Progress Power Project, Land West of A140, Yaxley, Suffolk

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Prepared by:	Tom Collie (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Matt Brudenell (Project Manager)
Edited by:	Rachel Clarke (Post-Excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:	

.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

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

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Progress Power Project, Land West of A140, Yaxley, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Tom Collie

With contributions from Sue Anderson BA MPhil MCIfA (Scot), Rachel Fosberry HNC ACIfA, Hayley Foster PhD, Denis Sami BA MA PhD and illustrations by Dave Brown BA

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Summary

Between the 3rd to the 8th October 2018, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation at land west of the A140, Yaxley, Suffolk, centred TM 1247 7504.

A total of 11 30m-long evaluation trenches were excavated along the footprint of a proposed access road between Leys Lane and the A140. Six of the trenches contained archaeological features, including nine ditches, one pit and one posthole. The earliest securely-dated features were located at the northern end of the site and comprised two ditches and a pit yielding medieval pottery of the 11th-14th century. Historic mapping suggests that that these were linked to Green-edge/Common-edge settlement to the west of Pye Road – a former Roman road located along the line of the A140.

A series of other ditches aligned broadly north to south and east to west followed the dominant axis of existing fields, and correspond to boundaries depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition map of Yaxley. By contrast, at the far western side were three other ditches on a north-east to south-west alignment. These may pre-date the orientation of historic field boundaries, and are potentially of Roman origin.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed Tom Collie, who was supported by Kat Blackbourn, Rory Coduri and Frankie Wildmun. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Sarita Louzolo. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the supervision of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Drax Power Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at land west of the A140 in Yaxley, Suffolk, centred TM 1247 7504 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in advance of an application for planning consent, with parts of the proposed access route and cable realignment route falling within the Development Consent Order (DCO) boundary of the Progress Power Project, where archaeological investigation is required in relation to Schedule 2, Requirement 9 of the DCO order *Progress Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order 2015.*

1.1.3 The evaluation was conducted in consultation with Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Brudenell 2018).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies across flat agricultural land, at *c*. 47m OD, on the west side of the A140 in the parish of Yaxley (Fig. 1). The north-south section of the scheme lies immediately west of a small south-draining drainage ditch, which feeds into a fish pond, and crosses part of the DCO boundary. The east-west section of the scheme follows the line of an existing field boundary east of Leys Lane.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of site comprises sand of the Crag Group Bedrock. Superficial deposits comprise Diamicton (till with outwash sand and gravel deposits) of the Lowestoft Formation (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 West of the A140, the archaeology in the surrounding area includes a range of heritage assets dating from the Neolithic period onwards, listed in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). 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, immediately east of the access route, follows the route of the Pye Road (BRM 011); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley.

1.3.2 The fields west of the access route have yielded a large number of finds: Roman pottery, tile and glass; Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval artefacts including a gold coin (YAX 029; location not illustrated on Fig. 1). 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; location not illustrated on Fig. 1). Further assets include the field boundaries, some of which may have been in continual use/renewal since prehistory (YAX 035). To the south is medieval settlement activity in Yaxley village itself (*e.g*. YAX 001; 020), which may encroach onto the development area, whilst 600m to the north-east lies the recorded edge of Broome Common (TDE 006); a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783 (Fig. 4).

1.3.3 The northern tip of the route extends over part of the former Second World War Eye Airfield (EYE 072). The road line meets one of the few surviving sections of the former airfield infrastructure, which is a partially intact double-loop hardstand used for aircraft during the Second World War.

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

1.3.5 As part of the DCO application, two stages of evaluation were conducted. The limited Stage 1 evaluation of the site (YAX035) revealed ditches and former field boundaries dating to the Saxon, early medieval period and post-medieval period, and an undated pit. The Stage 2 evaluation (YAX 040) was more comprehensive and revealed extensive, if somewhat dispersed, archaeology centred upon the Airfield site to the east of the A140. In the area immediately north of the proposed access road, trenching revealed a series of post-medieval and undated ditches. A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey, and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley Tithe map. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th century were recovered.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains

ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits

iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits

iv. set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions

v. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 11 evaluation trenches (Figs 1-2) were excavated, totalling 330 linear metres. The trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide. The trenches were positioned to address the aims in Section 2.1.

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

2.2.3 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches.

2.2.4 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.

2.2.5 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine and then cleaned off by hand. Any archaeological deposits present were then excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil was scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid the recovery of artefacts.

2.2.6 All archaeological features along with the topsoil and subsoil from each trench were scanned with a metal detector and any metal objects were kept unless assessed as being clearly modern.

2.2.7 Three trenches (100, 103 and 104) were extended further by machine to further investigate archaeological features therein.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions, orientation and average depth are tabulated in Appendix A and C. Full context descriptions of all features are described in Appendix B, with specialist reports on finds and environmental data presented in Appendix D and E.

3.1.2 In order to create a coherent archive for the Progress Power investigations, trench numbers continue from Stage 2 2017 evaluation of the site (Gilmour 2017), and start at 96. Context and recording numbers continue from excavations that occurred in the winter of 2017/2018 at Eye Airfield (Collie forthcoming). Context numbers start at 1957, whilst section numbers begin from 800, sample numbers from 218 and small find numbers from 64.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology was a mid grey brown friable sandy silt containing frequent small angular flint stones. This was overlain by a light grey brown friable sandy silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil consisting of dark friable sandy silt.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were fairly easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. However, ditch **1974** in Trench 106 was particularly vague and could only be seen in overcast conditions.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 96, 97, 100, 103, 104 and 106. These comprised a number of undated linear features in the far west of the site (Trenches 96-7), post-medieval/modern features in the south and middle of the site (Trenches 100 and 104) and a medieval pit and linear feature in the middle and north of the site (Trenches 103 and 106).

3.3.2 A description of all trenches with archaeological features will be discussed below. Trenches that were blank and yielded no archaeological finds or deposits are not discussed further, though all data pertaining to these are tabulated in Appendix A below.

3.4 Trench 96

3.4.1 Trench 96 was orientated east to west (Fig. 2a; Plate 1) and contained two parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches (**1964** and 1**966**). Both ditches were excavated, but yielded no finds.

3.4.2 Westernmost ditch **1964** measured 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with a deposit (1965) of light grey brown soft sandy silt (Fig. 3, Section 802). It had a concave base and steep sloping sides.

3.4.3 Easternmost ditch **1966** measured 0.65m wide and had a concave base, steep sides and was 0.26m deep (Fig. 3, Section 803). It was filled with a deposit (1967) of light grey brown soft sandy silt.

3.5 Trench 97

3.5.1 Trench 97 was orientated east to west (Fig 2a), and contained two undated ditches (**1968** and **1970**).

3.5.2 Westernmost ditch **1968** was aligned north to south (Fig. 3, Section 804). It measured 1.32m wide and 0.38m deep. Its gently sloping sides ran down to a concave base and was filled with a deposit (1969) of mid grey brown soft clay silt. This contained a single sheep/goat bone (Appendix E1).

3.5.3 Easternmost ditch **1970** was orientated north-east to south-west and (Fig. 3, Section 805). This had an irregular V-shaped profile with a steeply sloping western side and slightly stepped eastern side. It was 0.4m deep, 0.95m wide and was filled with a deposit (1971) of light brown grey soft sandy silt. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.6 Trench 100

3.6.1 Trench 100 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 2b; Plate 2). The trench contained two ditches (**1960** and **1978**) which correspond to former field boundaries depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition map of Yaxley (Fig. 5). Both ditches were excavated.

3.6.2 The smallest and southernmost ditch **1960** was aligned broadly north to south (Fig. 3, Section 800). This was 1.2m wide, but extremely shallow measuring only 0.16m deep. The ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base filled by a single deposit (1961) of mid brown grey firm silty sand. No archaeological finds were recovered.

