



# A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (North) Brome, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Suffolk Highways

**Date:**  
July 2018

BRM 134  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2018\_069  
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# A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (North), Brome, Suffolk (BRM 134)

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018\_069

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## HER Information

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**Report Number** 2018\_069  
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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: 17th July 2018

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner PhD MCI fA

Position: Managing Director

Date: 17th July 2018



# Contents

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Summary

Drawing Conventions

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Geology and topography</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeology and historical background</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4. Project Objectives</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5. Methodology</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6. Results</b>	<b>9</b>
6.1 Presentation of results	9
6.2 Soil conditions	9
6.3 Summary of archaeological features	9
6.4 Trench results	10
6.4.1 Trench 1	10
6.4.2 Trench 2	11
6.4.3 Trench 3	11
6.4.4 Trench 4	14
6.4.5 Trench 5	15
6.4.6 Trench 6	17
6.4.7 Trench 7	17
6.4.8 Trench 8	20
6.4.9 Trench 9	20
6.4.10 Trench 10	22
6.4.11 Trench 11	22
6.4.12 Trench 12	25
6.4.13 Trench 13	25
6.4.14 Trench 14	28
6.4.15 Trench 15	28

<b>7.</b>	<b>Finds and environmental evidence</b>	<b>29</b>
7.1	Introduction	29
7.2	The Pottery	29
	7.2.1 Introduction	29
	7.2.2 Methodology	29
	7.2.3 The pottery by context	30
	7.2.4 Conclusions	32
7.3	Ceramic Building Material	32
7.4	Fired clay	32
7.5	Worked Flint	33
	7.5.1 Methodology	33
	7.5.2 Introduction	33
	7.5.3 Discussion	33
	7.5.4 Conclusion	34
7.6	Heat-altered Flint	34
7.7	Animal bone	35
7.8	Plant macrofossils	35
	7.8.1 Introduction and methods	35
	7.8.2 Quantification	36
	7.8.3 Results	36
	7.8.4 Discussion	36
	7.8.5 Conclusions and recommendations for further work	37
7.9	Discussion of material evidence	38
<b>8.</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>40</b>
8.1.	Deposit model	40
8.2	Prehistoric	40
8.3.	Phase 1. Late Iron Age/Romano British	40
8.4	Phase 2. Medieval	41



8.5.	Phase 3. Post-medieval	41
8.6.	Phase 4. Modern	43
8.7.	Undated features	43
8.8.	Confidence rating	43
<b>9.</b>	<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Archive deposition</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>47</b>

### List of Figures

Figure 1.	Site location (red) and HER data (green)	4
Figure 2.	Site plan showing trench locations	5
Figure 3.	Plan and sections of Trenches 1 and 3	13
Figure 4.	Plan and sections of Trenches 4 and 5	16
Figure 5.	Plan and sections of Trench 7	19
Figure 6.	Plan and sections of Trenches 9 and 11	24
Figure 7.	Plan and sections of Trenches 12 and 13	27
Figure 8.	3rd ed. OS map (1927) Trenches 4, 7 and 9 highlighted (not to scale)	42
Figure 9.	Trenches (red) and airfield perimeter (blue) overlaid onto the Air Ministry site plan of 1952 (not to scale).	43

### List of Tables

Table 1.	Summary of HER information within a 750m radius	3
Table 2.	Finds quantities	29
Table 3.	Flint summarised by type	33
Table 4.	Quantification of heat-altered flint	35
Table 5.	Quantification of plant macrofossils	36

### List of Plates

Plate 1:	Example of a modern pit (Tr.4) as found in Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 13	10
Plate 2:	WNW facing section through Ditch 0038, 1m scale	11
Plate 3:	East facing section through Ditch 0040, 1m scale	12
Plate 4:	North facing section through Ditch 0026, 0.5m scale	14
Plate 5:	South facing section through Gully 0019 (left) and Gully 0021 (right)	15
Plate 6:	South facing section through Ditch 0030, 1m scale	17
Plate 7:	Relationship section through Ditches 0032 (left) and 0034 (right)	18
Plate 8:	Modern pit within Trench 9	20
Plate 9:	SW facing section through Ditch 0049, 1m scale	21
Plate 10:	N facing section through Ditch 0051, 1m scale	22
Plate 11:	South facing section through Ditch 0042, 1m scale	23
Plate 12:	Southeast facing section through Ditch 0044, 1m scale	25
Plate 13:	South facing section through Ditch 0047, 1m scale	26

## **List of Appendices**

- Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation
- Appendix 2. Trench List
- Appendix 3. Context List
- Appendix 4. Bulk Finds Catalogue
- Appendix 5. Pottery
- Appendix 6. OASIS Form



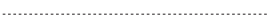
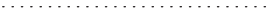





## Summary

In June 2018 a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land adjacent to the A140 and to the north of Brome Industrial Park (former Eye Airfield), Brome, Suffolk prior to the construction of a new roundabout and associated link roads. Fifteen archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.



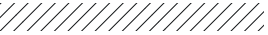





The works revealed a single Late Iron Age/Romano British ditch, within Trench 3, that contained a large assemblage of pottery; a medieval ditch in Trench 11 and a post-medieval ditch in Trench 9. Modern pits identified in Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 likely relate to when the site formed part of the WW2 airfield of Eye. Undated ditches identified in Trenches 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12 and 13 may relate to an earlier field system of Late Iron Age/Romano British date or they may represent the remnant of a field system of medieval or post-medieval date.

**Drawing Conventions**

**Plans**

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

**Sections**

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum 

S	N
55.27	
⋈	⋈

## **1. Introduction**

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Between the 18th and 21st June 2018 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land adjacent to the A140 and to the north of Brome Industrial Park (former Eye Airfield), Brome, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by Suffolk Highways and undertaken according to a Brief (dated 23/03/2018) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and then addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Boulter, 2018, Appendix 1).

Evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) in order to inform proposals for the development of the site. The proposed development consists of a new roundabout and associated link roads.

The site is located in the Mid Suffolk district of Suffolk, straddling the civil parishes of Thrandeston and Brome & Oakley, centred on NGR TM 1340 7600. The site comprises an irregular parcel of land encompassing 20 hectares. The areas affected by the development are set to grass and scrub, with agricultural fields along the northern perimeter. The site is bounded to the east by the B1077, to the north by agricultural fields, to the west by the A140 and to the south by the perimeter trackway of the former airfield (Fig. 1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The British Geological Survey (2018) identifies the bedrock of the site as Neogene and Quaternary sands, gravels and clays, overlain with superficial deposits of Quaternary Period glacial till, a heterogenous mix of clays, sands and gravels.

### **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information obtained through a 750m radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as from other readily available sources (Table 1; Fig. 1).

A prehistoric 'burnt mound' feature (YAX 040) was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation, to the south of the site, on the former Eye/Brome airfield, alongside Roman and medieval features and finds.

Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from a pit (BRM 018) c.450m to the NE of the site and from an artefact scatter 560m NE of the site (BRM 004). A scatter of Roman grey ware pottery (TDE 007) was detected just to the west of the site, and a Roman coin (BRM 021) was found to the north of the site.

The A140 road, running north to south, directly west of the site, partially preserves the route of Pye Road (BRM 011), the Medieval name for the Roman road which ran between Caistor in Norfolk and Colchester in Essex.

The present settlement of Brome is likely to have originated during the Saxon period. Brome was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as *Brom* (Williams 2003), translated as a place where broom grows (Mills 2003, 80). The village was very large at this time with a population of 39.8 households, held by Hugh of Corbon and run by Robert Bigot. A church is mentioned within the survey and could relate to the parish church of St Mary's.

The site is located 1.2km southwest of the parish church of Brome, the Church of St Mary, with its round tower that is Norman in date (Pevsner 1961). The village may have been focussed around the church at this time although by 1783, depicted on Hodskinson Map of Suffolk, the village is relatively dispersed with houses close to the church but also to the west along the road heading towards the A140, within Brome Common (TDE 016).

To the northwest of the site lies the surviving remnants of a medieval farm complex (TDE 001) which includes a possible moat (TDE 014), and later post-medieval agricultural buildings (TDE 015) including a possible maltings. Eighty metres to the north of the site was the location of a post-medieval windmill (BRM 005) and an associated two-storey building.

In 1783 the site lies within the centre of Brome Common (TDE 016), where it is depicted on Hodkinson Map of Suffolk, and may represent a surviving fragment of an earlier, perhaps medieval landscape.

The site lies on the northern periphery of the WW2 airfield known as Eye Airfield, Station 134 (EYE 072). The airfield was constructed in 1943-44 and became active in April 1944 and was used by various United States Army Air Force (USAAF) units during this period. Following the end of the war control of the airfield was passed to RAF Bomber Command, however the airfield was gradually run down and was finally sold by the Air Ministry in 1962-63 (Freeman 1978). Much of the airfield has now been developed into an industrial estate

<b>HER No.</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>
BRM 004	Iron Age	Scatter of pottery
TDE 007	Roman	Scatter of grey ware pottery
BRM 005	Post-medieval	Windmill and associated building
EYE 072	WWII	Brome/Eye Airfield
TDE 014	Medieval	Moated site
TDE 015	Post-medieval	Agricultural buildings with possible maltings
TDE 016	Medieval	Brome Common
BRM 017	Medieval	Lead seal matrix
BRM 018	Early Iron Age	Iron Age pit
BRM 021	Roman	Coin
YAX 040	Multi period	Prehistoric burnt mound, Roman and medieval occupation
TDE 001	Medieval	Moated farm complex
BRM 011	Roman	Roman road
BRM 023	Post-medieval	16th century house

Table 1. Summary of HER information within a 750m radius

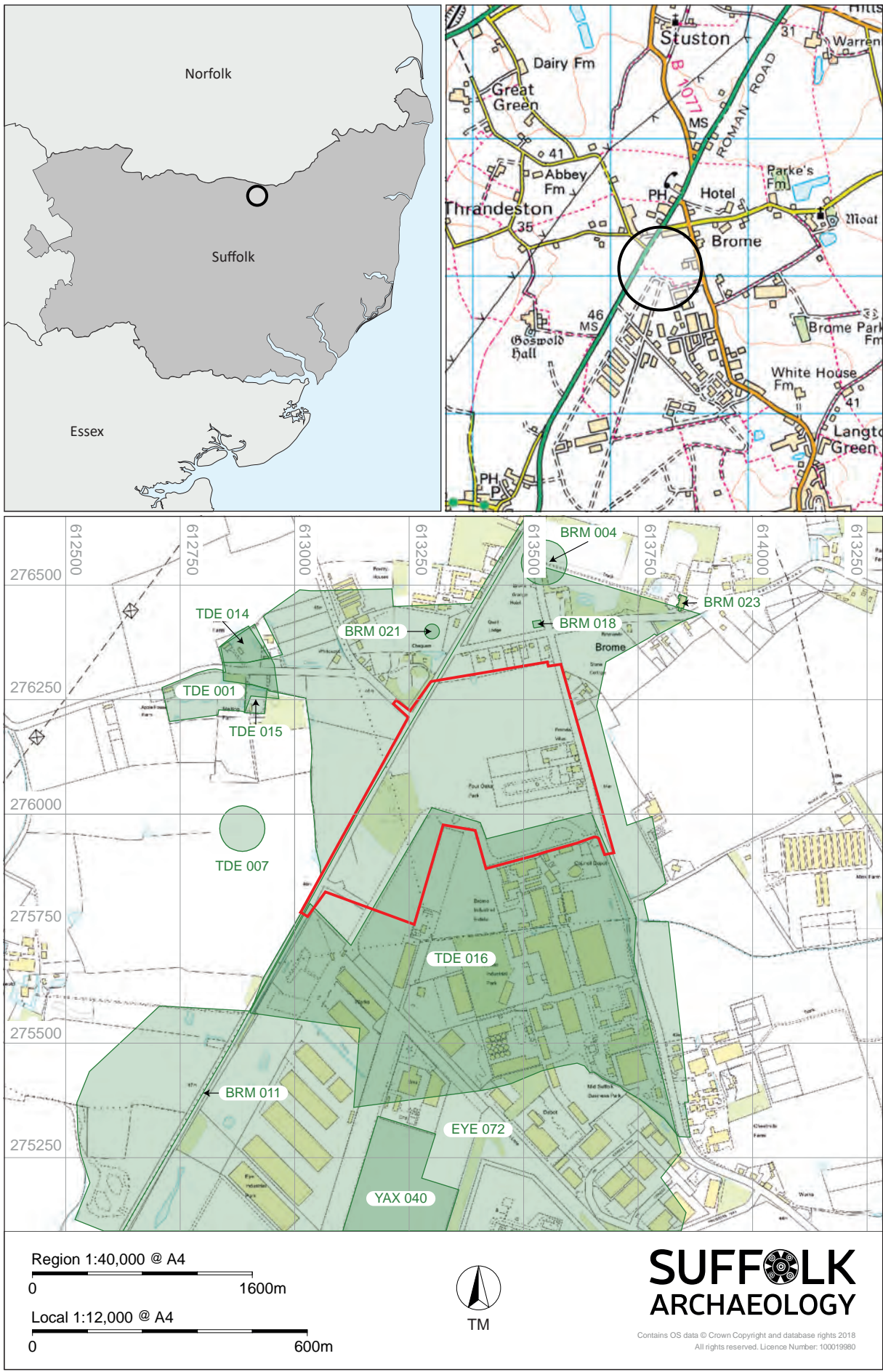


Figure 1. Site location (red) and HER data (green)





Figure 2. Site plan showing trench locations



## **4. Project Objectives**

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As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation the aims of the evaluation were:

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

## **5. Methodology**

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Fifteen trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig. 2). The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Upper deposits were removed, exposing the superficial geological layers of the site. Following excavation, the trenches were cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present and all pre-modern archaeological features were metal detected. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled.

The upper deposits of Trenches 2-8 comprised a modern made ground, therefore metal detecting prior to machine excavation did not take place. The ploughsoil within the line of Trenches 1 and 9-15 were metal detected prior to machine excavation. The spoil heaps of those trenches not containing the modern made ground deposit were visually scanned and metal detected looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts, but no pre-modern items were recovered.

