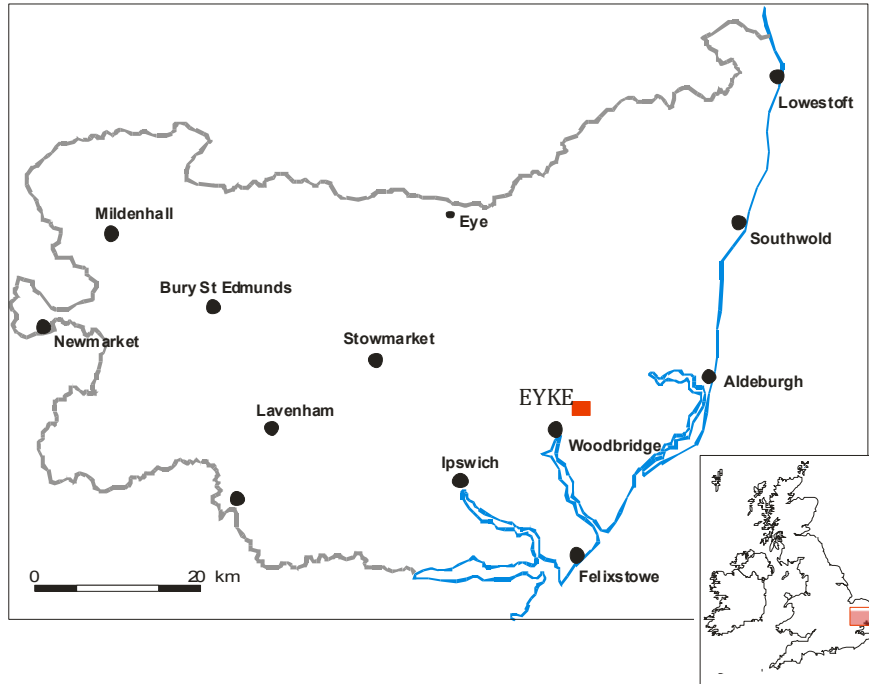


# Land to the rear of The Rectory, The Street, Eyke, Woodbridge, Suffolk

## Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Application No: C/10/0393

Grid Reference TM 315 517

Oasis Ref: 83743

HE R No: EKE 024

(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)  
September 2010

Dennis Payne Archaeological Services  
Commissioned by Mr and Mrs Briggins Shaw

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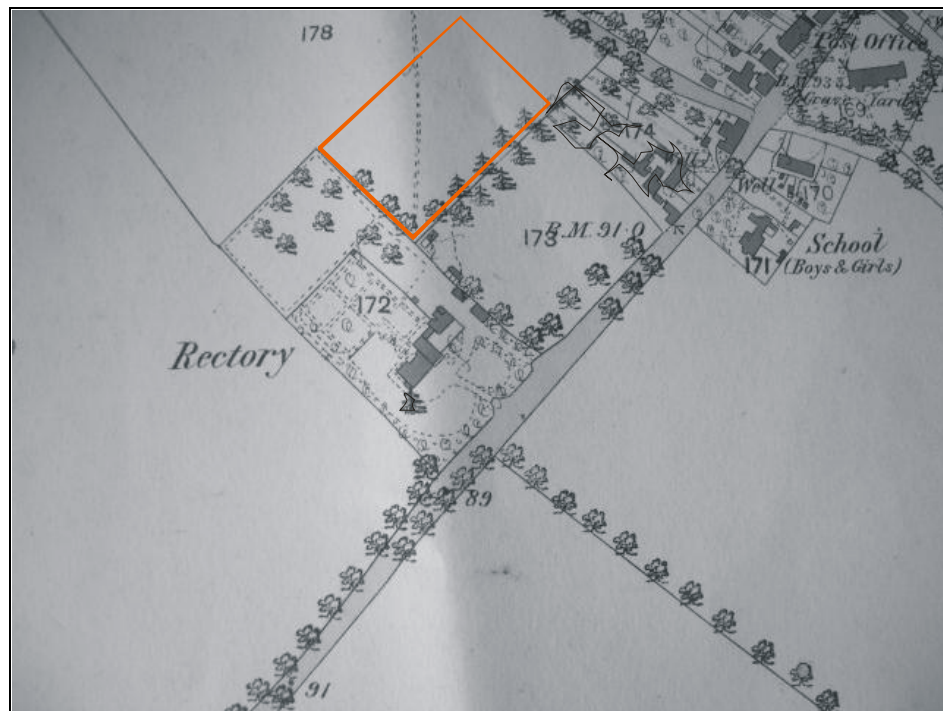


## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trench on land to the rear of The Rectory, The Street, Eyke, Woodbridge, Suffolk, on the 24<sup>th</sup> September 2010.

