Hartismere Hospital, Eye
EYE 111

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/001

Client: Suffolk Primary Care Trust

Author: Rob Brooks

January/2012

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Date: 27/01/2012

Approved By: Dr Jess Tipper
Position: Conservation Officer
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

An initial phase of evaluation trenching was carried out at Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk, to the south of the existing buildings and within the garden area. Twelve trenches were excavated, of which three were disturbed, two were blank and the rest contained features. Another phase of evaluation is required after the demolition of four additional buildings.

A phase of later medieval/post-medieval quarrying and other activity was indicated by several large pits and a ditch, which mainly produced CBM. Earlier occupation was characterised by small pits, ditches and a gravel spread, which are thought to probably be Roman and/or Early Anglo-Saxon, but may be of later prehistoric date. Finds from these periods include prehistoric flint and Iron Age pottery, Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a brooch, and Roman pottery. Small quantities of animal bone were also present.

The archaeological levels to the west of the three disturbed trenches were generally well preserved, often below several layers of imported or redeposited topsoil. It has been recommended that the area of the main building and potentially any areas of landscaping be excavated prior to development on the site.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

Planning permission is being sought for a residential care home on the grounds of Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk, on the land immediately south of the existing buildings (Fig. 1). A condition of this permission required that an archaeological evaluation was carried out. This was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Jess Tipper, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1). Suffolk Primary Care Trust funded the evaluation, which was carried out on 12th to the 15th December, 2011.

The work was carried out in order to examine the site for potential heritage assets before they could be damaged or destroyed and to provide sufficient information to construct a suitable archaeological conservation strategy for the site's development. Environmental soil samples were taken from several features on site. The results of these are not yet available and as such have not been included in this report.

The site is located to the south of Castleton Way, to the north-west of the main settlement of Eye and immediately to the east of Hartismere High School at grid reference TM 1411 7402 (Fig. 1).

2. Geology and topography

The geology of the area consists of superficial river terrace deposits of Lowestoft Formation, which forms an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content. This overlies Crag Group bedrock formations of marine and estuarine sands, gravels, silts and clays (BGS, 2012). On site, the geology generally presented itself as pale yellowish-grey silty-sandy-clay, which often included chalk nodules and low quantities of flint. Occasionally in Trench 4 the bedrock deposits of lenses of sand and very rounded stones were present.

The site sloped to the south/south-east, with ground level heights varying between 36.7m (Trench 5) and 32.3m (Trench 9) above the Ordnance Datum. Most of this variation relates to the natural slope of the site down to the River Dove (and its

associated field drain systems) which runs around Eye and to the south-east of the site. The slope to the south might have been naturally steeper, but it appears that certain layers have built up on the site, possibly relating to the now defunct railway line skirting the southern edge of the development as shown on Figure 2.

3. Archaeology and historical background

John Craven and Rob Brooks

Prior to 2007 the known archaeology in the immediate vicinity consisted of a variety of findspots indicative of further occupation in the region. Neolithic flints are recorded at EYE 005 as well as a Neolithic arrowhead at EYE 026, whilst Anglo-Saxon brooches and other metalwork have been found at EYE 051, EYE 052 and EYE 053 (Fig. 1).

In 2007, during the development of the arable field on the south side of the high school for a new playing field, a multi-period site was excavated (EYE 083). Early prehistoric activity was indicated by four Neolithic and Bronze Age cremations and an undated, but probable Bronze Age, crouched inhumation. Later prehistoric activity consisted of two possible Iron Age roundhouses and pits but after this point the site appears to have been unused during the Roman period. The main evidence on the field consisted of a substantial phase of Early Anglo-Saxon occupation with nineteen sunken featured buildings, two posthole structures and a range of other features and finds (Caruth, in prep).

On the existing playing field, Early Anglo-Saxon deposits were also identified in test pits under the new sports hall (EYE 084, Craven 2008a) and an undated ditch under its associated car park (EYE 087, Craven 2008b). A geophysical survey by L-P Archaeology (Woodhouse 2007), commissioned as part of the overall archaeological program of work at EYE 083 and EYE 084 and included in the latter report, was also carried out upon the existing playing field. This survey covered the northern part of the EYE 094 site, but results were inconclusive, although several anomalies of a possible archaeological origin were noted.

Subsequent evaluation (Craven, 2009) and excavation (Craven, in prep.) identified a series of late Roman ditch networks, pit groups, possible surfaces, plus a number of

small kilns or ovens. A finds assemblage containing Roman pottery of early and late date, a range of metal finds, chiefly late Roman coins, and ceramic building material indicated Roman occupation, with a possible structure in the immediate vicinity. Earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age material indicated limited earlier activity on the site.

This evidence of Roman occupation formed a distinct contrast with the EYE 083 site and its predominant phase of Early Anglo-Saxon activity. EYE 094 therefore was thought to be of particular importance, offering potential for study of the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods the site lay beyond the western edge of the medieval town of Eye and was probably open farmland, as well as marshland/floodplain closer to the river. The Eye-Mellis railway line, which was constructed in the mid 19th century, ran along the southern edge of the hospital grounds until the early 20th century (Fig. 2).

In 1907 the Eye and Hoxne Poor Law Unions merged, with the result that the Hartismere Poor Law Institution was built on the site in 1915-16, being fully opened in October 1916. This served to replace the Eye Workhouse, which was situated on Castle Hill and was demolished in the 1970s. The original layout of the Institution buildings still survives today, with what was the central administrative block and ward blocks to each side, which housed 160 beds (Higginbotham, 2012). Around 1948-1955 the Institution was converted into the hospital (National Archives, 2012). Further 20th century development in the area included new housing along Castleton Way.

The brief and specification required a magnetic geophysical survey across the site, which was carried out by GSB Prospection (Appendix 2). This identified one clear linear feature (which was identified as a drain during the evaluation) as well as several poorly defined short linear and pit type anomalies. These results were targeted in Trenches 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. The northern and eastern areas of the site were not suitable for the survey due to the presence of severe ferrous disturbance, such as parked cars, underground services, buildings and fencing.

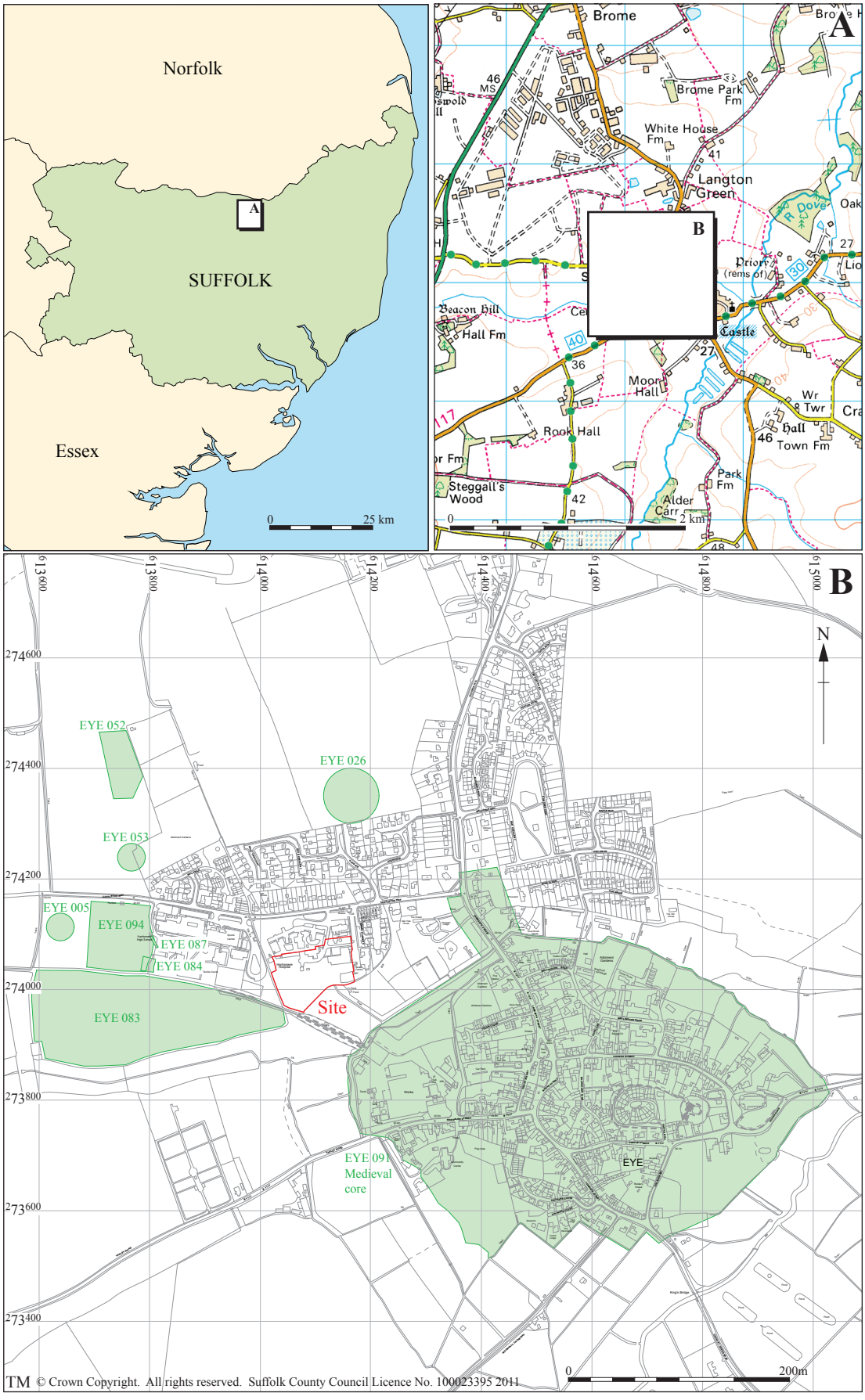

Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red) and the Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text

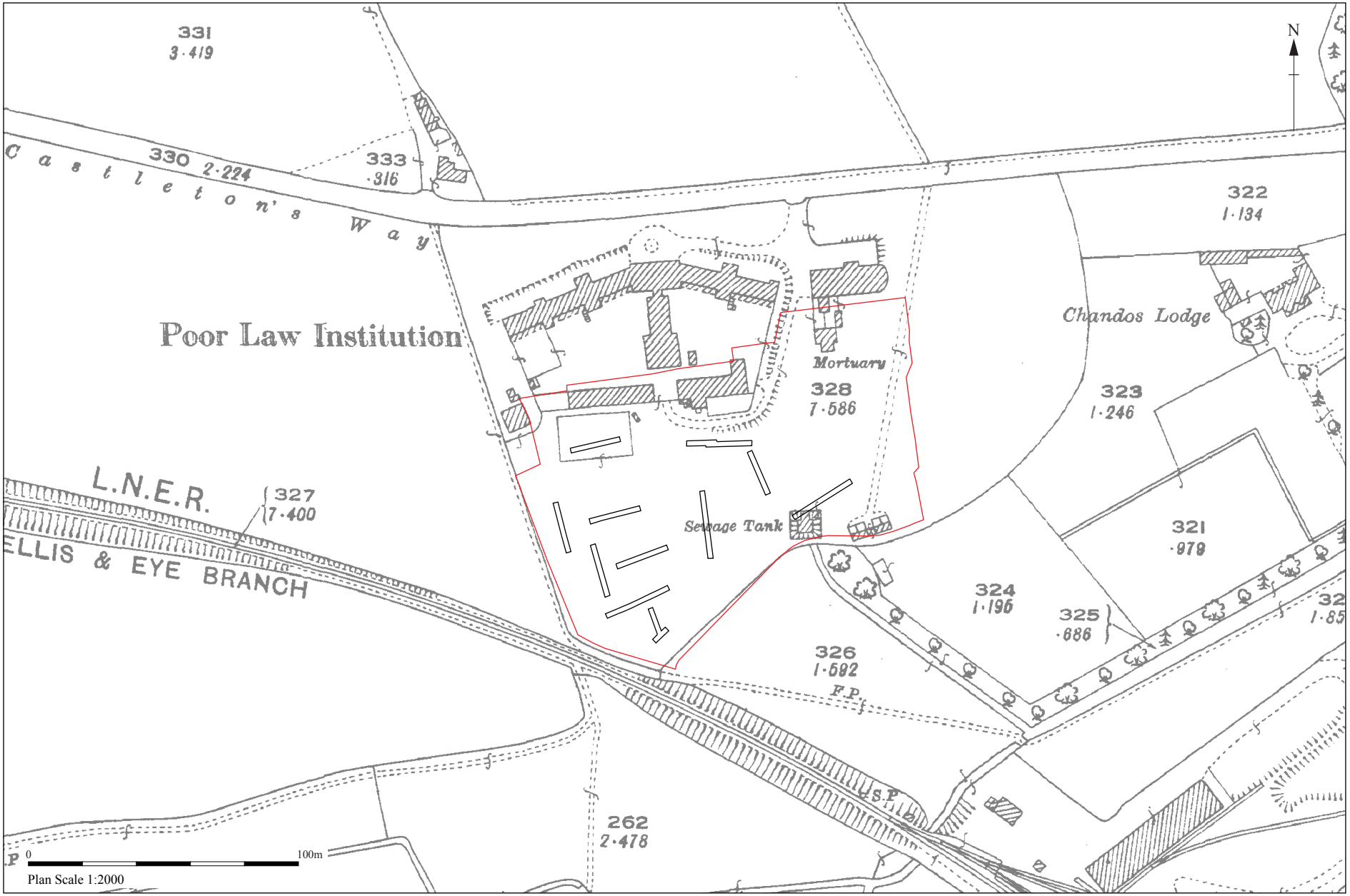

Figure 2. Site outline overlaid onto 1926 OS map

4. Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a JCB equipped with a toothless bucket and the excavation was constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist, with the topsoil being removed, followed by any other modern layers in order to expose the archaeological levels. All upcast spoil was constantly monitored for finds and it was also metal-detected.

