, sample <20> Trench 82, Area 3.

3.11 Environmental Summary

3.11.1 Full reports on the ecofacts are given in Appendix D. In total, 11 bulk samples were taken from features predominately within Area 3, deriving from ditches (eight

samples), as well as two pits and burnt mound 271. Most of the samples contained little material, with only carbonized remains surviving.

3.11.2 The most productive samples derived from medieval features from Trenches 91 (ditch **218**) and 95 (ditches **201**, **238** and **240** and pit **234**). These yielded a mixture of free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. It is possible that the abundance of charred remains in these context derived from the burning of food in storage, possibly in a barn or granary.

3.11.3 A small and fragmented faunal remains assemblage was recovered, weighing 658g representing 36 fragments of which 31 were assigned to species. The species represented included cattle, sheep/goat, dog and horse. The bulk of the assemblage derived from features within Area 3.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Although few features of archaeological origin registered in the geophysical survey (Bartlett 2014), trial trenching has revealed extensive, if somewhat dispersed archaeology across the site. Indeed, just over half of the trenches excavated (48 out of 89) contained archaeological features, the vast majority of which comprised ditches on subtly different alignments in Area 3.

4.1.2 Most of this archaeology was relatively slight, with few large deep features other than recent field boundaries and pond **276** in Trench 82. Typically, most features were small in dimension and contained simple, single fills of silty clay, often devoid of finds or even charcoal. This may partly account for their 'invisibility' in the geophysical survey, where the only features that registered were recently infilled field boundaries recorded on historic maps and services in Trenches 22, 43, 48, 54, 58, 60-61, 63, 67, 70 and 90. Somewhat surprisingly, features such as the possible Roman kiln/oven flue **259** in Trench 41, the prehistoric burnt mound deposit (271) in Trench 82, and the dark medieval ditches in Trenches 91, 92, and 95 were not detected. The reasons for this are unclear, though clay geology can be less receptive to survey.

4.1.3 These issues aside, and despite the evaluation only yielding a relatively small number to artefacts (178 sherds of pottery from all periods, 15 fragments of ceramic building material, 58 pieces of fired clay, and a single clay tobacco pipe stem), there is sufficient chronological resolution to provide some broad phasing and a discussion structured around the dominant characteristics of the archaeology in each area.

4.2 Area 1, Trenches 7-28

4.2.1 The trenches excavated in Area 1, to the west of the A140, revealed only ditches, the majority of which relate to the post-medieval agricultural use of the land from the 16th century onwards.

Post-medieval field boundaries

4.2.2 At the western end of Area A, ditches in Trenches 15-17 and 20 (**120**, **122**, **125**, **127**, **129**, **131** and **133**) form part of a rectilinear pattern of field boundaries aligned north to south and east to west. The axis of these boundaries mirrors that of the existing field system, with the boundaries likely to represent earlier sub-divisions of these plots.

4.2.3 Ditches **113**, **120** and **122** in Trenches 15-17 are sections of the same north to south orientated boundary ditch, located to the east of a parallel ditch recorded by the geophysical survey, and targeted by Trench 6 in the Phase 1 evaluation (Clarke 2014). The shared alignment of these boundaries suggest they are part for the same field system, with plots divided into narrow strips c. 30m apart. Interestingly, whilst the boundary in Trench 6 is depicted on the 1839 Yaxley Tithe map (and yielded a fragment of glazed 17th-18th century tile), the one in Trenches 15-17 is not recorded elsewhere, and must be slightly earlier in date.

4.2.4 Aligned perpendicular to the ditch line in Trenches 15-17 was an east to west oriented boundary recorded across Trenches 18 and 20 (ditches **127**, **129**, **131**). Again, this does not feature on any historic map, but is located c. 20m north of, and parallel to, the existing field boundary just south of the DCO boundary. This ditch line may demarcate another narrow strip field, and the three sherds of 16th-17th century pottery recovered from ditch **127**, suggesting the boundary is of early post-medieval date.

4.2.5 To the east of Leys Lane, two further post medieval ditches were recorded in Trench 22 (ditches **134** and **135**). Whilst neither yielded finds, their line corresponds to a boundary shown on the Yaxley Tithe map of 1839, and is last depicted on Ordnance Survey maps dating to the late 1950s. The ditches also register in the geophysical survey.

Undated ditches

4.2.6 None of the ditches recorded in Trenches 21, 23 and 25-28 corresponded to boundaries depicted on the historic map series, or anomalies record by the geophysical survey. The ditches were also devoid of finds. The alignment was similar to many of the exiting field boundaries in the landscape, with a dominant north to south and east to west axis.

4.3 Area 2, Trenches 29-59

4.3.1 The previous geophysical survey results indicated magnetic anomalies to the north of trench 44, in the vicinity of trench 5 (from the previos phase of evaluation), that were interpreted as possibly archaeological (Bartlett 2014). Most of the trenches in Area 2 were either blank (22 out of 31), or contained post-medieval or modern features (Trenches 34, 36-39, 43, 54 and 58). However, a small group of Romano-British features were located in Trenches 41 and 45 at the south of this area.

Early Medieval features

4.3.2 During the previous phase of evaluation (Clarke 2014) trench 5 did not encounter the possible ring ditch the geophysical survey identified but did reveal a shallow linear ditch of early medieval date. Ditch 7 and the pottery it yielded represent evidence for early medieval occupation in this vicinity.

Romano-British features

4.3.3 The two features in Trench 41 are both likely to be Roman in date, although only feature **259** contained pottery: 22 sherds, dating from the mid-2nd to 3rd century AD, together with 21 fragments of fired clay. Feature **259** was of particular interest as it appeared to be the flue of an oven or similar feature, owing to its shape, profile and presence of *in-situ* burning. As the full shape of the feature could not be ascertained, as it continued out of the trench to the south and was truncated by a field drain, it is difficult to know if it was a corn drier, pottery kiln, domestic oven, or another similar structure.

4.3.4 The other feature in Trench 41 was a narrow L-shaped ditch. This may even be a beam slot and could suggest the presence of a structure. A much larger ditch (**209**) was recorded in Trench 45 to the east, and may represent a major boundary or part of an enclosure. Ditch **209** was a very substantial feature, with a width of 4.0m and a depth

of 2.10m. Roman pottery dating to the 1st century AD was recovered from its lower fills, with post-medieval ceramics retrieved from the upper fills.

Post-medieval field boundaries and trackway

4.3.5 Features of post-medieval date were found in Trenches 43, 54 and 58 in Area 2. All registered as linear anomalies in the geophysical survey. The two ditches in Trenches 54 and 58 correspond with field boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley Tithe map, and were present on later Ordnance Survey maps until they were infilled during the construction of the airfield in 1942.

4.3.6 Ditch **189** in Trench 43 was also depicted on the Tithe map, and the evaluation revealed this to be part of a former c. 4m wide trackway with remnants of metalling surviving between two ditches. The track itself is not depicted on any of the historic maps, but presumably linked up with the extant trackway north of Trench 36, which formerly linked White House Farm, immediately west of Old Norwich Road, with Red Barn, a farm building demolished during the construction of the airfield.

Modern features associated with the WWII airfield

4.3.7 Despite Trenches 32-35 being located on, or immediately adjacent to, a removed WWII double loop hardstand (which formed part of the operational airfield), there was no surviving evidence of this concrete standing area. Surprisingly, no rubble was encountered in the soil profile of the trenches, and the only remaining traces of activity were a series of gravel and rubble-filled ditches. These may have been former service runs linked with the hardstand. However, the main concrete pad of the hardstand had evidently been carefully removed.

4.4 Area 3, Trenches 60-95

4.4.1 The highest density of archaeology was recorded in Area 3, where three quarters of the trenches revealed archaeological features (27 trenches out of 36). Activity dating from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods was identified.

4.4.2 The earliest deposit belonged to a prehistoric burnt mound in Trench 82 in the east of the field, and was associated with a large pond. This trench also revealed the only other prehistoric feature on the site, which comprised a small pit. Roman activity was centred upon dispersed features in Trenches 81, 84-85 and 89 in the west of the northern part of Area 3, whist medieval activity was confined to a network of ditches in Trenches 91, 92 and 95 at the far northern end of the field.

4.4.3 Ditches of post-medieval date were recorded in Trenches 60, 61, 63, 67, 70, 74 and 90, and correspond with boundaries depicted on the historic maps and linear anomalies record by the geophysical survey. Across the southern half of Area 3 a large number of narrow, often closely spaced, ditches were also recorded in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71-73, 75-77 and 80-81. These were aligned east north-east to west south-west and remain undated.

Prehistoric burnt mound and associated features

4.4.4 At the northern end of Trench 82 a 0.12m thick layer (271) of dark silty sand containing frequent inclusions of burnt and shattered flint was recorded. The deposit represents the remains of a burnt mound surviving immediately below the plough-soil. Fragments of burnt flint were also observed on the field surface around the northern end of the trench, with the main scatter extending at least 8m to the north and east and the trench, and 3m to the west; an area covering c. 144m^2.

4.4.5 The burnt mound appears to be associated with large pond-like feature **276**, exposed at the centre of Trench 82. This was just over 19m wide, an auger was used to establish its depth, which was at least 1.85m. It is uncertain whether the pond is a nature feature that was simply utilised, and potentially modified, in prehistory, or whether it was deliberately cut to hold water. However, the presence of burnt flint in the lower fills on its northern edge suggests that the silting of the pond was probably contemporary with the formation of the burnt mound.

4.4.6 Whilst no finds other than charcoal, burnt flint and burnt stone were recovered from the burnt mound, these enigmatic features are typically of earlier Bronze Age origin, although examples of other dates are known (Crowson 2004, 3). They consist of mounds of burnt stones, usually adjacent to a water source – in this case a pond – and are frequently associated with pits and troughs. Indeed, burnt flint may have filled two unexcavated pits at the north end of the trench, whilst to the south, a small pit (**277**) with burnt stone was recoded in association with a single sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. This may hint that the pond also attracted slightly later prehistoric activity.

4.4.7 The function of burnt mounds has been widely discussed in the archaeological literature, with cooking, saunas and a variety of industrial processes all suggested (Crowson 2004, 4).

Romano-British features

4.4.8 A scatter of Romano-British features was excavated in trenches in the northern half of Area 3 towards the western side of the field. These comprised ditches **258** in Trench 84, ditch **228** in Trench 89, pits **266** and **256 in** Trenches 81 and 84 respectively, and spread 211 in Trench 85. Further features, in Trenches 80 and 86, although undated by finds, are also likely to be contemporary.

4.4.9 The dispersed nature of these features makes interpretation problematic. However, they probably to relate to a small-scale domestic farmstead, with pottery dates suggesting activity throughout the Roman period but two apparent peaks between AD 40-100 and AD 150-300. Although no direct evidence for structures were recovered in the evaluation, most of the pottery and animal bone derived from Trench 84, suggests the core of activity may have centred upon the western fringes of the field.

4.4.10 In terms of Roman activity in the wider landscape, the A140, c. 450m to the west, is known to follow the route of a Roman road (Margery 1973). This road (Pye Road) connects Coddenham to the south of the current site, with Scole, a Roman settlement site, to the north. Around 2km to the south-east, there is further evidence of Roman activity in Eye, for example at Hartismere High School, where Romano-British pottery,

metalwork, coins, and ceramic building material suggest the presence of a Roman building (Craven 2009). Romano-British pottery was also found during an evaluation at Hartismere Hospital in Eye (Brooks 2012).

Medieval features

4.4.11 An area of Early medieval activity was uncovered at the far northern end of Area 3. Features were focused upon Trench 95, but a series of parallel ditches aligned north-east to south-west (**218**, **218**, **227** and **242**) extended across Trenches 91 and 92 to the south-west, and appear to define the southern limits of medieval activity.

4.4.12 Trench 95 exposed a relatively dense network of ditches and a single pit; the pottery indicating a date centred on the 12th century. The various ditch alignments suggest multiple potential phases of activity and reworking, with three feature yielding pottery and fired clay (ditches **201**, **222** and pit **234**), and others displaying dark fills indicative of occupation. Significantly ditches **218**, **201**, **238**, **240** and **234** yielded productive environmental samples that contained a mixture of carbonised free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats. It is possible that the abundance of charred remains in these contexts derived from the burning of food in storage, suggesting the possible presence of a barn/granary.

4.4.13 The features and deposits in Trench 95 are probably associated with a small medieval site/farmstead, the centre of which is likely to lie outside of the DCO boundary to the east. This farmstead was possibly located on the fringes of Broome Common (TDE 006), a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783. Trench 95 lies c. 100m south of the mapped Green edge, and the ditches that run north-east to south-west across Trenches 91, 92 and 95 are broadly parallel with the Green. These may therefore mark the boundary between fields to the south, and settlement plots fronting the Green-edge to the north.

4.4.14 Within the wider area, there are a number of medieval sites known locally. The village of Eye (*c*. 2km to the south-east) is mentioned in the Doomsday book, along with the nearby settlements of Thrandeston, Yaxley and Brome, suggesting they were established settlements by 1086. Eye Castle was built in 1066-71 by William Malet, a Norman Baron who came to England with William the Conqueror (Paine 1993, 1). His son, Robert, founded the Benedictine Priory of Eye in 1086-7 (Page 1975, 72).

Post-medieval field boundaries

4.4.15 Field boundaries of post-medieval date were recorded in Trenches 60, 61, 63, 67, 70, 74 and 90, with all registering as linear anomalies in the geophysical survey. The boundaries are depicted on the 1839 Eye Tithe map, and on later Ordnance Survey maps dating from the first half of the 20th century. The ditches were infilled during the construction of the airfield from 1942, with concrete and rubble recorded in the upper fills of ditches in Trench 61, 63, and 67. Two Sherds of glazed mid 18th to 19th century pottery recorded from middle fills of ditch 149 in Trench 70 suggest the boundary were partially silted by the beginning of the 20th century.

4.4.16 Other ditches of possible post-medieval date include the three north to south aligned furrow-like features **244**, **247** and **249** in Trench 87. The axis of these features mirrors that of the post-medieval boundary in Trenches 74 and 90, c. 40m to the west, which

registered in the geophysical survey. The features in Trench 87 are not depicted on any historic maps, but may be indicative of strip cultivation in this former field.

Undated agricultural features

4.4.17 In the southern half of Area 3, 19 shallow linear features were recorded in Trenches 65-66, 69, 71-73, 75-77 and 80-81 (e.g. **142**, **144**, **156**, **158**, **160**). Theses liner features were parallel on an east north-east to west south-west alignment, and were typically around 0.50m wide and under 0.20m deep, filled with sterile brown silty clay fills. Although many were truncated, where surviving, they were regularly spaced at intervals of c. 3.5m. The ditches appear to be agricultural in origin, but no finds were recovered to date them or ascertain their function further.

4.4.18 In terms of distribution, the features lie to the west of the north to south aligned post-medieval field boundary revealed in Trenches 74 and 90, which registered in the geophysical survey and is depicted on the 1839 Eye Tithe map. These may be contemporary with the boundary, but if they represent some form of strip cultivation, their orientation in respect to the main axis of this rectangular field is unusual – they would be expected to be aligned north to south like the agricultural furrow-like features in Trench 87.

4.4.19 A second possibility is that they are the remains of a Roman cultivation system, located south of the focus of Roman activity in Trenches 81, 84-85 and 89. Similar systems of closely spaced trenches are known from numerous locations in Eastern England, including Love's Farm, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (Hinman & Zant forthcoming), Milton Landfill, Cambridge (Collins 2012), Bishop's Stortford (Bush 2013) and the North West Cambridge development (Timberlake 2014). The function of these Roman cultivation features (which most likely date to the late first century AD) is currently uncertain, though the prevalent theory is that they are for viticulture (Brown and Meadows 2000).

4.5 Significance

4.5.1 The evaluation has revealed extensive, if somewhat dispersed, archaeology across all three areas of the site. The earliest activity is represented by the burnt mound and associated pond feature in Trench 82, Area 3, which is probably Early Bronze Age in origin. The discovery of these features away from the lighter soils of the river valley, c. 1km to the south, is quite unusual, and locally significant for understanding how the claylands in Suffolk were utilised during this period (Medlycott 2011, 21). Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity on the claylands is relatively rare in the county, and water sources such as ponds and waterholes were probably key to the process of colonisation and occupation of the claylands before the later Iron Age. These may have attracted activity over a relatively long period of time, and the presence of a pit with a sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery in Trench 82 hints at the possibility of further prehistoric activity in close proximity to this feature.

4.5.2 Two areas of Roman activity were also revealed by the evaluation. The first was located to the west of the Potash Lane entrance to Eye Airfield, Area 2, and comprised just three dated features in Trenches 41 and 45. The nature of this activity is difficult to pinpoint, but the presence of a possible kiln or oven flue in Trench 41 suggests features

with a potential industrial function, which would be locally significant for studies of Roman manufacturing and industry (Medlycott 2011, 48). Indeed, such areas are sometimes located away from the core of settlement and near Roman roads, which may explain the siting and overall low density of datable Roman features in this area.

4.5.3 Whether or not this activity was in some way linked to that identified by features in Trenches 81, 84, 85 and 89, some 1km to the north-east in Area 3, is impossible to state at this stage. Chronologically, the pottery from these two foci of Roman activity are broadly contemporary. However, whilst the Roman features in Area 3 were all relatively slight and dispersed, they probably represent a small farmstead-type rural occupation site, the forms of which are not yet fully understood in the region (Medlycott 2011, 47).

4.5.4 Medieval activity was centred upon Trench 95, with a series of parallel boundary ditches recorded in Trench 91 and 92 to the south-west. Pottery evidence suggests that activity was centred upon the Early medieval period in the 12th century, and may be associated with the medieval Green of Brome Common. This could be significant for understanding the origins of the Green and the organisation of the surrounding medieval landscape (Medlycott 2011, 70).

4.5.5 Interestingly, the medieval boundaries revealed do not align with the post-medieval ones in Area 3, as registered by the geophysical survey and depicted on the 1839 Eye Tithe map. The axis of these boundaries in this part of the landscape are therefore unlikely to be of any great antiquity. There is also no evidence from the evaluation as a whole that any of the ditches dated to the post-medieval period at the site were aligned in respect to an earlier boundary system. Whilst this does not preclude the possibility that earlier ditches beyond the evaluation area served to structure the wider orientation of the post-medieval field pattern around Yaxley and Eye, none of those examined in this programme of work could be demonstrated to definitely pre-date the 16th century.

