Witham Archaeology

A Report to Camstar Herbs Ltd

December 2019

CHESTNUTS FARM, LANGTON GREEN, EYE, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

REPORT

G Trimble

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CHESTNUTS FARM, LANGTON GREEN, EYE, SUFFOLK

Event Number: ESF26889
Site Code: EYE 202
Planning Reference.: DC/19/00108
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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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CHESTNUTS FARM, LANGTON GREEN, EYE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken on land at Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by Camstar Herbs Ltd in response to a condition of planning permission requiring an archaeological evaluation to assess the condition of any archaeological deposits which may survive at the site and to assess the impact of the proposed development on these.

The site at Langton Green lies at the northern edge of the civil parish of Eye in the county of Suffolk. The site of the proposed development comprises 3.3 hectares of open agricultural land located immediately north of the industrial complex of Camstar Herbs Ltd. The site is bounded by the line of the B1107 road to the west and open agricultural land to the north and east.

The site lies within an area of rich and diverse archaeological findspots and monuments dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods and is located on the eastern fringe of Broome Common.

Seventeen trenches representing a 5% sample of the proposed development area were excavated as part of the evaluation. The trenches were randomly targeted but distributed to achieve maximum coverage of the area.

Overall, the results of trial trenching indicate that archaeological features do not survive on the site and no artefacts definitively earlier than the post-medieval were recovered from the ploughsoil. The development area lies partially within the boundaries of Broome Common which probably has its origins in the Late Anglo-Saxon period. The common was enclosed in 1812. Its use as common land, probably for shared rights of pasture, would suggest that little or no development has occurred on it during the Late Anglo-Saxon to late in the post-medieval period. However, the work indicates that no occupation was located on the edges of the common within the confines of the development area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken on land at Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by Camstar Herbs Ltd to provide archaeological information in support of a planning application (DC/19/00108) submitted to Mid Suffolk District Council for industrial development at the site. Fieldwork was carried out from the 16th of October 2019 to the 22nd of October 2019, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Witham Archaeology and approved by the local planning authority Planning Archaeologist.

A summary of the work will be submitted for inclusion in the round-up section in the 2020 issue of Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology & History (PSIAH).

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Figs. 1 and 2, Plates 1-6)

Langton Green lies at the northern edge of the civil parish of Eye in the county of Suffolk, 32km north of Ipswich and 32km northeast of Bury St Edmunds, in the administrative district of Mid Suffolk. The site of the proposed development comprises 3.3 hectares of open agricultural land located immediately north of the industrial complex of Camstar Herbs. The site is bounded by B1107 to the west and open agricultural land to the north and east. The site is on flat ground at lies at a height of around 47m OD.

The superficial geological deposits are formed of sands of the Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton whilst the underlying bedrock comprises sandstones of the Crag Group (BGS 1991).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 17, 18 & 19)

The site is located within an area of rich and diverse archaeological remains identified through aerial photography and subsurface archaeological intervention. Although no sites of archaeological interest are known to exist within the confines of the development area, numerous sites are recorded in the locality. In recent years, the substantial archaeological record has been augmented by numerous interventions ahead of major redevelopment of the former World War II airfield of Eye which lies immediately to the west of the current site.

Evidence for prehistoric activity preceding the Iron Age comes from two findspots and two monuments. A surface scatter of Neolithic flints tools (BRM 130) has been recorded at a distance of 675m northeast of the site. The assemblage included a knife, a scraper and two flakes. A flint handaxe (EYE 128), part polished and retouched was recovered from a location 670m southwest of the site. Trial trenching ahead of development on Eye airfield 680m southwest of the site recorded a burnt mound of probable Bronze Age date (YAX 040). A further archaeological evaluation (EYE 123) on the airfield, comprising the excavation of 63 trenches in 2015, recorded several postholes of possible Early Neolithic date.

Evidence for Iron Age occupation in the locality comes from an area approximately 1km to the north of the proposed development area. Trial trenching at a location 940m northwest of the site recorded an Early Iron Age pit (BRM 018) which contained twenty three sherds of pottery. Fieldwalking close by recorded a small scatter of pottery also of Early Age date (BRM 004). An archaeological evaluation comprising fifteen trenches at Eye Airfield roundabout approximately 900m north of the current site recorded a series of Late Iron Age or Early Roman ditches (BRM 134). Further south, on the airfield, an evaluation recorded evidence for Early and Middle Iron Age occupation represented by a trackway and a series of dispersed pits and postholes (EYE 123).

Roman occupation evidence is represented by a ditch and a pit (YAX 040) recorded during trial trenching on Eye airfield 680m southwest of the site whilst a finds scatter 1km southwest of the site included possible grey ware sherds (TDE 007). A length of Roman road (BRM 011) now followed by the modern A140, runs between Scole Bridge to the north and Yaxley to the south. The line of the road is located around 900m west of the current site.

Possible Anglo-Saxon activity is indicated by three human burials and a horse burial recorded during evaluation work on Eye Airfield (EYE 123).

The current development site is located on the east edge of Broome Common (TDE 016) a former green shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (Fig. 3) and on later enclosure maps. Traces of the edges of the green survive in places. The nature of occupation around the green is not known but Hodskinson's map shows dwellings concentrated around the north edge of the common. A post-medieval windmill (BRM 005) is reported to have stood at a location 630m northwest of the current

development site. It was demolished in 1900. The common land stretched into the adjoining parishes of Brome, Oakley, Thrandeston and Yaxley and was enclosed through an act of parliament in 1812. Historical documents suggest that it is highly likely that Broome Common existed in the late Anglo-Saxon period (Breen 2009) and the rights over the common was shared between the several manors in the area. It is likely that the tenants of the manors all enjoyed some rights such as the pasturing of animals on the common. The common would have been free of buildings apart from such structures as a communal mill, linked to a particular manor or a pound for the collection of stray beasts. After 1812 the site was enclosed into a plot of arable land and remained so through to the 20th century. Archaeological investigations within the area of the former common (EYE 123) indicate that the common was subdivided in some way as evidenced by two phases of field boundaries attributed to the later medieval period.

