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Archaeology Report Number CB640R v.1.0

Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk, Eye 203

Grid reference TM 14570 73928

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference DC/17/05440

Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

Fieldwork dates 31 March to 02 April 2020

OASIS ID; chrisbir1-381170

Prepared for

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Summary

Trenched archaeological evaluation was carried out at 'Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk' prior to residential development in March/April 2020 to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. Occupational evidence probably spanning the period 12th/13th to 15th centuries was recorded in the form of domestic refuse pits and linear features. Uncommon and early evidence of the growing of asparagus and an unparalleled medieval pottery vessel fragment was recorded.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation resulting from development proposals at 'Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk' (grid reference TM 14570 73928, centred at, Fig. 1) was requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Abby Antrobus 14 November 2019), Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number DC/17/05440.

Fig 1. Site location



- 1.2 Works were carried out according to Written Scheme of Investigation, CB640 v.1.1 (Appendix 1), approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within a wider area of known heritage assets and comprises an area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. The results of the evaluation will aid decisions regarding a mitigation strategy that may include a further phase of Archaeological Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation or Continuous Archaeological Recording (Archaeological Monitoring) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 2.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework para 141 (2012)* and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 2.3 Suffolk site code Eye 203 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir1-381170 (*Appendix 10*) apply.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

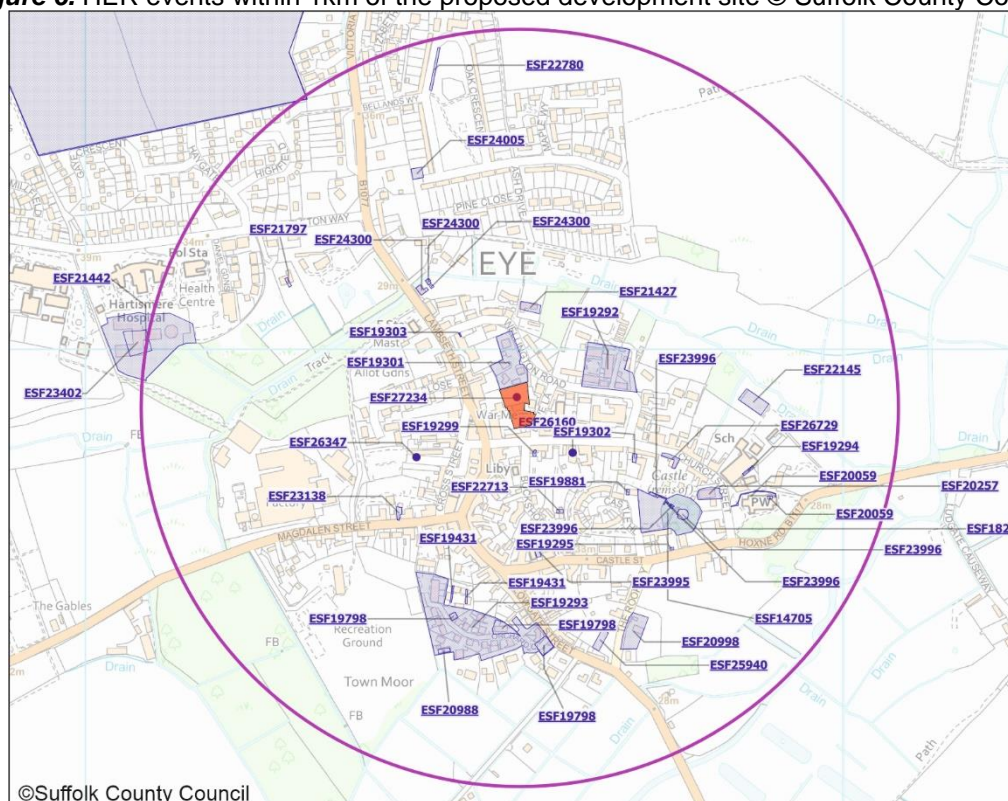
The Brief states that *the proposed development site lies on the outskirts of the historic core of Eye. Around existing buildings, the site generally appears to have been relatively un-developed in historic times. Monitoring of development to the north revealed a substantial ditch, albeit undated (EYE Misc), but there is potential for archaeological remains relating to early suburban activity on the site (for example, industrial activity) relating to the medieval town. The site is shown as a smithy on historic maps, and a structure shown on the 1880s maps is to be retained as part of the development.*

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The HER has a total of 93 entries for sites within the study area comprising 7 HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments, 36 HER events and 50 HER monuments. The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported and represents the *known* resource. It is not therefore, a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area as other sites may remain undiscovered; this is considered as the *potential* resource.
- 3.1.2 Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments) are described without providing exact locations as these are confidential.
- 3.1.3 Thirty-six archaeological interventions (HER events) have been carried out within the study area since 1992. A summary of records relating to the development site and the 1km study area is provided in date order of the work to provide a clear timeline of the events and they are located on a drawing in relation to the proposed development site (*Fig. 6*).
- 3.1.4 HER monuments are summarised by period and shown in *Fig 7*. There are 6 periods represented in the record – prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval, Post-medieval and modern plus undated.
- 3.1.5 Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990. This ensures that buildings placed on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close association with nationally important persons or events. There are three grades of listing:
 - Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest;
 - Grade II* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
 - Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

- 3.1.6 A search of Historic England and HER Listed Building entries revealed 131 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area (*Fig. 8*).
- 3.1.7 A search of Historic England and HER Scheduled Monument entries revealed 1 Scheduled Monument within the 1km study area (*Fig. 9*).
- 3.1.8 The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project characterises the historic landscape of Suffolk through the identification and mapping of a range of defined Historic Landscape Types, each based on a current land use and an assessment of its historical origin, thus giving the type a 'time depth'. This provides both a historical context to descriptions of the Suffolk landscape, and a means to enhance understanding and management of historic landscapes. A search of entries within the 1km study area was carried out and a brief description is provided for the landscape characterisation relevant to the development site (*Fig. 10*).
- 3.1.9 Figures relating to HER events, HER monuments, Listed Buildings and HLC have been kindly reproduced with the permission of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- 3.2 **Portable Antiquities Scheme**
 - 3.2.1 No entries within the HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments are present within the development site. Seven entries within the HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments are present within the 1km study area including a medieval metalwork scatter, the findspot of three 15th century coins, Roman, late-medieval and Post-medieval metal detector finds, an early Saxon brooch, a late-medieval thimble, a small medieval and Post-medieval artefact scatter and an undated ring.
- 3.3 **Suffolk HER Events**
 - 3.3.1 No HER events are recorded within the development site excepting the current scope of work (ESF27234). 36 HER events are recorded within the 1km study area (*Fig. 6*) and summary records are provided.

Figure 6. HER events within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



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Red shaded area - development site
 Pink - 1km study area
 Blue - HER event