APPENDIX A TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL DIMENSIONS

Trench number	Max. Topsoil depth (m)	Max. Subsoil depth (m)
7	0.30	0.20
8	0.40	0.17
9	0.40	0.20
10	0.28	0.30
11	0.33	0.42
12	0.29	0.27
13	0.30	0.26
14	0.33	0.24
15	0.30	0.20
16	0.29	0.19
17	0.24	0.20
18	0.32	0.18
19	0.28	0.17
20	0.32	0.14
21	0.35	0.17
22	0.35	0.19
23	0.36	0.19
24	0.35	0.30
25	0.34	0.20
26	0.43	0.20
27	0.25	0.34
28	0.16	0.26
29	0.45	0.00
30	0.45	0.00
31	0.50	0.00
32	0.40	0.00
33	0.40	0.00
34	0.45	0.00
35	0.35	0.00
36	0.18	0.17
37	0.25	0.23
38	0.35	0.18
39	0.21	0.23
40	0.18	0.19
41	0.26	0.20
42	0.31	0.08
43	0.28	0.16
44	0.38	0.12
45	0.20	0.20
46	0.22	0.14
47	0.30	0.12
48	0.28	0.14
49	0.31	0.14
50	0.28	0.11
51	0.45	0.00
52	0.35	0.00
53	0.40	0.00
54	0.40	0.00
55	0.30	0.00

Trench number	Max. Topsoil depth (m)	Max. Subsoil depth (m)
56	0.35	0.00
57	0.30	0.00
58	0.35	0.00
59	0.40	0.00
60	0.22	0.16
61	0.24	0.16
62	0.33	0.30
63	0.23	0.18
64	0.31	0.20
65	0.34	0.20
66	0.28	0.18
67	0.24	0.20
68	0.18	0.20
69	0.23	0.20
70	0.30	0.10
71	0.20	0.20
72	0.20	0.16
73	0.21	0.18
74	0.19	0.15
75	0.28	0.15
76	0.18	0.16
77	0.29	0.19
78	0.20	0.17
79	0.38	0.00
80	0.34	0.12
81	0.29	0.14
82	0.30	0.10
83	0.16	0.21
84	0.26	0.18
85	0.28	0.14
86	0.30	0.30
87	0.26	0.30
88	0.34	0.12
89	0.28	0.30
90	0.32	0.10
91	0.38	0.10
92	0.30	0.20
93	0.60	0.08
94	0.39	0.16
95	0.34	0.12

APPENDIX BCONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
100	0		layer	Topsoil	0					
101	0		layer	Subsoil	0					
102	0		layer	natural	0					
103	1	28	cut	furrow	0	0.42	0.005			
104	103	28	fill	furrow	0	0.42	0.005	MID GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FRIABLE
105	0	27	layer	HOLLOW	7		0.19		SANDY CLAY	FIRM
106	106	21	cut	ditch	1	0.55	0.11			
107	107	23	cut	ditch	2	0.55	0.31			
108	108	25	cut	ditch	2	1	0.44			
109	109	26	cut	ditch	2	0.64	0.45			
110	110	26	cut	ditch	2	0.9	0.2			
111	111	16	cut	ditch	1	1.3	0.27			
112	111	16	fill	ditch	1	1.3	0.27	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt	Friable
113	113	16	cut	ditch	1	1.1	0.23			
114	113	16	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.23	MID BROWNISH YELLOW	CLAYEY SILT	FRIABLE
115	109	26	fill	ditch	1	0.64	0.45			
116	107	23	fill	ditch	1	0.55	0.31	LIGHT ORANGEY GREY	SANDY CLAY	Firm
118	110	26	fill	ditch	1	0	0.2			
119	108	25	fill	ditch	1	1	0.44	MID BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
120	120	15	cut	ditch	1	0.55	0.14			
121	120	15	fill	ditch	1	0.55	0.14	MID GREYISH BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	FIRM
122	122	17	cut	ditch	1	0.6	0.07			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
123	122	17	fill	ditch	1	0.6	0.07	MID YELLOWISH BROWN	SANDY SLAY	FIRM
124	106	21	fill	ditch	1	0.55	0.11	MID GREYISH BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	FIRM
125	125	20	cut	ditch	0.5	0.34	0.25			
126	125	20	fill	ditch	0.5	0.34	0.25	DARK GREYISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	FRIABLE
127	127	20	cut	ditch	30	0.6	0			
128	127	20	fill	ditch	1			MID GREYISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	FRIABLE
129	129	18	cut	ditch	2	1.4	0.58			
130	129	18	fill	ditch	1	1.4	0.58	MID ORANGEY BROWN	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
131	131	18	cut	ditch	2	0.7	0.21			
132	131	18	fill	ditch	1	0.7	0.21	DARK BROWNISH GREY	SANDY SILT	FIRM
133	134	22	fill	ditch	1			DARK BROWNISH GREY	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
134	134	22	cut	Ditch	2					
135	135	22	cut	ditch	2	2.04	0.5			
136	135	22	fill	ditch	1	2.04	0.5	MID GREYISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	FIRM/ PLASTIC
137	0		VOID		0					
138	0		VOID		0					
139	0		VOID		0					
140	0		VOID		0					
141	0		VOID		0					
142	142	77	cut	ditch	2.1	0.6	0.16			
143	142	77	fill	ditch	1	0.6	0.16	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
144	144	77	cut	Ditch	2.1	0.48	0.14			
145	144	77	fill	ditch	1	0.48	0.14	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY	CLAYEY SAND	FRIABLE
146	0	60-95	finds unit	topsoil	0					

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
147	147	70	cut	ditch	2.05	1.25	0.43			
148	147	70	fill	ditch	2.05	1.25	0.43	MID YELLOWISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
149	149	70	cut	ditch	2.05	1.9	1			
150	149	70	fill	ditch	2.05	1.9		MID GREYISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
151	149	70	fill	ditch	0			MID YELLOWISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
152	149	70	fill	ditch	0			MID BROWNISH YELLOW	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
153	149	70	fill	ditch	0			MID GREYISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
154	149	70	fill	ditch	0			DARK GREYISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
155	149	70	fill	ditch	0			MID YELLOWISH GREY	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
156	156	75	cut	ditch	2.1	0.78	0.06			
157	156	75	fill	ditch	1	0.78	0.06	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY	SANDY CLAY	SOFT
158	158	75	cut	ditch	2.1	0.72	0.16			
159	158	75	fill	ditch	1	0.72	0.16	MID BROWNISH GREY	SANDY CLAY	FRIABLE
160	160	75	cut	ditch	2.1	0.65	0.09			
161	160	75	fill	ditch	1	0.65	0.09	MID BROWNISH ORANGE	SANDY CLAY	FRIABLE
162	162	66	cut	ditch	2.05	0.9	0.2			
163	162	66	fill	ditch	2.05	0.9	0.2	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
164	164	65	cut	ditch	8	0.6	0.17			
165	164	65	fill	ditch	1	0.6	0.17	LIGHT GREY	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
166	0	0	VOID		0	0	0			
167	171	60	fill	ditch	1	0.4	0.18	MID ORANGEY GREY	SANDY CLAY	FRIABLE
168	0	0	VOID		0	0	0			
169	0	0	VOID		0	0	0			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
170	0	0	VOID		0	0	0			
171	171	60	cut	ditch	2.1	2.2	0.68			
172	171	60	fill	ditch	2.1	0.84	0.2	DARK BLUEISH GREY	SANDY CLAY	SOFT
173	171	60	fill	ditch	2.1	0.84	0.2	MOTTLED GREYISH BLUE	SANDY CLAY	FIRM
174	175	80	fill	POST HOLE	0	0.4	0.1	DARK BROWNISH GREY	SILTY CLAY	SOFT
175	174	80	cut	post hole	0	0.4	0.1			
176	177	80	fill	Ditch	0			MID BROWNISH GREY	SILTY CLAY	SOFT
177	177	80	cut	ditch	0					
178	179	80	fill	pit	0	0.92	0.22	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY	SANDY CLAY	SOFT
179	179	80	cut	Pit	0	0.92	0.22			
180		0	VOID		0	0	0			
181	171	60	fill	ditch	1	0.58	0.34	DARK BLUEISH GREY	SANDY CLAY	FRIABLE
182	185	58	fill	ditch	1	1.9	0.67	DARK BROWNISH GREY	SANDY SILT	SOFT
183	185	58	fill	ditch	1	0.38	0.48	MID YELLOWISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	SOFT
184	185	58	fill	ditch	0			mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
185	185	58	cut	ditch	0	1.9	0.62			
186	186	73	cut	ditch	0	0.44	0.28			
187	186	73	fill	ditch	0	0.44	0.28	pale brownish grey	sandy clay	firm
188	188	73	cut	ditch	0	0.53	0.32			
189	188	73	fill	ditch	0	0.34	0.24	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	firm
190	188	73	fill	ditch	0	0.22	0.24	pale orangey brown	silty clay	firm
191	188	73	fill	ditch	0	0.28	0.12	dark brownish grey	clayey loam	soft
192	192	73	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.14			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
193	192	73	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.14	pale brownish grey	sandy clay	firm
194	198	43	fill	ditch	1		0.22	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
195	198	43	fill	ditch	1		0.14	MID GREYISH BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	PLASTIC
196	198	43	fill	ditch	0		0.18	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
197	198	43	fill	ditch	0		0.18	DARK GREYISH BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
198	198	43	cut	ditch	0	2	0.8			
199	199	41	cut	Gully	2.5	0.6	0.13			
200	199	41	fill	Gully	2.5	0.6	0.13	MID GREYISH YELLOW	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
201	201	95	cut	ditch	0	2.2	0.7			
202	201	95	fill	ditch	1			DARK GREYISH GREY	SILTY LOAM	FRIABLE
203	201	95	fill	ditch	1			MID YELLOWISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FRIABLE
204	201	95	fill	ditch	0			DARK GREYISH GREY	SILTY LOAM	FRIABLE
205	205	95	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.3			
206	205	95	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.3	MID YELLOWISH BROWN	CLAY	FRIABLE
207	207	95	cut	ditch	1	0.5	0.2			
208	207	95	fill	ditch	1	0.5	0.2	DARK GREYISH GREY	SILTY LOAM	FRIABLE
209	209	45	cut	ditch	2.1	4	2.1			
210	209	45	fill	ditch	1		0.42	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
211	209	45	fill	ditch	1		0.24	MID GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
212	209	45	fill	ditch	1			DARK REDDISH BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
213	209	45	fill	ditch	1		0.5	MID REDDISH BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	FIRM
214	214	86	cut	ditch	2.1	1.12	0.4			
215	214	86	fill	ditch	1	1.12	0.4	DARK GREENISH GREY	SILTY SILT	SOFT

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
216	218	91	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.28	DARK BROWNINSH GREY	SILTY/SANDY CLAY	SOFT
217	218	91	fill	ditch	1	0.96	0.18	MID BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
218	0	91	cut	ditch	0					
219	220	91	fill	ditch	1	1.34	0.08	LIGHT GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
220	220	91	cut	ditch	2.1	0.34	0.08			
221	0	85	layer	spread	1.92	2.1	0.12	dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm
222	222	95	cut	ditch	2	0.75	0.2			
223	222	95	fill	ditch	1	0.75	0.2	MID GREYISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	SOFT
224	224	95	cut	ditch	2.1	0.26	0.12			
225	224	95	fill	ditch	1	0.26	0.12	MID BROWNISH GREY	SANDY CLAY	SOFT
226	227	91	fill	ditch	1	0.55	0.08	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY	SILTY/SANDY CLAY	FIRM
227	227	91	cut	ditch	1	0.55	0.08			
228	228	89	cut	ditch	1	1.66	0.28			
229	228	89	fill	ditch	1	1.66	0.28	MID YELLOWISH BROWN	SANDY CLAY	PLASTIC
230	230	89	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.2			
231	230	89	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.2	MID GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	SOFT
232	232	86	cut	ditch	2.1	0.8	0.36			
233	232	86	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.36	DARK GREEN GREY	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
234	234	95	cut	Pit	0	0.54	0.2			
235	234	95	fill	Pit	0	0.54	0.2	DARK GREYISH BLACK	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
236	236	95	cut	ditch	2	0.68	0.2			
237	236	95	fill	ditch	1	0.68	0.2	LIGHT BROWNISH GREY	SANDY SILT	SOFT
238	238	95	cut	ditch	2.1	0.6	0.27			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
239	238	95	fill	ditch	1	0.6	0.27	DARK GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	SOFT
240	240	95	cut	ditch	1	0.5	0.1			
241	240	95	fill	ditch	0.55	0.5	0.1	DARK ORANGEY BROWN	SANDY CLAY	SOFT
242	242	92	cut	ditch	0.6	1.4	0.4			
243	242	91	fill	ditch	0.6	1.4	0.4	MID GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	SOFT
244	244	87	cut	ditch	0	0.6	0.22			
245	244	87	fill	ditch	0		0.1	DARK BLUEISH GREY	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
246	244	87	fill	ditch	0		0.14	DARK GREY	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
247	247	87	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.18			
248	247	87	fill	ditch	0		0.18	LIGHT BLUEISH GREY	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
249	249	87	cut	ditch	0	2.7	0.4			
250	249	87	fill	ditch	0	2.7	0.08	MID GREYISH BROWN	SANDY SILT	SOFT
251	249	87	fill	ditch	0		0.34	MID GREYISH BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
252	253	84	fill	ditch	0	0.46	0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm
253	253	84	cut	ditch	0	0.46	0.2			
254	256	84	fill	?pit	0	0.7	0.1	dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm
255	256	84	fill	?pit	0	1.14	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
256	256	84	cut	?pit	0	1.14	0.3			
257	258	84	fill	ditch	0	1.24	0.46	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm
258	258	84	cut	ditch	0	1.24	0.46			
259	259	41	cut	Gully	1.42	0.42	0.32			
260	259	41	fill	Gully	1.42	0.42	0.32	BLACK	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
261	259	41	fill	Gully	0	0		MID GREYISH YELLOW	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
262	262	41	cut	ditch	2	0.15	0.32			
263	262	41	fill	ditch	2	0.15	0.32	MID GREYISH BROWN	CLAY	FIRM,

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction
264	264	81	cut	ditch	0	0.3	0.2			
265	264	81	fill	ditch	0	0.3	0.2	MID GREYISH BROWN	SILTY CLAY	SOFT
266	266	81	cut	Pit	0	1.04	0.6			
267	266	81	fill	Pit	0	0.45	0.13	MID BROWNISH GREY	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
268	266	81	fill	Pit	0	0.54	0.15	MID ORANGEY BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
269	266	81	fill	Pit	0	0.96	0.3	MID BROWN GREY	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
270	266	81	fill	Pit	0	0.88	0.15	DARK GREY BROWN	CLAYEY SILT	SOFT
271	276	82	layer	BURNT MOUND	2.4		0.12	BLACK	SILTY SAND	SOFT
272	276	82	layer	BURNT MOUND		1	0.1	DARK GREY	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
273	276	82	fill	pit	0	2	0.3	MID BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
274	276	82	fill	pit	0	2	0.16	DARK BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
275	276	82	fill	pit	0	2.5	0.8	MID ORANGEY BROWN	SILTY CLAY	FIRM
276	276	82	cut	pit	0	19.2	2			
277	277	82	cut	Pit	0	0.3	0.04			
278	277	82	fill	Pit	0	0.3	0.04	DARK GREY	SILTY CLAY	
279	201	95	fill	ditch	0	0.74	0.18	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	firm

APPENDIX C FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

C.1.1 A single small body sherd (3g) of handmade flint-tempered prehistoric pottery was recovered from pit 277, context 278, Trench 82. The sherd cannot be closely dated with confidence, but the grade and sorting of the flint, coupled with the presence of sand in the clay matrix, points toward a possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age origin, c. 1100-800 BC (Brudenell 2012).

C.2 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

C.2.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 165 sherds, weighing 2004g and representing 2.14 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of six vessels (MNV) was recovered from the evaluation. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011).

Assemblage Composition

C.2.2 The material was derived from ten different contexts, across eight trenches, as well as the topsoil. Contexts can be divided into those which were earlier Roman in date (AD40-100/150) and those which were mid-later Roman (AD150-400). It is not possible to say with certainty whether the pottery represents continuous activity at the site in the Roman period, or whether there were breaks in occupation, however the date range of the material recovered, does suggest the possibility of continuous occupation, albeit on a small scale. That said, there do appear to have been two small 'peaks' in activity, the first between AD40-100 and the second between AD150-300.

Context	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	EVE	Context spotdate
146	Topsoil	4	31	0.24	AD70-150
148	70	1	2	0	AD30-100
212	45	4	21	0.1	AD30-70
216	91	1	1	0	AD50-400
221	85	3	4	0	AD150-400
231	89	24	623	0.13	AD150-300
254	84	92	1098	0	AD50-150
257	84	12	63	0.36	AD150-400
261	41	22	155	0.28	AD150-300
267	81	2	6	0	AD40-100
TOTAL	x	165	2004	1.11	x

Table 1: Roman pottery quantification by context

C.2.3 The pottery was predominantly small with several sherds noted as being abraded to heavily abraded, reflected in the relatively low assemblage mean weight of 12.1g. That said, there were some examples of refitting sherds (in all cases within contexts), including 92 sherds (1098g) from the lower half of a large, coarse sandy, micaceous reduced ware jar from Pit (254)/**256**, dating AD50-100 and ten sherds (498g) from a fine sandy micaceous reduced ware jar from Ditch (231)/**230** dating AD150-300. Overall though, the bulk of the assemblage was indicative of material which had been left on the surface for a period of time before being deposited.

Fabric	Fabric Code	No.	Wt(g)
Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	CSMGW	2	8
Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised (unsourced)	CSMOX	3	14
Coarse sandy micaceous reduced (unsourced)	CSMRDU	93	1105
Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	CSOX	2	10
Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	CSRDU	1	4
Fine sandy micaceous black ware (unsourced)	FSMBLK	5	53
Fine sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	FSMGW	11	58
Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	FSMRDU	14	545
Samian- East Gaulish	SAMEG	2	24
Shell-tempered ware (unsourced)	SHELL	6	34
Wattisfield reduced ware	WATT	26	149
TOTAL	**x**	**165**	**2004**

Table 2: Roman pottery quantification by fabric type

C.2.4 A range of vessel fabrics were identified (Table 1), although the assemblage was dominated by Romano-British coarsewares which represented 65% of the total assemblage, comprising both sourced and unsourced wares. Within this group, sandy micaceous wares dominated (59% of the total assemblage), most of which are likely to have been made in the local area. The majority of the coarseware assemblage comprised sandy wares, however, six shell-tempered sherds (34g) were also recovered. Romano-British finewares represented 34% of the assemblage. This included 26 Wattisfield reduced ware sherds (149g), which are considered local as the kilns were located less then 10km west of the site. The other Romano-British finewares were unsourced micaceous wares, which like the coarseware varieties are likely to have been produced in the local area. The remaining 1% of the assemblage comprised two East Gaulish Samian sherds from a dish, which reflected the only imported wares in the assemblage.

C.2.5 A limited range of vessel forms were identified (Table 3), of which jars were the most commonly occurring representing 68% of all vessels by sherd count, although this is somewhat misleading as 102 sherds derived from just two vessels (231) and (254). Overall a minimum of four different jars were identified, with rim diameters ranging from 10cm to 24cm. Three of the jars were decorated; one which was rilled (254), one with rouletting (231) and one with three tooled bands (212). The jar from fill (231) also had limescale on the interior, indicative of the vessel being used to hold water,

while the jar from fill (254) had noticeable pitting on the interior, perhaps suggesting that it was used to hold wine or some other acidic substance.

C.2.6 Six sherds (66g) representing a minimum of one dish were also identified. This comprised four sherds (42g) from a Wattisfield reduced ware triangular beaded rim dish, dating AD120-300 from fill (261). In addition to this were the two sherds from the base of an East Gaulish samian dish (231). The final diagnostic sherd was a single sherd (8g) from a coarse sandy oxidised lid, with a thickened rim internally. This sherd was recovered from the topsoil. The remaining sherds comprised body sherds, with no further evidence of decoration, or use-wear noted.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
Closed	11	45	0
Dish	6	66	1
Jar	112	1687	4
Lid	1	8	1
Unknown	35	198	0
TOTAL	**165**	**2004**	**6**

Table 3: Roman pottery by vessel form

Contextual Analysis

C.2.7 Roman pottery was recovered from ten contexts, from eight trenches in varying quantities (Table 5). The majority of the Roman assemblage derived from Trenches in the northern area (139 sherds, 1828g), with the remaining 26 sherds (176g) from Trenches 41 and 45 in the southern area of site. In terms of chronology, the southern and northern areas contained both early and mid-later Roman pottery, implying a continuity of use rather than suggesting a spatial shift between the earlier and later Roman periods.

C.2.8 Only one feature contained a medium-sized pottery assemblage (31-99 sherds); Pit (257)/**258**, which produced the largest single assemblage of material (94 sherds, 1104g), which represented a single early Roman vessel, this implying that this jar had been deposited soon after breakage. That no further sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature is of note.

C.2.9 The remainder of the contexts contained small assemblages of fewer than 30 sherds. Ditch **230** contained 24 sherds in total (623g), including the ten sherds (498g) from the fine, sandy, micaceous, reduced jar mentioned above, as well as a further 14 sherds of Roman pottery, which included the two East Gaulish samian sherds, six Wattisfield reduced wares (41g) and five (32g) shell-tempered sherds.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)
146	0		Topsoil	4	31
148	147	70	Ditch	1	2
212	209	45	Ditch	4	21
216	218	91	Ditch	1	1
221	0	85	Spread	3	4
231	230	89	Ditch	24	623
254	256	84	Pit	92	1098
257	258	84	Ditch	12	63
261	259	41	Gully	22	155
267	266	81	Pit	2	6

Table 4: Roman pottery quantification by feature

Discussion

C.2.10 Overall, the Roman pottery demonstrates that there was activity from the earlier to the later Roman period, although it is not clear whether this represented continuous occupation, or a series of small spells of activity. That said, it is apparent that the same areas were being utilised, with the focus being on the northern area of the evaluation, particularly around Trenches 84 and 85.

C.2.11 The assemblage is indicative of domestic activity, supported by the vessel forms identified as well as the limited evidence of use-wear. The range of fabrics identified suggest that the site derived most of its pottery from the immediate local area, as implied by the high proportion of micaceous sandy wares. This included those sherds identified as having come from the Wattisfield kilns. The size of the Roman assemblage limits any real discussion on the relative status of the site, and although there were only a small number of finewares and imported wares recovered, this could be due to the features appearing to be in a peripheral 'outfield' location, rather than a reflection of wealth.