3.6.3 Ditch **1978** was located towards the centre of the trench (Fig. 3, Section 808). This was a large ditch measuring 7.4m wide. A section of the ditch was machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and contained a minimum of three fills. The lowest of these was a slumped deposit of light grey brown firm clay silt (1981). This was overlain by a mid grey yellow firm clay silt (1980) which contained large pieces of undecomposed tree/hedge root. The uppermost deposit (1979) comprised a backfill of compacted mid yellow clay which sealed the ditch and consolidated its surface (the ditch was reported as having been backfilled in 2004). An iron horseshoe was found on the ditch surface but was not retained.

3.7 Trench 103

3.7.1 Trench 103 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 2b; Plate 3), and contained a ditch (**1976**), pit (**1962**) and posthole (**1972**). All features were investigated, with the western edge of Trench 103 being extended to expose pit **1962** in its entirety.

3.7.2 Ditch **1976** was located at the southern end of the trench and was aligned broadly east to west (Fig. 3, Section 807). The ditch was 2.45m wide, 0.31m deep, and had gently sloping sides an undulating base. The ditch was filled with a single deposit (1977) of mid grey brown firm silty clay which contained one residual Late Mesolithic/Early

Neolithic worked flint (Appendix D2) and 11 sherds of 13th-14th century medieval pottery (62g; Appendix D3). The environmental sample taken from the ditch was devoid of plant remains (Appendix E2).

3.7.3 Pit **1962** was located to the north of ditch **1976**. The pit was oval in plan and measured 2.1m long, 1.76m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 3, Section 801; Plate 4). It had moderately steep sides which led down to a concave and irregular base. It was filled with a deposit (1963) of mid brown grey firm silty clay which contained small amounts of mixed finds. These comprise one iron nail (Appendix D1), one residual Roman pottery sherd (9g), 12 sherds (149g) of 12th-14th century medieval pottery (Appendix D1), and two fragments of sheep/goat bone (Appendix E1). The environmental sample taken from the pit was devoid of plant remains (Appendix E2).

3.7.4 Pit **1962** was cut by posthole **1972** towards its eastern edge. The posthole was oval in plan measuring 0.4m by 0.28m, with a depth of 0.4m. It had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit (1973) of mid brown grey firm silty clay. No archaeological finds were recovered.

3.7.5 A single sherd of Late Saxon pottery (37g) were also recovered from the subsoil in the trench (context 1958)

3.8 Trench 104

3.8.1 Trench 104 was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 2b), and contained a single ditch (**1982**) corresponding to former field boundaries depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition map of Yaxley (Fig. 5).

3.8.2 Ditch **1982** was located towards the southern end of the trench (Fig. 3, Section 809; Plate 5) and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 2.2m wide, 1.21m deep and had steeply sloping sides that led down to a concave base. The ditch was backfilled with four deposits. The basal deposits comprised slumps of grey brown clay and sand (1985 and 1986), either side of a mid brown grey firm silty clay (984). This contained pieces of undecomposed wood, similar to ditch **1978**, Trench 100. The uppermost/main fill (1983) was light grey brown hard clay which acted as a capping layer to consolidate the ground surface, again similar to that in ditch **1978**, Trench 100. This ditch was reportedly backfilled in the 1970s.

3.9 Trench 106

3.9.1 Trench 106 was orientated north to south, parallel with a drainage ditch/field boundary to the east. The trench contained a single ditch (**1974**) revealed along the entire length of the trench (Fig. 2b).

3.9.2 Ditch **1974** measured 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 3, Section 806; Plate 6). It had a concave base and steeply sloping sides and was filled with a deposit (1975) consisting of dark grey brown friable sandy silt. This contained three small sherds (3g) of 11th-mid 13th century medieval pottery (Appendix D3). The environmental sample taken from the ditch was devoid of plant remains (Appendix E2).

4 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

4.1.1 The evaluation yielded a small finds assemblage comprising a single residual Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flint, a sherd of residual Roman pottery (9g), and fragments of Late Saxon and medieval pottery (26 sherds, 242g). A single iron nail was also recovered. The Late Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered from Trenches 103 and 106, from ditches **1974**, **1976**, pit **1962** and the subsoil of Trench 103. Pit **1962** also yielded two of the three highly fragmented pieces of animal bone (all sheep/goat) recovered from the evaluation, together with the iron nail. The other animal bone derived from ditch **1968**, Trench 97.

4.1.2 The environmental samples taken from features with datable finds (ditches **1974**, **1976** and pit **1962**) were all devoid of plant remains.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 The results presented are a reliable representation of the archaeology present at the location of the trial trenching. Weather conditions were good and this enabled all archaeological features to be identified and recorded. Ditch **1974** in Trench 106 was the only feature that was difficult to observe against the underlying natural geology. However, when conditions were overcast and slightly damp, this ditch was clearly visible.

5.2 Interpretation

5.2.1 The evaluation revealed archaeological features in Trenches 96, 98, 100, 103, 104 and 106. This comprised nine ditches, one pit and one posthole. Whilst only three of these features yielded datable finds, the artefactual evidence in combination with historic mapping and the results of previous phases of evaluation (Clarke 2014; Gilmour 2017) is sufficient to provide some broad phasing to the archaeology revealed.

5.2.2 The earliest securely dated features are ditches **1974**, **1976** and pit **1962** in Trenches 103 and 106; all located towards the northern end of the site. These yielded medieval pottery sherds with a broad date range of the 11th-14th centuries. The density of features suggests low-level activity typical of locations on the periphery of rural settlements/farmsteads in Suffolk. Interestingly, the historic mapping provides some perspective on the context for such activity, as Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (Fig. 4) depicts an area of Green/Common land with dwellings located alongside Pye Road (BRM 011), which appears to link to the larger 'Broome Common' to the north (TDE 006). Indeed, fields between Pye Road/the A140 and the ditched drain east of Trenches 103 to 106 were formally named 'Kiln Common' (Hawes 2017). Medieval Green-edge/Common-edge settlement and activity in this zone is therefore possible. The pottery suggests that activity had ceased before the 14th century and possibly earlier.

5.2.3 By contrast, ditches **1960, 1970** and **1982** in Trenches 100 and 104 all align with field boundaries depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition map of Yaxley (Fig. 5). Although these historic boundaries may have (much) earlier origins, the presence of undecomposed roots in the fills of ditches **1978** and **1982** suggests they were 'open' and maintained until relatively recently, and are reported to have been backfilled between the 1970s and the mid-2000s.

5.2.4 More difficult to date are the ditches revealed in Trenches 96 and 97 at the western end of the site. Ditch **1968**, Trench 97 is on the same alignment as a linear geophysical anomaly detected by survey in 2014 to the north-east (Fig. 2a and Bartlett 2014). The north to south alignment of this of ditch is in keeping with the wider pattern of historic field boundaries in the area between Leys Lane and the A140. The other ditches in Trenches 96 and 97 (**1964**, **1966**, **1970**), however, are on a completely different alignment, and seem to be unrelated to the dominant orientation of (post-Enclosure) field boundaries in this part of the landscape (Fig. 5). Whilst these must remain 'undated' at present, it is notable that a similarly-aligned ditch was revealed in Trench

21 to the north of Trench 96 in the 2017 evaluation (Fig. 2b and Gilmour 2017, Fig. 6). Combined, the orientation and spacing of these ditches is reminiscent of Roman cultivation features, with a comparable system on the same alignment revealed by evaluation on Eye Airfield to the east of the A140 (Gilmour 2017).