1:10000



- 3.3.2 **ESF23995** Site Visit - 21 Castle Street, Eye 01/12/1992 - 31/12/1992
A site visit at the owner's request revealed worked stone of late medieval to Post-medieval date. The owner had excavated to a depth of c.5ft in the back garden, possibly over a ditch associated with the outer bailey of Eye Castle.
- 3.3.3 **ESF18278** Excavation - Eye Castle 01/01/1996
Excavation indicated that the curtain wall ended at a point, just short of the west side of the cutting which is of 16th century date. The base of the curtain wall appeared to have been set in a trench excavated into the motte.
- 3.3.4 **ESF23138** Watching brief - 6 Magdalen Street, Eye 15/04/1996 - 15/04/1996
Monitoring during sewage work improvements provided little information.
- 3.3.5 **ESF19295** Monitoring - 37 Castle Street 02/06/2003
Monitoring of a stripped area for a garage located the remains of a building of uncertain date. The depth of overburden indicated the site lies over the infilled castle motte ditch.
- 3.3.6 **ESF19294** Monitoring - St Peter and Paul CEVA Primary school 20/02/2004
Monitoring of footing trenches where ground was heavily disturbed revealed no archaeological remains.
- 3.3.7 **ESF19293** Evaluation - Land west of Lowgate Street, Eye 19/04/2004
An evaluation prior to housing development revealed prehistoric and Post-medieval ditches related to the use of the 'Town Moor' area of the Eye.
- 3.3.8 **ESF19302** Monitoring - 24 and 26 Church Street 28/02/2005 - 08/03/2005
Monitoring groundworks associated with construction of a residential extension revealed a former well, probably Victorian in date. The bailey ditch of Eye castle was not seen during the monitoring, possibly due to the relatively shallow depth of the footings.
- 3.3.9 **ESF19303** Monitoring - Endleigh, Lambseth Road, Eye, 31/08/2005 - 31/08/2005
Monitoring of groundworks for a residential extension identified no significant archaeological remains.
- 3.3.10 **ESF19798** Monitoring - Land off Lowgate Street, Eye 27/06/2005 - 03/08/2007
Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of new houses revealed considerable disturbance associated with use as a former garage. No archaeological remains were encountered.
- 3.3.11 **ESF19292** Watching Brief -Tomlinson's Depot, Eye 26/01/2006 - 27/01/2006
An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of 13 geotechnical test pits. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified. Evidence for modern build-up and the truncation of 'natural' deposits was recorded.
- 3.3.12 **ESF19299** Monitoring - 2 Church Street 13/06/2007
Monitoring during excavations associated with the construction of a residential conservatory extension revealed no archaeological remains, although ground works were noted as being shallow.
- 3.3.13 **ESF19431** Evaluation and monitoring - Lane of Cutlers Chase, 08/08/2007 - 28/10/2007
Trenched archaeological evaluation did not reveal any significant archaeological remains.
- 3.3.14 **ESF22713** Watching Brief - 16 Buckshorn Lane, Eye 08/05/2008 - 19/05/2008
The excavation of footings for a small residential extension was monitored. No evidence relating to Eye Castle was recorded. Excavations were relatively shallow, not exceeding a deposit that produced 18th century and later brick/tile fragments, 19th century and later pottery sherds and modern glass fragments.
- 3.3.15 **ESF19881** Monitoring - The Old School House, 2 Castle Hill 09/07/2008
Monitoring during the excavation of footing trenches revealed no archaeological remains.
- 3.3.16 **ESF20059** Excavation and Monitoring - The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Eye 01/06/2009 - 31/08/2009
Monitoring during a programme of works at the church revealed six brick-lined graves of probable 18th or early-19th century date. Other features recorded included the footing and wall stub for the east wall of the nave north aisle and the junction between the chancel chapel footing and the north nave wall. Monitoring of a mains service trench within the churchyard revealed disarticulated human bone remains and at least three intact

burials along with a wall stub thought to represent an earlier phase of the churchyard wall, and brickwork associated with the stepped entrance to the sacristy.

- 3.3.17 **ESF26729** Historic Building Record - 40-42 Church Street, Eye 19/08/2009 - 19/08/2009
An English Heritage Level 2 written and photographic analysis and survey of a Grade II listed timber-framed house with particular reference to a stair that was badly damaged in a recent fire.
- 3.3.18 **ESF20257** Monitoring - Eye Children's Centre, Church Street, 20/07/2010 - 04/08/2010
Archaeological monitoring was carried out during renovations to an existing building. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered, possibly as the ground disturbance did not exceed topsoil depth.
- 3.3.19 **ESF21797** Evaluation - Chandos Lodge, Castleton Way, Eye 2010 - 05/08/2010
An archaeological trenched evaluation did not identify any archaeological remains.
- 3.3.20 **ESF20998** Field evaluation - Stayer House, Castle Street, Eye 10/02/2011 - 15/02/2011
Evaluation identified a high density of pits in 2 trenches and two periods of activities were represented; medieval (11th-13th/14th) and Post-medieval (late 15th-17th).
- 3.3.21 **ESF20988** Monitoring - Land off Orchard Close, Eye 03/06/2011
Monitoring of footing trenches identified an undated pit.
- 3.3.22 **ESF21442** Evaluation - Hartismere Hospital, Eye 12/12/2011 - 15/12/2011
Archaeological evaluation trenching revealed a phase of later medieval/Post-medieval quarrying and several large pits and a ditch, which mainly produced ceramic building material. Earlier occupation was characterised by small pits, ditches and a gravel spread, of probable Roman and/or Early Anglo-Saxon date, but may be of later prehistoric date. Finds included prehistoric flint and Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery, Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a brooch, and small quantities of animal bone.
- 3.3.23 **ESF21427** Evaluation - Scout Centre, Wellington Road, Eye 09/02/2012 - 10/02/2012
An 'L' shaped archaeological trench was excavated prior to proposed development. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified.
- 3.3.24 **ESF23996** Monitoring - Eye Castle masonry repairs, Eye 01/08/2012 - 30/09/2012
Archaeological monitoring visits included a photographic record of the bailey wall and keep of Eye Castle prior to and during repairs to consolidate the monument.
- 3.3.25 **ESF22145** Monitoring - MUGA Pitch, St Peter And St Paul 10/06/2013 - 14/06/2013
Monitoring during a site strip for a new multi-use games area pitch revealed topsoil deposits alone that contained mixed 20th century material.
- 3.3.26 **ESF22780** Evaluation - Oak Crescent, Eye, Suffolk 04/11/2013 - 04/11/2013
An archaeological trenched evaluation was carried out within the easement of a proposed sewer. No archaeological remains were encountered.
- 3.3.27 **ESF23402** Excavation - Land at the Former Hartismere 24/02/2014 - 07/03/2014
Archaeological excavation at the former Hartismere Hospital prior to residential development followed trenched archaeological evaluation (ESF21442). The works consisted of an open area excavation within the footprint of the proposed building. No further details are recorded.
- 3.3.28 **ESF23437** Geophysical Survey - Land at Eye Airfield, Eye 02/02/2015 - 06/02/2015
A geophysical survey prior to evaluation on a proposed development site adjacent to the former airfield at Eye identified linear features which could represent former ditches or drains, or perhaps an enclosure relating to a former field system, as well as various recent disturbances. The survey findings did not indicate the presence of settlement remains, or other archaeological remains.
- 3.3.29 **ESF22747** Evaluation - Parcels 13-15, Eye Airfield, Eye 2015 - 27/02/2015
Archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated following geophysics and metal-detecting surveys and revealed evidence of a prehistoric field system, an Iron Age trackway and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.
- 3.3.30 **ESF24300** Heritage Asset Assessment - Bridge House 01/03/2016 - 31/03/2016
An English Heritage Level 2 written and photographic analysis and survey of Bridge House, Grade II listed.

3.3.31 **ESF24005** Monitoring - Proposed New House, 37 Oak 2016 - 26/06/2016

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during excavations associated with the construction of a residential extension and garage. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified, a modern ceramic land drain was noted.

3.3.32 **ESF25940** Evaluation - 5 The Rookery, Eye 30/11/2017

Evaluation trenching prior to construction of a dwelling revealed no significant archaeological features or finds.

3.3.33 **ESF14705** An archaeological survey - Eye Castle, Eye, Suffolk undated

No further details are recorded.

3.3.34 **ESF19301** Monitoring - Site at Wellington Road to rear of No 18 Lambseth Street undated

Monitoring during the excavation of housing footings through one visit only (plot 1) recorded a 'very deep ditch.' No further details are recorded. EYE Misc applies.

3.3.35 **ESF26347** Watching Brief - Eye Library, 6 Cross Street undated

No details recorded. Outline record EYE 194 applies.

