

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**STAYER HOUSE, CASTLE STREET,
EYE, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Gareth Barlow (field work & report) Peter Thompson (research)	
NGR: TM 147 736	Report No: 3749
District: Mid Suffolk	Site Code: EYWE102
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No: 4184
Signed:	Date: February 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Stayer House, Castle Street, Eye, Suffolk</i>		
<i>In February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Stayer House, Castle Street, Eye, Suffolk (NGR: TM 147 736. The evaluation was commissioned by the Executors of the late Mrs Renshaw and conducted in compliance with a Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application to construct a single detached dwelling, and to be submitted to Mid Suffolk District Council.</i>			
<i>The site lies within the historic medieval core of Eye and is 150m south of the Scheduled Monument motte and bailey castle built by William Malet, who was granted the Honour of Eye for his services at the Battle of Hastings (EYE 016 & SAM 30594). Prehistoric ditches, possibly late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, were excavated west of Lowgate Street 200m west of the site (EYE 069), and six late Roman bronze coins were found 120m to the west (EYE 008).</i>			
<i>The trial trenching revealed a high density of pits in Trenches 1 and 2, especially Trench 1. Two periods were represented: medieval (11th – 13th/14th C) and post-medieval (Late 15th – 17th C), and each period was represented in each trench.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	10 – 15/02/2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	
P. number	<i>4184</i>	Site code	<i>EYE102</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of a new detached dwelling/garage</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>11th – 13th/14th C and Late 15th – 17th C</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Mid Suffolk</i>	<i>Eye</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.500m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 147 736</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>30m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Dr Abby Antrobus)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>The Executors of the late Mrs Renshaw</i>		
Full title	<i>Stayer House, Castle Street, Eye, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G., & Thompson, P).</i>		
Report no.	<i>3749</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2011</i>		

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SUMMARY

In February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Stayer House, Castle Street, Eye, Suffolk (NGR: TM 147 736). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application to construct a single detached dwelling, and to be submitted to Mid Suffolk District Council.

The site lies within the historic medieval core of Eye and is 150m south of the Scheduled Monument motte and bailey castle built by William Malet, who was granted the Honour of Eye for his services at the Battle of Hastings (EYE 016 & SAM 30594). Prehistoric ditches, possibly late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, were excavated west of Lowgate Street 200m west of the site (EYE 069), and six late Roman bronze coins were found 120m to the west (EYE 008).

The trial trenching revealed a high density of pits in Trenches 1 and 2, especially Trench 1. Two periods were represented: medieval (11th – 13th/14th C) and post-medieval (Late 15th – 17th C), and each period was represented in each trench.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Stayer House, Castle Street, Eye, Suffolk (NGR: TM 147 736; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by the Executors of late Mrs Renshaw and conducted in compliance with a Heritage Statement to accompany a planning application to construct a single detached dwelling, and to be submitted to Mid Suffolk District Council (based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) setting out this requirement (Dr Abby Antrobus, dated 23/11/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 29/11/2010), and approved by SCC AS-CT. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 Eye is situated in Mid Suffolk close to the border with Norfolk and is approximately 30km south of Norwich. The site lies within the historic core of the town some 150m south of the castle. It is to the east of The Rookery road which links Castle Street and Lowgate Street. The site is a wooded area with parkland comprising grass and trees to the north, east and south

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development and to characterise the archaeology of the area. Relevant sites are described in the text (Section 4.2) and all sites within an approximate 300m radius are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted (Fig.3).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Eye derives its name from 'island', and to its south and south-east has the low lying water meadows of the River Dove, to the north the Yaxley stream flows into the Dove, and to the south and west is a marshy area known as Town Moor. This may have been deliberately quarried to provide soil for the castle mound (EYE 018 & Paine 1993). The site is at approximately 30m AOD and the soils are loamy clays at least 30cm deep, above chalky till.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric and Romano-British (8,000 BC – AD 410)

4.2.1 Prehistoric finds have been recovered from within and around Eye (EYE 004, 026, 078), with the closest site comprising prehistoric ditches, possibly of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date west of Lowgate Street, 200m west of the site (EYE 069). A small Palaeolithic handaxe was found in a garden 300m north-west of the site, but this may have been a curated item discarded by the house occupant (EYE 001) as fragments of Roman quern and pottery also came from here. Two arched chambers or vaults were identified in the 19th century 500m to the north of the site, which may be the remains of a Roman hypocaust from a villa, but could also be remains of a medieval tile kiln (EYE 024). Six Roman bronze coins including four of the emperors Constantine I, Constantine II and Valentinian I, all dating between AD 364 and 375, were found 120m west of the site (EYE 008).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)

4.2.2 The 5th century Hoxne hoard was found approximately 4km to the north-east of Eye comprising 15,000 gold and silver coins, gold jewellery and items of silver tableware dating after 407/8 and probably before c.450. The circumstances indicate that the hoard was carefully buried for retrieval by its owner probably during troubled times but was never recovered. A large Anglo-Saxon cemetery was excavated in 1818 near Waterloo Plantation just over 1km to the north-east. It contained approximately 150 cremation urns with several furnished inhumations dated between the mid 5th and 7th centuries, and probably represents settlers arriving along the River Waveney (Paine 1993). Early Saxon features were identified during test pitting at Hartismere High School 950m to the north-west of the site (EYE 084) and a pair of decorated bronze tweezers were found 300m to the north (EYE 049).

Medieval (AD 1066-1539)

4.2.3 The motte and bailey castle, market place and church were all laid out together on a low promontory within a bend of the river by William Malet, who was granted the Honour of Eye for distinguishing himself at Hastings and was entrusted with burying King Harold's body afterwards (Paine 1993). The castle is a Scheduled Monument (EYE 016 & SAM 30594). William was killed fighting Hereward the Wake around Ely in 1071, and his son Robert eventually succeeded him as one of the top dozen land owners in the country including 221 manors in Suffolk. In 1075 whilst serving as Sheriff of Suffolk, Robert helped put down the rebellion of Ralph, Earl of Norfolk. Robert founded the Benedictine priory at Eye c.1080 and conferred it within the parish of St Peter's. The remains of the priory and its guesthouse are Scheduled Monuments located approximately 600m to the north-west around Abbey Farm (EYE 009 & 017 and SAM 30593-01 and 30593-02).

4.2.4 By the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, Eye was the third or fourth largest town in Suffolk. At this time it had a recorded population of 147 and the manor contained woodland for 99 pigs, 1 cob, 90 sheep, a park, a fishery and two mills (Goult 1990). Eye Park House is probably the site of the keeper's lodge which was roughly in the middle of the park, near the River Dove (Paine 1993). Eye is recorded

having a market in 1086 and a fair in 1135, whilst the castle was damaged during a rebellion in 1173 and sacked during the de Montfort rebellion in 1265. Since then it functioned mainly as a prison and was abandoned in the 15th century and was ruinous by the early 16th century. By then there were 102 tax payers in the town.

Post-medieval (AD 1539-1900)

4.2.5 A windmill was built on the castle motte in the 16th century which was in use until 1844 (EYE 016). A number of late medieval and post-medieval buildings were subsequently built overlying the site of the castle bailey (EYE 023, 027, 028, 031, 065 & 073). In 1801 the population had risen to 1,734 inhabitants and in 1901 there were 2,004; approximately the same as today. The closest listed building to the site is Rookery House (DSF 5682 & TM 14708 73650).