5.3 Significance

5.3.1 The evaluation has uncovered a series of features, many of which can be linked to the historic maps of the late 18th and 19th centuries. The most significant finding is evidence for medieval activity in the east of the site, with a hint of Late Saxon activity suggested by the presence of a single sherd of Thetford-type ware. Trenches in this location skirt an area that was once Common land (Kiln Common) adjacent to Pye Road/the line of the A140. The presence of a pit and ditches yielding medieval pottery in this zone suggest the presence of Green-edge/Common-edge settlement, which is common to this part of Suffolk.

Appendix A TRENCH DIMENSIONS

Trench number	Orientation	Maximum depth of topsoil (m)	Maximum depth of subsoil (m)	Average depth (m)
96	E/W	0.3	0.17	0.4
97	E/W	0.3	0.28	0.46
98	E/W	0.3	0.18	0.43
99	E/W	0.3	0.26	0.41
100	NNE/SSW	0.35	0.3	0.55
101	NE/SW	0.3	0.08	0.34
102	NNE/SSW	0.3	0.1	0.39
103	NNE/SSW	0.3	0.22	0.45
104	NNE/SSW	0.3	0.2	0.43
105	NNE/SSW	0.3	0.22	0.41
106	N/S	0.3	0.25	0.5

Appendix B CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Compaction	Fine component
	1957	layer	top soil						dark brown grey	friable	silty clay
	1958	layer	subsoil						mid grey yellow	loose	clay silt
	1959	layer	natural geology						light yellow brown	friable	sandy silt
96	1964	cut	ditch	1964	1965	1	0.6	0.2			
96	1965	fill	ditch fill	1964		1	0.6	0.2	light grey brown	soft	sandy clay silt
96	1966	cut	ditch	1966	1967	1	0.65	0.26			
96	1967	fill	ditch fill	1966		1	0.65	0.26	light grey brown	soft	sandy silt
97	1968	cut	ditch	1968	1969	1	1.32	0.38			
97	1969	fill	ditch fill	1968		1	1.32	0.38	mid grey brown	soft	clay silt
97	1970	cut	ditch	1970	1971	1	0.95	0.4			
97	1971	fill	ditch fill	1970		1	0.95	0.4	light brown grey	soft	sandy silt
100	1960	cut	ditch	1960	1961	1	1.2	0.16			

Trench	Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Compaction	Fine component
100	1961	fill	ditch fill	1960		1	1.2	0.16	mid brown grey	firm	silty sand
100	1978	cut	ditch	1978	1979, 1980, 1981	2	1.8	1.2			
100	1979	fill	ditch fill	1978		0.68	1.8	0.5	mid brown yellow	hard	clay
100	1980	fill	ditch fill	1978		2	1.8	1.2	mid grey yellow	silty clay	firm
100	1981	fill	ditch fill	1978		1	1.8	0.2	light grey brown	firm	clay silt
103	1962	cut	pit	0	1963	2.1	1.76	0.3			
103	1963	fill	pit fill	1962		2.1	1.76	0.3	mid brown grey	firm	silty clay
103	1972	cut	posthole	1972	1973	0.4	0.28	0.4			
103	1973	fill	fill of post hole	1972		0.4	0.28	0.4	mid brown grey	firm	silty clay
103	1976	cut	ditch	1976	1977	1	2.45	0.31			
103	1977	fill	ditch fill	1976		1	2.45	0.21	mid grey brown	firm	silty sand clay
104	1982	cut	ditch	1982	1983, 1984, 1985, 1986	1	2.2	1.21			
104	1983	fill	ditch fill	1982		1	2.2	0.91	light grey brown	hard	clay
104	1984	fill	ditch fill	1982		1	0.83	0.57	mid brown grey	firm	silty clay
104	1985	fill	ditch fill	1982		1	0.72	0.63	mid brown grey	firm	clay
104	1986	fill	ditch fill	1982		1	0.8	0.8	light grey brown	plastic	silty sand
106	1974	cut	ditch	1974	1975	30	1.1	0.3			
106	1975	fill	ditch fill	1974		30	1.1	0.3	dark grey brown	friable	sandy silt

APPENDIX C TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 96						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Top soil and subsoil overlying two ditches cutting natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
1964	Cut	0.6	0.2	Ditch – linear (ENE/WSW orientated), concave base, steep sides	-	-
1965	Fill	0.6	0.2	Ditch fill - light grey brown soft sandy clay silt	-	-
1966	Cut	0.65	0.26	Ditch – linear, concave base, steep sides -	-	-
1967	Fill	0.65	0.26	Ditch fill - light grey brown soft sandy silt	-	-

Trench 97						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Top soil and subsoil overlying two ditches cutting natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
1968	Cut	1.32	0.38	Ditch – linear (N/S orientated), concave base, gentle sides	-	-
1969	Fill	1.32	0.38	Ditch fill - mid grey brown soft clay silt	-	-
1970	Cut	0.95	0.4	Ditch – linear (NE/SW orientated), concave base, steep sides	-	-
1971	Fill	0.95	0.4	Ditch fill - light grey brown soft sandy silt	-	-

Trench 98						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Top soil and subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits recovered.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 99						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Top soil and subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits recovered.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 100						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Top soil and subsoil overlying two ditches cutting natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
1960	Cut	1.2	0.16	Ditch - linear (N/S orientated), concave base, moderately steep sides	-	-
1961	Fill	1.2	0.16	Ditch fill - mid brown grey firm clay silt	-	-
1978	Cut	1.8	1.2	Ditch - linear (E/W orientated), base unseen, steep sides	-	-
1979	Fill	1.8	0.5	Ditch fill – mid brown yellow hard clay	-	-
1980	Fill	1.8	1.2	Ditch fill - mid grey yellow firm silty clay	-	-
1981	Fill	1.8	0.2	Ditch fill - light grey brown firm clay silt	-	-

Trench 101						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Top soil and subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits recovered.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 102						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Top soil and subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits recovered.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 103						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Top soil and subsoil overlying one ditch and one pit cutting natural geology. Both features contained Iron Age/Roman					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	Pottery	Late Saxon
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
1962	Cut	1.76	0.3	Pit – sub-rectangular, concave base	-	-
1963	Fill	1.76	0.3	Pit fill - mid brown grey firm silty clay	Pottery, bone	medieval
1972	Cut	0.28	0.4	Posthole – sub circular shaped, concave base, moderately steep sides	-	-
1973	Fill	0.28	0.4	Fill of post hole - mid brown grey firm silty clay	-	-
1976	Cut	2.45	0.31	Ditch – linear (E/W orientation), gentle sloping sides, concave base	-	-

Trench 103						
1977	Fill	2.45	0.21	Ditch fill - mid grey brown firm silty sand clay	Pottery, flint	Roman and medieval

Trench 104						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Top soil and subsoil overlying one modern ditch cutting natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil		
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
1982	Cut	2.2	1.21	Ditch – linear (E/W orientation), steep sloping sides, concave base	-	-
1983	Fill	2.2	0.91	Ditch fill - light grey brown hard clay	-	-
1984	Fill	0.83	0.57	Ditch fill - mid brown grey firm silty clay	-	-
1985	Fill	0.72	0.63	Ditch fill - mid brown grey firm clay	-	-
1986	fill	0.8	0.8	Ditch fill - light grey brown plastic silty sand	-	-

Trench 105						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Top soil and subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits recovered.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1958	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 106						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
Top soil and subsoil overlying one ditch containing Iron Age/Roman pottery cutting natural geology.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1957	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 106						
1958	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1959	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
1974	Cut	1.1	0.3	Ditch – linear (N/S orientated) steep sloping sides, concave base	-	-
1975	Fill	1.1	0.3	Fill - dark grey brown friable sandy silt	Pottery	medieval

APPENDIX D FINDS REPORTS

D.1 Metal work

By Denis Sami

B.0.1 One iron nail was recovered from (1963) in pit 1962, Trench 103. The date range for this is Roman through to the modern period.

