

**Bothy House, Langton Green,  
Eye, Suffolk**

**Planning application: 4568/16**

**HER Ref: EYE 138**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(May 2017)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: [johnnewman2@btinternet.com](mailto:johnnewman2@btinternet.com) )

**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at Bothy House, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7AL

Clients: Mr S Neave

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 4568/16

Development: Erection of 3 dwellings with garages

Date of fieldwork: 20 April, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25512

HER ref: EYE 138

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-283156

Grid ref: TM 1430 7494

Site area: 3400m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Garden

## Contents

Summary

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

Table 1: Trench details

Table 2: Context list

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

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

## List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Eye, land at Bothy House, Langton Green (EYE 138, TM 14307494) evaluation trenching for a small residential development to the west of the historic Langton Green revealed one small ditch of uncertain date and two large pits dated to the Post medieval period on the basis of brick and tile fragments in their respective fills. The only stray find of any age was a rim sherd of medieval coarseware (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 development comprising three dwellings with garages on land north of Bothy House, Langton Green, Eye (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application 4568/16. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11<sup>th</sup> 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). Bothy House is located c1.10km north of Eye town centre on the western edge of the area shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 as Lanthorn Green (now Langton, HER EYE 057) which still covered an extensive area at that date though no structures are depicted along this side. The site is located in an area of generally flat topography on the heavier soils of central Suffolk at c42m OD with natural deposits being described as 'deep loam to clay derived from the underlying chalky Till of the Beccles Series.' The site for the new dwellings is 30m to 40m 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 c0.3ha and at the time of the evaluation was soft ground being part of the garden to the rear of Bothy House. While Bothy House is not a listed building No's 68 & 69 Langton Green to the south (see Fig. 2) of the site are Grade II listed and described as being of early 18<sup>th</sup> century date and therefore give some indication of the historic green edge.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its proximity to Langton Green and to an area where medieval features (HER EYE 063) have been recorded nearby in addition to it being close to the site of a possible medieval moat (HER EYE 100).

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out 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 as necessary to improve clarity with all 5 of the 12m long trenches being 1.80m wide. One identified linear feature was examined by

hand with a 1m long section while two large pit type features were investigated in part by machine and in part by hand as they contained fragments of Post medieval brick and tile.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

### 3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	12	400	240 mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features or finds
2	Northeast-southwest	12	300	400 as T1	As T1	One shallow ditch 0002, no finds in pale brown very silty fill 0003
3	Northwest-southeast	12	350	350 as T1	As T1	No features, only stray finds small Pmed brick/tile fragments
4	Northwest-southeast	12	300	300 as T1	As T1	A large pit 0004, 600mm deep, at the eastern end with Pmed brick and tile fragments in the mid brown clay fill 0005, few similar cbm fragments in upcast spoil
5	Northeast-southwest	12	300	300 as T1	As T1 plus pockets of orange silty sand	A large pit 0006, 500mm deep, at the southern end with Pmed brick and tile fragments in the mid brown clay fill 0007, one stray medieval sherd in the upcast trench spoil
		60 (108m <sup>2</sup> )	300-400	240-400		Only features an undated shallow ditch in T2 and large Pmed pits in T4 and T5

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a depth of 600mm and 700mm with the underlying glaciofluvial deposit being stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints and pockets of orange silty sand in trench 5 in the southern part of the site.

3.3 The 60m of evaluation trenching revealed three features; a shallow ditch (0002) in trench 2 and large pits (0004 & 0006) in trenches 4 and 5 respectively. Further details are given in table 2 below.