4.3 The site

4.3.1 The 1840 Tithe map shows little detail, the site is an undeveloped area east of The Rookery which contains trees or an orchard (Fig. 4). The 1886 First Edition OS Map shows Stayer House to the north-east of the site with its grounds containing trees and tracks fenced off to the west (Fig. 5). The castle and church can be seen to the north of Stayer House. A stream runs south of the site beyond which is the Old Toll House. The 1904 OS map shows no change (Fig. 6). In the 1926-8 OS map (Fig. 7) a building has appeared south of the site fenced off in its own quadrangle, and the site is also fenced off within a wooded area. The area to the west of Stayer House is now unfenced but a bank, which was tree-lined in the 1886 map (Fig. 5), runs south past the site and links with a line of conifers to the south. More buildings have appeared to the west across The Rookery road. The 1976 OS map shows little change to its predecessor (Fig.8).

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCHING)

5.1 Two trial trenches providing a 5% sample of the site were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The individual trenches were linear in plan and approximately 5 - 12m in length. They were all 1.80m wide.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 14 tonne mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a 1.80m toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 Figs. 2 & 9

Sample Section 1. SE End, SW Facing 0.00m = 30.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. Very dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flint
0.33 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid – dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flint.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. Variable. Patches of pale – mid orange sand, mid reddish orange sand and gravel, and dark reddish brown sand and gravel.

Description: Within the five-metre trench seven pits were recorded in Trench 1 (F1013, F1015, F1017, F1019, F1021, F1023 & F1025). Three contained medieval pottery (F1015, F1017 & F1025), and one (F1021) contained post-medieval CBM.

Pit F1013 was oval in plan (0.60+ x 0.40+ x 0.23m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional flint. No finds were present. F1013 was cut by Pits F1015 and F1017.

Pit F1015 was oval in plan (0.56+ x 0.50+ x 0.22m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional flint. It contained medieval pottery (11- 13/14th C; 3g) and animal bone (14g). F1015 was cut by Pit F1017 and cut Pit F1013.

Pit F1017 was oval in plan (2.82 x 1.18 x 0.34m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval pottery (11–13th C; 7g) CBM (64g), animal bone (24g) and shell (5g). F1017 cut Pits F1013 and F1015.

Pit F1019 was oval in plan (0.70+ x 0.53+ x 0.18m). It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1020, was a light yellow brown sandy silt with frequent gravel. No finds were present. It was cut by Pit F1021.

Pit F1021 was oval in plan (0.60+ x 0.40+ x 0.23m). It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1022, was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained CBM (709g) and animal bone (385g). F1021 cut Pit F1019.

Pit F1023 was oval in plan (0.88+ x 0.38+ x 0.23m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1024, was a mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel. No finds were present. F1023 was cut by Pit F1025.

Pit F1025 was oval in plan (1.34+ x 0.44+ x 0.30m). It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and flint. It contained medieval pottery (11-13th C; 3g), animal bone (7g) and shell (1g). F1025 cut Pit F1023.

Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 9

Sample Section 2. NW End, NE Facing		
0.00m = 30.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil.
0.32 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural.

Description: Five pits were recorded in Trench 2. Two contained medieval pottery (F1007 & F1009), two contained post-medieval pottery (F1005 & F1011), and one (F1003) contained no finds.

Pit F1003 was sub-circular in plan (0.74 x 0.56 x 0.21m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1005 was oval in plan (0.60+ x 0.77 x 0.33m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flint. Finds comprise post-medieval pottery (mid 16th – 17th C; 44g), and CBM (97g).

Pit F1007 was sub-circular in plan (1.60+ x 0.85+ x 0.34m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1008, was a dark - mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flint, and lenses of pale grey clay. Finds comprise medieval pottery (13th – 14th C; 36g), animal bone (53), shell (8g), burnt flint (28g) and an iron fragment (8g). It was cut and overlain by Pit F1009

Pit F1009 was sub-circular in plan (0.74 x 0.56 x 0.21m). It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flint. Finds comprise medieval pottery (13th – 14th C; 82g), animal bone (199g) and shell (8g). F1009 cut Pit F1007

Pit F1011 was rectangular in plan (2.60 x 1.60m+ x 0.55m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid grey brown sandy silt with sparse small angular flint, chalk and large flint nodules. Finds comprise late medieval/post-medieval pottery (Late 15th – early 17th C; 728g), CBM (3284g), animal bone (4032g), shell (375g), a spindle whorl (50g), an iron fragment (167g) and mortar (883g). The pit was ?lined with L1027, a pale orange brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and flint.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds during the evaluation.

8 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

8.1 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1013	Pit	-
	F1015	Pit	11 th – 13 th /14 th C
	F1017	Pit	11 th – 13 th C
	F1019	Pit	-
	F1021	Pit	Post medieval
	F1023	Pit	-
	F1025	Pit	11 th – 13 th C
	2	F1003	Pit
F1005		Pit	Mid 16 th – 17 th C
F1007		Pit	13 th – 14 th C
F1009		Pit	13 th – 14 th C
F1011		Pit	Late 15 th – early 17 th C

8.2 A high density of archaeological features was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2, especially Trench 1. The features were all pits (Tr.1 F1013, F1015, F1017, F1019, F1021, F1023 & F1025; Tr.2 F1003, F1005, F1007, F1009 & F1011). Two periods were represented: medieval (11th – 13th/14th C) and post-medieval (Late 15th – 17th C), and each period was represented in each trench.

8.3 The finds assemblages comprised pottery, animal bone and CBM. Shell, iron fragments and a spindle whorl were also recovered. Most often less than 10 sherds of pottery occurred within a context but Pit F1011 (Tr.2, Late 15th – early 17th C) contained a large assemblage of finds. The artefactual assemblages from this site have the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of artefact typologies and chronologies in the eastern region (see Medlycott and Brown 2008).

8.4 The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It lies within the historic medieval core of Eye and is 150m south of the Scheduled Monument motte and bailey castle. The earliest of the features recorded here may be considered to be broadly contemporary with the flurry of activity that would have occurred within Eye during the construction of the Motte and Bailey Castle. The distance of this site from the castle may, however, indicate that there was no direct relationship between the activity recorded here and that occurring at the castle. The identification of medieval and post-medieval activity at this site contributes to the corpus of information regarding these periods in the town. It also extends the area in which such activity has been identified further to the south (see Fig. 3), making a contribution to a greater understanding of settlement form and development; important research subjects for the region as identified by Medlycott and Brown (2008, 96, 109).

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Historic Environment Record. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the Executors of the late Mrs Renshaw for commissioning and funding the project, and their architects (Nicholas Jacobs Architects) for their assistance (in particular Mr Hugh Bunbury).