D.2 Flint

By Rona Booth

D.2.1 The single flint from ditch **1976** fill (1977) from Trench 103 (1977) might best be described as a small bladelet-like flake of grey flint with incipient patination. It measures 24mmx10mm. It has a cortical striking platform and the bulb of percussion is barely perceptible. It measures 24mmx10mm and the distal end is broken. It can be broadly dated as Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic.

D.3 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

D.3.1 Twenty-seven sherds of pottery (261g) was collected from four contexts during the evaluation.

Methodology

D.3.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series for Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

D.3.3 Table 1 shows the quantities of pottery by fabric, whilst Table 2 give full details of sherds

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
RB Grey Micaceous (Wattisfield?)	RBGM	Roman	1	9		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	1	37		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-M.13th c.	8	27		4
Waveney Valley coarseware micaceous	WVCWM	L.12th-14th c.	12	81		7

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-14th c.	2	87		1
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-14th c.	1	3		1
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th-14th c.	2	7		1
Totals			27	251	0	16

Table 1. Pottery quantities.

Context	Sample	Fabric	Fabric details	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Dec.	Spot date
1958		THET	abundant sparkly fs, common black Fe, sparse mica	grey-buff	U	1	37	1		L.9-11
1963		EMW			U	2	3	1		11-13
1963		MCW1			U	2	87	1		12-14
1963		MCW4	ms		U	1	3	1		12-14
1963	<218>	MCW4	ms		U	1	4	1		12-14
1963		RBGM			U	1	9	1		Rom
1963		WVCWM			BU	2	18	1		L.12-14
1963		WVCWM			U	1	15	1		L.12-14
1963		WVCWM			U	2	10	1		L.12-14
1975		EMW			U	3	3	1		11-13
1977		EMW			U	1	6	1		11-13
1977		EMW			U	2	15	1		11-13
1977	<220>	MCW2	vfs, moderate mica, occ Fe	lt grey	U	1	3	1		12-14
1977		WVCWM		orange	DU	4	16	1	FTIs at shoulder	L.12-14
1977		WVCWM			U	1	6	1		L.12-14
1977		WVCWM			U	1	5	1		L.12-14
1977	<220>	WVCWM			U	1	11			L.12-14

Table 2. Full pottery quantification.

Roman

D.3.4 One abraded body sherd of a very micaceous greyware, partially oxidised due to burning, was found in pit fill 1963 in association with medieval pottery.

Late Saxon (L.9th-11th century)

D.3.5 One large body sherd has been identified as a Thetford-type ware, although the fabric is non-standard. Previous finds at YAX 040 (Anderson 2017) also included some Thetford-type wares in non-typical fabrics, although no rims were recovered. The sherd from the current evaluation contains abundant 'sparkly' fine sand (?greensand), common black ferrous inclusions and sparse mica, and is grey with a buff-coloured core. The internal surface is worn. It was the only sherd from subsoil 1958.

Medieval (11th–14th century)

D.3.6 Eight body sherds of early medieval ware were found, all in fine to medium sandy fabrics. However, no rims were present and the fabric of these sherds is very similar to later medieval coarsewares in the area, so their identification is based on their handmade appearance. Sherds were recovered from pit fills 1963, 1975 and ditch fill 1977.

D.3.7 The medieval coarsewares have been categorised based on the fabrics identified during previous work at the airfield (Anderson 2017). All fragments were body or base sherds and can only be broadly dated to the 12th–14th centuries. Most common at this site were fragments of Waveney Valley-type micaceous wares (possibly equivalent to MCW3 at the previous site, but more common here). Four joining fragments of the latter comprised part of an oxidised vessel with finger-tip impressions at the shoulder, probably part of a bowl of 13th/14th-century date. Medieval coarsewares were found in pit fill 1963 and ditch fill 1977.

Distribution

D.3.8 Table 3 shows the distribution of pottery by context and feature with suggested spot dates.

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spot date
103	-	1958	subsoil	THET	L.9th-11th c.
103	1962	1963	pit	RBGM EMW MCW1 MCW4 WVCWM	12th-14th c.
103	1976	1977	ditch	EMW MCW2 WVCWM	13th-14th c.
106	1974	1975	ditch	EMW	11th-M.13th c.

Table 3. Pottery fabric distribution by context

D.3.9 All stratified pottery was recovered from features in two trenches towards the northern end of the evaluated area. This may indicate limited medieval activity in this part of the site.

Discussion

D.3.10 This small group adds to the assemblage recovered from this site previously (Anderson 2017; Brudenell *et al*. 2017; Fletcher 2014). The medieval group, however, appears to be slightly later than the previous one seen by the current author, containing more Waveney Valley-type coarsewares and no shelly early medieval wares. Given the lack of rims, it is possible that some of the sandy wares identified as early medieval are from later wares with hand-formed bodies. However, there is at least one Thetford-type ware in the group, suggesting Late Saxon activity in this part of the site.

D.3.11 Although this is only a small assemblage, again the lack of glazed wares or any late medieval pottery suggests that activity had ceased before the 14th century and possibly earlier.

APPENDIX E ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

E.1 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster

E.1.1 The animal bone from the evaluation from XSFEAI18 comprises 21g of material (Table 4). The bone is highly fragmentary and in moderate condition. Identifiable fragments are detailed below, the only species represented in this small assemblage is sheep/goat from pit **103** and ditch **97**.

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Species	Element
1963	1962	Pit	103	Sheep/Goat	Radius
1963	1962	Pit	103	Sheep/Goat	Atlas
1969	1968	Ditch	97	Sheep/Goat	Radius

Table 4. Animal bone by context

E.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

E.2.1 Three bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 103 and 106.

Methodology

E.2.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for 24hrs prior to processing to break down the heavy clay matrix. The total volume 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.

E.2.3 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 5.

Quantification

E.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, finds from samples have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5 specimens

Results

E.2.5 Plant remains have not been preserved in any of the three samples. Pottery fragments have been retrieved from the residues of Samples 1 and 3.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Area/trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Pottery	Large mammal bones
1	1963	1962	Pit	103	18	#	0
2	1975	1974	Ditch	106	18	0	#
3	1977	1976	Ditch	103	18	#	0

Table 5: Environmental samples

Discussion

E.2.6 The samples taken from the evaluation of this site are devoid of plant remains suggesting that there is low potential for preservation. If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

APPENDIX F BIBLIOGRAPHY

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MPRG, 2001, Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-330819
Project Name	Progress Power Project, Land West of A140, Yaxley, Suffolk

Start of Fieldwork	03.10.18	End of Fieldwork	09.10.18
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	YAX040	Planning App. No.	DCO 2015
HER Number		Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Road Scheme
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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
pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
ditch	Uncertain

Object	Period
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Animal bone	Uncertain
Metalwork	Uncertain
Worked flint	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Mid Suffolk
Parish	Yaxley
HER office	Suffolk

Address (including Postcode)

Progress Power Project,
Land West of A140,
Old Norwich Road

Size of Study Area	2.02Ha	Yaxley, Suffolk
National Grid Ref	TM 1247 7504	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham (SSCAS)
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Tom Collie

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCC stores	YAX040
Digital Archive	SCC stores	YAX040
Paper Archive	SCC stores	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	☐

APPENDIX H WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Progress Power Project, Land West of A140, Yaxley, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Drax Power Limited

Prepared by	Matt Brudenell
Date prepared	24 September 2018
Version	1
HER Parish Code	YAX 040
Project number	22621
Project type	Trial trenching
NGR	TM 1247 7504

oxfordarchaeology east

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1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and conforms to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017) document.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Drax Power Limited to undertake a programme of trenched evaluation along a proposed realignment of an access route and part of the HD cable route for the Progress Power Project, on land west of the A140, Yaxley, Suffolk.