C.3 Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

Matt Brudenell with Carole Fletcher and Paul Spoerry

Introduction

C.3.1 The evaluation yielded 12 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery (241g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 20.1g. The pottery was recovered from five contexts relating to ditches and a pit in Trenches 20, 70 and 95 (Table 5).

C.3.2 The pottery is in condition with few thoroughly abraded sherds. All feature assemblages are small.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Spot date
128	127	20	Ditch	3	17	Post-medieval, mid 16th-17th century
153	149	70	Ditch	1	7	Post medieval, mid 18th-19th century
154	149	70	Ditch	1	11	Post-medieval, mid 18th-19th century
235	234	95	Pit	1	2	Medieval, 12th century
204	201	95	Ditch	7	204	Medieval, 12th century
TOTAL				*13*	*241*	

Table 5. Quantification of medieval and post-medieval pottery by context

Medieval pottery

C.3.3 A total of eight sherds (204g) of medieval pottery were recovered from the evaluation. The pottery derived from ditches **201** and pit **234**, both in Trench 95.

C.3.4 The largest assemblage derived from ditch **201**, context 204, which yielded seven sherds (204) from two different vessels. Five belonged to the shoulder of an early medieval hand-made vessel (fabric EMWCS) dating to 1000-1200. The remaining two were smaller fragments derived from of a wheel-made medieval vessel (fabric probably MCWF) dating to perhaps 1100-1300. Together these suggest a 12th century date.

C.3.5 The only other medieval sherds derived from pit **234**, context 235, and weighted 2g. The sherd is wheel-made (fabric probably MCWF), dating to perhaps 1100-1300. The pot was recovered from sample <12>.

Post-medieval pottery

C.3.6 Five sherds (37g) of pottery were assigned a post-medieval date. These were recovered from three context relating to ditches **127** and **149** in Trench 20 and 70 respectively.

Trench 20

C.3.7 Ditch **127**, context 128 yielded three sherds of pottery (17g) including a post medieval redware dated c. 1550-1800, and a two buff sandy wares likely to be of similar date.

Trench 70

C.3.8 Ditch **149** yielded two sherds (18g) of pottery from context 153 and 154. Both sherds are post-medieval black glazed wares dating c. 1750-1900.

Discussion

C.3.9 The evaluation yielded a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery. The medieval pottery derived from two features in Trench 95, both dated to the 12th century. The post-medieval pottery derived from field ditches in Trenches 20 and 70, and dated between the 16th-19th century.

C.4 Burnt Flint

By Matt Brudenell

C.4.1 A total of 2519g of calcined flint and burnt stone was recovered from context 217 sample <20> in Trench 82. The material comprised small, heat shattered fragments of pale blue to white coloured flint and small quantities of grey burnt stone. On average, fragments ranged from 1-5cm in size. A rapid scan of the material suggests that none of the flint have been worked prior to burning. The material is typical of that recovered from a sample taken from a burnt flint mound.

C.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

C.5.1 During the evaluation, a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 0.003kg, was recovered from ditch **209**. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). The stem fragment is 36mm long and 8.1mm maximum diameter, being very slightly oval and tapering to 7.7mm. Stem borehole diameter recording has not been undertaken due to the limited size of this assemblage. The pipe stem fragment does little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or near the site, at some point from the late 16th century onwards. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe stem may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

C.6.1 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of Ceramic Building Material (CBM); 20 fragments (214g). The assemblage comprises a range of non-datable, Roman and post-medieval fragments that are fragmentary and abraded and largely uninformative.

Methodology

C.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis of reference material for identification and dating.

C.6.3 The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Assemblage

C.6.4 The fragments recovered were collected from the ditch contexts in Trenches 18, 22, 43, 45, 60 and 70. The assemblage was made in silty or sandy fabrics with a variety of inclusions typical of CBM; the fabric descriptions can be found with the catalogue held with the site archive.

Trench 18

C.6.5 Ditch **131** produced two small fragments of CBM; a single (10g) severely abraded undiagnostic fragment and a small fragment of possible Roman tile (10g).

Trench 22

C.6.6 Ditch **135** produced a fragment (20g) of a thin brick or a brick-tile which could only broadly dated to the late medieval to post-medieval period.

Trench 43

C.6.7 Ditch **198** produced five fragments (58g) of a thin brick or a brick-tile which could only broadly dated to the late medieval to post-medieval period.

Trench 45

C.6.8 Ditch **209** produced three severely abraded undiagnostic fragments of CBM (10g), which are likely to be from broadly the late medieval to post-medieval periods.

Trench 60

C.6.9 Ditch **171** also produced fragments of late medieval to post-medieval CBM (3; 50g). These range in their state of abrasion

Trench 70

C.6.10 Ditch **149** produced several fragments (5 fragments, 70g) of late medieval to post-medieval brick and tile. The fragments were severely abraded and rounded.

Discussion

C.6.11 This assemblage is severely abraded and as such is largely uninformative. The presence of late medieval to post-medieval fragments of CBM pertains to the use of CBM for manuring within the modern agricultural landscape. It represents little more than background noise. The possible Roman tile fragment is suggestive of an older occupation and use of the landscape, with little more that can be extrapolated from such a small piece of trace evidence.

C.7 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

C.7.1 Archaeological work produced 58 fragments, 622g, of fired clay. This assemblage is comprised largely of amorphous fragments, with a few structural fragments showing traces of flattened surfaces.

Methodology

C.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present.

C.7.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the fired clay catalogue is in table 6.

Fabrics

C.7.4 The fired clay was attributed to two fabrics. The majority were in a silt-marl clay with common fine to coarse rounded calcareous pellets. The other, recorded in two fragments from Gully **259**, was a silty clay with quartz and flint inclusions. Although the exact source of the clay or inclusions has not been proven for this assemblage these are likely to have been naturally occurring in the local clay.

Assemblage

C.7.5 The fired clay was collected from five contexts from Trenches 41, 84, 91 and 95. As this assemblage is undiagnostic it will be summarised here in the following table.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Notes	No.	Wt (g)
41	261	259	Gully	Silt	?s		Fragments of a rounded clay lump, probably not an intentional object	4	60
41	261	259	Gully	Marl	a		Related to the structural fragments in this fabric and feature	11	300
41	261	259	Gully	Marl	s	fs	Flattened clay fragments, part of an object or lining of some kind	6	90
84	254	256	?pit	Marl	s	fs	-	4	10
91	216	218	Ditch	Marl	a		-	2	10
95	204	201	Ditch	Marl	a		-	18	90
95	223	222	Ditch	Marl	a		-	4	20
95	235	234	Pit	Marl	a		-	6	20
95	235	234	Pit	Marl	s	fs	Fragments with flattened surfaces. Two pieces refit. Suggest a small flat object. Reduced and less friable version of fabric.	3	22
							Total	**58**	**622**

Table 6: Summary of Fired Clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural; fs=flattened surface)

Discussion

C.7.6 These fragments of fired clay could not be attributed to any particular objects. Such assemblages are only broadly useful for identifying the presence of historic domestic and/or light industrial activities. They may have originated from ovens, hearths, kilns or any number of portable clay objects.

APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.1.1 Ten bulk samples were taken from features across the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

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

D.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

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

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

D.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

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

Results

D.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation only. The results are discussed by Trench:

Trench 22

D.1.7 The sample from fill 136 of medieval/post-medieval ditch **135** contains two charred cereal grains and sparse charcoal only. Such small quantities of grain are possibly intrusive through stubble-burning.

Trench 81

D.1.8 The sample from fill 270 of Roman pit **266** contains two poorly-preserved charred cereal grains.

Trench 82

D.1.9 Deposit 271 (the burnt mound) produced frequent burnt flint and a small fragment of charcoal

Trench 84

D.1.10 Fill 257 of Roman ditch **258** did not contain any preserved plant remains although animal bone fragments are frequent.

Trench 91

D.1.11 The sample taken from fill 216 of ditch **218** produced a large assemblage of charred plant remains, Cereal grains are abundant with all four of the main cereal types present. Free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) predominates and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is frequent. Occasional grains of rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.) are also present. Charred legumes are also frequent and include vetches (*Vicia* sp.), peas (*Pisum sativum*) and beans (Fabaceae). Charred weed seeds are also frequent and represent weeds that are likely to have been growing amongst the cereals such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and knotweeds (*Polygonum* sp.). Wetland plant species include sedges (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) which may have been growing on wet field margins. Charcoal quantities are moderate in this sample.

Trench 95

D.1.12 Samples were taken from three of the eight ditches within Trench 95 (**210**, **238** and **240**) and also from the only pit present (**234**). All four samples contain a similar assemblage to the sample from fill 216 of ditch **218** (Trench 91) in which charred cereal grains and legumes are abundant. There are subtle differences between the samples; fill 235 of pit **234** contains charred flower buds, possibly rushes and fill 204 of ditch 201 contains several charred cleaver seeds and a single rachis (stem) fragment of rye.

Sample no.		10	19	20	18	14	15	13	12	16	17
Context no.		136	270	271	257	231	216	204	235	239	241
Feature no		135	266	271	258	230	218	210	234	238	240
Feature type		Ditch	Pit	Burnt mound	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch
Trench		22	81	82	84	89	91	95	95	95	95
Volume processed (L)		**20**	16	6	17	7	14	18	17	17	13
Volume of flot (mls)		1	10	1	1	1	75	80	30	15	30
Cereals											
Avena sp. caryopsis	Oats [wild or cultivated]	#			#		##	##	##	#	#
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain		#		##		###	###	##	##	##
Secale cereale L. caryopsis	Rye grain				#		##	##	##	#	#
free-threshing *Triticum* sp. Caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat grain	#			###		####	####	####	###	###
Cereal indet. caryopsis			#		##		####	###	###	###	##

Chaff											
Secale cereale L. rachis internodes	Rye chaff							#			
Culm node	cereal straw						#	##			
Other food plants											
Legume 2-4mm	vetch/tare/small pea						#	#			#
Legume 2-4mm	Pea/small bean						##	#	##	##	
Legume >4mm	Bean						##	###	###	##	
Dry land herbs											
Agrostemma githago L. seed	Corncockle							#			
Anthemis cotula L. seed	Stinking Chamomile						###	###	###	##	##
Brassica nigra type seed	Black Mustard (coarse-textured seed)							#			
Bromus spp. caryopsis	Bromes						#				
Centaurea cyanus L. achene	Cornflower							#	##		
Centaurea sp. Seed	Cornflower-type inner seed							#			
Chenopodiaceae indet. seed	Goosefoot Family						##	#	#	#	#
Fallopia convolvulus L. Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed					#		#	#		
Galium aparine L. nutlet	Cleavers						#	###	#		
Polygonaceae indet. achene	Dock Family						#	#	#		
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass										
cf. Raphanus raphanistrum L. seed	Wild Radish							#			
Raphanus raphanistrum ssp. raphanistrum L. mericarp	Wild Radish seed-case segment							#			
Ranunculus cf. *acris* L./*repens* L./*bulbosus* L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup							##		#	
Rumex sp. achene	small-seeded Docks						###	###	#	##	#
Wetland/aquatic plants											
elongate lenticular *Carex* sp. (>2mm) nut	elongate & flat-seeded Sedges						#				
rounded lenticular *Carex* sp. (2-3 mm) nut	rounded & flat-seeded Sedges						#				
Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult./ uniglumis (Link) Schult. nut	Common / Slender Spike-rush						#				
Juncus sp. seed	Rushes								##		
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal volume (ml)		<1	20	15	1	1	10	35	1	10	2
Charcoal <2mm		+	+++	+			+++	++	++	++	+
Charcoal >2mm		+	++	+	+	+	+++	++	++	++	
Charcoal >10mm			++	++			++	++	++		
Charred root/stem									+++		
Charred flower	possibly rushes								+++		

Table 7: Environmental samples from YAX040

Discussion

D.1.13 The samples taken during the evaluation of this site have shown that there is excellent potential for the recovery of charred plant remains. The most productive samples were taken from features in Trenches 91 and 95 which were located at the extreme north of

the site and were situated approximately 80 metres apart. The charred plant assemblages recovered from both trenches are so similar that it is likely that they are all related to a particular burning event or activity, which is quite remarkable considering the extent of the potential spread of the material. The cereal content is a mixture of free-threshing wheat, barley and rye. Oats are also present but these could be wild varieties that are growing as weeds. Chaff is limited to a single small fragment of rye suggesting that the cereal crop was fully processed prior to the burning of clean grain. The number of legumes present is extremely significant as they are usually under-represented in the archaeobotanical record as they are less likely to be directly exposed to fire. The weed seeds are mainly from plants that would have been growing amongst the crops and have probably remained with the grains during processing (threshing, winnowing and sieving) because the seeds (or seed heads) are a similar size as the cereal grains and legumes. It is possible that this abundance of charred remains represents the burning of food in storage, possibly in a barn/granary, the subsequent destruction of which may have resulted in an accumulation of the charred remains within open features such as ditches and pit **234**.

D.1.14 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011). Grid sampling of the northern area of the site should be considered to establish the extent and spatial distribution of the charred remains. There was no evidence of waterlogged preservation at this site and mollusc survival was poor, both due to the sandy gravel geology of the site.

D.2 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster BA MA PhD

Introduction

D.2.1 The animal bone from evaluation represented faunal remains weighing 658g in total. There were 36 fragments that were recorded and 31 assigned to species, detailed in the table below. Bone was all hand collected. The species represented included cattle (Bos taurus), sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra), dog (Canis familiaris) and horse (Equus cabullus). The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results of Analysis

D.2.2 The animal remains from this assemblage are made up of a small number of fragments from domestic species. The MNI for the assemblage is one for each of the species identified: cattle, sheep/goat, dog and horse. There was very little evidence for assigning age to the remains. The sheep/goat distal tibia was fused indicating an animal over 15-24 months of age at death. The horse scapulae articulations were also

fused indicating an animal that was older than one year at time of death. The remaining elements were shaft fragments that cannot be used for determining the age of species. There was evidence of burning on two elements, one sheep/goat humerus which was singed and another long bone (three fragments) that was calcined. This evidence suggests there was cooking/roasting carried out on site. The evidence of a single dog remain indicates that dogs were present on site and likely kept as pets.

Context	Species	Element	# of Fragments	Burning
213	Bos	Tibia	3	
173	Canis	Metacarpal 3	1	
204	Ovis/Capra	Humerus	1	Singed
213	Ovis/Capra	Tibia	1	
221	Large Mammal	Long Bone	1	
261	Mammal	Long Bone	3	Calcined
231	Equid	Scapula	1	
231	Equid	Scapula	2	
254	Bos	Loose Maxillary Molar	1	
254	Bos	Cranium	21	
254	Bos	Femur	1	

Table 8: Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) by species.

D.2.3 Overall the assemblage was fragmentary but in good condition, though there were no other obvious taphonomic changes evident, such as gnawing, butchery or weathering. Overall the species present in the assemblage are the types of animals that would be expected as a food source and for husbandry practices in the region across this period. The size of the assemblage does not allow for meaningful interpretations to be made, therefore the potential for further investigation is somewhat limited unless further remains are recovered.

APPENDIX E BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-282145
Project Name	Power Progress Project, Yaxley, Suffolk

Start of Fieldwork	03/05/2017	End of Fieldwork	24/05/2017
Previous Work	yes	Future Work	unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	YAX040	Planning App. No.	
HER Number	ESF25506	Related Numbers	

Development Type	Power Station
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
pit	Roman (43 to 410)	pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Burnt mound	Late Prehistoric (-4000 to 43)		Choose an item.
ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)		
pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)		

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Mid Suffolk
Parish	Yaxley
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	10ha
National Grid Ref	TM 1255 7461

Address (including Postcode)

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachel Abraham
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Suffolk County Store	YAX040
Digital Archive	OA East office, Bar Hill	XSFEAY17
Paper Archive	Suffolk County Store	YAX040

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

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒

Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

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Method Statement
Archaeological Evaluation

Site name	**Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk**
Site code	**XSFEAF17**
Location	**TM 1255 7461**
Project number	20270
Project type	Trial trench evaluation
Event number	ESF25506
HER number	YAX 040
OASIS number	oxfordar3-282145
Planning application no.	
Client	Drax Power Limited
Date of issue	25/04/17
Version	1
Author	Dr Matthew Brudenell

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. General background

This Method Statement conforms to the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

This document also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and conforms to Suffolk County Council's *Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation* document (2011).

1.1. Circumstances of the project

Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Drax Power Limited to undertake a trial trench evaluation within the Development Consent Order (DCO) boundary of the Power Progress Project, on land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate, Suffolk.

This Method Statement has been prepared on behalf of Drax Power Limited Energy, and has been prepared to meet the requirements of the approved document *Progress Power Project, Eye, Suffolk: Stage 2 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation* (Parsons Brinckerhoff, document 35124338B, Revised November 2014)

The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by SCCAS/CT following the results of the evaluation. The scope of any further work (if required) will be specified in a separate Stage 3 SCCAS/CT brief, and require the submission and approval of a separate Stage 3 Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.2. Location, geology and topography

The site (the area within the DCO) lies across two areas of flat agricultural either side of the A140 in in the parish of Yaxley. The area in the west lies to the north of the village of Yaxley, either side of Leys Lane at approximately 49m OD. To the west, the site falls within land at Eye Airfield Industrial Estate at approximately 48m OD.

The underlying geology of site comprises Crag Group Bedrock - Sand. Superficial deposits are indicated to comprise Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton (till with outwash sand and gravel deposits) (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html).

2. Archaeological background

The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. This draws information obtained from the following sources:

- Parsons Brinckerhoff. 2014. *Progress Power Project, Eye, Suffolk: Stage 2 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation*. Document 35124338B
- Bartlett, A.DH. 2014. *Proposed Gas and Electric Connection Routes near Eye Airfield, Suffolk. Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2013-2014*. Bartlett-Clark Consultancy.
- Clarke, G. 2014. *Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation*. Oxford Archaeology East report 1655
- Ladd, S. 2014. *Historic Filed Boundaries at Ley's Lane & Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. Filed Boundary Survey.* Oxford Archaeology East report 1647
- The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

2.1. Summary

West for the A140, the archaeology in the surrounding area of the includes a range of heritage assets dating from the Neolithic period onwards. These are present as surface finds including Neolithic flint artefacts (YAX 007), a scatter of Roman pottery sherds (YAX 006) and medieval pottery and metalwork (YAX 003; 004). The line of the A140 itself follows the route of the Pye Road (BRM 011); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley.

The fields immediately to the north of the development have yielded a large number of finds: Roman pottery, tile and glass; Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval artefacts including a gold coin (YAX 029). The most significant surface find is a collection of metalwork from the Anglo-Saxon period and may be indicative of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (YAX 018). Further assets include the field boundaries some of which may have been in continual use since prehistory (YAX 035), and medieval settlement activity in Yaxley (e.g. YAX 001; 020) which may encroach onto the development area.

East of the A140, the DCO boundary extends over part of the former Second World War Eye airfield (EYE 072).

Previous work undertaken for the project includes a geophysical survey of the development area. This identified areas of archaeological potential in the northwestern and southeastern corners of the development area (Bartlett 2014). A historic field boundary survey was also carried out, which concluded that the field system pre-dated the Roman Road (A140) and may have its origins in prehistory (Ladd 2014).

The limited Stage 1 evaluation of the site (YAX035) revealed ditches and former field boundaries dating to the early medieval period and post-medieval period, and an undated pit.

3. Aims and objectives

3.1. Aims of the evaluation

The evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of

preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The scheme of works is designed to do the following:

- Further ground truth the geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to enable excavation to establish the approximate form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to provide information to construct an appropriate archaeological conservation/mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.
- Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context.

3.2. Research frameworks

This investigation takes place place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

4. Methods

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists':

- Code of Conduct
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations

Additional guidelines, specific to the region, which we also adhere to are:

- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14)
- Suffolk County Council's *Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation*

document (2011).

Fieldwork will also be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

4.1. Background research

The relevant results of a background study are briefly summarised in Section 2 above. The results of this study will be fully incorporated into the final evaluation report and will be supplemented by further documentary research where appropriate. An HER search has been commissioned for this project. The result will be integrated into the evaluation report

4.2. Trial Trenching

In line with the requirements of the Stage 2 evaluation WSI, a 3% sample of the site (DCO boundary area) will be investigated by linear trial trenches. This equates to the excavation of a total of 89 x 30m long, 1.8m wide. These will be opened in the positions indicated on the plan attached to this Method Statement and previously approved by Rachael Abraham of the SCCAS/CT.