Site data has been added onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BRM 134.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: suffolka1-315702; Appendix 6) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The project archive is currently located at SACIC's office in Needham Market, but will be transferred to the Archaeological Store of SCCAS, upon approval of the report.

### **Constraints**

Two trenches were moved from their proposed location. The northern end of Trench 1 was shortened by 7m and the northern end of Trench 8 was swung approximately 5 metres west due to the presence of trees.

## **6. Results**

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### **6.1 Presentation of results**

This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation by trench. The location of evaluation trenches is shown in Figure 2, full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix 2 and contexts listed in Appendix 3.

The results of appropriate specialist assessment of significant finds and samples is presented in Section 7 and Appendices 4 and 5.

### **6.2 Soil conditions**

Trenches 2-8 were in an area laid to grass. Here the soil profile varied slightly but was largely consistent and are characterised as a modern made ground (0056) of mid yellow brown - grey clay, 0.3 – 0.7m thick, with concrete and brick inclusions overlying a subsoil (0058) of a mid-brown sandy clay with occasional orange mottling, 0.05-0.40m thick that directly overlay the natural strata of orange – yellow clay with occasional sand patches.

Trenches 1 and 9 were in an area laid to crop. The soil profile of areas laid to crop varied slightly but were largely consistent and are characterised as a ploughsoil (0057) of mid brown silty clay with frequent ceramic building material (CBM) and chalk flecks directly overlying the natural strata of orange – yellow clay with occasional sand patches.

Trenches 10-15 were in an area laid to scrub. Here the soil profile was largely consistent comprising a ploughsoil (0057) of mid brown silty clay with frequent CBM and chalk flecks directly overlying the natural strata of orange – yellow clay with occasional sand patches. A subsoil (0058) of a mid-brown sandy clay with occasional orange mottling, 0.10-0.40m thick, was only present in Trenches 12 and 15.

### **6.3 Summary of archaeological features**

A total of twelve of the fifteen excavated trenches contained archaeological features. Features identified in Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 appear to relate to modern activity, likely relating to the use of the site as an airfield during WW2. These features take the form of pits containing brick, concrete and metal fragments (Plate 1). A single

ditch was identified in Trench 3 that contained an assemblage of Roman pottery and a further two ditches in Trenches 9 and 11 contained single fragments of Roman pottery. Undated features were identified in Trenches 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12 and 13 all of which took the form of ditches.



Plate 1: Example of a modern pit (Tr.4) as found in Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 13

## 6.4 Trench results

### 6.4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 22.89m, 1.8m wide and 0.40m deep, and was aligned NNE-SSW. The trench contained a single undated ditch 0038.

#### **Ditch 0038** (Fig. 3; Plate 2)

Ditch 0038 was identified at the southern end of the trench, orientated ESE-WNW. No finds were recovered from the single fill.





Plate 2: WNW facing section through Ditch 0038, 1m scale

No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.

#### 6.4.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 26.84m long, 1.8m wide and was aligned N-S. It was 0.4m deep at its northern end and 0.8m at its southern end, (Fig. 2).

Two modern pits were identified within the trench, both of which contained concrete and brick fragments. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.

#### 6.4.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 29.68m long, 1.8m wide and 0.6-0.7m deep, and was aligned NE-SW. The trench contained a single ditch 0040 at the southern end.

**Ditch 0040** (Fig. 3; Plate 3)

A single ditch, orientated N-S, was identified at the southern end of the trench. The ditch 0040 extended beyond the southern trench limit with its northern end terminating within the trench. An assemblage of fifty-four sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered from the ditches single fill (0041).

A bulk environmental sample, 1, was taken from the single fill to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Finds recovered from the environmental sample include two small fragments of heat-altered flint and two small undated flint chips. Results of the environmental sample were poor with rare amounts of charred cereal grains of spelt wheat and barley and with common amounts of charcoal fragments from common heather.



Plate 3: East facing section through Ditch 0040, 1m scale



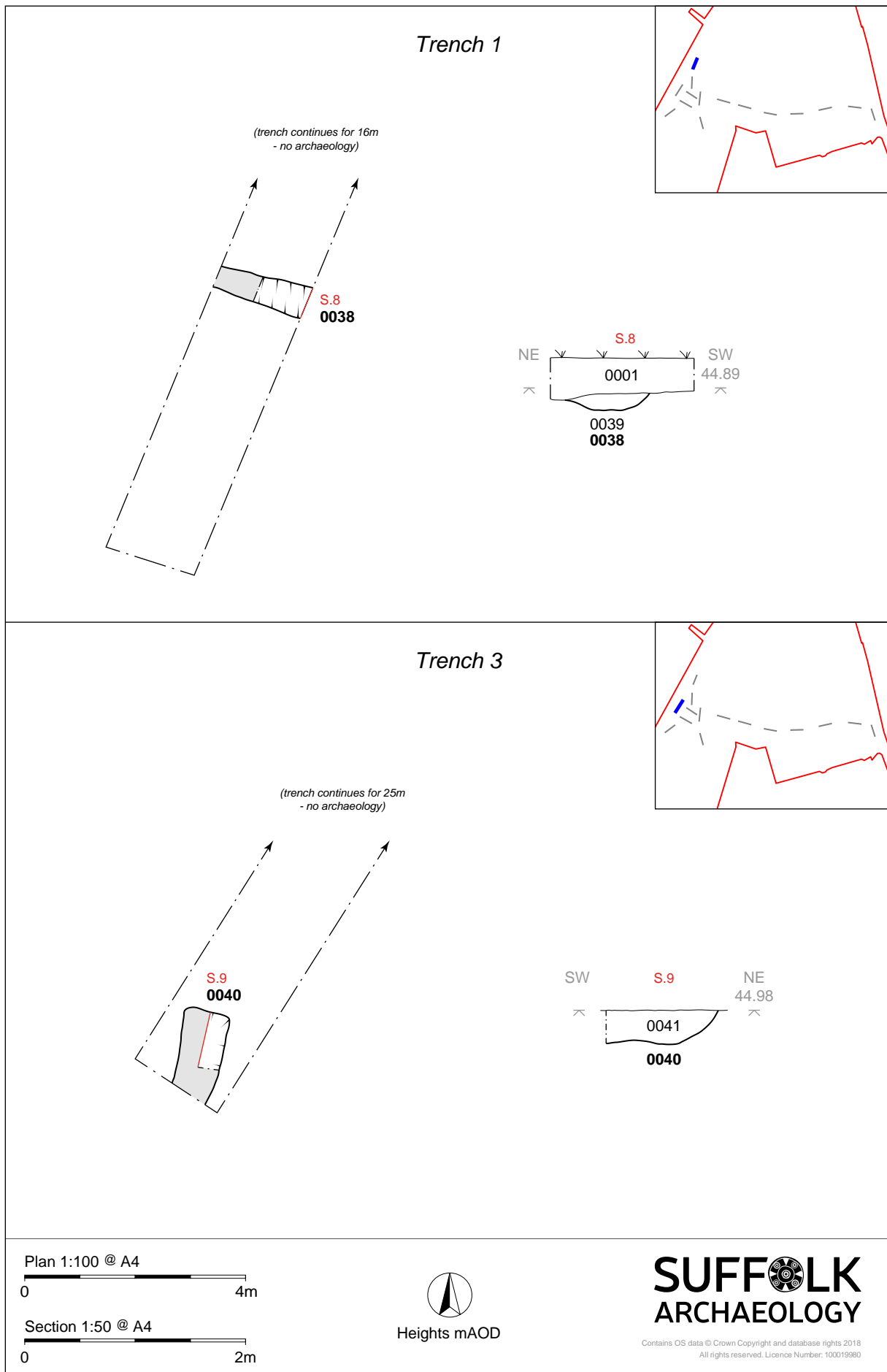


Figure 3. Plan and sections of Trenches 1 and 3

#### 6.4.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was 28.07m long, 1.8m wide and 0.70-0.85m deep, and was aligned NW-SE. Three ditches, 0024, 0026 and 0028, were identified within the trench as well as a large modern pit at the northern end that contained brick, concrete and china fragments as well as a small section of WW2 perforated steel planking (PSP).

##### **Ditches 0024, 0026 and 0028** (Fig. 4; Plate 4)

Two shallow undated ditches, 0026 and 0028, were identified at the centre of the trench along with a further undated shallow ditch 0024 at the southern end that were all aligned N-S. A single fragment of post-Roman CBM was recovered from the single fill of ditch 0024.



Plate 4: North facing section through Ditch 0026, 0.5m scale

#### 6.4.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was 30.30m long, 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep, and was aligned WNW-ESE. The trench contained two undated gullies, 0019 and 0021.

##### **Gullies 0019 and 0021** (Fig. 4; Plate 5)

Two very narrow gullies, 0019 and 0021, were identified at the northern end of the trench. Gully 0019 was oriented N-S and cut gully 0021 that was orientated E-W. No finds were recovered from either of their single fills.



Plate 5: South facing section through Gully 0019 (left) and Gully 0021 (right), 0.3m scale

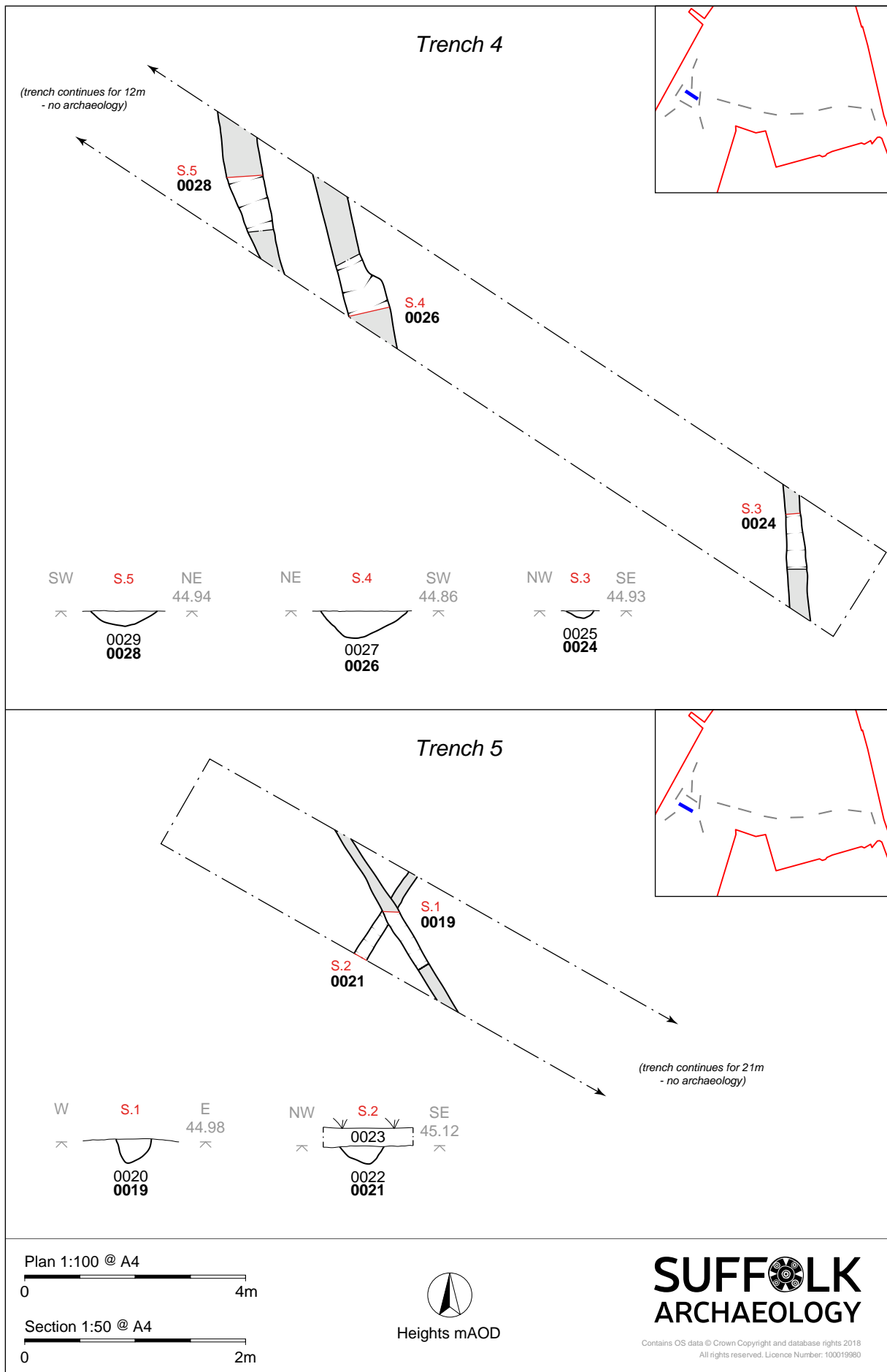


Figure 4. Plan and sections of Trenches 4 and 5



#### 6.4.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was 28.40m long and 1.8m wide and 0.55m deep, and was aligned NE-SW (Fig. 2).

A large modern pit was identified at the southern end containing concrete, brick and iron pipes. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified.

#### 6.4.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was 27.43m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5-0.6m deep, and was aligned NNW-SSE. A modern pit containing brick and concrete fragments was identified at the centre cutting two ditches 0030/0032 and 0034.

##### **Ditch 0030/0032** (Fig. 5; Plate 6)

The earliest ditch within the trench was aligned N-S and extended almost the full length of the trench. Two sections, 0030 and 0032, were excavated through ditch but no finds were recovered from the single fill.



Plate 6: South facing section through Ditch 0030, 1m scale

**Ditch 0034** (Fig. 5; Plate 7)

Ditch 0034, orientated SE-NW, was located at the centre of the trench extending beyond the western limit of excavation and terminating within the trench close to the eastern edge. Ditch 0034 cut Ditch 0032 however no finds were recovered from the single fill.



