

**Land at Eye Airfield (Parcel 15 & SUDS Area),
Langton Green Farm, Eye, Suffolk**

Planning application: 3563/15

HER Ref: EYE 123

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(July 2017)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at Eye Airfield (Parcel 15 and SUDS Area), Langton Green Farm, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7AL

Clients: Mr S Neave

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3563/15

Development: Erection of 14 dwellings with garages plus associated SUDS area

Date of fieldwork: 21 & 22 June, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25602

HER ref: EYE 123

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-287776

Grid ref: TM 1420 7474

Site area: 18000m²

Recent land use: Arable land

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- Context list

Appendix IV- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Eye, land at Eye Airfield/Langton Green Farm (EYE 123, TM 1420 7474) evaluation trenching for a 14 dwelling development to the west of Langton Green that had seen a previous geophysical survey and initial, and negative, low level of trenching revealed one small pit of Post medieval date and a shallow undated ditch plus a very thin scatter of pottery sherds of Roman and medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr S Neave).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr S Neave commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to complete the archaeological evaluation works for a development comprising 14 dwellings with garages on land at parcel 15 at Eye Airfield/Langton Green Farm, Eye (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application 3563/15. In addition the associated SUDS area to the west of the farm complex was evaluated. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to complete the required 3.50% by area sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned following a geophysical survey and initial 1.50% by area trenched evaluation (Stocks-Morgan, 2015) undertaken at the pre-determination stage of this application. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle area. Across the rest of the parish the settlement pattern shows a characteristic East Anglian pattern dispersed along the historic route ways and around former green areas (medieval areas of common grazing and land use). Parcel 15 at the former airfield is located c1.10km north of Eye town centre west of the area shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 as *Lanthorn Green* and south of Brome Common. The site is located in an area of generally flat topography on the heavier soils of central Suffolk at c42m OD in an area described as 'deep loam to clay derived from the underlying chalky Till of the Beccles Series.' The site for the new dwellings is 250m west of the B1077 road which runs across the former green that has largely lost its historic identity in more recent years as infilling development has taken place. Parcel 15 covers an area of c18,000m² and has to date been arable land.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development area at Parcel 15 was generated by its location just beyond the western edge of Langton Green where evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated and has been recorded at various points (HER EYE 063, 070, 100 and 117). However it can also be noted that both the geophysical survey and initial evaluation trenching did not reveal any evidence for past activity within Parcel 15 (*ibid.*).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a large 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all of the trenches being 1.80m wide with the single identified linear archaeological feature being

investigated by hand with a 1m wide section and the single contained feature being half-sectioned, recorded and then completely emptied.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed however the area between the trenches could not be searched due to a dense vegetation cover. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendices I & III):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	East-west	20	250	150 mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff pale yellowish brown sandy clay with chalk fragments and flints	Only feature a 20 th C field drain
2	East-west	30	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
3	North-south	30	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds, one small (2g) US sherd of medieval pottery
4	North-south	40	250	150 as T1	As T1	Small pit 0200 at northern end, 500mm x 600mm x 200mm deep mid brown sandy clay fill with a few degraded brick frags, two small (2g) US sherds of medieval pottery
5	North-south	20	250	150 as T1	As T1	Only feature a 20 th C field drain
6	East-west	40	250	150 as T1	As T1	Two 19 th /20 th C field drains, two small (4g) US sherds of Roman greyware
7	North-south	20	250	250 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
8	East-west	20	250	200 as T1	As T1	One NE-SW shallow ditch 0202, clean fill 0203 with no finds, also a 20 th C pipe trench
		220 (396m ²)	250	150-250		Two undated small features and a very thin scatter of Roman and medieval US sherds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trench depth was notably uniform at between 400mm and 500mm with 250mm of topsoil above 150mm to 250mm of mid brown clay subsoil. Below this 400mm to 500mm of top and subsoil the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit was pale yellowish brown stiff sandy clay with chalk fragments and flints.