The trenches will set out by a Lecia survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate. Crop-permitting, the footprint of the trenches will also be metal detected prior to machining (see Section 4.8).

All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick and metal detected during the process. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches.

Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trench will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

All machine excavation will take place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, but will then be cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits. Any archaeological deposits present will then be excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. All trench spoil and archaeological features will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

4.3. Excavation of archaeological features and deposits

Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless otherwise agreed by SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify features and deposits. Unless otherwise agreed by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 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.

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

The depth, nature and potential artefact content of colluvial or other masking deposits will also investigated and recorded across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted with 1m test pits.

Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts.

4.4. Recording of archaeological features and deposits

Records will comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data. A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

Each context will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

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

Trench plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20). Levels will be taken at tops and bottoms of trenches using the GPS and on archaeological deposits and significant artefacts, and will be displayed on all drawn plans and sections. Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10.

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

The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs and/or black and white and colour film photographs.

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

4.5. Finds recovery

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

Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserve, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the SCCAS/CT.

Where artefacts are discarded on site, a sufficient number will be retained to characterise the date and function of the feature they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of discarded artefacts.

4.6. Environmental sampling

Environmental sampling will follow the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental

Archaeology.

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

Bulk samples (40 litres or 100% of context whichever is greater) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, *in situ*. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see Appendix 1)

The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

4.7. Human remains

If human remains are encountered, the client and the SCCAS/CT will be immediately informed.

Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat, or if information on date and preservation is required. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations, and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence has been obtained.

4.8. Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Simon Birnie). The trench footprint will be detected prior to machining, and the during the machining process (see Section 4.2). Trench spoil (topsoil and subsoil) and all archaeological features and deposits will also be detected.

Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

If finds are made that might constitute ‘Treasure’ under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged.

Finds constituting Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who will then inform the coroner within 14 days.

4.9. Post-excavation processing

Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager

and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

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

4.10. Changes to the method statement

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

5. Reporting and Archiving

5.1. Evaluation Report

The evaluation report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the local and regional context in which the archaeological evidence rests, and highlight any relevant research issues within regional and national research frameworks.

The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant photographs of features
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance
- Appendices including the aerial photograph assessment and geophysical survey
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

5.2. Draft and final reports

A draft digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS/CT for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a copy will be sent to the client for submission to the Planning Inpectorate, and a hard copy will supplied to the SCCAS/CT for deposition with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

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

Where positive results are drawn from the evaluation, a summary statement will be provided to the SCCAS/CT suitable for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* annual round up.

6. Archiving

A single site archive will be produced. The site archive will conform to the requirements of MoRPHE and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2014).

The preparation of the archive will also follow the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007).

6.1. Archive contents

The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets and registers
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI and Method Statement
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

6.2. Transfer of ownership

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

7. Timetable

Trial trenching will take approximately 3 weeks (including backfilling). This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly

after the evaluation commences, to inform the strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the report after the fieldwork is completed.

Post-excavation tasks and report writing is anticipated to take 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

8. Staffing and support

8.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
1 x Project Manager (Matt Brudenell, supervisory, not based on site)
1 x Project Officer (Nick Gilmour, full-time)
3x Site Assistant (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

8.2. Post-excavation processing

Pottery will be assessed by Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).

Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to the Historic England Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

Faunal remains will be examined by Lena Strid (Oxford Archaeology South) or Ian Smith (Oxford Archaeology North).

Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums.

In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list at Appendix 1 will be approached to carry out analysis.

9. Other matters

9.1. Insurance

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.

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

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

9.3. Site security

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.

9.4. Access

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 portable toilet on or near to the site if required. 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.

9.5. Site preparation

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.

Any other preparatory work, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, 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.

9.6. Site offices and welfare

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

9.7. Backfilling/Reinstatement

Backfilling but not reinstatement of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

9.8. Monitoring

The relevant planning authority will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works. Monitoring will be conducted by representatives from the SCCAS/CT, and meetings may be attended by the OA East project manager and client to discuss findings and progress.

9.9. Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences. This will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature and conforms with CDM requirements.

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

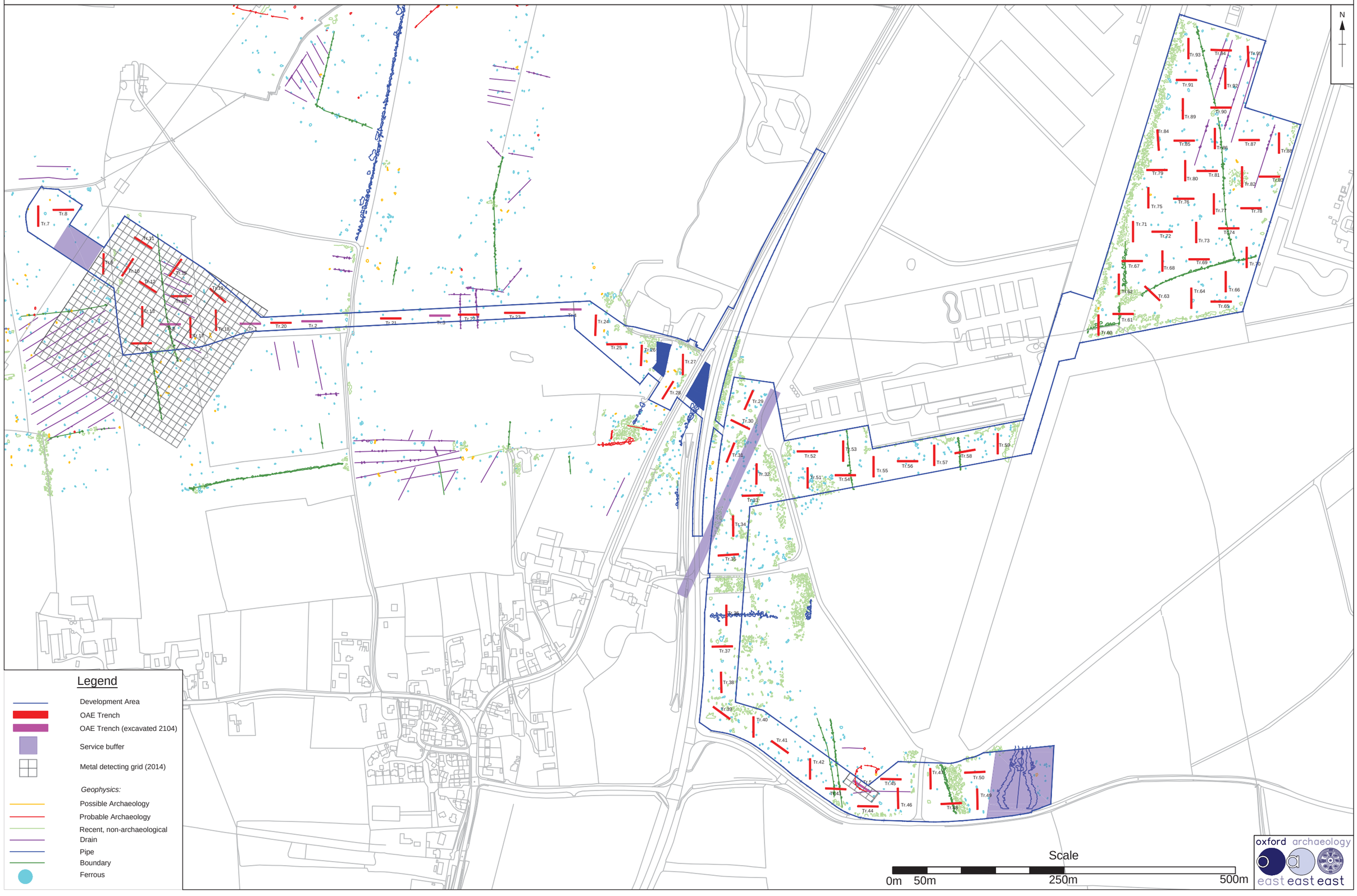
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Freelance
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance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

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

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.
Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Cranfield University, Geoquest, and Geophysical Surveys, Bradford.

Trench Plan: Eye Airfield



Legend

- Development Area
- OAE Trench
- OAE Trench (excavated 2104)
- Service buffer
- Metal detecting grid (2014)

Geophysics:

- Possible Archaeology
- Probable Archaeology
- Recent, non-archaeological Drain
- Pipe
- Boundary
- Ferrous

Scale

0m 50m 250m 500m

oxford archaeology east east east

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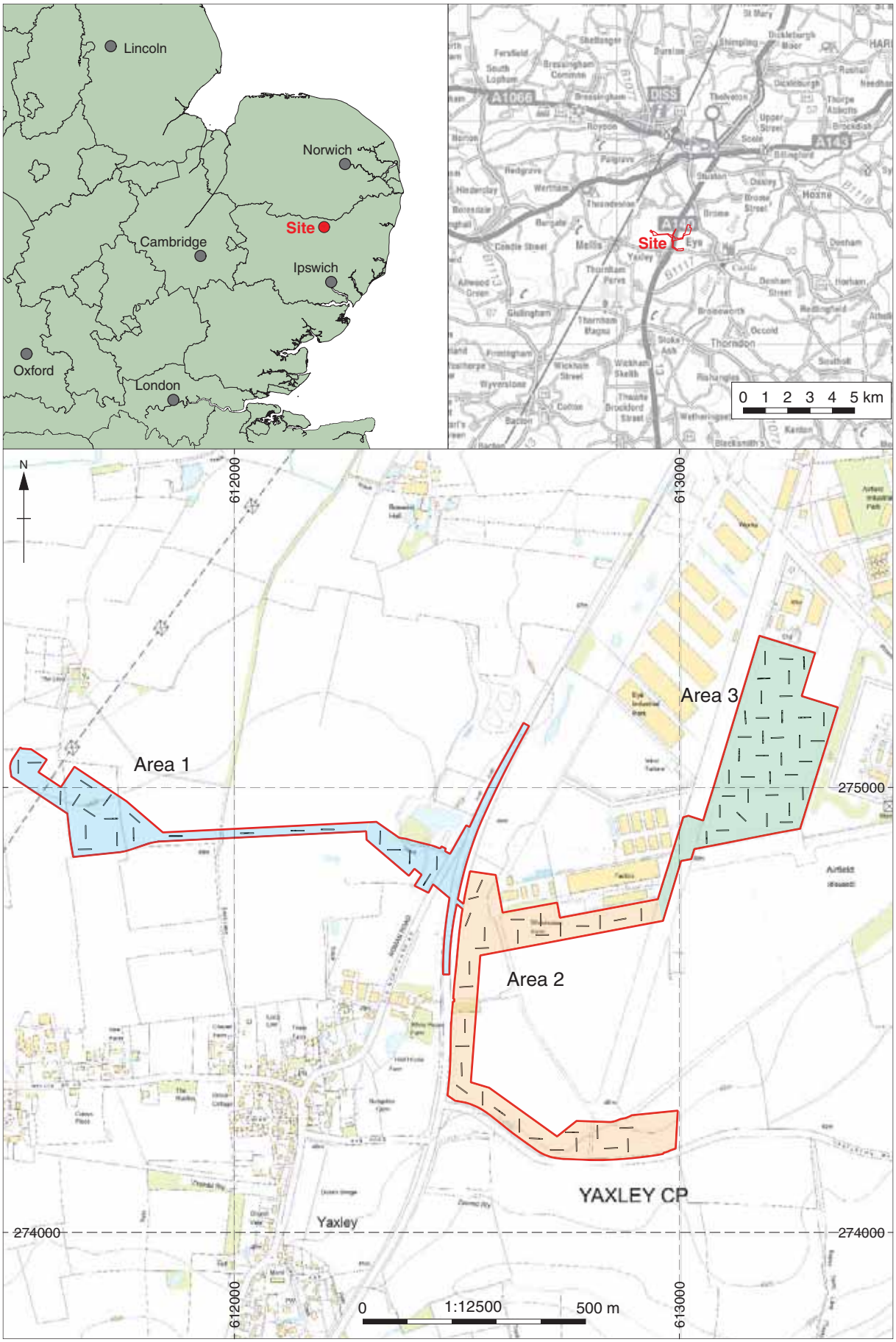


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

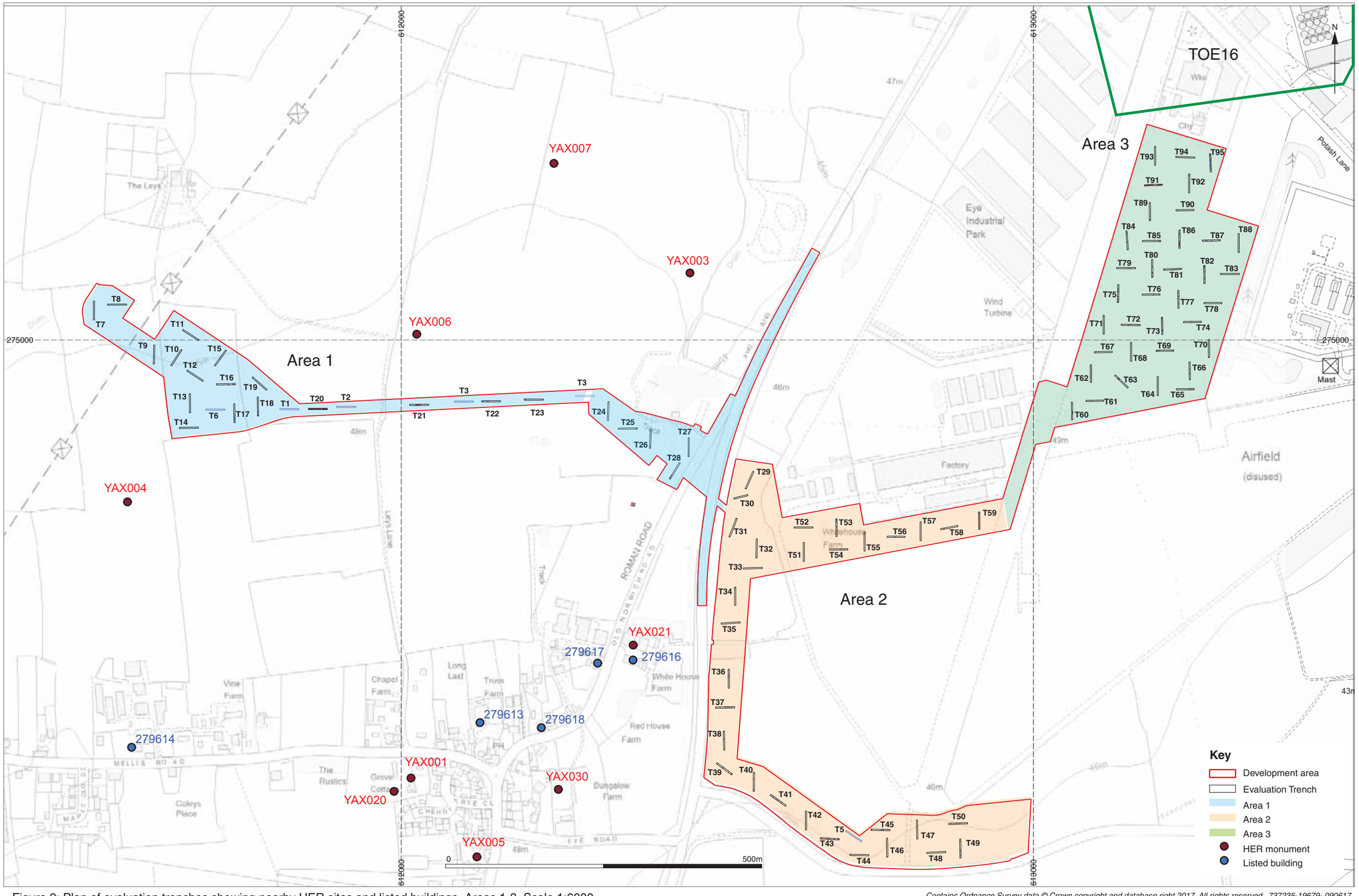


Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches showing nearby HER sites and listed buildings, Areas 1-3. Scale 1:6000