The total area of the development is 13000sqm and within this twelve trenches were excavated, covering a total area of 450.7sqm, or 3.5% of the development area. The trenches were 1.8m wide and between 12m and 25m long, with Trench 9 being enlarged into a 'T' shape to investigate a gravel layer. The trenches were positioned to sample all available areas of the site, avoiding tree belts, as well as a temporary car park between Trenches 3 and 5 (Fig. 3). A second phase of evaluation (following the demolition of certain buildings in the north-east area of the development) requires the further excavation of another five trenches, which would bring the total coverage of the site up to 5%.

When the trench excavations were finished soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* record sheets, including descriptions and measurements. Features were then cleaned and excavated by hand, with 1m sections being excavated through ditches, 50% or more of pits being excavated and sondages dug into the large possible quarry pits found in Trenches 3, 4 and 9. Environmental bulk samples were taken from three datable and sealed features. Features were recorded using a single continuous numbering system (Appendix 3), on *pro forma* context sheets. Sections and plans were drawn of individual features at varying scales between 1:10-1:50. Colour digital photographs (314 by 314 dpi resolution) were taken of the features, as well as of soil profiles and trenches.

A trench location plan of the site was made using a Leica Total Station Theodolite, which was located using a Leica 1200 Smart Rover GPS. This was also used to obtain levelling information. This survey was processed using LisCAD S.E.E. and MapInfo.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record code EYE 111. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-115196) which is included as Appendix 4, and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalog ue/library/greylit). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code EYE 111.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Of the twelve trenches, seven contained identifiable cut features. Of the remaining trenches, 1, 2 and 12 were highly disturbed (with Trench 1 uncovering a probable sewage tank), whilst Trenches 7 and 11 were blank. Modern topsoil overlaid the whole site, whilst other layers which were occasionally present are considered to be post-medieval or modern (Table 1). Many of these layers are thought to have accumulated either as a result of quarrying in the area, or possible landscaping of the site.

Trench number	Topsoil depth (in m)	Depth to archaeol-ogical levels/ subsoil (in m)	Ground levels (above OD)	Layers within profile
1	0.32	0.3 – 1.07	33.9 (NE) 34.2 (SW)	Modern material and topsoil overlaid archaeological levels and in places truncated them, particularly at the south-west end, which was where the trench was excavated to over 1m deep.
2	0.3	0.5	35.2 (E) 35.5 (W)	Topsoil overlies a mixed layer of topsoil and modern debris, which in places also truncates natural subsoil
3	0.3	0.3	34.5 (SW) 34.7 (NE)	No other layers, except for horizon where topsoil is slightly mixed with natural subsoil.
4	0.34	c.0.6	33.0 (SE) 34.0 (NW)	At the northern end of the trench layer 0052 overlaid layer 0051, which was above the features. Layer 0052 appeared to be an imported topsoil, whilst 0051 was the buried topsoil. In the southern end of the trench was layer 0050, which was the same as 0052, but immediately overlaid the archaeological levels.
5	0.7	1.1	36.7 (both ends)	0.7m of imported topsoil overlaid buried topsoil. Immediately under this was the archaeology.
6	0.3	1.05	34.1 (SE) 35.2 (NW)	Imported topsoil overlaid 0.16m of mid-dark greyish-brown silty-sand with common small stones, above 0.15m of pale-mid brownish-orange sand. This is turn was over 0.26m of mid brownish-grey sandy-clay, which overlaid up to 0.17m of pale-mid brownish-grey sandy-clay. The final two layers may have been a buried topsoil and ploughsoil.
7	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	33.4 (SW) 33.8 (NE)	Topsoil immediately overlaid subsoil along full length of trench, with some variation in depth where the subsoil undulates.
8	0.4-0.5	0.4-1.1	32.9 (SW) 33.0 (NE)	Trench is deeper in western 3m, where 0.5m of topsoil is over 0.4m of dark brown clay-silt, over 0.2m of mixed brown/yellow sand, over natural subsoil. This may represent some more quarrying activity, but this is unclear due to position of a modern concrete-filled trench. To the east of this 0.4m of topsoil immediately overlies the subsoil.
9	0.4	0.4-0.9	32.3 (S) 32.6 (N)	At the northern end of the trench 0.4m of topsoil immediately overlaid the natural and feature 0022. By the southern end of the trench there is a clear differentiation between the imported topsoil (0.55m) and the buried topsoil (0.35m), which overlies the natural and gravel deposit 0026.
10	0.35-0.5	0.65-1.0	32.7 (SW) 33.3 (NE)	Imported topsoil above a layer recorded as 0053 and 0057, which may be the original topsoil. Towards north-east end there is 0.35m topsoil above 0.3m of 0057. Towards south-west end there is 0.5m topsoil above 0.52m of 0053.
11	0.3	0.3-0.4	33.4 (S) 34.6 (N)	Mainly topsoil, occasionally mixed topsoil/natural layers c.0.1m deep.
12	Not present	Not seen	34.4 (SE) 34.8 (NW)	Northern 7m totally disturbed. Southern 18m has modern to depth of 0.85m where a dark brown clayey-silt, disturbed modern.

Table 1. Trench soil profile descriptions and levels

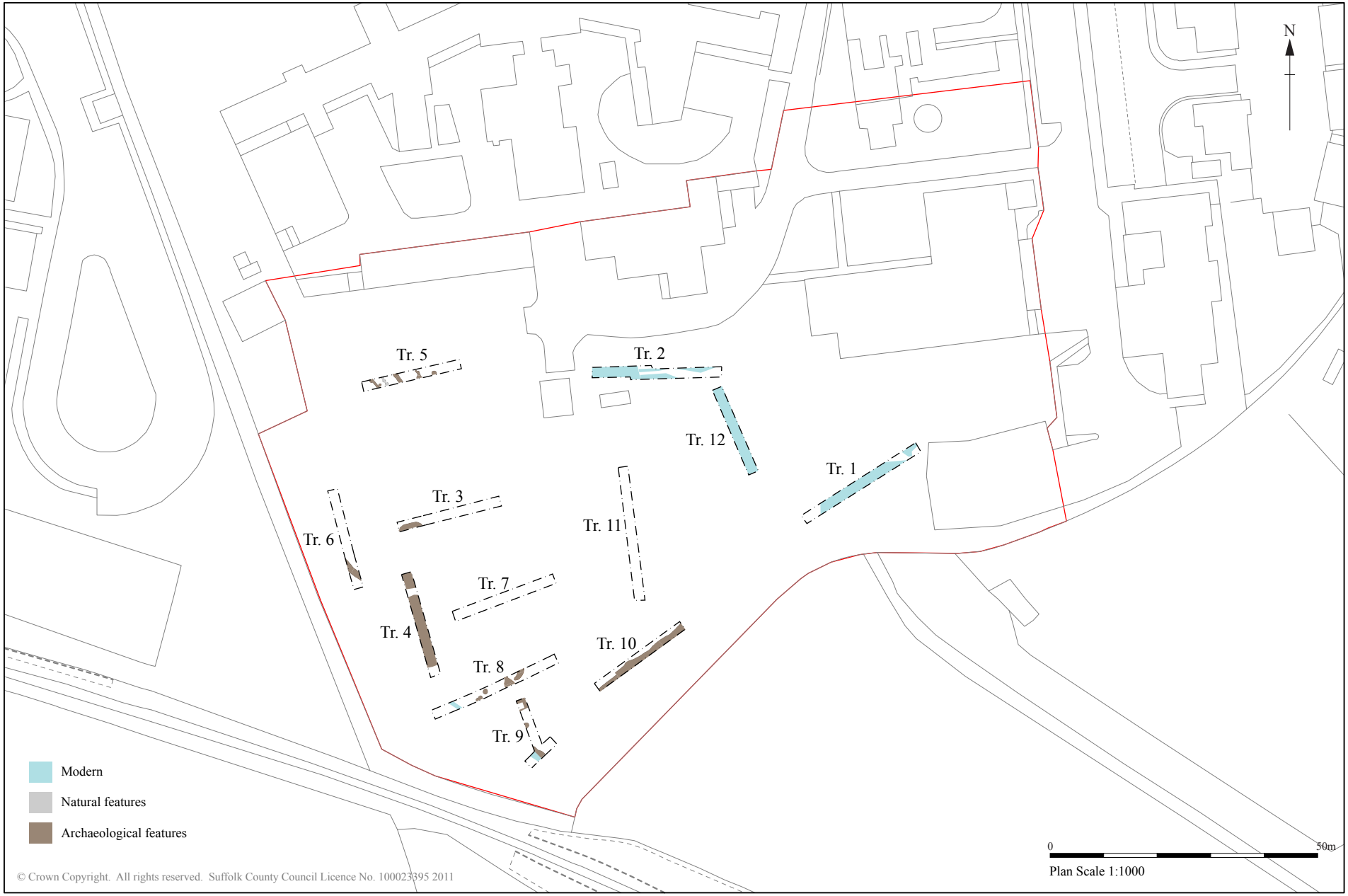

Figure 3. Trench plan showing features and disturbance

5.2 Trench results

Trench 3

Pit 0038

Immediately below 0.3m of topsoil in Trench 3 was sub-circular feature 0038 that was >4.9m (SW-NE) x 0.93m (NW-SE) x 0.16m deep (Fig. 4). It had a shallow profile and its single fill, 0039, produced eight sherds of late medieval/post-medieval CBM, one Roman pottery sherd and one piece of burnt flint. Its size and the presence of post-medieval CBM were thought to indicate that it probably related to the large pit features in Trenches 4 and 9, although its form in section was different.

Trench 4

Pits 0040 and 0042

Two large, steep-sided pits, 0040 and 0042, were uncovered in this trench underlying buried and redeposited topsoil layers at c.0.6m below ground level (Fig. 5). They were filled with several redeposited topsoil fills as well as naturally-derived material. At 1.2m below ground level fill 0001 of cut 0042 was uncovered and produced the only dating evidence; an abraded CBM fragment of late medieval/post-medieval date. This deposit appeared to be redeposited topsoil, but could not be further excavated due to safety restrictions.

Trench 5

The area of Trench 5 had been heavily landscaped to make up its level with the buildings to the north and as such 0.7m of imported topsoil overlaid 0.4m of the buried topsoil. Below this, at 1.1m the archaeological level was uncovered. Within the trench two linear features were uncovered, as well as four small pits (Fig. 6). Whilst some of these features produced finds, the low number of artefacts and the variation in period means that it was not possible to securely phase the contexts. Several natural silt patches were also present cutting the subsoil, one of which was partially excavated.

Ditch 0005 and Pit 0003

These were the only stratigraphically linked features within the trench, with pit 0003 possibly cutting ditch 0005. The ditch was linear, measured 0.34m wide x 0.14m deep and produced no finds. On the northern edge of the trench it appeared to be cut in

section by pit 0003. This measured 0.6m x 0.64m x 0.16m deep, with shallow sides and a concave base. The fill, 0002, produced two pieces of animal bone.

Pit 0015

Immediately east of ditch 0005 was another small pit, 0015, which was similar in size to pit 0003. It was 0.66m long x 0.46m wide x 0.1m deep and produced one sherd of Late Bronze Age to mid Iron Age pottery. East of this feature a natural linear feature was partially excavated until it became clear that it was highly irregular and similar to other such natural features excavated on EYE 083.

Ditch 0007

Ditch 0007 was the deepest and most clearly defined feature within the trench and was located to the east of pit 0015. It measured 0.84m wide x 0.3m deep and ran on a NNW-SSE alignment. It had a splayed U-shaped profile with convex, irregular sides and its single fill, 0006, produced no finds.

Pit 0009 and natural linear 0011

Emerging from the southern edge of the trench was a small rounded feature, which was interpreted as a pit. It measured 0.94m (SW-NE) x >0.5m (NW-SE) x 0.3m deep and had concave fairly steep sides and a slightly concave base. The fill, 0008, produced two abraded sherds of Saxon pottery and one piece of post-medieval bottle glass. In section the pit appeared to cut natural feature 0011.

Whilst feature 0011 shared a similar alignment to ditches 0005 and 0007, its fill, 0010, appeared to be naturally-derived and its shape in plan near the northern side of the trench was very irregular. It was interpreted on site to be a natural feature similar to those recorded on the sloping areas of site EYE 083. One broken piece of possible Iron Age flint was recovered from the fill.

Pit 0013

The most easterly feature in the trench was pit 0013, which emerged from the southern baulk. This measured 0.88m x >0.64m x 0.32m and was sub-square in plan with a slightly irregular shape in section. Its single fill, 0012, produced two Iron Age pottery sherds.