Plate 7: Relationship section through Ditches 0032 (left) and 0034 (right), 1m scale

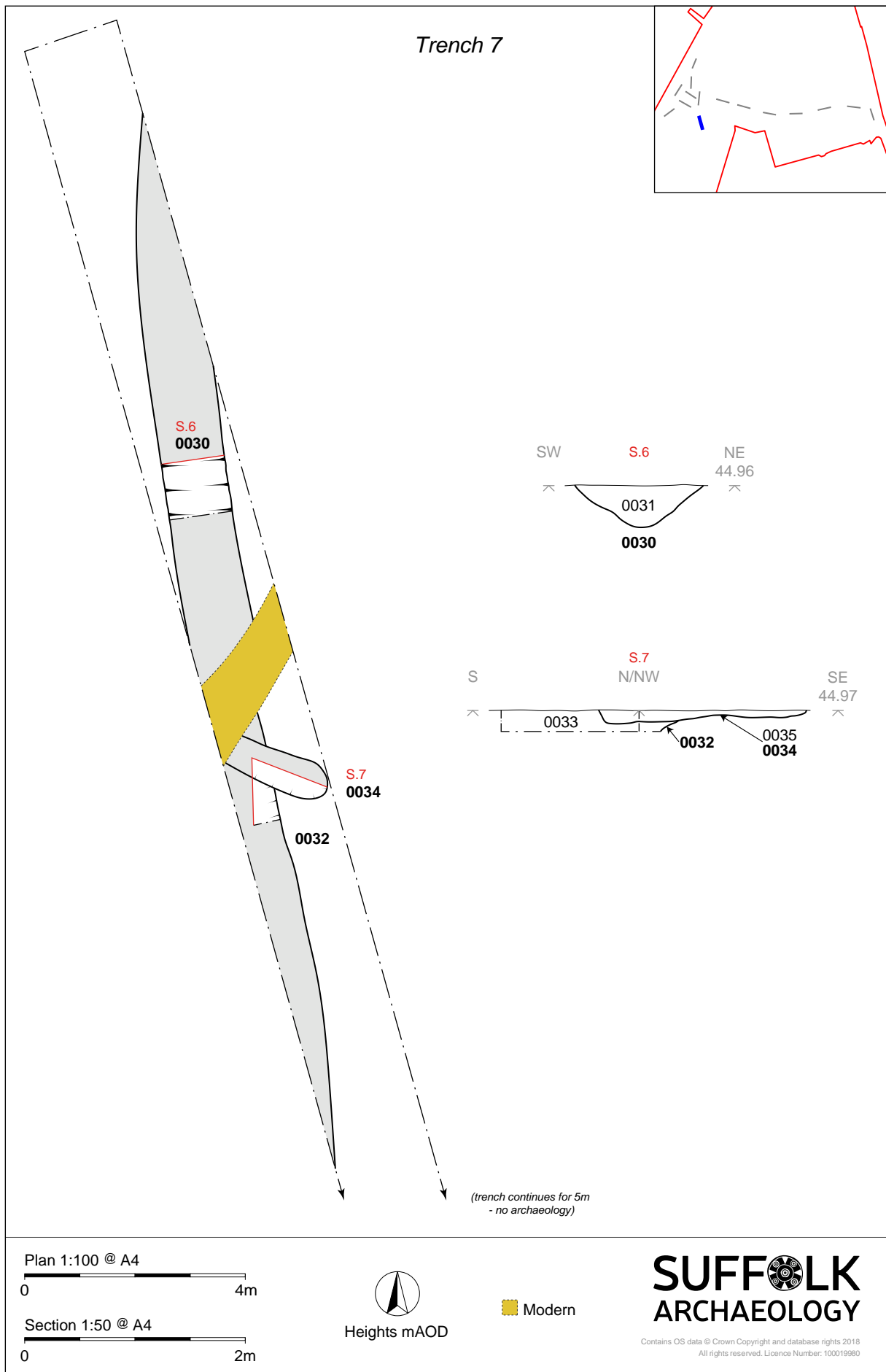


Figure 5. Plan and sections of Trench 7



#### 6.4.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was 30.96m long, 1.8m wide and 0.75m deep, and was aligned N-S (Fig. 2).

Three small modern pits containing brick and concrete fragments were identified at the southern end. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.

#### 6.4.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was 30.02m, 1.8m wide and 0.40m deep, and was aligned WNW-ESE.

A large modern pit containing brick and concrete fragments was identified at the western end (Plate 8) along with two parallel ditches 0049 and 0051. A single later prehistoric worked flint flake was recovered from the ploughsoil (0009) of Trench 9.



Plate 8: Modern pit within Trench 9



**Ditch 0049** (Fig. 6; Plate 9)

Ditch 0049 was identified c.10.1m from the eastern end of the trench, orientated N-S. A single fragment of Romano-British grey ware pottery was recovered from the ditches single fill.

An environmental sample 3 was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Finds recovered from the environmental sample include a small fragment of Late Iron Age-Romano British pottery, a single fragment of 18th-19th pottery, four small fragments of fired clay, a single small chip of worked flint and two fragments of heat-altered flint. Results of the environmental sample were poor with moderate amounts of charcoal, coal fragments and rare fragments of fish bone.



Plate 9: SW facing section through Ditch 0049, 1m scale

**Ditch 0051** (Fig. 6; Plate 10)

Ditch 0051 was identified c.8m from the trenches eastern end, orientated N-S. A fragment of worked flint, likely to be part of a blade, was recovered from the top of the

ditch following machine excavation of the trench. The ditch was on the same alignment, and located in close proximity, to ditch 0049 and is likely to be contemporary with this feature.



Plate 10: N facing section through Ditch 0051, 1m scale

#### 6.4.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was 28.85m long, 1.8m wide and 0.40m deep, and was aligned WNW-ESE (Fig. 2).

No archaeological finds or features were identified within the trench.

#### 6.4.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was 28.94m long, 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep, and was aligned WNW-ESE. A single ditch 0042 was identified within the trench.



**Ditch 0042** (Fig. 6; Plate 11)

Ditch 0042, orientated E-W, was identified 9.2m from the eastern end of the trench. The western end of the ditch terminated within the trench, with its eastern end extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. A single fragment of late Iron Age - early Romano-British pottery was recovered from the single fill.

An environmental sample, 2, was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Finds recovered from the environmental sample include two sherds of medieval pottery dating between the 11th-14th century, a small fragment of fired clay, a single fragment of heat-altered flint and a chip of worked flint, likely to be later prehistoric in date. Results of the environmental sample were poor with abundant charcoal, rare coal fragments and fish bone.



Plate 11: South facing section through Ditch 0042, 1m scale

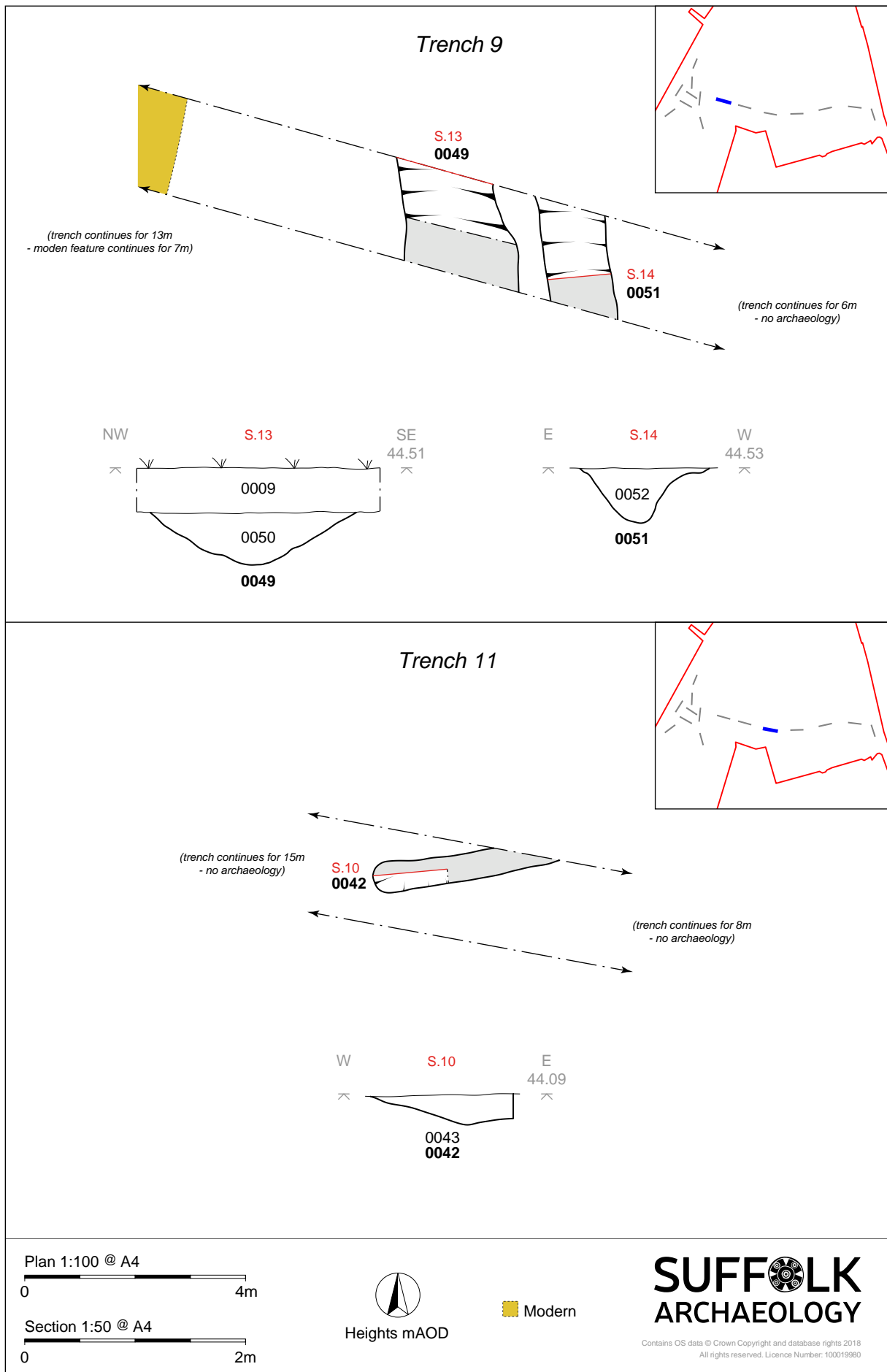


Figure 6. Plan and sections from Trenches 9 and 11

#### 6.4.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was 28.79m long, 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep, and was aligned E-W. A single ditch 0044 was identified within the trench. A single worked flint flake was recovered from the ploughsoil (0012) of Trench 12.

##### **Ditch 0044** (Fig. 7; Plate 12)

An undated shallow ditch 0044, orientated NW-SE, was identified 7.26m from the western end of the trench. No finds were recovered from the single fill.

No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.

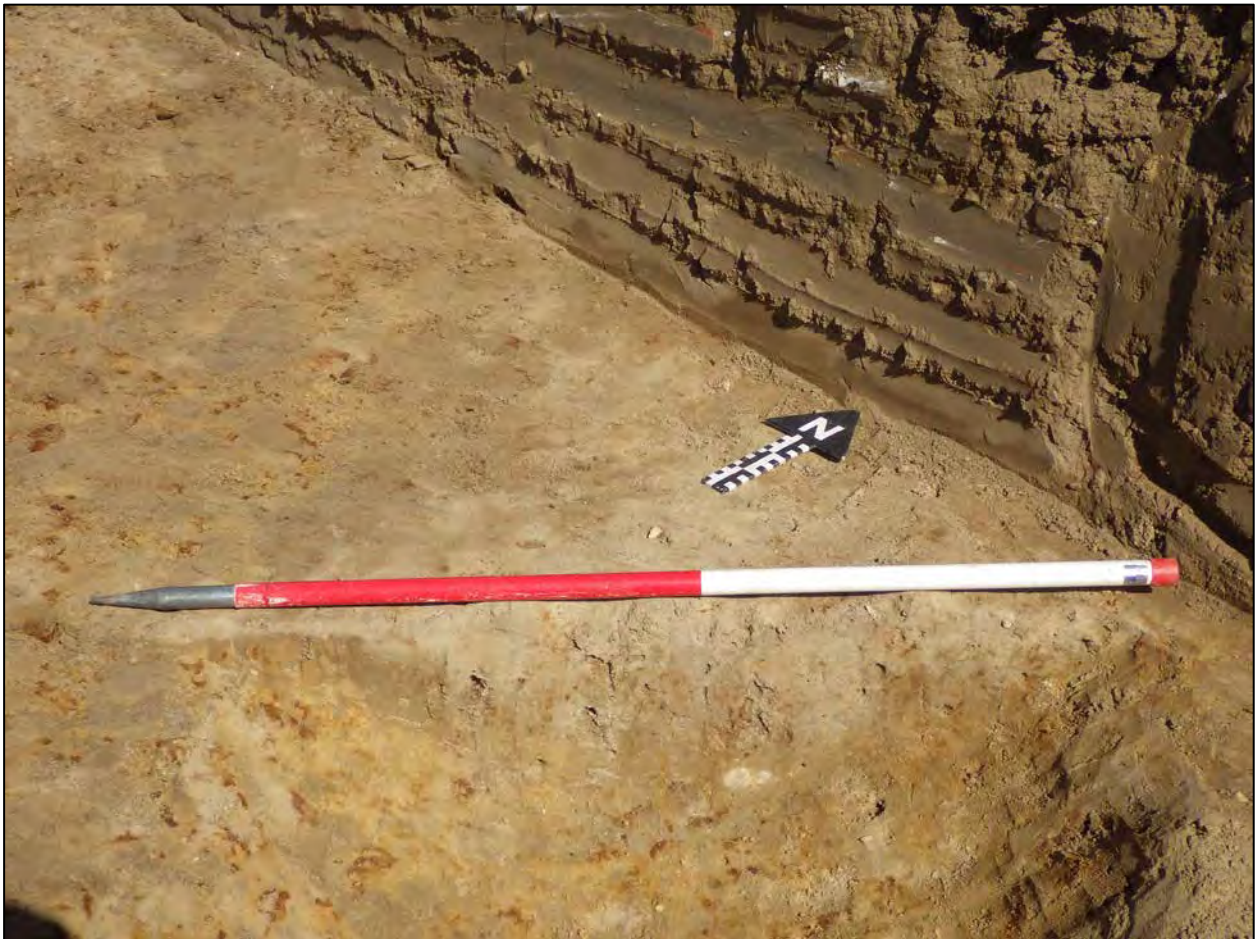


Plate 12: Southeast facing section through Ditch 0044, 1m scale

#### 6.4.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was 29.69m long, 1.8m wide and 0.35m deep, and was aligned E-W. The trench contained a large modern pit, at the eastern end, that contained fragments of frogged brick and coke inclusions, as well as a single undated ditch 0047.