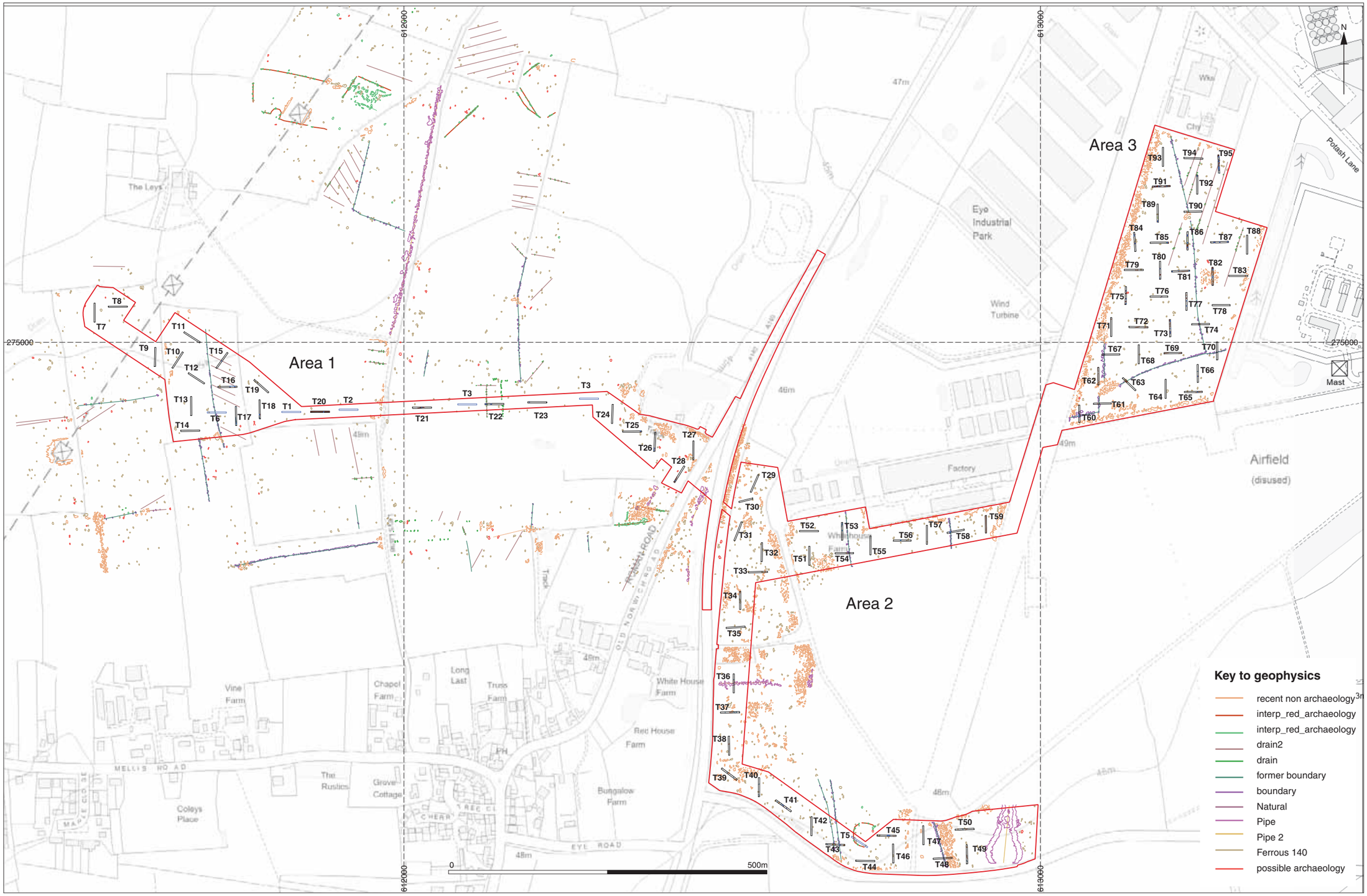


Figure 3: Plan of evaluation trenches with geophysical results. Scale 1:6000

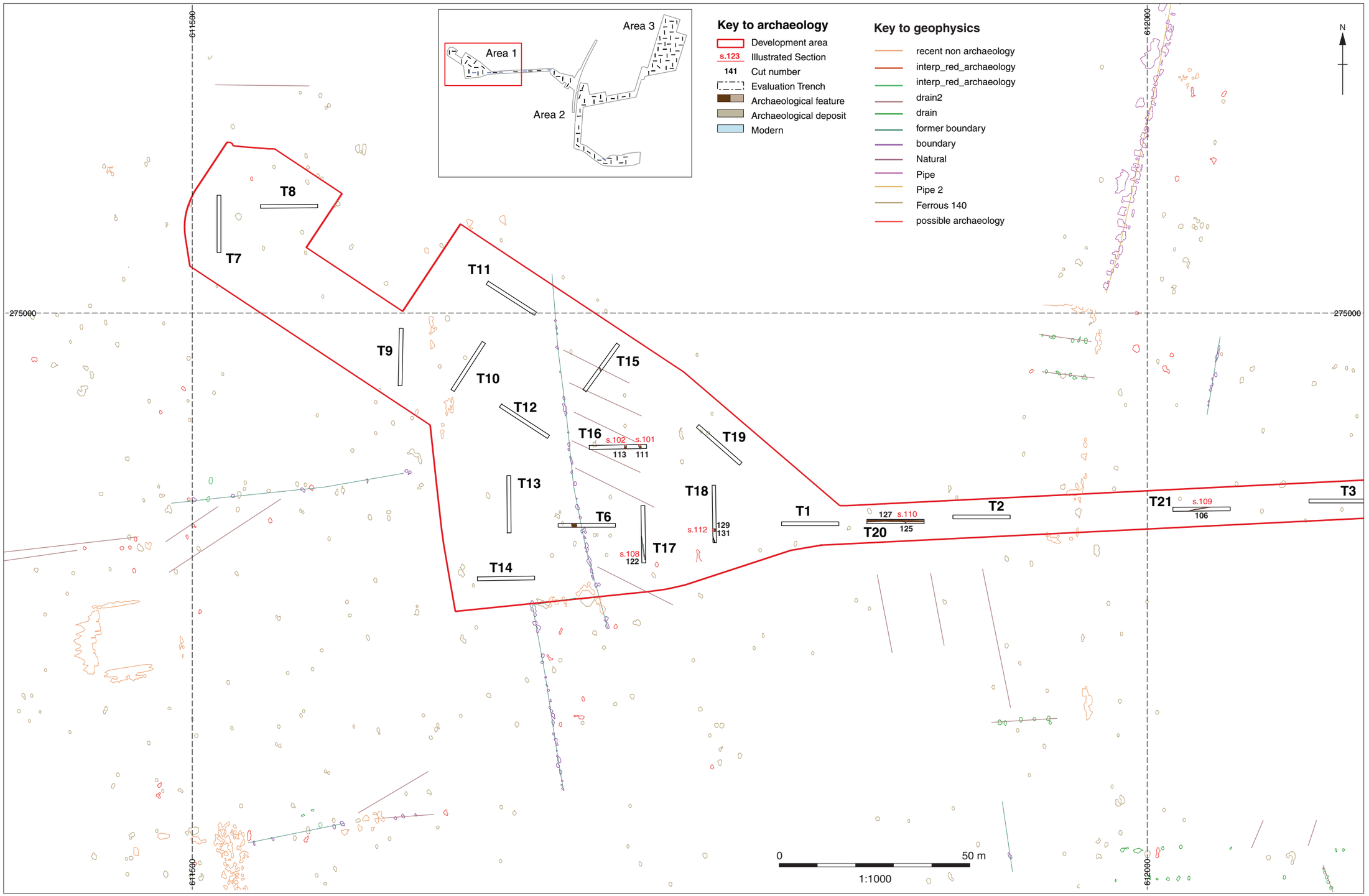


Figure 4: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 1. Scale 1:1000

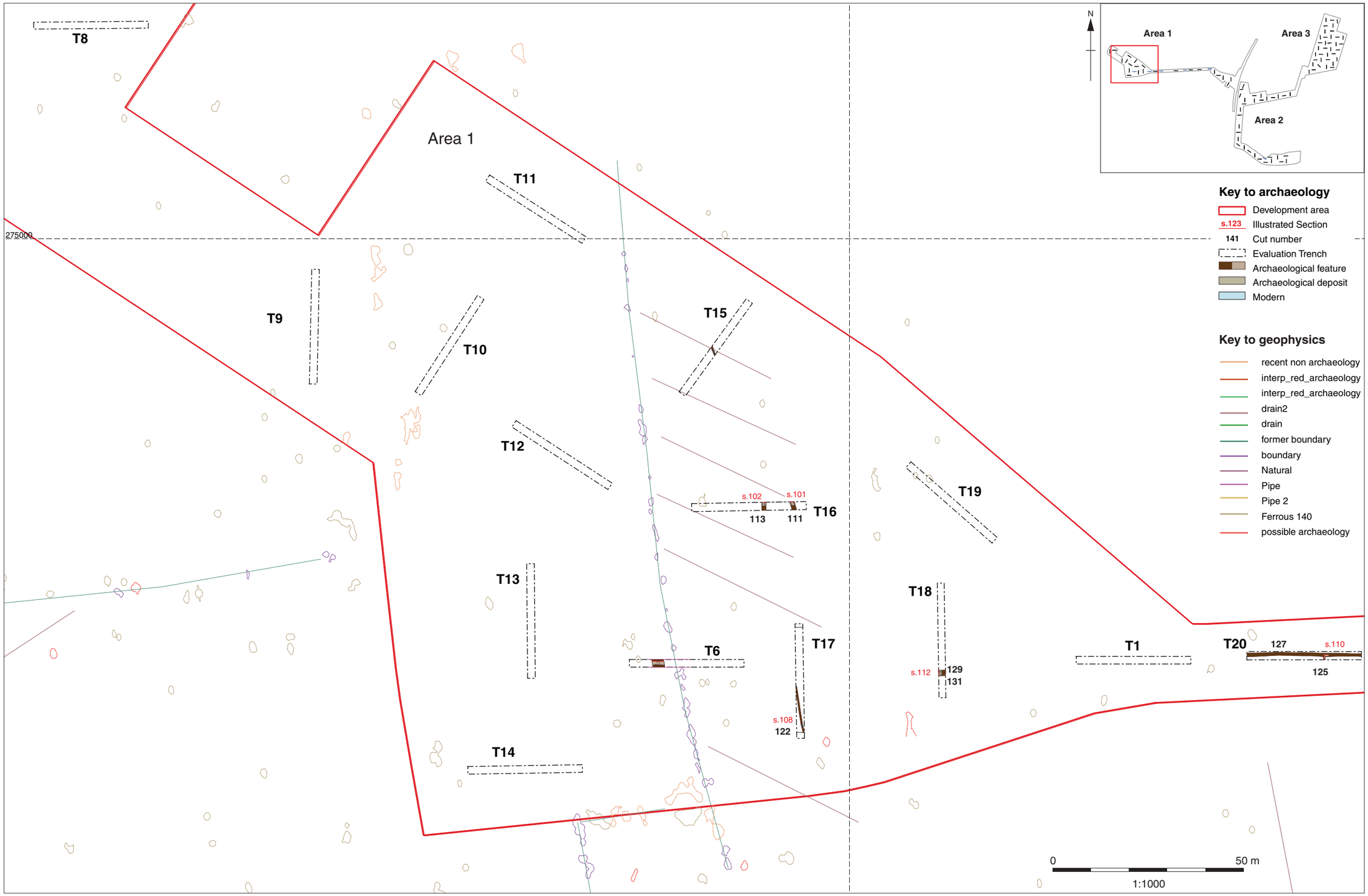


Figure 5: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 1. Scale 1:1000

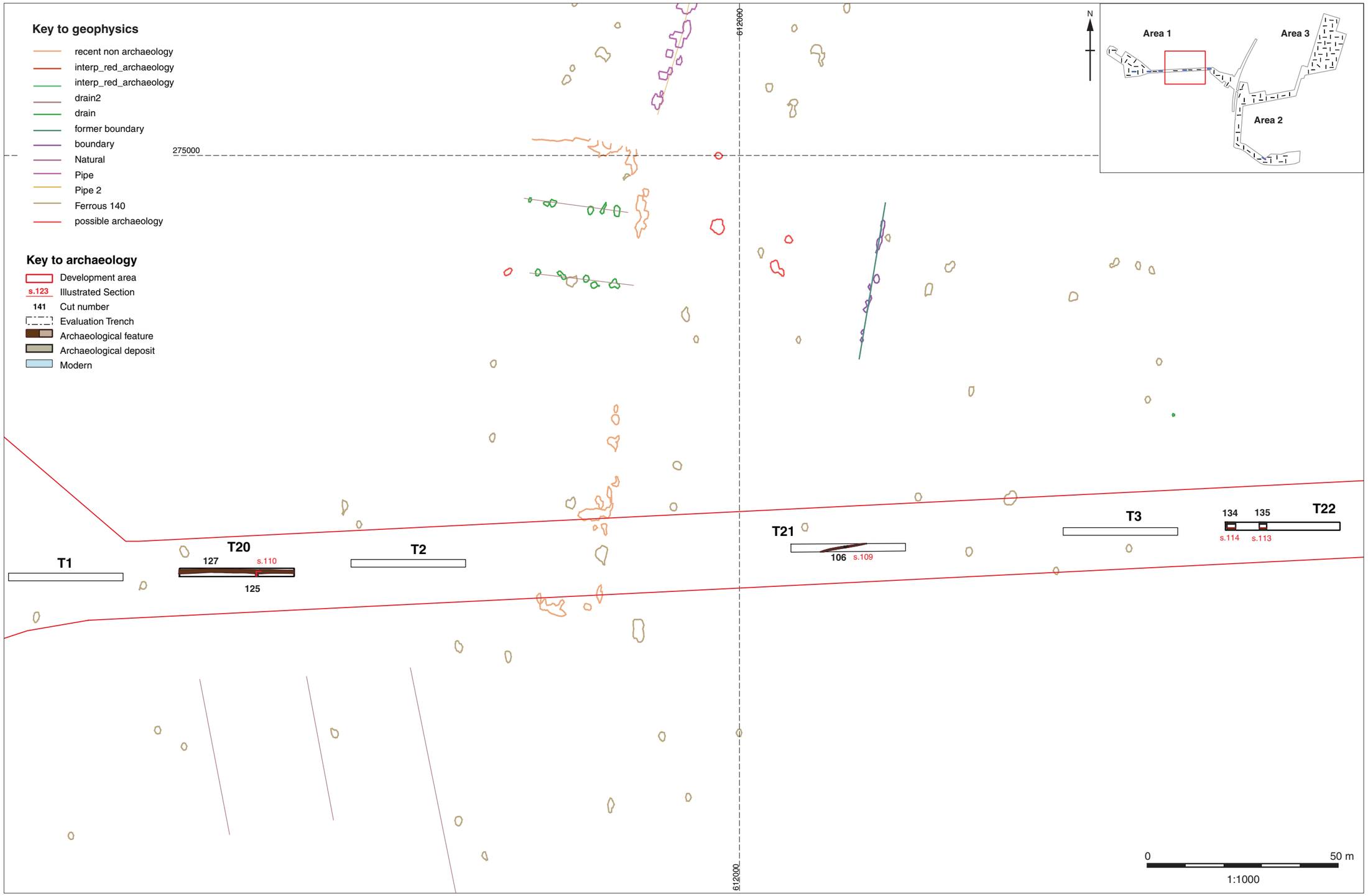


Figure 6: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 1. Scale 1:1000

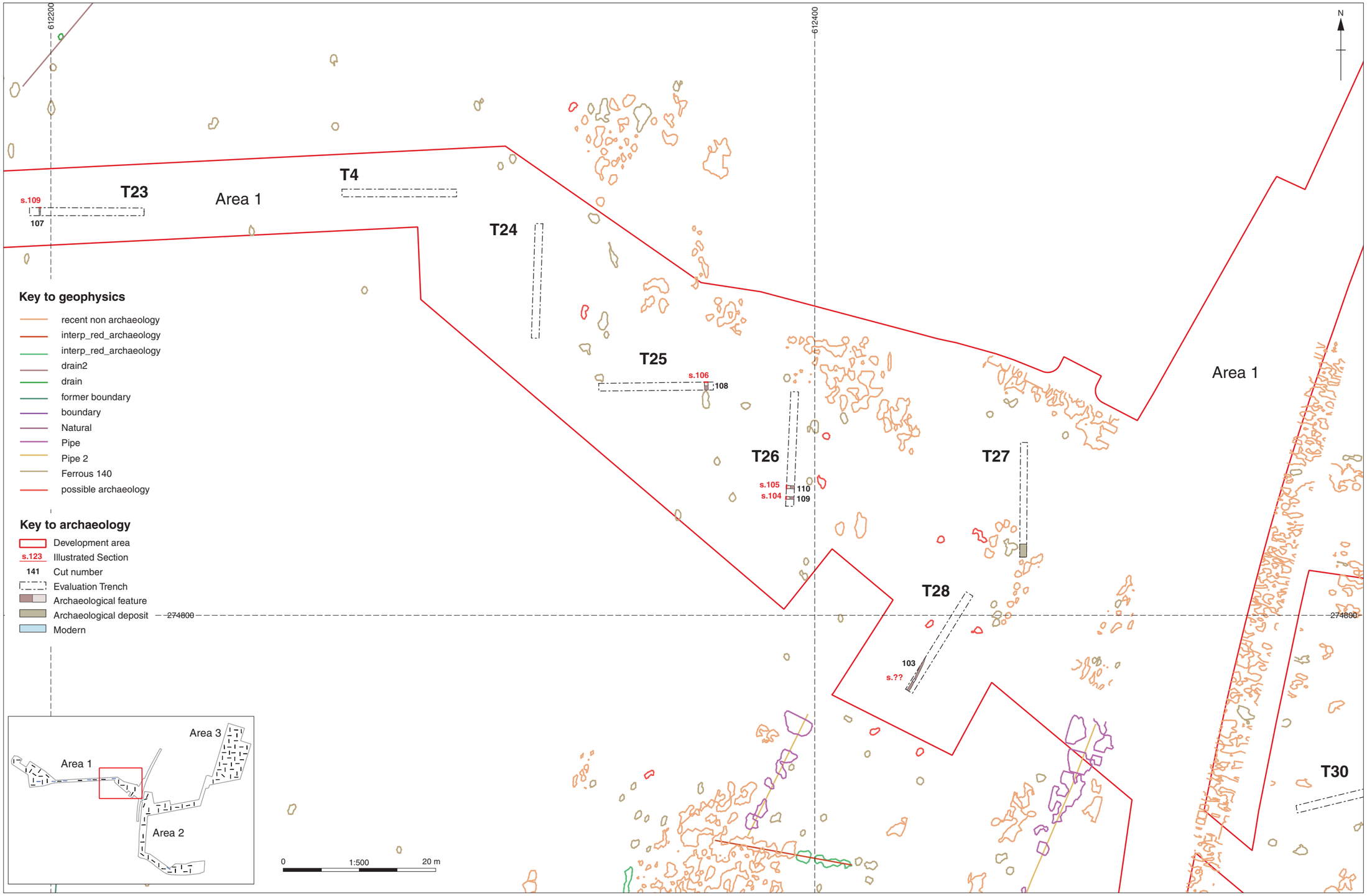


Figure 7: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 1. Scale 1:500

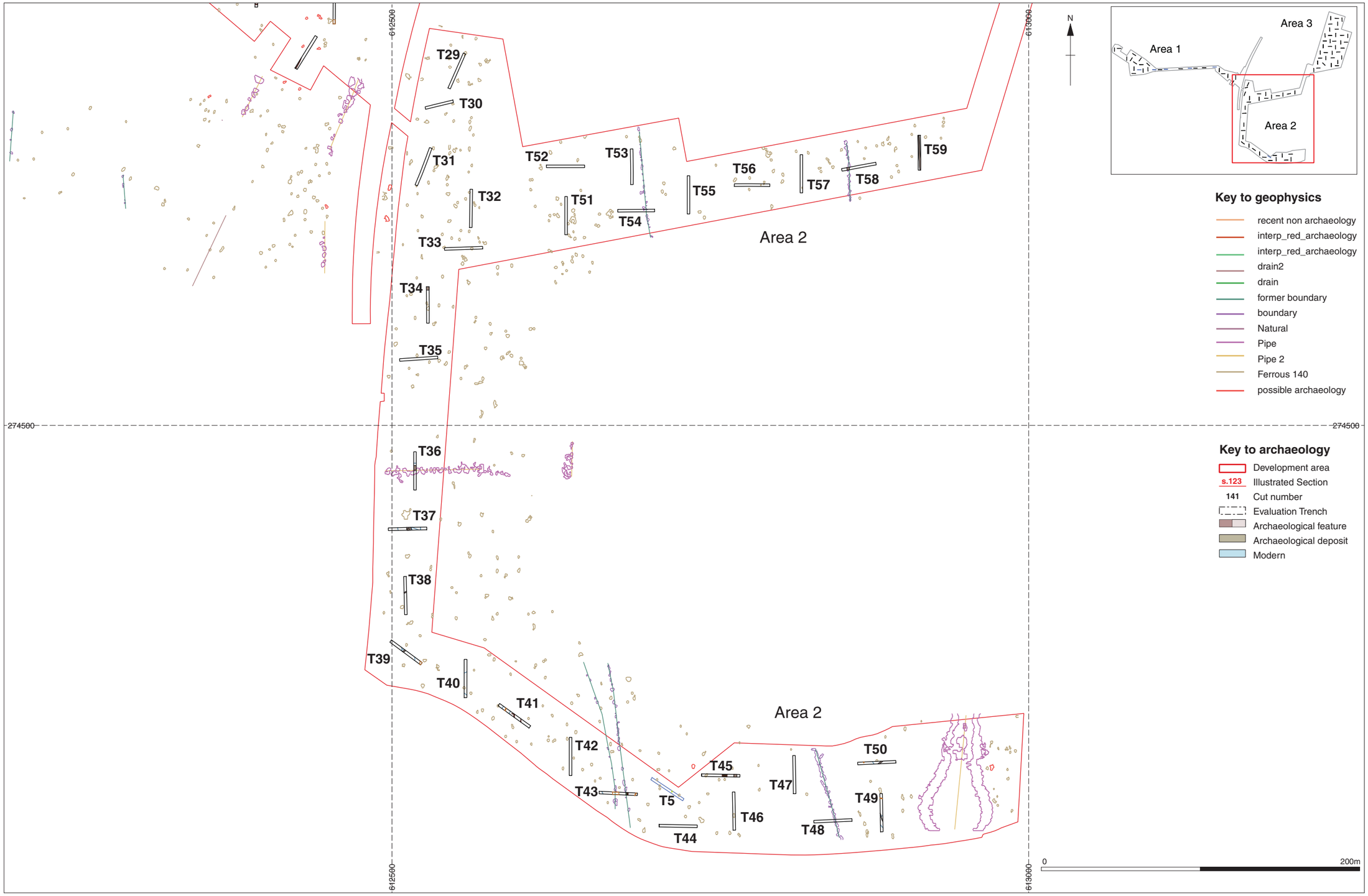


Figure 8: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 2. Scale 1:3000