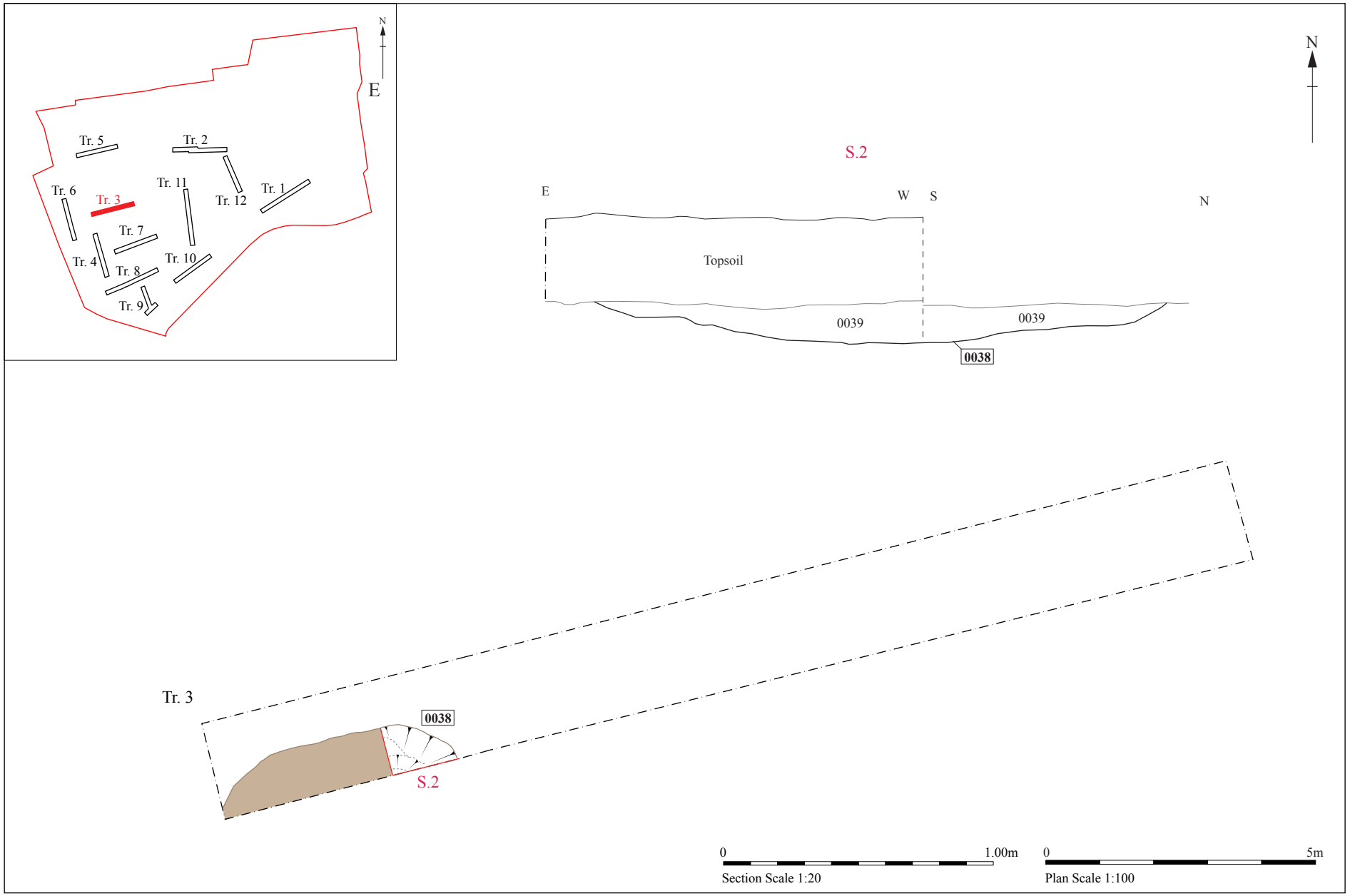

Figure 4. Trench 3 plan and section

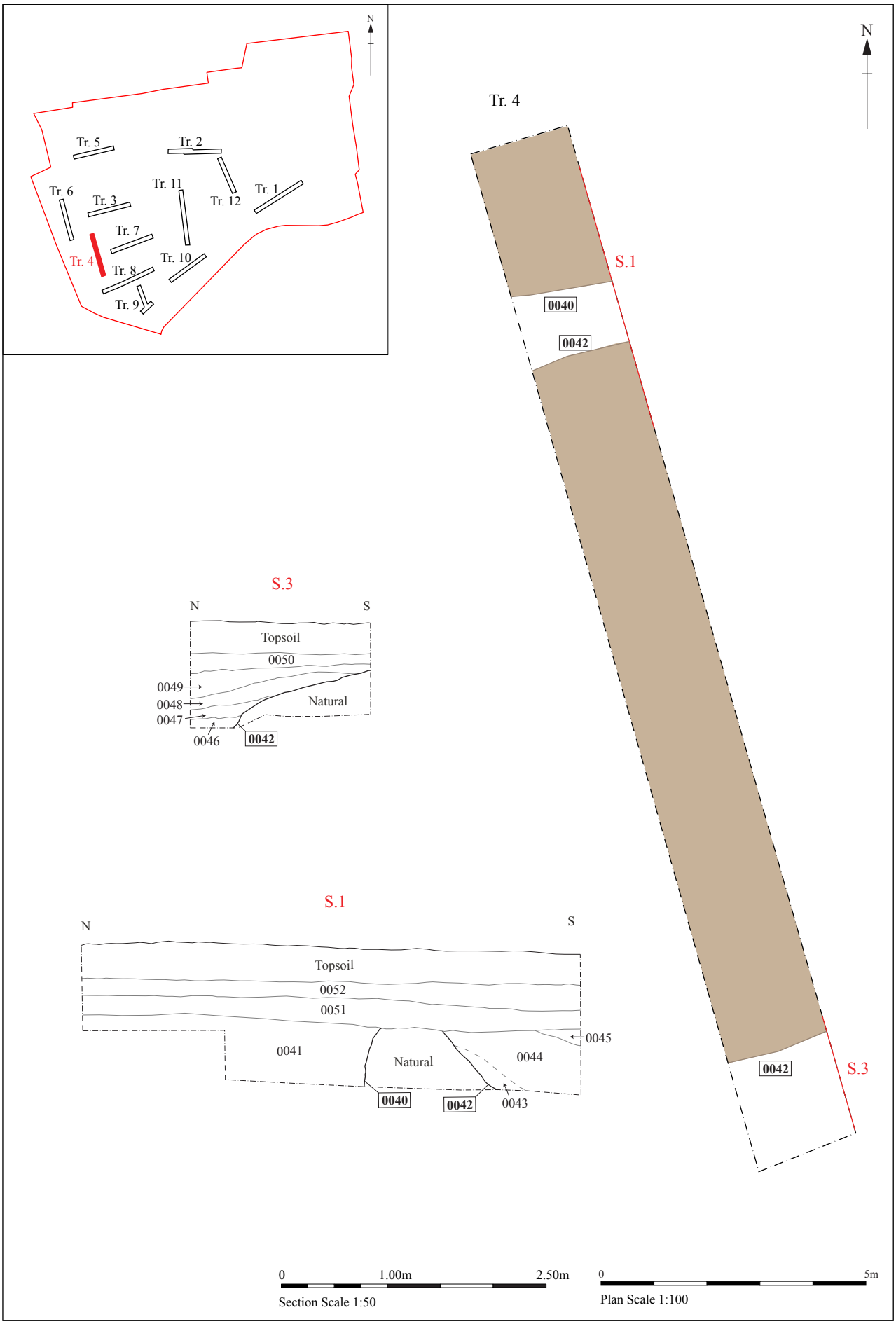

Figure 5. Trench 4 plan and sections

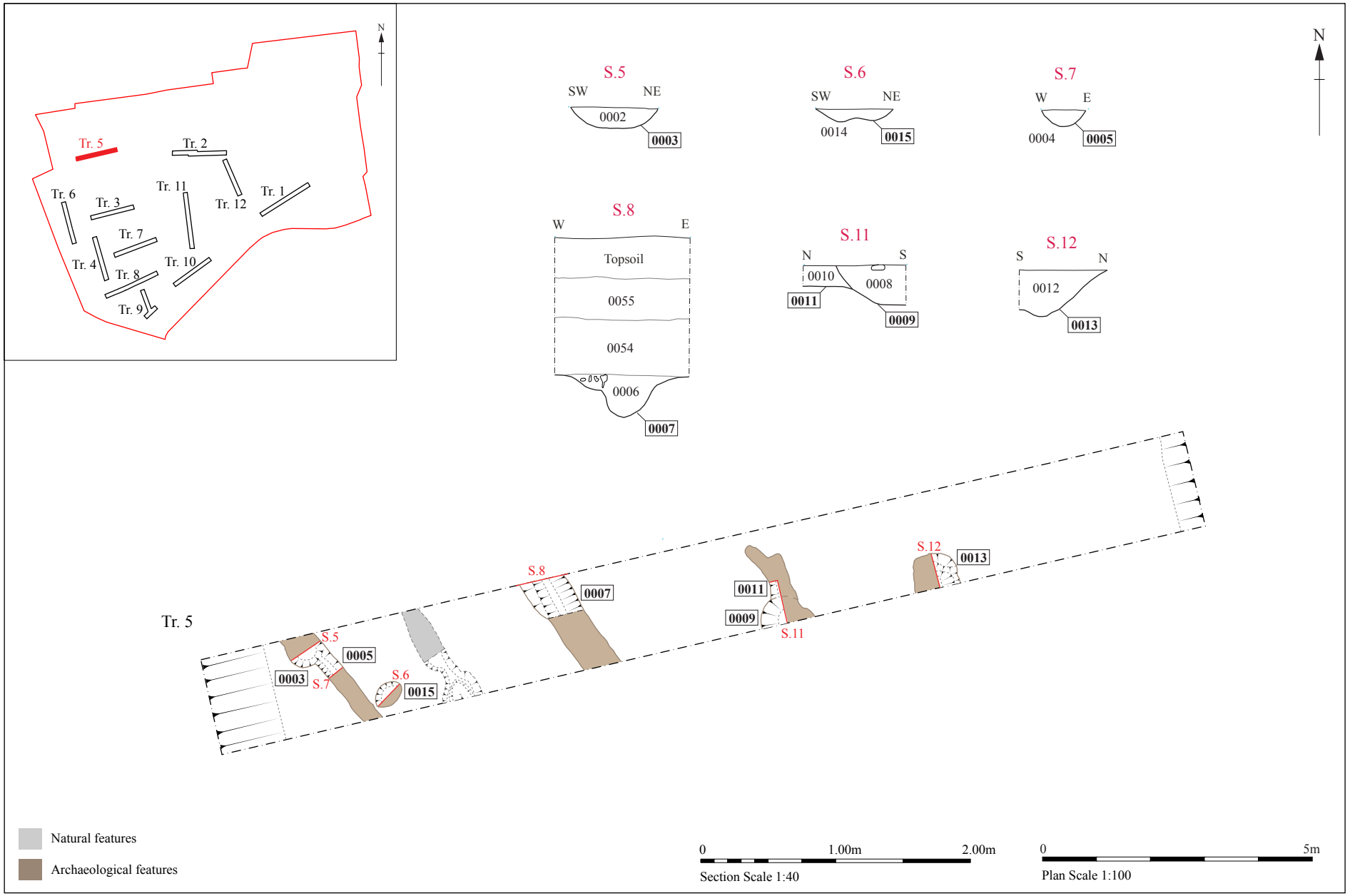

Figure 6. Trench 5 plan and sections

Trench 6

Ditch 0031

One feature was present within this trench, with the archaeological levels surviving at c.1-1.1m below the ground level. Ditch 0031 ran NW-SE across the trench and was 1.15m wide x 0.2m deep with a shallow profile and gently sloping sides (Fig. 7). Two fills were present, with basal fill 0032 being naturally derived, whilst top fill 0033 produced nine late medieval/post-medieval CBM fragments.

Trench 8

The archaeological levels within this trench survived at between 0.5-1m below the existing ground level. A concrete filled trench also truncated part of the west end of the excavation and ran on into Trench 9. Three pits were recorded as well as the base of two other large possible features, although the latter were interpreted on site as probably being natural (Fig. 8).

Pits 0019 and 0021

Pit 0021 was a roughly circular/oval shallow pit on the southern edge of the trench. It had concave sides and a flat base and measured >0.6m wide x 0.16m deep. The fill, 0020, produced three pieces of later prehistoric worked flint. Although unclear in plan, in section it was cut by pit 0019. This was a smaller, circular feature with concave sides and base, which measured 0.72m wide x 0.12m deep and produced one sherd of 5th to 7th century pottery from fill 0018.

Pit 0017

To the northeast of pits 0019 and 0021 was another small pit, 0017. This was circular/slightly oval in plan, with steeper concave sides than the other pits and a flat base. It was 0.88m (N-S) x 0.75m (E-W) x 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill, 0016, which produced two very abraded Roman pottery sherds and a piece of later prehistoric worked flint.