One 12m long trench was sited to the immediate north-west of the property.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed within the trial trench, and as a result no further archaeological works are recommended.



**Figure 1 Site location outlined in orange on 1880s Ordnance Survey.**

The site is located within the historic core of the village, just to the north of the parish church, St Marys All Saints.

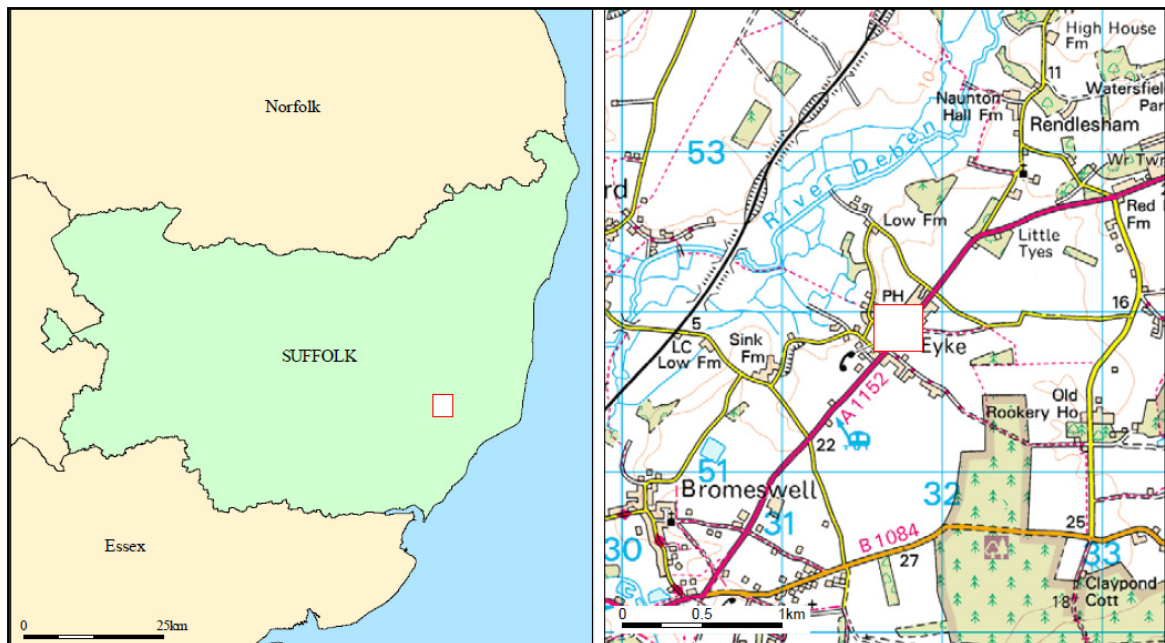
The site is generally on glaciofluvial sand and flint gravel interspersed with river terrace deposits (sand and gravel) (BGS, Eye, 190) on a north-west facing, gentle slope towards a small river valley in the centre of the village. A spot height for the site has a value of 48.10m OD. Before development the site was a part of the garden and paddock of an adjacent property.