AS also acknowledges Dr. Colin Pendleton of the Suffolk Historic Environment Office, and staff at the Bury St Edmunds Record Office.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

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Paine, C. 1993 *The History of Eye*

APPENDIX 1 HER INFORMATION

SHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
EYE 001	1455 7381	Old Bank House, Broad Street: small Palaeolithic hand axe found in garden, possibly thrown out from an occupant's collection. Roman quern and pot also present
EYE 069	1452 7364	Land west of Lowgate Street. An evaluation located prehistoric ditches, probably late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, prior to housing development. Post-medieval and undated ditches were also present
<i>Anglo-Saxon AD 410-1066</i>		
EYE 049	1447 7387	Decorated bronze tweezers found
<i>Roman AD 43-410</i>		
EYE 008	1460 7362	Six 4 th century bronze Roman coins
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
EYE 016	1478 7378	Eye Castle motte (possibly two mottes). Scheduled Monument 30594. Also a windmill built in 1591 on top of the medieval castle motte
EYE 018	1468 7378	Bank and imported layers of soil dating from around 1066-10871 found in a trial section excavated at the perimeter of Eye Castle. Also post-medieval Hartismere Union Workhouse within scheduled area
EYE 023	1475 7380	Excavation within inner bailey and beside Eye motte following demolition of St Peter and St Paul Victorian school buildings. Early medieval pot recovered
EYE 031	1479 7387	1m square excavation beside Victorian Kerrison's Folly on top of the castle motte
EYE 045	1495 7385	Church of St Peter and St Paul mentioned in the Domesday survey. The current church tower contains 15 th century timbers.
EYE 091	1459 7383	Medieval town of Eye
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
EYE 028	1455 7378	Area within Eye castle bailey scraped down to natural clay revealed modern features, brick and tile. One possible older feature with brick fragments on top
EYE 073	1472 7385	24 and 26 Church Street. Monitoring for a new extension found a Victorian well. Footings not deep enough to reach bailey ditch if it was there
<i>Undated</i>		
EYE 027	1453 7381	Sewer trench behind the White Lion revealed possible indications of outer bailey ditch
EYE 065	1477 7373	Monitoring of a stripped area for a garage on the remains of a building of uncertain date. The depth of overburden suggested the site was over the infilled motte ditch
EYE 050	1452 7390	Flint and mortar footings observed beneath existing Eye Town Hall

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Map	Date	Scale
Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
Client's detailed site location	Modern	1:2,500
HER information (AS)	Modern	1:10,000
Tithe map	1840	
OS Map First Edition	1886	1:2500
OS Map Second Edition	1904	1:2500
OS Map	1926-8	1:2500
OS Map	1976	1:2500

**EYE102: Stayer House, Castle St, Eye,
Suffolk**

Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1005	1006	2	Pit	Mid 16 th -17 th	(1) 44g	97		
1007	1008	2	Pit	13 th -14 th	(7) 36g		53	Shell 8g B. Flint 28g Fe Fragment 8g
1009	1010	2	Pit	13 th -14 th	(9) 82g		199	Shell 8g
1011	1012	2	Pit	Late 15 th -early 17 th century	(47) 728g	3284	4032	Shell 375g SF1 Spindle Whorl 50g Fe Fragment 167g Mortar 883g
1015	1016	1	Pit	11 th -13 th /14 th	(1) 3g		14	
1017	1018	1	Pit	11 th -13 th	(2) 7g	64	24	Shell 5g
1021	1022	1	Pit	Post-medieval		709	385	
1025	1026	1	Pit	11 th -13 th	(1) 3g		7	Shell 1g

EYE102: Stayer House, Castle Street, Eye

Concordance of Samples

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Flot (ml)	Pot (g)	A. Bone (g)	Shell (g)	Flint	Other
1	20	1007	1008	Pit	13 th -14 th	2				338g	
2	20	1025	1026	Pit	11 th -13 th	8	4				
3	20	1011	1012	Pit	Late 15 th –early 17 th century	50	3	40	49	19g	Fe Fragment 12g CBM 828g

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 54 medieval to early post-medieval sherds, weighing 878g, and from seven pits. The pottery is quantified by feature (Table 1).

The earliest pottery comprises four small abraded Early Medieval sherds (11th-13th century) from Pits F1015, F1017 and F1025, including a simple hand made cooking pot rim (from F1017). Pits F1007 and F1009 contained 13 sherds between them of Medieval Sandy wares with reduced or oxidised surfaces. Pit F1009 also contained a sherd of 'highly decorated' glazed Grimston ware with applied iron stained clay pellets. Also present in Pit F1009 was a wheel-made jar rim of sandy shelly ware and an unglazed orange-red base sherd in a fine micaceous fabric. This looks like a Hedingham Fine ware (mid 12th-13th/mid 14th century) but has sparse inclusions of ferrous oxide and may be a local product such as Rickingham Sandy Ware (13th-15th century) (Anderson 1996, 7). Pits F1007 and F1009 would therefore best fit a 13th century date but could be later.

Pit F011 contained the majority of the pottery recovered from the site (61%), mainly comprising Late Medieval Transitional ware (29 sherds). These include three Late Medieval Transitional internally glazed 'flat ware' rims and two strap handles, which are likely to be products of the Waveney Valley industries (Anderson 1996, 7-10). Most of the pottery is slight to moderately abraded, but one dish or pancheon upper profile is in good condition. Four sherds of Raeren (or possibly Langerwehe) stoneware were also present, one with a face beneath a jug rim, and one with oak leaves. A 16th century date is probable for this assemblage. The remaining sherd is a fragment of Belarmine jug with mottled 'tiger glaze' from Pit F1005 which is probably later 16th to 17th century in date.

Bibliography

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Anderson, S. 1998-9 *An Early Medieval Pottery Production Site at Bury Hill, Melton, Suffolk* Medieval Ceramics Volume 22-23, 148-152

Key:

- EMS: Early Medieval Sandy Ware 11th-13th/14th
 MGW: Medieval Sandy Ware 12th-14th
 HEDF: Hedingham Fine Ware mid 12th-13th/14th
 MShW: Medieval Shelly Ware (sand and shell) mid 12th-13th/14th
 GRIM-gl: Glazed Grimston ware late 12th-14th
 LMT: Late Medieval Transitional 15th-16th
 RAER: Raeren stoneware late 15th-early 17th
 FRECH: Frechen stoneware mid 16th-17th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
1005	1006	1x42g FRECH	Mid 16 th -17 th	FRECH: Bellarmine-type jug
1007	1008	7x34g MSW	13 th -14 th	NSW; frilled base sherd
1009	1010	1x4g GRIM-gl 6x37g MSW 1x25g MShW 1x13g HEDF?	13 th -14 th	GRIM-gl: trailed iron slip MShW: jar rim HEDF?: unglazed base with cheese wire marks
1011	1012	29x655g LMT 4x54g RAEREN	Late 15 th – early 17 th century	RAER: face jug rim, and oak leaves
1015	1016	1x4g EMS	11 th -13 th /14 th	
1017	1018	2x7g EMS	11 th -13 th	EMS: 1x simple everted jar rim, 1x fine shell on the surfaces
1025	1026	1x3g EMS	11 th -13 th	

Table 1: Quantification of the pottery by feature

The Ceramic Building Materials

By Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered 23 fragments (4157g) of late medieval/early post-medieval CBM, probably manufactured in the 16th century, including brick and tile from four features. The CBM is slightly abraded and fragmented, and occurs in single oxidised mid to dark red fabric with inclusions of common well-sorted quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm) and sparse/occasional fragments of flint (1-12mm).

Pit F1011 (L1012) contained a single fragment (1395g) of brick with extant dimensions of ?x115x55mm, a flat base and slightly irregular arrises and faces indicating that this may have been a Tudor ‘place’ brick or a ‘stock’ brick manufactured from the late 15th to early 17th centuries, but probably within the 16th century. The remainder of the assemblage is comprised of peg tile with slightly creased, irregular profiles, round peg holes and a sanded base that is consistent with this date. The bulk of the peg tile has substantial quantities of mortar adhering to all of its faces, suggesting its final use was not on a roof but incorporated into a wall or other structure such as a chimney breast or oven. In addition to the brick fragment, Pit F1011 (L1012) contained a small concentration of 10 fragments (1889g) of peg tile, while Pits F1003 (L1004), F1005 (L1006), F1017 (L1018) and F1021 (L1022) contained a sparse distribution of peg tile fragments.