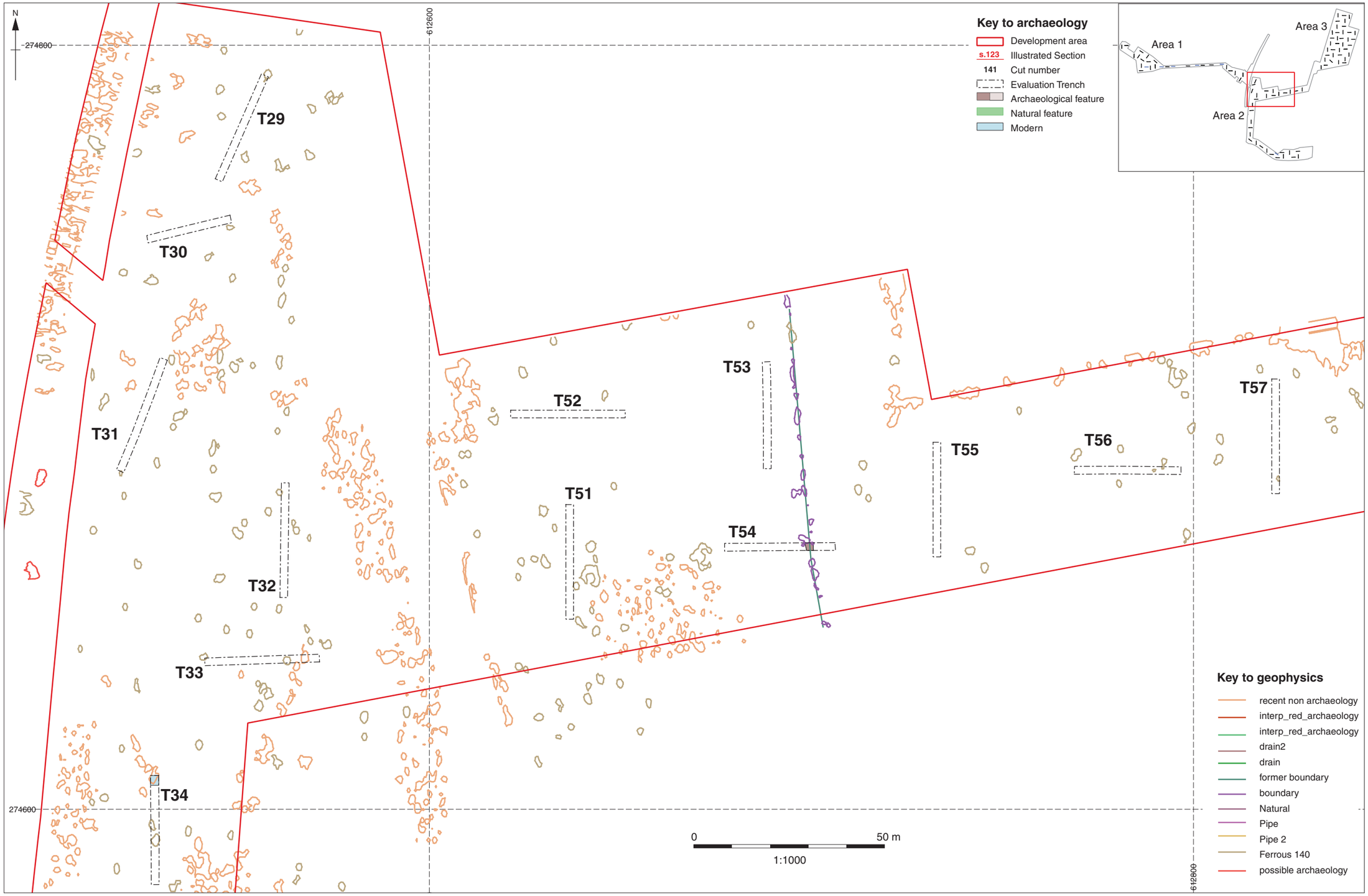


Figure 9: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 2. Scale 1:1000

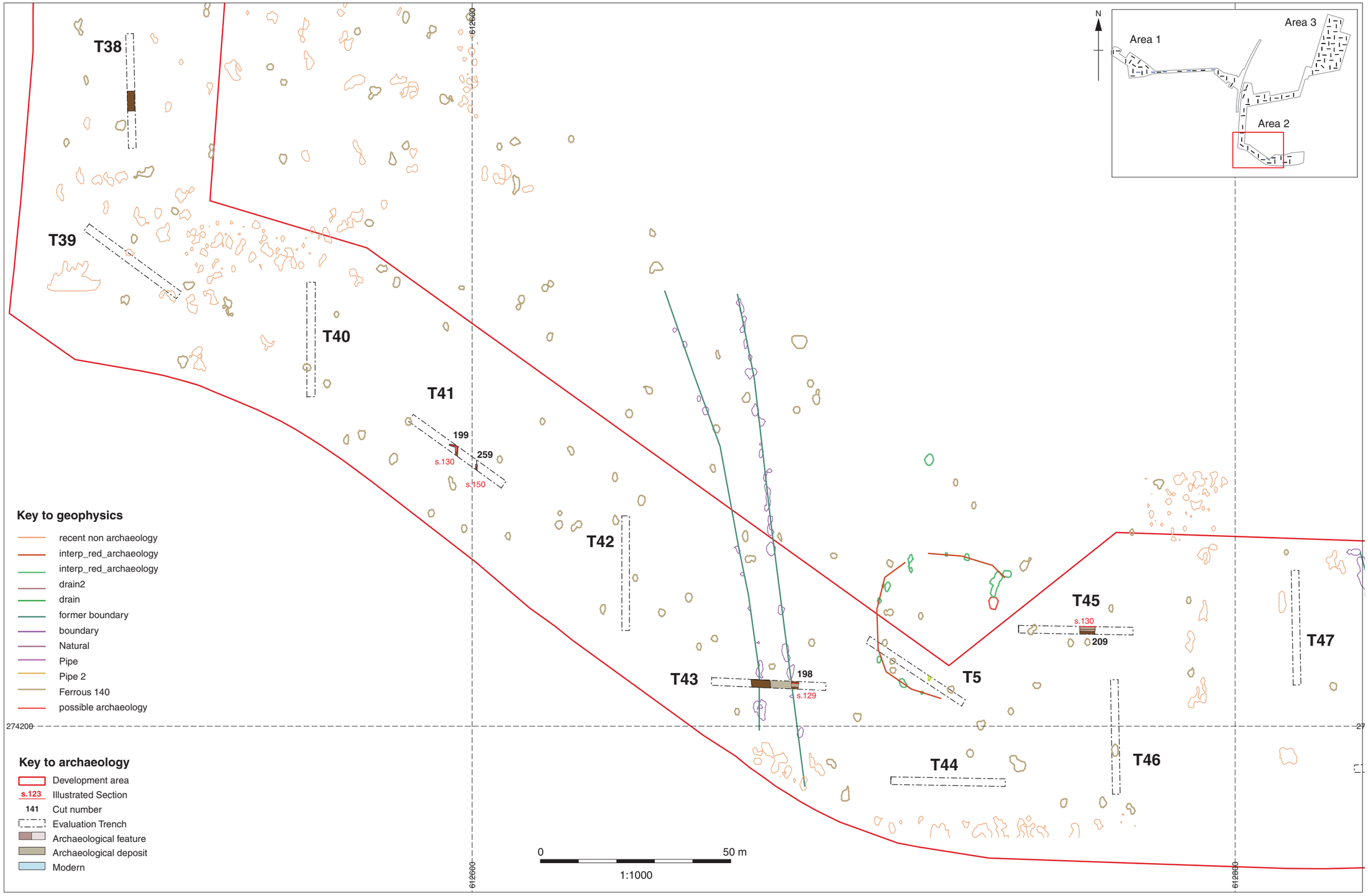


Figure 10: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 2. Scale 1:1000

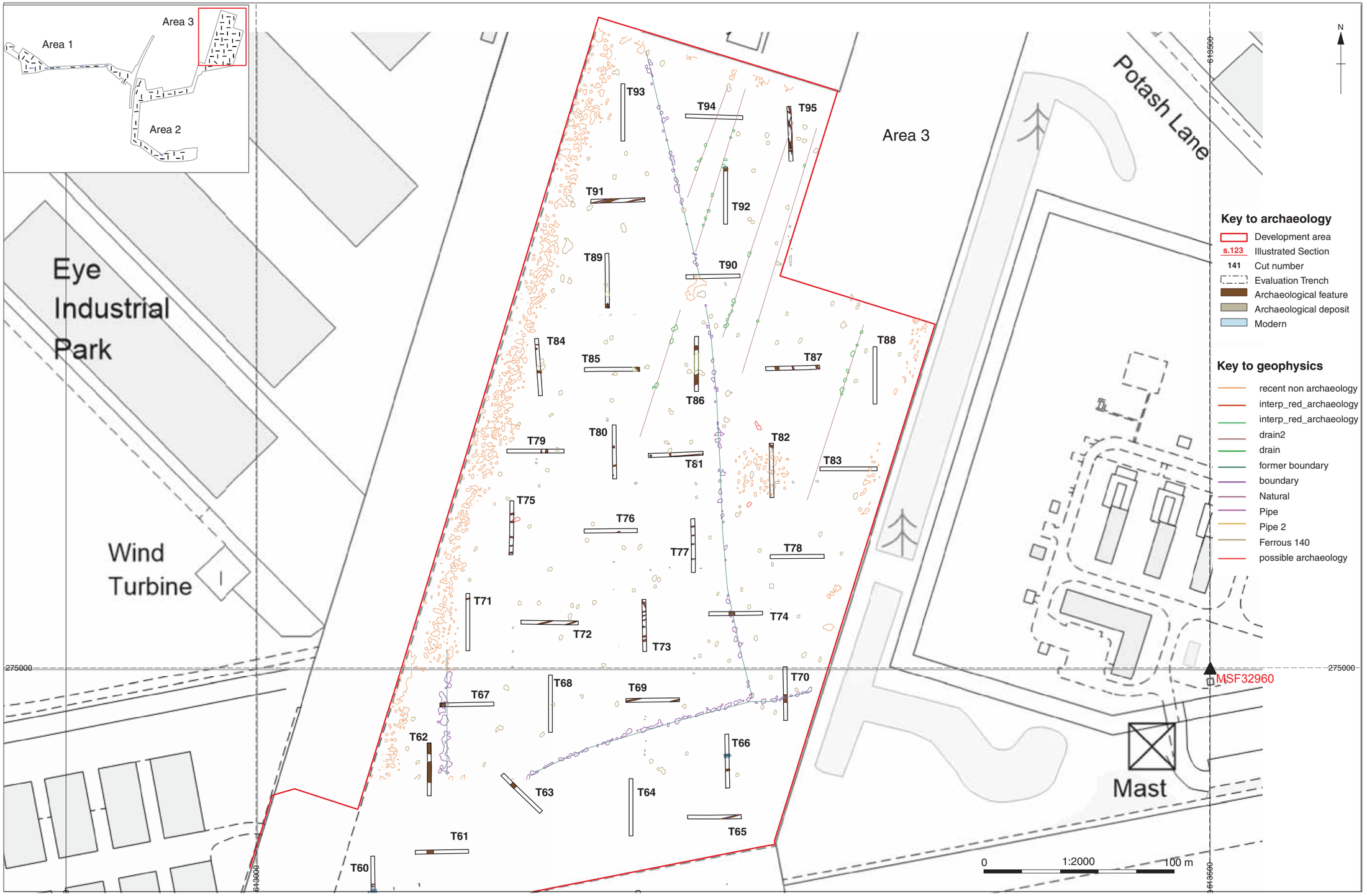


Figure 11: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 3. Scale 1:2000

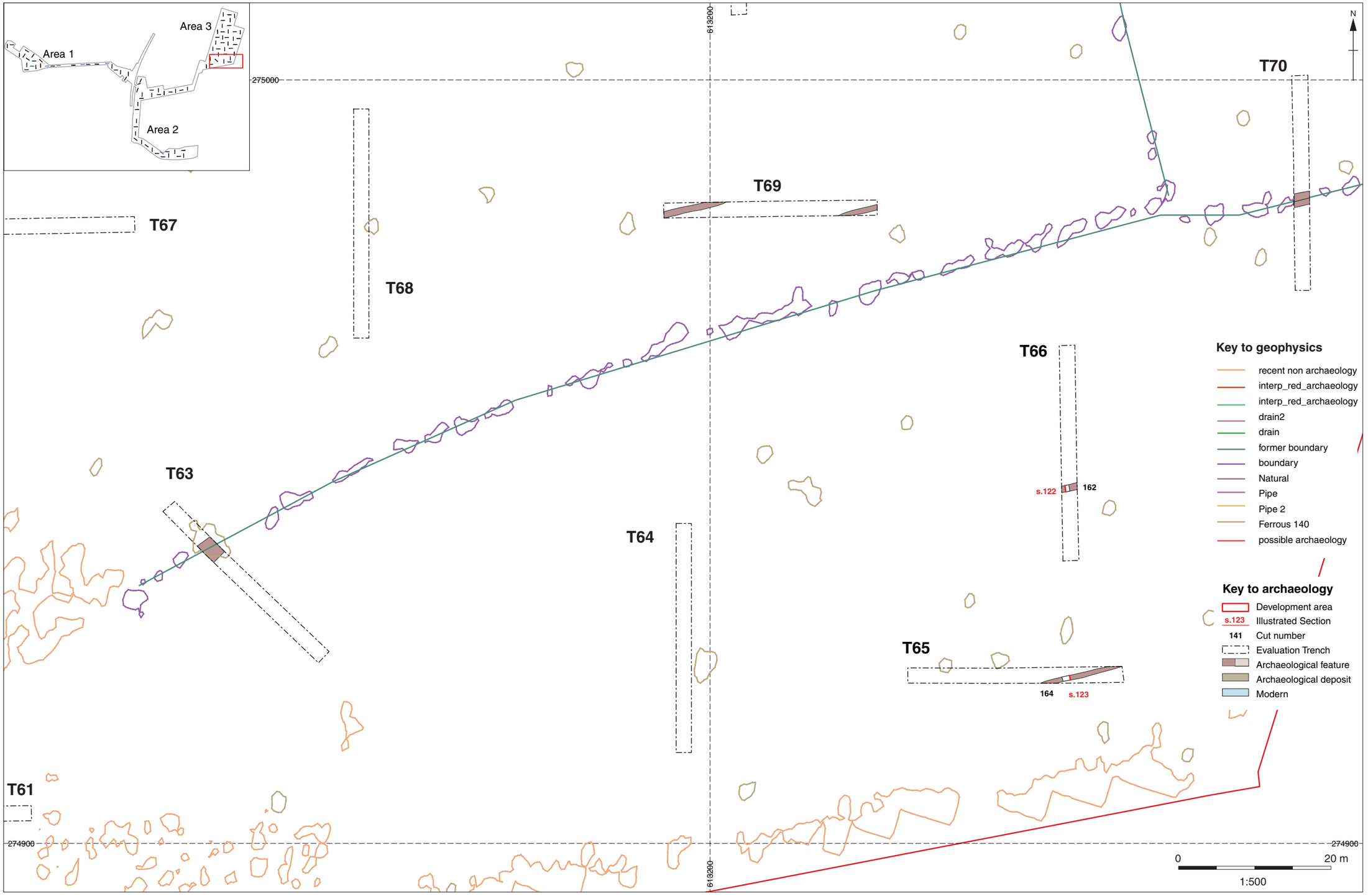


Figure 12: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 3. Scale 1:500

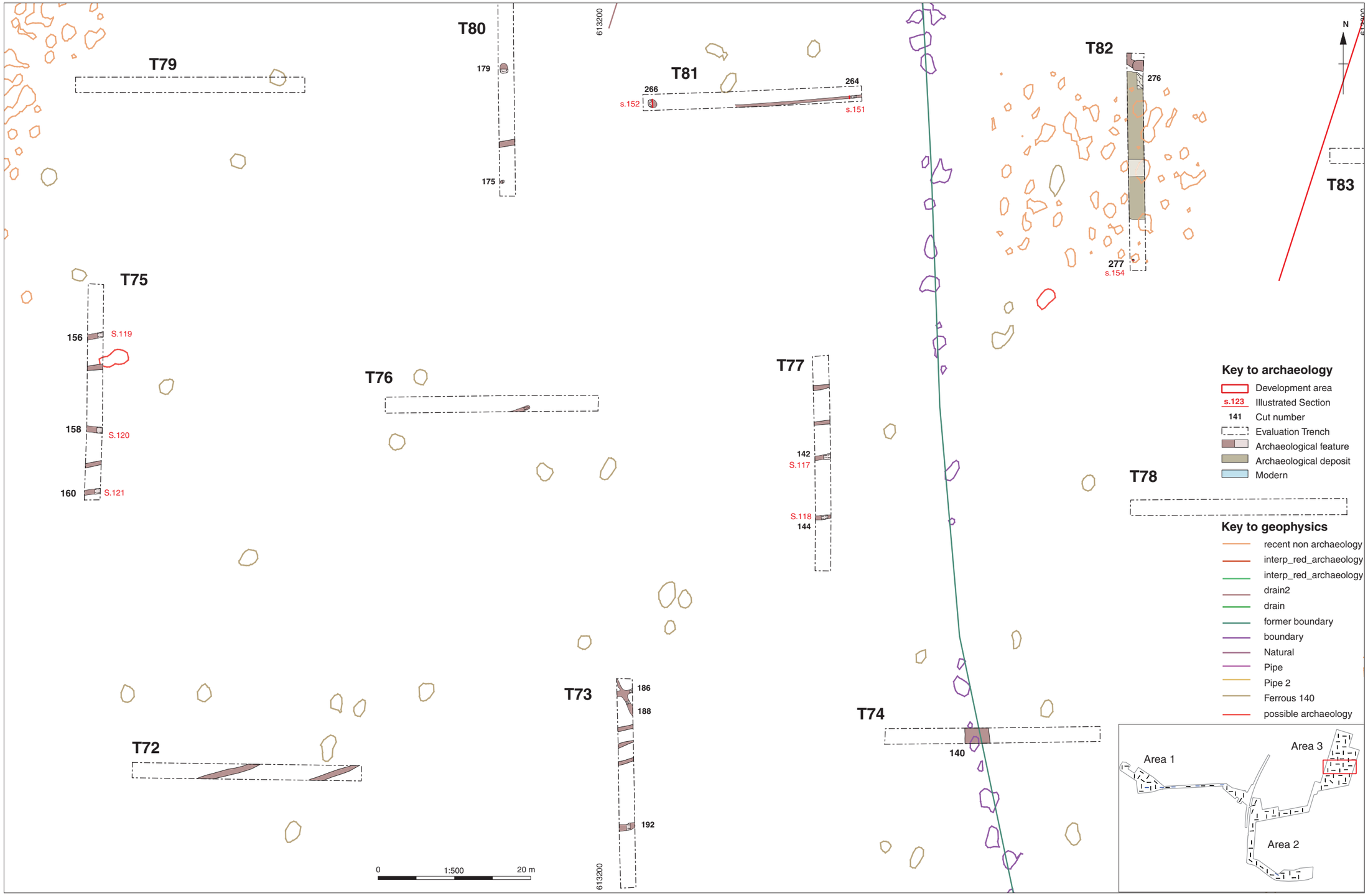


Figure 13: Plan of evaluation trenches Area 3. Scale 1:500

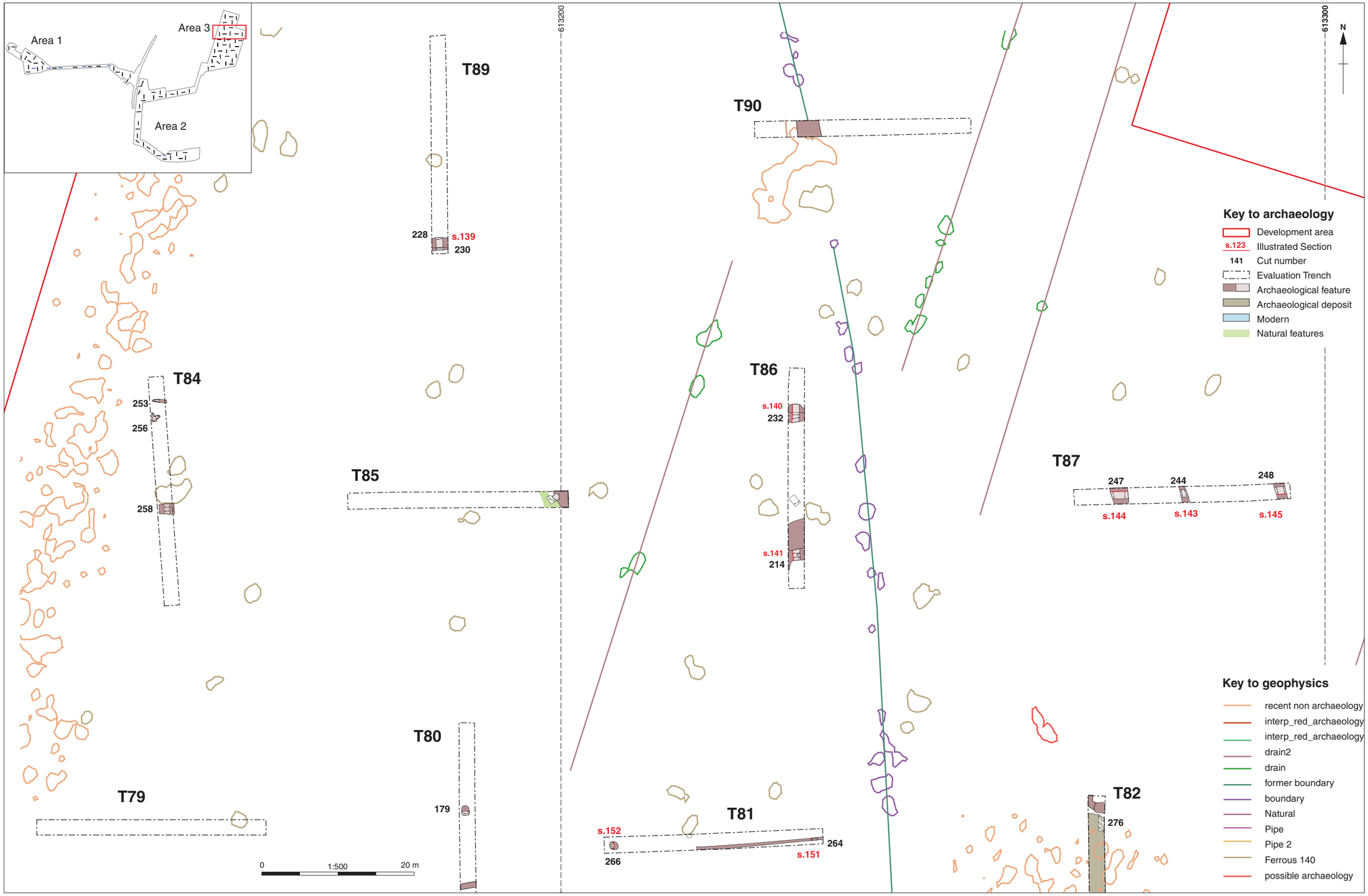


Figure 14: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 3. Scale 1:500

