



A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (South) Yaxley, Suffolk

Client:
Suffolk Highways

Date:
July 2018

YAX 059
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018_068
Author: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA
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A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (South), Yaxley, Suffolk (YAX 059)

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018_068

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Report Date: July 2018

HER Information

Site Code: YAX 059
Site Name: A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (South)
Report Number 2018_068
Planning Application No: TBC
Date of Fieldwork: 21st – 25th June 2018
Grid Reference: TM 1252 7418
OASIS Reference: suffolka1-315704
HER Search Invoice Number 9214011
Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham
Project Officer: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA
Client/Funding Body: Suffolk Highways

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

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.

Prepared By: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA

Date: 16th July 2018

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner PhD MCIfA

Position: Managing Director

Date: 16th July 2018

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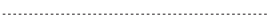
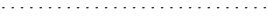





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Summary



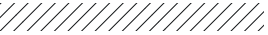





In June 2018 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken at a site located adjacent to the A140 and to the south of Brome Industrial Park (former Eye Airfield), Yaxley, Suffolk prior to the construction of a new roundabout and associated link roads. Nine trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development however no archaeological finds or features were observed within the trenches.

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

Between the 21st and 25th June 2018, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land adjacent to the A140 and to the south of Brome Industrial Park (former Eye Airfield), Yaxley, 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).

This 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 linking roads.

The site is located in the Mid Suffolk district of Suffolk, within the civil parish of Yaxley, centred on NGR TM 1252 7418. The site comprises an irregular parcel of land encompassing 6.1 hectares. The areas affected by the development are set to grass and scrub to the north and agricultural crop to the south. The site is bounded to the west by the A140, to the north by Castleton Way and to the south and east by agricultural fields (Fig. 1).

2. Geology and topography

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

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 for a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information obtained through a 750m radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), omitting the positions of sensitive sites, as well as from other readily available sources (Table 1; Fig. 1).

Prehistoric artefacts and monuments within the HER search area are represented by a fragment from a possible bronze socketed axe (EYE 072), found to the west of the site and dated to the Bronze Age, and an undated mound known as 'Beacon Hill' (YAX 009), which lies c.500m to the south of the site and may also be prehistoric in date. A prehistoric 'burnt mound' feature (YAX 040) was uncovered during excavations on the former Eye/Brome airfield, alongside Roman and medieval features and finds to the north of the site. Bronze Age artefacts were also amongst those uncovered through metal detecting within part of the HER search area (YAX 028), alongside metalwork finds of Roman and medieval date.

The A140 road, running north to south c.350m to the west of the site, partially preserves the route of Pye Road (TND 004 & BRM 011), the medieval name for the Roman road which ran between Caistor in Norfolk and Colchester in Essex. Several Roman artefact scatters, consisting of metalwork, coins and pottery, are also located around the site (YAX 002, YAX 005, YAX 032 & YAX 016) that suggest Roman settlement in the vicinity of Pye Road.

The present settlement of Yaxley is likely to have originated during the Saxon period. Yaxley was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as *Jacheslea* (Williams 2003), translated as a wood or clearing of the cuckoo (Mills 2003, 517). The village was quite large at this time with a population of 22.5 households, held by a man called *Otheri* and run by Bishop William of Thetford.

Metal detecting identified two areas with large concentrations of Saxon-period metallic finds, thought to have originated from two possible cremation cemeteries (YAX 016 & YAX 017), although both have yet to be confirmed. Metal detecting also uncovered several other Saxon finds within the HER search area, consisting of a cylindrical lead weight and fragments of what may have been a gilded bronze 'caterpillar' brooch and a saucer brooch (YAX 002), a Middle to Late Saxon coin (YAX misc.) and a bridle fitting (YAX 027).

The centre of the village of Yaxley, c.500m to the SW of the site, contains within it the medieval church of St Mary (YAX 010). Also within the village are the remains of a medieval moated site (YAX 001), within which archaeological investigations have uncovered a series of medieval and post-medieval pits and ditches (YAX 020). Metal detecting has identified a number of scattered medieval finds within the search area, including an early medieval stirrup, a 13th – 14th century harness pendent and buckle, a 14th century coin and two 15th – early 16th century purses (all YAX misc). medieval artefacts were amongst those found within a scatter of pottery and metalwork (YAX 016) alongside finds from later periods.