A number of archaeological investigations have recorded post-medieval activity to the northeast of Langton Green village approximately 900m southeast of the development site. A three trench evaluation and subsequent watching brief in 2003 (EYE 063) recorded a limited amount of 16th century activity. A further evaluation close by (EYE 117) recorded pottery sherds of late medieval or early post-medieval date and a small post-medieval ditch. A five trench evaluation (EYE 138) about 100m to the north of (EYE 117) recorded several post-medieval pits and an undated ditch

The development site is located on the eastern edge of Eye airfield. It was constructed in 1944 as a USAAF base for Liberator, and later, B17 bombers. It was decommissioned at the cessation of hostilities in 1945 and has since been redeveloped as the Mid Suffolk Business Park. However, parts of the taxiways and runways still survive as well as numerous original buildings.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*

- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*

- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application.*

- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*

- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*

- *provide information for accession to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).*

5.0 METHODOLOGY (Fig. 2)

The project specification provided for the excavation of sixteen trenches forming approximately a 5% sample of the site. Fifteen of the trenches measured 30m in length and 1.80m in width. However, an obstruction in the form of parked lorry trailers and machinery over the area of Trench 16 necessitated the excavation of two shorter trenches, one measuring 18m in length and the other 12m in length, either side of the obstruction but as close to the original proposed location of the trench as possible. The additional trench is numbered as Trench 17.

All topsoil and overburden removal from the trenches was carried out by a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Trench bases and sides were then cleaned by hand to allow characterisation and where possible dating of the stratigraphic sequence.

A record of the site was compiled through plans drawn at scale 1:20 and sections at 1: 10, colour digital and monochrome (35mm) photographs, and individual written context records on *pro forma* recording sheets. Trenches were located by a survey grade Topcon GPS receiver linked to a rugged Topcon datalogger.

All trench locations were scanned by metal detector prior to machine excavation. The excavated spoil was also scanned with a metal detector. Artefacts recovered included modern iron implements. Many of these artefacts were obviously corroded tractor and other farm machinery parts and reflect the previous use of this area as farmland. All of these objects were discarded. A total of 62 metal artefacts were retained for inspection. A report on the metalwork is included in this report under Appendix B.

6.0 RESULTS

For ease of reference, the following account is presented on a trench-by-trench basis. Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix A and a complete catalogue of finds is provided in Appendix B.

6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2) (Plate 6)
Trench 1 (*c*. 30m long x 1.80m wide) was aligned south southeast-to-north northwest and located in the southwest corner of the development site (Fig. 2 & Plate 6). The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.40m below the present ground surface, with natural encountered at a depth of 0.35m (41.37m OD). The natural (101) consisted of light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Natural deposits were directly overlain by topsoil (100) of mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.35m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 1.

6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 2) (Plate 7)
Trench 2 (*c*. 30m long x 1.80m wide) was west southwest-to-east northeast aligned and located in the northwest part of the development area (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.35m (41.31m OD) below the present ground surface (Plate 7). The natural (201) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 2 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (200) which measured around 0.30m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 2.
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6.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 2) (Plate 8)
Trench 3 (*c*. 30m long x 1.80m wide) was west southwest-to-east northeast aligned and located in the western part of the development area (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.32m (41.02m OD) below the present ground surface (Plate 8). The natural (301) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 3 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (300) which measured around 0.27m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 3.

6.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 2) (Plate 9)
Trench 4 (*c*. 30m long x 1.80m wide) was west southwest-to-east northeast aligned and located in the western part of the development area (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.34m (41.32m OD) below the present ground surface (Plate 9). The natural (401) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 4 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (400) which measured around 0.30m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 4.

6.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 2) (Plate 10)
Trench 5 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was situated in the western part of the site and aligned south southeast-to-north northwest (Fig. 2) The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.32m below the present ground surface (Plate 10), where natural deposits were encountered at an elevation of 41.03m OD. The natural (501) was light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 5 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (500) which measured around 0.28m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 5.

6.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 2) (Plate 11)
Trench 6 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was situated in the southwestern part of the site aligned east-to-west (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.33m below the present ground surface where natural deposits were encountered at an elevation of 40.85m OD (Plate 11). The natural material (601) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 6 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (600) and measured around 0.28m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 6.

6.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 2) (Plate 12)
Trench 7 was located in the central part of the development area aligned west southwest-to-east (Fig. 2). The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 0.25m below the present ground surface (Plate 12). Undisturbed natural (701) was recorded at 40.40m OD and consisted of light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 7 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (700) which measured around 0.20m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 7.

6.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 2) (Plate 13)
Trench 8 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was situated in the central west part of the site and aligned south southeast-to-north northwest (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.28m below the present ground surface. Natural was encountered at an elevation of 40.18m OD (Plate 13). The natural (801) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 8 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (800) which measured around 0.25m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 8.

6.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 2) (Plate 14)
Trench 9 was located in the central part of the development area and aligned south southeast-to-north northwest (Fig. 2). The trench was machine excavated to a depth averaging around 0.38m below the present ground surface (Plate 14). Undisturbed natural (901) were recorded at an elevation of 39.85m OD. It consisted of light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 9 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (900) which measured around 0.33m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 9.

6.10 Trench 10 (Fig 2) (Plate 15)
Trench 10 was located in the central part of the site and aligned west southwest-to-east northeast (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.35m below the present ground surface. Natural was encountered at an elevation of 39.58m OD (Plate 15). The natural (1001) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 10 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (1000) which measured around 0.30m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 10.

6.11 Trench 11 (Fig. 2) (Plate 16)
Trench 11 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was situated in the eastern part of the development area and aligned west southwest-to-east northeast (Fig. 2) The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.32m below the present ground surface where natural was encountered at an elevation of 39.10m OD (Plate 16). The natural material (1101) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 11 was a mid brownish grey

silty sand (1100) which measured around 0.27m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 11.

6.12 Trench 12 (Fig. 2) (Plate 17)
Trench 12 was located in the eastern part of the site and aligned south southeast-to-north northwest (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface where natural was encountered at an elevation of 39.06m OD (Plate 17). The natural (1201) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 12 was a of mid brownish grey silty sand (1200) which measured around 0.25m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 12.

6.13 Trench 13 (Fig. 2) (Plate 18)
Trench 13 was located in the east part of the site and aligned west southwest-to-east northeast (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.33m below the present ground surface where natural deposits were encountered at an elevation of 38.33m OD (Plate 18). The natural (1301) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 13 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (1300) which measured around 0.28m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 13.

6.14 Trench 14 (Fig. 2) (Plate 19)
Trench 14 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was situated in the east part of the site and aligned southeast-to-northwest (Fig. 2) (Plate 19). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface where natural deposits were encountered at an elevation of 38.53m OD. The natural (1401) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 14 was a of mid brownish grey silty sand (1400) which measured around 0.27m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 14.

6.15 Trench 15 (Fig. 2) (Plate 20)
Trench 15 was located in the southeast part of the site and aligned southwest-to-northeast (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.33m below the present ground surface where natural was encountered at an elevation of 39.15m OD (Plate 20). The natural (1501) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 15 was a of mid brownish grey silty sand (1500) which measured around 0.28m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 15.