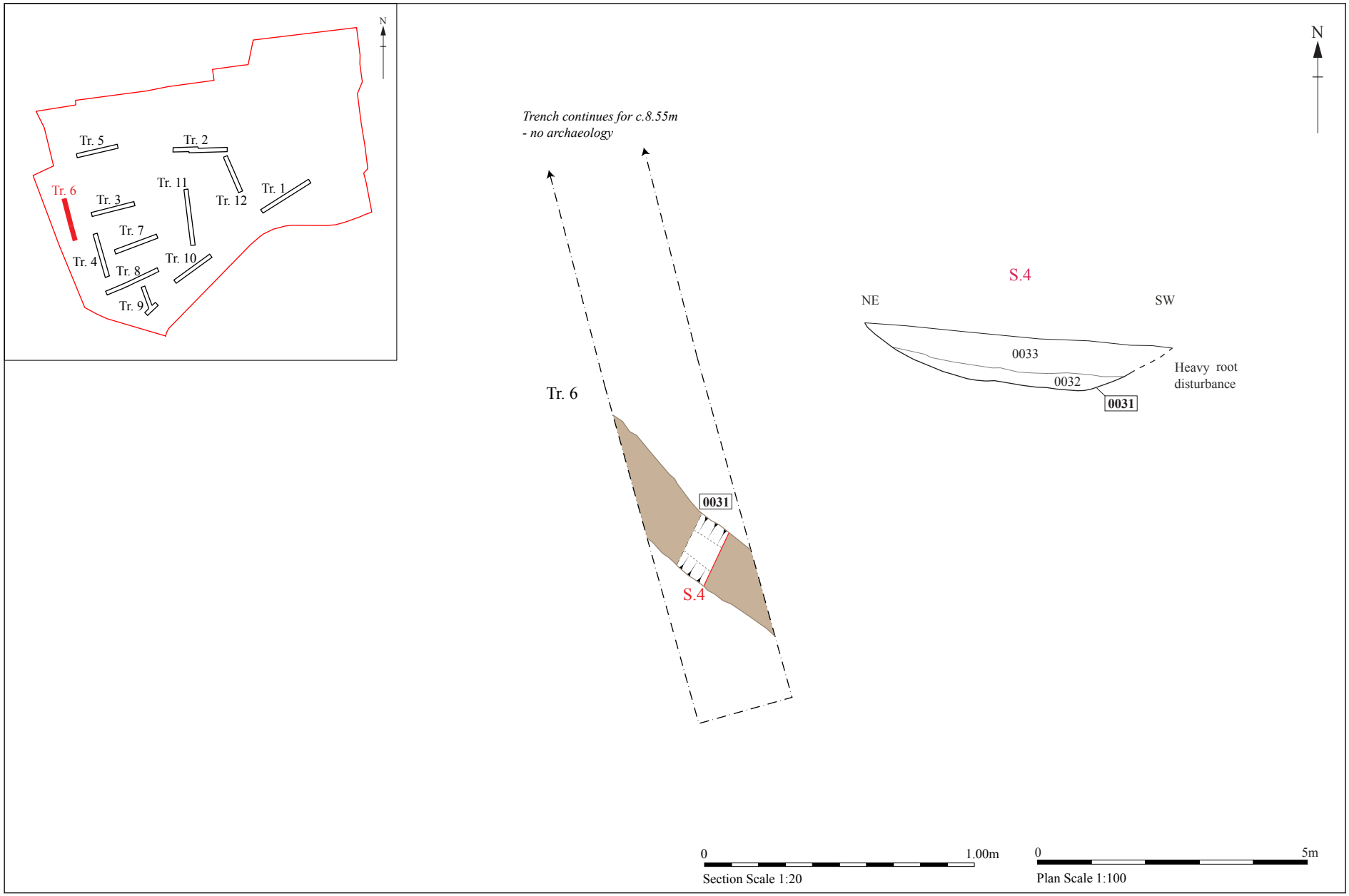

Figure 7. Trench 6 plan and section

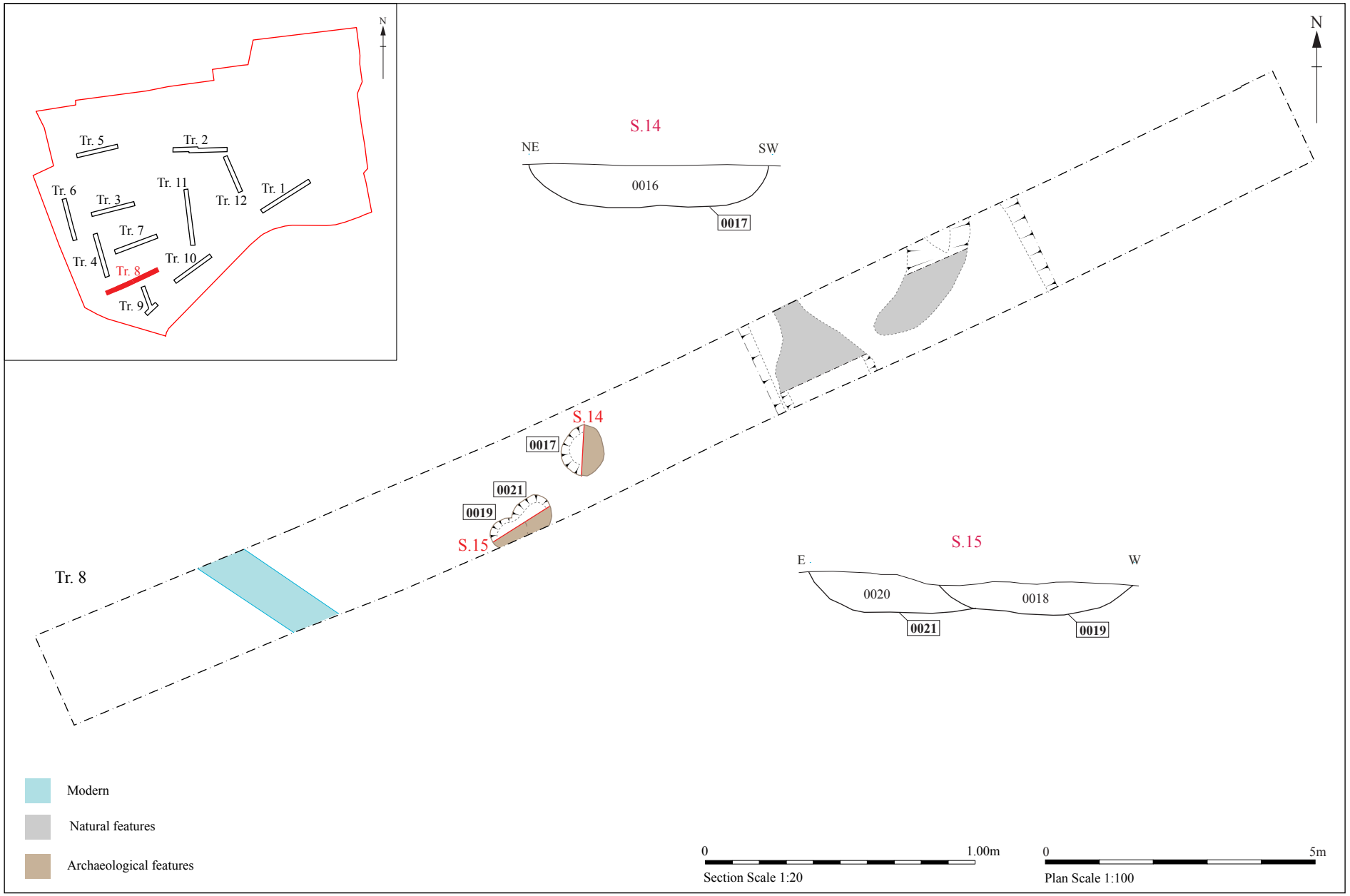

Figure 8. Trench 8 plan and sections

Trench 9

Within this trench the archaeological levels varied from being at 0.3m below ground level near the northern end of the trench to c.0.8-0.85m towards the southern end. This was taken to reflect the combination of the natural slope to the south and the build-up of imported topsoil in greater depths to compensate for this. Two pits and a gravel deposit were recorded within the trench (Fig. 9).

Pit 0027

The earliest feature within the trench was pit 0027. It emerged from the western edge of the trench and was probably circular or oval, measuring 1.07m (N-S) x >0.7m (E-W) x 0.2m deep. The single fill from the feature, 0028, produced no finds, but was located immediately under gravel deposit 0026, which still survived as a loosely accumulated deposit in section in this part of the trench.

Gravel deposit 0026

At the southern end of the trench a dense deposit of small (0.01m diameter) to large (0.2m diameter) poorly sorted sub-angular to angular flints (60%) amongst dark grey sandy-clay (40%) was excavated. The remaining area of this deposit measured 2.75m (NNW-SSE) x 0.85m (WSW-ENE) x 0.39m deep, although it was present in section at least as far north as pit 0027. Beyond this point its extent was uncertain. Where excavated it lay within a hollow, but it was not clear whether this was a natural depression or a cut, although the former option was assumed due to the irregularity of the shape in section. One piece of Saxon pottery was recovered from within the deposit and it is thought that the small-long brooch of AD450-600 may have been associated with this layer.

Pit 0022

Running beyond the northern edge of the trench was a large pit feature. It was only partially excavated as the full extent of the feature was not clear in plan, however it had steep, slightly concave sides, comparable to pits 0040 and 0042 and contained three fills which appeared to be either naturally-derived or redeposited topsoil layers. Lower fill 0023 produced two pottery sherds and eighteen CBM fragments, which are all late medieval/post medieval.

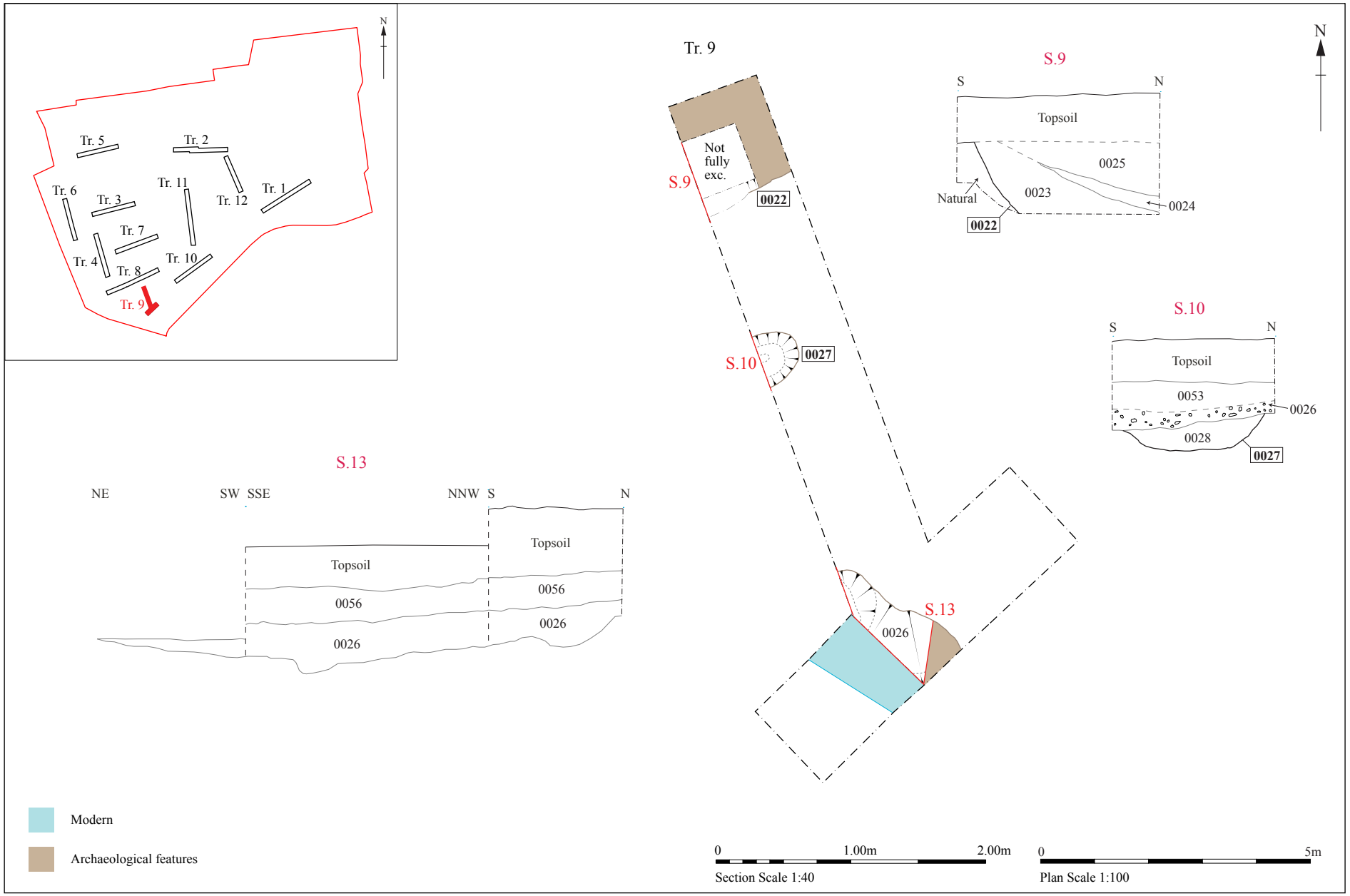

Figure 9. Trench 9 plan and sections

Trench 10

Feature 0030/0037

The archaeological levels within this trench were uncovered between 0.9m below the existing ground level along the north-west edge of the trench and c.1-1.1m in the centre, due to the gradual natural slope from the north-west to the south-east (Fig. 10). At this level a linear feature, following the whole length of the trench was uncovered and excavated as 0030 and 0037. Initially in plan the feature was thought to possibly represent the natural edge of the site's slope falling away to the south-east, particularly as the natural subsoil was slightly over-machined along the north-west edge of the trench. However, the line of the feature in plan was rather sharp to demarcate the edge of a slope, which would typically be more diffuse due to hillwash and groundwater through-flow. Where excavated, the profile differed somewhat with cut 0030 having a relatively gentle slope to an almost flat base, whilst cut 0037 had very steep edges, an irregular base and was up to 0.6m deep. Fill 0029 of cut 0030 produced one Iron Age pottery sherd, seven later prehistoric worked flints and three pieces of animal bone. Fill 0034 of cut 0037 produced one Saxon pottery sherd and seven later prehistoric worked flints, and fill 0035 produced two later prehistoric worked flints.

