

**Land At Langton Grove Farm,
Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk**

Planning application: 2498/10

HER Ref: EYE 117

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(May 2013)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk

Client: Mr S Neave

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2498/10

Development: Erection of four houses & garages

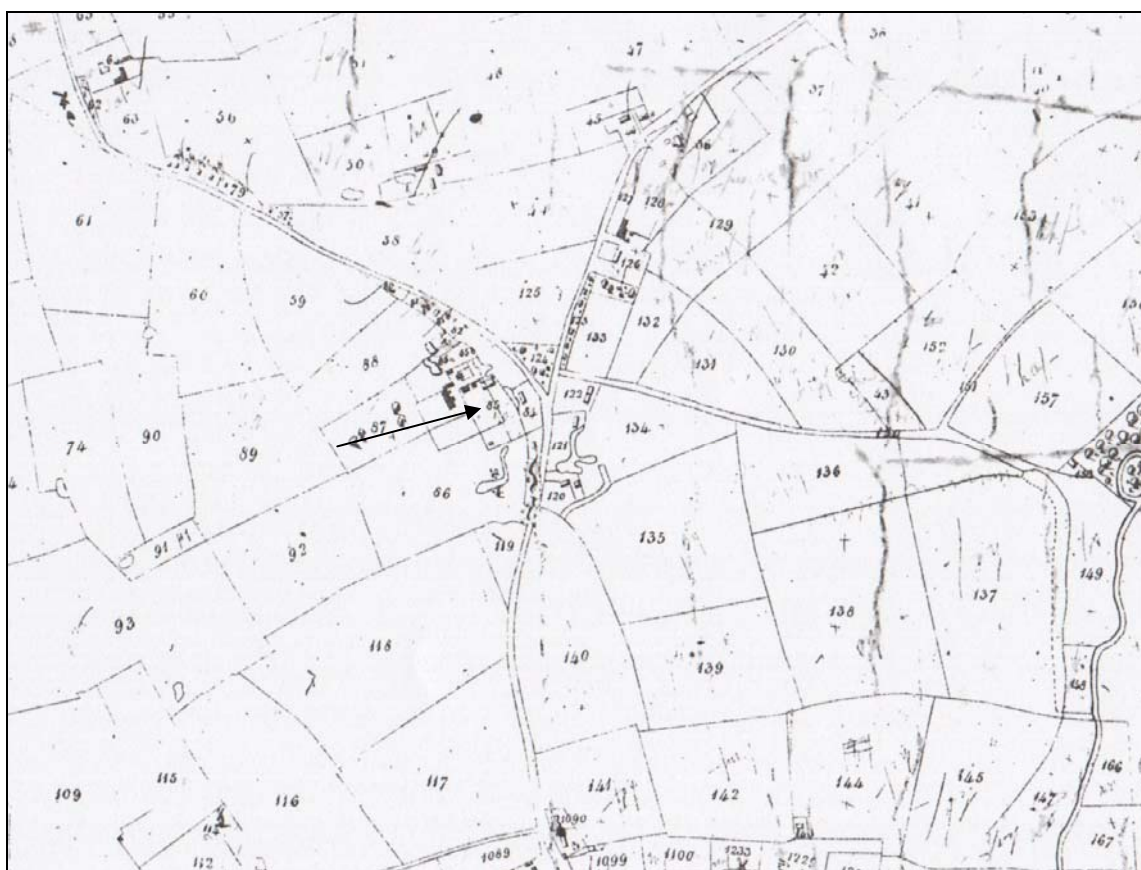
Date of fieldwork: 9 May, 2013

HER Ref: EYE 117

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-151919

Grid ref: TM 1440 7480

Development area: c0.19ha



Frontispiece- extract from Eye tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk RO ref. P461/92, north to top)
(Development site arrowed)