3.3.36 **ESF26160** Desk-Based Assessment - Co-op Store Church Street, Eye undated

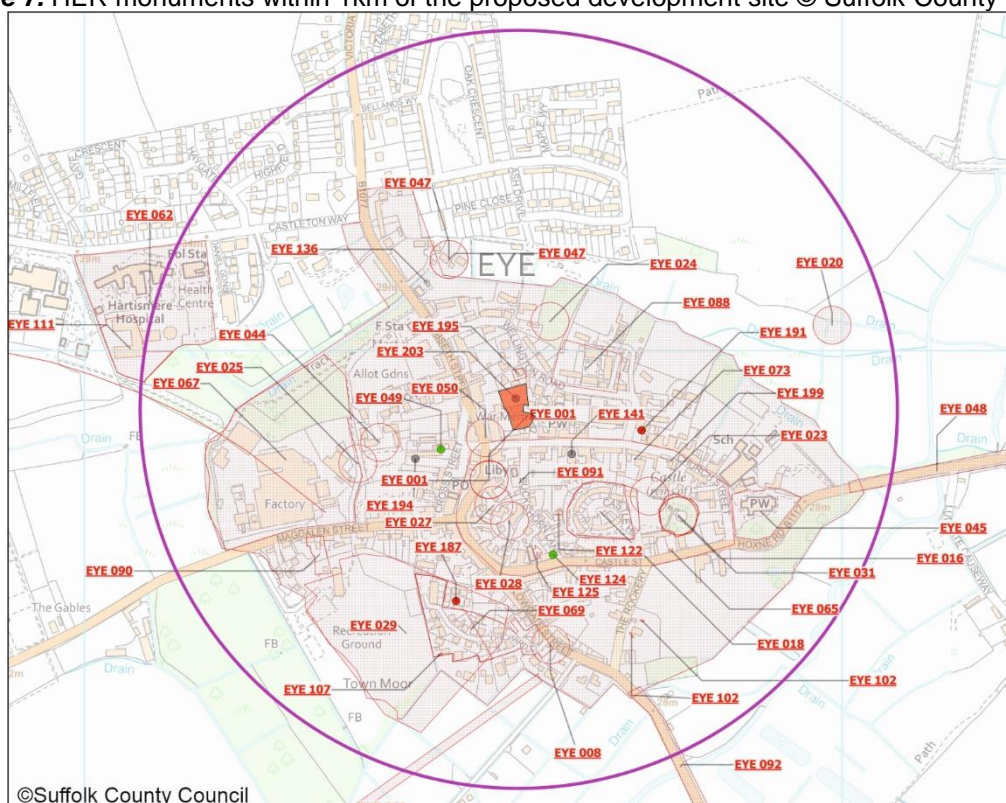
No details are recorded. Outline record EYE 141 applies.

3.4 **Suffolk HER monuments**

3.4.1 No HER monuments are present within the proposed development site excepting the current works (EYE 203).

3.4.2 A total of 50 HER monuments within the 1km study area are summarised by period and shown in Fig. 7. There are 6 periods represented in the record – prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval, Post-medieval and modern plus undated.

Figure 7. HER monuments within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



Red shaded area - development site
 Pink - 1km study area
 Red - HER monument

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3.4.3 Prehistoric

Prehistoric activities are indicated through the recovery of finds including a hand axe (EYE 001), a scatter of burnt flints possibly of prehistoric date (EYE 047) and prehistoric ditches have been recorded (EYE 069). An Iron Age pit that produced pottery finds was recorded during an evaluation (EYE 111).

3.4.4 Roman

Activities during the Roman period are indicated through the recovery of finds including fragments of a Roman quern and pottery (EYE 001), coins (EYE 008) and pottery (EYE 111). The remains of a Roman hypocaust or villa, though possibly a medieval tile kiln, have been recorded (EYE 024). A Roman pit was recorded during an evaluation (EYE 111).

3.4.5 Saxon

Activities during the Anglo-Saxon period are also indicated through the recovery of finds including some bronze tweezers (EYE 049), pottery and a brooch (EYE 111)

3.4.6 Medieval

The medieval town of Eye was the third or fourth most heavily populated town in Suffolk at the time of Domesday (EYE 091). Medieval remains include the Scheduled Monument (30594) of Eye Castle where a number of investigations and surveys have been carried out (EYE 016, EYE 018, EYE 203, EYE 027, EYE 028, EYE 031), the (Leper) Hospital of St Mary Magdalen (EYE 025), the Church of St Peter and St Paul (EYE 045) and an early-16th century house (EYE 199). Excavations have revealed medieval and Post-medieval pits (EYE 102 and EYE 111).

The recovery of finds indicate activities during the medieval period including pottery (EYE 047, EYE 111, EYE 191), an Alabaster frieze (EYE 124) and late-medieval and Post-medieval stonework (EYE 125)

3.4.7 Post-medieval

Post-medieval remains include a 16th century windmill (EYE 016), Hartismere Union Workhouse (EYE 018), Abbey Bridge possibly with medieval origins (EYE 048), King's Bridge (EYE 092), Eye Town Hall (EYE 50), a firing range and butt (EYE 061), the site of Eye Railway Station (EYE 067) and Railway Branch (EYE 135), Post-medieval and modern ditches (EYE 069) and pits (EYE 111), a well of probable Victorian date (EYE 073), a Brewery (EYE 088), the site of Eye Gas Works (EYE 090), Bridge House, a 19th century Grade II listed building (EYE 136) and finds including an iron spearhead (EYE 020), an artefact scatter possibly including redeposited medieval remains (EYE 044), pottery and metal finds (EYE 111) and a Post-medieval/modern finds scatter (EYE 122).

3.4.8 Modern

The Hartismere Hospital; Poor Law Institution replaced the workhouse in the early-20th century (EYE 062).

3.4.9 Undated

Cropmarks of undated probable drainage channels and features have been identified from aerial photographs (EYE 029). The remains of an undated building were recorded during archaeological monitoring and Post-medieval finds were recovered (EYE 065) and an undated pit (EYE 107) and ditch (EYE 195) were recorded during monitoring. Undated flint and mortar wall footings were observed underlying the existing possibly 19th century red brick town hall during a watching brief (EYE 050).

3.5 Listed Buildings

3.5.1 No Listed Buildings are present within the proposed development site.

3.5.2 A search of Historic England and HER Listed Building records revealed 131 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area (*Fig. 8*). Information of only those within the immediate vicinity of the development site are provided in this report.

Figure 8. Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



- 3.5.3 35 and 36 Wellington Road lie to the east/northeast of the development site (TM 14737 73906) and is Grade II Listed. The Historic England Listing (List entry Number: 1096779) includes the following description.
- 3.5.3.1 *Two houses. c1730, with later alterations. Rendered and colourwashed timber frame with red-brick skin to south (No.36). Mixed red and black-glazed pantiles. One storey and dormer attic. C19 plank door to extreme left of elevation and a C20 plank door to extreme right. No.35 with additional 4-panelled door. Four 2-light and one 3-light late C19 casements. Gabled roof with 4 gabled dormers fitted with C19 and C20 2-light casements. Central ridge stack. INTERIOR (No.35 only): late C17 timberwork re-used in C20. Rebuilt fireplace.*
- 3.5.4 York Cottage lies to the south/southeast of the development site (TM 14588 73891) is Grade II Listed. The Historic England Listing (List entry Number: 1316602) includes the following description.
- 3.5.4.1 *House. Mid C17 with later alterations. Plastered and colourwashed timber frame. Roof of black-glazed pantiles. Lobby-entrance plan. 2 storeys: 2-window range. C20 central door. One late C20 3-light casement either side and two late C20 3-light casements to first floor. Over door is a scrolled paraged relief of late C20 origin. Gabled roof. Central ridge stack. INTERIOR: timber frame with straight corner braces and jowled principal posts. Early C18 plank cupboard door to right of stack on cockshead hinges. Eastern bridging beam of early C17 style not in situ. 3-plank late C17 door in east room on strap hinges. Similar attic door. First-floor passage with re-used C17 small-framed panelling. Clapsed purlin roof.*
- 3.5.5 1 Church Street lies to the southwest of the proposed development site (TM 14549 73885) and is Grade II Listed. The Historic England Listing (List entry Number: 1316600) includes the following description.
- 3.5.5.1 *Shop with domestic accommodation above. c1830. Rendered and whitewashed brick. Slate roof. Corner site. 3 storeys. Ground floor with shop front consisting of plain pilasters framing display windows and half-glazed door in canted corner. Display windows replaced in C20 with plate glass. West elevation lit through two C20 top-hung casements to first and second floors. 3*

similar ground-floor casements to Church Street elevation and 2 more to first floor. Gabled roof with rebuilt ridge stack east of centre. INTERIOR: not inspected.