**Ditch 0047** (Fig. 7; Plate 13)

An undated ditch 0047, orientated N-S, was identified 0.3m from the western end of the trench. No finds were recovered from the single fill.



Plate 13: South facing section through Ditch 0047, 1m scale

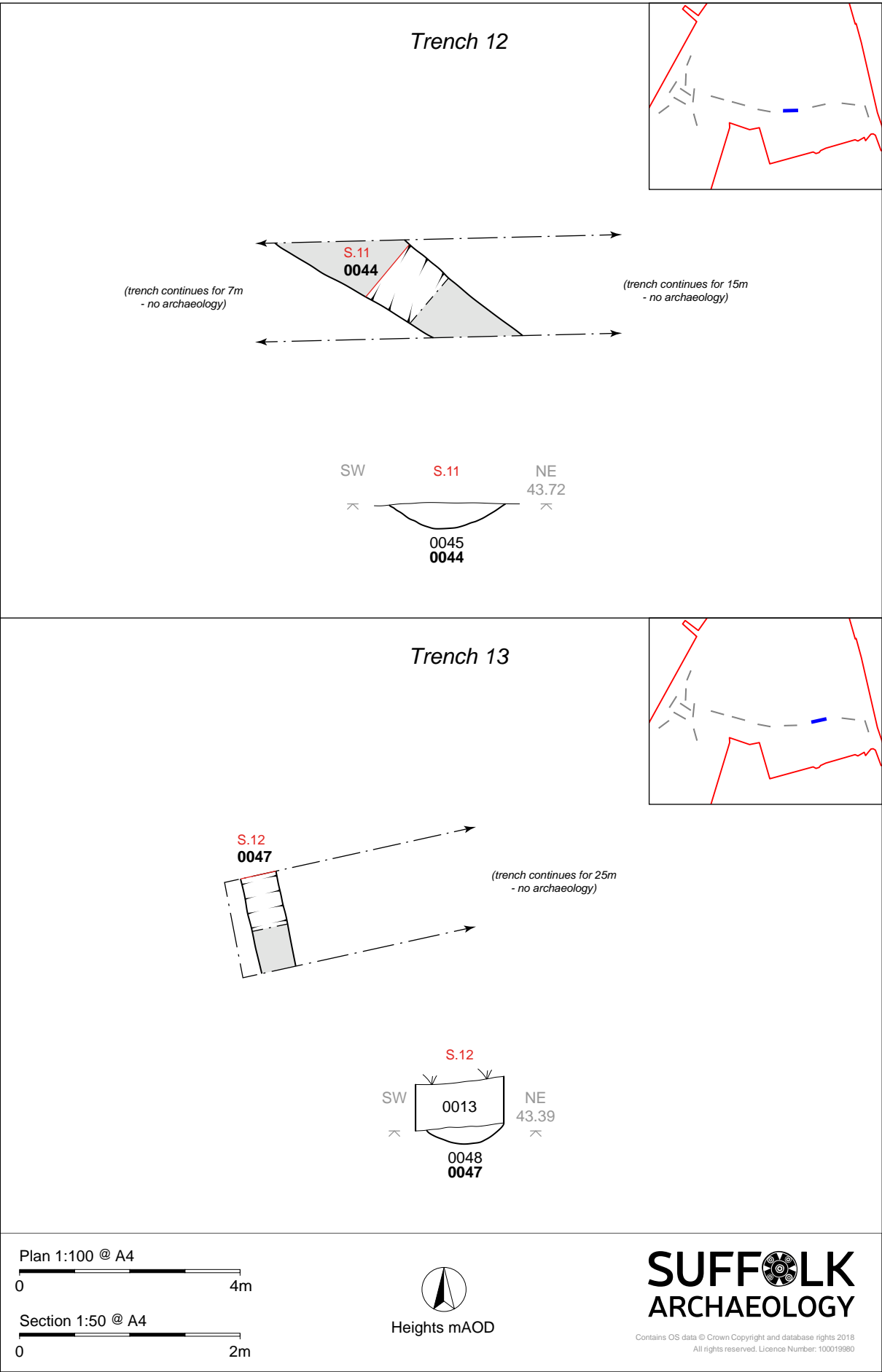


Figure 7. Plan and sections from Trenches 12 and 13

#### 6.4.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 was 29.84m long, 1.8m wide and 0.40m deep, and was aligned E-W (Fig. 2).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

#### 6.4.15 Trench 15

Trench 15 was 27.20m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45m deep, and was aligned NNW-SSE (Fig. 2).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified.



## 7. Finds and environmental evidence

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Ioannis Smyrnaioi (unless otherwise stated)

### 7.1 Introduction

The bulk finds from the evaluation are summarised in Table 2 below. The table does not include material recovered from soil samples. The sampled material is discussed together with the hand-collected finds in the following sections of this report. A complete catalogue of all bulk finds by context order is presented in Appendix 4.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	33	288
CBM	1	37
Worked flint	3	53

Table 2. Finds quantities

### 7.2 The Pottery

(Post-Roman identifications by Richenda Goffin)

#### 7.2.1 Introduction

The site produced sixty sherds weighing 384g. The material derived from three ditch fills including three samples, and it dates primarily to the earlier Roman period. Small fragments that derived from samples also suggest medieval and post-medieval dates; however, such material could be intrusive and associated with later human occupation on the site. In total, the pottery comes from a minimum number of ten vessels (MNV) and forms 0.64 EVEs. Due to the small quantity of post-Roman material, the entire ceramic assemblage is discussed as a single entity, divided by contexts.

#### 7.2.2 Methodology

The pottery was quantified by fabrics, which were identified through hand specimen examination under a x10 binocular microscope. The total assemblage is listed by context in Appendix 5.

Roman fabrics were identified based on the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), but were recorded based on the abbreviations of the Suffolk/Essex fabric series (unpublished). Due to the presence of Iron Age fabrics noted in typical Roman forms, the appendix includes a combination of fabric descriptions,

some of which follow the abbreviations of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (2010).

Roman ceramic forms were recorded by following the Suffolk typological series (unpublished) and the typologies for grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery by Thompson (1982). Post-Roman fabrics were recorded according to the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished).

Minimum numbers of vessels (ENVs) were estimated according to rim sherds, distinct fabrics and fragments with distinct decoration recorded in each context. Estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) were introduced when this was possible.

### 7.2.3 The pottery by context

#### **Ditch 0040, fill 0041**

The largest quantity of pottery derived from ditch fill 0041, which produced fifty-four sherds weighing 361g. The sherds came from three typical black-surfaced wares (BSW) of the LIA-Roman transition and a decorated grey micaceous ware with black surfaces (GMB), which is likely to date a bit later.

In terms of shapes, there were fragments from a jar of unknown typology with burnished surfaces, made from fabric BSW. The rest of the pottery is associated with LIA-Roman variants of BSW, though showing more similarities with later Iron Age fabrication, a phenomenon that is typical in Norfolk sites. The pottery of this class complies with a broader pattern noted in the Waveney Valley, and particularly in the area of Flixton (Smyrnaiois, in prep.). For this specific part of the Norfolk-Suffolk border, there is a strong continuation of typical Iron Age fabrics into the Roman period. Ceramic technologies in the area do not become fully Romanised until the late 1st, if not early 2nd century AD.

In this specific assemblage from ditch fill 0041, a typical Roman 6.19.1 bowl has been produced from a coarse sand-tempered fabric (Q), which is more common in Middle and Late Iron Age fabrication. This specific bowl is hand-made and poorly finished on a slow wheel or turntable; it carries a dent from a finger-mark on its interior surface and the fracture on the rim suggests that the clay was folded inwards. Furthermore, a corrugated 4.2 or Cam218 jar with horizontal combing from the same fill, which is also

noted as form B3-4 by Thompson (1982, 152, no.2), has been produced in a medium fabric with fine quartz and organic tempers (QV). Lamination is typical of these pots, particularly due to their soft fabric and unfused matrix; this specific jar also carries a mending hole, suggesting repair at a later stage. The shape of the pot is typical of the Aylesford-Swarling tradition; however, its sandy fabric appears closer to the typical East Anglian Late Iron Age jars.

The only sherds from ditch fill 0041, which are likely to date after the 2nd century AD, come from a vessel decorated with cross-hatching and a corrugation. The shape of this pot compares with the Aylesford-Swarling tradition, as similar shapes have been previously noted under B3-7 jars by Thompson (1982, 168, no.2); however, cross-hatching can also be a feature noted in BB1 and BB2 pottery, particularly after the 2nd century AD. The firing of this pot is also unusual: its front surface resembles a typical grey micaceous ware with black surfaces (GMB), while its interior surface is totally grey and resembles a typical micaceous grey ware (GMG).

#### **Ditch 0042, fill 0043**

Ditch fill 0043 produced a jar rim in poor condition, which is another example of a LIA-Roman transitional vessel. Although this jar's exterior looks like a typical black-surfaced ware of the LIA-Roman period (BSW), its fabric is heavily tempered with coarse and large-sized sand (Q), and is the same as the fabric of the 6.19.1 bowl from ditch fill 0041.

Ditch fill 0043 also produced two medieval fabrics, which derived from Sample 2. More specifically, a single sherd from a possible early medieval shelly ware (EMWS) could date to the 11th-12th century, while another fragment from a typical medieval coarse ware (MCW) dates to the 12th-14th century. This material is clearly associated with later human activities in the area, and the ditch likely represents a medieval field boundary that has either disturbed Late Iron Age/Romano British features or the Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery was incorporated in backfill deposits following its disuse.

#### **Ditch 0049, fill 0050**

The only typical micaceous Roman grey ware fabric from the entire assemblage (GMG) is noted on a single sherd from ditch fill 0050. Again, the firing techniques that are noted on this sherd suggest that it could have been produced during the earlier Roman period, with the intention to look like a black surfaced ware (BSW). A small fragment of BSW

from Sample 3 from the same fill, however, is associated with a different vessel that can be securely dated to the LIA-Roman transition.

Finally, the same fill produced a small rim from an elaborately decorated transfer-printed ware. The rim probably comes from a small bowl with thin walls, and it dates to the late 18th-19th century AD. This material is clearly associated with later human activities in the area with the ditch representing a post-medieval field boundary that has either disturbed Late Iron Age/Romano British features or the Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery was incorporated in backfill deposits following its disuse.

#### **7.2.4 Conclusions**

The pottery from the site primarily suggests dates that span between the Late Iron Age and the earlier Roman period. For sites located closer to the Waveney Valley, this transitional phase can extend to the late 1st and early 2nd century AD, while Iron Age fabrication practices seem to last longer compared to other Romanised areas further south. Of all archaeological features, ditch fill 0041 can be clearly dated to this period. By contrast, ditch fills 0043 and 0050 produced Late Iron Age and Roman material mixed with medieval and post-medieval fragments, all deriving from soil samples.

### **7.3 Ceramic Building Material**

Gully fill 0025 in Trench 4 produced a single piece of tile weighing 37g. The piece is pinkish buff and made from a mixed clay fabric with grog (msg). The fragment preserves two flat surfaces and one rectangular edge, and is 14mm thick. The date of the fragment is unclear, though most likely post-Roman.

### **7.4 Fired clay**

Sample 2 from ditch fill 0043 in Trench 11 produced a single fragment of fired clay weighing 2g. The fragment is made from a medium sandy fabric with flint (msf) and carries a small twig impression. The fragment is most likely daub.

Sample 3 from ditch fill 0050 in Trench 9 produced four tiny pieces of fired clay weighing a gram. The fragments are made in a medium sandy fabric (ms) and probably come from the same object, which could either be post-Roman CBM or pottery.

## 7.5 Worked Flint

Michael Green and Ioannis Smyrnaiois

### 7.5.1 Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 3 below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces, corticated and patinated pieces being recorded; the condition of the flint is being commented on in the discussion.

### 7.5.2 Introduction

A total of eight struck flints was recovered during the evaluation from four features and two topsoil layers. Four flints derived from soil samples. The material is presented in Table 3.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0009	Flake (utilised)	None	50	1	17
0012	Flake	None	10	1	37
0041 Sample 1	Chip	None	0-5	2	1
0043 Sample 2	Chip	None	20	1	1
0043 Sample 2	Flake	None	50	1	3
0050 Sample 3	Chip	None	0	1	1
0052	Flake	None	5	1	1
	<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>

Table 3. Flint summarised by type

The flint was struck from a dark blue black glassy flint with four light brown grey glassy flints also present. Light to moderate signs of antiquated edge damage was present with a single piece showing simple retouch; all pieces from the samples carried moderate edge damage due to deposition.

### 7.5.3 Discussion

#### Topsoil 0009, Trench 9

A single primary thick flake was found in this layer. Crude bifacial retouch is present on the distal end of the flake, making it a possible crude scraper tool. The flint was struck using hard hammer techniques and is likely to be later prehistoric in date. Light edge damage was seen making this struck flint residual within this context.

#### Topsoil 0012, Trench 12

A single large thick squat flake was found in this deposit. It was struck using hard hammer techniques and showed moderate signs of edge damage. It could be Iron Age

in date due to the crude knapping techniques used and is residual within this layer due to the edge damage present.

#### **Ditch 0040, fill 0041, Trench 3**

Sample 1 from this fill produced two small chips which cannot be closely dated. One of the chips carries light edge damage.

#### **Ditch 0042, fill 0043, Trench 11**

Sample 2 from this fill produced a slightly edge damaged chip of unclear date and a flake. The flake preserves 50% cortex and has been struck using hard hammer techniques. It is likely to be later prehistoric in date.