The Animal Bone

By Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 4713g of faunal remains were recovered from Stayer House. The assemblage is of mixed origin and includes possible hornworking waste.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 4713g of bone, consisting of 215 pieces, was recovered from excavations at Stayer House. All of the faunal remains were produced from seven pit fills with a broad medieval to post medieval date range; just over 8% of the assemblage is undated. The bulk of the assemblage, amounting to just over 85% of the bone, was recovered from one pit, F1011 L1012 and found in association with ceramics of a late 15th to early 17th century date. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight, date and feature number is presented in Table 1.

Feature	Date					Feature Total
	11 th -13th	11th-13th/14th	13th-14th	L15th-E17th	Undated	
1007			53g			53g
1009			199g			199g
1011				4031g		4031g
1015		14g				14g
1017	24g					24g
1021					385g	385g
1025	7g					7g
Total by date	31g	14g	252g	4031g	385g	4713g

Table 1. Quantification (weight) of the faunal assemblage by feature number and date.

The faunal remains are all in good condition, although fragmentation has occurred on many elements due to butchering, although many measurable Von Den Driesch, 1976) and countable (Davis, 1992) bones are present to allow determination of species, stature and breed. Surface condition of the bone is very good, allowing a good deal of butchering evidence and subtle

pathologies to survive. Only one bone was seen in the assessment that showed any gnawing, which would suggest the remains were largely unavailable to scavengers and buried quickly.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least five species were identified during the assessment. The bulk of the remains are from domestic mammals, with cattle the most frequent. Porcine bones were the second most commonly seen and given the dates of 17th century or earlier, there is the possibility of wild boar. The ovicaprid bones may include both sheep and goat.

Feature	Species						Total
	Bird	Bird - fowl	Cattle	Mammal	Pig/Boar	Sheep/goat	
1007			3	3			6
1009	1		3	12		2	18
1011		1	28	121	12	6	168
1015				2			2
1017			1				1
1021			3	12	3		18
1025				2			2
Total	1	1	38	152	15	8	215

Table 2. Quantification (NISP) of species by feature type.

The greatest range of species was recovered from feature F1011 L1012, the late 15th to early 17th century pit fill, Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species can be seen in Tables 2 and 3.

Date	Species						Total
	Bird	Bird - fowl	Cattle	Mammal	Pig/Boar	Sheep/goat	
11th-13th			1	2			3
11 th -13th/14th				2			2
13th-14th	1		6	15		2	24
L15th-E17th		1	28	121	12	6	168
Undated			3	12	3		18
Total	1	1	38	152	15	8	215

Table 3. Quantification (NISP) of species by spotdate.

Some pathologies were immediately noticeable. A cattle metacarpal from F1009 L1010 showed two small lesions on the proximal articular surface and additional growth was noted on another cattle metacarpal; both pathologies may suggest health and the animals use.

Further measurement may suggest a greater range of species and breed. A large ovicaprid talus was produced from L1010 the size of which might suggest goat; this bone also shows fine knife cuts which indicates skinning. There are several cattle horncores (from a minimum of four individuals),

including complete horncores, the measurements of which should determine breeds present in Eye.

Conclusion

The assemblage from Stayer House appears to be of mixed origin. There are many elements from butchering and a range of food use. The fill of Pit F1011 includes many horncores, which would suggest hornworking waste.

This is a potentially interesting assemblage which may provide further information on industrial or craft activity in Eye in the medieval to post-medieval period. Measurements of many of the elements will also determine breeds kept during this period.

Bibliography

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Von Den Driesch, A. 1976. *A guide to the measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.

Appendix

Catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from EYE102, Stayer House, Castle Street, Eye, Suffolk. Listed in context order. A full catalogue (with additional counts) is available as an Excel file.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Working = Possible hornworking waste

Gnaw = Gnawed Bone - R/C/F = rodent (r), canid (c), feline (f)

Path = Pathology

Context	Trench	Feature	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Butchering	Working	Gnaw	R/C/F	Path	Comments
1008	2	1007	Pit	13th-14th	6	53	Cattle	3	a	c, ch					
1008	2	1007	Pit	13th-14th			Mammal	3							
1010	2	1009	Pit	13th-14th	18	199	Cattle	3	a	c, ch				1	lesions on proximal metacarpal
1010	2	1009	Pit	13th-14th			Sheep/goat	2	2	c, ch					large talus with knife cuts, ?goat
1010	2	1009	Pit	13th-14th			Bird	1	a	c, ch					tib, ?fowl
1010	2	1009	Pit	13th-14th			Mammal	12							

1012	2	1011	Pit	L15th-E17th	4032	Cattle	28	a + j	c, ch	?9	1	c	1	additional growth on proximal MC, many lge hcs,
1012	2	1011	Pit	L15th-E17th		Sheep/goat	6	m	c, ch	?1				
1012	2	1011	Pit	L15th-E17th		Pig/Boar	12	j	c, ch					large sheep horncore
1012	2	1011	Pit	L15th-E17th		Bird - fowl	1	a	c/ch					large TMT with small spur
1012	2	1011	Pit	L15th-E17th		Mammal	121		c, ch					many chopped/cut sections of rib
1016	1	1015	Pit	11th-13th/14th	2	Mammal	2							
1018	1	1017	Pit	11th-13th	1	Cattle	1	j	ch					
1022	1	1021	Pit	Undated	18	Cattle	3	a	c, ch					
1022	1	1021	Pit	Undated		Pig/Boar	3	j						
1022	1	1021	Pit	Undated		Mammal	12							
1026	1	1025	Pit	11th-13th	2	Mammal	2							

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
(1006) German Stoneware Pottery



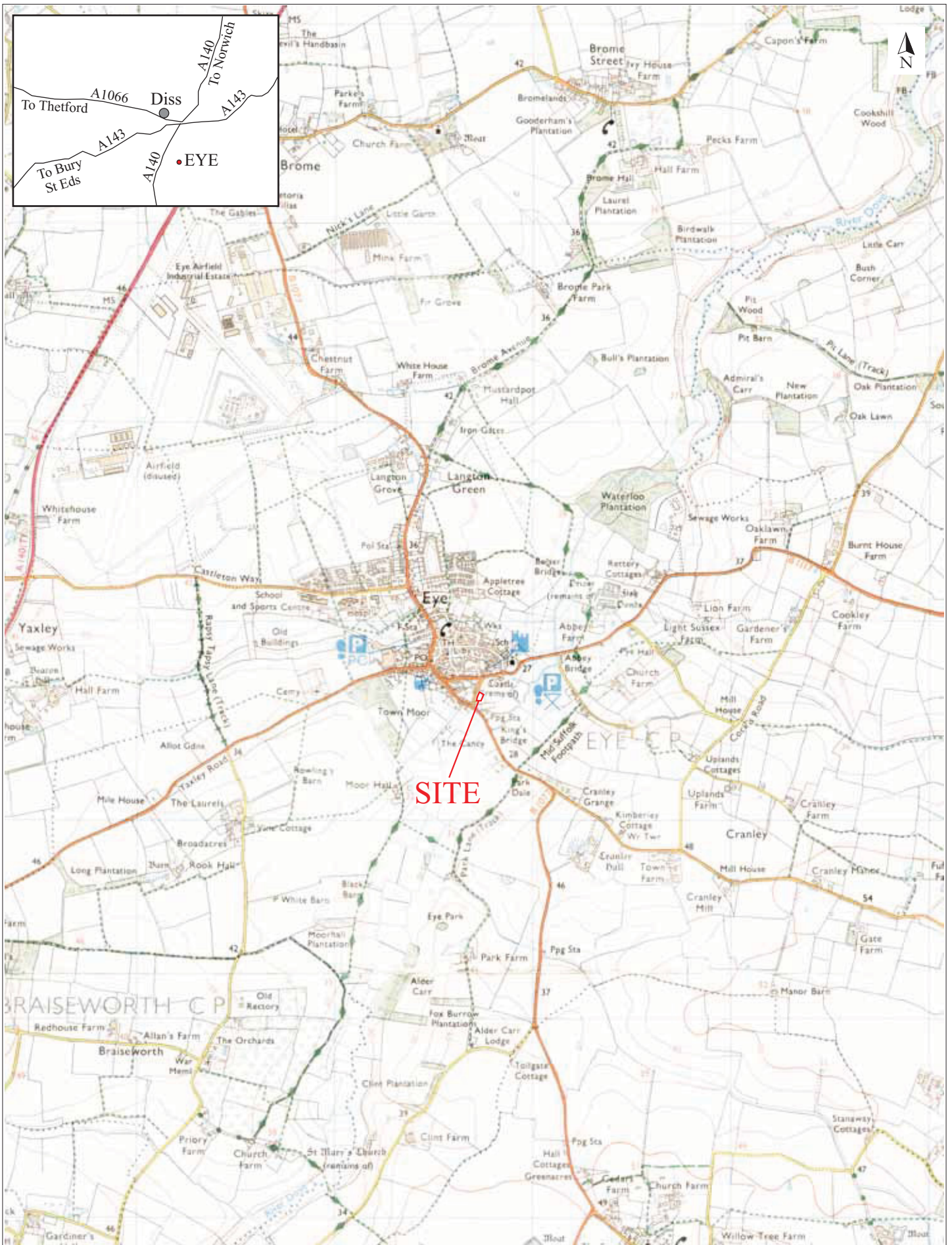
2
(1010) High Medieval Coarse Ware Pottery