1.2.2 The works are partly within the Development Consent Order (DCO) boundary of the Progress Power Project, and may constitute investigations required in relation to Schedule 2, Requirement 9 of the DCO order *Progress Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order 2015.*

1.2.3 The works have been discussed between Drax Power Limited and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). A 5% evaluation of the proposed route is required.

1.2.4 Following the results of the evaluation. The scope of any further work (if required) will be specified in a separate SCCAS brief, and will require the submission and approval of a further Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 The programme of archaeological investigation will comprise:

- A suitable level of document research, drawing on appropriate information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)
- A trial trenched evaluation of the proposed access/HD realignment route. This will comprise a 5% sample across the 1.27ha area of greenfield land-take, resulting in the excavation of eleven 30m long by 1.8m wide trenches.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

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

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 The proposed access/HD realignment route (the site) lies across flat agricultural land on the west side of the A140 in the parish of Yaxley, centred TM 1247 7504. The north-south section of the proposed access route lies immediately west of a small south-draining tributary (which now feeds into a fish pond), and crosses part of the DCO boundary. The east-west section of the access route and HD cable realignment route follows the line of an existing field boundary east of Leys Lane. The site is broadly flat at c. 47m OD.

2.1.2 The underlying geology of site comprises sand of the Crag Group Bedrock. Superficial deposits comprise Diamicton (till with outwash sand and gravel deposits) of the Lowestoft Formation (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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

- Parsons Brinckerhoff. 2014. Progress Power Project, Eye, Suffolk: Stage 2 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. Document 35124338B
- Bartlett, A.DH. 2014. Proposed Gas and Electric Connection Routes near Eye Airfield, Suffolk. Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2013-2014. Bartlett-Clark Consultancy.
- Clarke, G. 2014. Progress Power Project, Yaxley, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation. Oxford Archaeology East report 1655
- Ladd, S. 2014. Historic Filed Boundaries at Ley's Lane & Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. Field Boundary Survey. Oxford Archaeology East report 1647
- Stocks-Morgan, H. 2015. Multi-Period Remains at Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk. Oxford Archaeology East report 1742.
- Gilmour, N. 2017. Progress Power Project, Eye Airfield, Yaxley, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology East report 2095.
- The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

3.2 Summary

3.2.1 West of the A140, the archaeology in the surrounding area 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, immediately east of the access route, follows the route of the Pye Road (BRM 011); a Roman road between Scole Bridge and Yaxley.

3.2.2 The fields west of the access route 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). To the south is medieval settlement activity in Yaxley village itself (e.g. YAX 001; 020), which may encroach onto the development area, whilst 600m to the north-east lies the recorded edge of Broome Common (TDE 006); a former medieval Green site shown on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk dated 1783.

The northern tip of the route extends over part of the former Second World War Eye Airfield (EYE 072). The road line meets one of the few surviving sections of the former airfield infrastructure, which is a partially intact double-loop hardstand used for aircraft during the Second World War.

Previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the access road

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

3.2.4 The limited Stage 1 evaluation of the site (YAX035) revealed ditches and former field boundaries dating to the Saxon, early medieval period and post-medieval period, and an undated pit. The Stage 2 evaluation (YAX 040) was and more comprehensive, and revealed extensive, if somewhat dispersed archaeology centred upon the Airfield site to the east of the A140. In the area immediately north of the proposed access road, trenching revealed a series of post-medieval and undated ditches. A number of these corresponded to linear anomalies mapped by geophysical survey, and aligned with boundaries depicted on the 1839 Yaxley Tithe map. Finds from the ditches were scarce, but a few sherds dating from the 16th to 19th century were recovered.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the evaluation

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

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2 Research frameworks

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

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

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

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

5.2 Parish code and site code

5.2.1 In consultation with the SHER, the parish code YAX 040 will be used for the evaluation. Oxford Archaeology's unique site code for the project is XSFEAI18.

Excavation standards

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

5.2.3 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017).

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

Pre-commencement

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

5.2.6 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas
- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

5.2.7 Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works. Where possible, access routes will use tramlines in the crop, in order to reduce crop damage.

Trenching methods

5.2.8 A total of 11 trenches measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide will be excavated in the positions shown on the plan attached to this WSI.

5.2.9 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 5.6).

5.2.10 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 2m will be used to excavate the trenches.

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

5.2.12 All machine excavation will take place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, but will then be cleaned off by hand. Any archaeological deposits present will then be excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

5.3 Excavation of archaeological features and deposits

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

5.3.2 Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify features and deposits. Unless otherwise agreed by the SCCAS all features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.

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

5.4 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

Survey

5.4.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.4.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

5.4.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.4.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

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

Plans and sections

5.4.7 Site plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

5.4.8 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

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

Photogrammetric recording

5.4.10 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

5.4.11 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

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

these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.5 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

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

5.5.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the SCCAS:

- layers relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
- discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
- artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

5.5.3 If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCCAS, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

Human remains

5.5.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, County Coroner, and the SCCAS will be informed immediately.

5.5.5 Unless directed otherwise by the SCCAS human remains will be left *in situ* (covered and protected), until a full program of excavation is agreed by the SCCAS and Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if the SCCAS requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.

5.5.6 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

5.6 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.6.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Tom Lucking). Trench footprints will be detected immediately before mechanical stripping. Trench spoil (topsoil and subsoil) and all archaeological features and deposits will also be detected. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.

5.6.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.6.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

5.6.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds constituting Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who will then inform the coroner within 14 days.

5.7 Post-excavation processing

5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

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

5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers and the Parish Code, as detailed in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017).

5.8 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

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

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

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

Procedures for finds handling

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

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

5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

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

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

5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for sampling and processing

5.9.1 Features will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:

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

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.9.2 Bulk samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanticals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

5.9.3 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.

5.9.4 Where features containing very small artefacts – such as micro-debitage and hammerscale – are identified, bulk samples will be taken (up to 40 litres or 100% of context).

5.9.5 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

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

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

6 REPORTING

6.1 Evaluation Report

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

6.2 Contents of the evaluation report

6.2.1 The report will include:

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

6.3 Draft and final reports

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

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

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

6.4 OASIS

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

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

7 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements of Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017).

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

Archive contents

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

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

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

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

Transfer of ownership

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

8 TIMETABLE

8.1.1 Trial trenching will take approximately 6 days. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

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

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

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 1 x Project Officer (full-time)
- 2 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

9.1.2 The Project Manager will be Matt Brudenell, and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be Tom Collie.

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

9.2 Post-excavation processing

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

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

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

9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

9.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

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

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Monitoring

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

10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client, Oxford Archaeology East and the SCCAS will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.2 Insurance

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

10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

10.4.1 The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.

10.4.2 The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

10.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

10.5 Site Security

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

10.6 Access

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

10.7 Site Preparation

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

10.8 Site offices and welfare

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

10.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement

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

10.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

10.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the SCCAS.