6.16 Trench 16 (Fig. 2) (Plate 21)
Trench 16 (c. 18m x 1.8m) was situated in the southeast part of the development area and aligned south southeast-to-north northwest (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.25m below the present ground surface where natural was encountered at an elevation of 39.94m OD (Plate 21). The natural (1601) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 16 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (1600) which measured around 0.20m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 16.

6.16 Trench 17 (Fig. 2) (Plate 22)
Trench 16 (c. 12m x 1.8m) was situated in the southeast part of the site and aligned south-to-north (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.25m below the present ground surface where natural was encountered at an elevation of 40.32m OD (Plate 22). The natural (1701) was a light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint. Topsoil in Trench 17 was a mid brownish grey silty sand (1700) which measured around 0.20m in average thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 17.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The archaeological trial trenching at Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye did not identify surviving archaeological features in any of the seventeen excavated trenches. No artefacts definitively earlier than post-medieval were recovered from the ploughsoil. An assemblage of metalwork was recovered by metal detecting within the trench areas and over the risings from the excavations. All metal artefacts with the exception of a possible spindle whorl are of post-medieval date. The possible spindle whorl could feasibly date to the medieval period.

Hodskinson's map of 1783 shows the development site to lie at the eastern edge of Broome Common with the eastern part of the site possibly lying beyond the common boundary (Fig. 3). This would explain the lack of medieval activity on the western parts of the site since the common is likely to have been given over to common rights of pasture during the Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods through to the time of enclosure in 1812. However, the evidence from the trial trenching does suggest that no occupation on the common edges in the eastern part of the site occurred between those dates. It is of interest that the metal work assemblage is almost entirely comprised of artefacts of 19th and 20th century date possibly reflecting manuring of arable land or the casual losses of agricultural labourers working the post- enclosure landscape now dedicated to an arable agricultural regime.

It is of note that most trenches exhibited plough scarring. Plough truncation could account for the total absence of sub-surface features although it would be expected that deeper features such as ditches would have survived at least in part.

Overall, trial trenching indicated a low potential for archaeologically significant deposits on the site at Chestnuts farm.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and for her assistance in ensuring a successful outcome to the project. Thanks are also due to Kerry Reynolds of Camstar Herbs, Godfrey Pratt for undertaking the metal detecting survey and Gary Taylor for the finds report.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: EYE 202

EVENT No.: ESF26889

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: DC/19/00108

FIELD OFFICER: Gary Trimble

NGR: TM 139 755

CIVIL PARISH: Eye, Suffolk

DATEs OF INTERVENTION: 16th October 2019 - 22nd October 2019

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Camstar Herbs Ltd

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: TBC

ACCESSION DATE: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	34
Plans at Scale 1:50	GPS plans
Black and White photographs	51 frames
Digital Photographs	63

Numerous items of metalwork were recovered during the project. All were found in the ploughsoil by metal detector. The list below sets those items to be discarded and those to be retained as part of the archive. Recommendations for discard/retention of artefacts were made by Gary Taylor and agreed by Julie Kennard the Archives Officer of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

001 – 18th-19th C material – Discard all

002 – 18-19th C material – Discard all

003 – Unidentifiable Post Med – Discard all

004 – 17th -20th C material. – Discard lead objects, Discard machinery parts, buttons and coin. RETAIN BELT SLIDERS

005 – 19th-20th C – Discard all

006 – 1980s – Discard all

007 – Lead Spindle whorl – RETAIN

008 – 1920s – Discard all

009 - 16th – 20th C – Discard all modern. RETAIN THE CLOTH SEAL

010 – 19th – 20th C – Discard machinery. RETAIN BUCKLE and MOUNT

011 – 20th C material -Discard all

012 – Post med tin strip – Discard

013 – 1925 coin – Discard

014 – 20th C material – Discard all

015 – Undiagnostic coin and suspension ring and modern pieces – Discard

016 – 016 19th – 20th C - Discard

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES

Plate 1: View of the west part of the site from the southwest corner facing northeast.

Plate 2: View of the central part of the site facing northwest

Plate 3: View of the east part of the site facing west

Plate 4: View of the southeast part of the development site looking over Trench 16 facing southwest

Plate 5: View of the southeast part of the development area looking toward Trench 17 facing northwest.

Plate 6: General view of Trench 1 facing north, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 7: General View of Trench 2 facing east, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 8: General view of Trench 3 facing east, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 9: General view of Trench 4 facing east, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 10: General View of Trench 5 facing north, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 11: General view of Trench 6 facing east, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 12: General view of Trench 7 facing east, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 13: General view of Trench 8 facing north, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 14: General view of Trench 9 facing south, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 15: General view of Trench 10 facing east, scales 1 x 1m

Plate 16: General view of Trench 11 facing east, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 17: General view of Trench 12 facing north, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 18: General view of Trench 13 facing east, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 19: General view of Trench 14 facing southeast, scale 1 x 1m