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Summary: Eye, land at Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green (EYE 117, TM 1440 7480) evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development of four dwellings and garages adjacent to what, historically, was the western edge of Langton Green revealed one small ditch of Post medieval date and a small number of stray pottery sherds of late medieval to early Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr S Neave).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr S Neave commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned small scale residential development of four new dwellings on land at Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green, Eye (see Fig. 1) under planning application 2498/10 which has been granted. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area and a Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle area. Across the rest of the parish the settlement pattern shows a characteristic East Anglian pattern dispersed along the historic route ways and around former green areas (medieval areas of common grazing and land use). Langton Grove Farm is located 1km north of Eye town centre on the western edge of the area shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 as Lanthorn Green which still covered an extensive area at that date though no structures are depicted along this side. The site is located on the heavier soils of central Suffolk at c42m OD in this area described as 'deep loam to clay derived from the underlying chalky Till of the Beccles Series.' Topographically the area is flat with this site being 30m west of the B1077 road which runs across the former green that has largely lost its historic identity in more recent years as infilling development has taken place. The proposed development site covers an area of c0.19ha and at the time of the evaluation was divided between an area of soft ground over its eastern part and a hard tennis court on the western third.

1.3 The site is located to the south of Langton Grove Farm which is a listed building (LBS ref. 468384) described as being 'early 17th century....timber framed now faced in brick' and directly west of Rose Cottage, 88 Langton Green which is also listed (LBS ref. 468381) and described as being 'as early 18th century....timber framed.'

1.4 In addition to being on a former green edge archaeological interest in this proposed development was generated directly by its close proximity to an area of medieval activity immediately to the south (HER EYE 070) recorded recently during previous development related archaeological investigations. These recent investigations also produced evidence for a substantial north-east/south-west aligned linear feature that was interpreted as the line of the western green edge to Langton Green (Gardner, 2004; Sommers, 2005).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) directly sampling planned house plot 3 (trench 2) on the area of hard tennis court, plots 2 and 4 (trenches 3 & 4) in the area of soft ground in the eastern part of the site while trench 1 was located along the line of the planned access road directly to the north of plot 1 and the tennis court area. In addition trench 3 was located between house plots 2 and 4 to examine the line of the putative green

edge ditch suggested following investigations to the south as outlined in section 1.4 above.

2.2 The trenching was undertaken using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1500mm wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. In total 53m of 1.80m wide trench were opened giving a total sample area of 95.4m² or 5% of the development area.

2.2 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand with the single identified feature sectioned by hand in order to exam its form and character and obtain dating evidence. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as relatively little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Figs. 2 & 3, Section 4- The finds, Appendix I- Images & Appendix IV- Context list):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology (overall trench depth mm)	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	13	100	50	Stiff pale brown clay with flints & small chalk frags (150)	No features or finds
2	Northwest-southeast	11	-- (tennis court-120mm)	580 (N end) 780 (S end)	As T1 plus occasional pale grey silt pockets (700 N end to 900 S end)	Northwest-southeast ditch 0002 along western edge (no topsoil as on tennis court- 120mm surface & sub-base)
3	Northeast-southwest	16	300	200	As T1 plus occasional silty orange sand pockets (500)	No features, few U/S pottery sherds (0001) in subsoil
4	Northwest-southeast	6	300	200	As T3 (500)	No features or finds
5	Northwest-southeast	7	300	200	As T3 (500)	No features or finds
<i>Total</i>		53				By area: 95.40m ²

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As table 1 indicates trenches 3, 4 and 5 in the eastern part of the site, which was under a rough grass cover at the time of the evaluation, proved to be very similar in character with 300mm of topsoil over 200mm of mid brown clay subsoil. No archaeological features were revealed in any of these three trenches and only trench

3 produced any stray finds, apart from small fragments of later Post medieval brick or tile and a few iron nails of indeterminate age, from the upcast spoil with a small number of pottery sherds (0001) from the subsoil.

3.3 In the western third of the site trench 1 was located just to the north of the hard tennis court and proved to be very shallow with 100mm of topsoil over 50mm of mid brown clay subsoil and it therefore seems likely that some ground truncation has taken place in this area which can probably be associated with the construction of the tennis court. This trench did not reveal any features with the only stray find being an iron ring with a diameter of 40mm and is probably part of a Post medieval agricultural device.