A post-medieval enclosure (YAX 008), once thought to represent the remains of a moated manor, lies 750m south of the site. Within the village of Yaxley a large, probably post-medieval boundary ditch (YAX 019) was uncovered at the back of a property fronting the north side of Mellis Road, with medieval and post-medieval features and finds to the north of it (YAX 036). On the northern periphery of the village, 300m north-northwest of the site, lies a post-medieval farmhouse and associated agricultural buildings (YAX 021), including a threshing barn and stables. The earliest timber-framed structures within this group have been dated to the 16th century.

The site is bounded to the south by the former Eye to Mellis Railway Branch (EYE 135), which was in operation between 1867 and 1964 before being dismantled in 1965. Whilst to the west, the site is bounded by the Yaxley A140 by-pass, constructed in the early 1970s. A dis-used section of the original route of the Yaxley-Eye road (Castleton Way), that was re-routed in the 1980's or 1990's, runs through the centre of the site. This

section of road was in use prior to 1783 where it is depicted on Hodkinson Map of Suffolk.

The site lies 160m southwest of the perimeter of the Second World War 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).

HER No.	Period	Description
YAX 001	Medieval	Moated site, currently unoccupied
YAX 002	Roman	Coin
YAX 005	Roman	Bronze sestertius, late 2nd century AD
YAX 008	Post-medieval	Enclosure, not now thought to be the remains of an earlier moated site
YAX 009	Undated	Beacon Hill, undated mound. Prehistoric barrow? Mill mound?
YAX 010	Medieval	Church of St Mary, Yaxley
TNP 004	Roman	Pye Road, Roman road, Yaxley to Stoke Ash segment
YAX 002	Saxon	Cylindrical lead weight, metal detector find
BRM 011	Roman	Pye Road, Roman road, Yaxley to Scole Bridge segment
EYE 072	WWII	Eye/Brome airfield, WWII American airbase. Now an industrial estate
YAX 012	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age socketed axe fragment
YAX 016	Saxon	Unconfirmed cremation cemetery, identified through metal detecting
YAX 019	Post-medieval	Large Post-medieval ditch in Yaxley
YAX 021	Post-medieval	16th century onwards farmhouse and associated buildings
YAX 030	WWII	Spigot mortar and undated ditch
YAX 032	Roman	Artefact scatter
YAX 017	Saxon	Unconfirmed cremation cemetery, identified through metal detecting
YAX 016	Roman	Metal-work scatter
YAX 016	Multi-period	Metal-work scatter, medieval and later
YAX 027	Saxon	Bridle fitting, Middle to Late Saxon
YAX misc.	Undated	Metal-work scatter
YAX misc	Medieval	8yt
YAX misc	Medieval	Stirrup
YAX misc	Saxon	Coin
YAX misc	Medieval	14th century coin
YAX misc	Medieval	13th – 14th century harness pendant
YAX misc	Medieval	15th century purse
YAX 028	Multi-period	Bronze Age to medieval artefact scatter
YAX misc	Medieval	Buckle
YAX 020	Multi-period	Medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits
YAX 036	Post-medieval	Pottery and features
EYE 135	Post-medieval	Former Eye Railway Branch, in operation 1867 - 1964
YAX 040	Multi-period	Prehistoric burnt mound, Roman and medieval features
YAX 041	Post-medieval	Eye Airfield, WWII American airbase