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
5	0001	U/S	0001	Stray sherd from trench upcast spoil	
2	0002	Ditch	0002	NW-SE orientated ditch, 700mm wide and 250mm deep	
2	0003	Fill	0002	Pale brown very silty clean fill of ditch 0002, no finds	Uncertain
4	0004	Pit	0004	Large pit 4m+ across and 600mm deep at eastern end of trench	
4	0005	Fill	0004	Fill of 0004, mid brown clay fill with occasional brick and peg tile fragments	Pmed
5	0006	Pit	0006	Large pit 4m+ across and 500mm deep at southern end of trench	
5	0007	Fill	0006	Fill of 0006, mid brown clay fill with occasional brick and peg tile fragments	Pmed

Table 2: Context list

3.4 The shallow ditch (0002) in trench 2 was shallow and though appearing to be of some age its fill (0003) was clean and did not contain any finds. In trenches 4 and 5 large pits (0004 & 0006) were revealed and as they contained fragments of Post medieval brick and tile were investigated by machine with subsequent hand excavated sondages to test their depth. In trench 4 the pit (0004) at the eastern end proved to have a rounded base 600mm below the base of the trench while in trench 5 the pit (0006) at the southern end was bottomed at a depth of 500mm.

3.5 Apart from a single rim sherd from the upcast spoil (0001) of trench 5; which is described by Sue Anderson as being 'a single large sherd of pottery (81g), a fragment of a jar rim of Hollesley-type ware with an everted square-beaded rim (170mm diameter, 14% complete), the sherd is dated to the 13th/14th century,' the only other stray finds from the trench spoil were occasional small pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>/earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date and Post medieval brick and tile fragments.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The shallow ditch (0002) in trench 2 may be of some antiquity and can be interpreted as a field or

land plot boundary whose orientation is broadly parallel with the white green edge to the east while the two pits (0004 & 0006) in trenches 4 and 5 respectively are likely to be evidence for shallow quarrying type activity of Post medieval date. That little evidence for medieval period activity was revealed, save a single pottery sherd, suggests that this part of the edge of Langton Green did not contain cottage/farmstead sites of this period.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for three dwellings on at Bothy House, Langton Green, Eye.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: EYE 138.*

*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 and Peter Matthewson for their help on site, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds work and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)*