3.4 Trench 2 was located in the south-eastern corner of the tennis court and its asphalt surface proved to have a 100mm deep sub-base which in turn lay over a subsoil deposit that varied in thickness between 580mm at the northern end and 780mm at the southern end. A single archaeological feature was identified and this proved to be a relatively shallow ditch (0002) on a north-west/south-east alignment along the western side of the trench. Two sections (0003 & 0004) were excavated across this feature (0002) with the northern one (0003) being 350mm wide and 200mm deep while the southern one (0004) was 600mm wide and 250mm deep (see Fig. 3). A small number of finds were collected from the mid grey silty fill in the southern section (0004).

4. The Finds

4.1 A small number of finds were recovered during the evaluation and the full report by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below. In summary the five pottery sherds (116g) recovered as stray finds (0001) from the subsoil in trench 3 are all of late medieval/early Post medieval date with four being late medieval and transitional ware while the remaining sherd is Raeren stoneware giving an overall date bracket of late 15th to 16th century. As noted above a few finds were recovered from the southern section (0004) across the ditch (0002) in trench 2 with the single pottery sherd (5g) being a Post medieval glazed red earthenware with a similar date concluded for an accompanying tile fragment (48g) and a small piece of brick (24g).

5. Conclusion

5.1 While this planned development site to the south of Langton Grove Farm lies in an area of archaeological potential close to previous finds indicative of medieval activity (HER EYE 070) and on the western side of Langton Green the evaluation results point to only a low intensity of land use in the past. The few late medieval pottery sherds from trench 3 can most plausibly be interpreted as the residue from spreading domestic waste, in all probability from a property nearby, as manure onto arable land while the small Post medieval ditch (0002) in trench 2 is likely to mark the boundary between plots of land in agricultural use.

5.2 As outlined in sections 1.4 and 2.1 above previous work in the area had suggested that the ditch marking the western edge of Langton Green would cross this site. However trench 3 which was positioned to test this suggestion did not contain any archaeological features. The Eye parish tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk RO ref. P 461/92) was therefore examined and this shows the western edge of Langton Green as running along what is now the eastern boundary of the evaluation area

(see Frontispiece). The site of this planned development lies within plot 85 on the tithe map which the respective apportionment (Suffolk RO ref. FDA/92/1A/1a) lists as being 'Homestead' in use as pasture, occupied by Samuel Peck and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison. In this respect it is also of interest that Rose Cottage to the east of the site under study lies on the green and is shown on the tithe map therefore pointing to the at least partial enclosure of the green by the early 18th century assuming that the listing date for this building is correct. Finally the tithe map does give a clue as to the origin of the linear ponds identified on the archaeological site (HER EYE 070) to the south of the site being considered in this report. The tithe map lists plot 86, which contains the reverse L shaped pond, as 'Flax piece,' an agricultural industry of particular importance in north-east Suffolk in the medieval and Post medieval periods (Evans, 1999, 142) and one which need large quantities of water for the retting of the flax.

5.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned small residential development site as while some evidence for past activity was recorded it was at a low level of intensity.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. EYE 117.

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

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Stephen Neave for his close cooperation, Peter Matthewson for his skilled machine work, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for the finds report and to Sue Holden for Fig. 3).