Plate 20: General view of Trench 15 northwest, scale 1 x 1m

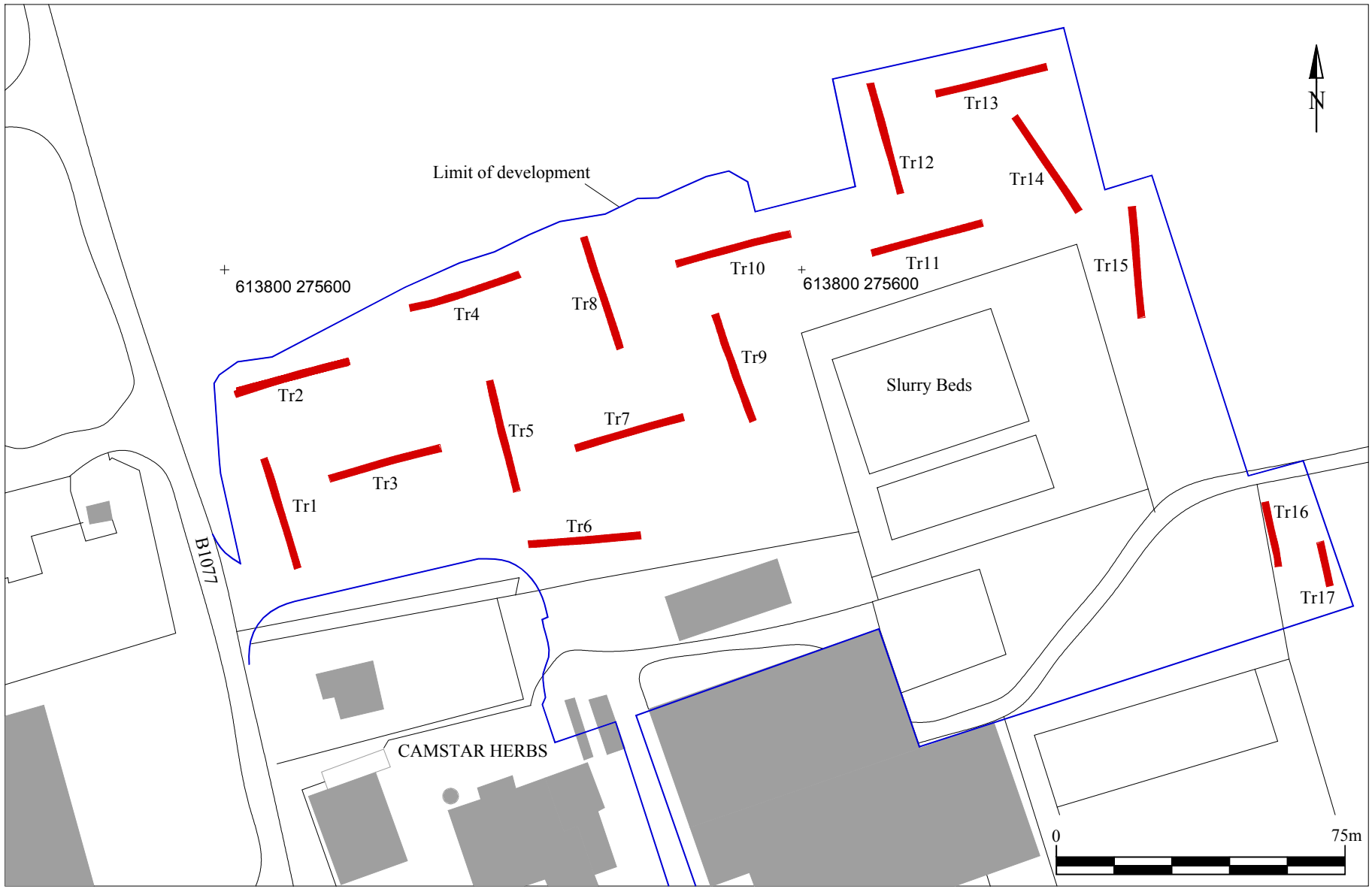
Plate 21: General view of Trench 16 facing northwest, scales 1 x 1m

Plate 22: General view of Trench 17 facing southeast, scale 1 x 1m

Witham Archaeology

Site Location Maps

Fig. 1



Witham Archaeology

Trench Location Plan, Scale 1:1500

Fig. 2

Witham Archaeology Extract from Hodskinson's map of Suffolk. Not to scale. Fig. 3

Appendix A. Context Descriptions

Context	*Trench*	*Interpretation*	*Description*
100	T1	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.35m in average thickness.
101	T1	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
200	T2	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.30m in average thickness.
201	T2	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
300	T2	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.27m in average thickness.
301	T2	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
400	T3	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.30m in average thickness.
401	T3	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
500	T3	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.28m in average thickness.
501	T3	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
600	T3	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.28m in average thickness.
601	T3	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
700	T3	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.20m in average thickness.
701	T3	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
800	T4	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.25m in average thickness.
801	T4	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
900	T4	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.33m in average thickness.
901	T4	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.

1000	T4	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.30m in average thickness.
1001	T4	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
1100	T5	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.27m in average thickness.
1101	T5	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
1200	T6	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.25m in average thickness.
1201	T6	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
1300	T6	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.28m in average thickness.
1301	T6	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
1400	T7	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.27m in average thickness.
1401	T7	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
1500	T7	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.28m in average thickness.
1501	T7	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
1600	T7	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.20m in average thickness.
1601	T7	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.
1700	T8	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand which measured around 0.20m in average thickness.
1701	T8	Natural deposits	Light orangey brown sand which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized rounded and angular stones and flint.

Appendix B. Finds Descriptions

The Metal Finds
By Gary Taylor

Artefacts recovered during investigations at Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk, are reported, below. The finds were examined and reported in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2014).

Introduction

Sixty-two metal finds weighing a total of 943g were recovered. All items were weighed to a minimum of 1g, though some weighed less than that.

Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
100	Copper alloy	Button, 18th-19th century	1	5	18th-19th century
	Copper alloy	Button, 18th-19th century	1	4	
	Copper alloy	Gently curved rod, sub-circular section. Part of buckle? Post-medieval	1	3	
	Copper alloy	Button, grid pattern of raised dots. Late post-medieval, 18th-19th century?	1	6	
200	Copper alloy	Ferrule, 19th century	1	3	19th century
	Copper alloy	Button, 18th-19th century	1	4	
	Lead	Melt	2	27	
300	Copper alloy	melt	1	3	Post-medieval
	Lead	melt	1	6	
	Lead	Window came?	1	10	
	Iron and lead	Unidentified, probable lead clamp with iron window framing? Post-medieval	1	36	
400	Copper alloy	Button, 18th-19th century	1	7	19th-early 20th century
	Copper alloy	Button, gilded, 18th-19th century	1	6	
	Copper alloy	Coin, farthing, George IV, 1821	1	4	
	Copper alloy and iron	Tap, machinery part? 19th-early 20th century	1	10	

	Copper alloy	Belt sliders, matching pair, 17th-18th century?	2	7	
	Copper alloy	Circular flange (part), possible machinery part, 18th-19th century	1	3	
	Lead	melt	1	12	
	Lead	Musket ball, post-medieval	1	10	
	Lead	Unidentified cast object. T-shaped, main shaft bent, slight projections to lower part of main shaft	1	19	
500	Copper alloy	Hinge, 19th century	1	7	19th-early 20th century
	Copper alloy	Machinery part, possible valve-stopper, 19th-early 20th century	1	14	
	Iron	T-shaped hasp, post-medieval	1	109	
	Lead	Folded sheet, or melt	1	9	
	Lead	Melt	1	8	
600	Copper alloy	Coin, Elizabeth II decimal penny, 1981	1	3	1981+
	Lead	Thick sheet, possible melt	1	96	
	Lead	Sheet, folded	1	15	
	Lead	Sheet, rectangular strip, folded	1	10	
700	Lead	Probable spindle whorl, plano-convex, 31mm diameter, circular perforation 10mm diameter	1	34	Medieval – early post-medieval
800	Copper alloy	Screw stud, machinery part, mid-19th – early 20th century	1	15	1920+
	Copper alloy	Coin, George V halfpenny, 1920	1	5	
	Copper alloy	Folded sheet with rim, 19th-early 20th century	1	10	
	Lead	Melt	1	11	
900	Copper alloy	Button, 18th-19th century	1	1	20th century
	Copper alloy	Mount, two rivets, medieval-post-medieval	1	1	
	Copper alloy	Screw cap, 20th century	1	13	
	Lead and copper alloy	Lead pipe/tube containing copper wire, cable sheathing, 20th century	1	50	
	Lead	Sheet offcut	1	16	
	Lead	Cloth seal, stamped R M, ?late 16th-17th century	1	11	
1000	Copper alloy	Sheet with grill perforation, possibly a guard for a lamp wick,	1	4	19th-early 20th century