3
(1010) Grimston Glazed Ware Pottery

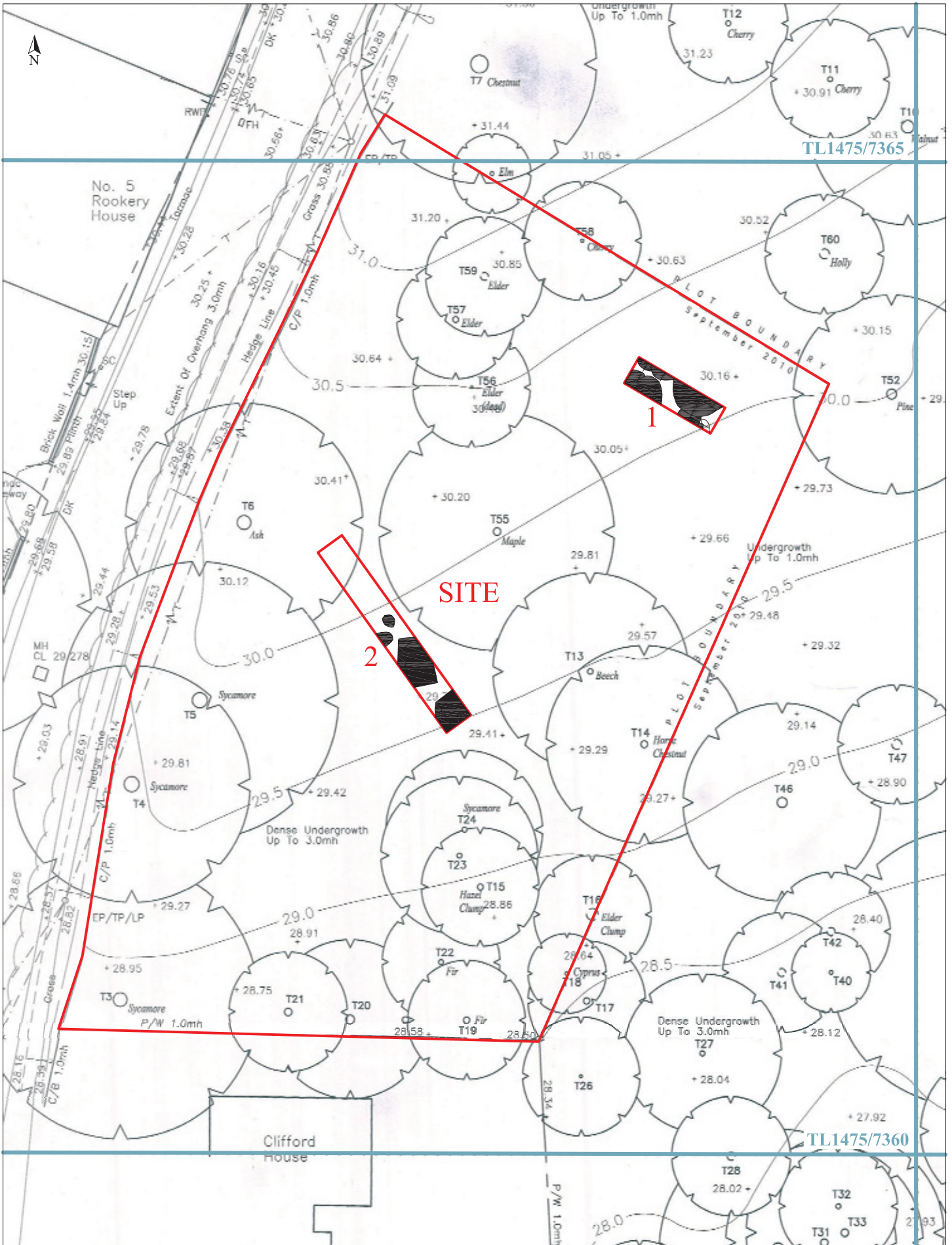


4
(1012) Late Medieval Wares and Imported German Stone Wares

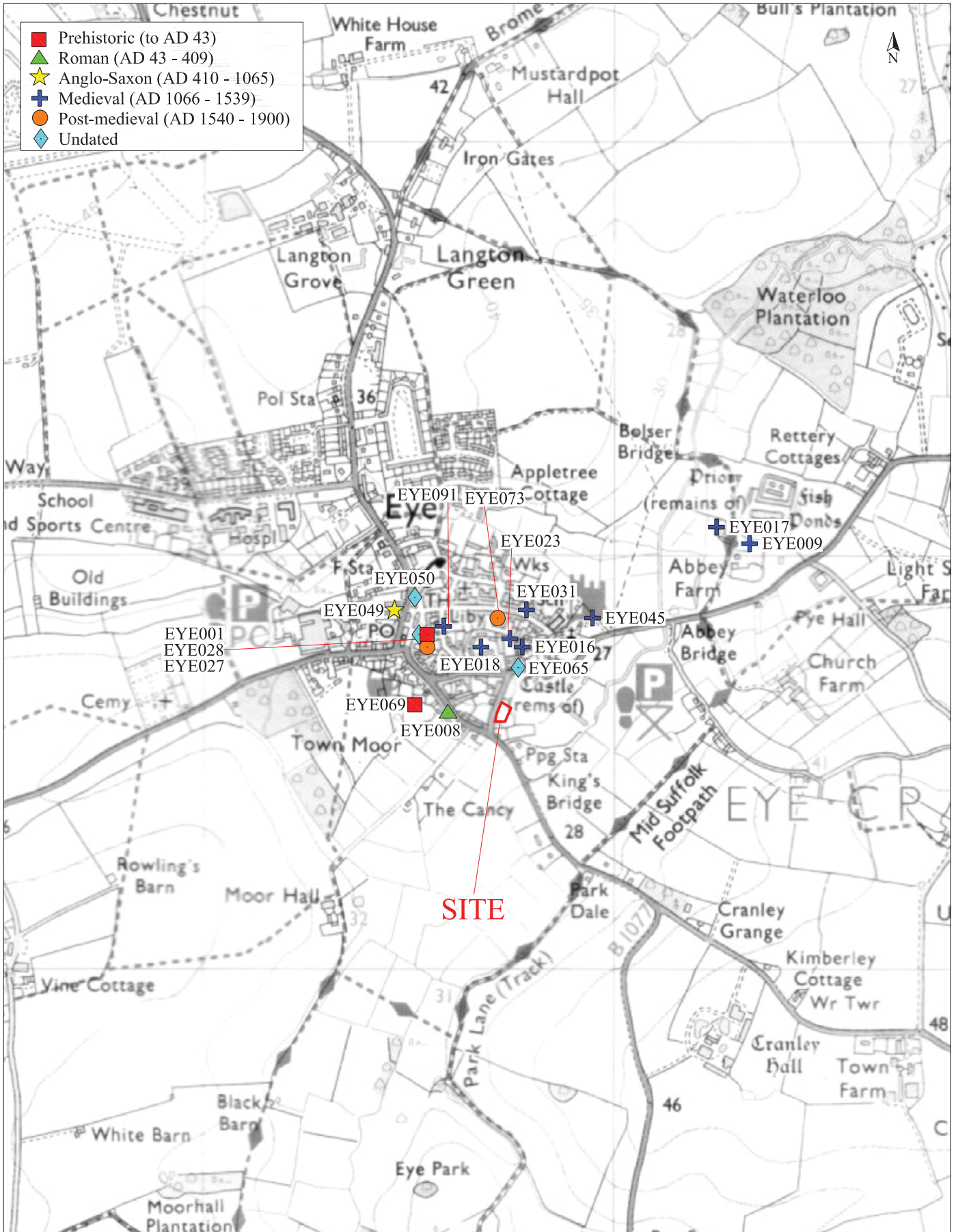