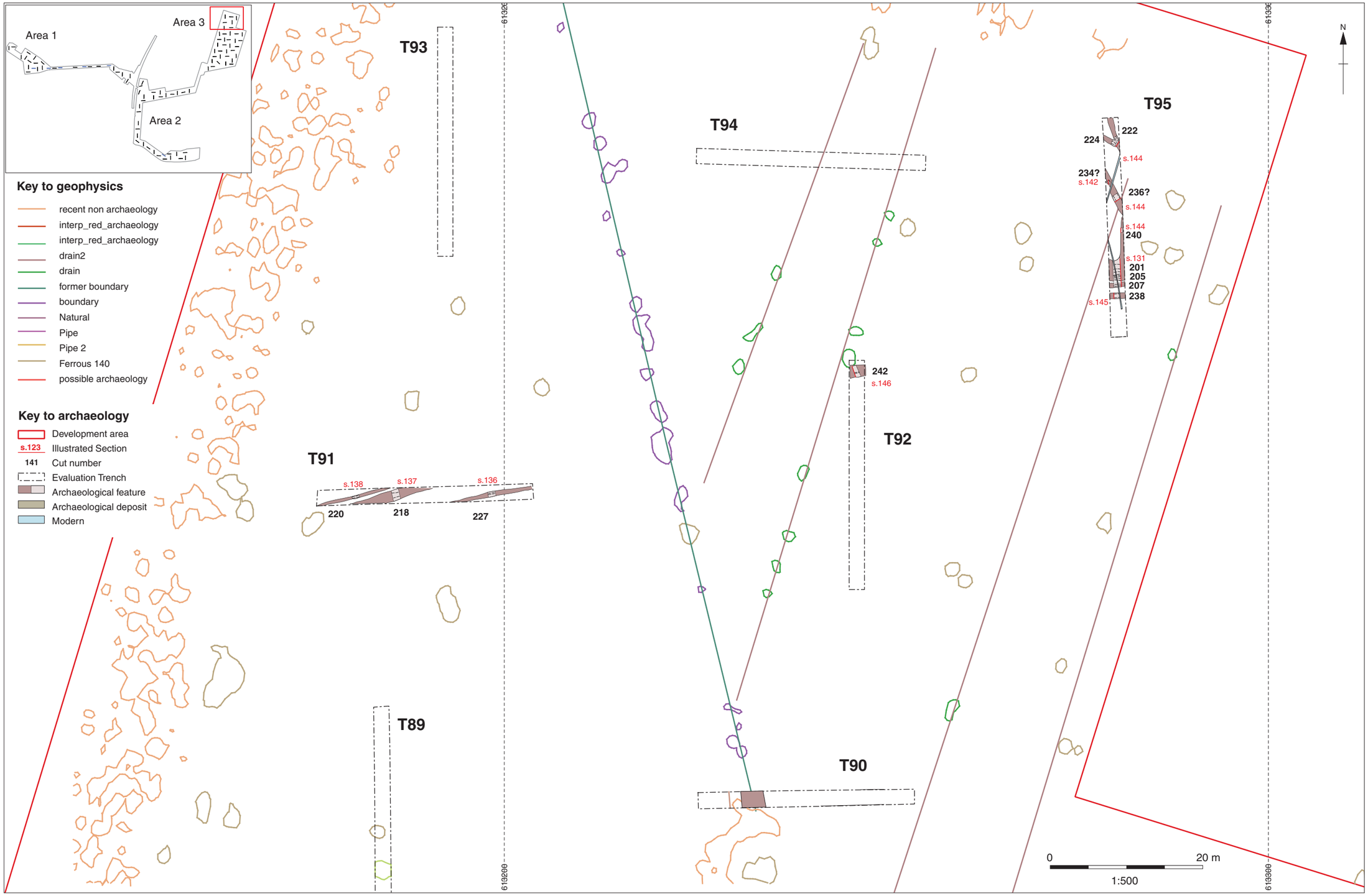


Figure 15: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 3. Scale 1:500

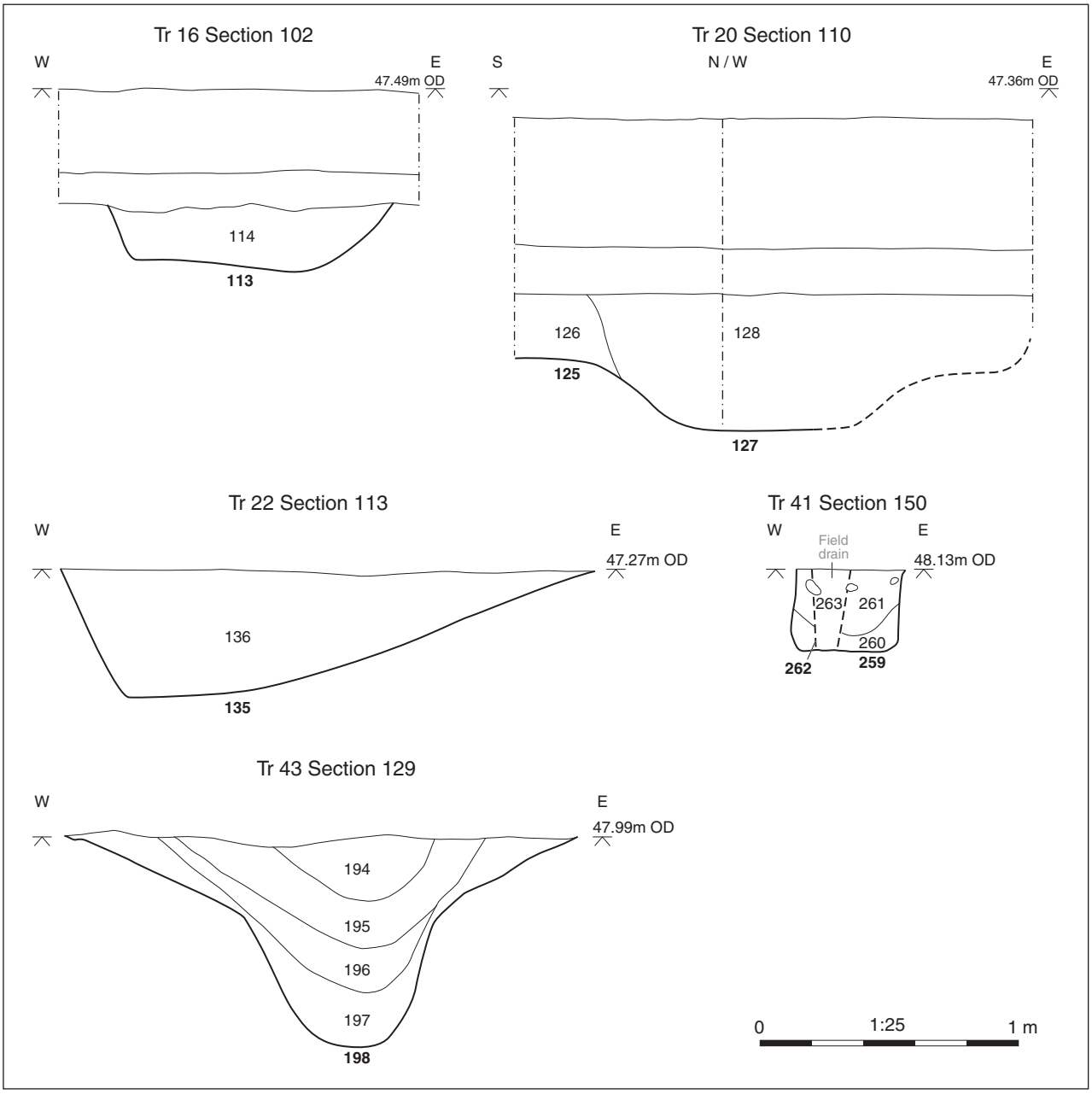
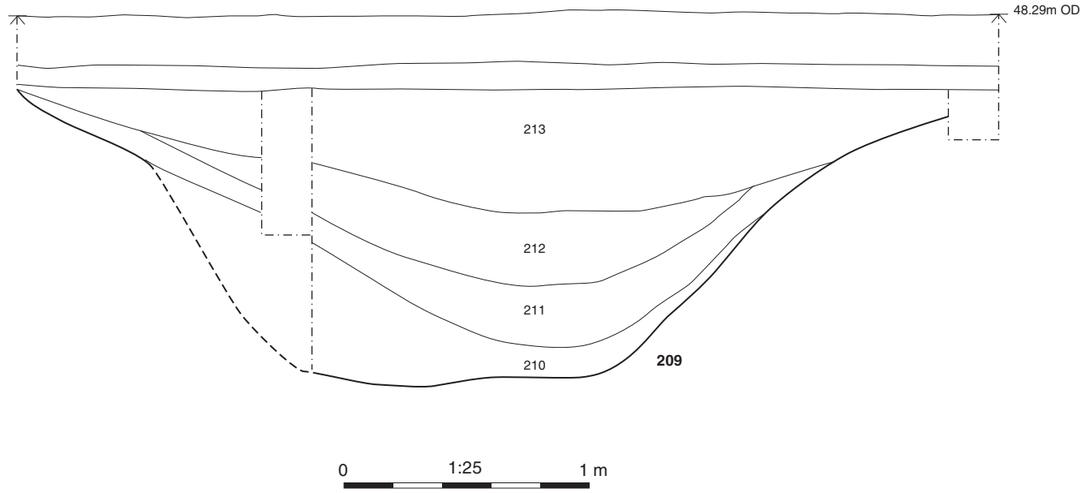
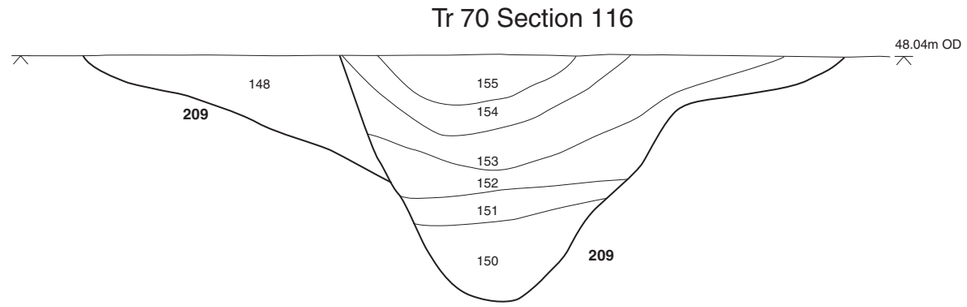
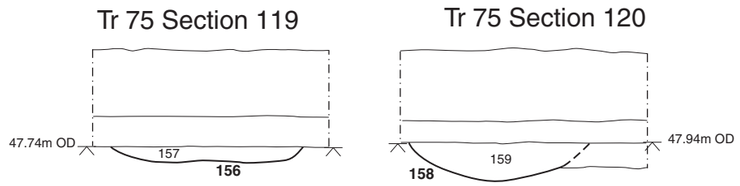
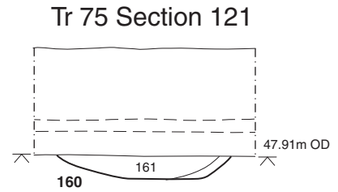


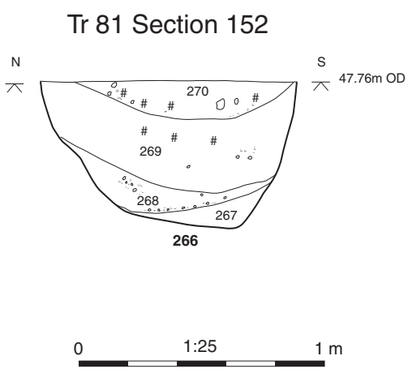
Figure 16: Selected sections











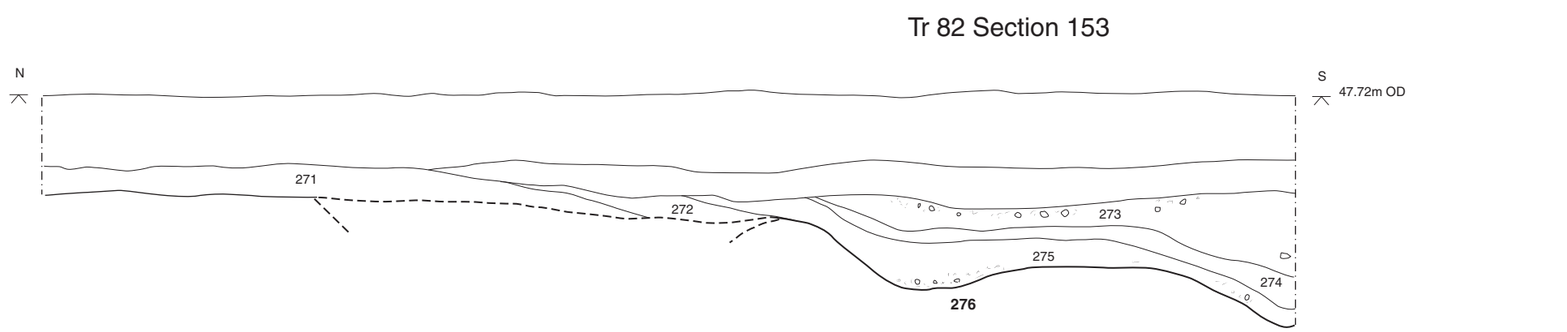


Figure 17: Selected sections. Scale 1:25

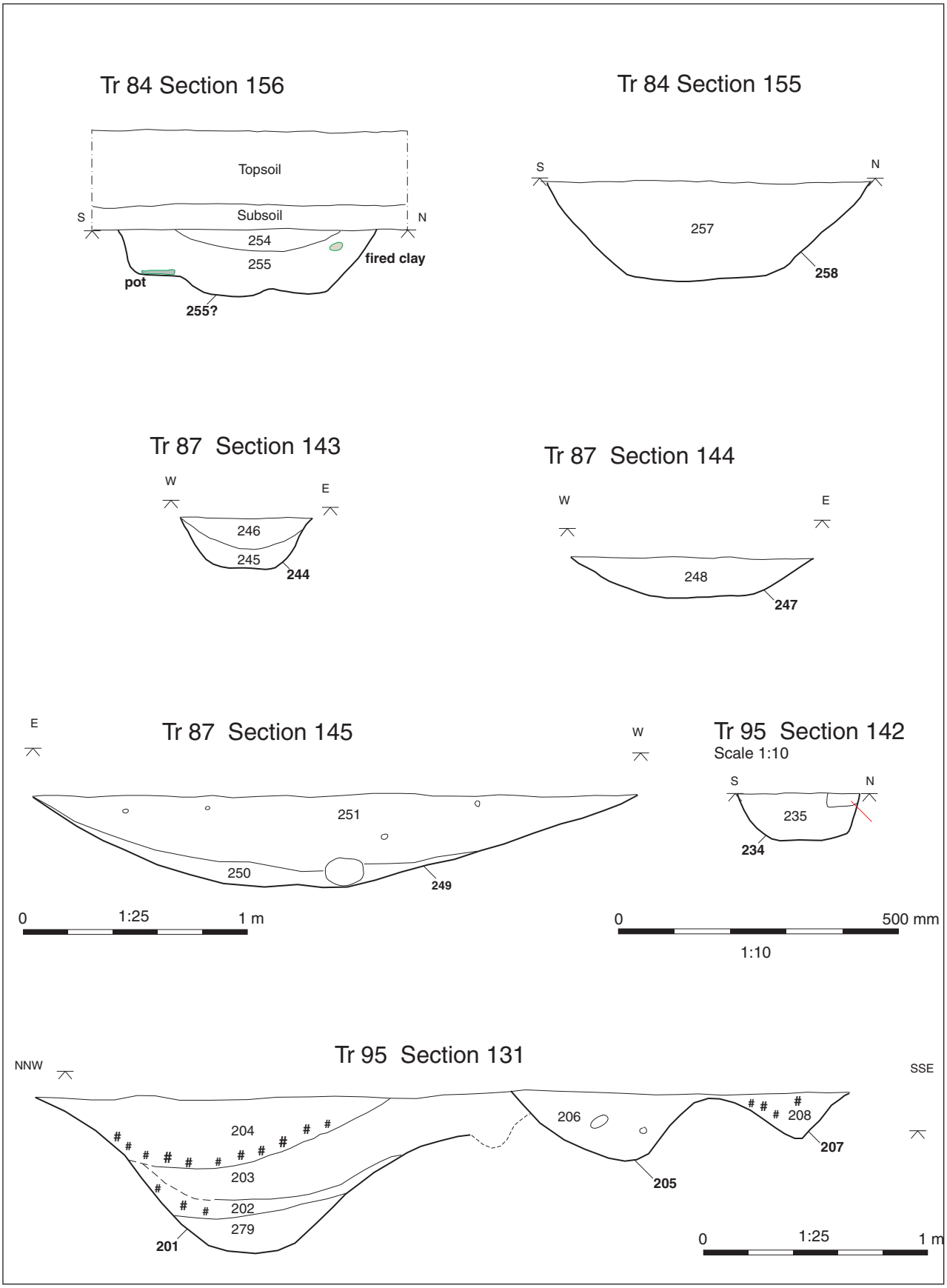


Figure 18: Selected sections. Scale 1:25

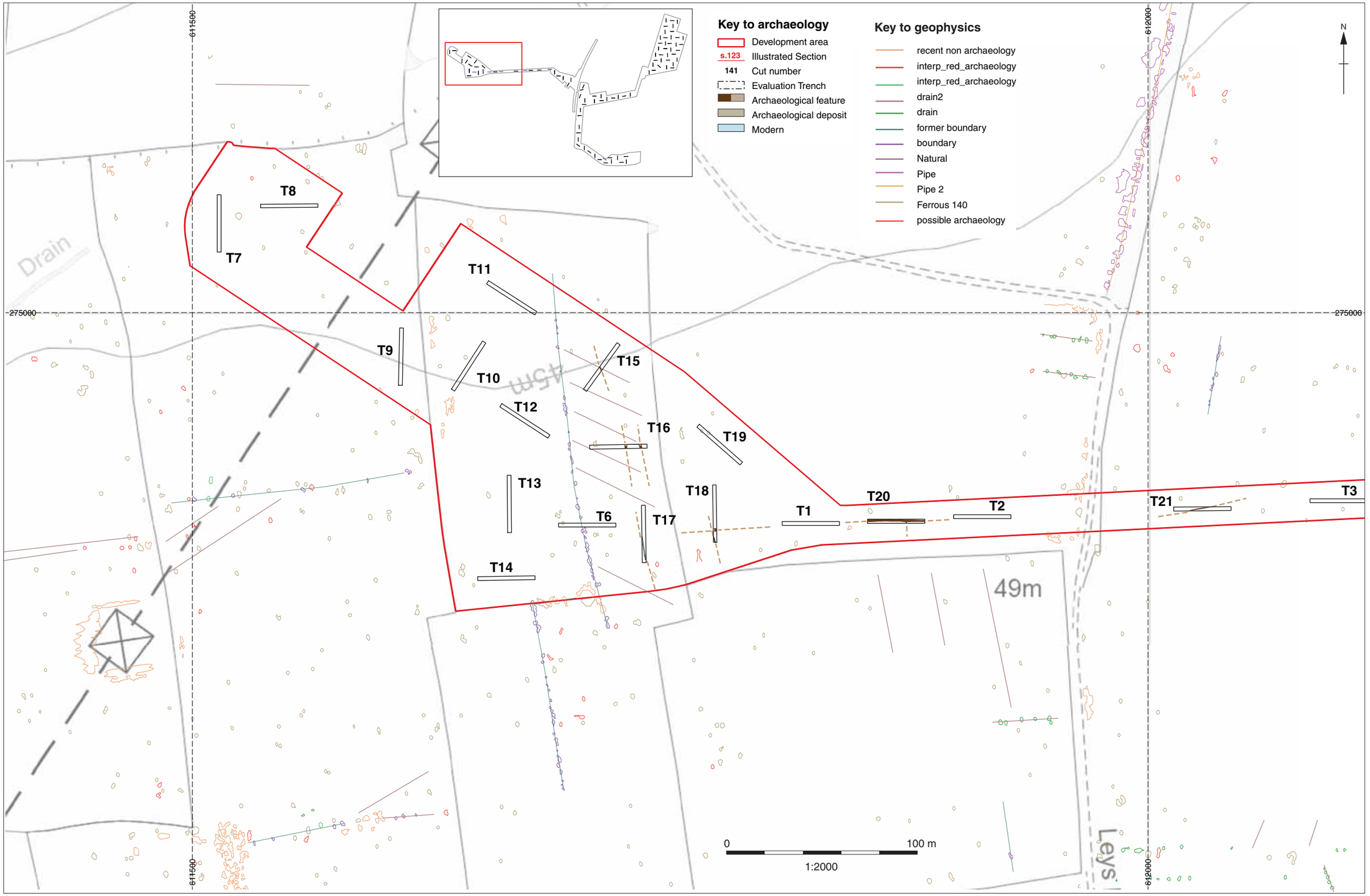


Figure 19: Interpretative plan of evaluation trenches over OS mapping, Area 1. Scale 1:2000