3.5.6 3 Broad Street lies to the west/southwest of the proposed development site (TM 14548 73892) and is Grade II Listed. The Historic England Listing (List entry Number: 1316521) includes the following description.

3.5.6.1 Shop with domestic accommodation at first floor. c1830. Rendered and colourwashed brick; slate roof. 2 storeys. 2-window range. Full-width shop front with plain pilasters framing recessed central entrance and side display windows. Door and windows replaced C20 with plate glass. First floor lit through two 6/6 horned sashes with sash hoods. Gabled roof. Internal gable-end stack to north.

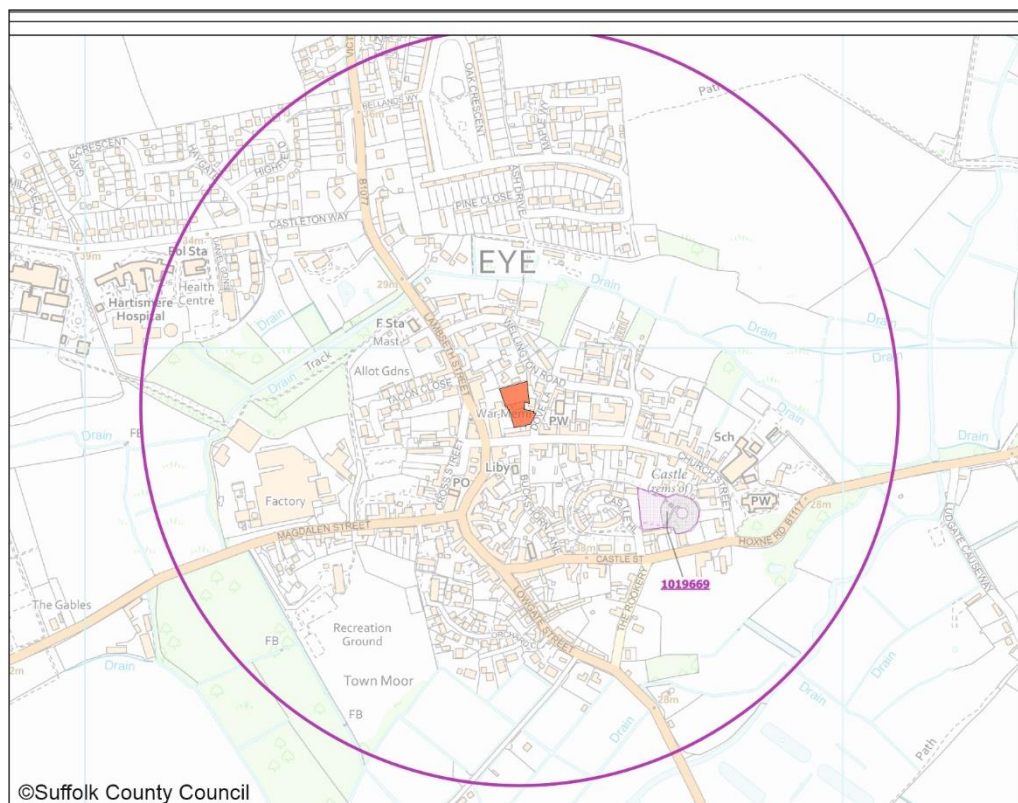
3.5.7 1 and 1a Broad Street lie to the west of the proposed development site (TM 14540 73909) and is Grade II Listed. The Historic England Listing (List entry Number: 1316519) includes the following description.

3.5.7.1 House, flat and shop. c1830. Red brick; slate roof. 2 storeys. 4-window range. Divided into domestic and commercial premises. Domestic half to left (north): Central 6-panelled door with overlight within doorcase of fluted engaged columns. One canted single-storey bay window right and left added late C19 and fitted with 1/1 and 2/2 horned sashes. Commercial part to right consists of a full-width late C19 plate-glass shop front with canopy box supported on 4 plain pilasters. Central glazed door. First floor of range with four 2/2 horned sashes. Gabled roof with central ridge stack. INTERIOR: shop premises opened out into retail showroom in C20.

3.6 Scheduled Monuments

3.6.1 A search of entries within the site and 1km study was carried out (Fig. 9). One scheduled monument lies within the 1km study area, the remains of the Norman motte and bailey castle (SAM 1019669). Further details can be seen at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019669>.

Figure 9. Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



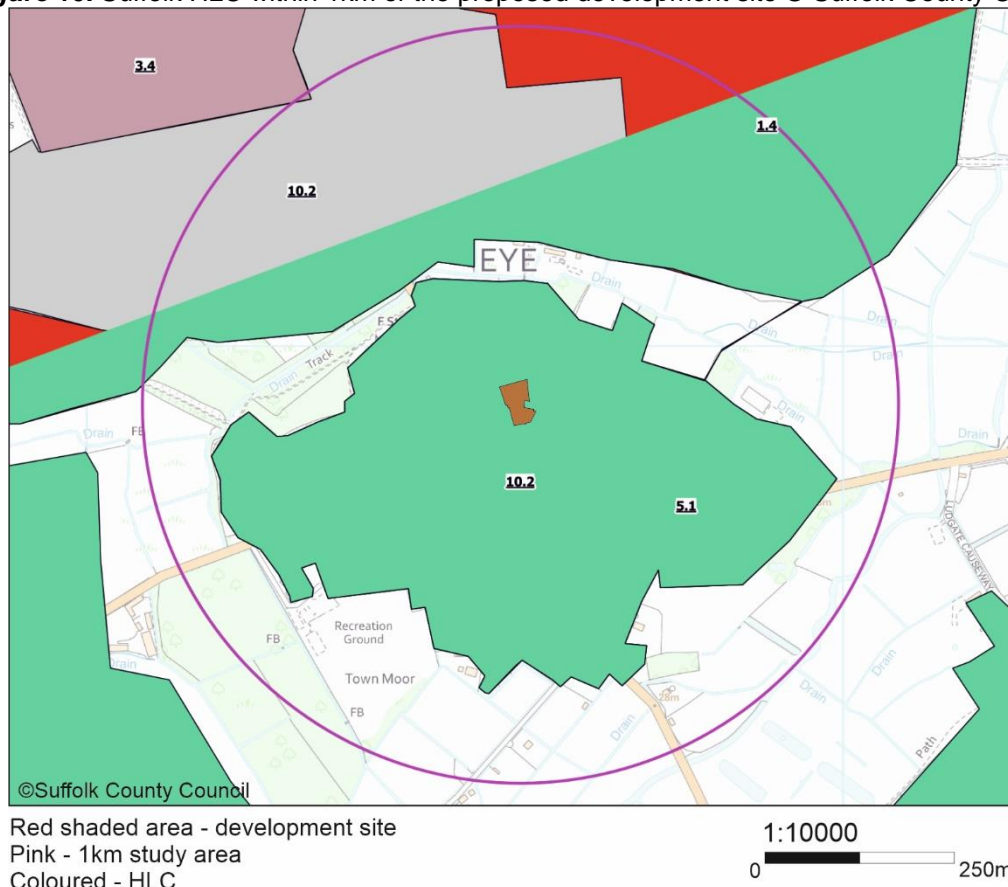
©Suffolk County Council
 Red shaded area - development site
 Pink - 1km study area
 Pink shaded - SM

1:10000
 0 250m

3.7 Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 3.7.1 A search of entries within the site and 1km study was carried out (*Fig. 10*). The development site lies within an area characterised as **Type 10.2 Built up area – town**. Large settlement with urban functions. Historically, this sub-type includes the places that had functioning markets.