10.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

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

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

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

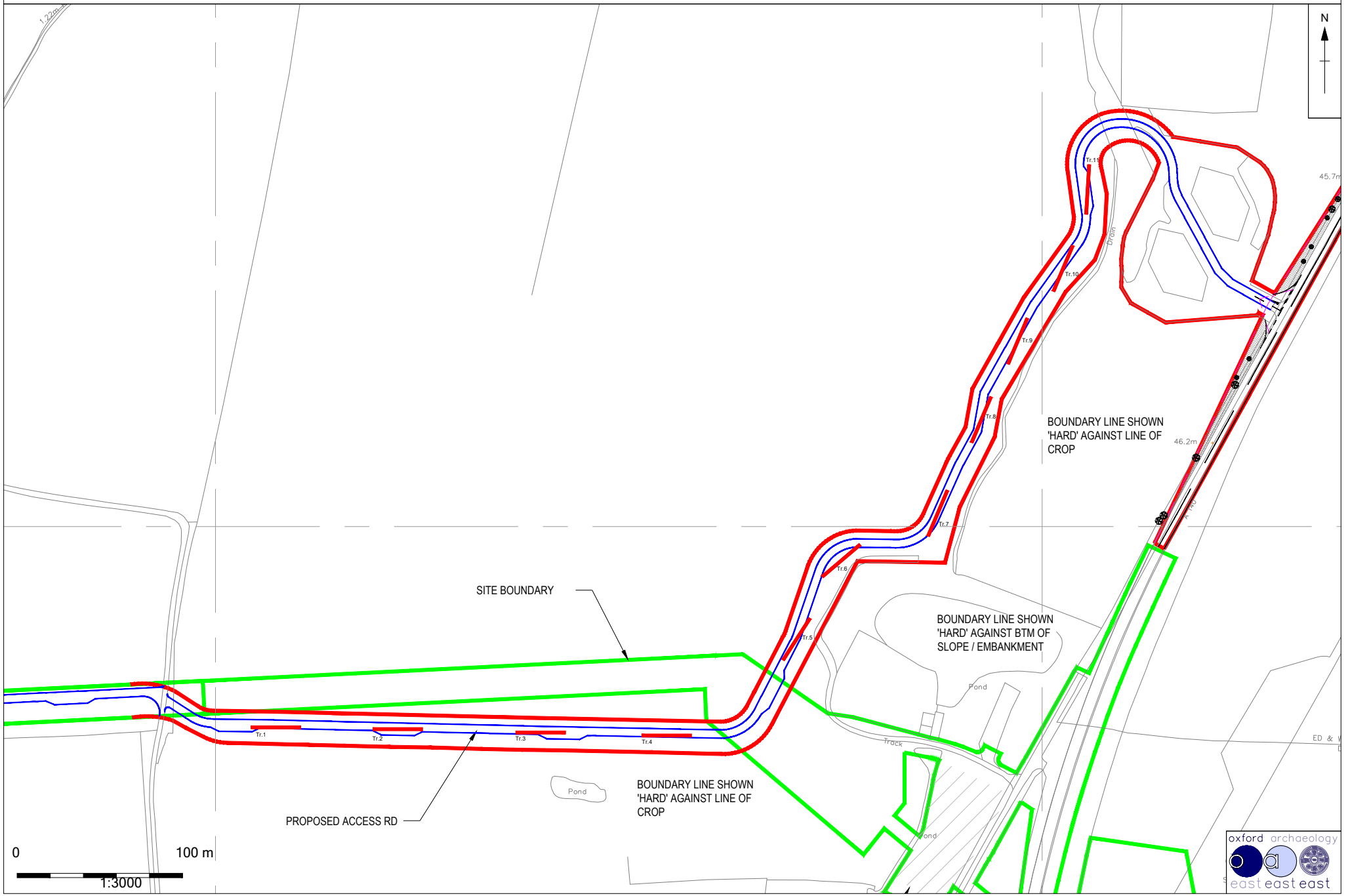
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

E:\Working on\Eye Airfield proposed trenching.dwg(A4 landscape)****Katie Morag* 21 Sep 2018

Proposed Trench Plan: Eye Airfield



oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

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

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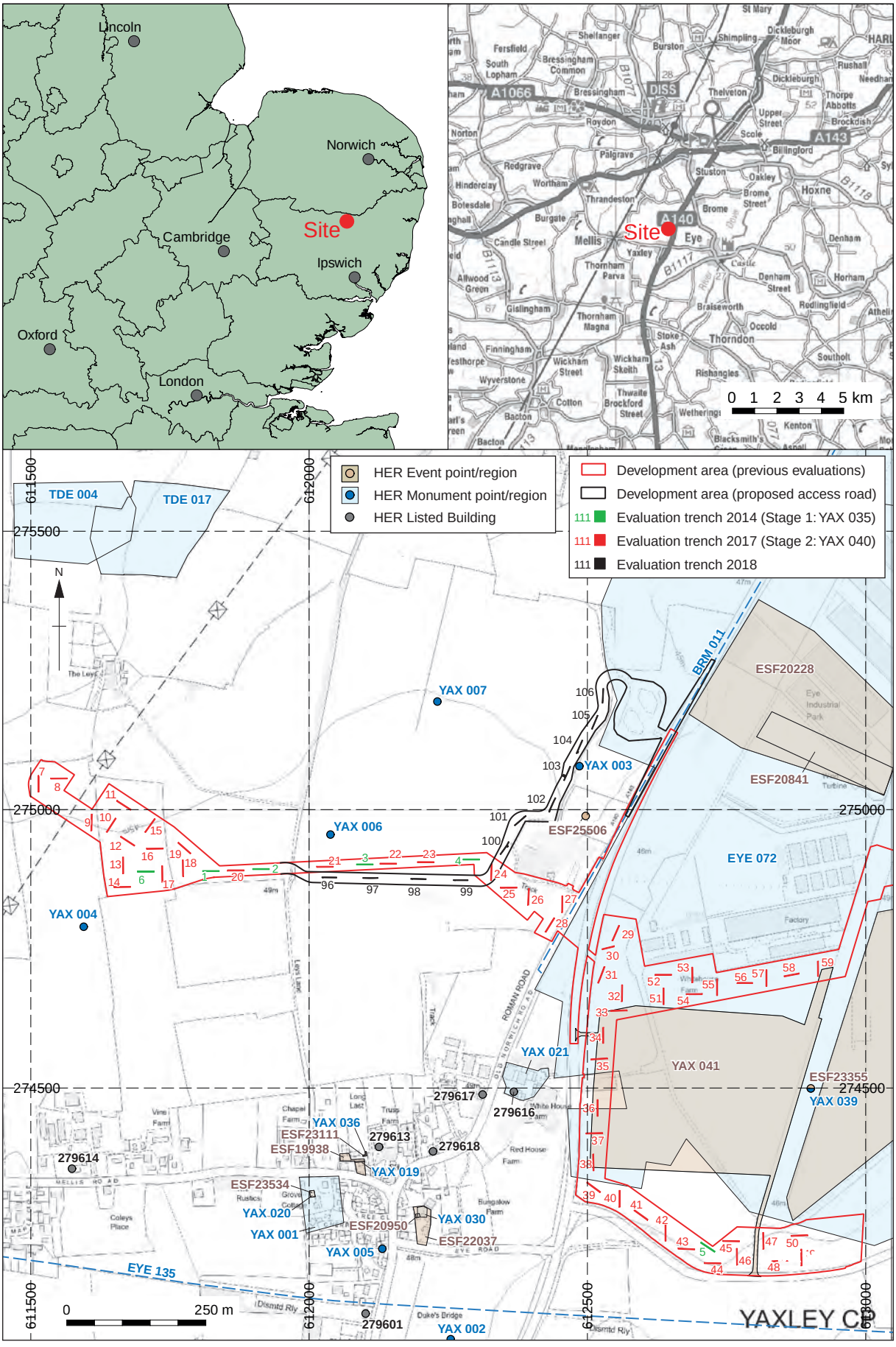

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches with nearby HER entries. Scale 1:10000