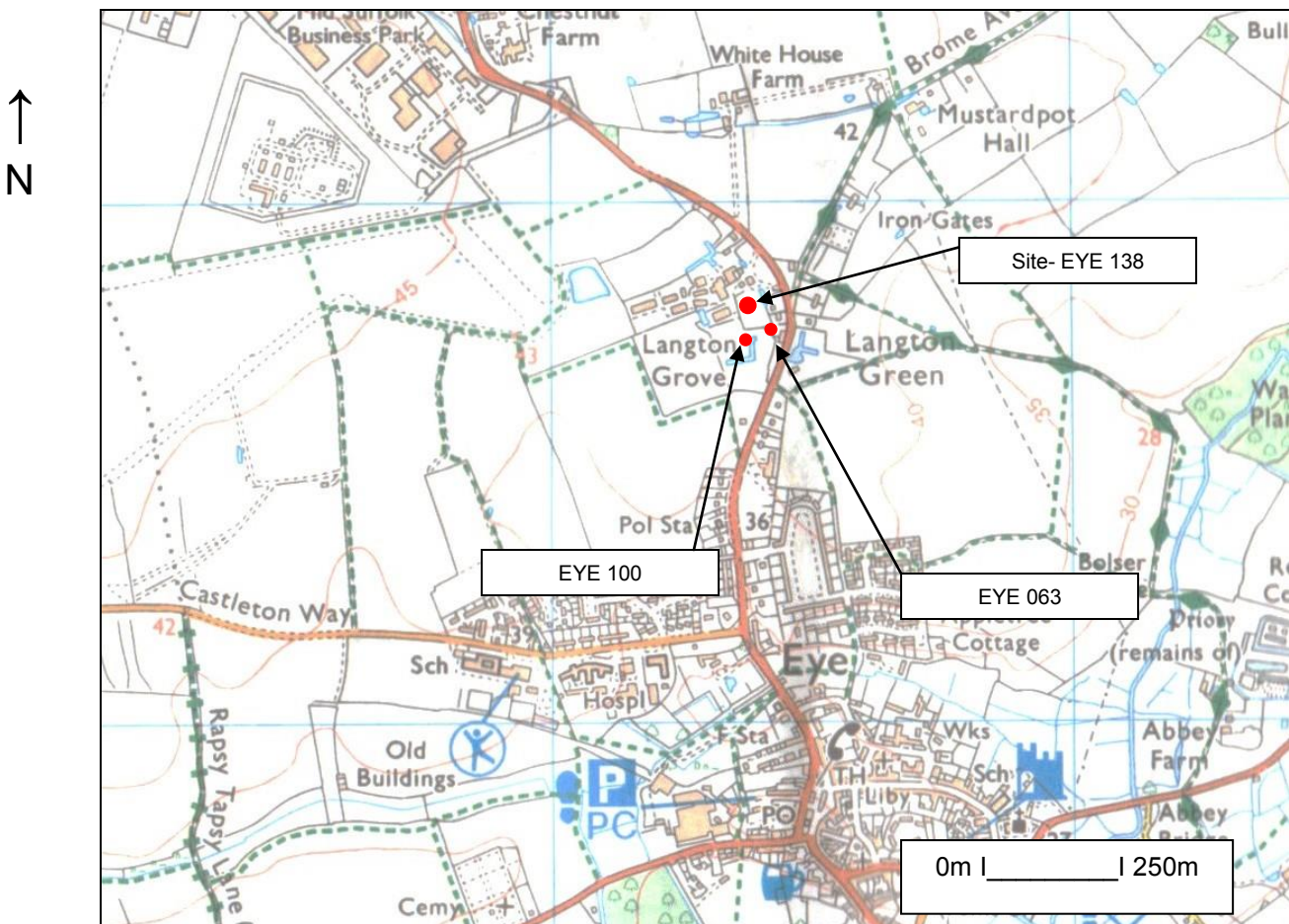


Fig. 1: Site location

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

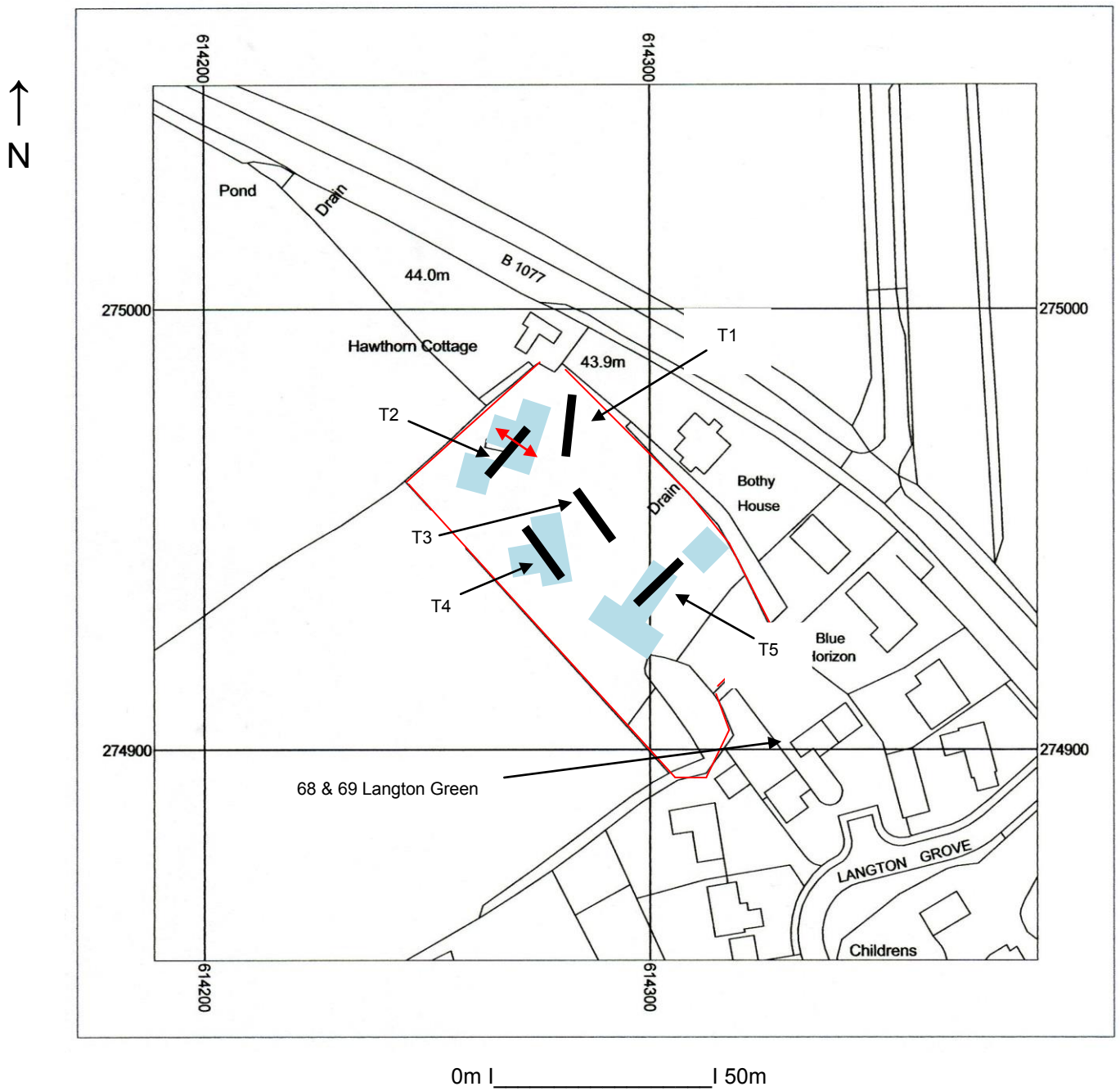


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- build footprints, red- ditch 0002 alignment)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