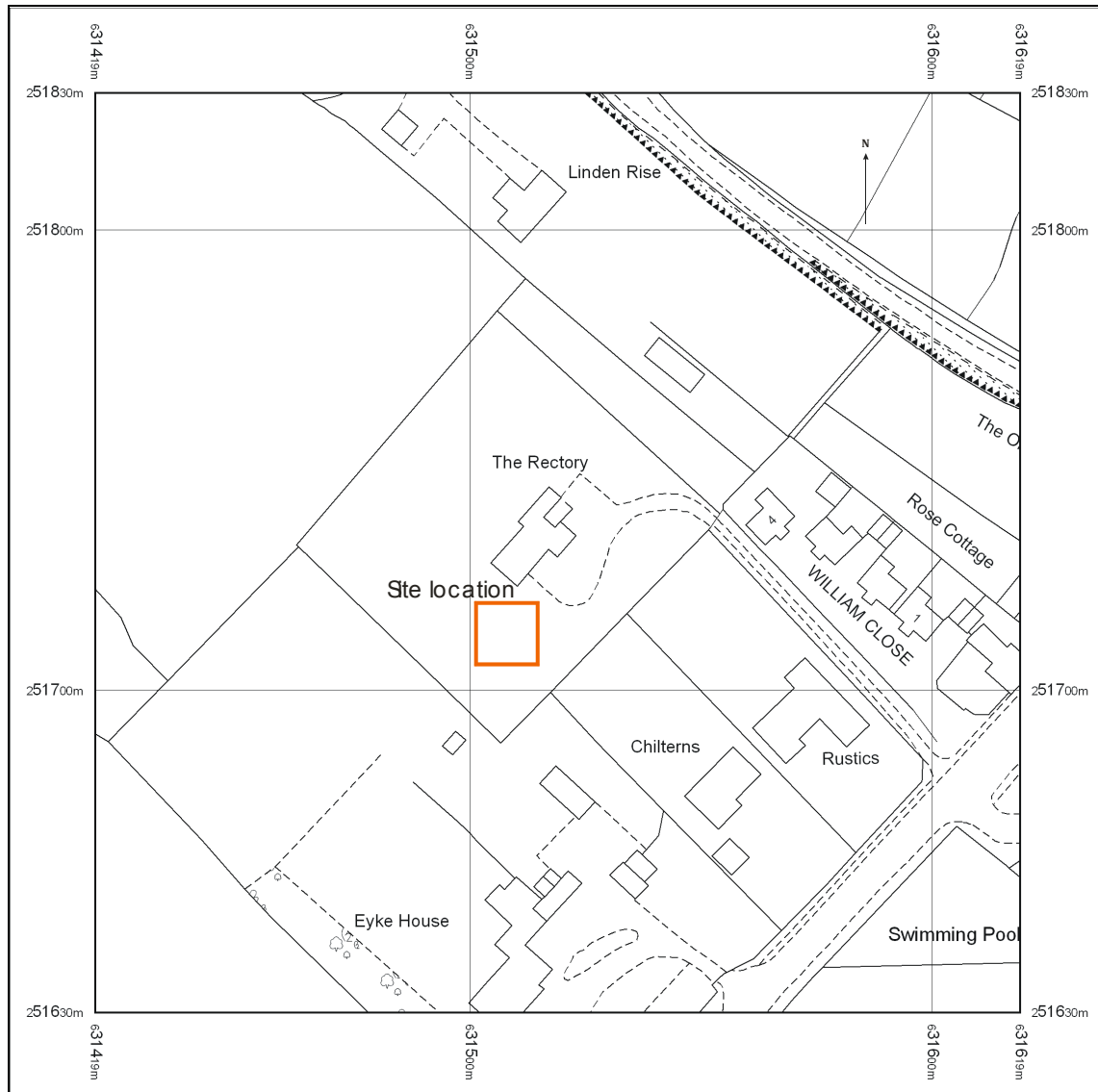
# 1. Introduction

Planning permission was granted for the development of land (erection of garage and outbuilding) to the rear of the Rectory The Street, Eyke, by Suffolk Coastal District Council. To allow proper investigation and recording of the site which is potentially of archaeological and historic significance condition 5 stated that “ *No development shall take place within any part of the application site until the applicant or developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.* ” This permission was subject to a condition requiring archaeological investigation of the site prior to the development commencing. An initial brief and specification by Sarah Poppy Suffolk County Council conservation team required a trenched evaluation of the property in order to inform the potential for archaeological remains present on the site, and enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be developed should archaeological remains be present on the site.

## 2. Geography and Topography

The site is located on the north side of The Street at *c.*25.00m OD, overlooking the valley of the River Deben. The underlying geology of the site comprises of glaciofluvial drift over Cretaceous sand and or Crag (deep sands).





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**Figure 1. Site Location, 1:1250**

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

#### **Archaeological background**

This application lies close to the historic settlement core of Eyke, as recorded in the County HISTORIC Environment Record, c.200m to the west of the medieval All Saints Church (EKE 006). Finds of Anglo Saxon date have also been recovered from the vicinity (EKE 013, 014 and 016).

Eyke has received two archaeological events: The first was Archaeological Monitoring at land to the rear of White House, Eyke for four house plots; the result was negative (SCCAS monitoring, event No.ESF19525, report No. 2004/137,

between 01/06/2004 - 01/09/2004). A further evaluation took place on land to the rear of the Elephant and Castle (TM 3172 5190). Two linear trenches were opened which failed to locate any archaeology (HER ref. EKE 023, SCCAS report No. 2009/301, December 2009, planning application No. C/08/1662).