References

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|------------|------|--|
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| Gardner, R | 2004 | 'Land North of Langton Lodge, Victoria Hill, Eye- Archaeological Evaluation Report,' SCCAS Report No 2004/86 (ADS OASIS suffolkc1-3107) |
| Sommers, M | 2005 | 'Land North of Langton Lodge, Victoria Hill, Eye- Archaeological Monitoring Report,' SCCAS Report No 2005/05 (ADS OASIS suffolkc1-10127_1) |

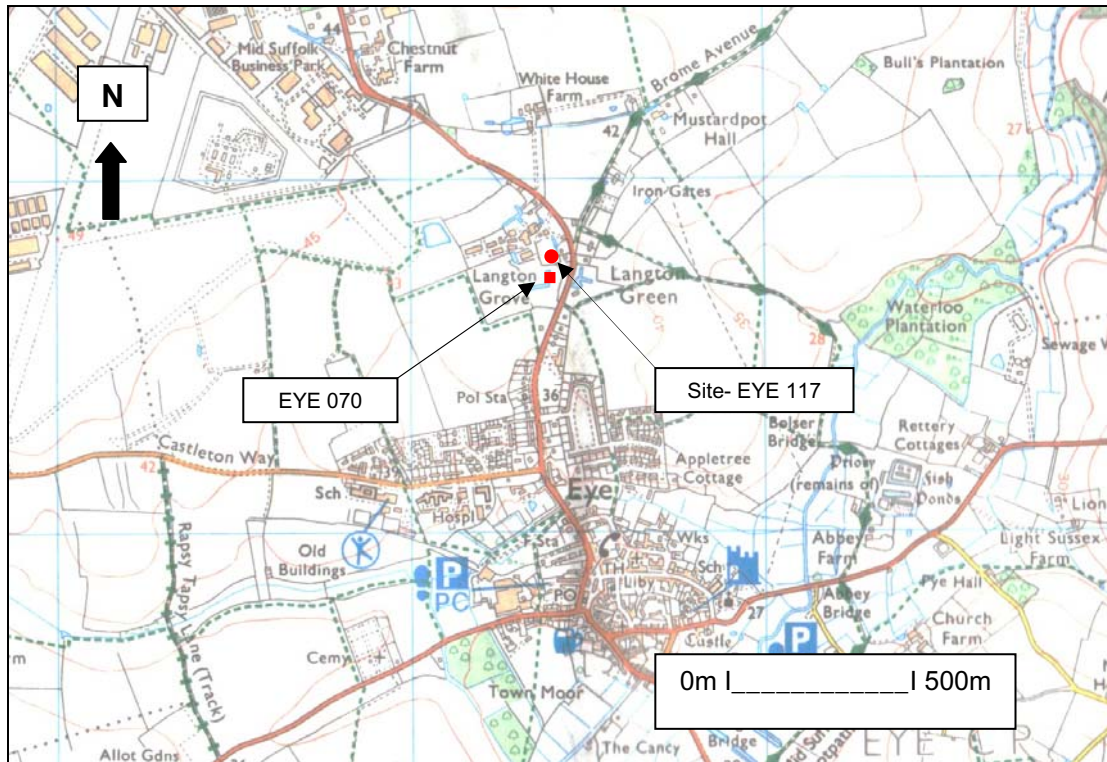


Fig. 1: Site location

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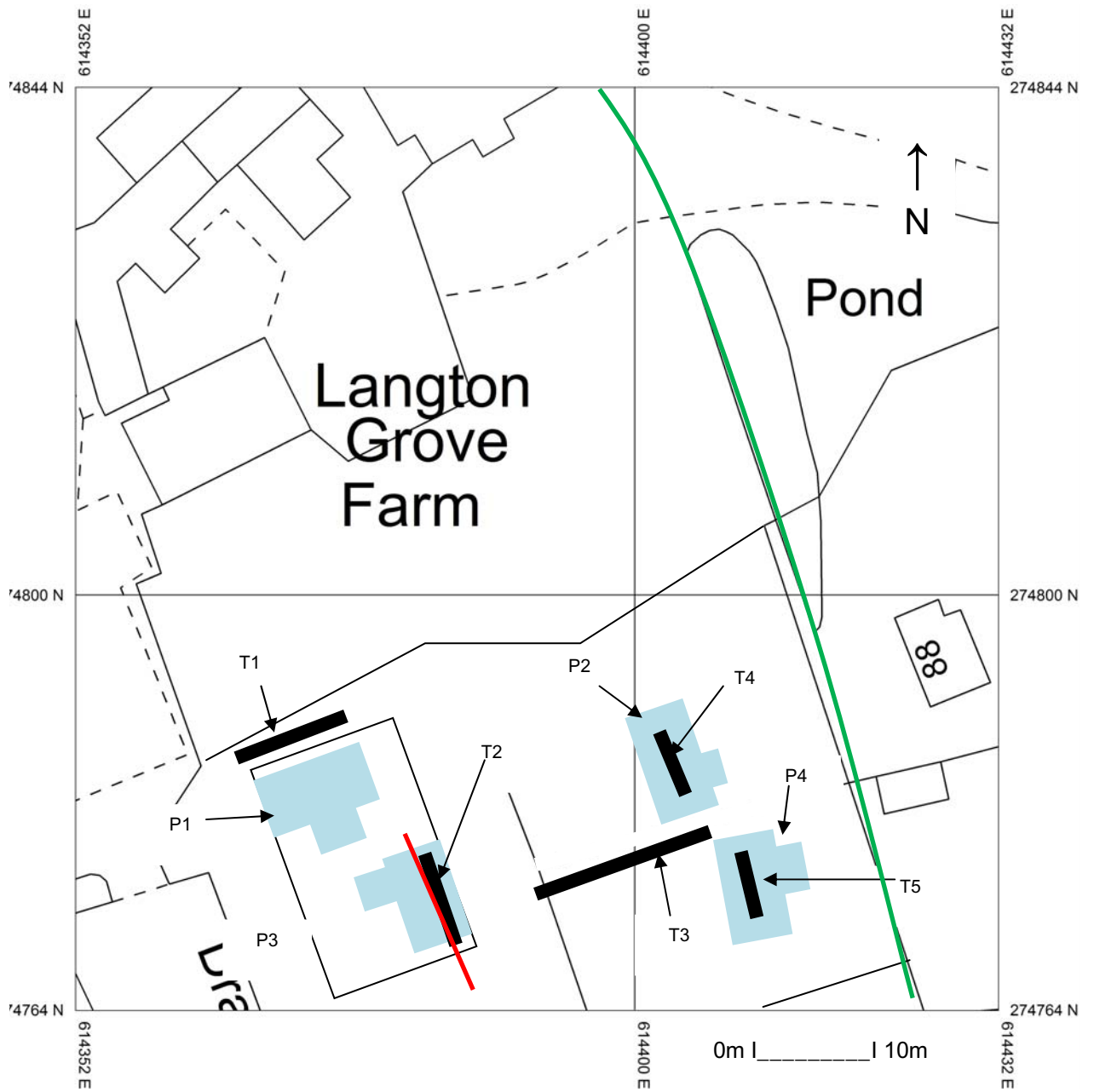
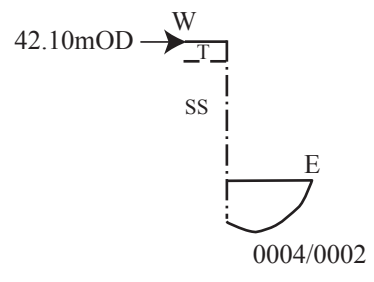
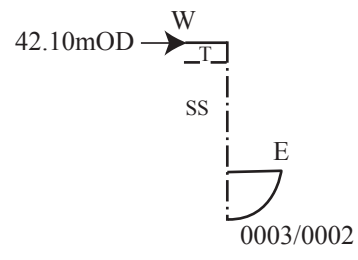
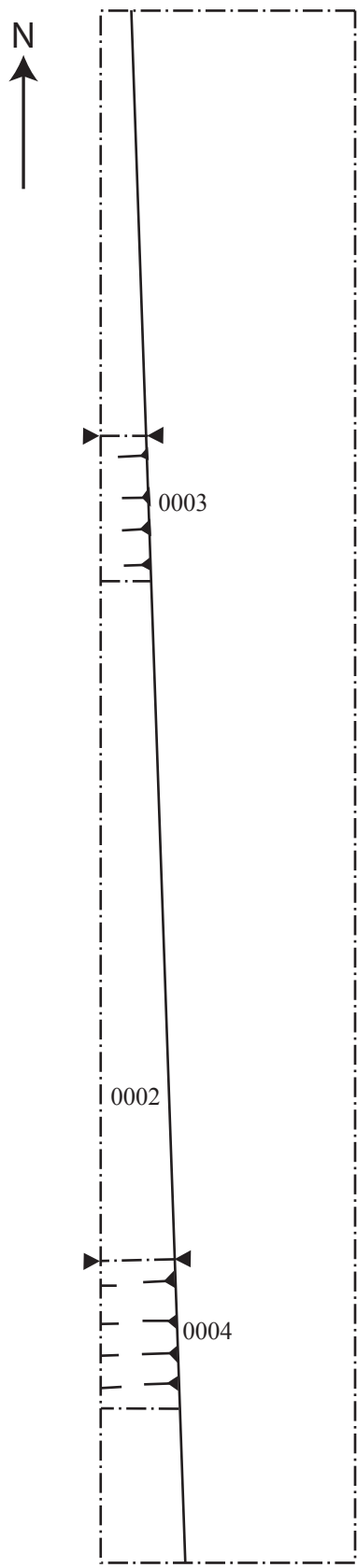