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4

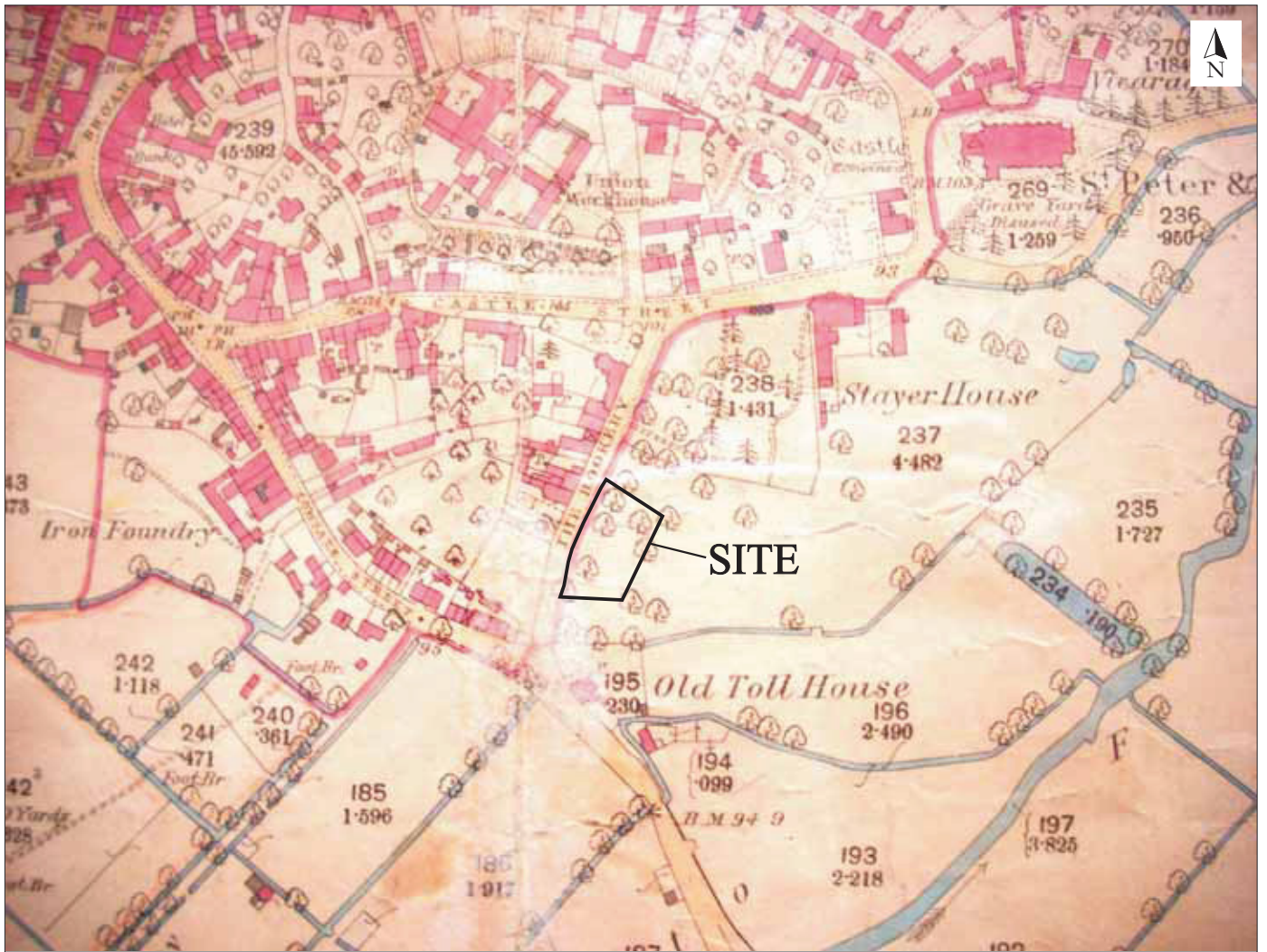


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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4