Figure 10. Suffolk HLC within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



4.0 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 The geology of Great Britain is recorded by the British Geological Survey and published on their website (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>). The site lies upon a solid geology of Crag sands, gravels, silts and clays. The sands are characteristically dark green from glauconite but weather bright orange with haematite 'iron pans'. The gravels in the lower part of the group are almost entirely composed of flint. Those higher in the group include up to 10% of quartzite from the Midlands, igneous rocks from Wales, and chert from the Upper Greensand of south-eastern England. A sharp, planar unconformity upon strata extending from the Chalk Group (Cretaceous) in the west to the London Clay Formation (Palaeogene) of the Thames Group in the east. Usually there is a glauconitic conglomerate of rounded flints at the base of the Crag Group. Overlain by deposits of the Dunwich Group, Albion Glaciogenic Group, Britannia Catchments Group or British Coastal Deposits Group. Also interdigitates with the Dunwich Group, from which it can be distinguished by the marine origin of the sediments (all Dunwich Group formations are fluvial). May be distinguished from the Albion Glaciogenic Group by the absence of northern British erratic clasts in the Crag Group.
- 4.2 Superficial deposits comprise the Lowestoft Formation that 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. The carbonate content of the till matrix is about 30%, and tills within the underlying Happisburgh Formation have less than 20%. The Lowestoft Formation unconformably overlies a large range of Mesozoic, Palaeogene, Neogene and early Pleistocene bedrock formations, and in eastern East Anglia also unconformably overlies the older glaciogenic Happisburgh Formation (formerly Corton Formation on some maps) and the fluvial sands and gravels of the Dunwich Group. The tills within the Lowestoft Formation typically contain a significantly higher percentage of chalk than the underlying tills. The gravels in the Dunwich Group contain a significant amount of quartzose lithologies and only very minor

quantities of erratics and chalk, whereas the gravels in the Lowestoft Formation contain common erratics from Scotland and northern England, and abundant chalk where not decalcified. The Lowestoft Formation is overlain unconformably by deposits of the Britannia Catchments Group and in northeastern East Anglia by the Sheringham Cliffs Formation. Where the uppermost part of the Lowestoft Formation comprises sand and gravel, it is not always easy to determine its upper boundary if overlain by younger sand and gravel, but in general the younger sand and gravel is better sorted and chalk free.

- 4.3 The development site comprises an area of approximately 0.2 ha. (2000m²) centred at TM 14570 73928 (*Fig. 2*) within the central main built up area of Eye. A former smithy is being retained for conversion into residential use and modern extensions added when used as a workshop have been demolished. The site lies with an area of residential development probably since the medieval period. The land is relatively level at c. 31m OD.

5.0 Results

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Site conditions were generally good and access was gained from Dove Lane to the east of the site. Excavations were carried out during a global outbreak of coronavirus and appropriate health and safety measures were maintained. The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services was kept updated of fieldwork through textual and photographic means as site visits were not possible.
- 5.1.2 Trenched archaeological excavations were carried out between 31 March and 02 April 2020 and the weather was mostly dry with occasional rain showers.
- 5.1.3 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 2*. A finds summary is provided (*Appendix 3*), pottery summary (*Appendix 4*), ceramic building material summary (*Appendix 5*), fired clay summary (*Appendix 6*), animal bone summary (*Appendix 7*), catalogue of mollusc remains (*Appendix 8*) and environmental summary (*Appendix 9*).
- 5.1.4 Three (3) trenches were excavated to provide a minimum total of 30 linear m of trenching as required in the Brief. Trench lengths were increased to compensate for the reduced width of c. 1.5m. Trench 1 was located within the footprint of the northerly proposed dwellings and trenches 2 and 3 were located as close as possible to proposed dwellings avoiding existing trees and buildings (*Fig. 2*).

5.2 Trench 1

Figures 2 and 3

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
100	D	1	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil deposits	c. 0.3m	c. 31.00m OD	No	
101	D	1	Light to mid grey brown silty sand subsoil deposits	c. 0.28-0.4m	c. 30.66m OD	No	
102	D	1	Mottled light cream, yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 30.10m OD	No	

- 5.2.1.1 Trench 1 was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, measured c. 8.2m by 1.5m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m (northeast end of trench) to c. 0.7m (southwest end of trench) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.28-0.4m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) at c. 30.10m OD (*Plate 1*).

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
103	C	1	Linear butt-end feature		30.12m OD	-	
104	D	1	Mixed (102) and (105) fill of [103]	c. 0.1m	30.21m OD	No	
105	D	1	Primary fill of [103]	c. 0.12m	30.12m OD	Pottery Enviro <5>	12-13 c.

- 5.2.1.2 Approximately southwest-northeast oriented linear feature [103] was present approximately mid-point in Trench 1 at c. 1m beneath present ground level (at c. 30.12m OD), butt-ended within the trench and extended beyond the south edge of excavation (*Plate 2*). It measured c. 0.65m wide and c. 0.2m deep and contained redeposited 'natural' (104) observed mostly in the north-facing

section of the trench above c. 0.12m of primary fill (105) that produced 12th-13th century pottery. Environmental sample <5> was taken from (105).

Plate 1. General view of Trench 1, looking southwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Plate 2. Linear feature [103] in Trench 1, looking west/southwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
106	C	1	Pit-like feature		30.15m OD	-	
107	D	1	Mid to dark brown silty sand fill of [106] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized charcoal pieces	c. 0.07m	30.15m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	11-13

5.2.1.3 Pit-like feature [106] lay to the northeast of [103] at c. 0.95m beneath present ground level (at c. 30.15m OD) (*Plate 3*). It measured c. 0.8m across and c. 0.07m deep and contained fill (107) that produced 11th-13th century pottery and contained a charcoal-rich lense at the surface of the feature. Environmental sample <4> was taken from (107).

Plate 3. Pit [106] in Trench 1, looking northwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
108	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.17m OD	-	
109	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [108]	c. 0.15m	30.17m OD	No	
110	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.14m OD	-	
111	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [110]	c. 0.23m	30.14m OD	No	
112	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.19m OD	-	
113	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [112]	c. 0.16m	30.19m OD	No	
114	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.20m OD	-	
115	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [114]	c. 0.22m	30.20m OD	No	
116	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.19m OD	-	
117	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [116]	c. 0.22m	30.19m OD	No	

5.2.1.4 A number of 'natural' features [108], [110], [112], [114] and [116] with irregular sides and bases were present within Trench 1 at c. 30.2m OD (not all illustrated, *Plate 4*). They contained soft, loose fills and much rooting that produced no finds, dissimilar from the fills of archaeological features [103] and [106].

Plate 4. 'Natural' feature [110] in Trench 1, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

5.3 Trench 2

Figures 2 and 4

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
200	D	2	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil	0.22m-0.32m	c. 31.58m OD	No	
201	D	2	Light to mid grey brown silty sand subsoil	0.44m-0.59m	c.31.28m OD	No	
202	D	2	Mottled light cream, yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c.30.70m OD	No	

5.3.1.1 Trench 2 was moved c. 1m towards the north of its intended location to avoid causing any structural issues to the building to the immediate south. It was approximately northeast-southwest oriented and measured c. 8.6m by 1.5m (*Plate 5*). It was excavated to a depth of c. 0.8m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.22-0.32m of topsoil (200) and c. 0.44-0.59m of subsoil (201) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202).