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

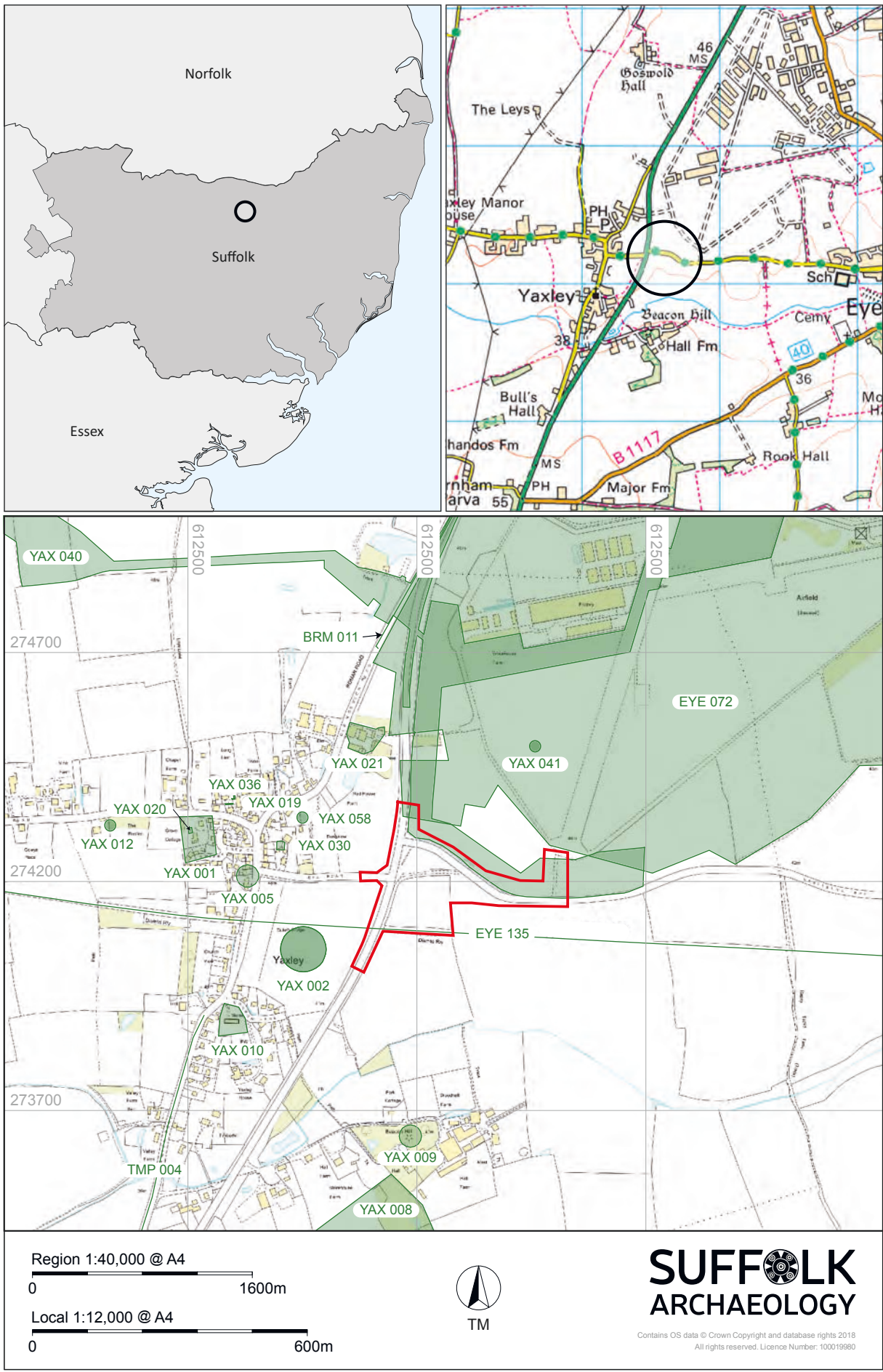


Figure 1. Site location (red) and HER data (green)