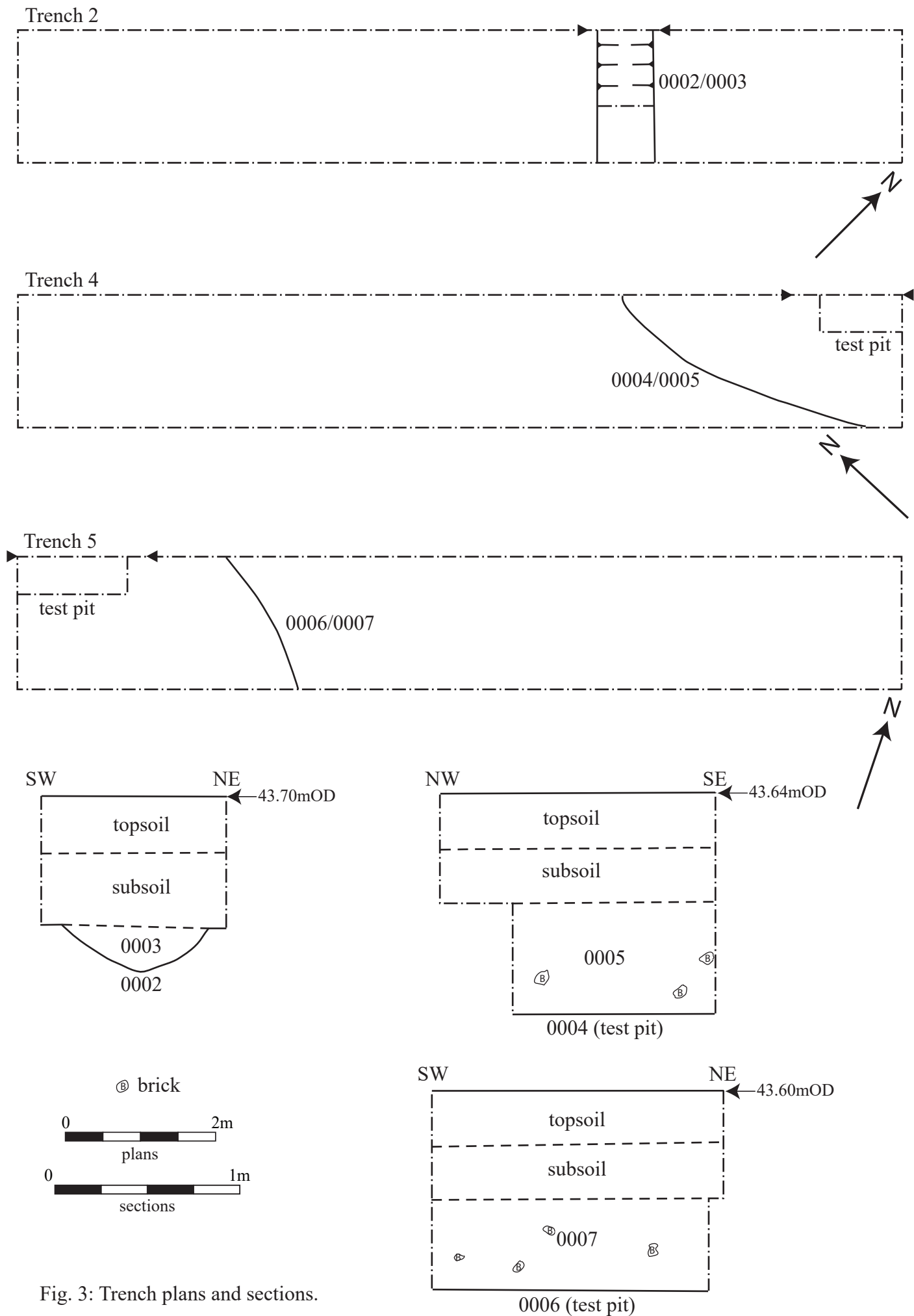


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from northwest



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from northeast



Trench 2 deposit profile with ditch 0002



Trench 3 from southeast



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 large pit 0004 at east end



Trench 5 from northeast



Trench 5 large pit 0006 at southern end

**Bothy House, Langton Green,  
Eye, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land at Bothy House, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7AL

Client: Mr S Neave

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 4568/16

Proposed development: Erection of 3 dwellings with garages

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2016\_4568\_Bothy House, Langton Green, Eye

Grid ref: TM 1428 7494

Area: c3400m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: garden/paddock

## **Contents**

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

Proposed location of trial trenches



# John Newman Archaeological Services

---

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr S Neave have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 4568/16 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 3 dwellings with garages on land at Bothy House, 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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent 4568/16. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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). Bothy House is located c1.10km 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 in an area of generally flat topography on the heavier soils of central Suffolk at c42m OD in an area described as 'deep loam to clay derived from the underlying chalky Till of the Beccles Series.' The site for the new dwellings is 30m to 40m west of the B1077 road which runs across the former green which has largely lost its historic identity in more recent years as infilling development has taken place. The proposed development site (PDS) covers an area

# John Newman Archaeological Services

---

of c0.3ha and is currently soft ground to the rear of Bothy House. While Bothy House is not a listed building No's 68 & 69 Langton Green to the south of the PDS are Grade II listed and described as being of 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, on the edge of Langton Green (EYE 057). Medieval features have been recorded immediately adjacent to the site (EYE 063), with a possible medieval moated site to the south (EYE 100). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

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

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 3 dwellings with garages on land to the rear of Bothy House, Langton Green, Eye. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 60m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

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

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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

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

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

guidelines outlined in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). 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 *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

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

### 6. Risk Assessment

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

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

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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