Plate 5. General view of Trench 2, looking northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
203	C	2	Linear butt-end/pit-like feature	c. 0.98m	c.30.79m OD	-	
204	D	2	Mid grey silty sand upper fill of [203]	c. 0.62m	c.30.79m OD	Pottery, fired clay Enviro <2>	M-L.14th c.?
205	D	2	Mid to dark grey silty sand lower fill of [203]	c. 0.36m	c.30.21m OD	Pottery Enviro <1>	13th c.?
206	C	2	Linear butt-end/pit-like feature	c. 0.58m	c.30.73m OD	-	
207	D	2	Mid grey silty sand fill of [206]	c. 0.58m	c.30.73m OD	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone, shell Enviro <3>	M-L.14th c.?

5.3.1.2 Possible butt-end linear or pit-like feature [203] (at c. 30.79m OD) extended c. 1.1m into the trench and beyond the south edge excavation, with a depression towards the northeast that appeared to be part of the same feature rather than a separate feature (*Plate 6*). It measured c. 1.15m wide and c. 1m deep and contained primary fill (205) that produced pottery finds and is of probable 13th century and upper fill (204) that produced pottery and fired clay, spot dated to the probable mid- to late-14th century. Environmental sample <2> was taken from fill (204).

Plate 6. Feature [203] in Trench 2, looking southeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

- 5.3.1.3 Possible butt-end linear or pit-like feature [206] (at c. 30.73m OD) extended a maximum 0.77m into the trench and beyond the south edge excavation (*Plate 7*). It measured c. 1.6m wide and c. 0.6m deep and contained fill (207) that produced pottery, fired clay, animal bone and shell finds and is of probable mid- to late-14th century date. Environmental sample <3> was taken from fill (207).

Plate 7. Feature [206] in Trench 2, looking southeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

5.4 Trench 3

Figures 2 and 4

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
300	D	3	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil	c. 0.25m	c. 30.96-31.39m OD	No	
301	D	3	Light to mid grey brown silty sand subsoil	c. 0.28-0.4m	c. 30.67-31.09m OD	No	
302	D	3	Mottled light cream, yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits		c. 30.40-30.74m OD	No	

- 5.4.1.1 Trench 3 was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, measured c. 8.2m by 1.5m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m (northeast end of trench) to c. 0.7m (southwest end of trench) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.25m of topsoil (300) and c. 0.28-0.4m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) (*Plate 8*).

Plate 8. General view of Trench 3, looking southwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
303	C	3	Pit-like feature		c. 30.38m OD	-	
304	D	3	Mid to dark grey silty sand fill of [303]	c. 0.3m	c. 30.38m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, shell	L.14th-15th c.
305	C	3	Linear feature		c. 30.41m OD	-	
306	D	3	Mid grey silty sand fill of [305]	c. 0.2m	c. 30.41m OD	CBM, animal bone, shell	Lmed/Pmed

5.4.1.2 Pit-like feature [303] (at c. 30.4m OD) measured c. 0.5m wide and c. 0.2m deep and extended beyond the northeast end of Trench 3 (*Plate 9*). It contained fill (304) that produced later medieval pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and shell and feature [303] likely dates to the late-14th to 15th century.

5.4.1.3 Linear feature [305] (at c. 30.4m OD) was approximately northeast-southwest oriented, measured a maximum c. 0.5m wide and c. 0.2m deep and extended beyond the northeast end of Trench 3 (*Plates 9 and 10*). It contained fill (306) that produced late medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material, animal bone and shell. Feature [305] likely dates to the late medieval/Post-medieval period.

Plate 9. Features [303] (foreground) and [305], looking east/southeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Plate 10. Feature [305] in Trench 3, looking northeast



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

6.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

6.1 Pottery

- 6.1.1 Pottery (19 sherds, 235g) was collected from six contexts during the evaluation (*Appendix 4*). Table 1 shows the quantities of pottery by fabric.
- 6.1.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the post-Roman fabric series for Suffolk (Anderson forthcoming). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Table 1. Pottery quantities.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-13th c.	10	83	0.05	10
Early medieval ware with ferrous oxide	EMWFE	11th-13th c.	1	58		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	12th-13th c.	1	4		1
Early medieval ware transitional	EMWT	12th-13th c.	2	11		2
Waveney Valley coarseware micaceous	WVCWM	L.12th-14th c.	1	24	0.05	1
Waveney Valley sandy coarsewares	WVSW	L.12th-14th c.	1	5		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	3	50		3
<i>Totals</i>			<i>19</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>19</i>

- 6.1.3 There were 14 sherds of early medieval fabrics. The majority were fine sandy grey or black sherds, occasionally with oxidised surfaces (EMW), including one rim of a jar in a typical simple everted form. However, none was particularly thin-walled and these sherds are probably more typical of the 12th/13th centuries rather than the 11th/12th. Other early medieval types were rare, with one sparse shelly body sherd of a type more similar to this fabric as found in Norfolk rather than in Suffolk, where finds tend to be concentrated in the south-east. Two sherds have been recorded as 'transitional' as their fabrics were more typical of medieval wares in the area, but they were handmade. Of most interest in this small group was a large body sherd with a handle attachment in a fine sandy ferrous fabric with sparse angular white quartz/feldspar inclusions (*text added*; from fill (105) of linear feature [103]). The fragment is likely to be from a spouted pitcher and was decorated with randomly-placed incised straight lines, some intersecting or crossing (*Plate 11*). No parallel has been identified for the vessel, and it is possible that it was an import, although the origin is unknown.

Plate 11. EMWFE body sherd and partial handle, showing knife-incised line decoration. Photo by C. Van Selman © Spoilheap Archaeology. Scale is in mm



- 6.1.4 Only two high medieval coarsewares were recovered. One was a jar rim in a slightly micaceous fine sandy greyware fabric (WVSWM), with a square-beaded rim typical of the Waveney Valley and east Suffolk. The other was a body sherd in a slightly sandier fabric, similar to coarser Waveney Valley types, although in this case fully reduced. Similar wares have been recovered from Eye Castle (Anderson 2019), and it is possible that there was a more local pottery production centre near the town.
- 6.1.5 Three sherds of late medieval and transitional ware were recovered. One fragment was a body sherd with slip decoration under a sparsely applied green glaze. There was a fragment of twisted rod handle which is a relatively common LMT type in a few of the LMT production areas (for example Halesworth), although it is generally an early type for the industry. One other fine sandy ware body sherd with green glaze externally was probably of this period.
- 6.1.6 Table 2 shows the distribution of pottery by context and feature with suggested spotdates.

Table 2. Pottery fabric distribution by context (ditch contexts grouped)

Tr.	Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spot date
1	103	105	linear	EMW EMWFE	12th-13th c.
	106	107	pit	EMW	11th-13th c.
2	203	204	linear/pit?	EMW EMWSS WVCWM LMT	M-L.14th c.?
	203	205	linear/pit?	EMW WVSW	13th c.?
	206	207	linear/pit?	EMW EMWT LMT	M-L.14th c.?
3	303	304	pit	LMT	L.14th-15th c.

- 6.1.7 All three trenches produced pottery of medieval date, recovered from stratified features.

6.2 Building Material

6.2.1 Ceramic building material

- 6.2.1.1 Five fragments (121g) of CBM were recovered from two contexts in Trench 3 (*Appendix 5*). All were pieces of late or Post-medieval plain roof tile in a variety of sandy fabrics with flint or ferrous inclusions, typical of the area. Four of the fragments were abraded, one heavily so, and it is likely that they had been exposed for some time before eventual incorporation into pit fill (304) and linear fill (306).

6.2.2 Fired clay

- 6.2.2.1 Two pieces (35g) of fired clay were found in two contexts in Trench 2 (*Appendix 6*). Both were in fine sandy fabrics with sparse to common chalk inclusions. One fragment from linear/pit fill (204) had a slightly reduced flattish surface, and the other from linear/pit fill (207) had a slightly concave surface. Neither was diagnostic for determining their function, but this type of clay was commonly used to line hearths and form oven domes in the medieval period.