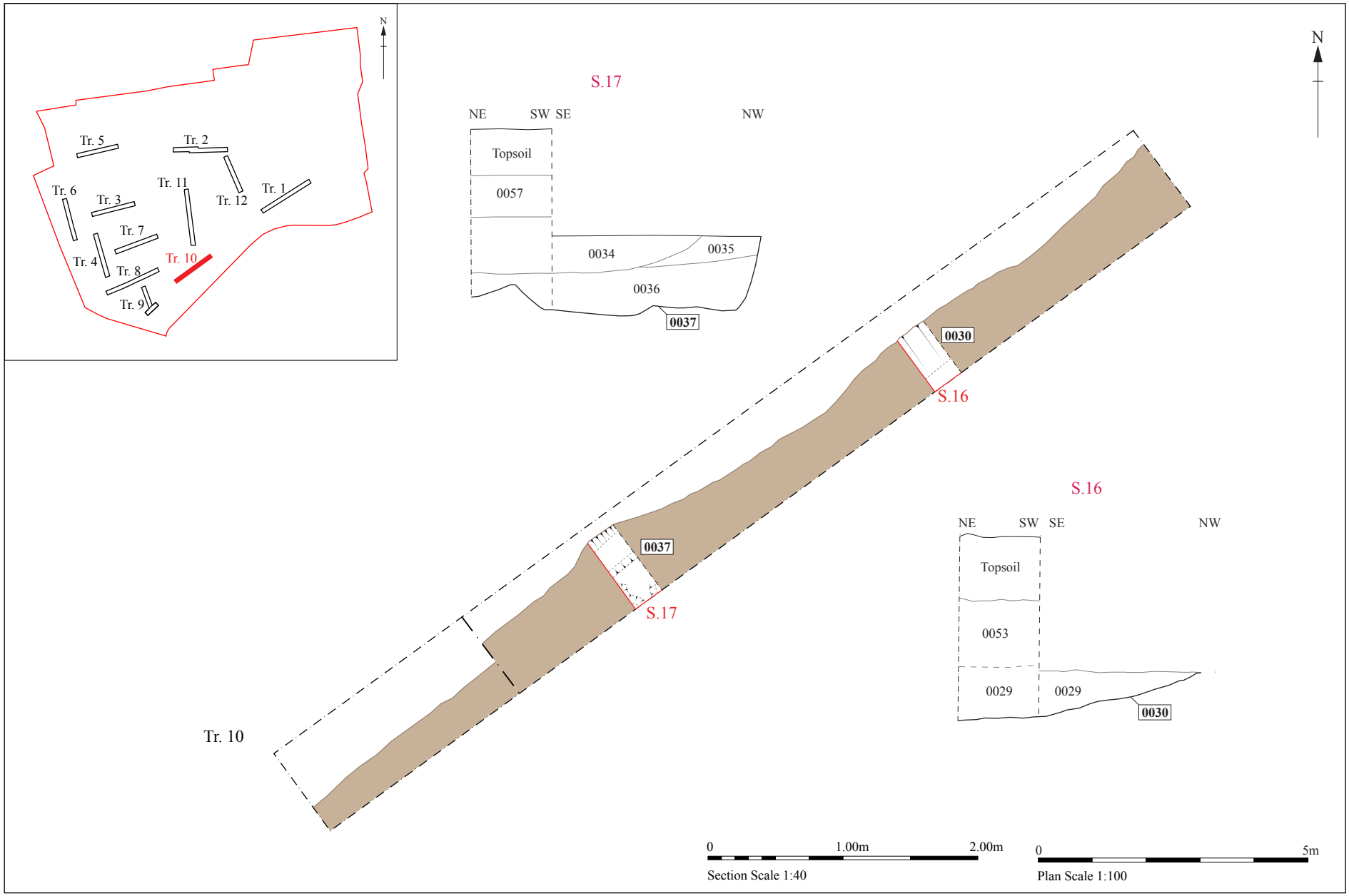

Figure 10. Trench 10 plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected in each context from the evaluation. The finds were retrieved from eleven pit fills, two ditch fills, one layer and two linear fills. Also present are four small finds which have been recorded separately.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Worked flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001			1	7						Late med/post-medieval
0002							5	3		
0008	2	11							Glass 1 @ 1g	?5th-7th C or ?P-med
0010					1	3				?Prehistoric
0012	2	12								IA
0014	1	4								LBA-EIA/MIA
0016	2	6			1	22				Roman
0018	1	6								5th-7th C
0020					3	83				?Prehistoric
0023	2	11	14	181					Iron nail 1 @ 4g	16th-18th C
0026	1	8								5th-7th C
0029	1	1			7	190	3	11	Burnt flint 3 @ 155g, Charcoal 1 @ 2g	IA
0033			9	30						Late med/post-medieval
0034	1	3			7	227				5th-7th C
0035					2	7				
0039	1	3	8	22					Burnt flint 1 @ 1g	Roman
Total	**14**	**65**	**32**	**240**	**21**	**532**	**8**	**14**		

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

A total of fourteen sherds of pottery with a weight of 65g were recorded from ten contexts. Four periods are represented by the assemblage, prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval. The condition of the pottery may be described as being between abraded and slightly abraded. The sherds are small, as the average sherd weight of

4.50g suggests. No rims or bases are present within the assemblage and no context contains more than two sherds.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and divided into fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the SCCAS fabric series. All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight. A full contextual breakdown of the pottery can be seen in Appendix 5.

Pottery by period

Prehistoric

Four prehistoric sherds (17g) have been identified in three contexts, ditch/pit fill 0012, pit fill 0014 and linear fill 0029. Overall three separate hand-made fabrics were recorded which are dated from the Late Bronze to Iron Age. These are sand based (HMS), with organics (HMSO) and with flint (HMF). Only the single sherd in 0029 is accompanied by later prehistoric worked flint.

Roman

Three Roman body sherds (9g) were recorded in two pit fills 0016 and 0039. Two fragments of very abraded sandy grey wares (GX) were present in pitfall 0016. The third is a slightly abraded Sandy redware (RX) in pit fill 0039. None of the sherds are closely datable within the Roman period.

Saxon

Identified by Richenda Goffin

Five hand-made Early Anglo-Saxon sherds with a weight of 27g were identified in four contexts, pit fills 0008, 0018, 0034 and layer 0026. Three fabrics were noted, coarse quartz (ESCQ), grass and sand tempered ware (ESO2) and grog with sand (ESGS). They are all body sherds which date from the 5th to 7th century. The only other find dated to this period is small-long brooch (AD450-600) which is associated with fill 0026. It is unclear which sherds are residual because of the low quantity recovered and the possibly disturbed nature of many of the deposits.

Post-medieval

Two abraded body sherds (11g) of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) are present in pit fill 0023. The sherds are dated from the 16th to 18th century.

6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

Three pit fills and one ditch fill contained CBM (32 fragments @ 240g). The assemblage is made up of roof tile. All of the fragments are abraded, fully oxidised and predominantly in a medium sandy fabric (ms). They are all dated to the late medieval/post-medieval period; only context 0023 contained post-medieval pottery. A full contextual breakdown of the CBM can be seen in Appendix 6.

6.4 Worked flint

Justine Biddle

Twenty-one pieces of struck flint were recovered from six contexts. The assemblage has been recorded by type, and other descriptive comments about appearance, condition and technology were noted and a broad date-range has been suggested. Descriptions are included in Table 3.

Context	Type	No	Patinated	Notes	Date
0010	Broken flake	1	No	Thin flake, broken at the distal end. Has limited retouch on dorsal side of proximal end. Approximately 10% cortex remaining.	Later Prehistoric
0016	Utilised fragment	1	No	Large natural flint with approximately 30% cortex remaining. One edge shows limited retouch to form a scraper.	Later Prehistoric
0020	Flake	1	No	Small thin flake with approximately 40% cortex remaining. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0020	Flake	1	No	Sub-triangular flake with a hinge fracture and approximately 90% cortex remaining on the dorsal surface. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0020	Flake core	1	No	Small irregular core with at least three flake scars.	Later Prehistoric
0029	Flake	1	No	Large flat flake with pronounced ripples and a hinge fracture. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0029	Flake	1	No	Small flake with pronounced ripples and a hinge fracture. Approximately 20% cortex remains. There is a negative flake scar on the dorsal surface. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0029	Retouched flake	1	No	Large flat flake with pronounced ripples and a hinge fracture. There is limited retouch on one edge.	Later Prehistoric
0029	Retouched flake	1	No	Irregular flake with limited retouch on one edge to form a scraper.	Later Prehistoric
0029	Utilised	1	No	Natural flint with approximately 40%	Later

	fragment			cortex remaining. Two edges show limited retouch to form a notch and scraper.	Prehistoric
0029	Utilised fragment	2	No	Natural flint with approximately 30% cortex remaining. One edge shows evidence of limited retouch to form a scraper.	Later Prehistoric
0034	Flake core	1	No	Small irregular core with at least one flake scar. Approximately 40% cortex remains.	Later Prehistoric
0034	Flake core	1	No	Small irregular core with approximately 30% cortex remaining. There is evidence of the removal of a series of at least four flake removals with hinge fractures and pronounced ripples. None of these flakes is present in the assemblage.	Later Prehistoric
0034	Broken flake	1	No	Large flat flake broken at the distal end. There is a negative flake scar on the dorsal surface. Approximately 20% cortex remains.	Later Prehistoric
0034	Broken flake	1	No	Broken distal end of a small thin flake. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0034	Flake	1	No	Small squat flake with evidence of a least three flake scars on the dorsal surface. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0034	Flake	1	No	Small sub-triangular flake with pronounced ripples and a hinge fracture. There is evidence of limited retouch on one edge.	Later Prehistoric
0034	Utilised fragment	1	No	Natural flint with approximately 30% cortex remaining. There is evidence of limited retouch on one edge to form a notch.	Later Prehistoric
0035	Flake	1	No	Small flake with pronounced ripples and hinge fracture. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0035	Flake	1	Yes	Long thin heavily patinated flake. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Upper Palaeolithic/ Mesolithic

Table 3. Flint catalogue

The assemblage consists mainly of clearly manufactured flakes and cores, although only two of these show evidence of retouch or use-wear. Whilst none of the pieces are definitively diagnostic of any period, amongst them is a large proportion with hinge fractures and pronounced ripples. These could be suggestive of less controlled working and indicate a Bronze or even Iron Age date.

The flake from pit fill 0035 is likely to be older than the other pieces as this is heavily patinated and may be from the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods. However, it is possible that this has just been affected by different taphonomic factors post-deposition.

6.5 Burnt flint/stone

Two contexts contained burnt flint; linear fill 0029 and pit fill 0039. The two fragments in 0029 are light grey and may have been utilised in the preparation and cooking of food in the prehistoric period (a single burnt fragment of limestone is also present within 0029). Context 0029 also contains later prehistoric worked flint and as well as an Iron Age pottery sherd.

6.6 Glass

A small fragment of early post-medieval bottle glass was recorded in pit fill 0008 (<1g). Two sherds of pottery dated from the 5th to 7th century are also present within the fill.

6.7 Iron nails

A fragment of iron nail was recorded in pit fill 0023 (4g). Also present within the fill are two abraded sherds of pottery dated from the 16th to 18th century.

6.8 Small finds

Identified by Jane Carr

In total four small finds are present within the finds assemblage, three of which are copper alloy and one iron (possibly with gun metal). All of the small finds were recovered from unstratified contexts. A full description follows and a further illustrated record forms part of the site archive.

Early Anglo-Saxon

1. A copper alloy small-long brooch dating to 450-600 AD (Pl. 1). It is complete except for the pin which is missing. The head-plate is rectangular, with a central panel decorated with an outline of double lines. It has semi-circular terminal lobes to the top and sides, also with incised line decoration. On the reverse, a lug can just be determined within a corroded lump, which would have formed part of the pin attachment. The bow is faceted and has a hemispherical curve, and a central longitudinal groove. There is a narrow stem below the bow leading to the foot, with moulded decoration of transverse lines and grooves. The catch-plate is folded round on the reverse of the stem. At the base of the foot is a rectangular extension, with two incised lines decorating the bottom edge, instead of the usual crescentic or spatulate shape associated with small long brooches. Dimensions: L 67.99mm, W 32.99mm, weight 17.54g.

A smaller brooch of similar design can be seen at Eriswell (West , 1988, fig.28.1), but it differs in size and in the shape of the foot extension. SF1002 (Tr. 5 0059 u/s).

Medieval/post-medieval

2. A copper alloy sheet metal perforated belt mount of medieval or post-medieval date (1100-1700). It is rectangular and has two circular rivet holes at its centre, 2.7mm in diameter and set 6.9mm apart. Examples from Norwich from both periods are illustrated in Margeson's catalogue (1993, nos 267 and 268) SF1001 (Tr. 4 0058 u/s).

Post-medieval

3. A post-medieval copper alloy farthing trader's token. The obverse shows the arms of the Grocer's guild, and the name of the trader NATHANIEL FLOWERDEVO encircling it. The reverse has the initials N. F. in the field, on either side of a rosette. The initial mark is a mullet, following which the inscription reads: GROCER IN AYE.

The token dates to the second half of the 17th century and was issued by Nathaniel Flowerdew of Eye (Williamson 1967, Suffolk, Eye no.121). SF1003 (Tr. 7 0060 u/s).

4. An unidentified object of probable post-medieval to modern date. It is incomplete and consists of part of an iron shank with a circular shaft and much corrosion, with a collar of ?gun-metal. The collar resembles two discs or washers both having a notched circumference of eight segments. SF1004 (Tr. 12 0061 u/s).

6.9 Faunal Remains

Pit fill 0002 and linear context 0029 both contained animal bone (8 fragments @ 14g). All of the pieces are small and worn fragments of rib bone from a large mammal.

6.10 Charcoal

A small charcoal fragment was noted in linear fill 0029. The context also contains a single sherd of pottery dated to the Iron Age.

6.11 Plant macrofossils

No report from the relevant specialist was available at the time of writing.