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches & proposed dwellings
(P= house plot-light blue, ditch 0002- red, greenedge- green)
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T tennis court surface and sub-base
 SS subsoil

Fig. 3: Plan and sections - Trench 2.

Appendix I- Images



General view from west



Trench 1 from west



Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from west



Trench 4 from south



Trench 5 from north



Trench 2 section 0003 of ditch 0002 from north



Trench 2 section 0003 from east

**Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green,
Eye, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7HL

Client: Mr S Neave

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2498/10

Proposed development: Erection of four dwellings & garaging

Proposed date for evaluation: 9 May, 2013

Brief ref: 2013_04_19_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_Langton Grove Farm_Eye

Grid ref: TM 143 747

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

1.1 Mr S Neave has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application 2498/10 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of four dwellings with garaging on a plot of land to the south of Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green, Eye.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle area. Across the rest of the parish the settlement pattern shows a characteristic East Anglian pattern dispersed along the historic route ways and around former green areas (medieval areas of common grazing and land use). Langton Grove Farm is located 1km north of Eye town centre on the western edge of the area shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 as Lanthorn Green which still covered an extensive area at that date though no structures are depicted along this side. The site is located on the heavier soils of central Suffolk at c42m OD in this area described as 'deep loam to clay derived from the underlying chalky Till of the Beccles Series.' The site is 30m west of the B1077 road which runs across the former green that has largely lost its historic identity in more recent years as infilling development has taken place. The proposed development site covers an area of c0.19ha and is currently divided between an area of soft ground over its eastern half and a hard tennis court on the western half.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological interest defined in the County Historic Environment Record, to the north of medieval occupation (HER no. EYE 070). The presence of recorded remains in the vicinity demonstrates that there is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological importance to exist at this location.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where evidence for medieval and later period activity might be present. Evaluation trenching of the area (HER no. EYE 070) immediately to the south of the proposed development area confirmed the presence of a large, north-south aligned, ditch which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Map of 1880 and which can be confidently be identified as the green edge boundary along its western side though no medieval finds or other features were identified. This green edge ditch was also recorded during a site monitoring to the north (HER no. EYE 063). The upper fill of the green edge ditch has proved to be of recent origin and, to date, the lower fill has not been investigated in detail or sampled. As this green edge ditch can be predicted to run through the proposed development area on a south-west/north-east alignment from a point just to the west of the mid-point on the sites southern boundary the main aim of the evaluation is to locate and investigate this feature. Other aims of the evaluation are to examine the site in general for evidence of medieval period activity

which is most likely to be present along the western side of the green edge ditch.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for four dwellings on what is partly soft ground and partly which is currently covered by a hard tennis court.