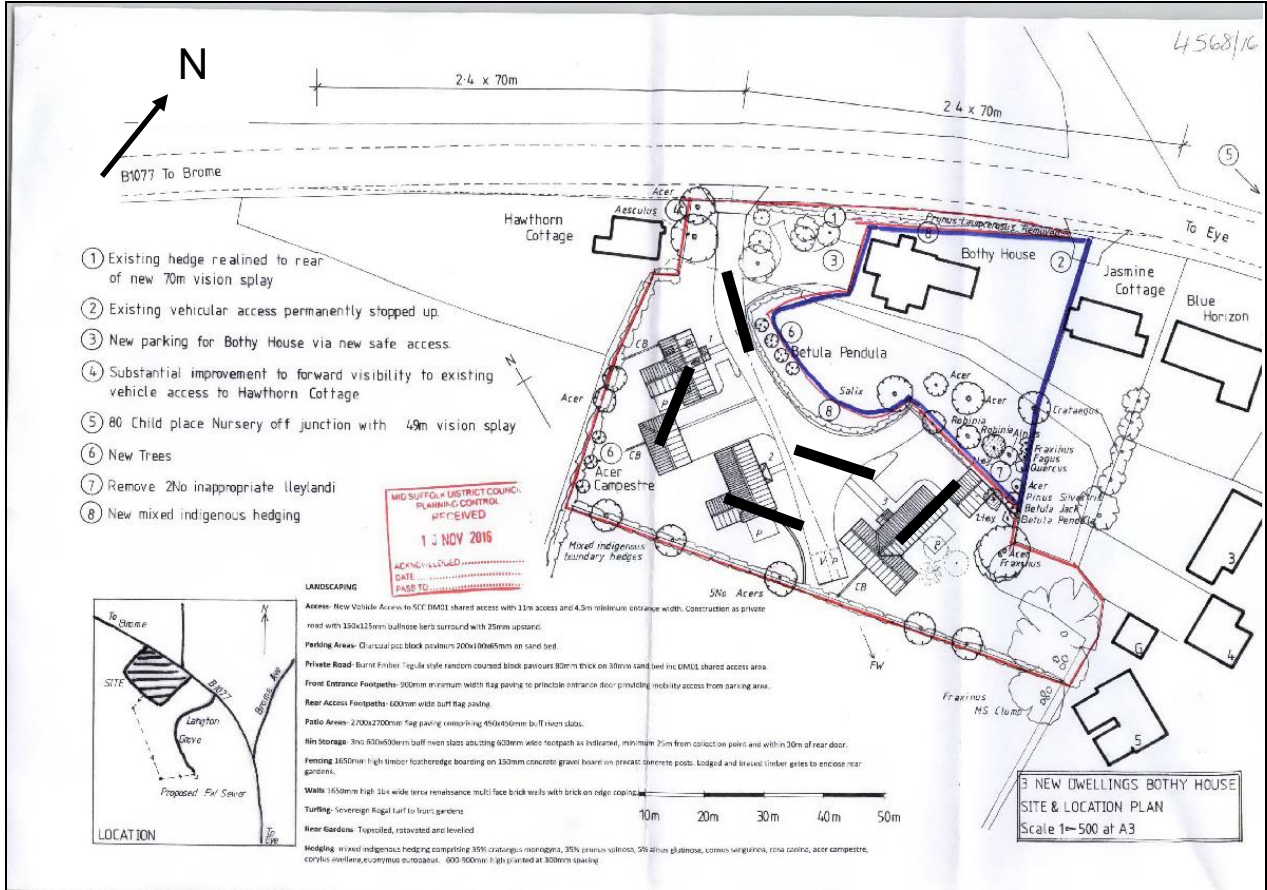
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider 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)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (5 x 12m)



## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-283156

### Project details

Project name	Land at Bothy House, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Eye, land at Bothy House, Langton Green (EYE 138, TM 14307494) evaluation trenching for a small residential development to the west of the historic Langton Green revealed one small ditch of uncertain date and two large pits dated to the Post medieval period on the basis of brick and tile fragments in their respective fills. The only stray find of any age was a rim sherd of medieval coarseware.
Project dates	Start: 20-04-2017 End: 20-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25512 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 138 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	4568/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE BOTHY HOUSE, LANGTON GREEN
Postcode	IP23 7AL
Study area	3400 Square metres

Site coordinates	TM 1430 7494 52.330120286255 1.145504340221 52 19 48 N 001 08 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 41m Max: 42m
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","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Bothy House, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or	Henley, Suffolk

publication

Description

Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by

John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on

19 May 2017