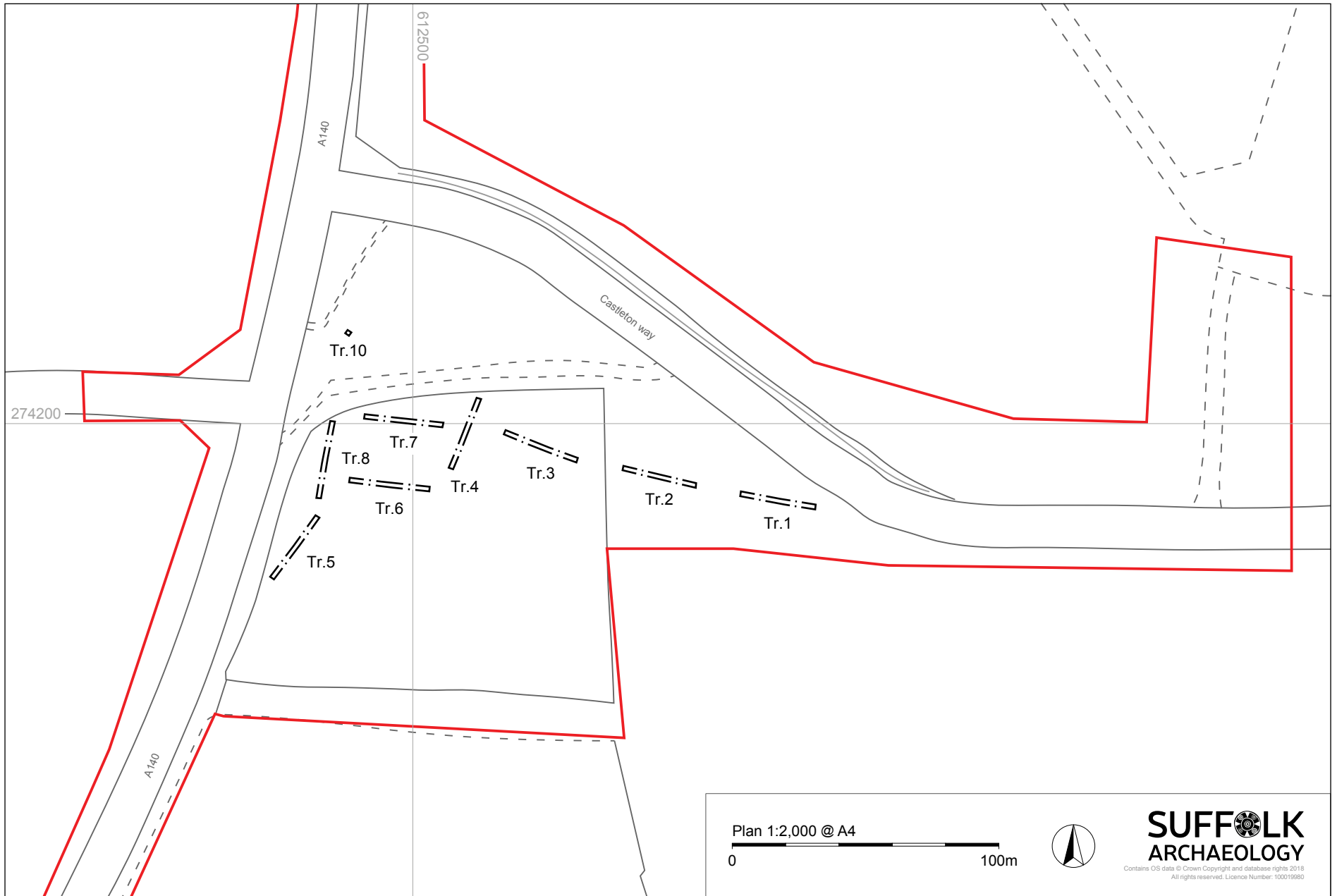


Figure 2. Trench location plan

4. Project Objectives

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

Nine 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. Ploughsoil was removed, exposing the superficial geological layers of the site. Following excavation, the trenches were cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled.

The ploughsoil within the line of each trench was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

Site data has been added onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code YAX 059.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Reference no. suffolka1-315704 – Appendix 5) 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

Large mounds of earth were identified within the proposed location of Trenches 9 and 10, some of which were over 4m high. A small sondage was excavated on the line of Trench 10, located on the edge of the mounds of spoil, to ascertain the depth and makeup of the deposits. The sondage revealed a modern made ground 1.4m deep, containing brick and polystyrene, laying directly over the natural geology. Due to this large build-up of modern material the rest of Trench 10 and the entirety of Trench 9 were not excavated.

6. Results

6.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation by trench. Full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix 2 and contexts in Appendix 3.

6.2 Trench results

Trenches 1-8 (Figure 2; Plates 1 & 2)

The soil profile varied slightly but was largely consistent and is characterised as a ploughsoil of mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with common flint and pebble inclusions, 0.20 – 0.35m thick overlying the natural strata (0014) comprising firm, orange-brown clay with occasional gravel, flint and chalk nodules with occasional mid brown orange silty clay patches. Subsoil was only present in Trenches 2-4 and comprised a mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional pebble and flint inclusions, 0.05-0.25m thick.

Metal detecting across the site recovered a single 19th century button from an unstratified context and a modern garment rivet from the topsoil of Trench 8, 0008 (Appendix 4).

No other archaeological finds or features were observed within Trenches 1-8.

Trench 10 (Figure 2; Plate 3)

The soil profile within Trench 10 comprised a modern made ground of dark brown silty clay with brick, concrete and polystyrene inclusions that lay directly over the natural strata (0014) comprising a firm, orange-brown clay with occasional gravel, flint and chalk nodules.