6.2.3 Stone

- 6.2.3.1 One knapped flint (371g) was recovered from linear/pit fill (207). The flint was a nodule which had been hacked across the widest part to create a sub-rectangular face (77 x 68mm). It had been used as a facing stone in a wall, and had patches of lime mortar adhering to the cortex.

7.0 The Animal Bone (*Appendix 7, Table 3*)

by Julie Curl

7.1 Methodology

- 7.1.1 A summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were considered following Von Den Driesch, 1976, but no suitable bones were seen; similarly, a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 could not be compiled due to a lack of suitable material. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they

were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small report, information was recorded directly into a table in the appendix.

7.2 The bone assemblage

7.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

7.2.1.1 A total of 123g of bone, consisting of 11 elements, was recovered from this excavation, with the totals quantified by feature type, date range, species, count and weight in Table 3. Bone was recovered from one fill in Trench 2 (fill 207) and two fills in Trench 3 (304 and 306). All remains were recovered from linear features with two of these pit-like features.

7.2.1.2 The remains are in good condition, with one complete bone, but a good deal of fragmentation has occurred from butchering. No canid gnawing was observed, which might suggest a lack of dogs on site for scavenging canids (such as fox) or domestic animals in need of meat. No burning was seen on these remains. There is a lack of invertebrate (insects/isopods/molluscs) damage on the bones, which suggests the bone was buried quickly, restricting access to these creatures that consume the meat and the bone for calcium.

7.2.2 Species range and modifications and other observations

7.2.2.1 Two species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 3.

7.2.2.2 **Pig** was discovered in two fills. Trench 2, fill 207 produced seven pieces of bone including skull fragments, part of a radius, a talus and vertebrae fragments, most of which had been chopped and cut. Trench 3, fill 306 produced three fragments of a pig skull.

7.2.2.3 **Cattle** was produced from Trench 3, fill 304, with a single proximal phalange, which showed a small chop at rear of the bone, which probably occurred during the skinning phase.

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP

Context	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
207	Linear/Pit-like 206	7	66	Pig	7
304	Pit-like 303	1	19	Cattle	1
306	Linear 305	3	38	Pig	3
Totals		11	123g		11

7.3 Discussion and conclusions

7.3.1 This assemblage was derived from primary and secondary butchering and food waste from two of the main domestic meat-stock mammals. The elements present suggest poorer cuts of meat and main meat-bearing bones are absent.

7.4 Recommendations for further work

7.4.1 This is a small assemblage that has limited potential for further study and no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage. If further work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving. If further work produces bone, then this assemblage can be considered in the analysis.

8.0 The Mollusc Assemblage (Appendix 8, Table 4)

by Julie Curl

8.1 Methodology

8.1.1 The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present

(NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

8.2 Quantification, provenance and preservation

8.2.1 A total of 19g of shell, consisting of 4 pieces, was recovered from this site, which is quantified in Table 4. Mollusc remains were found in linear and pit-like features.

Table 4. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage

Context	Type	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP
207	Linear	206	2	11g		2			Oyster	2
304	Pit-like feature	303	1	4g		1			Oyster	1
306	Linear	305	1	4g		1			Oyster	1
Totals			4	19g		4				

8.2.2 The shell is in good condition with mostly complete or reasonably complete larger shells, although some fragmentation has occurred.

8.2.3 The marine shells in this assemblage show some damage to surfaces from worms and sponges, which indicates that these are from a natural marine environment and not farmed shells. One shell shows a probable cut marks that show these molluscs had been collected for food.

8.3 The mollusc assemblage

8.3.1 One species of contemporary marine molluscs were identified in all three fills (Table 4).

8.3.2 All shell was from the marine species **Common Oyster** (*Ostrea edulis*), a common species around the British coastline. All of the shells were top shells, which may suggest a selection of the concave base shells for use elsewhere – either for serving the oysters or for use as painters palettes. One shell showed a probable knife cut damage, which would occur when the shells are prised open.

8.4 Discussion and conclusions

8.4.1 This is a very small assemblage of shell that demonstrates the preservation and consumption at this site of the main marine and estuary species. the presence of the marine sponges confirms they were collected from a marine environment, rather than from farmed stock. Collection may be by individuals, but these oysters may have been bought from markets.

8.5 Recommendations for further work

8.5.1 This particular assemblage has little potential to yield further information and no further work is recommended.

9.0 Environmental Summary

by Dr John Summers

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 During archaeological investigations at Eye, five bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken. The samples were submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and assessment, and were found to contain an interesting range of carbonised plant macrofossils.

9.2 Methods

9.2.1 Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979;

Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

9.3 Results

- 9.3.1 The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 9*. Preservation of plant remains was by carbonisation, with no evidence for anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation.
- 9.3.2 All five samples contained appreciable quantities of carbonised plant macrofossils. The remains were dominated by cereal grains. Hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was the dominant type; a single asymmetric barley grain in (107) may indicate the presence of hulled, six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*), but the evidence of a single grain is not reliable evidence. Free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) was also common, followed by oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Pulses (large Fabaceae) were present in four of the five samples and also likely to have made a dietary contribution.
- 9.3.3 No cereal chaff was identified that would indicate the processing of cereals and it is likely that the remains are from domestic activity at the site. In addition, the number of non-cereal, potential arable weed taxa was relatively limited. These included medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare type), dock (*Rumex* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.). Common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and sedge family (Cyperaceae) in (207) could indicate wet areas of arable land, such as on the slowly permeable heavy loam and clay soils to the north of the village.
- 9.3.4 An interesting identification from (105) was asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*). This plant is unusual in carbonised archaeobotanical assemblages but does occur occasionally (e.g. Summers 2018). The fact that the young shoots are consumed, the preservation of carbonised seeds is of interest and could have been from seed gathered for propagation or from plants that had set seed, either cultivated or self-sown. The earliest known historical record for asparagus in Britain dates to 1538 (Greig 1996, 222).
- 9.3.5 Fragments of coal and clinker were present in (204) and (207), being most pronounced in the latter. These may indicate a relatively late date for these deposits.

9.4 Conclusions

- 9.4.1 The preservation of carbonised plant macrofossils at the site was good and a significant quantity of remains was recovered through bulk sampling. This demonstrates that carbonised debris from domestic activity was being routinely deposited within features on the site. The remains provide information on the diet and economy of the site's inhabitants and there is the strong potential that bulk sampling as part of any further work at the site will produce an analytically viable assemblage for further analysis.

10.0 Conclusions and Discussion

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were generally good though some water ingress in deeper features caused issues with manual excavation. Some trenches had to be repositioned slightly due to above ground obstructions.

10.2 Trench 1

- 10.2.1 Trench 1 contained probably the earliest features encountered during the excavations including a pit [106] and linear-feature [103] that butt-ended within the trench, probably dating to the 12th or 13th century. The growing of asparagus was indicated and may represent an earlier date for its introduction to Britain than 1538 as previously thought from historical sources. Though undated, 5 features recorded as being of 'natural' origin with indications of root disturbance may plausibly relate to such growing activities. Also of note was an unparalleled example of a decorated spouted pitcher, possibly an import, from fill (105) of linear feature [103].

10.3 Trench 2

- 10.3.1 Two features [203] and [206] in Trench 2 more likely relate to domestic refuse pits rather than the ends of linear features as postulated and probably date to the mid- to late-14th century. The reason for an irregular-shape in plan for feature [203] is not known and whilst it appeared as one feature, it's possible they represented 2 intercutting features. Fragments of coal and clinker were present in fills (204) of [203] and (207) of [206] that also produced fired clay, possibly relating to hearths or ovens, and a knapped flint nodule probably used as a facing stone in a wall. There were no signs of *in situ* burning and it's most likely these remains represented disposal within the feature.

10.4 Trench 3

- 10.4.1 A probable domestic refuse pit and linear feature, also seemingly used for the disposal of domestic refuse, were recorded in Trench 3 and probably date to the late-14th or 15th century.