### **Historical background**

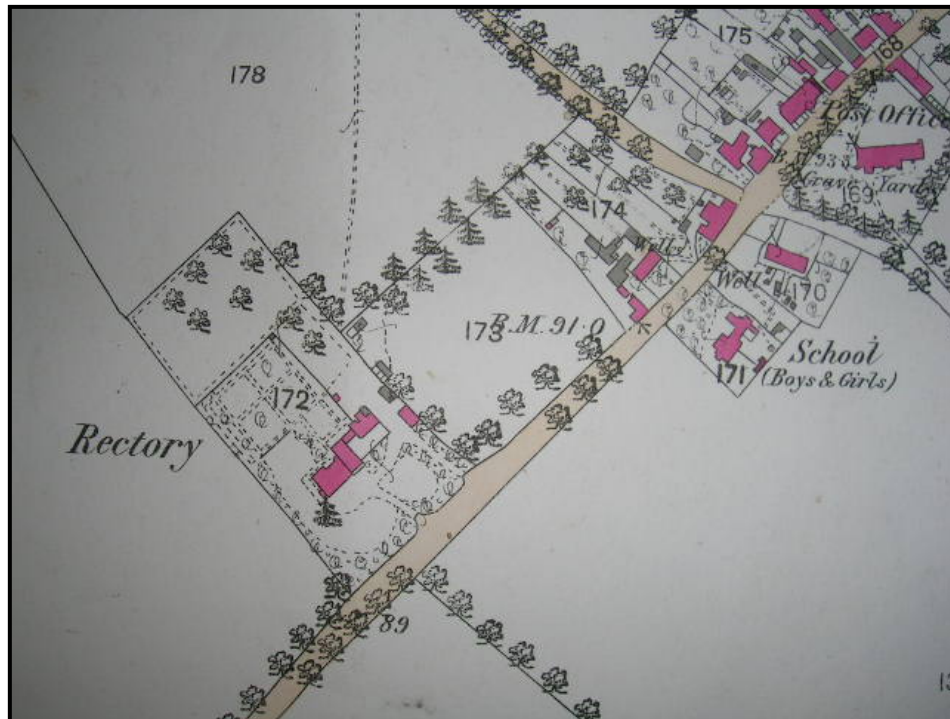
Hodskinson's map of 1783 does not show the current rectory, but a rectory is shown on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map immediately to the west of the current site. By the time of the 1904 OS map the current rectory is still not shown, but still shows the former rectory to the west of the present rectory. The 1958 OS map shows a building on the current rectory site and the former rectory to the west is now shown as Eyke House, by which name it is still known to the present day. The current rectory was built in 1939, as a date stone on the wall attests.

## **4. Map information**



**Figure 2. Hodskinson's map of Eyke, 1783**





**Figure 3. Ordnance Survey of Eyke, 1880's**



**Figure 4. Ordnance Survey of Eyke, 1904 edition**





**Figure 5. Ordnance survey of Eyke, 1958**

## **4. Methodology**

A single 12m long trench by 1.8m wide was opened over the area for development, and was orientated north-west/south-east. The trench was excavated using a mini digger with a 1m toothless 'ditching' bucket. The mini digger was supervised at all times throughout the excavation.

## **5. Results**

The trench was 12m long by 1.8m wide and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.20m of sandy dark brown top soil with common flecks of charcoal above a mid orangey-brown subsoil of silty sand, 0.40m in depth, which sealed the natural, consisting of glaciofluvial gravels and sands with occasional silty clay.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were made except a small feature of amorphous plan, and on inspection, was considered to be animal burrowing. No finds were made within the trench or during metal detecting of the up-cast soils.