No archaeological finds or features were observed within Trench 10.



Plate 1: General stratigraphy across the site; ploughsoil over natural clay, Trench 7



Plate 2: Western end of Trench 2 highlighting ploughsoil over subsoil, 1m scale



Plate 3: General shot of Trench 10, 2x1m scales

7. Discussion and Conclusion

Early OS mapping shows that the site has been located within an agricultural setting for the past 130 years. The lack of subsoil within Trenches 1 and 5-8 suggest that the site may have been truncated in the recent past however the lack of a subsoil within these trenches is more likely due to the solid clay geology and not due to truncation. The existence of subsoil within Trenches 2-4 is likely due to the softer nature of the natural geology within these trenches and may have been formed from plough activity.

The modern made ground within Trench 10 and the large mounds of earth at the proposed location of Trenches 9 and 10 are likely to have been deposited here at the time of the construction of the A140 Yaxley by-pass in the mid 1970's or the new junction between the A140 and Castleton Way during the 1980-90's.

No archaeological finds or features were observed in the nine excavated trenches. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features are present on the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on any archaeological remains. However, the final decision on further work rests with SCCAS.

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.

8. Archive deposition

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 SACIC 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. Digital photographs
10. Original specialist reports and supporting information
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files

9. Acknowledgements

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) MCIfA. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Ruth Beveridge PhD MCIfA.

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

10. Bibliography

Abraham, R., 2018, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at A140 Eye Airfield Roundabouts*, Suffolk

Boulter, S., 2018, *A140 Eye Airfield Roundabout (South), Yaxley, Suffolk – Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation*, Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Freeman, R., 1978, *Airfields of the Eighth – Then and Now*, London

Mills, A. D., 2003, *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*, Oxford

Williams, A., and Martin, G. H. (eds), 2003, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, London

Cartographic

1783 Hodskinson Map of Suffolk

1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

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



A140, Eye Airfield, Roundabout (South), Yaxley, Suffolk (YAX 059)

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

Site Name	A140 Airfield Roundabout (South)
Site Location/Parish	Yaxley
Grid Reference	TM 125 742
Access	From A140
Planning Application No	TBC
HER code	YAX 059
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-315704
Type:	Trial-trenching evaluation
Proposal	Roundabout and connecting roads
Project start date	June 14 th 2018
Fieldwork duration	Up to 2 days
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 2-3 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhod Gardner	Office: 01449 900100 Mobile: 07810 647259
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	Office: Mobile:
SCC Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	Office: 01284 741232 Mobile: 07595 089516
Consultant	N/A	-