3.3 The 220m of evaluation trenching revealed a small pit (0200) at the northern end of trench 4 and a shallow ditch (0202) in trench 8. The small pit (0200) was 500mm by 600mm and 200mm deep with a mid-brown sandy clay fill (0201) which contained a few fragments of degraded early Post medieval brick but no other finds. At the southern end of the SUDS area in trench 8 the shallow ditch (0202) that was revealed was on a north-east to south-west orientation and it was 350mm wide and 150mm deep with a clean mid-brown sandy clay fill (0203) that did not contain any finds. This ditch was cut by a 20th century pipe trench.

3.4 Very few stray finds were visible in the upcast spoil with the only ones of any age being a single medieval pottery sherd (2g) from trench 3, two small medieval sherds (2g) from trench 4 and 2 Roman period greyware sherds (4g) from the upcast spoil of trench 6. All of the pottery sherds were abraded.

4. Conclusion

4.1 As the initial evaluation works included the results of a HER search coupled with the largely negative overall archaeological results of this evaluation a second search was not commissioned.

4.2 The results from this evaluation and the initial archaeological works across Parcel 15 indicate that this area was peripheral to any nearby areas of more intense past activity as only one small feature (0200) and 5 small pottery of any age were recorded. Similarly the associated SUDS area produced only one small feature (0202) and no finds of pre-modern date.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 14 new dwellings within the area of Parcel 15 on land at Eye Airfield/Langton Green Farm, Eye or within the associated SUDS area. However SCCAS should be consulted about the further archaeological works that will be required before any other planned development works are carried out within the remainder of the area covered by this overall planning application.

Ref:

Stocks-Morgan, H 2015 'Multi-Period Remains at Eye Airfield, Parcels 13-15, Eye, Suffolk' Oxford Archaeology East report 1742

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: EYE 123.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Stephen Neave for his close cooperation, to Kevin for his skilled machine operation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

