

**Summary:** Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to Endleigh, Lambseth Road, Eye (NGR TM 1449 7402), was undertaken during August 2005 but no significant archaeological deposits were identified. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference EYE 077. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mrs. B. Vargesson.

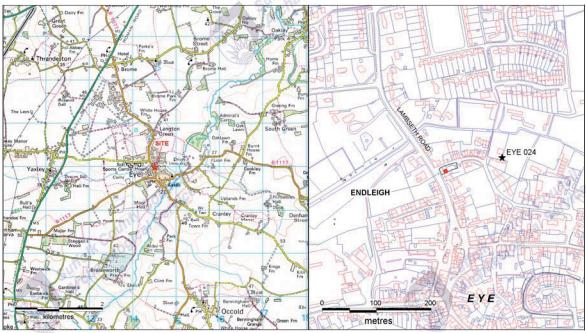


Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005

# Introduction

An application for the construction of an extension to 'Endleigh', Lambseth Road, Eye (application no. 1121/05), was approved but with an attached condition requiring a programme of archaeological works to be put in place prior to any construction work.

The archaeological interest in the site was due to its location close to the site of a possible Roman structure recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) under the reference EYE 024.

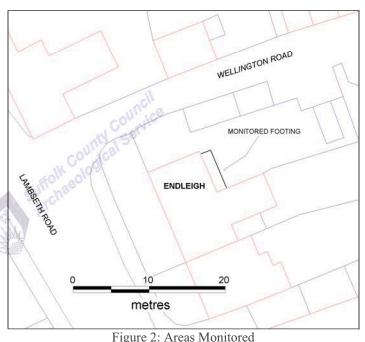
As the groundworks would only cause limited damage to any archaeological deposits that may be present the areas affected by the application could be adequately recorded under a monitoring condition and for this a Brief and Specification was produced by Keith Wade of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 1449 7402; for a location plan see figure 1 above. This monitoring event is recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record under the reference EYE 077. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mrs B. Vargesson.

# Results

The site was visited on the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2005 to inspect the footings excavated for an extension to the rear of the property. Figure 2 illustrates the location of the monitored footing trench. It was cut to a depth of 0.75m using а mechanical 'minidigger' and finished off by hand. The footing had been cut through c.0.3m of dark 'garden soil' which overlay a natural subsoil, consisting of clean yellow sand.

Other than a post-medieval disturbance probably associated with a drain that formerly crossed this area, no interventions into the natural



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subsoil were noted. The interface between the subsoil and the garden soil was relatively abrupt suggesting possible truncation of the surface of the natural subsoil. The surface of the spoil, which was still present on site, was rapidly examined but no significant artefacts were recovered.

The monitoring archive from this project will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service offices in Bury St Edmunds under the reference EYE 077, it is also recorded on the OASIS, online database, reference: suffolkc1-9956.

# Conclusion

No archaeological deposits or features appear to have been destroyed or damaged by the monitored construction work. Observation of the excavated footing revealed clean exposures of the natural subsoil and gave a good opportunity to observe for archaeological interventions but none were identified and no artefacts were noted. The complete absence of archaeological evidence possibly indicates that any potential Roman occupation recorded on the SMR does not extend this far although it is hard to draw meaningful conclusions as only a very small area was disturbed by this development.

31<sup>st</sup> August 2005

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

APPENDIX

# county ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

## ENDLEIGH, LAMBSETH ROAD, EYE

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to extend Endleigh, Lambseth Road, Eye, has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (1121/05). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 12 The proposal lies within one hundred metres of a possible Roman villa site (EYE 024) remains of which were reported in 1857, and will involve significant ground disturbance.
- As strip foundations are proposed there will only be limited damage to any archaeological deposits, which can 13 be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation of the trenches by the building contractor.

#### 2. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development 2.1 [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for the Roman occupation of the site.
- The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing 2.3 trenches. These, and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor.

#### 3. **Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.
- If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any 3.4 amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

#### 4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological 4.2 features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.

- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

### 5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets should be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team Environment and Transport Department Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33 2AR

19 August 2005

Date:



This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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.