General view of site looking south-east

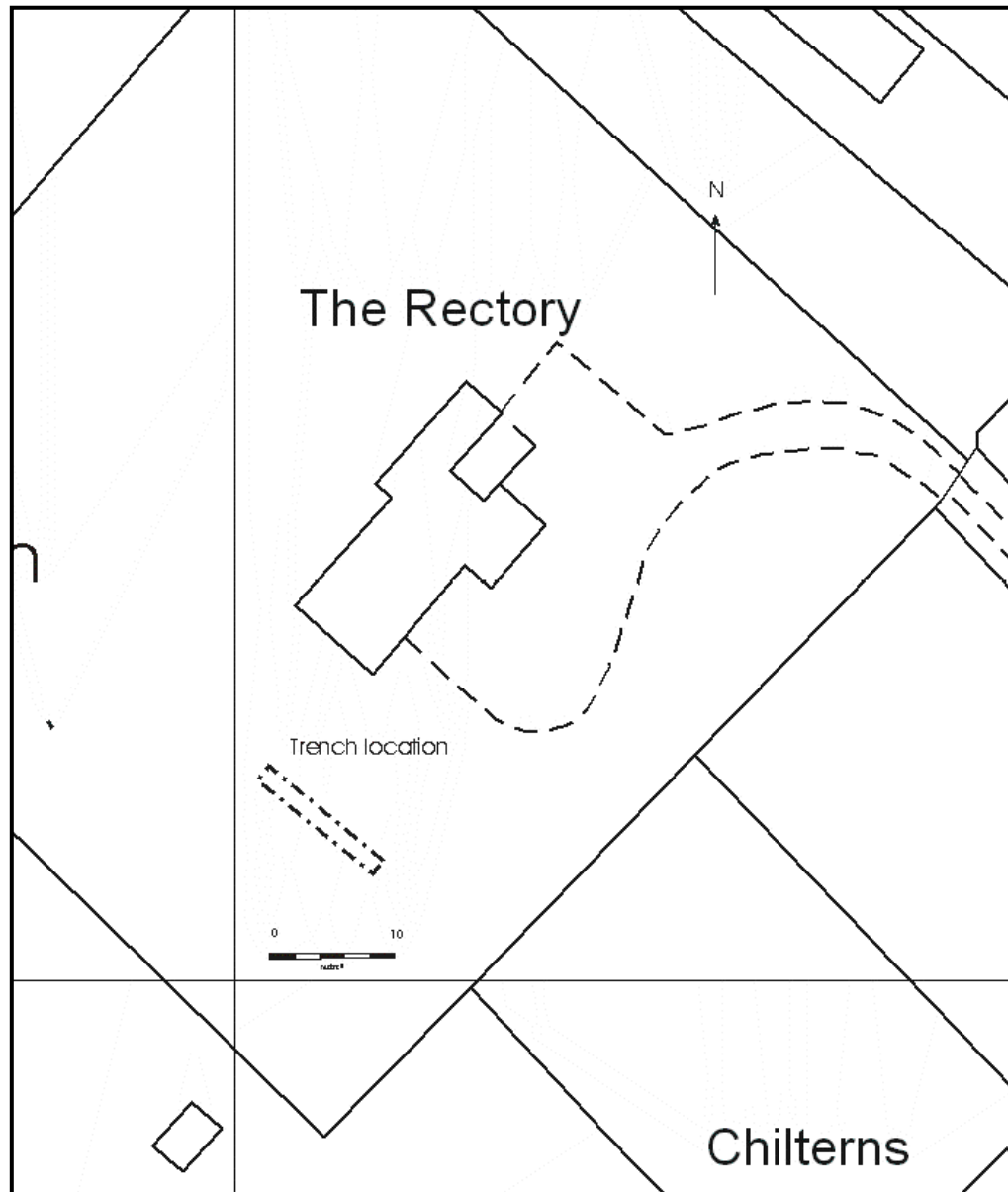


The opened trench looking south-east



The opened trench looking north-west

The site was recorded using a sketch plan and a scale plan at a scale of 1:50. A photographic record was compiled in digital, black and white and colour transparencies.



**Figure 6. Trench plan at 1:1250**

The topsoil was noted to a maximum depth of 0.20m and the subsoil, consisting of orangey-brown silty clay, to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The remaining depth of excavated trench (0.40m) consisted of glaciofluvial river terrace deposits.

## **6. Discussion**

Given the location of the site, close to the historic settlement area of the village and being close to the church, it is surprising that no archaeology was found. It can only be assumed that this area was always arable or open waste land with no archaeological activity.

Archaeological evaluation by trial trench has shown that no significant archaeology will be compromised by the development.

## **7. Conclusions**

As a result of the negative findings, there are no recommendations for further archaeological work on this site.

## **8. Archive deposition**

The paper and photographic archive is held at DPAS Tudor Cottage Church rd  
Westhorpe, Stowmarket, Suffolk IP14 4SU

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment  
Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds

Finds and environmental archive: None

## **9. Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank Mr and Mrs Briggins Shaw who commissioned and funded the archaeological work.

This report for archaeological monitoring was written by Dennis Payne, who also managed the project and carried out the field-work.