6.12 Discussion of material evidence

This is a small group of finds that is chiefly made up of pottery, CBM and worked flint. A proportion of the site was disturbed to varying degrees (R. Brooks pers. comm.), but the range of finds is similar to the artefacts which were recovered from the other sites in the immediate vicinity (Caruth, in prep., Craven, in prep.). The first period represented is the later prehistoric period demonstrated by the presence of flint tempered pottery and worked flint. Both Bronze and Iron Age pottery were recorded on the High School Playing Field site (EYE 083) immediately west of the current site (Caruth, in prep.).

Only three body sherds dated to the overall Roman period are present within the finds assemblage. Roman finds were however were noted on the MUGA site to the west of this site (Craven, in prep.).

The small number of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds and the small-long brooch are not unexpected given this site's close proximity to the High School Playing Field site to the west which was predominantly Saxon (EYE 083).

The post-medieval period is represented by roof tile and two sherds of pottery.

Plate 1. Early Anglo-Saxon small-long brooch

7. Discussion

Seven of the twelve trenches excavated within this evaluation have all revealed archaeological deposits, the most clearly datable phase of which appears to be either late medieval or post-medieval. This period of activity seems to be characterised by the excavation of large pits, which were presumably to quarry the river terrace sand and gravel bedrock lenses, which during the evaluation only survived between pits 0040 and 0042 in Trench 4. The pit within Trench 3 may have been a failed test pit associated with this process, or a typical post-medieval refuse feature. It is unclear what role the ditch within Trench 6 has, although it may represent an earlier field boundary.

The features and finds recorded also appear to indicate that there is the potential for further Early Anglo-Saxon occupation on the site, as well as later prehistoric and Roman activity. The nature of this occupation is not yet entirely clear as the trenches provided a rather limited insight into the phasing of the features and their function. As a result of this no features pre-dating the late medieval/post-medieval contexts have been definitively phased at this stage. Therefore the Early Anglo-Saxon activity is indicated most clearly by the finds of limited pottery, but most notably the early brooch, which may have come from a burial. However several similar brooches were recovered from the nearby settlement site (EYE 083) which also demonstrated evidence of possible brooch manufacture (Caruth, in prep.). Parallels can also be drawn between the stone deposit within Trench 9, the Saxon mettled gravel surface present on EYE 083 and the possible gravel working surfaces on EYE 094.

The low levels of later prehistoric and Roman material within the trenching perhaps indicates that this material was simply residual, although the site's position close to both Roman field systems and ovens (EYE 094), as well as to Bronze Age cremations and Iron Age roundhouses (EYE 083) certainly shows that there is a strong likelihood for further activity from both periods to be present.

The presence of several layers underlying the topsoil in some areas of the site is quite unusual, but these were almost all interpreted as being either buried or imported topsoil layers.

Targeting of the geophysical survey results in Trenches 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 met with limited success (Fig. 11). Some of the clusters of anomalies do seem to have indicated areas of archaeological activity, notably in Trenches 4, 8, 9 and 10. However the excavated features do not necessarily correspond with the survey, insofar as the number of small pit-type features and linears shown in the survey do not relate to the cuts excavated. It is possible that some of the linears in the survey may relate to natural features, or to the plough lines mentioned in the geophysical report (Appendix 2). Alternatively, the results may have been somewhat skewed by the high levels of post-medieval and modern activity in the area, which had introduced several deposits onto the site that may have been redeposited.

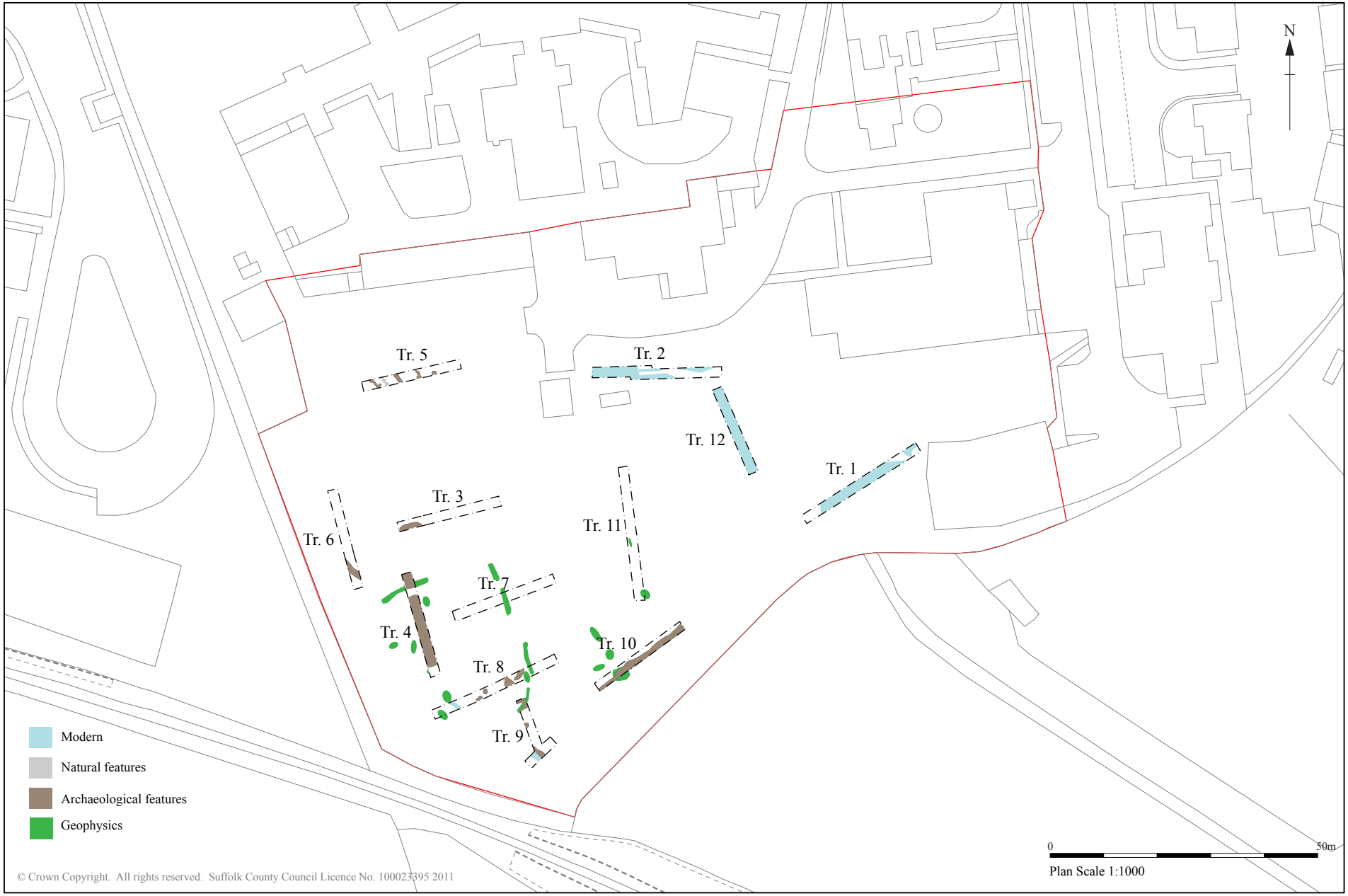

Figure 11. Trench plan showing archaeological features and geophysical results

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This evaluation has shown that archaeology has remained well preserved beneath what appears to be several layers of largely sterile topsoils, with only some disturbance resulting from bioturbation and later landscaping. The site clearly has potential to further explain the area's role within the late medieval/post-medieval outskirts of the settlement of Eye. Its role in the post-medieval period is particularly interesting as the results of the trenching do not match what is present on any of the early Ordnance Survey maps. Further investigation of the site may also reveal more about the late medieval/post-medieval locale in reference to changing settlement patterns over time, as well as industrial and economic activities and zoning. Whilst the evidence for the site's earlier occupation is currently difficult to interpret, there are several features present that are either late prehistoric, Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon. The density of Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon archaeology on adjoining sites would favour these periods predominating on this site. As a result there is good potential for further exploring the area's role within this transitional period as well as the Early Anglo-Saxon and Roman phases individually.

It is recommended that development of the site in and surrounding the area of the main building (as illustrated on Figure 12) be preceded by a programme of archaeological excavation to record all deposits. It is also recommended that any of the landscaping suggested in the development plan towards the north of the site, particularly around the area of Trench 5, should either aim to avoid deep excavations in order to preserve the archaeological levels or should also be preceded by full excavation due to the density of features within this trench. While there are no heritage assets of sufficient significance to warrant preservation *in situ*, the site contains archaeological deposits which, lying at depths 0.3-1.1m deep would be disturbed or destroyed by development.

The initial brief and specification required the excavation of another five trenches in the north-eastern corner of the site. However both the landscaping in the area, (notably the terracing for the flat-roofed building - Fig. 12), as well as the results from Trenches 1, 2 and 12, would suggest that the archaeological levels in this zone are already truncated and would probably be further disturbed by the demolition of the buildings here too. Therefore the additional trenching in this area is not thought to be necessary.

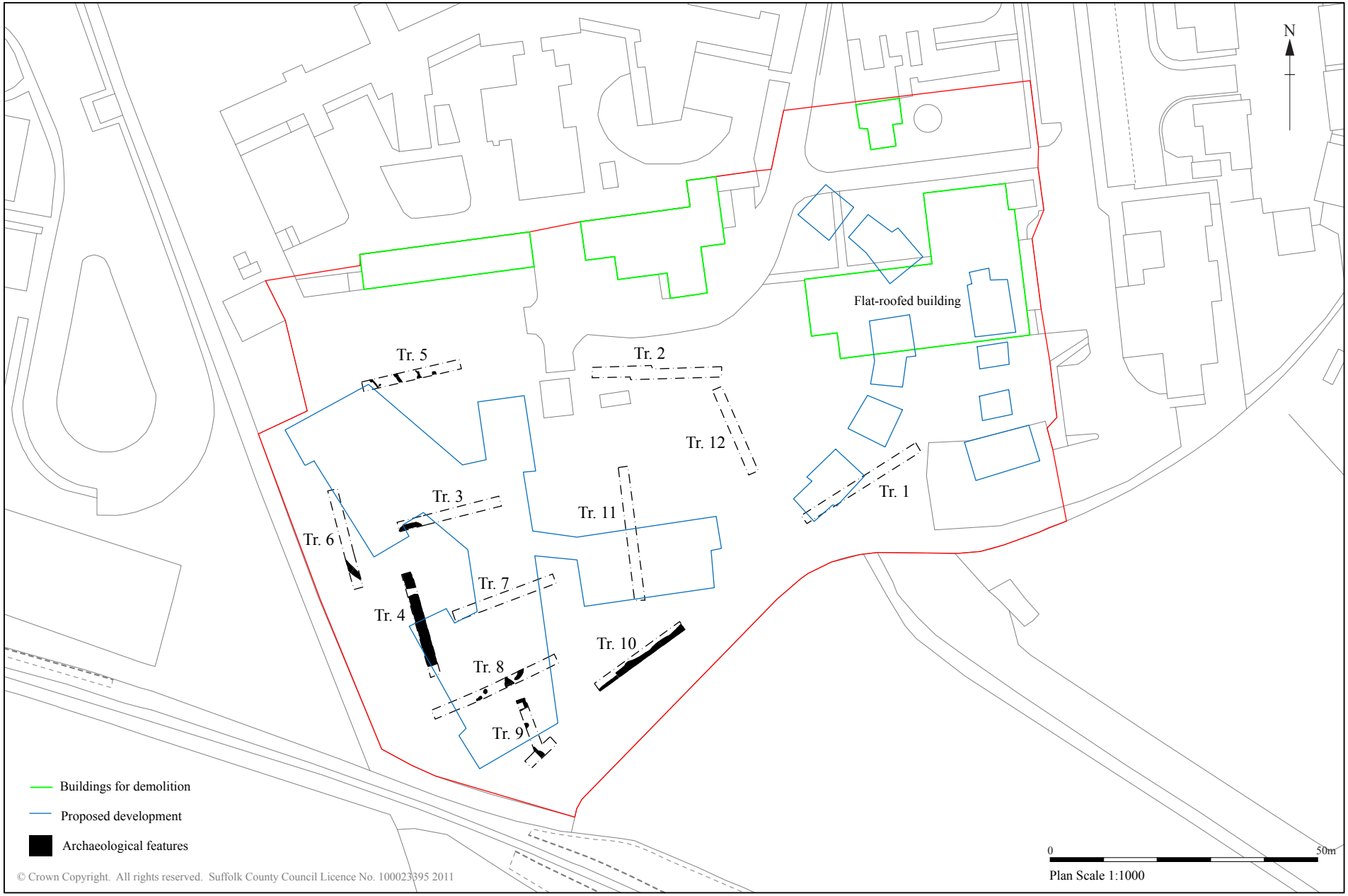

Figure 12. Trench plan with proposed development and demolition plan

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish box H/80/2

10. Acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (John Craven, Rob Brooks, John Sims and Alan Smith) from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed by John Craven and Rob Brooks, and managed by John Craven.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, and the production of site plans and sections by Gemma Adams. The specialist finds report was written by Andy Fawcett. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

HARTISMERE HOSPITAL, CASTLETON WAY, EYE, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been sought for the erection of a residential care home (following demolition of redundant health care buildings) at Hartismere Hospital, Castleton Way, Eye (TM 1049 7403). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The Planning Authority (Mid Suffolk District Council) will be advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that the location of the proposed campsite and lake could affect important heritage assets with archaeological interest. The applicant should be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment (Policy HE6). This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS5, in order for the Local Planning Authority to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of any below-ground heritage assets at this location.

1.3 The area of the proposed development measures *c.*1.30 ha. in size, on the south side of Castleton Way. It is located at *c.*30–35.00m AOD, sloping downwards North to South and overlooking a tributary of the River Dove. The underlying geology of the site comprises chalky till (deep loam to clay).