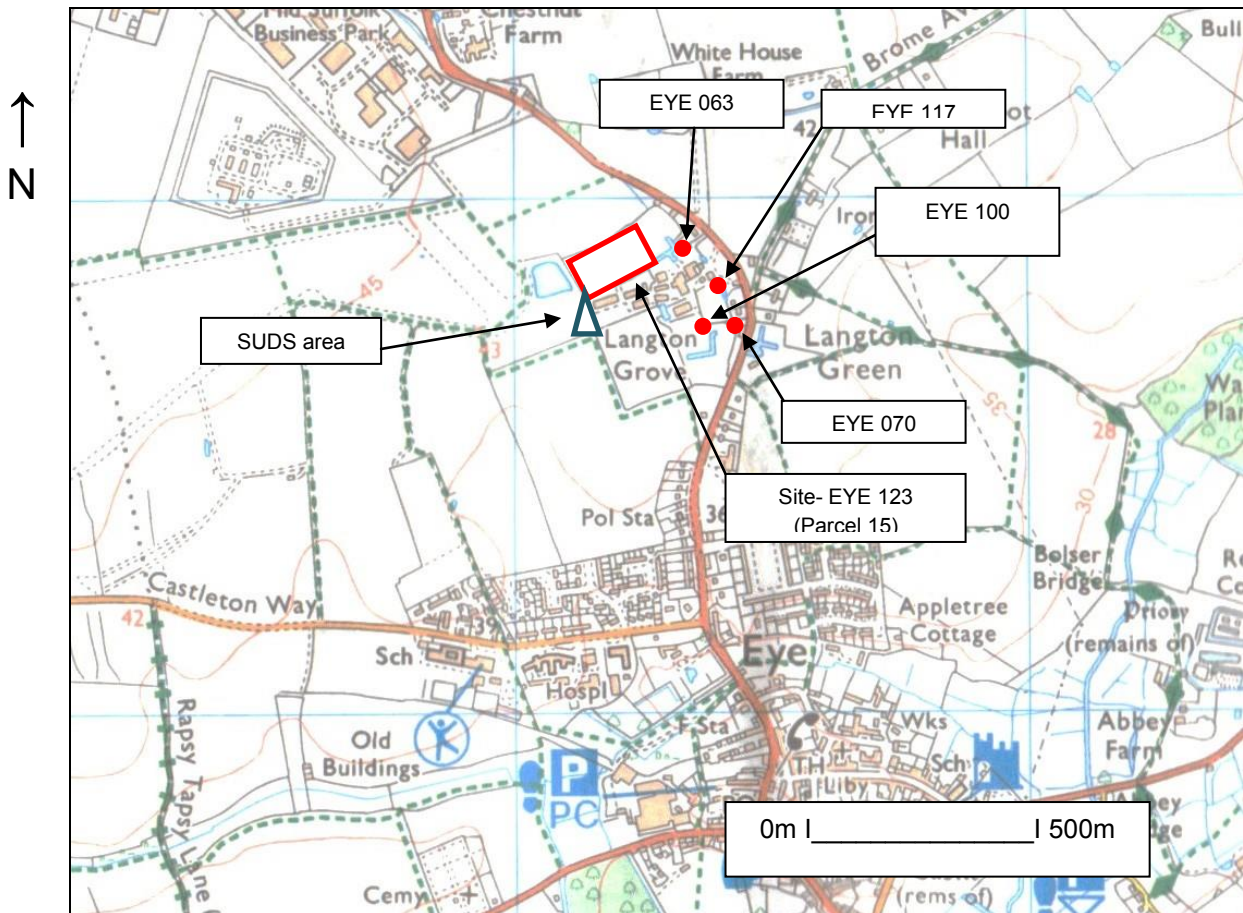


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (light blue- planned footprint areas, dark blue- previous trenches)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