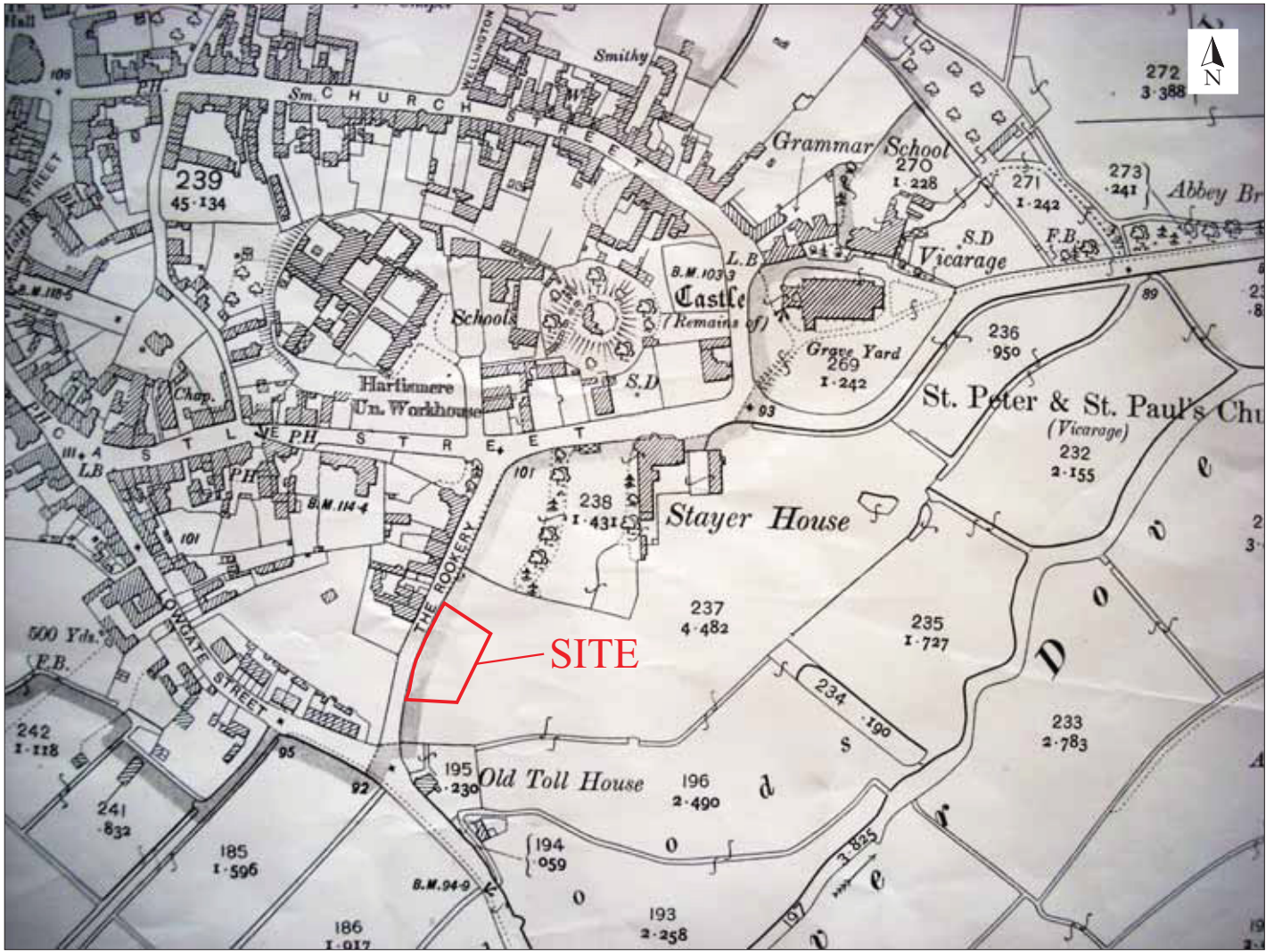


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Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale



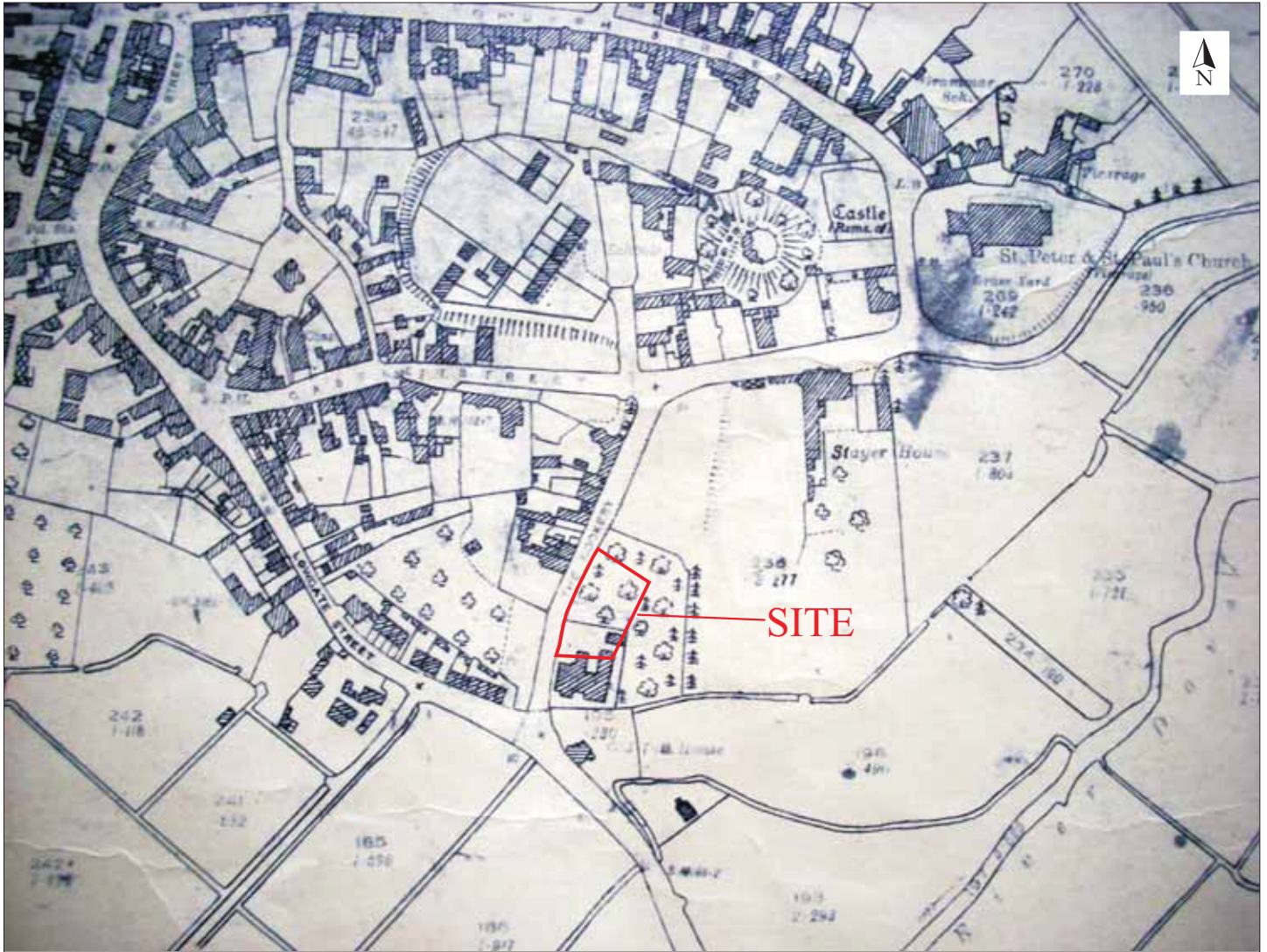
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1886
Not to scale