		or perhaps machinery part, 19th-early 20th century			
	Copper alloy	Mount in form of a 2-handled urn/vase, garland of foliage from top of handles across neck, 19th century?	1	8	
	Copper alloy	Buckle, near-square / D-shaped, mid-17th-mid-18th century	1	10	
1100	Copper alloy	Button, 18th-19th century	1	5	20th century??
	Copper alloy	Button, 17th-early 19th century	1	1	
	Lead	Pipe/tube, possible cable sheathing, 20th century??	2	96	
	Lead	Sheet, offcut	1	36	
1200	Unidentified, tinned or silvered	Sheet disk, stamped II, uncertain function	1	2	post-medieval?
1300	Copper alloy	Coin, farthing, George V, pierced and cut-out between legend and head, 1925	1	2	1925+
1400	Copper alloy	Sheet, gently curved, possibly large ferrule, post-medieval	1	4	20th century??
	Copper alloy	Button, gilded, 18th-19th century	1	4	
	Lead	Pipe/tube, possible cable sheathing, 20th century??	1	32	
1500	Copper	Disk, possible coin, halfpenny? Very worn, no legible design, 1695-1775?	1	7	1997+
	Copper alloy	Suspension ring, 15th-17th century	1	3	
	Copper alloy	Coin, 10pence, Elizabeth II, 1997	1	6	
	Iron	Nail?	1	14	
1600	Copper alloy	Button, domed, 19th-early 20th century	1	5	19th-early 20th century
	Copper alloy	Button, 18th-19th century	1	4	
	Lead	Sheet, folded	1	77	
Totals			62	943	

Provenance

The finds were recovered as metal-detected items from topsoil or machine-stripped topsoil from the trenches.

Discussion

Buttons are abundant, accounting for almost 20% of the assemblage. It is possible that these derive from 'shoddy', old clothes or uniforms that were ploughed into agricultural land to improve its texture.

Lead sheet and melt also provides almost 20% of the collection. These may imply some working of this metal, perhaps alterations to, and perhaps repair of, roofing lead.

Several coins or probable coins were also recovered. The oldest of these is likely to be a copper halfpenny, though this identification is based soled on size as the object is extremely worn, with no evident design. However, on the basis of size this would be from the period 1695, during the reign of William III, to 1775 when George III was on the throne. There is a farthing (quarter of a penny) dated 1821 but the rest of the coins are 20th century, as late as 1997. One of the coins, a George V farthing dates 1925, from (013), has been partially excised, leaving the king's head and surrounding legend remaining, and pierced for suspension.

A pair of belt sliders were recovered from (004). These are like buckles but the central crossbar is incomplete and replaced by two prongs extending in from the frame. They may, alternatively, be spur or shoe buckles. A similar item, considered to be a spur or shoe buckle, found in London is dated to the later 17th century (Egan 2005, 37-8); it has an incomplete crossbar represented by two prongs, over which the terminals of a strap end hook over.

A probable spindle whorl from (007) is similar to examples found in Beverley in contexts dating from the late 11th to late 12th century, and in 16th century levels (Foreman 191, 160-1).Not-dissimilar weights, considered to have been used for weighing down nets or hangings, have also been found in Norwich, again in late 11th-12th and 16th century deposits (Margeson 1993, 138-9). A similar perforated lead disk, found in a 16th century deposit in Hull, is described as a washer (Armstrong 1977, fig 28, no 122; 68).

A lead cloth seal was recovered from (009). The application of these lead seals to textiles intended for commercial sale occurred extensively in cloth-producing countries across Europe between the 13th and 19th centuries (Egan *et al*. 1995, 1). The present example has a simple incuse inscription and is similar to an example of perhaps late 16th-17th century date in the British Museum collection (*ibid*., 88; fig 33, no 248), which is likely to be the earliest potential date for the present example.

A sub-rectangular buckle from (010) is of a simple form popular in the later medieval and post-medieval periods (Flynn and Webley 2019). Not-dissimilar buckles have been found in Norwich in a late 17th-early 18th century deposit, though considered to be residual (Margeson 1993, 27-8), and in London in a mid-17th century context (Egan 2005, 36).

A copper alloy suspension ring was recovered from (015). Such rings were probably multi-functional, including being used to suspend curtains and hangings. Directly comparable rings have been found in contexts dating from the mid-15th to early 17th century in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 82).

A T-shaped hasp was recovered from (005). This is perhaps a harness attachment. Similar hasps, though with wider loops, have been found in 14th century levels in London (Egan 2004, 60-1), though the present example is likely to be post-medieval. Other T-shaped harness strap loops have been found in Norwich in mid-16th to 17th century date (Goodall 1993, 225).

Potential and Recommendations

In general, the metal items are of limited potential. Many are late post-medieval to early modern, with many perhaps just casual losses. A few earlier items are of more significance. These include the belt sliders, spindle whorl, cloth seal and buckle. These latter items should be retained for archive storage, the others can be discarded.

No further work is required.