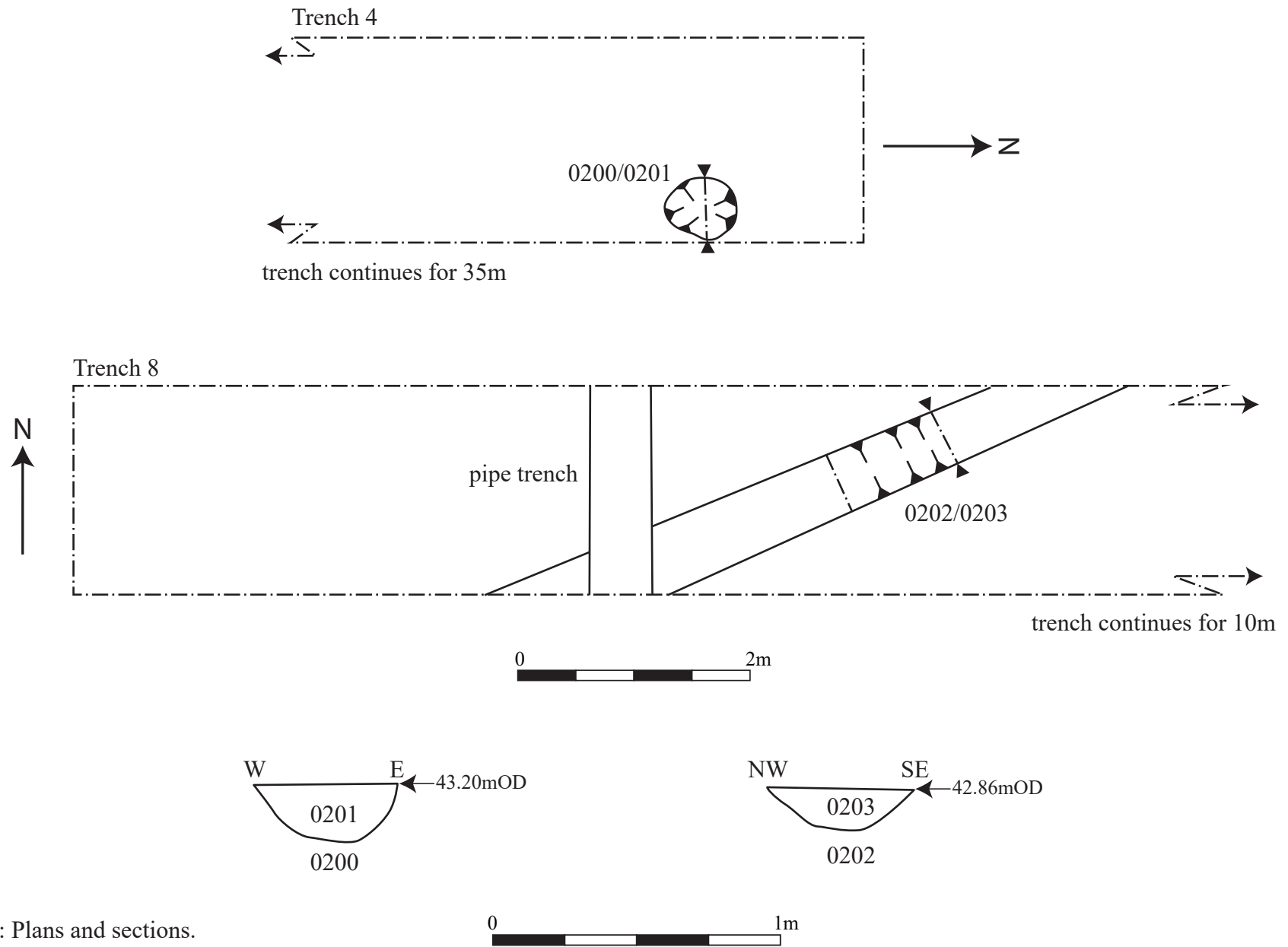


Fig. 3: Plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from east



Typical deposit profile (trench 1)



Trench 2 from east



Trench 3 from north



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4 small pit 0200 from south



Trench 5 from north



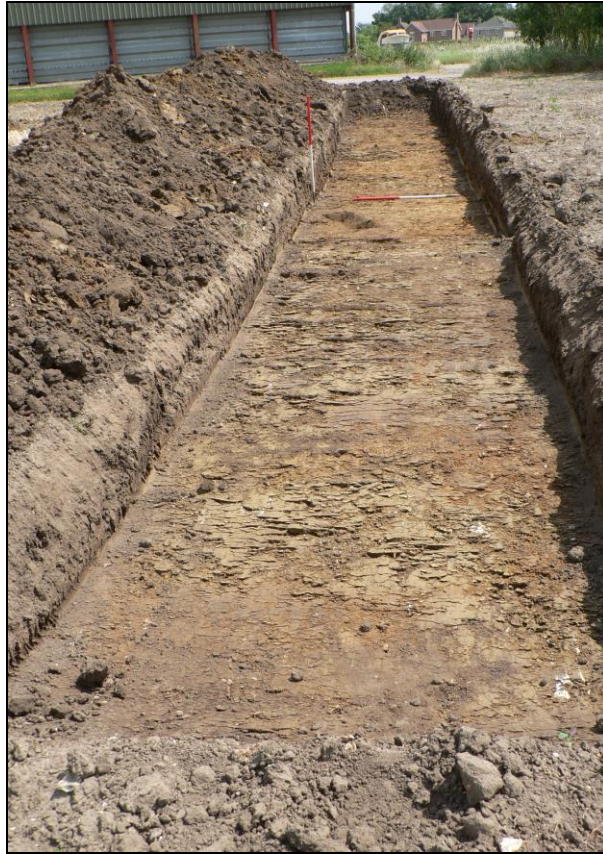
Trench 6 from east



Trench 7 from north



Trench 7 deposit profile



Trench 8 from west



Trench 8 shallow ditch 0202 from west

**Land at Eye Airfield (Parcel 15 & SUDS area),
Castleton Way, Eye, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Parcel 15 & SUDS are, Eye Airfield, Castleton Way, Eye, Suffolk