5.2 The Brief requires 53m of 1.8m wide linear trenching to sample the PDS which it is proposed will be laid out as described below (see also trench plan):

- Trench 1- 13m long trench and aligned east-west along the line of the access road to the development just to the north of plot 1 (avoiding disturbance to the area of the hard tennis court adjacent which the developer hopes to use as a storage area during the development, as services such as main drains will run under the access road this part of the site will see as much disturbance as the house footprints)
- Trench 2- 13m long and aligned north-south through plot 3 on the eastern edge of the tennis court so just outside the green edge ditch alignment
- Trench 3- 15m long and aligned east-west between plots 2 and 4 and designed to locate and allow investigation of the green edge ditch but staying away from proposed house foundations
- Trench 4- 6m long trench aligned north-south on the area of plot 2
- Trench 5- 6m long trench aligned north-south on the area of plot 4

(As trench 3 is designed to examine the green edge ditch this feature will only be recorded in trenches 4 and 5 if it is located)

The trenching will be undertaken using a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 180 or 360 machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen

circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every

effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this incur additional cost and will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits only likely in the base of the green edge ditch which will probably be the only feature of any great depth).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

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

6. Risk Assessment

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

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

6.3 Discussion with the agent/client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

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

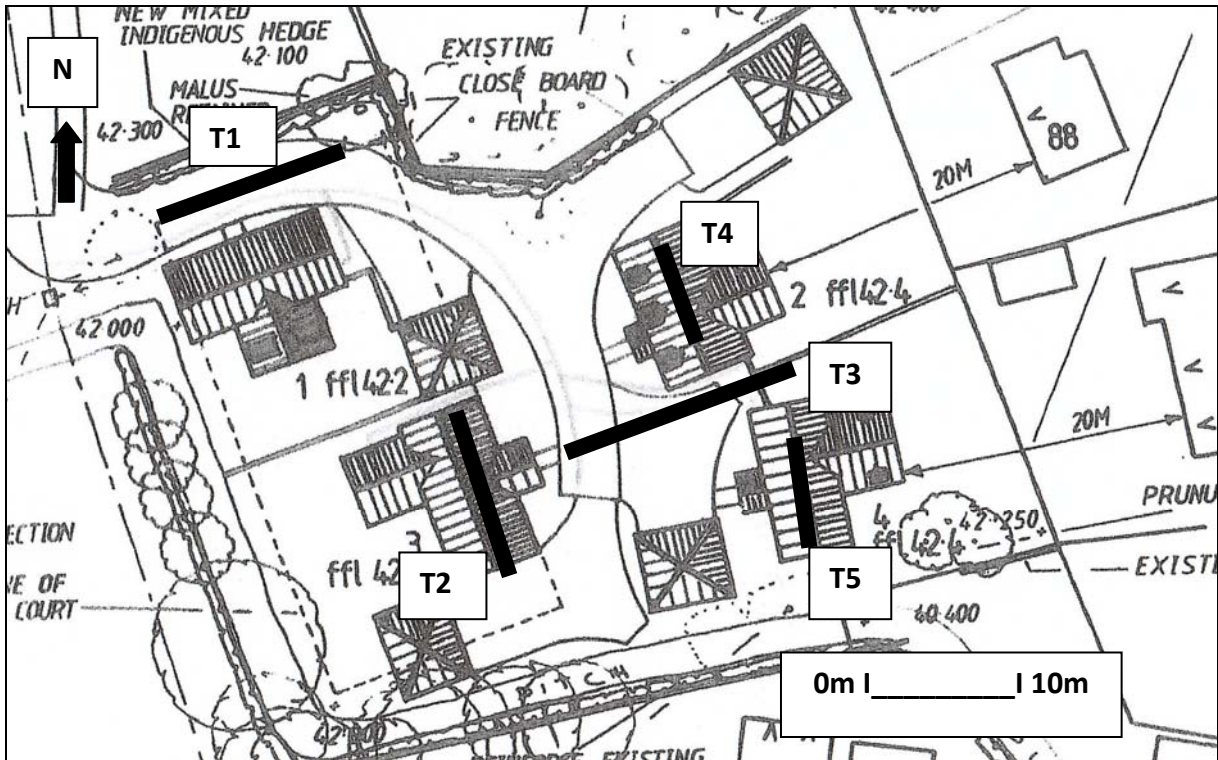
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freeleance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed trial trenching