#### **Ditch 0049, fill 0050, Trench 9**

Sample 3 from this fill produced a small chip with moderate edge damage, which cannot be closely dated.

#### **Ditch 0051, fill 0052, Trench 9**

A single small thin broken flake was found within this deposit. Small amounts of edge damage were noted and the flake was struck using soft hammer techniques. This is likely to be a broken Bronze Age blade but was found in a later deposit making this flake residual in nature.

### **7.5.4 Conclusion**

Eight flints were recovered from the evaluation; two of which were from topsoil deposits. It is likely that all the flint is residual in nature dating from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, and shows a low-level utilisation of the landscape in these periods. The flint is likely to be locally sourced from surface-gathered flint nodules and struck in the near vicinity.

## **7.6 Heat-altered Flint**

The evaluation produced five pieces of heat-altered flint weighing 33g. The material derived from three samples and is presented in Table 4 below.

Context	Sample	Trench	Feature No	Feature type	H-A Flint No	H-A flint Wt/g	Notes
0041	1	3	0040	ditch	2	15	low-fired
0043	2	11	0042	ditch	1	16	high-fired
0050	3	9	0049	ditch	2	2	high-fired

Table 4. Quantification of heat-altered flint

## 7.7 Animal bone

The site produced small quantities of animal bone, all deriving from soil samples.

Sample 1 from ditch fill 0041 in Trench 3 produced two pieces of bone weighing 3g. The bone could not be identified to species and appears to be fossilised.

Sample 2 from ditch fill 0043 in Trench 11 produced a single fragment of animal bone weighing a gram. The fragment is too small and broken to allow positive identification. It appears likely to come from the scapula of a small mammal, most likely a rodent.

Sample 3 from ditch fill 0050 in Trench 9 produced a small vertebra from a fish, weighing less than a gram. Species could not be identified.

## 7.8 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

### 7.8.1 Introduction and methods

Three 40-litre samples were taken from three ditch fills during the evaluation. The samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 5 below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

### 7.8.2 Quantification

For the purposes of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

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

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

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

### 7.8.3 Results

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0041	0040	Ditch	LIA-ERom	charred cereal grains # charred seeds # charcoal +++ burnt bone frags # un-charred seeds # rootlets ++
2	0043	0042	Ditch	LIA-ERom, Med	charcoal +++ fish bones # bone frags # uncharred seeds ## rootlets ++ coal frags +
3	0050	0049	Ditch	LIA-ERom , Pmed	charcoal ++ fish bones # rootlets ++coal frags ++

Table 5. Quantification of plant macrofossils

### 7.8.4 Discussion

The samples produced fairly small flots of 100ml or less. The preservation was through charring and was generally poor. The majority of the flot material was made up of wood charcoal. On the whole, this was highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating; however, some fragments were large enough to say ring porous species were present. Charcoal fragments of the twisted stems of Ericaceae (Juss), most likely common heather (*Calluna vulgaris* L.), were common within Sample 1 from ditch fill 0041. Heather remains suggest areas of acid heathland in the vicinity of the site may have been utilised for resources. It is possible that heather was used domestically as thatching or bedding material; additionally, the high temperatures produced when burning heather means it is often used as a fuel during light industrial



activities. No further attempt has been made to identify the wood charcoal for the purposes of this report.

Charred cereals grains were present in low numbers within Sample 1 from ditch fill 0041. Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta* L.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were both observed but as less than five specimens each. A small number of caryopses were too fragmented and abraded to identify; unidentified fragments have been included in the count recorded above in Table 5, along with whole grains. Spelt wheat was the dominant wheat grown in lowland Britain during the Iron Age and Roman periods, therefore these remains are consistent with the Late Iron Age to Early Roman date suggested by the pottery recovered from this context.

Charred weed seeds were rare with only a single grass (Poaceae) seed within Sample 1 from ditch fill 0041. Uncharred seeds were more common; goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotweeds (*Persicaria* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), campion family (*Silene* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* L.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/ Medicago* sp.) were all present but as five specimens or less at a time. As none of these are charred or mineralised they are likely to be modern and intrusive within the contexts sampled.

Fish bones were present within Sample 2 from ditch fill 0043 and Sample 3 from ditch fill 0050. These fragments are too small to identify to species; however, their presence may suggest either the exploitation of wetland areas within the vicinity of the site or the importing of marine resources from further afield.

Small coal fragments were also recovered from Samples 2 and 3, being common within Sample 3 from ditch fill 0050. This material is likely to be modern and may have the same source as the post medieval pottery recovered from this context, perhaps making its way on to the site through night-soiling or manuring, or it may be the result of steam powered machinery being used in the vicinity.

#### 7.8.5 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material; none produced sufficient material to be suitable for quantification (+100 specimens). The remains identified most likely represent domestic detritus; however, the sparse and abraded

nature of the material means it may have been subject to movement across the site, through the action of wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled.

The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, light industrial and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site, along with the exploitation of acid heathland nearby, during the late Iron Age or early Roman periods.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the material recovered during this evaluation; however, if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from well sealed and well dated contexts, in order to further investigate the nature of the agricultural and domestic activities that take place.

## **7.9 Discussion of material evidence**

The pottery from the site derived solely from ditch fills and suggests a Late Iron Age and Roman transitional date. The pottery from ditch 0040 dates clearly to this period; the same ditch also produced charred spelt wheat grains, which were a common resource during the Roman period, verifying the date of the feature. Two other ditch fills produced LIA-Roman pottery that derived from the hand-collected bulk finds, yet mixed with medieval and post-medieval sherds, which derived solely from samples. More specifically, ditch 0042 produced LIA-early Roman pottery, an early medieval sherd dating to the 11th-12th century, and a fragment from a medieval coarse ware dating to the 12th-14th century. Ditch 0049 produced LIA-Roman pottery and a small fragment from a transfer printed ware dating to the late 18th-19th century AD. Both features produced pieces of coal, which are likely to associate with relatively recent activities.

The fabrics of the LIA-early Roman pots demonstrate a continuation in the tempering of clays with coarse sand and fine organic matter, which is a typical Late Iron Age practice, combined with wheel finishing techniques for the production of forms associated with the Aylesford-Swarling tradition. For sites along the Waveney Valley, in particular, such patterns of ceramic production begin sometime during the middle of the 1st century BC and carry on as late as the end of the 1st century AD, if not the early 2nd century AD.

This phenomenon of late Romanisation in the area could associate with the Icenian reactions against the Romans, which escalated during the Boudican revolt in AD 60/1.

The flint from the site consisted of residual hard hammer struck flakes dating to the later prehistory, with edge damage attributed to deposition. A single fragment from ditch 0051 with antiquated retouch is likely to be from a broken Bronze Age blade and is again residual.

The presence of post-Roman CBM, pieces of industrial coal and small fragments of post-Roman pottery at the site could associate with relatively recent occupation phases. Insignificant quantities of fired clay from the site could associate with either prehistoric or post-Roman activities, while small quantities of heat-altered flint cannot offer any useful information.

The limited animal bone assemblage suggests the presence of rodents and fish at the site. Small fish bones were also present in Samples 2 and 3 from ditches 0042 and 0049 respectively, which also contained coal fragments and post-Roman pottery. Fish is likely to have been utilised in later periods at the site, although such a small quantity is unlikely to suggest a systematic exploitation of marine resources. The presence of rodents in the ditches is likely to be attributed to chance. Other identified plant macrofossils represent sparse and abraded domestic debris, which has been subject to movement across the site, through the action of wind, water or trample.

## **8. Discussion**

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### **8.1. Deposit model**

The natural geological surface and pre- modern archaeological horizon within areas laid to grass is generally present at a depth from 0.4m to 0.85m, being deepest in Trenches 4, 5 and 8 where a thicker build-up of modern made ground was present. A subsoil deposit was present within Trenches 2 and 4-8 sealing archaeological features.

The natural geological surface and pre- modern archaeological horizon within areas laid to scrub and crop is generally present at a depth from 0.35m to 0.65m. A ploughsoil deposit directly overlay the natural strata with subsoil at times being absent, suggesting some level of truncation has occurred in these areas.

### **8.2 Prehistoric**

Finds relating to the prehistoric period are limited to eight flints, two of which were from ploughsoil deposits. It is likely that all the flint is residual in nature dating from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, and suggests a low-level utilisation of the landscape in these periods.

### **8.3. Phase 1. Late Iron Age/Romano British**

Evaluation Trench 3 contained a ditch of Late Iron Age/Romano British date. The ditch included a large assemblage of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano British transitional period. The charred barley, spelt wheat and heather recovered from the environmental sample of the ditch suggest agricultural practices were taking place in the vicinity, with the site likely to be located close to heathland at this time.

Three further sherds were recovered from two ditches in Trenches 9 and 11, however medieval and post medieval pottery along with fragments of coal were also recovered from the ditch fills and it is likely the Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery is residual within later features.

The large assemblage of pottery recovered from the ditch in Trench 3, and the small residual assemblages recovered from ditches in Trenches 9 and 11, suggest Late Iron Age/Romano British activity in the vicinity with a potential settlement focus likely to be located along the western periphery of the development site close to the Roman road,

that may have been established by this time. The subsoil deposit recorded sealing archaeological features within the trenches in this area suggests that if present elsewhere, there is potential for them to survive intact.

The Late Iron Age/Romano British ditch is a heritage asset of local significance and is thought to have moderate potential to address regional research aims for the period, such as rural settlements and landscapes, Romanisation and finds studies (Medlycott 2011, 47-48).

#### **8.4 Phase 2. Medieval**

Two sherds of Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery were recovered from Ditch 0042 in Trench 11, however the ditch also produced two sherds of medieval pottery, recovered from the environmental sample. The ditch more likely represents a medieval field boundary that has either disturbed Late Iron Age/Romano British features or the Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery was incorporated in backfill deposits following its disuse.

The two sherds of medieval pottery indicate medieval activity within the vicinity of the trench, but the paucity of material suggests that the site was located on the periphery of settlement or beyond and as such the site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

#### **8.5. Phase 3. Post-medieval**

A single sherd of Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery was recovered from Ditch 0049 in Trench 9, however the ditch also produced a single sherd of late post-medieval pottery, recovered from the environmental sample along with common small fragments of coal. Ditch 0049 was located on the same alignment to a field boundary identified on the 1st and 3rd edition OS map (Fig. 8), just to the south of Trench 9. The ditch may represent a post-medieval field boundary that has either disturbed Late Iron Age/Romano British features or the Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery was incorporated in backfill deposits following its disuse.

Ditch 0051, located just to the east of Ditch 0049, is likely to be contemporary with this feature and may represent a field boundary of post-medieval date.

The three undated ditches in Trench 4 and Ditch 0030/0032 in Trench 7 were on the same alignment. The ditches do not align with any known features on early OS mapping but their similar orientation and proximity to the parish boundary between Brome & Oakley and Thrandeston (Fig 8. Dotted line), located just to the west of the trenches, suggests they may be associated with this boundary.

The archaeological deposits of the later historic periods are of local significance and there is a low potential for the presence of similar features across the development site. The site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

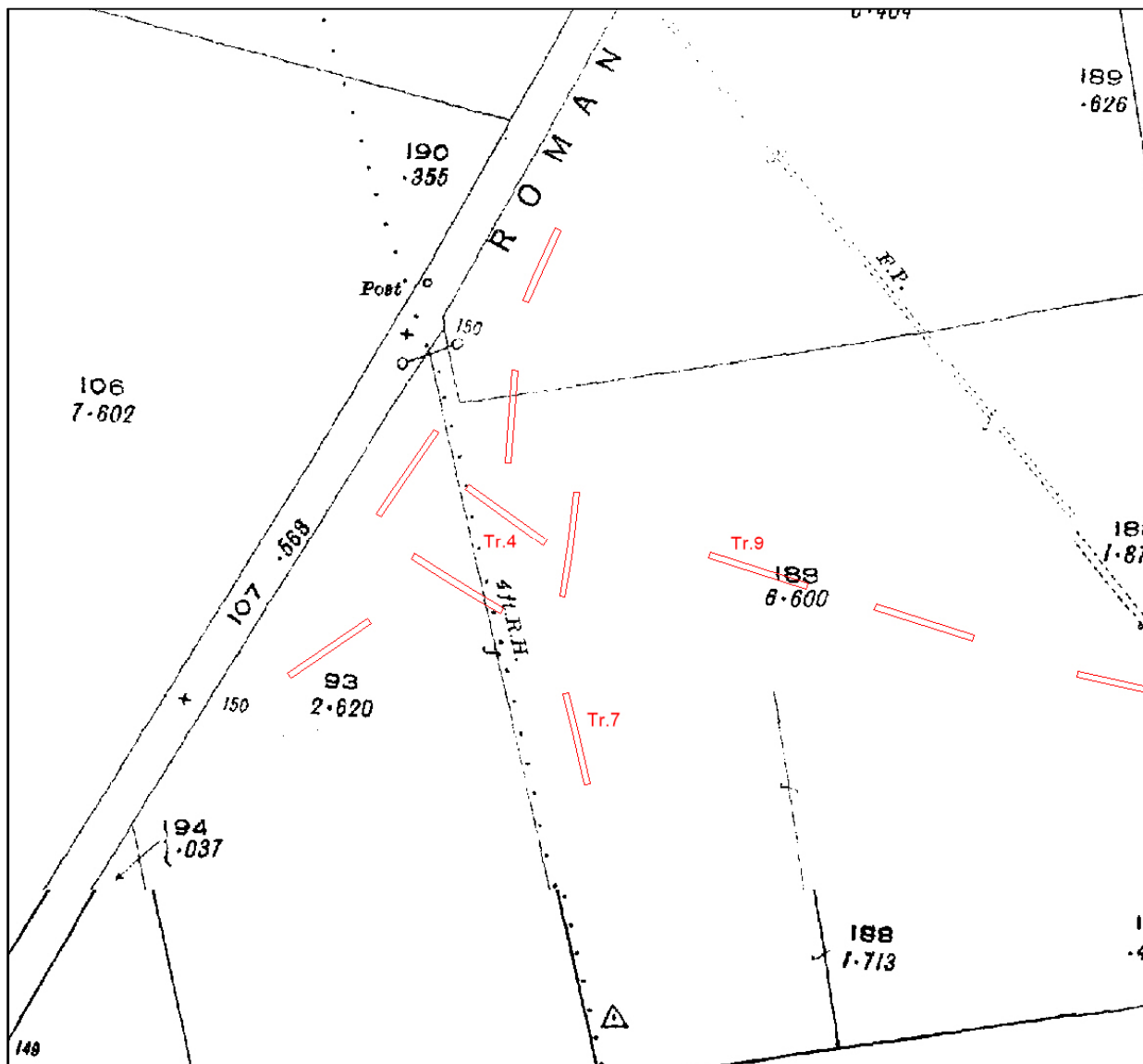


Figure 8. 3rd ed. OS map (1927) Trenches 4, 7 and 9 highlighted (not to scale)