Context Date Summary

The dating in the following table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Spot dates

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
100	18th-19th	Based on metal
200	19th	Based on 1 metal

300	Post-medieval	Based on 1 metal
400	19th-early 20th	Based on 1 metal
500	19th-early 20th	Based on 1 metal
600	1981+	Based on 1 coin
700	Medieval – early post-medieval	Based on 1 metal
800	1920+	Based on 1 coin
900	20th	Based on 1 metal
1000	19th-early 20th	Based on 1 metal
1100	20th ?? or 18th-19th	Based on metal
1200	post-medieval?	Based on 1 metal
1300	1925+	Based on 1 coin
1400	20th ?? or 18th-19th	Based on metal
1500	1997+	Based on 1 coin
1600	19th-early 20th	Based on 1 metal

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Abbreviations

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
No.	Number
Wt(g)	Weight (grams)

Appendix C. OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: withamar1-376103

Project details

Project name	Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	The site at Langton Green is situated at the north boundary of the civil parish of Eye in the county of Suffolk. The site of the proposed development comprises 3.3 hectares of open agricultural land located immediately north of the industrial complex of Camstar Herbs Ltd. The site lies within an area of rich and diverse archaeological findspots and monuments dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods and is located on the east fringe of Broome common. Seventeen trenches representing a 5% sample of the proposed development area were excavated as part of the evaluation. The trenches were randomly targeted but distributed to achieve maximum coverage of the area. Overall, the results of trial trenching indicate that archaeological features do not survive on the site and no artefacts definitively earlier than the post-medieval were recovered from the plough soil. The development area lies within the boundaries of Broome common which probably has its origins in the Late Anglo-Saxon period. The common was enclosed in 1812. Its use as common land probably for shared rights of pasture during these periods would suggest that little or no development occurred on the common during these periods. The work indicates that no occupation was located on the edges of the common within the confines of the development area.
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2019 End: 22-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF26889 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	EYE202 - Sitecode
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	SPINDLE WHORL Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk
Postcode	IP23 7HS
Study area	3.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 13881 75568 52.335922620974 1.139763855427 52 20 09 N 001 08 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40.32m Max: 41.37m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Trimble
Project director/manager	Gary Trimble
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Camstar Herbs Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	TBC
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, G
Other bibliographic details	Report No 330
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Witham Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	Norwich
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Entered by	Gary Trimble (gary.trimble@withamarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	4 December 2019

OASIS:

Appendix D. Written Scheme of Investigation

CHESTNUTS FARM, LANGTON GREEN, EYE, SUFFOLK

APPLICATION: DC/19/00108

PARISH CODE: EYE 202

SUMMARY

This document sets out in detail a programme of archaeological investigations to be carried out in advance of industrial development on land at Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk.

The area of the proposed development comprises 3.5ha at Camstar Herbs Ltd, importers and growers of herbs and spices. The development represents a redevelopment and extension to the plant's current operations. A proportion of this area (1.5ha) is on land currently within the confines of the complex and previously built over. The impact of the development is deemed to have already had an adverse impact on any subsurface archaeological remains and therefore does not form part of the current evaluation work. Trial trenching will target the open field located immediately north of the complex which represents the area of the proposed extension.

The site lies 1.7km northwest of the town of Eye. The line of the B1077 road bounds the site to the west whilst the industrial complex of Camstar Herbs lies to the south. Open agricultural land is situated to the north and east of the site.

This site lies in an area of archaeological potential as recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Find spots and subsurface archaeological interventions have recorded evidence of occupation dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval in the locality. The development site is located on the east edge of Broome Common, which was a focus for medieval and later occupation.

This Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) allows for the excavation of sixteen 30m long x 1.8m wide trial trenches to provide a 5% sample of the development site. The fieldwork phase of the project will be followed by a phase of post excavation analysis and the production of a full client report describing the results of the investigations.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This specification has been prepared by Witham Archaeology for Camstar Herbs Ltd and sets out in detail a programme of archaeological investigations to be undertaken in advance of industrial development on land at Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye, Suffolk.

1.2. The specification is designed to comply with the usual requirements of the local planning authority. Prior to the commencement of any fieldwork it should be submitted for approval by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1. Langton Green is situated at the north boundary of the civil parish of Eye in the county of Suffolk, 32km north of Ipswich and 32km northeast of Bury St Edmunds in the administrative district of Mid Suffolk. The site of the proposed development comprises 3.3 hectares of open agricultural land located immediately north of the industrial

complex of Camstar Herbs. The site is bounded by B1107 to the west and open agricultural land to the north and east. The site is on flat ground at lies at a height of around 47m OD.

2.2. The superficial geological deposits are formed of sands of the Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton whilst the underlying bedrock is represented by sandstones of the Crag Group.

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.1. The proposed development will comprise development of the site for industrial use.

3.2. The proposed development represents a threat to subsurface archaeological remains or deposits via the excavation of footings, service runs, landscaping and any other form of groundworks conducted during the course of the development. In order to mitigate the potential impact on the historic environment, a Programme of Archaeological Mitigation Work is to be undertaken.

3.3. The Programme of Archaeological Mitigation Work is required in advance of construction at the site and the scope of this work is set out in a brief issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team. The first phase of the mitigation work involves a scheme of Archaeological Trial Trenching comprising sixteen trenches each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width which will assess the potential of the site for containing significant archaeological remains.

3.4. The area of the proposed development comprises 3.5ha at Camstar Herbs Ltd, importers and growers of herbs and spices. The development represents a redevelopment and extension to the plant's current operations. A proportion of this area (1.5ha) is on land currently within the confines of the complex and previously built over. The impact of the development is deemed to have already had an adverse impact on any subsurface archaeological remains and therefore does not form part of the current evaluation work. Trial trenching will target the open field located immediately north of the complex which represents the area of the proposed extension.

3.5. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) refers specifically to the first phase of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigation Work involving evaluation of the proposed development area through Trial Trenching and does not represent the discharge of the archaeological condition. Any subsequent phase(s) of archaeological mitigation work will require the production of a revised Written Scheme of Investigation specifically relating to that work.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1. At the time of writing this document no desk based assessment of the site was available. Therefore, the following brief summary is based on the information collated from a rapid survey of the records available through Heritage Gateway for an area within 1km radius from the site and information provided in the brief.

4.2. Evidence for prehistoric activity preceding the Iron Age comes from just two findspots and a single monument. A surface scatter of Neolithic flints tools (BRM 130) has been recorded at a distance of 675m northeast of the site. The assemblage included a knife, a scraper and two flakes. A flint handaxe (EYE 128), part polished and retouched was recovered from a location 670m southwest of the site. Trial trenching

ahead of development on Eye airfield 680m southwest of the site recorded a burnt mound of probable Bronze Age date (YAX 040).

4.3. Evidence for Iron Age occupation in the locality comes from the north of the study area. Evaluation trenching at a location 940m northwest of the site (BRM 018) recorded an Early Iron Age pit which contained twenty three sherds of pottery. Fieldwalking close by recorded a small scatter of pottery also of Early Age date (BRM 004).

4.4. Roman occupation evidence is represented by a ditch and pit recorded during trial trenching on Eye airfield 680m southwest of the site (YAX 040) whilst a finds scatter 1km southwest of the site included possible grey ware sherds (TDE 007).