Client: Mr S Neave

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3563/15

Proposed development: Erection of 14 dwellings with garages plus nearby SUDS area

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2015_3563_Land at Eye Airfield_Parcel 15

Grid ref: TM 1420 7474

Area: c15000m²

Current site use: formerly arable land (SUDS area rough ground)

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr S Neave has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 3563/15 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for the completion of the evaluation of parcel 15 and the nearby related SUDS basin area. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of a residential development on parcels 13 to 15 at the former Eye airfield, Castleton Way, Eye which has already seen a geophysical survey and initial evaluation by trenching (Stocks-Morgan, 2015).

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent 3563/15. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets within parcel 15 or the related SUDS basin area further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI. It should also be noted that any other parcels of land within this overall development that have only seen a partial evaluation to date will require further evaluation works and possible further archaeological mitigation all of which will require separate WSIs.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle area. Across the rest of the parish the settlement pattern shows a characteristic East Anglian pattern dispersed along the historic route ways and around former green areas (medieval areas of common grazing and land use). Parcel 15 at the former airfield is located c1.10km north of Eye town centre west of the area shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 as Lanthorn Green and south of Brome Common. The site is located in an area of generally flat

topography on the heavier soils of central Suffolk at c42m OD in an area described as 'deep loam to clay derived from the underlying chalky Till of the Beccles Series.' The site for the new dwellings is 250m west of the B1077 road which runs across the former green which has largely lost its historic identity in more recent years as infilling development has taken place. Parcel 15 covers an area of c15,000m² and has to date been arable land.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'Parcel 15 lie just beyond the edge of Langton Green, which is a former medieval green marked on Hodkinson's map of 1783. A series of archaeological investigation on the west side of Victoria Hill road have revealed medieval and later finds and features, including a large ditch possibly associated with a moat recorded in this area (EYE 063, EYE 070, EYE 100 and EYE 117). Remains of these periods are likely to extend into Area 15.'

3.2 To date archaeological investigations at parcel 15 produced negative geophysical results and the initial 1% sample by evaluation trenching revealed 400mm of overburden and no archaeological features (*ibid.*).

A further site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to extend the sample of parcel 15 by 2.5%:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location on a green edge close to where evidence of medieval and early Post medieval activity has been recorded suggesting that further activity from these periods might be anticipated. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a residential development at parcels 13 to 15 at the former airfield, Castleton Way, Eye with this WSI covering the completion of the trenching at parcel 15 and examination of the nearby SUDS basin area. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 210m of 1.8m wide trenching to complete the evaluation of parcel 15 and 40m of trenching across the SUDS basin area. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid

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or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial

John Newman Archaeological Services

structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental

information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011) and any relevant HER search plus the initial evaluation report for the overall site. There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