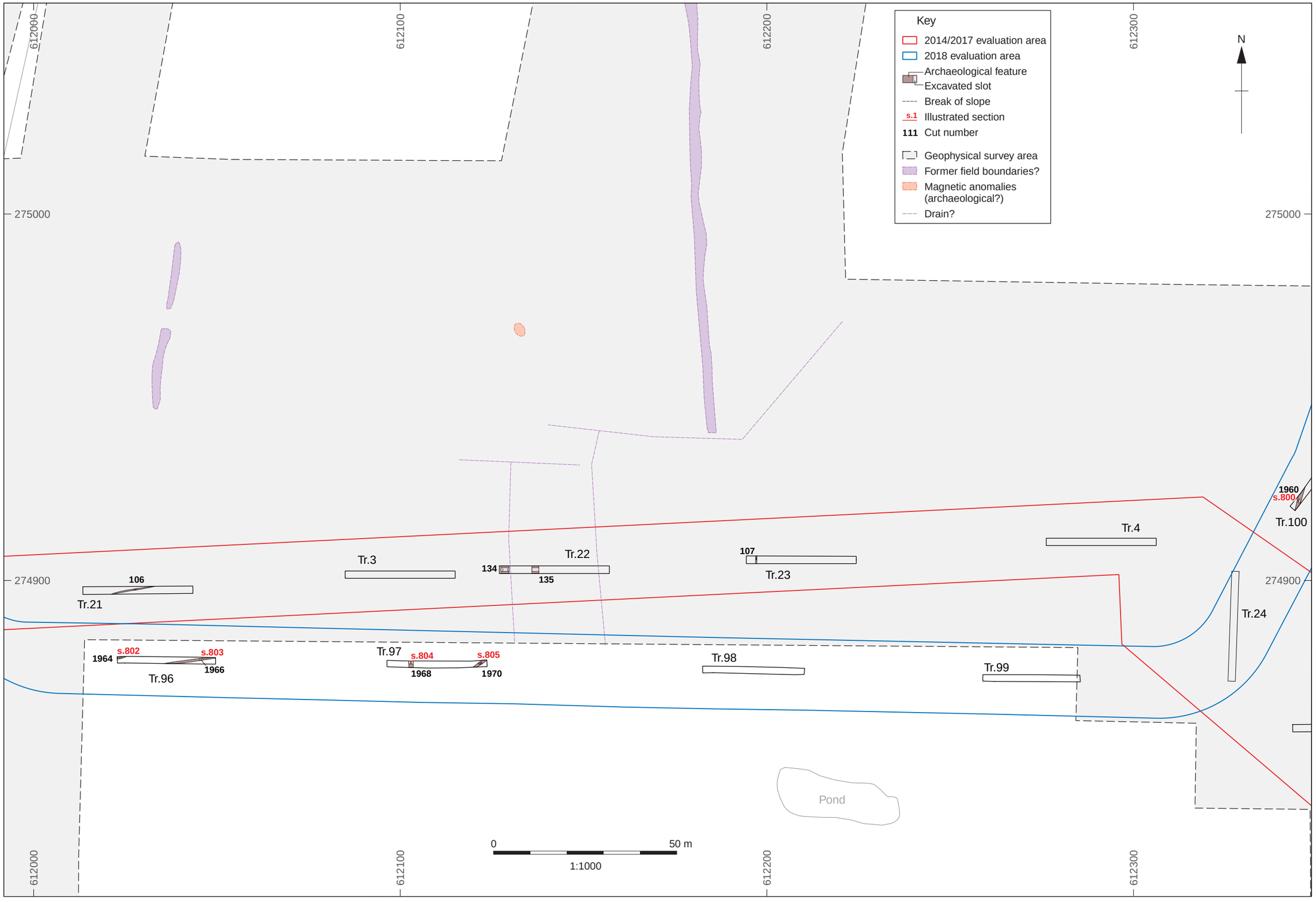

Figure 2a: Trench plan and geophysical survey interpretation (sheet 1 of 2)

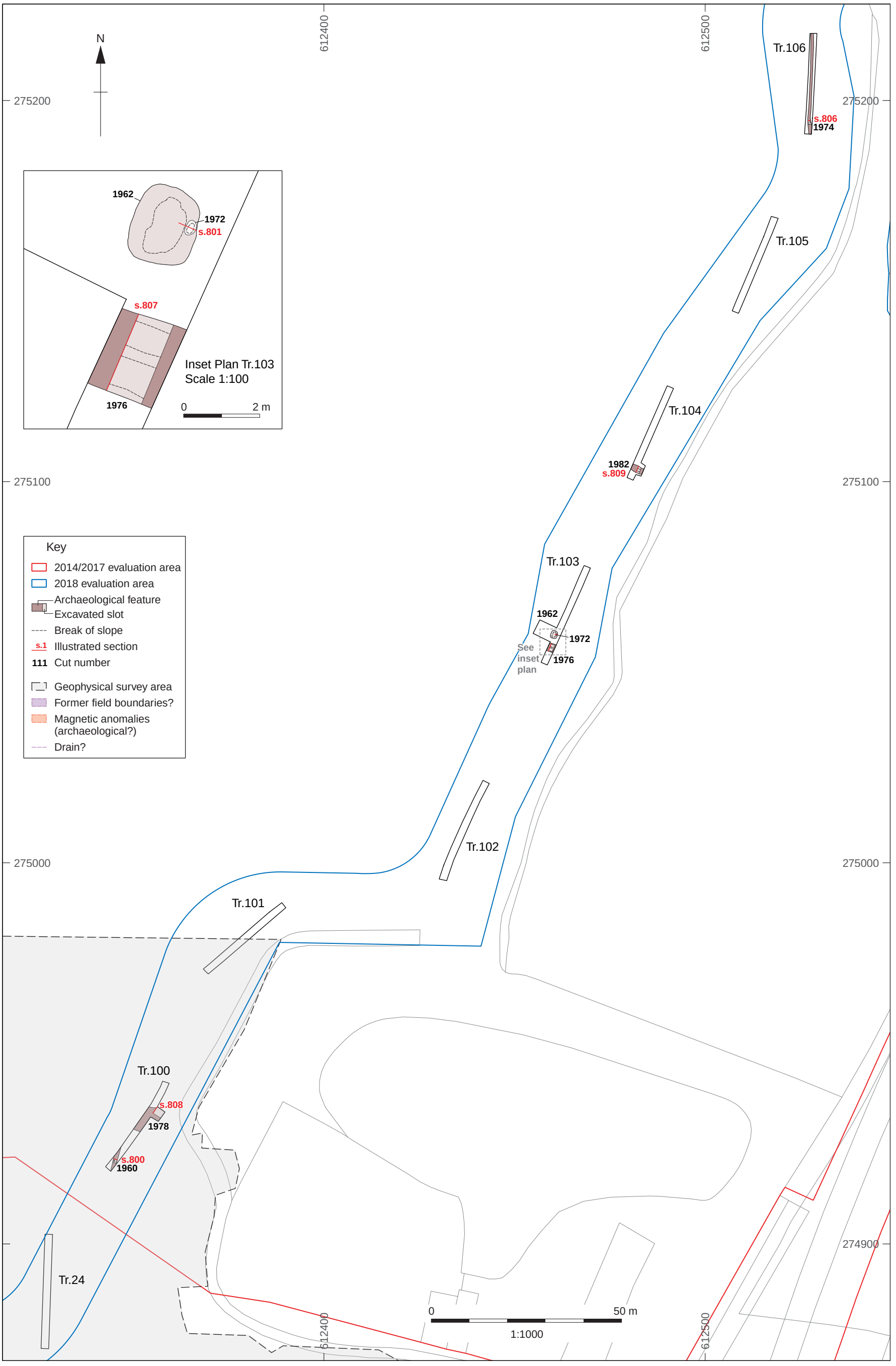

Figure 2b: Trench plan and geophysical survey interpretation (sheet 2 of 2)