Emergency contacts

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

Hire details

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

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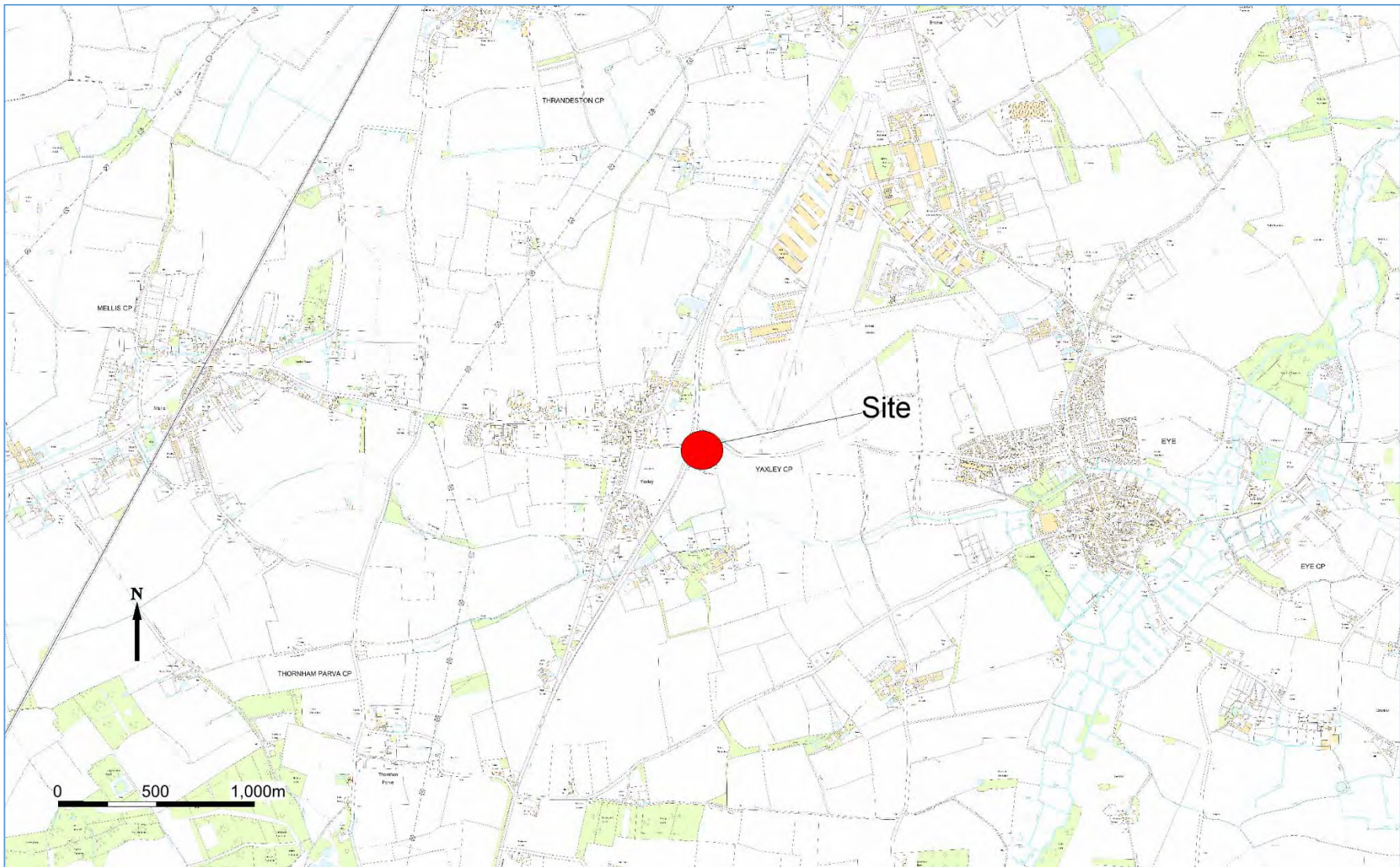
1. Background

- 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, Yaxley, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document).
- 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 23rd 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, including an area immediately north of the roundabout site. 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)