1.4 There is high potential for encountering important heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location, which has not been the subject of any previous systematic investigation. Important multi-period archaeological remains, including the remains of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement of national importance, are recorded immediately to the west (HER no. EYE 083). These were the subject of a major archaeological excavation in 2007. In 2011, an archaeological excavation was undertaken to the north of this site, which defined occupation features dating to the Roman period (HER no. EYE 094).

1.5 In order to inform the archaeological strategy, the following work will be required:

- Geophysical survey.
- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.

1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the suitably of the area for development will be based on the results of this work. The evaluation will also provide information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. The need for any further evaluation, should unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance be recovered, will be based upon the results of this evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.8 Detailed 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.

1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

1.10 Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the specification has been adequately fulfilled.

1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification for a Geophysical Survey

3.1 A fluxgate gradiometer survey is to be undertaken across the site (or that part of the site where conditions are suitable, *c.*0.80 ha. in area).

3.2 The survey must be undertaken in accordance with *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluation* (Gaffney, Gater and Ovenden 2002) *and Geophysical survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (David 1995) and *also Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice* (Schmidt 2001) for best practice in the creation and use of digital geophysical data.

3.3 Careful consideration must be given to obtaining specialist advice and the appointment of an appropriate contractor. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategy should be sought from Paul Linford, English Heritage Geophysics Team Leader.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is *c.*650.00m^2. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site; it will be acceptable, however, to reduce the percentage of trenching slightly in built-up areas, to fit around existing buildings. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in *c.*361.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width. Trenches may need to be extended to ensure that any deep deposits are adequately investigated.

4.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless ‘ditching bucket’ 1.50m wide minimum must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trench should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

4.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

4.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

4.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

4.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

4.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high resolution digital images.

4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

5. General Management

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

5.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

5.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

5.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5.7 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

6.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

6.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

6.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

6.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

6.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

6.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

6.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.

6.13 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.

6.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

6.15 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.

6.16 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.17 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

6.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

6.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.20 When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained. A paper copy should also be included with the report and also with the site archive.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 741225
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 26 September 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

GSB Prospection

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT
2011/68

Hartismere Hospital, Castleton Way
Eye, Suffolk.
EYE 111

Client:
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council

On behalf of:
NHS Suffolk

Cowburn Farm, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD13 3HW

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Specialising in Shallow and Archaeological Geophysics

GSB Survey No. 2011/68

Hartismere Hospital, Castleton Way
Eye, Suffolk. EYE 111

NGR	TM 141 740
Location	Grounds immediately south of Hartismere Hospital, Castleton Way on the western outskirts of Eye.
County	Suffolk
District	Mid Suffolk
Parish	Eye CP
Topography	Flat
Current Land Use	Construction site, car parking, lawns and trees.
Soils	Melford association (571o): deep well-drained fine loamy over clayey soils (SSEW, 1983).
Geology	Crag group - sand (BGS 2011)
Archaeology	None known within the survey area. Excavations on the land immediately to the west identified prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon deposits.
Survey Methods	Magnetic (fluxgate gradiometer) survey.
Study Area	~0.8-1ha

Aims

To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the application area. The work forms part of a wider archaeological assessment being carried out by **Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service** on behalf of **NHS Suffolk**.

Results of Survey *

Roughly half the area surveyed is affected by severe ferrous disturbance from surface and buried modern sources. This disturbance will have masked any underlying weaker anomalies, if present. Away from the ferrous noise, no definitive archaeological anomalies have been identified. A well-defined linear negative response indicates the presence of a stone wall, drain or non-ferrous services. Extending for only a short distance and existing in isolation, a more precise interpretation cannot be made and its possible archaeological significance (if any) cannot be determined. Weak parallel trends in the data indicate former agricultural practices but are too narrowly space to represent ridge and furrow. A few other isolated, weak short linear and pit type anomalies have been recorded. None form patterns that would suggest an obvious archaeological source, though given the presence of known archaeology in the adjacent field, such an origin cannot be discounted entirely. However, they could equally arise from a combination of natural, agricultural and modern factors.

Project Information

Project Co-ordinator	C Stephens (BA MA)
Project Assistants	G Attwood (MSc)
Date of Fieldwork	8th November 2011
Date of Report	25th November 2011

***It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey.**

Survey Specifications

Method

All survey grid positioning was carried out using Trimble Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now dGPS equipment. The geophysical survey area is georeferenced relative to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by tying in to local detail and corrected to the OS digital mapping provided by the client. These tie-ins are presented in Figure T1. Please refer to this diagram when re-establishing the grid or positioning trenches.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval	Survey Size
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1m	0.25m	~0.4 ha

Data Processing

Data processing was performed as appropriate using both in-house and commercial software packages (Geoplot,) as outlined below.

Magnetic Data
Zero Mean Traverse, Step Correction (De-stagger) and Interpolation (on the Y axis).

Presentation of Results

Report Figures (Printed & Archive CD):	Site location, data plots and interpretation diagrams on base map (Figures 1-4).
Appendix 1 (Printed & Archive CD):	Technical Information on instrumentation, survey methods, data processing, presentation and interpretation.
Reference Figures (Archive CD):	Data plots at 1:500 for reference and analysis (see List of Figures). Tie-in information (Figure T1).

General Considerations

Roughly half the proposed survey area was inaccessible for survey due to surface obstructions, primarily a fenced off compound used for car parking in the north and a complex of portacabins in the east.

The remainder of the survey area was level, under short grass and free from obstructions, save two rows of trees, although dense weeds and bushes along the southern edge of the site precluded data collection at the extremity of the grounds.

Results of Survey

1. Magnetic Survey

1.1 At least half the dataset is dominated by ferrous disturbance, primarily from modern surface features: fencing, parked cars and buildings to the west and north, and portacabins to the east. That said, the extent of the ferrous responses at the eastern end of the site is too great to be solely attributed to the portacabins. The ferrous noise at [A] may represent landscaping or possibly material associated with a former sewage tank shown on the 1927 OS map (mapping provided by Suffolk CC), while the responses at [B] display a hint of linearity that suggests a pipe on the edge of the survey area. Elsewhere in the survey area, smaller scale ferrous anomalies ('iron spikes') have been recorded, which are typical of small pieces of ferrous debris scattered in the topsoil. These are also considered to be relatively modern in origin.

1.2 The ferrous noise is of a magnitude and extent that it will have masked any weak anomalies, if present, regardless of origin.

1.3 Within the areas unaffected by ferrous disturbance, no clear well-defined anomalies of obvious archaeological interest have been identified.

1.4 The most coherent non-ferrous anomaly comprises a slight negative linear [C]. In archaeological contexts, negative magnetic responses are often associated with stone features (walls or drains) or, in some instances, the remains of banks or trackways. Possible non-archaeological causes are a modern stone drain or a ditch/trench associated with non-ferrous services. At only 1m wide, anomaly [C] is arguably too narrow to reflect a bank or trackway. It might represent a wall or drain of some antiquity, but the limited size of the survey and the absence of any supporting evidence (no documented walls or definitive archaeological-type responses elsewhere in the survey area) preclude any confident archaeological interpretation and a modern origin is equally (if not more) likely.

1.5 A few generally weak and ill-defined positive anomalies are highlighted; most are 'pit-type', a few are short linears or weak trends, all are classified as *Uncertain Origin*. While the presence of known archaeology in an adjacent field means that an archaeological origin for any one of these responses cannot be entirely dismissed, there is no patterning in the results to enable even a tentative archaeological interpretation. Given the known recent land use at the site (buildings to the north, former railway to the south) it is suggested that many of the 'pit-type' responses arise from deeply buried ferrous debris, while the linears may reflect a combination of natural, modern and agricultural factors.

1.6 Weak parallel linear trends have been recorded, mostly in the north-western quadrant of the grid. This parallel arrangement is indicative of former cultivation, though it seems too narrowly spaced to represent ridge and furrow.

1.7 Two linear gaps in the data represent the rows of trees.

2. Conclusions

2.1 The magnetic survey suffers from a severe excess of ferrous noise, produced by both surface and buried modern features. Within the affected zones, nothing can be determined regarding the likely presence or absence of archaeological deposits.

2.2 The area unaffected by ferrous disturbance is small (mostly confined to the western half of the grid) and this limited size makes it difficult to interpret with any degree of confidence the (mostly) weak and amorphous anomalies identified therein. Only one anomaly is well defined and distinctly linear; a negative response, suggesting either a wall, drain or service trench. While (given the wider context) an archaeological origin for this cannot be excluded, a more recent origin is equally tenable.

References

BGS 2011	British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html 1:50,000 scale geology, centred on 614100,274000.
SSEW 2011	*Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 4, Eastern England*. Soil Survey of England and Wales. 1983.

List of Figures

Report Figures (Printed and on CD)

Reference Figures (CD only)

GSB PROSPECTION Ltd.
2011/68 Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk
Site Location Diagram
Figure 1

614000 E
274200 N

614200 E
274200 N

Track

Mill House

CASTLETON WAY

33.5m

Shelter

TCB

38.7m

Sports Centre

El Sub Sta

Oak Tree House

DANIEL GARDENS

Heather Cott

Ryedale

Pippin Cott

Oak Cott

Rodden

Camelot

Juniper Cott

Hartismere Hospital

Health Centre

Pond

Pond

Drain

Track

Track

614000 E
273900 N

614200 E
273900 N

0 metres 50

1:1250 @ A3

Detailed Gradiometer Survey

Unsuitable for Survey

GSB PROSPECTION Ltd.

2011/68 Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk

Location of Survey Area

Figure 2

Hartismere
Hospital

0 metres 20

1:500 @ A3

2
nT
-1

GSB PROSPECTION Ltd.

2011/68 Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk

Summary Greyscale

Figure 3

0 metres 20

1:500 @ A3

Uncertain Origin (positive anomaly)

Uncertain Origin (negative anomaly)

Uncertain Origin (trend)

Ploughing

Ferrous

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2011/68 Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk

Summary Interpretation

Figure 4

Appendix 3. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0040		Pit Fill	Dark greyish-brown sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Only partially excavated at base of trench. Common chalk flecks and occasional small stones.		>1.3					0040	0041	Yes	No			Late med/post-medieval
				Fill of large quarry pit. Looks like a redeposited topsoil layer.													
0002	0003		Pit Fill	Mid greyish-orange-brown silty-sand. Firm compaction. Occasional small angular flints. Horizon clarity- diffuse-clear. Single fill.			0.16				0003		Yes	No			
				Single pit fill.													
0003	0003		Pit Cut	Probably circular in plan, runs under trench baulk to north. Profile is broad and shallow, with a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a broad, slightly concave base. Possibly cuts linear 0005.	<0.6	0.64	0.16				0004	0002	No	No			
				Cut of pit.													
0004	0005		Linear Fill	Mid-dark orangish-greyish-brown silty-clay. Rare small angular flints. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature.			0.14				0005	0003	No	No			
				Fill of linear.													
0005	0005		Linear Cut	Curvilinear in plan, aligned S-NW. Profile - sharp break of slope, steep concave sides, narrow concave base. Possibly cut by 0003. Filled by 0004.	>1.8	0.34	0.14					0004	No	No			
				Cut of linear.													
0006	0007		Linear Fill	Mid orangish-brown sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Moderate medium angular flints. Clear horizon clarity.			0.3				0007	0054	No	No			
				Fill of linear/ditch.													
0007	0007		Linear Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S. East edge = convex side. West edge = irregular, possibly disturbed, convex side. Narrow, concave base.	>1.9	0.84	0.3					0006	No	No			
				Cut of linear ditch.													
0008	0009		Pit Fill	Dark orangish-brown silty-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional medium rounded filnts and small angular flints. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill.			0.3				0009		Yes	No			5th-7th C
				Fill of pit.													
0009	0009		Pit Cut	Semi-oval in plan on southern edge of trench. Steep, concave sides, slightly concave base. Cuts (natural?) feature 0011.	0.94	>0.5	0.3				0010	0008	No	No			
				Cut of pit.													
0010	0011		Linear Fill	Mid-dark greyish-orange-brown silty-clay. Firm compaction. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill.			0.16				0011	0009	Yes	No			
				Fill of possibly natural feature.													
0011	0011		Linear Cut	Linear in plan, sligned N-S, very irregular in plan to north - slightly forked. No full profile excavated. Sharp break of slope, with steep, concave sides. Cut by pit 0009.	1.1	0.3	0.16					0010	No	No			
				Cut of a possible linear, but might be one of the silt-filled natural features as seen on adjoining sites at high school.													