## 8.6. Phase 4. Modern

The large pits identified in Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 all contain fragments of brick and concrete. The features are all located within the perimeter boundary of Eye Airfield and likely relate to this period of activity (Fig. 9)

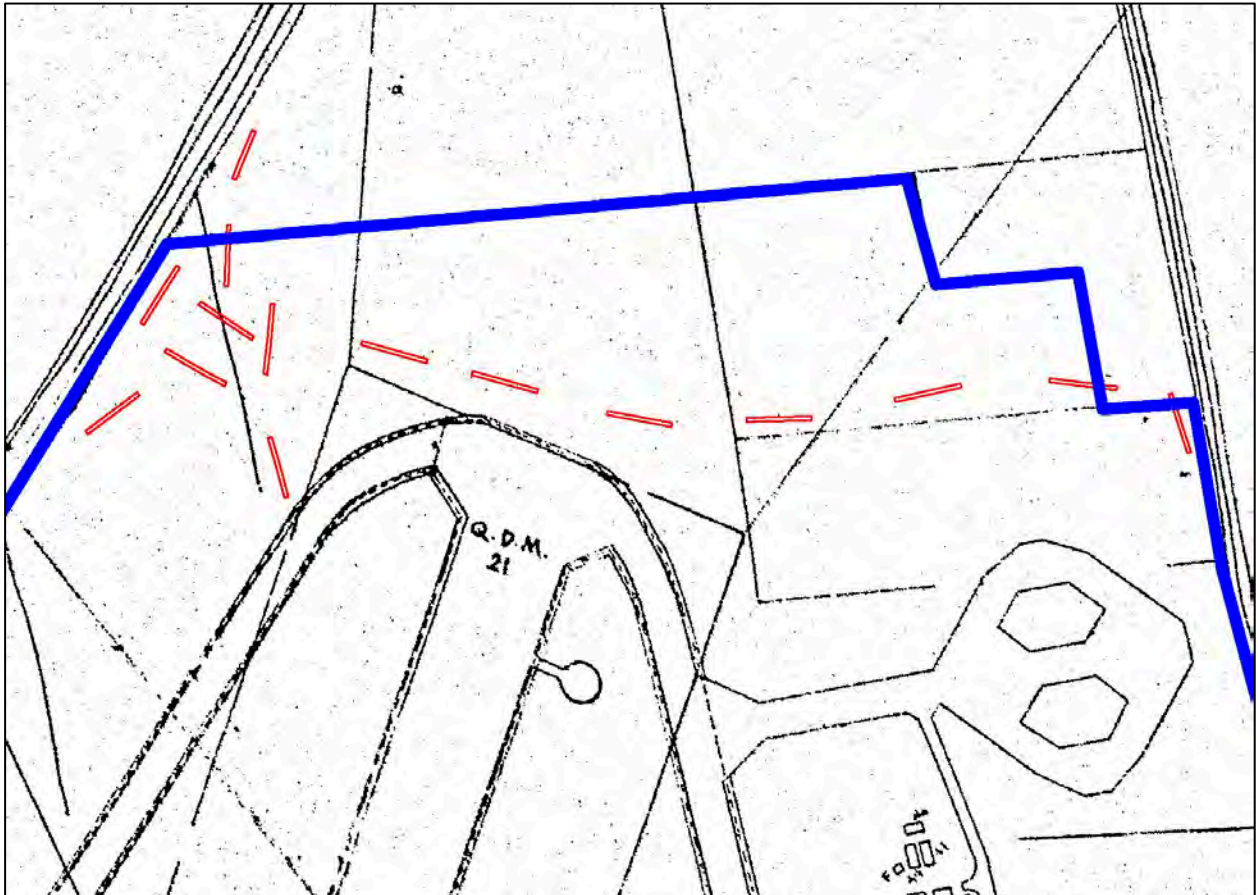


Figure 9. Trenches (red) and airfield perimeter (blue) overlaid onto the Air Ministry site plan of 1952 (not to scale).

## 8.7. Undated features

The undated ditches identified in Trenches 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12 and 13 may relate to an earlier field system of Late Iron Age/Romano British date or could represent the remnant of a field system of medieval or post-medieval date.

## 8.8. Confidence rating

The evaluation took place in dry weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

## **9. Conclusions**

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The evaluation trenching has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site.

The evidence suggests the survival of an archaeological horizon with the presence of four distinct phases of past activity in the Late Iron Age/Romano British, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

The medieval ditch, post-medieval ditch and modern pits are heritage assets of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features of these periods are low.

The large assemblage of pottery from the Late Iron Age/Romano British ditch identified within Trench 3, along the western periphery of the development site, is a heritage asset of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential here is moderate-high.

The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

## **10. Archive deposition**

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The project archive consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited with the Archaeological Store of SCCAS and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Suffolk Archaeology CIC store in Needham Market.

The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial Report
4. Site records
5. Finds records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. GIS data
9. List of photographs
10. Original specialist reports and supporting information
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files

## **11. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA, Nathan Griggs PCIfA, Romy McIntosh BSc (Hons) PCIfA and Rui Oliveria BA (Hons) PCIfA, and directed by Martin Cuthbert. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner PhD MCIfA who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) PgDip MCIfA. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Michael Green BSc (Hons) ACIfA, Richenda Goffin, Ioannis Smyrniaios PhD MCIfA and Anna West BSc.

The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo BA (Hons) PCIfA and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter BSc (Hons) MCIfA.

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### Cartographic

- 1783 Hodskinson Map of Suffolk
- 1927 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map
- 1952 Air Ministry Site Plan – Eye Airfield

### Websites

- British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>





## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### **A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (North), Brome, Suffolk (BRM 134)**

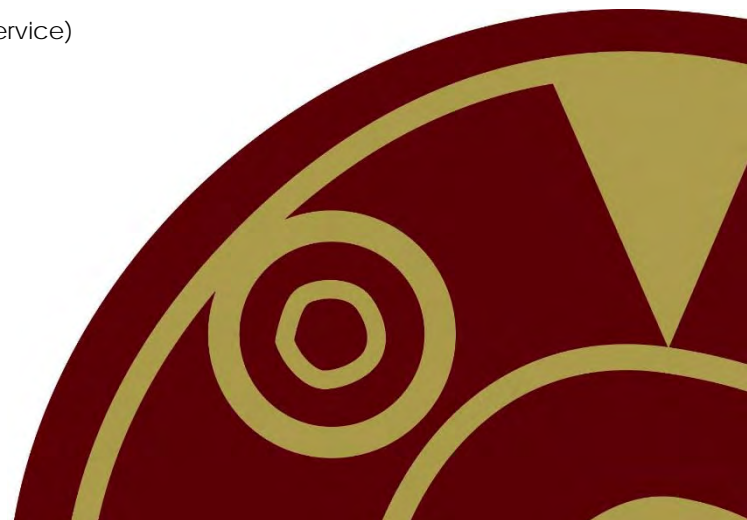
Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme  
of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

**Date:** May 2018

**Prepared by:** Stuart Boulter

**Issued to:** Rachael Abraham (SCC Archaeological Service)

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## Summary Project Details

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<b>Site Name</b>	A140 Eye Airfield Roundabout (North)
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Brome
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TM 132 760
<b>Access</b>	From A140
<b>Planning Application No</b>	TBC
<b>HER code</b>	BRM 134
<b>OASIS ref.</b>	suffolka1-315702
<b>Type:</b>	Trial-trenching evaluation
<b>Proposal</b>	Roundabout and connecting roads
<b>Project start date</b>	June 14 <sup>th</sup> 2018
<b>Fieldwork duration</b>	Up to 4 days
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Projected as 2/3 SACIC staff

## Personnel and contact numbers

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<b>SACIC Project Manager</b>	Rhod Gardner	Office: 01449 900120 Mobile: 07810 647259
<b>Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)</b>	TBC	Office: Mobile:
<b>SCC Curatorial Officer</b>	Rachael Abraham	Office: 01284 741232 Mobile: 07595 089516
<b>Consultant</b>	N/A	-

## Emergency contacts

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<b>Local Police</b>	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
<b>Site First Aider</b>	TBC	Mobile:
<b>Location of nearest A&amp;E</b>	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01284 713000

## Hire details

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<b>Plant:</b>	Holmes Plant	Office: 01473 890766 Mobile: 07860 121821
<b>Welfare</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Tool hire:</b>	N/A	N/A

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## **Contents**

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

## **Figures**

1. Site location
2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches

## **Appendices**

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

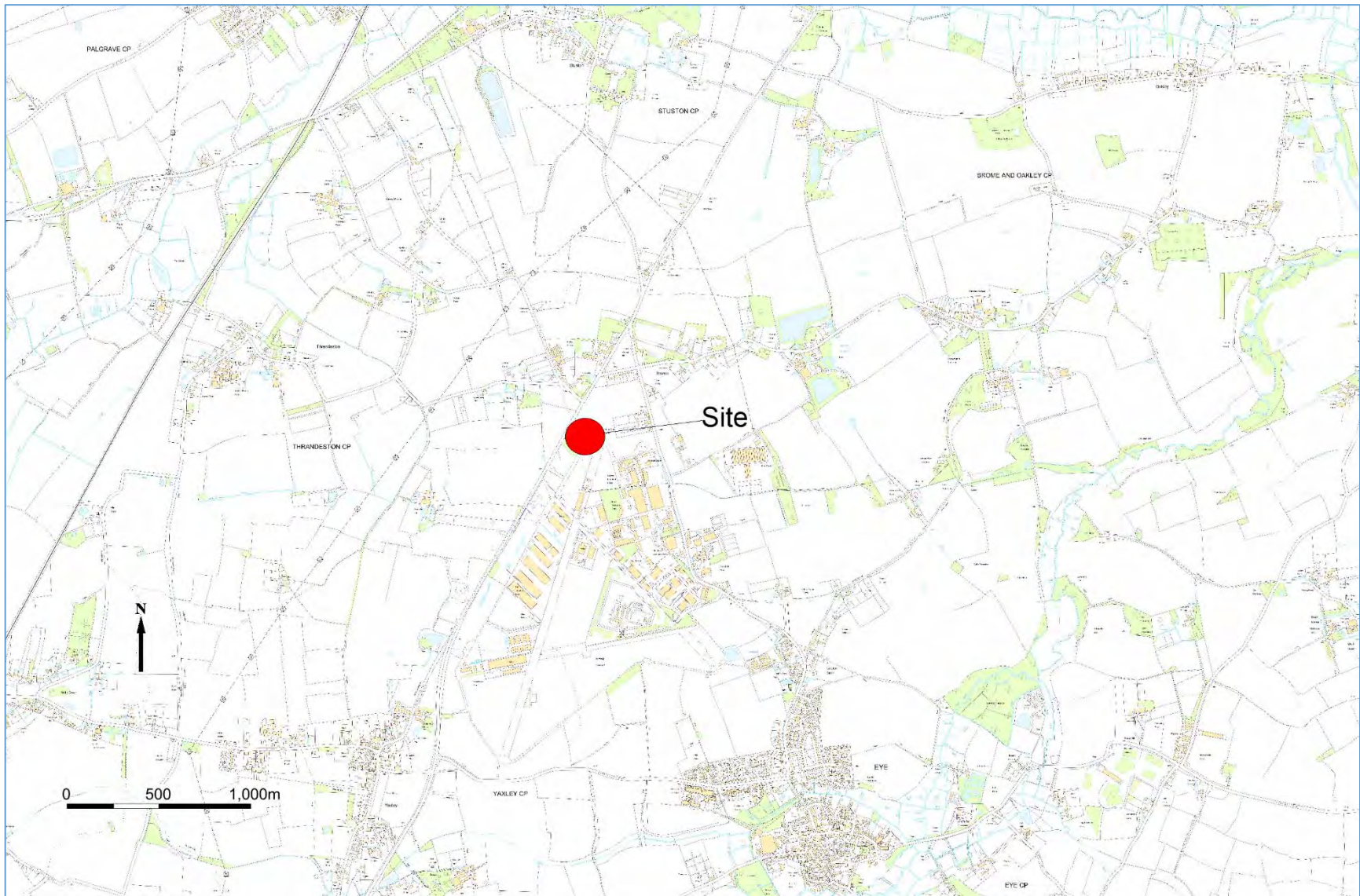
## 1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed new roundabout on the A140 at Eye Airfield, Brome, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document, hereafter WSI).
- 1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of any planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.3 The evaluation will be conducted in adherence to a Brief prepared by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (dated 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2018) covering this specific planning condition. Any archaeological mitigation work that is required as a result of the evaluation will be subject to a new Brief and WSI.
- 1.4 The Brief states (section 2.1) that the high archaeological potential for the site is based the previously recorded archaeology listed in the county Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER). The adjacent line of the A140 road follows the line of a Roman road and remains of Roman settlement, along with contemporary and earlier (Iron Age) field systems, a prehistoric, probably Iron Age, burnt mound and Early medieval settlement have been recorded during recent archaeological investigations on the airfield. The site also lies on the edge of Brome Common (TDE 016) which is associated with medieval occupation deposits on the green edge. In addition, recent work undertaken as part of the adjacent Eye Airfield housing scheme recorded extensive archaeology of Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman periods as well as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (EYE 123). Roman and Saxon settlement activity has also been recorded at Hartismere High School (EYE 083 and 094) with other probable Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites identified in the vicinity as metal-detected finds. A full HER search will be commissioned from SCCAS as part of the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.5 The construction of a roundabout and associated linking roads has the potential to disturb any archaeological deposits present within the footprint of the development (Figure 2).
- 1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:
  - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
  - *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists 2014;

- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide*, Historic England, 2015;
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (revised 2017)

1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

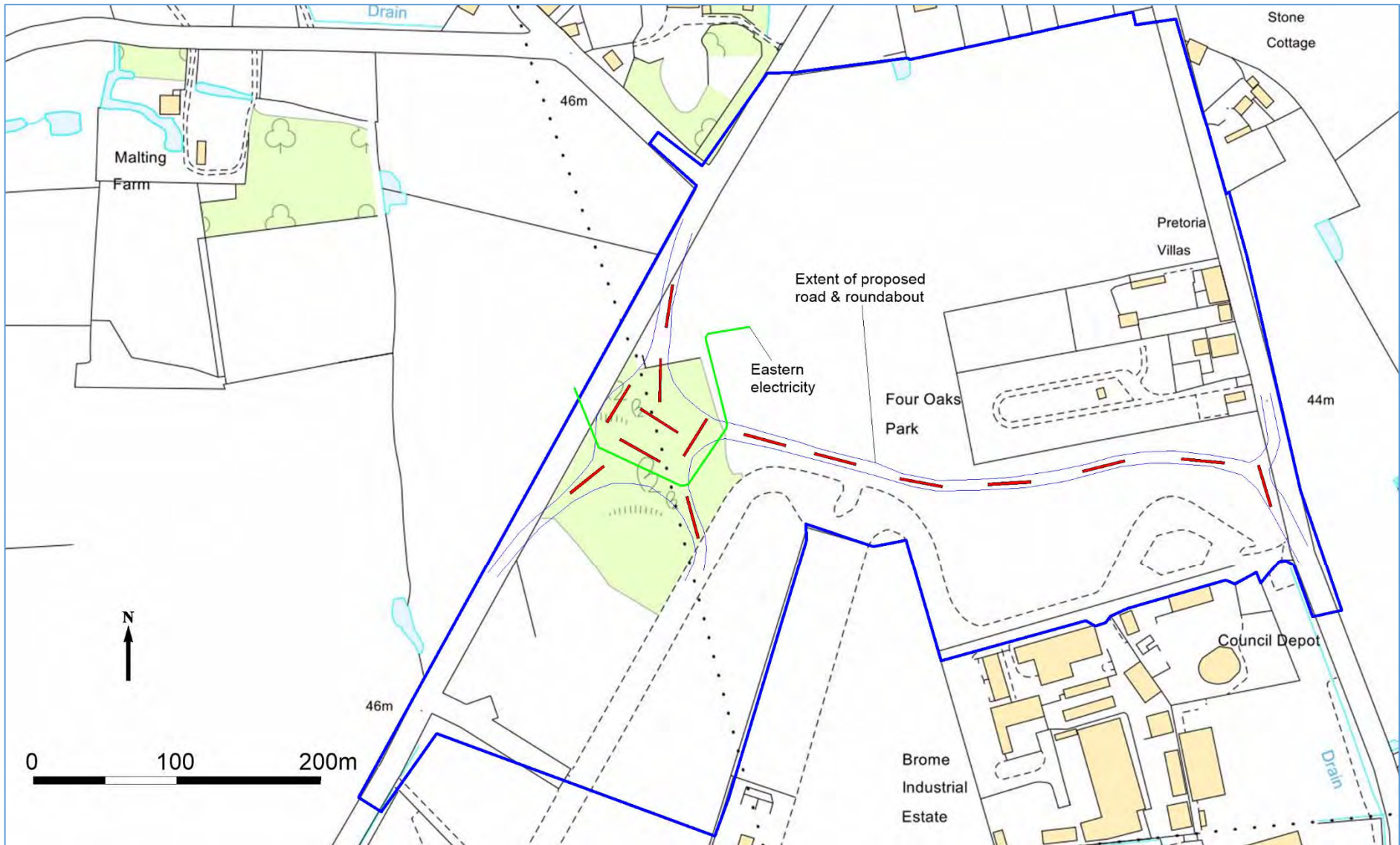
- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
- *Establish the potential 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.*



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Figure 1. Site Location





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Figure 2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches

## 2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBC). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, and one/two experienced excavators as required. In addition, a surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 The first stage of fieldwork will involve a formal metal detector survey over the surface of the entire site with the locations of finds recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment. The survey will be undertaken by SACIC staff member Steve Hunt.
- 2.3 It is proposed that the evaluation will involve the opening of fifteen trenches, all measuring 1.8m x 30m to coincide with the areas that will be disturbed by groundworks (Figure 2). In the absence of a definitive plan showing what areas will be compromised by the development, at present, the trenches have been located within the discrete footprint of the roads and roundabout. This may need to be changed should it become apparent that ground disturbance will occur beyond that point.
- 2.4 Plans provided by the client suggest that an underground electricity cable is the only existing live service that crosses the area of the site that would be subject to trenching (Figure 2). However, a CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.5 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
  - a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
  - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
  - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.
  - d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
  - e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.

- 2.7 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.
- 2.9 An 'overall features plan' and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (BRM 134) and archaeological contexts will be recorded in a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- 2.12 In addition to the formal metal detector survey detailed in 2.2, a metal detector search will be made at all stages of the evaluation works covering the following;
- i) Ground surface prior to stripping
  - ii) The stripped surface
  - iii) The upcast spoil

The search will be undertaken by SACIC staff member Steve Hunt with the locations of all finds recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment.

- 2.13 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.14 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 2.15 Bulk soil samples will be collected from suitable features; these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, the remains will either be stored in a suitable archive repository or reburied at an appropriate site.

### **3 Post-excavation**

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (BRM 134) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines. After initial recording and assessment for their significance, sensitive items requiring immediate conservation will be sent to a suitable laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Corroded items will be x-rayed along with coins if necessary for identification. After conservation, sensitive finds and other metalwork will be subjected to good quality digital photography before being deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).

- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared.
- 3.13 The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist SCCAS regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be

deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be at least temporally stored by SCCAS prior to their reburial or in accordance with the details of the site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated with SCCAS, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within fourteen days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.23 Any object/s eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, will be returned to the site archive where it will be subject to the same transfer of ownership process as the rest of the archive. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.



## **4 Additional considerations**

### **4.1 Health and Safety**

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

### **4.2 Environmental controls**

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

### **4.3 Plant machinery**

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavators of c.14 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping. Should the plant and its operators be provided by SACIC rather than the client, the sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

#### **4.4 Site security**

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client, this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance, all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

#### **4.5 Access**

- 4.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

#### **4.6 Site preparation**

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

#### **4.7 Backfilling**

- 4.7.1 Full reinstatement has not been offered by SACIC for this project other than sequentially pushing the upcast material into the trench and compacting with the digger tracks.

#### **4.8 Monitoring**

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS prior to any areas being handed back for development.

## 5 Staffing

### 5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 1 x Site Assistant/metal detectorist (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer in charge on site is yet to be determined. Site Assistants will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Dr Ioannis Smyrniaos	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

5.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement & cemeteries	University of Cardiff



## Appendix 2. Trench List

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
1		23.11	N-S	Yellow/orange clay with occasional sand patches.	0.40	(0001) Ploughsoil- Mid brown silty clay with a firm compaction.  No Subsoil.	[0038] Ditch	0001, 0038, 0039
2		26.84	N-S	Orange/yellow sand and clay with rare flints.	0.80	(0002) Made ground- Concrete, brick rubble and string with yellow clay (0.4M).  (0036) Subsoil- Mid brown silty clay with occasional orange mottling (0.4M).	Two modern pits with concrete, rubble, asphalt, blue and white china cutting the subsoil.	0002, 0036
3		29.68	NE-SW	Yellow/orange sandy clay with rare flint nodules.	0.70 N end, 0.60 centre	(0003) Made ground- deposits of redeposited clay with brick and concrete rubble over a dark brown silty clay with brick rubble and chalk flecks (0.60M-0.70M).  No Subsoil.	Ditch terminus [0040]	0003, 0040, 0041
4		28.2	NW-SE	Yellow clay with o/y sand patches, occ flints	0.85 E end, 0.70 centre	(0004) Made ground- brick and concrete rubble and firm yellow/grey redeposited clay (0.65M).  (0037) Subsoil- Mid brown soft sandy clay (0.05-0.20M). 0.05M in the centre.	Gully [0024]  Ditch [0026]  Ditch {0028}	0004, 0024, 0025, 0026, 0027, 0028, 0029, 0037
5		30.3	NW-SE	Y/O sand, rare flints, occ grey sand patches	Varies 0.60-0.65	(0005) Topsoil and turf- Dark brown silty clay with a firm compaction and occasional CBM/concrete fragments.  (0023) Subsoil- Soft mixed silty sand with grey/yellow and orange mottling. Occasional small CBM/brick and coke fragments.	Ditch [0021]  Cut by  Ditch [0019]	0005, 0019, 0020, 0021, 0022, 0023
6		28.28	NE-SW	Pale o/y soft sand/clay occ orange patches ironpan	0.55	(0006) Modern made ground- Brick rubble and concrete and mid brown silty clay (0.30M).  (0016) Subsoil- Northern most end of the trench. Mid brown/grey silty sand with orange mottling. Occasional mid/small subrounded stones.	None	0006, 0016
7		27.43	NNW-SSE	Light yellow/grey sand, occ orange patches	Varies 0.50-0.60	(0007) Made ground- Mid brown/grey firm silty sand with frequent brick (0.4-0.5M) and concrete rubble. 0.4M at N end.  (0054) Subsoil- Mixed soft silty sand with grey/brown and orange mottling (0.1M). No subsoil at the northern end.	N-S boundary ditch [0030] possibly associated with the parish boundary. Undated.  Shallow linear [0034] which cuts possible parish boundary ditch [0032] aligned NW-SE with a terminus to the SE. Undated.  Modern linear.	0007, 0030, 0031, 0032, 0033, 0034, 0035, 0054

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
8		30.96	N-S	Yellow/orange clay, occ light b/o sandy patches	0.75	(0008) Topsoil- Dark brown/grey silty loam with occasional medium/small subrounded stones.  (0017) Made ground- Brick and concrete rubble and mid brown silty clay (0.60M).  (0018) Subsoil- Mid brown/grey silty clay with occasional orange mottling. Small CBM fragments (0.5M).	None.	0008, 0017, 0018
9		30.02	WNW-ESE	O/y silty clay, rare flints, occ patches oran sand	0.40	(0009) Ploughsoil- Mid brown silty clay with frequent CBM and brick fragments and chalk fragments (0.4M deep).  No subsoil.	Two N-S linears [0049] and [0051] running side by side. No dating evidence from within the fills. Possibly Post-med boundary/drainage ditches. Land drain runs between the two ditches.  Large, Modern Pit.	0009, 0049, 0050, 0051, 0052
10		29.92	WNW-ESE	O/y silty clay, rare flints, occ patches oran sand	0.40	(0010) Ploughsoil- Mid brown silty clay with rare CBM and brick fragments and chalk flecks (0.4M deep).  No subsoil.	None.	0010
11		28.94	WNW-ESE	Pale y/o sand, occ patches iron pan, y/o clay	0.38	(0011) Ploughsoil- Mid brown silty clay with rare charcoal, chalk and CBM flecks (0.38M).  No Subsoil.	Ditch Terminus [0042]	0011, 0042, 0043
12		28.79	E-W	Pale y silty sand occ orange iron pan mottling	0.65	(0012) Ploughsoil- Mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, CBM and chalk flecks (0.50M).  (0046) Subsoil- Mixed mid brown/yellow silty sand with occasional orange mottling.	Ditch [0044]	0012, 0044, 0045, 0046
13		29.75	E-W	Pale orange/yellow sandy clay	0.35	(0013) Ploughsoil- Mid brown silty clay with a firm compaction and occasional chalk and CBM flecks.  No subsoil.	Ditch [0047]	0013, 0047, 0048
14		29.81	E-W	Pale yellow sandy clay with occ flint	0.40	(0014) Ploughsoil- Mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, CBM and chalk flecks (0.40M).  No Subsoil.	None.	0014
15		27.21	NNW-SSE	Yellow sandy clay occ flints	0.45	(0015) Ploughsoil- Mid brown silty clay with a firm compaction and occasional chalk, CBM and charcoal flecks (0.35M).  (0053) Subsoil- Light brown yellow silty clay mixed (0.10M).	None.	0015, 0053