John Newman Archaeological Services

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

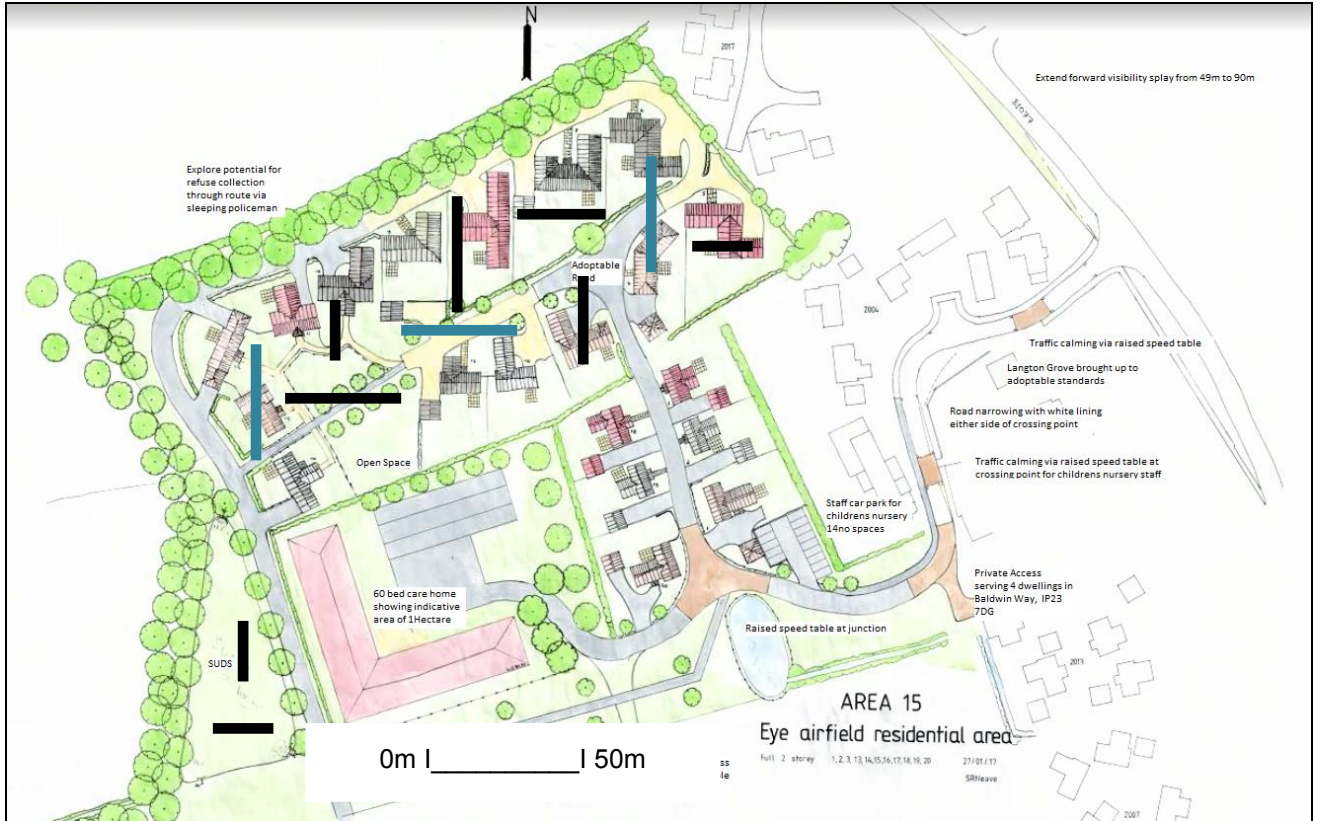
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches
(Parcel 15 – 2 x 20m, 3 x 30m & 2 x 40m, SUDS basin 2 x 20m, blue- previous trenches)

Appendix III- Context list

HER: EYE 123 (from 0200 to follow initial evaluation works)

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
4	0200	Pit	0200	Small pit, 500mm by 600mm and 200mm deep	
4	0201	Fill	0200	Fill of small pit, mid brown sandy clay with small soft red brick fragments	Pmed
8	0202	Ditch	0202	Shallow NE-SW orientated ditch, 350mm wide and 150mm deep, cut by a modern N-S pipe trench	
8	0203	Fill	0202	Fill of ditch, clean mid brown sandy clay with no finds	?

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-287776

Project details

Project name	Land at Langton Green Farm, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Eye, land at Eye Airfield/Langton Green Farm (EYE 123, TM 1420 7474) evaluation trenching for a 14 dwelling development to the west of Langton Green that had seen a previous geophysical survey and initial, and negative, low level of trenching revealed one small pit of Post medieval date and a shallow undated ditch plus a very thin scatter of pottery sherds of Roman and medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 21-06-2017 End: 22-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25602 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 123 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	3563/15 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE LAND AT LANGTON GREEN FARM

Study area	18000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1420 7474 52.328364035727 1.143911509327 52 19 42 N 001 08 38 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land At Eye Airfield/Langton Green Farm, Eye, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or	Henley, Suffolk

publication

Description

Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by

John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on

17 July 2017