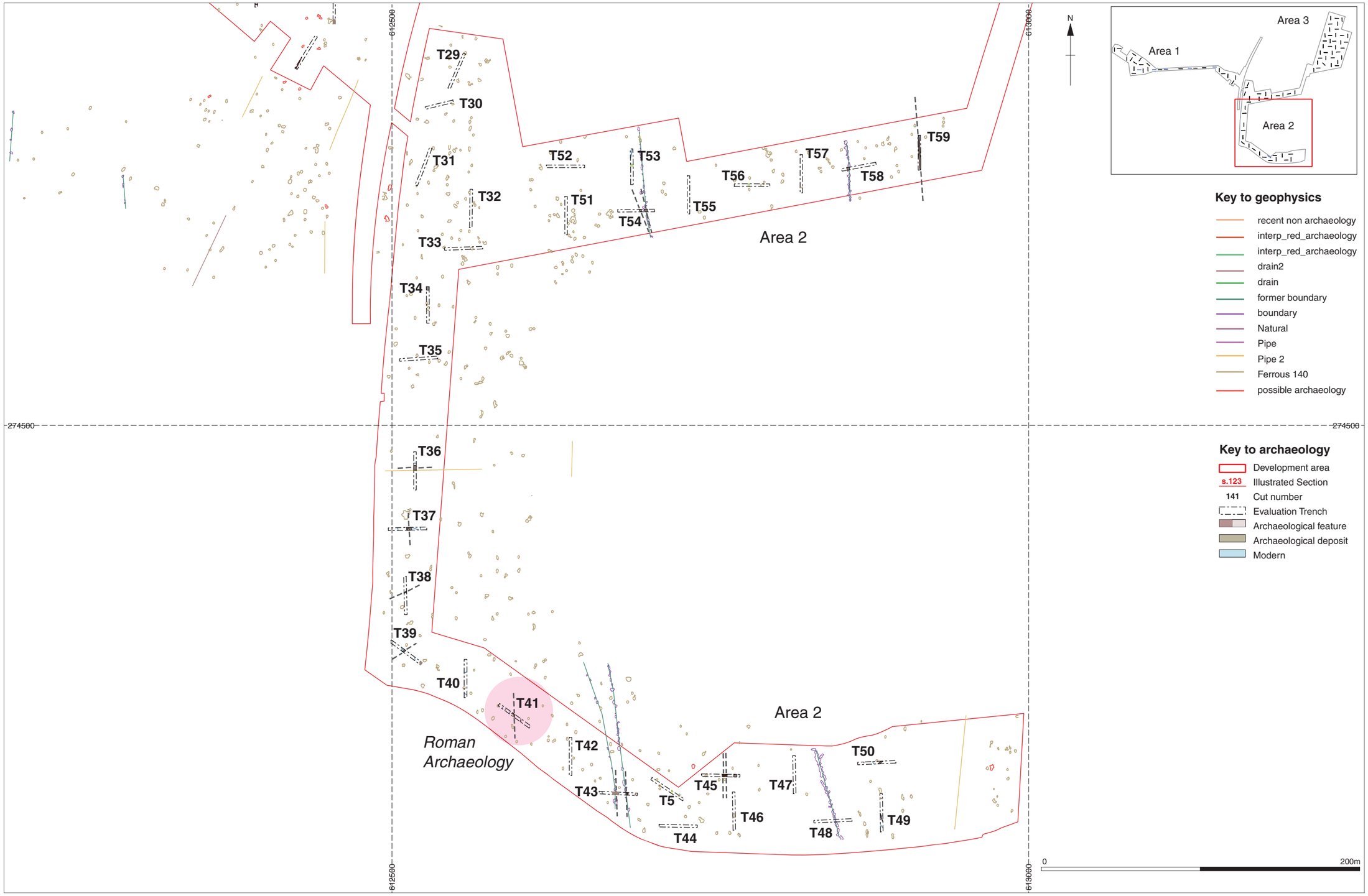


Figure 20: Interpretative plan of evaluation trenches, Area 2. Scale 1:3000

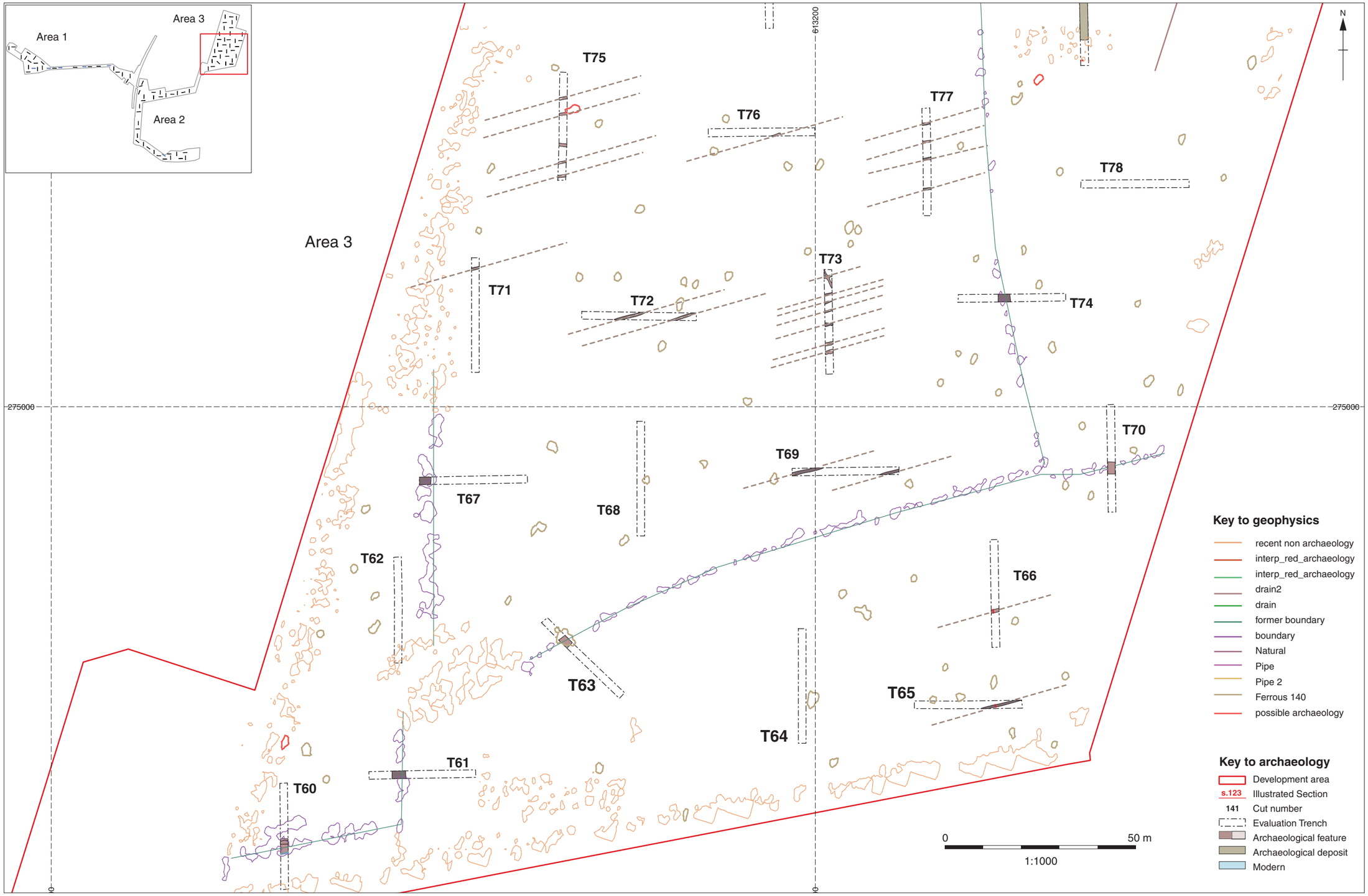


Figure 21: Interpretative plan of evaluation trenches, Area 3. Scale 1:1000

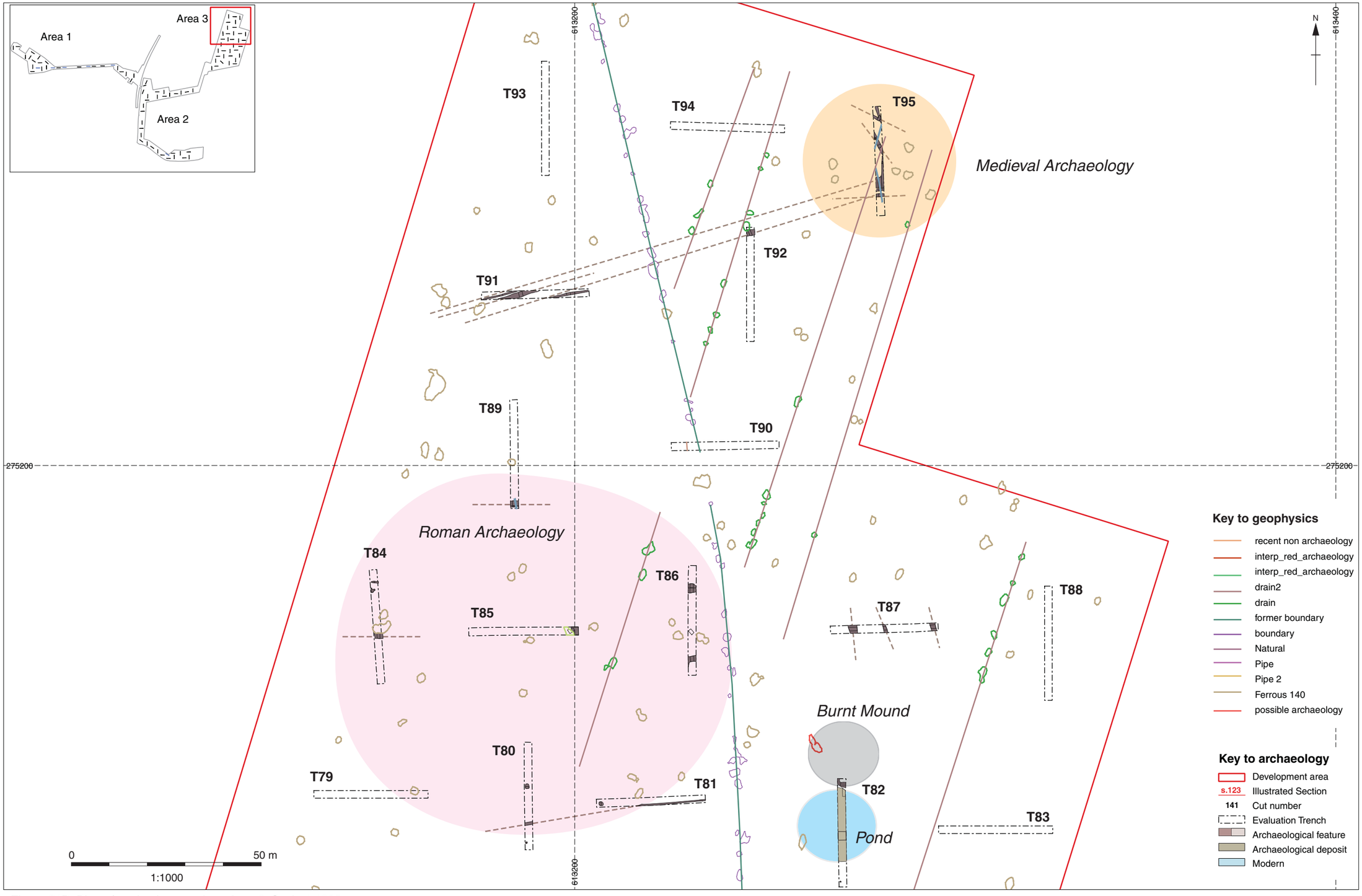


Figure 21B: Plan of evaluation trenches, Area 3. Scale 1:1000

Plate 1: Trench 10, from the north-east

Plate 2: Ditch 129 , in Trench 18, from the east

Plate 5: Feature 199, Trench 41, from the south-west

Plate 6: Ditch 198, Trench 43, from north

Plate 3: Ditch 135, Trench 22, from the north

Plate 4: Trench 24, from the north

Plate 7: Ditch 209, Trench 45, from the north

Plate 8: Trench 52, from the west

Plate 11: Trench 75, from the south

Plate 12: Pit 226, Trench 81, from the west

Plate 9: Ditch 171, Trench 60, from the east

Plate 10: Ditch 149, Trench 70 from the west

Plate 13: Trench 82

Plate 14: Pit 256 Trench 84

Plate 17: Ditch 218 Trench 91

Plate 18: Ditch 227 Trench 91

Plate 15: Ditch 232 Trench 86

Plate 16: Ditch 244 Trench 87

Plate 19: Ditches 201, 205 and 207 Trench 95, from the east

Plate 20: Pit 234, Trench 95, from the east

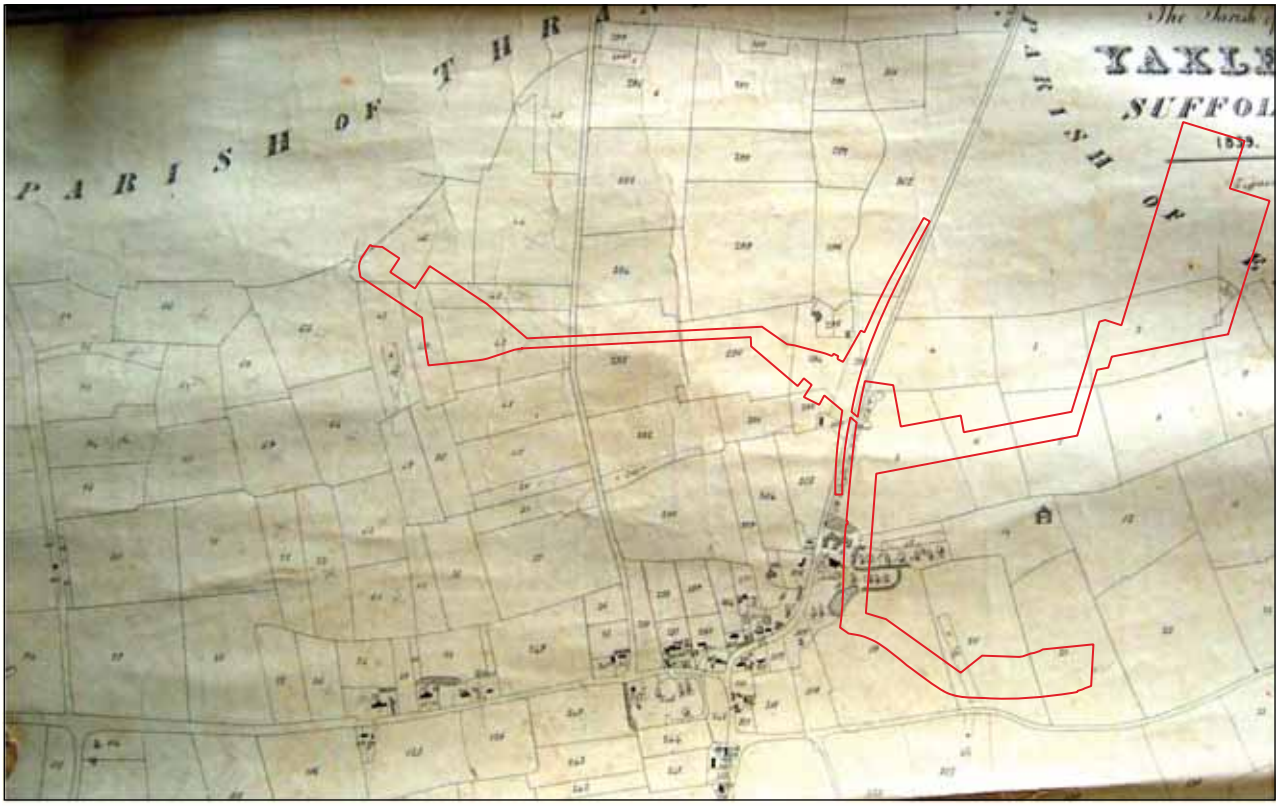


Figure 22: Extract from the Yaxley Tithe Map, 1839 (not to scale)

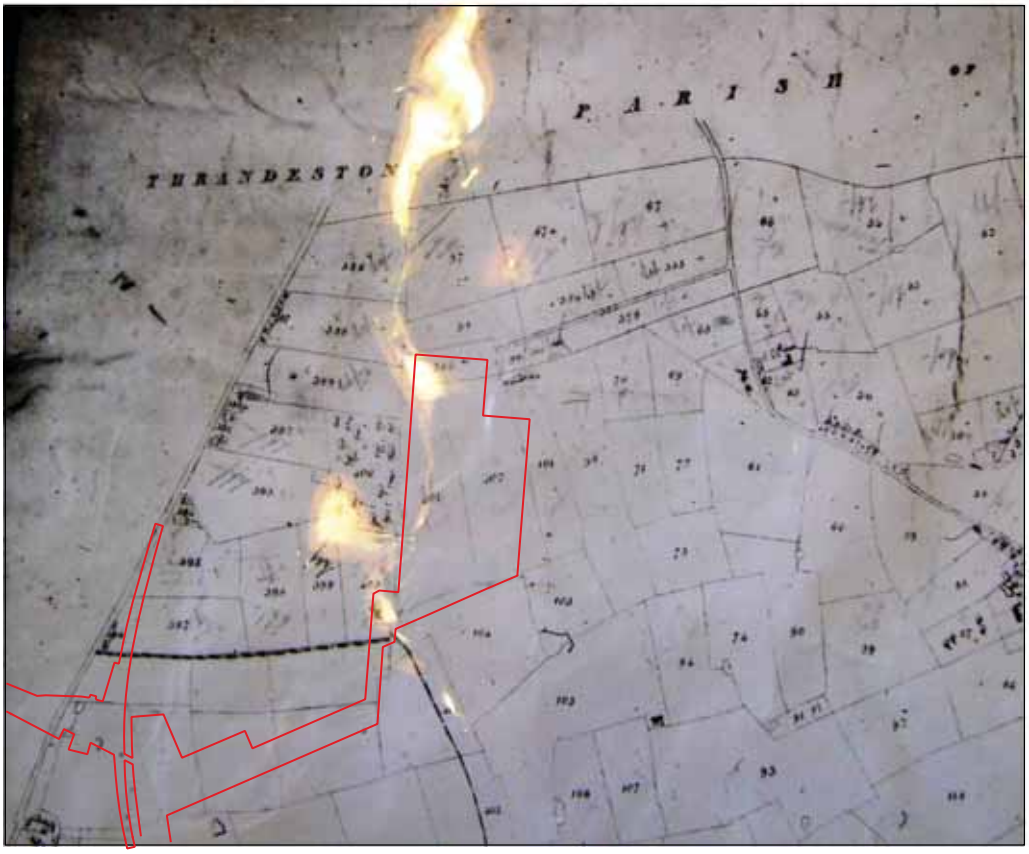


Figure 23: Extract from the Eye Tithe Map, 1839 (not to scale)

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