## Appendix 3. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001		1		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with a firm compaction.	Ploughsoil.			0.40	0039, 0055			
0002		2		Layer	Concrete, brick rubble and string with yellow clay	Made ground.			0.40	0036			
0003		3		Layer	Deposits of redeposited yellow clay with brick and concrete rubble over a dark brown silty clay with brick rubble and chalk fleck.	Made ground.			0.60-0.70	0041, 0055			
0004		4		Layer	Redeposited yellow/grey clay with brick and concrete rubble. Firm compaction.	Made ground.			0.65	0037			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0005		5		Layer	Dark brown silty clay, firm compaction with occasional CBM and concrete fragments.	Topsoil and turf.			0.30-0.50	0023			
0006		6		Layer	Brick rubble and concrete with mid brown silty clay.	Modern Made Ground.			0.25	0016			
0007		7		Layer	Mid brown/grey silty sand, firm compaction with frequent brick and concrete rubble.	Modern Made Ground.			0.40-0.50	0054			
0008		8		Layer	Brick and concrete with mid brown silty clay.	Modern Made Ground.			0.33	0017			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0009		9		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with frequent CBM, brick and chalk flecks.	Ploughsoil			0.40	0055, 0050, 0052			
0010		10		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with frequent CBM, brick and chalk flecks.	Ploughsoil			0.40	0055			
0011		11		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with rare CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks.	Ploughsoil			0.38	0043, 0055			
0012		12		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks.	Ploughsoil			0.25	0046			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0013		13		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM and chalk flecks.	Ploughsoil			0.35	0048, 0055			
0014		14		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks.	Ploughsoil			0.40	0055			
0015		15		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks. Firm compaction.	Ploughsoil			0.35	0053			
0016		6		Layer	Mid brown/grey silty sand with orange mottling. Occasional mid/small subrounded stones.	Subsoil			0.30	0055	0006		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0017		8		Layer	Brick and concrete rubble and mid yellow/brown silty clay.	Made Ground.			0.12	0018	0008		
0018		8		Layer	Mid brown/grey silty clay with occasional orange mottling and small CBM fragments.	Subsoil			0.15-0.19	0055	0017		
0019	0019	5	Ditch	Cut	Linear running roughly N-S with a U shaped profile. Slightly concave sides of about 75 degrees on the western edge and 70 degrees along the eastern edge. Concave base. It cuts ditch [0021].	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch [0019]	1M Slot	0.30	0.22	0022	0020		0022
0020	0019	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, loose compaction. Small bits of clinker, occasional lumps of redeposited natural clay and small roots. Diffuse horizon with some natural along the base likely due to slumping of material.	Fill of ditch [0019] filled in disuse. Likely natural silting but possibly intentionally backfilled given the presence of clinker (too small to recover) and lumps of redeposited natural in an area composed mainly of sandy geology.	1M Slot	0.30	0.22	0019	0023		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0021	0021	5	Ditch	Cut	Linear running SW-NE with a U shaped profile. Slightly concave edges of about 60 degrees along SE edge and 75 degrees along the NW edge. Concave base. Cut by ditch [0021].	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch [0021]	1M slot	0.40	0.17	0055	0022		0055
0022	0021	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/grey sandy silt with a loose compaction. Frequent iron oxide flecks. Diffuse horizon with subsoil (0023).	Single fill of ditch [0021]. Filled in disuse, likely natural silting given the absence of finds and a diffuse horizon with the subsoil (0023).	1M slot	0.40	0.17	0021	0019	0019	
0023		5		Layer	Soft mixed silty sand with grey/yellow and orange mottling and occasional small CBM, brick and coke fragments.	Subsoil			0.35	0020, 0022	0005		
0024	0024	4	Gully	Cut	Linear with a N-S alignment and a shallow profile. Concave edges and gradual break of slope to a concave base.	Cut of gully [0024] function unclear.	1.06M Slot.	0.25	0.07	0055	0025		0055



Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0025	0024	4	Gully	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt with a loose compaction, occasional flint inclusions and a clear horizon, homogenous.	Single fill of gully [0024] most likely natural silting.	1.06M Slot.	0.25	0.07	0024	0037		
0026	0026	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a N-S alignment. Very irregular profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope coming down onto a concave base.	Cut of ditch [0026]. The ditch runs parallel to [0028] and also runs along the parish boundary. Heavily rooted and irregular which could suggest possible recuts or hedgerows along the parish boundary?	1M Slot.	0.78	0.25	0055	0027		0055
0027	0026	4	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/grey slightly mixed sandy silt, with occasional inclusions of clay. Loose compaction with occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon.	Single fill of ditch [0026] probably natural silting.	1M Slot.	0.78	0.25	0026	0037		
0028	0028	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a N-S alignment. Shallow sided profile with gradual break of slopes leading to a flat base.	Cut of ditch [0028] boundary/drainage ditch.  Runs parallel to [0026] and along the old parish boundary. Irregular shape and rooting could suggest an old hedgerow or parish boundary recuts?	1.06M Slot	0.60	0.14	0055	0029		0055

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0029	0028	4	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow/grey sandy silt, loose compaction. Occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizons.	Single fill of ditch [0028] Natural silting.	1.06M Slot	0.60	0.14	0028	0037		
0030	0030	7	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch aligned NNW-SSE. Asymmetrical profile with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a narrow concave base. ENE slope steeper than WSW slope.	Cut of ditch [0030] boundary/drainage ditch. Undated. Possibly associated with the parish boundary?	1M Slot	1.16	0.38	0055	0031		0055
0031	0030	7	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown/grey silty sand mottled with pale orange/grey sand. Firm compaction. Occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Some rooting. Clear horizons. No finds recovered.	Single fill of boundary/drainage ditch [0030] natural silting.	1M Slot	1.16	0.38	0030	0054		
0032	0032	7	Ditch	Cut	Linear aligned NNW-SSE. Steep break of slope. Not bottomed in this section (7) as it's a relationship slot so the base was not exposed. Same as [0030], cut by ditch [0034].	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch [0032] same as ditch [0030]. Possibly associated with parish boundary.	1.26M Slot	0.30	0.19+	0055	0033		0055

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0033	0032	7	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown/grey silty sand mottled with pale orange/grey sand. Occasional medium/small subrounded stones. No finds. Firm compaction. Clear horizons. Cut by ditch [0034]. Some rooting.	Single fill of ditch [0032] natural silting, cut by ditch [0034]. Undated.	1.26M Slot	0.30	0.19+	0032	0034	0034	
0034	0034	7	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, shallow in depth aligned ESE-WNW. Short, steep breaks of slope with a mostly flat base. Cuts fill (0033) of boundary ditch [0032]. Terminus to the ESE within Trench 7. Cut by some modern linear.	Cut of ditch [0034] very shallow. Boundary/drainage ditch? Undated, terminates within trench. Cuts boundary ditch [0032] (0033). Cut by modern linear.	2.10M Slot	0.70	0.12	0033	0035		0033
0035	0034	7	Ditch	Fill	Medium brown/grey silty sand with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Firm compaction. Clear horizons. No finds. Some rooting.	Singular fill of ditch [0034] natural silting.	2.10M Slot	0.70	0.12	0034	0054		
0036		2		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional orange mottling.	Subsoil.			0.40	0055	0002		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0037		4		Layer	Mid brown soft sandy clay. 0.05M deep in the centre.	Subsoil			.05-0.20M	0025, 0027, 0029	0004		
0038	0038	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear running ESE-WNW with a U shaped profile. Concave sides of about 30 degrees and a flat base.	Cut of boundary or drainage ditch [0038]	1M Slot	0.76	0.15	0055	0039		0055
0039	0038	1	Ditch	Fill	Light yellowish brown loose silty sand with occasional small roots and small fragments of iron oxide. Diffuse horizon with geology.	Single fill of ditch [0038] most likely natural silting given the absence of finds.	1M Slot	0.76	0.15	0038	0001		
0040	0040	3	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a N-S alignment. Steep, concave profile with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base.	Cut of ditch terminus [0040]	1M Slot	0.80	0.31	0055	0041		0055

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0041	0040	3	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark brown grey sandy silt, loose compaction with occasional large flint nodules and frequent charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon.	Single fill of ditch terminus [0040] natural silting  Pottery looks roman.	1M Slot	0.80	0.31	0040	0003		
0042	0042	11	Ditch	Cut	Linear running E-W. Concave sides of about 80 degrees gradually sloping to a concave base.	Cut of ditch terminus [0042]	1M Slot	0.60	0.27	0055	0043		0055
0043	0042	11	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown loose silty sand with frequent flecks/small nodules of iron oxide and occasional small roots.	Single fill of ditch terminus [0042] likely intentionally backfilled given the dark colour of the fill.	1M Slot	0.60	0.27	0042	0011		
0044	0044	12	Ditch	Cut	Linear running SE-NW with a U shaped profile. Concave sides of about 30 degrees and a concave base.	Cut of ditch [0044] boundary/drainage ditch?	1M Slot	1.04	0.24	0055	0045		0055

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0045	0044	12	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small nodules/flecks of iron oxide and occasional small roots. Very diffuse horizon.	Single fill of ditch [0044] probably natural silting given the absence of finds and a diffuse horizon with the subsoil (0046).	1M Slot	1.04	0.24	0044	0046		
0046		12		Layer	Mixed mid brown yellow silty sand with occasional orange mottling.	Subsoil.			0.40	0045	0012		
0047	0047	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with a N-S alignment. Shallow profile with concave sides and gradual break of slope leading to a flat base.	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch [0047]	0.98M Slot	0.65	0.16	0055	0048		0055
0048	0047	13	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellow/grey sandy silt with loose texture, contained occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon.	Single fill of ditch [0047] natural silting.	0.98M Slot	0.65	0.16	0047	0013		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0049	0049	9	Ditch	Cut	Linear aligned N-S with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a concave base. Section 13 is oblique to the ditch.	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch aligned N-S. Possibly associated with the land drain and ditch [0051]. Possibly post med? Although roman pot sherd found on the surface. Could be residual?	1M Slot	1,86	0.48	0055	0050		0055
0050	0049	9	Ditch	Fill	Medium brown/grey silty sand with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. 1 sherd of pot on the surface. Firm compaction. Clear horizons.	Singular fill of ditch [0049] most likely natural silting. 1 sherd of roman pot on the surface. Could be residual?	1M Slot	1.86	0.48	0049	0009		
0051	0051	9	Ditch	Cut	Linear aligned N-S with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a concave base. Some erosion along the W edge.	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch running N-S possibly associated with the land drain and ditch [0049]. Possibly post-med?	1M Slot	1.16	0.50	0055	0052		0055
0052	0051	9	Ditch	Fill	Medium brown/grey silty sand mottled with patches of yellow/grey sand. Occasional medium/small subrounded stones, 1 piece of flint from the surface. Residual? Firm compaction. Clear horizons.	Singular fill of ditch [0051] natural silting.	1M Slot	1.16	0.50	0051	0009		



Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0053		15		Layer	Light brown yellow silty clay, mixed.	Subsoil.			0.10	0055	0015		
0054		7		Layer	Mixed soft silty sand. Grey brown/orange mottling.	Subsoil. Not present to the north of trench.			0.10	0031, 0035	0007		
0055				Layer	Pale yellow/orange clay with occasional orange/yellow and orange/grey sandy patches. Occasional flint nodules. Sandy clay with some occasional iron panning.	Natural.					0021, 00	0040, 0042, 0044, 0047, 0049, 0051, 0021, 0024, 0026, 0028, 0030, 0032, 0038	





## Appendix 4. Bulk Finds Catalogue

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Context	Pottery		CBM		Worked Flint		Spotdate	Samples	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			
0009					1	17			
0012					1	35			
0025			1	37					
0041	31	270					Rom	1	Pottery, flint, heat-altered flint, fossilised bone
0043	1	15					Rom	2	Pottery, fired clay, flint, heat-altered flint, bone
0050	1	3					Rom	3	Pottery, fired clay, flint, heat-altered flint, bone
0052					1	1			



## Appendix 5. Pottery

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0041		Rom	BSW	jar	burnished	2r+1a+p	9	14	1	0.04	19	laminating; some abraded	rim and shoulder sherds	LIA-Rom	LIA-e. Rom
0041		Rom	BSW	bowl 6.19.1		1r+p	5	20	1	0.05	14	uneven firing	LIA fabric Q with coarse sand in Roman shape; wheel-finished	LIA-Rom	LIA-e. Rom
0041		Rom	BSW	jar 4.2, also B3-4 or Cam 218	corrugation and horizontal combing	1r+1a+p	15	219	1	0.42	13	laminating; ext. soot; one sherd with mending hole	LIA fabric QV with fine quartz and organic tempers, in a 'Belgic' form	LIA-Rom	LIA-e. Rom
0041		Rom	GMB	jar B3-7?	corrugation and cross-hatching	1a+p	2	17	1			one shoulder sherd	brown/black exterior and grey interior; ?BB2 style decoration	Rom	2nd c.+
0041	1	Rom	GMB			p	1	1				small fragment		Rom	
0041	1	Rom	BSW			p	10	16						LIA-Rom	
0041	1	Rom	BSW	bowl 6.19.1		1r+p	12	74		0.07	14	uneven firing	LIA fabric Q with coarse sand in Roman shape; wheel-finished	LIA-Rom	LIA-e. Rom
0043		Rom	BSW	jar		r	1	15	1	0.04	26	rim chipped	LIA fabric QM with coarse sand and mica in a Roman form	LIA-Rom	LIA-e. Rom
0043	2	Med	EMWS?			p	1	2	1					Med	11th-12th c.
0043	2	Med	MCW			p	1	1	1					Med	12th-14th c.
0050		Rom	GMG			p	1	3	1				fabric close to BSW, though typical grey ware	Rom	e. Rom?
0050	3	Rom	BSW			p	1	1	1			small fragment		LIA-Rom	
0050	3	Pmed	TPW	bowl	transfer printed decoration	r	1	1	1	0.02	10	interior missing	poor condition; fine bowl	Pmed	l.18th-19th c.





## Appendix 6. OASIS Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

**OASIS ID: suffolka1-315702**

### Project details

Project name	A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (north)
Short description of the project	In June 2018 a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land adjacent to the A140 and to the north of Brome Industrial Park (former Eye Airfield), Brome, Suffolk prior to the construction of a new roundabout and associated link roads. Fifteen archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The works revealed a single Late Iron Age/Romano British ditch within Trench 3, that contained a large assemblage of pottery, a medieval ditch in Trench 11 and a post-medieval ditch in Trench 9. Modern pits identified in Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 likely relate to when the site formed part of the WW2 airfield of Eye. Undated ditches identified in Trenches 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12 and 13 may relate to an earlier field system of Late Iron Age/Romano British date or they may represent the remnant of a field system of medieval or post-medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 18-06-2018 End: 21-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRM 134 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2018_069 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	315702 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WHEAT GRAINS Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Road scheme (new and widening)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE A140 Eye Roundabout (north)
Postcode	IP23 7HN
Study area	20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 132 760 52.340067536829 1.130057085555 52 20 24 N 001 07 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.25m Max: 45.64m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk Highways

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Environmental","Worked stone/lithics","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"none" "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Digital Media available	
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (North) Brome, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Cuthbert, M.
Other bibliographic details	2018_069
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 ringbound grey literature report with full colour photos and figures
Entered by	martin (martin.cuthbert@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	17 July 2018

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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