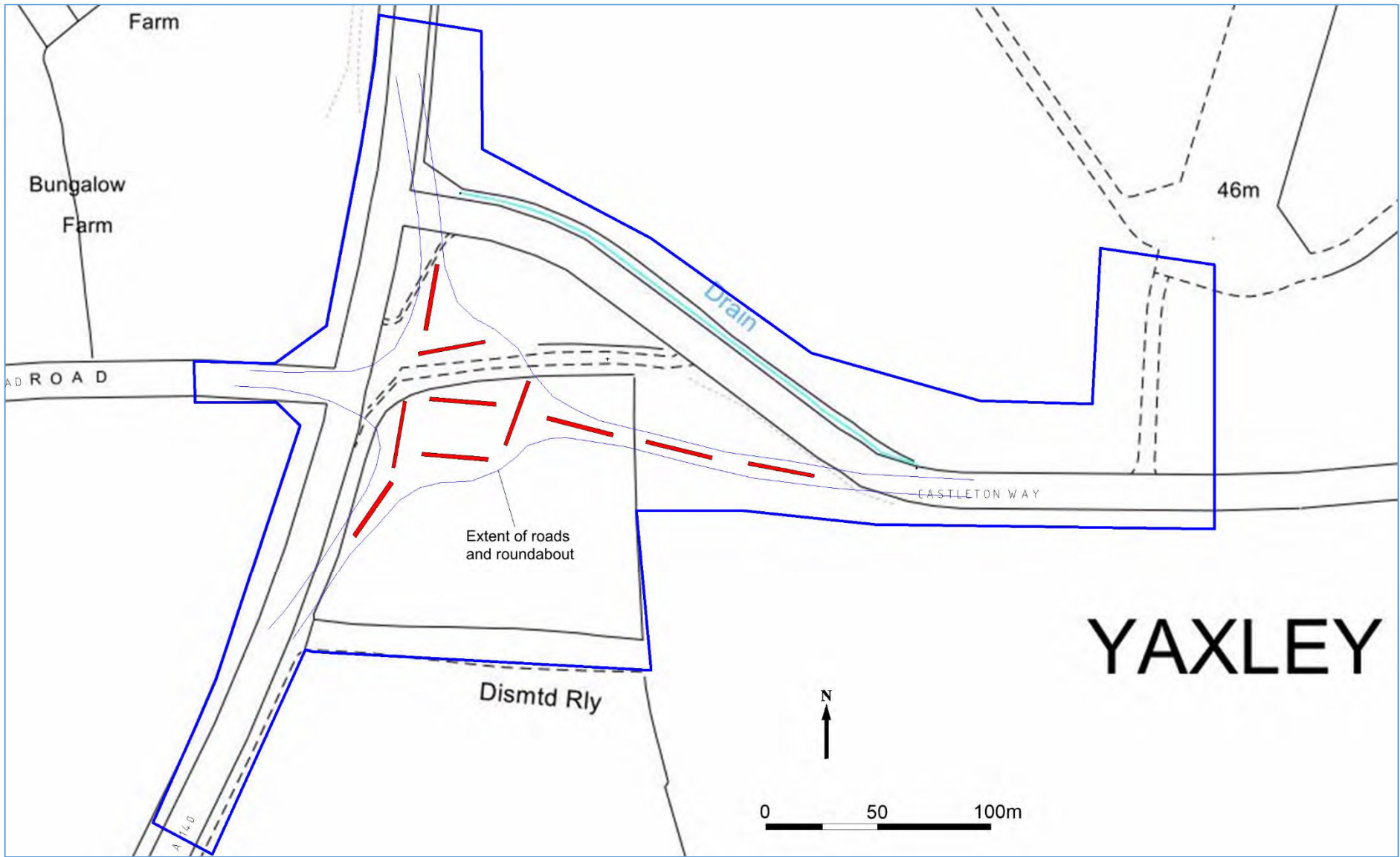
1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- *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 ten 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 the only existing services within the area of the site that would be subject to trenching run along the extant trackway through the site which has now been avoided by the proposed trench plan (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 (YAX 059) 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 be either be stored in a suitable archive repository or reburied at an appropriate site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (YAX 059) 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)
- 1/2 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		28.49	E-W	Orange/light brown clay, firm, occ flints/chalk.	0.20	(0001) Ploughsoil. Mid brown/grey silty clay with occasional flints, occasional coke and CBM flecks. Firm compaction. No Subsoil.	None.	0001
2		28.03	WNW-ESE	Light b/g clay, chalky, silty patches, freq flints	Varies 0.30-0.50	(0002) Ploughsoil- mid brown silty (60%) clay (40%) with occasional flints, CBM, chalk and coke flecks (0.35M). Firm compaction. (0011) Subsoil- mid brown orange silty (30%) clay (70%). Frequent flint, occasional CBM and coke flecks. No subsoil to the east. 0.15M towards the west end and 0.05M in the centre.	None	0002, 0011
3		29.04	WNW-ESE	Pale chalky clay with orange silt/clay. Occ stones	0.40	(0003) Ploughsoil- Dark brown/grey silty loam with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Firm compaction. (0012) Subsoil- Medium brown/grey clayey silt with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Firm compaction. No subsoil towards the WNW of trench.	None.	0003, 0012
4		28.36	NNE-SSW	Mid o/b clay freq flints, pale w/g chalky clay	0.60	(0004) Ploughsoil- Dark brown/grey silty loam with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Firm compaction. (0013) Subsoil- Medium brown/grey clayey silt with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Firm compaction. No subsoil towards the SSW of trench.	None.	0004, 0013
5		28.76	NE-SW	Orange/yellow clay, occ flints and chalk	0.25	(0005) Ploughsoil- Dark brown/grey silty clay, occasional pebbles and flint. Firm compaction. No subsoil.	Ploughscars.	0005
6		30.18	E-W	Mid o/b clay, pale y/g clay freq chalk, occ stones	0.25	(0006) Ploughsoil- Dark brown/grey silty loam with occasional medium/small subrounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Some rooting. Firm compaction.	Ploughscars due to shallow depth of ploughsoil.	0006