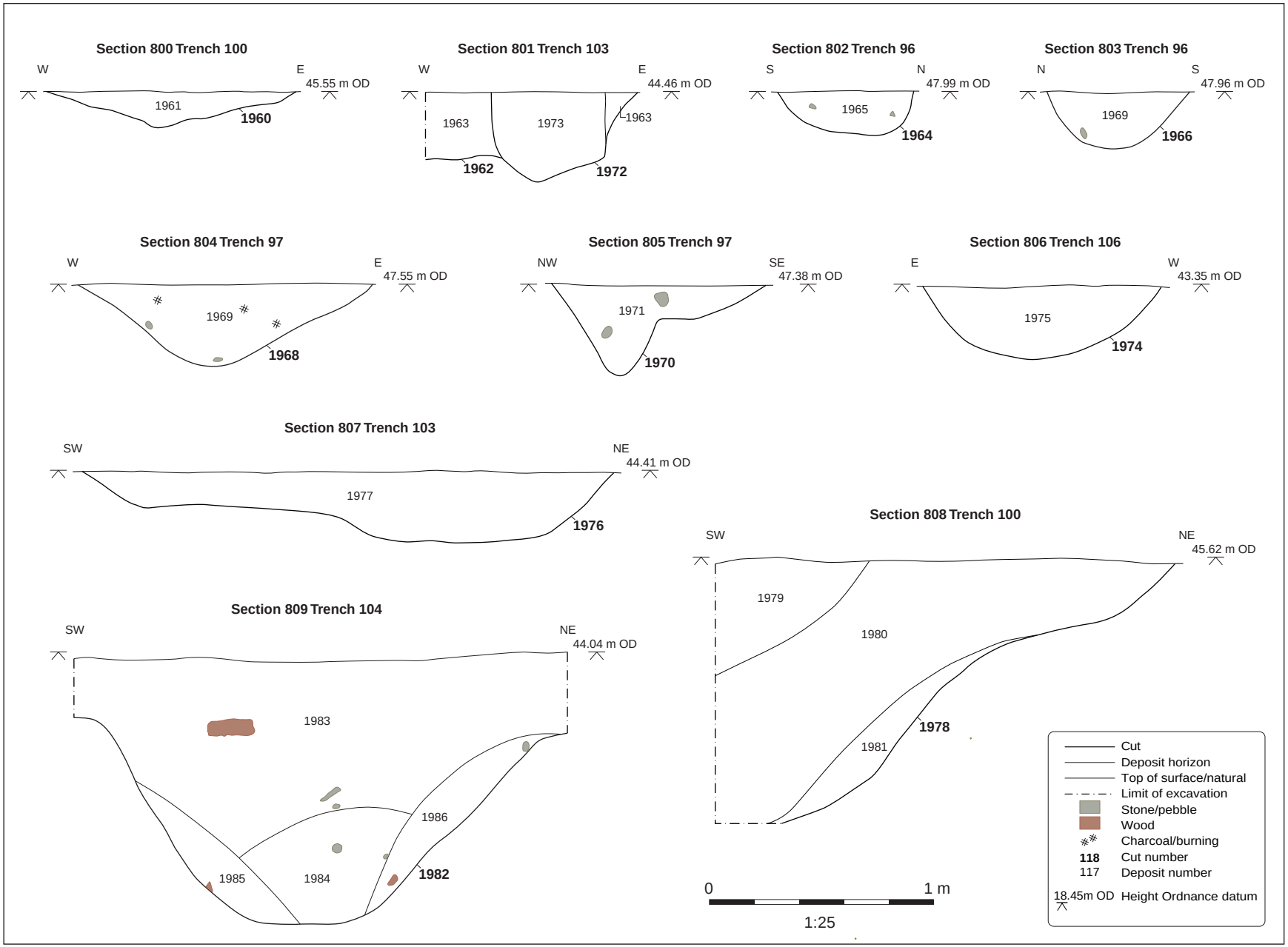

Figure 3: Section drawings

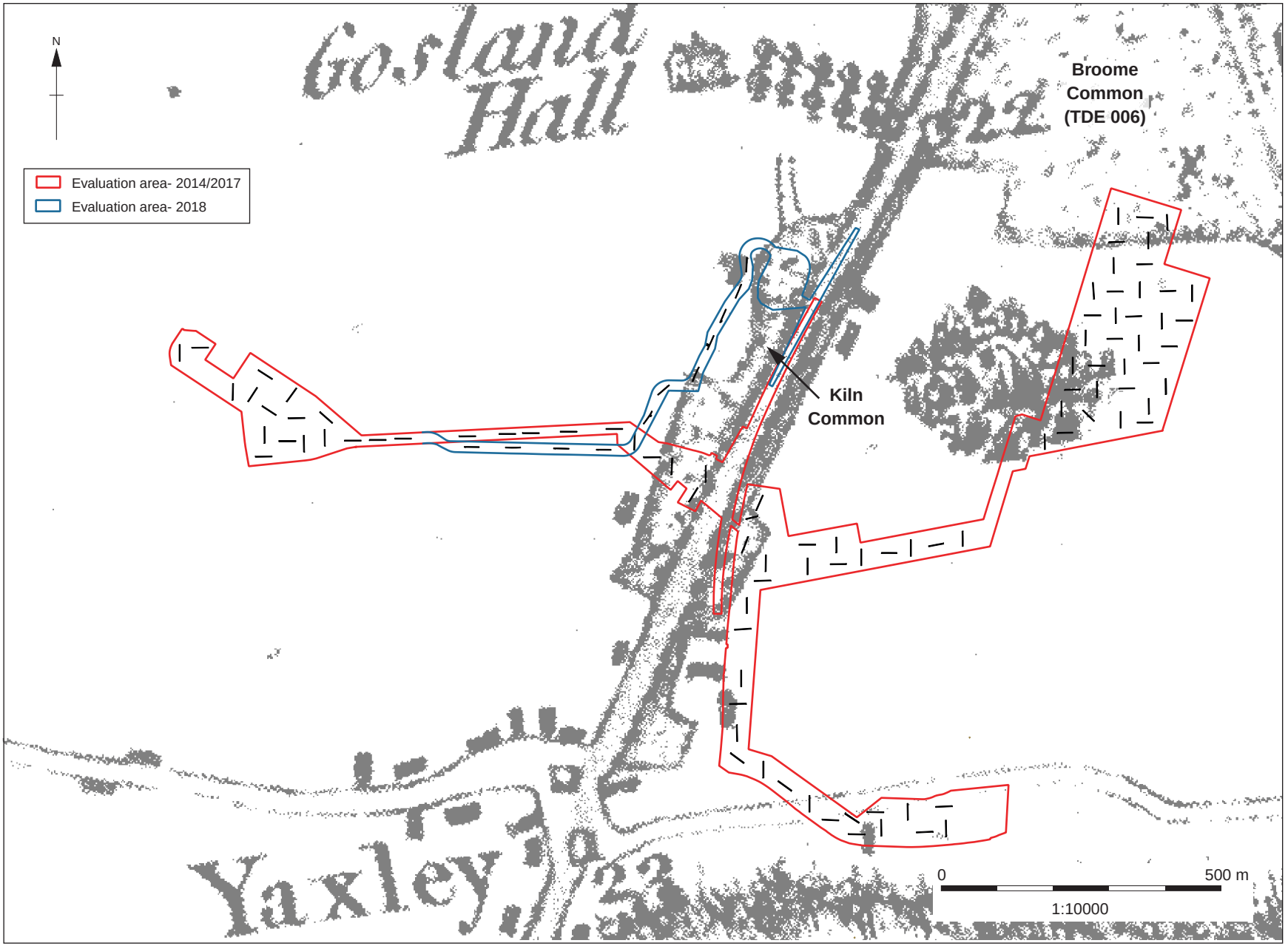

Figure 4: Trench locations in approximate relationship to Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk

Figure 5: 2018 Trenching results in relation to field boundaries depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition map of Yaxley

Plate 1: Trench 96, looking west

Plate 2: Trench 100, looking south

Plate 3: Trench 103, looking north

Plate 4: Pit **1962** in Trench 103, looking east

Plate 5: Ditch **1982** in Trench 104, looking west

Plate 6: Ditch **1974** in Trench 106, looking north

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Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
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OA North

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Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
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Cambridgeshire
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t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
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