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0012	0013	Ditch/Pit Fill	Dark orangish-grey sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Common small sub-angular flints. Occasional chalk flecks. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill.	0.86	>0.66	0.32				0013		Yes	No			IA
			Ditch terminus/pit fill.													
0013	0013	Ditch/Pit Cut	Semi-circular (partially under baulk). 40-50° irregular sides. Curving break of slope to base. Irregular base.	0.88	>0.66	0.32					0012	No	No			
			Ditch terminus/pit cut. Very irregular as dug into clay.													
0014	0015	Pit Fill	Mid orangish-grey-brown silty-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks and small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity.			0.1				0015		Yes	No			LBA-EIA/MIA
			Fill of pit.													
0015	0015	Pit Cut	Oval in plan, sligned NE-SW. Braod shallow profile with irregular sides. Clear break of slope, concave sides. Irregular base.	0.66	0.46	0.1					0014	No	No			
			Cut of pit.													
0016	0017	Pit Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty-clay. Firm compaction. Moderate-occasional flecks of chalk. Occasional moderate rounded and anular flints and occasional small rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity.			0.1				0017		Yes	Yes			Roman
			Fill of pit.													
0017	0017	Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned NE-SW. Broad, U-shaped profile, with sharp break of slope. Flat base.	0.88	0.75	0.16					0016	No	No			
			Cut of pit.													
0018	0019	Pit Fill	Very dark greyish-black-brown silty-clay. Firm compaction. Rare large flints, occasional chalk flecks, moderate charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity.			0.12				0019		Yes	Yes			5th-7th C
			Fill of pit.													
0019	0019	Pit Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Runs under southern trench baulk. Shallow, broad profile, with approx 45° break of slope and concave sides. Slightly concave base. Cuts pit 0021.		0.72	0.12				0020	0018	No	No			
			Cut of pit.													
0020	0021	Pit Fill	Mid orangish-brown silty-clay. Compacted. Moderate small angular and rounded flints, rare chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity.			0.16				0021	0019	Yes	Yes			
			Fill of pit.													
0021	0021	Pit Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Runs under southern baulk of trench and also truncated by pit 0019. Broad, shallow profile, sharp break of slope, concave sides. Slightly concave base. Cut by 0019.		>0.6	0.16					0020	No	No			
			Cut of pit.													
0022	0022	Pit Cut	Large feature which was only partially uncovered within the trench. 70-75° sloping south side which is slightly concave. Base not uncovered. Northern edge not revealed.	>1.86	>1.8	>0.54					0023	No	No			
			Large quarry pit similar to those seen in trenches to the north.													
0023	0022	Pit Fill	Dark greyish-brown sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Common chalk flecks. Common CBM fragments,			0.5				0022	0024	Yes	No			16th-18th C
			Lowest of the quarry pit fills to be excavated.													

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0024	0022	Pit Fill	Pale orangish-grey clayey-sand. Firm compaction. Common chalk flecks and sub-angular flints.			0.1				0023	0025	No	No			
			Fill of large quarry pit. Redeposited natural.													
0025	0022	Pit Fill	Dark brownish-grey clayey-sand. Friable compaction. Common small mixed stones.			0.44				0024		No	No			
			Top recorded fill of quarry pit. Very similar to topsoil.													
0026	0026	Deposit Layer	Dark grey sandy-clay (40%) and small-large flints, up to 0.2m across (60%). Firm compaction. Poorly sorted stones.			0.39				0028	0056	Yes	No			5th-7th C
			Possibly a laid surface because it is very poorly sorted unlike an fluvial or alluvial deposit. Could be a colluvial formation, but could be a specifically placed surface, hence presence of large numbers of stones. Such surfaces also found on adjoining sites at school. Layer also overlies pit 0027.													
0027	0027	Pit Cut	Semi-oval in plan, but running under western edge of baulk. 45-50° irregular-slightly concave sides, with curving break of slope to base. Flat/slightly concave base.	1.02	0.7	0.2					0028	No	No			
			Pit cut, although could be a ditch terminus.													
0028	0027	Pit Fill	Mid orangish-grey clayey-sand. Friable compaction. Occasional chalk flecks and rounded angular flints. Clear horizon clarity.			0.2				0027	0026	No	No			
			Fill of pit.													
0029	0030	Linear Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty-clay. Compacted. Clear horizon clarity. Moderate chalk flecks. Occasional small-medium angular flints.			0.38				0030	0053	Yes	No			IA
			Fill of large pit? Initially thought to be part of the natural slope of the slope, but appears to be too deep, especially with the depth of 0039 taken into account. Also produced a significant number of finds.													
0030	0030	Linear Fill	Linear, aligned NE-SW. 40-45° slightly concave edges with gently curving break of slope to base. Base is slightly concave. Also recorded as 0037.	>19.7	>1.2	0.34					0029	No	No			
			Initially thought to be part of the natural slope of the slope, but appears to be too deep, especially with the depth of 0039 taken into account. Also produced a significant number of finds.													
0031	0031	Ditch Cut	Linear, aligned NW-SE. 30-40° slightly concave sides with gently curving break of slope to base. Straight base, sloping slightly to SW.	>4	1.16	0.22					0032	No	No			
			Ditch cut. Finds indicate a post-medieval date.													
0032	0031	Ditch Fill	Mid brown sandy-clay. Compacted. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional small angular flints. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity. Basal fill.			0.08				0031	0033	No	No			
			Basal fill of ditch.													
0033	0031	Ditch Fill	Dark brownish-grey sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional small rounded-angular flints. Clear horizon clarity.			0.14				0032		Yes	No			Late med/post-medieval
			Top fill of ditch.													

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0034	0037		Pit? Cut	Dark orangish-greyish-brown silty-clay. Compacted. Occasional small-medium mixed flints. Occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Top fill.			0.43				0035	0057	Yes	No			5th-7th C
				Fill of large pit.													
0035	0037		Pit? Cut	Mid greyish-orangish-brown silty-clay. Compacted. Rare chalk flecks and charcoal. Occasional small angular flints. Clear horizon clarity.			0.2				0036	0034	Yes	No			
				Fill of pit?													
0036	0037		Pit? Cut	Pale-mid greyish-orange-brown silty-clay. Compacted. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded flints. Moderate-frequent chalk flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Basal fill.			0.36				0037	0035	No	No			
				Basal fill of large pit.													
0037	0037		Pit? Cut	Large linear feature that runs the length of Trench 10, covering whole of south side and also recorded as 0030. Very steep edge on north side of 80-90°. Irregular base. Filled by 0034, 0035 and 0036.	>19.7	>1.55	0.72					0036	No	No			
				Possibly one large pit, or a number of pits, or ditch cuts. Fills are quite consistent in this section, suggesting one feature.													
0038	0038		Pit Cut	Sub-square pit in trench 0038 which runs into southern edge of trench baulk. 20-30° slightly concave sides, with gently curving slope to base. Slightly concave base.	>4.45	>0.95	0.16					0039	No	No			
				Definite shape in plan and scale would appear to suggest a pit, although not very deep. Possibly a spread of material or the edge of a larger quarry pit.													
0039	0038		Pit Cut	Pale-mid grey sandy-clay. Compacted. Common chalk flecks and small angular flints. Occasional CBM and charcoal.			0.16				0038		Yes	No			Roman
				Only fill of pit 0038.													
0040	0040		Quarry pit Cut	Cut of large quarry pit at the northern end of trench 4. Not fully excavated due to size and depth. Break of slope very steep convex sides. Base not reached.	>2.8m		>0.56					0001	No	No			
				Post medieval quarry pit.													
0041	0040		Quarry pit Fill	Pale-mid greyish-orange clay, mid grey sandy clay lenses. Firm. Common small-medium angular-rounded stones/flints and small chalk flecks.			0.56m				0001		No	No			
				Top fill of large quarry pit.													
0042	0042		Quarry pit Cut	Large in plan covers the majority of trench 4. Sharp break of slope, steep straight sides on north edge, more shallow convex sides on southern edge, full profile not excavated due to size and depth. Filled by 0043, 0044, 0045, 0046, 0047, 0048, 0049, 0050.			>0.56					0043, 0046	No	No			
				cut of large quarry pit.													
0043	0042		Quarry pit Fill	Lenses of orange sand/gravel and mid grey clayey sand/gravel.			0.22m				0042	0044	No	No			
				Tip line. Fill of quarry pit.													
0044	0042		Quarry pit Fill	Mid grey sandy clay. Frequent flecks and common small flints.			>0.56				0043	0045	No	No			
				Fill of large quarry pit.													

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0045	0042	Quarry pit Fill	Dark grey clayey sand. Top fill.			0.14m				0044	0051	No	No			
			Top fill of large quarry pit northern section.													
0046	0042	Quarry pit Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay. Like 0001.			>0.1m				0042	0047	No	No			
			Lowest excavated fill of quarry pit on southern side.													
0047	0042	Quarry pit Fill	Dark orange brown clay sand mix. Common chalk inclusions. Southern side.			0.12m				0046	0048	No	No			
			Fill of large quarry pit in southern section.													
0048	0042	Quarry pit. Fill	Mid-dark brownish grey sandy clay. Common stones and chalk.			0.16m				0047	0049	No	No			
			Fill of large quarry pit in southern section.													
0049	0042	Quarry pit Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Common chalk flecks. Occasional stones.			0.25m				0048	0050	No	No			
			Fill of large quarry pit in southern section.													
0050	0042	Deposit Layer	Dark greyish-brown silty-sand. Common small flints. Occasional chalk and charcoal.			0.18m				0049		No	No			
			Layer found in trench 4 under the topsoil in section 3. Possibly the same as 0051. Seals pit 0042.													
0051		Deposit Layer	Mid-dark grey sandy clay, common small angular flints, small chalk nodules, occasional charcoal and CBM.			0.25m				0045	0052	No	No			
			Layer in trench 4 sealing pits 0040 and 0042.													
0052		Deposit Layer	Dark brown silty sand. Common small angular flints.			0.24m				0051		No	No			
			Layer in trench 4 under the topsoil and above layer 0051.													
0053		Deposit Layer	Mid-dark brownish grey sandy clay.			0.5m				0029		No	No			
			Layer in trench 10 under the topsoil and sealing the archaeology. Buried topsoil?													
0054		Deposit Layer	Dark brown silty clay. Frequent chalk flecks and moderate flints.			0.41m				0006	0055	No	No			
			Layer in trench 5, sealing the archaeology.													
0055		Deposit Layer	Dark brown sandy silt.			0.32m				0054		No	No			
			Layer in trench 5 under the topsoil and over layer 0054.													
0056		Deposit Layer	Mid-dark brownish grey sandy clay.			0.28m				0026		No	No			
			Layer in trench 9 sealing the archaeology and under the topsoil. Buried topsoil?													
0057		Deposit Layer	Mid orange greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate small flints. Possibly the same as 0053.			0.32m				0034		No	No			
			Layer in trench 10 sealing the archaeology and under the topsoil. Same as 0053?													
0058			U/S trench 4				SF1001			0034		Yes	No			
0059			U/S trench 5				SF1002			0034		Yes	No			
0060			U/S trench 7				SF1003			0034		Yes	No			
0061			U/S trench 12				SF1004			0034		Yes	No			

Appendix 4. OASIS report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-115196

Project details

Project name	EYE 111, Hartismere Hospital Evaluation, Eye
Short description of the project	An initial phase of evaluation trenching was carried out at Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk, to the south of the existing buildings and within the garden area. Twelve trenches were excavated, of which three were disturbed, two were blank and the rest contained features. Another phase of evaluation is required after the demolition of four additional buildings. A phase of later medieval/post-medieval quarrying and other activity was indicated by several large pits and a ditch, which mainly produced CBM. Earlier occupation was characterised by small pits, ditches and a gravel spread, which are thought to probably be Roman and/or Early Anglo-Saxon, but may be of later prehistoric date. Finds from these periods include prehistoric flint and Iron Age pottery, Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a brooch, and Roman pottery. Small quantities of animal bone were also present. The archaeological levels to the west of the three disturbed trenches were generally well preserved, often below several layers of imported or redeposited topsoil. It has been recommended that the area of the main building and potentially any areas of landscaping be excavated prior to development on the site.
Project dates	Start: 12-12-2011 End: 15-12-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 111 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 111 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman

Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENTS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BROOCH Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE EYE 111, Hartismere Hospital Evaluation
Postcode	IP23 7BH
Study area	13000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1411 7402 52.3219354862 1.142134274580 52 19 18 N 001 08 31 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 31.00m Max: 34.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	NHS body
Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk Primary Care Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	H/80/2
Physical	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Worked stone/lithics','other'

Contents	
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	EYE 111
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Media available	'Database','Geophysics','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	EYE 111
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hartismere Hospital, Eye, EYE 111, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2012/001
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white cover, in colour, with 6 appendices (also available as a pdf)
Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	31 January 2012

Appendix 5. Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0008	ESCQ?	Body	1	2	Abr	Coarse sand	5th-7th C	5th-7th C
0008	ESCQ	Body	1	9		Quartz and organic, tooled externally	5th-7th C	
0012	HMSO	Body	1	2	Sli	Sparse oragnics	IA	
0012	HMF	Body	1	10	Sli	Ill sorted flint	LBA-EIA/MIA	IA
0014	HMF	Body	1	4	Sli	Ill sorted flint	LBA-EIA/MIA	LBA-EIA/MIA
0016	GX	Body	2	6	Very	Almost rounded by abrasion	Roman	Roman
0018	ESO2	Body	1	6		Sandy with some sparse organics	5th-7th C	5th-7th C
0023	GRE	Body	2	11	Abr	Same vessel, no join	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0026	ESGS	Body	1	7		ES grog and quartz - red grog inclusions	5th-7th C	5th-7th C
0029	HMS	Body	1	1	Very	Flint is sparse but noticable	IA	IA
0034	ESCQ	Body	1	3	Abr	Thickwalled, hand-made sherd, oxid ext margin, sandy w silver mica	5th-7th C	5th-7th C
0039	RX	Body	1	3	Sli	Red and black iron, micaceous	Roman	Roman

Appendix 6. CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height (mm)	Abrasion	Mortar	Notes	Date
0001	Ms	RT	1	7	10	Abr		Oxidised	Late med/post-medieval
0023	Ms	RT	5	149	12	Abr-sli		Oxidised	Late med/post-medieval
0023	Ms	FRAG	9	32		Abr		Oxidised	Late med/post-medieval
0033	Ms	RT	2	21	15	Abr	One	Oxidised	Late med/post-medieval
0033	Ms	FRAG	7	9		Abr	One	Oxidised	Late med/post-medieval
0039	Msf	RT	1	5	11	Abr		Oxidised	Late med/post-medieval
0039	Ms	FRAG	7	17		Abr	One	Oxidised	Late med/post-medieval

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