4.5. The development site is located on the east edge of Broome Common (TDE 016) a former green site shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk and on later enclosure maps. Traces of the green edges survive in places. The nature of occupation around the green edges is not known but Hodskinson's map shows dwellings concentrated around the north edge of the common. A post-medieval windmill (BRM 005) is recorded to have once stood at a location 630m northwest of the site. It was demolished in 1900.

4.6. The development site is located on the east edge of Eye airfield. It was constructed in 1944 as a USAAF base for liberator and later B17 bombers. It was decommissioned at the cessation of hostilities in 1945 and has since been redeveloped as The Mid Suffolk Business Park. However, parts of the taxiways and runways still survive as well as numerous original buildings.

5. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

5.1. The principal aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation are to:

- provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.

- assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.

- provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application.

- provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.

- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.

- provide information for accession to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (NHER).

6. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

6.1. Our quotation provides for the excavation of 16 trenches each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m which provide a 5% sample of the development area. The location of trenches is based on a plan produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Environment Team and is reproduced in this document as (Fig. 1). The work will assess the potential of the site for containing significant archaeological remains.

6.2. The trenches are randomly located around the area of the development site but placed to achieve maximum coverage.

6.3. The fieldwork will pre-commence by obtaining an Event number from the HER and initiating an OASIS entry. A search of information held in the HER for sites and monuments falling within a 1km radius of the site will also be undertaken prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

6.4. A record will be made of any extant features or other factors, such as previous or current land-use, that might have affected the survival or condition of archaeological remains. Consideration will also be given to the impact which prevailing site circumstances (e. g. the location of existing buried services) might have on the proposed investigation techniques and/or the location of trial trenches.

6.5. All excavation by machine and hand must be undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they must be adequately protected from deterioration.

6.6. Recent deposits (topsoil etc) will be removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed bucket. This work will be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist, and will be discontinued upon reaching the first significant archaeological horizon.

6.7. All archaeological features/deposits revealed in the trenches will be investigated by hand to determine character, extent, condition and position in the stratigraphic sequence. Ditches will be investigated through the excavation and recording of at least a 1m wide segment, positioned to obtain a maximum of stratigraphic information. A minimum of 50% of all discrete features (pits and postholes etc) will be excavated to determine their date, character and survival condition. Any features derived from industrial processes such as pottery kilns, ovens and furnaces will be fully recorded using pro forma recording sheets. Any residues from industrial processes will, if necessary, be sampled to determine function. Structures associated with industrial processes will only be excavated after consultation with the Suffolk Historic Environment team. If deemed appropriate, structures will be covered, protected and left in situ for later mitigation.

6.8. All trench locations will be metal detected by a suitably qualified metal detectorist prior to machining. In this case the metal detectorist will be Mr Godfrey Pratt. At all times, the metal detector will be set to non discrimination mode. All spoil arising from the machined trenches and archaeological features will also be scanned with a metal detector.

6.9. A record of the investigations will be compiled through:

- Notes detailing the progress of archaeological fieldwork
- Individual written descriptions for archaeological contexts, made on *pro forma* recording sheets and indexed appropriately.
- Measured section drawings showing specific archaeological contexts as well as general stratigraphic sequences, produced at scales 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.
- Measured plans of archaeological contexts (individually and/or multiply) at scale1:20.
- Monochrome print and colour digital photographs showing individual archaeological features and overall site circumstances. Digital Images will be captured in a RAW format using cameras with manual controls and sensors of at least 10 megapixels. Images will then

be converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All images will have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the imag

6.10. All plans and sections will be referenced to Ordnance Datum, while reference points used in the compilation of plans and sections will be located in relation to fixed points present on Ordnance Survey plans. This will be done with the use of an EDM total station and/or survey grade GPS.

6.11. Unless otherwise stated in our quotation, all trenches will be backfilled using the excavated material only. Pre-existing surfaces will not be made good.

6.12. Deposits in archaeological features such as ditches and pits can be rich in material (plant remains/charred plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains) preserving evidence about the ancient environment. Provision has therefore been made for a programme of sampling, processing, assessment and analysis in the event that suitable material is found in dated deposits. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Recovery, recording and processing of animal bones from archaeological features and deposits in accordance with *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice* (Historic England 2014).

6.13. Any human remains encountered during groundworks will be left in situ, covered and protected except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site. In the case that it is deemed necessary to remove human remains, they will be fully cleaned, drawn, photographed and recorded on pro forma context sheets specifically compiled for the recording of human remains. The landowner and/or developer, the Historic Environment Advisor of Suffolk County Council and the coroner will be informed immediately of the discovery. The remains will only be removed in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

6.14. In accordance with the **Treasure Act 1997** and *Code of Practice* finds of gold and silver will be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the Coroner immediately. Where it is not possible to remove finds on the same day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements will be put in place. Any finds which might be considered treasure under the terms of the Act will also be reported to the Finds Recording Officer at SCCAS within 14 days of discovery.

6.15. All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2014). The work will also conform to the document *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (updated 2017) as produced by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service.

6.16. All portable finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) First Aid for Finds, 1998.

6.17. A risk assessment will be carried out in advance of fieldwork. Witham Archaeology will liaise with the landowner to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

7. POST FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

7.1. Post-fieldwork tasks will be as follows:

- Checking and ordering of the site record to ensure a consistent archive
- Production of a stratigraphic matrix

- Cataloguing of photographic and other records
- Processing and dating of finds (together with any necessary x-ray and conservation treatment to stabilize fragile items)
- Compilation of a client report
- Accession of information to the local Historic Environment Record
- Preparation of the complete project archive for museum deposition.
- All artefacts will be quantified by date, class and type and analysed by the specified project specialist as listed in paragraph (12.5).
- Pottery analysis will refer to the Norfolk type series
- Environmental samples will be processed appropriately and all recovered ecofacts\artefacts analysed by the specified project environmental archaeologist.

7.2. All such work shall be carried out in accordance with the standards of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 2002) and the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).

7.3. Any conservation work required on finds will be carried out by the Norfolk Museums Service.

8. REPORTING PROCEDURES

8.1. A draft copy of the report, in digital format, will be submitted for approval by the Historic Environment Advisor on behalf of the planning authority. Single bound copies of the approved report will be issued to the client and the Suffolk Historic Environment record. An unbound hard copy of the approved report and a single digital security copy (pdf/a format on CD) will be submitted to Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Environment Team.

8.2. The report will contain an appraisal of the recorded evidence within its local, regional and national context, with reference to regional and national resource assessments and agendas as contained in Brown and Glazebrook 2000 and Medlycott 2011.