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
7		29.69	E-W	Orange grey clay, occasional small flints	0.25	(0007) Ploughsoil- Dark brown/grey silty clay with occasional medium/small subrounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. No subsoil.	Ploughscars.	0007
8		29.35	NNE-SSW	Orange clay with moderate flint and chalk	0.25	(0008) Ploughsoil- Mid to dark brown clayey silt with moderate flints, charcoal and chalk flecks. Firm compaction. No subsoil.	Frequent ploughscars.	0008
10		1.55	NE-SW	Orange/yellow clay with occasional flints	1.4	(0010) Modern made up ground- Mid brown silty clay with concrete and brick inclusions. Some polystyrene. No subsoil.	None.	0010
								#Error

Appendix 3. Context List

Context No	Trench No	Category	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0001	1	Layer	Mid brown/grey silty clay, occasional flints, occasional coke and CBM flecks. Firm compaction.	Ploughsoil.	0.20	0014	
0002	2	Layer	Mid brown silty (60%) clay (40%) with occasional flints, CBM, chalk and coke flecks (0.35). Firm compaction. Varies 0.30M-0.35M across trench 2.	Ploughsoil.	0.35	0011	
0003	3	Layer	Dark brown/grey silty loam with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Firm compaction.	Ploughsoil.	0.30	0012	
0004	4	Layer	Dark brown/grey silty loam with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Firm compaction.	Ploughsoil.	0.35	0013	
0005	5	Layer	Dark brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and flints. Firm compaction.	Ploughsoil.	0.25	0014	
0006	6	Layer	Dark brown/grey silty loam with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal and some rooting. Firm compaction.	Ploughsoil.	0.25	0014	
0007	7	Layer	Dark brown/grey silty clay with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal and some rooting. Firm compaction.	Ploughsoil.	0.25	0014	
0008	8	Layer	Mid to dark brown clayey silt with a firm compaction. Moderate flint, charcoal and chalk flecks.	Ploughsoil.	0.25	0014	
0010	10	Layer	Mid brown silty clay containing modern concrete, brick and tile.	Modern made ground.	1.4	0014	
0011	2	Layer	Mid brown/orange silty (30%) clay (70%) with frequent flint, occasional CBM and coke flecks. Firm compaction. 0.15M deep in the west end of the trench, 0.05M deep in the centre of the trench. No subsoil to the east of trench 2.	Subsoil.	0.15	0014	0002
0012	3	Layer	Medium brown/grey clayey silt with occasional medium/small subrounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Firm compaction. No subsoil to the WNW of trench 3.	Subsoil.	0.10	0014	0003
0013	4	Layer	Medium brown/grey clayey silt with occasional medium/small subrounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Firm compaction. No subsoil to the SSW of trench 4.	Subsoil.	0.25	0014	0004
0014		Layer	Varies. Mid orange/brown clay with frequent flints, pale yellow/grey clay with frequent chalk inclusions and pale white/grey chalky clay with occasional medium/small subrounded stones.	Natural.			0001, 00

Appendix 4. Catalogue of Small finds

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Period
1	Unstratified	Button	Copper alloy	1	6.45	Complete, undecorated (tombac) solid discoidal flat button with a bevelled edge. On the reverse is a shallow central domed boss where the attachment loop is affixed.	11.6	17	18th century
2	0008	Rivet/Eyelet	?Copper alloy	1	1	Two-piece ring eyelet or jeans rivet. The two rings are snapped together. On the front of the ring are the initials P B // P R that are likely to refer to the manufacturer.	2.8	16	Modern

Appendix 5. OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-315704

Project details

Project name	A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (south)
Short description of the project	In June 2018 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken at a site located adjacent to the A140 and to the south of Brome Industrial Park (former Eye Airfield), Yaxley, Suffolk prior to the construction of a new roundabout and associated linking roads. Nine trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development and no archaeological finds or features were observed within the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 22-06-2018 End: 25-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	YAX 059 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	315704 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	2018_68 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 (south)
Postcode	IP23 7BL
Study area	6.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1252 7418 52.323993313916 1.118939208711 52 19 26 N 001 07 08 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 41.91m Max: 45.55m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A140, Eye Airfield Roundabout (South) Yaxley, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cuthbert, M.
Other bibliographic details	2018_068

Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 ring bound report with full colour plates and figures
Entered by	martin (martin.cuthbert@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	16 July 2018

OASIS:

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