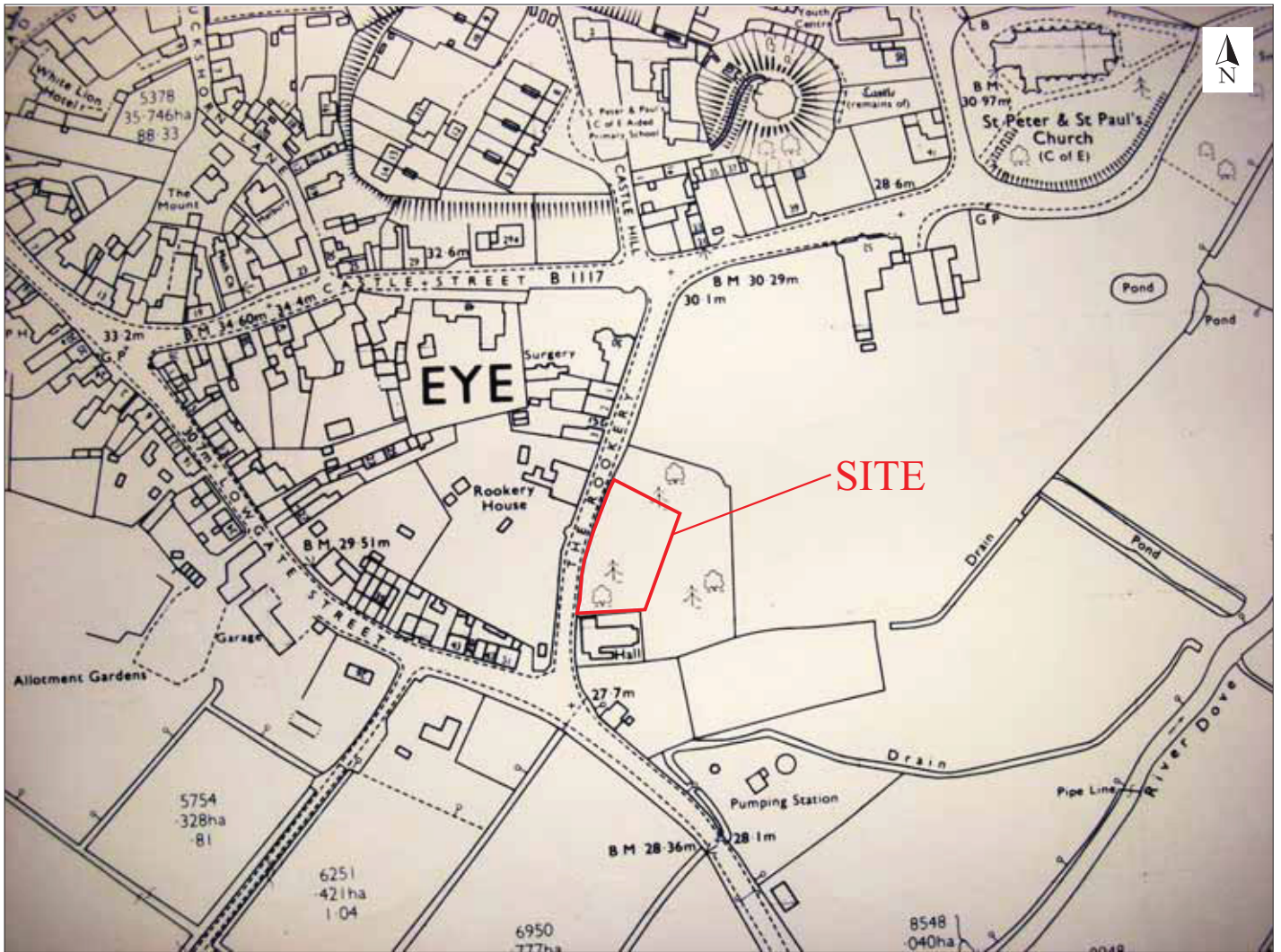
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1904
Not to scale



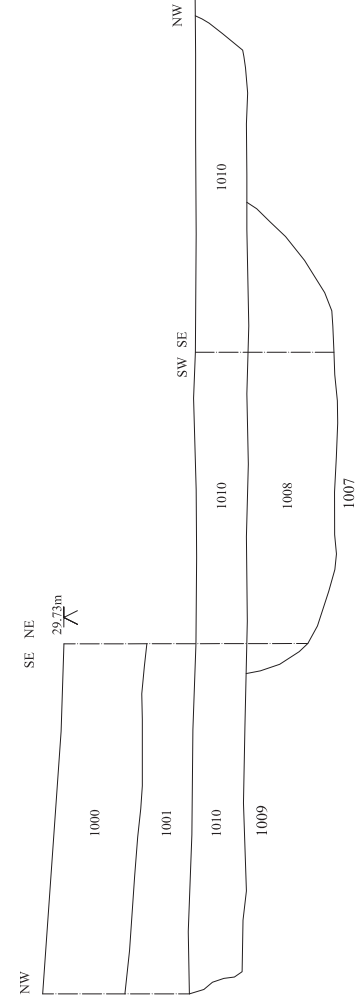
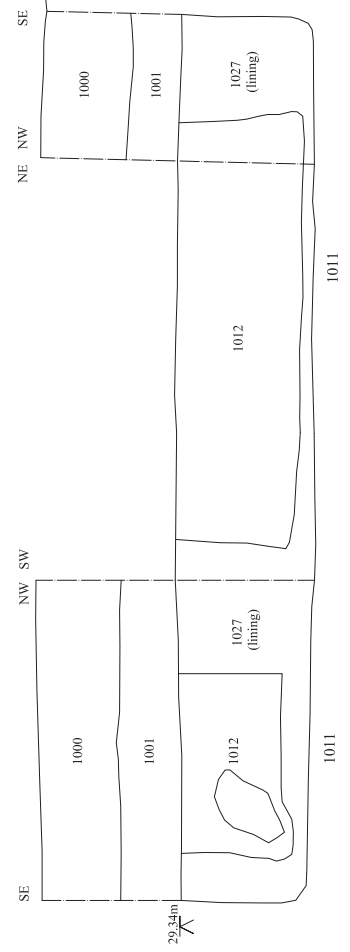
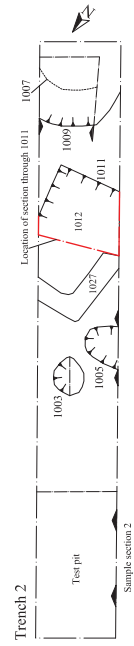
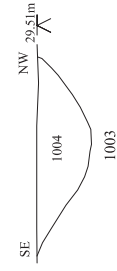
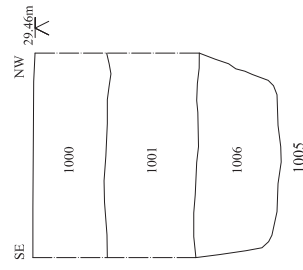
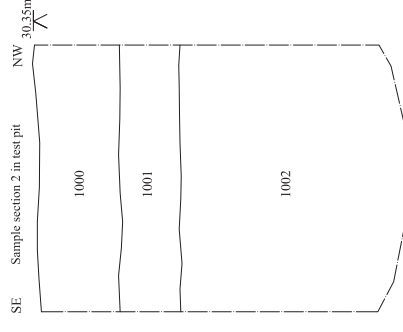
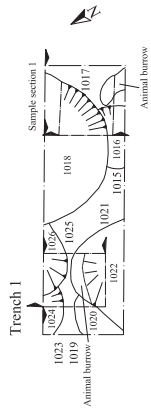
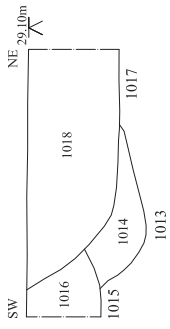
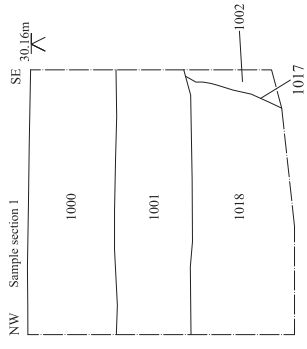
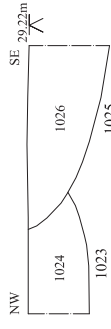
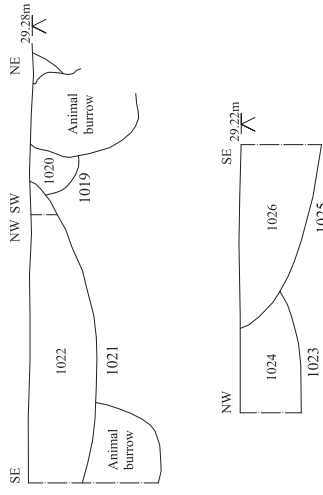
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1926-8
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1976
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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100 & sections 1:20 at A3