Appendix III- The Finds

Langton Grove Farm, Eye (EYE 117): ceramics

Sue Anderson, May 2013.

Introduction

Finds were collected from two contexts, as shown in Table 1 and listed in Appendices 1-2.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	5	116			L.15th-16th c.
0004	1	5	2	72	16th-18th c.
Total	6	121	2	72	

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Five sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered as unstratified finds (0001). These comprised four fragments of late medieval and transitional (LMT) wares and a body sherd of Raeren stoneware. The LMT vessels were in different fabrics and probably came from three different production sites. A body sherd with external green glaze was similar to kiln material from Hopton, whilst a second body sherd with spots of green glaze was more typical of the Waveney Valley production sites. Both had combed lines and were parts of hollow wares such as pipkins or jars, but neither was sooted. Two rim fragments from a large bowl with traces of green glaze internally and sooting externally was in a red micaceous fabric typical of the Wattisfield/Rickinghall area. The fragment of stoneware was part of a small mug.

One body sherd of post-medieval glazed red earthenware (GRE) was collected from ditch fill 0004, suggesting a 16th-18th-century date for the fill.

Ceramic building material

Ditch fill 0004 contained two fragments of CBM. One was a piece of plain roof tile in a medium sandy fabric with occasional flint, and the other was a small chip of red brick with a buff-coloured surface in a fine sandy fabric with fine calcareous inclusions. Both are of post-medieval date.

Appendix 1 – Pottery

Context	Type	No	Wt	Notes	Spotdate
0001	LMT	1	15	green glazed body sherd, combed line	15-16
	LMT	1	5	body sherd, spots green glaze, combed line	15-16
	LMT	2	64	bowl rim, diameter 320mm, 8%, sooted ext	15-16
	GSW3	1	32	brown glazed body sherd	L.15-16
0004	GRE	1	5	orange glaze, burnt ext	16-18
Totals		6	121		

Appendix 2 – CBM

Context	Type	Fabric	No	Wt	Notes	Spotdate
0004	RTP	msf	1	48	thin lime mortar on surfaces	pmed
	LB	fsc	1	24	v fine calc	pmed
Totals			2	72		

Notes: RTP – post-med plain roof tile; LB – post-med brick

Appendix IV- Context list

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Finds	Description	Spotdate
3	0001	U/S	0001	F	Stray finds from subsoil	Lmed/EPmed
2	0002	Ditch	0002		Northwest-southeast aligned ditch along western side of T2, max recorded width 600mm & max depth 250mm (section 0004)	
2	0003	Fill	0002		Northern section of 0002, mid grey clay with few charcoal flecks, width in trench 350mm, depth 200mm	
2	0004	Fill	0002	F	Southern section of 0002, mid grey clay fill with few charcoal flecks, width in trench 600mm, depth 250mm	Pmed 16 th - 18 th C

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-151919

Project details

Project name	Land at Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Eye, land at Langton Grove Farm, Langton Green (EYE 117, TM 1440 7480) evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development of four dwellings and garages adjacent to what, historically, was the western edge of Langton Green revealed one small ditch of Post medieval date and a small number of stray pottery sherds of late medieval to early Post medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2013 End: 09-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 117 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE LAND AT LANGTON GROVE FARM, LANGTON GREEN
Postcode	IP23 7HL
Study area	1900.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 1440 7480 52 1 52 19 43 N 001 08 48 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 41.00m Max: 42.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at Langton Grove Farm, Langto Green, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2013
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
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