8.3. The report will contain:

- A non-technical summary
- The results of the desk-based assessment incorporating an account of historical and archaeological background
- A description of the data gathering process
- An account of the findings of archaeological fieldwork together with an interpretation of any remains.
- Site location plans
- A plan(s) of the site showing locations examined
- Section drawings showing the general stratigraphic sequence as well as particular features/contexts together with plans as necessary
- A selection of photographs depicting the main phases of fieldwork and any significant archaeological features or finds
- Summary artefact lists.
- Copies of all specialist reports
- The OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) reference ID and

summary form (see below).

8.4. Subject to the availability of specialists, the report will be made available within 3 weeks from completion of fieldwork for distribution as follows:

8.5. A copy of the report, either in digital or hard copy form will be forwarded to the Historic Environment Advisor for approval on behalf of the planning authority

8.6. An HER summary sheet as supplied in the brief will be completed within four weeks of the end of fieldwork and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form and a copy will be attached to the final report. This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavation

9. ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

9.1. The archive will be maintained by the Archaeological Contractor until the recipient organisation receives it. The recipient organisation will Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS). Requirements for the creation, compilation and deposition of the archive will adhere to the guidelines as set out in the document *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (updated 2019).* In English law all material collected from a site through archaeological fieldwork (except Treasure Trove) is the property of the landowner. In advance of the project Witham Archaeology will therefore seek to obtain agreement in principle to the transfer of ownership of the finds archive from the applicant/landowner to Suffolk County Council.

10. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

10.1. An OASIS online form will be initiated at the ADS internet site (ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis), in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. A digital copy of the report (pdf format) will be uploaded to OASIS on completion of the project (subject to any provisions regarding confidentiality).

10.2. In the event that positive result are recorded during the work, a summary report will be prepared in the established format for inclusion in the annual roundup section of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.* The summary will be included in the project report.

11. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

11.1. This specification will form the basis for monitoring by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Environment Team.

11.2. Witham Archaeology will inform Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Environment Team, in writing and at least one week in advance, of the proposed start date of the project, so that appropriate monitoring arrangements can be made.

11.3. The relevant SCCAS case officer will inspect the site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and will review the progress of the evaluation report and archive preparation. A monitoring visit will be booked prior to works commencing on site.

11.4. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of the SCCAS case officer. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

11.5. SCCAS will be informed in writing at least 10 working days in advance of the proposed start date of the fieldwork.

11.6. Any amendments to the WSI sought after approval by SCCAS will be presented to SCCAS for approval.

11.7. In the event that complex or unexpected archaeological features or deposits are encountered during the course of the fieldwork, an appropriate methodology for excavation and recording will be agreed in conjunction with SCCAS.

11.8. Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Environment Team will be kept informed about the progress of site work and subsequent post-excavation work.

12. RESOURCES & PROGRAMMING

12.1. Witham Archaeology will supply all necessary recording materials and tools, as well as arranging transport to and from site.

12.2. Witham Archaeology undertakes to comply with all statutory Health and Safety requirements pertaining to the work and the conditions under which it is being carried out. Witham Archaeology will also adhere to particular instructions of the client and/or the main contractor or site manager. A copy of the Witham Archaeology Health and Safety Policy can be provided upon request.

12.3. The client, developer or main contractor will provide:

- Details of the groundwork programme
- A plan(s) showing the scope of the groundwork, i.e., foundations, buried services, landscaping, etc.
- Any information regarding possible contamination on the site
- All necessary measures to allow safe access to trenches where this might be required by the archaeologist.
- The free use of shelter and other general facilities as might be available on the site.

12.4. Fieldwork and report preparation will be undertaken by an archaeologist with substantial experience of fieldwork projects, including the management and execution of all types of archaeological projects.

12.5. All work, relating to artefactual/palaeoenvironmental material from the site will be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced specialists and will be strictly limited in scope to meet the primary objectives set out in this document. The principal specialists likely to be employed on this project are:

Animal Bone	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Prehistoric Pottery	Sarah Percival
Conservation	Norfolk Museums Service
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human skeletal remains	Sue Anderson
Lithics	Barry Bishop
Post Roman Pottery and Ceramic Building Materials	Sue Anderson

Radio-Carbon dating	Beta-Analytical, Miami
Registered/Other Finds	Gary Taylor
Roman Pottery	Alex Beeby

12.6. Programming will be as follows:

- Fieldwork – to be completed within 3 weeks utilizing 30 person days.
- Post-fieldwork management, **analysis & client report** – to be completed within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

12.7. Provision has been made for the processing and analysis of primarily Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds, expected to comprise mainly ceramic material. In addition there is provision for a smaller quantity of prehistoric material (flint, pot etc.) and Roman material. .

13. INSURANCE STATEMENT

Witham Archaeology maintains Public Liability insurance with indemnity to the value of £5,000,000 and Employer's Liability Insurance to the value of £10,000.000. Professional indemnity insurance is held to the value of £2,000,000.

14. STANDARDS

14.1. All work shall be undertaken to professional standards and in accordance with best current practice, the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the appropriate IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation

14.2. The project will be carried out in compliance with all relevant guidance contained in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide, Version 1.1* (English Heritage 2009) and SCCAS/CT's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* 2011.

15. PUBLICITY AND OUTREACH

15.1. The excavation will take place alongside construction and it is likely that Health and Safety consideration will preclude open days.

15.2. However, it should be possible to accommodate site visits\tours for small groups who directly express their interest in the archaeology of the area.

Witham Archaeology 01\10\2019

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS 1991 East Anglia Sheet 52N 00 Quaternary Natural Environment Research Council

APPENDIX E – SCCAS BRIEF

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Resource Management
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Chestnuts Farm, Langton Green, Eye

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Mid Suffolk District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/19/00108
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 139 755
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Industrial
AREA:	*c.3.3 ha*
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Rachael Abraham Senior Archaeological Officer Tel. : 01284 741232 E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	12th April 2019

Summary

1.1 Planning permission is being sought, and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have been advised that any consent should be granted with conditions relating to archaeological investigation and reporting.

1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.

1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, on the edge of Broome Common, which was a focus for medieval and later occupation (TDE 016). Medieval and post-medieval remains have been recorded surrounding the green at other locations. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.

Planning Background

3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.2 Trial Trenching is 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.

4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of those parts of the development area which have not previously seen significant ground disturbance (see sketch plan at end of document). Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide and no greater than 30m in length, unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.

4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.

4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**

6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (http://www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.