10.5 Discussion

- 10.5.1 Evidence of occupation spanning a prolonged period of time during the 12th or 13th, mid- to late-14th and late-14th to 15th centuries was recorded in all 3 trenches and whilst no evidence of structural remains was encountered, there were indications from the finds assemblage of structures in the vicinity. Most features, pits, were likely intended for the disposal of domestic waste and others, linear feature, had also been used for this, incidental to their original function possibly as land boundaries or for drainage. Animal bone and mollusc remains were typical of butchering and food waste and indication of rapid burial of food waste, no doubt for the avoidance of disease, was noted. The environmental samples also supported evidence of domestic activities and notable was a quite rare find of asparagus seeds in Trench 1, possibly indicating the growing of such plants, and possibly supported by features probably representing rooting. The earliest known historical record for asparagus in Britain dates to 1538 (Greig 1996) and these seeds were recovered from the fill of a linear feature of probable 12th or 13th century date. Also notable was the recovery from the same feature of an unparalleled example of a decorated spouted pitcher, possibly an import. Coal, clinker and fired clay within the fills of pits in Trench 2 may relate to the disposal of waste or disuse of hearths or ovens. No evidence from nearby archaeological interventions can be directly linked to activities represented on this site. An undated ditch was recorded to the immediate north of the development site and a possible precursor of the 19th century town hall to the southwest of the development site was observed as flint and mortar foundations during a watching brief. Similar remains to those encountered during the current works including pits dated to the medieval (11th-13th/14th) and Post-medieval (late 15th-17th) periods were recorded during an evaluation at Stayer House in 2011 (ESF20998) though some distance to the southeast of the current development site.
- 10.5.2 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service based on the results of the trenched archaeological evaluation. It is the author's opinion that whilst remains relating to occupation during the medieval to early Post-medieval periods, the density of remains was quite low and as it is already understood that the medieval town of Eye was one of the most heavily populated town in Suffolk since Domesday, further excavations

may not necessarily contribute to a further understanding of this part of Eye. However, archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the development would allow the recording of any remains that may otherwise be affected or destroyed by the development.



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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Project	Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk'
Grid reference	TM 14570 73928
Planning Authority	Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council
Planning reference	DC/17/05440
SCCAS/CT reference	Abby Antrobus/14 November 2019
Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk'
Author(s)	Chris Birks, chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk , 01603-737804/07963-969623
Derivation	Initial draft CB640 v.1.0
Origination Date	19 November 2019
Version	1.1
Sequence	WSI CB640 v.1.0 Eye, WSI CB640 v.1.1 Eye
Status	Final approved copy
Reviser(s)	Chris Birks
Date of revision	14 January 2020
Summary of Changes	Reference to SCC requirements, camera resolution, confirmation of approval
Sections revised	1.2, 5.2.13, 5.2.19, 8.2.1
Circulation	SCCAS/CT, Client
Required Action	n/a
File Name/Location	Macintosh HD:\Users\chrisbirks\home\Chris Birks Archaeology\Year 16 Apr2019 to Apr2020\Projects at Enquiry\Eye\WSI CB640 v.1.1 Eye.docx
Approval	Required
Comments	Draft copy submitted to Abby Antrobus, Senior Archaeological Officer SCCAS/CT for consideration. Comments and approval received on 14 January 2020

SCCAS/CT Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team

Disclaimer

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at
'Land at between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk'**

Prepared for:

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Bibliography

Appendix 1 Health and Safety Policy Statement and Risk Assessments

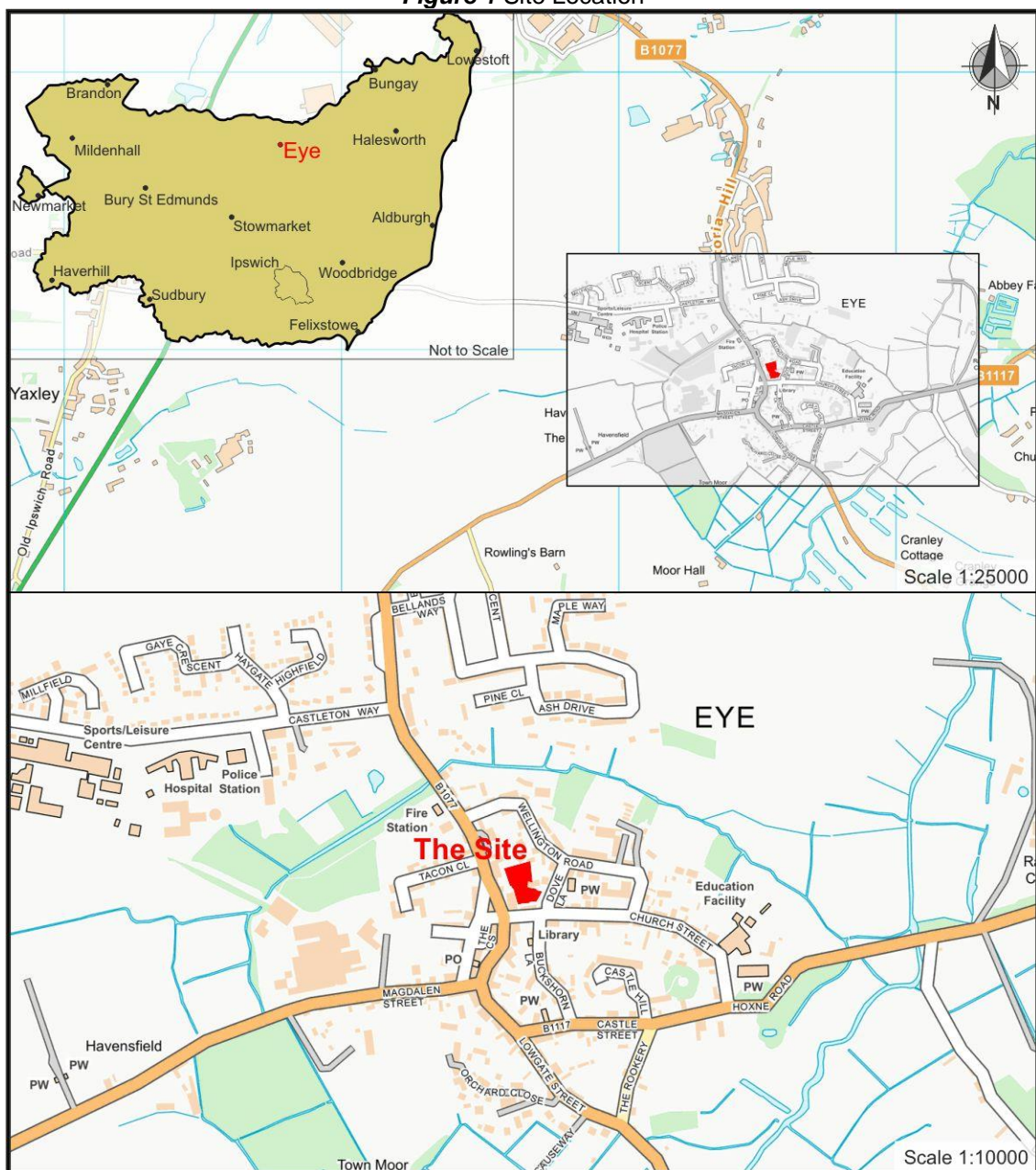
Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation resulting from development proposals at 'Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk' (grid reference TM 14570 73928, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Abby Antrobus 14 November 2019), Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number DC/17/05440.
- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB640, v.1.0 details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake these works and was prepared for LDA Developments Limited (hereafter 'the Client'). A copy was submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). Comments and approval were received on 14 January 2020 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB640 v.1.1.

Figure 1 Site Location



2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within a wider area of known heritage assets and comprises an area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.
- 2.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. The results of the evaluation will aid decisions regarding a mitigation strategy that may include a further phase of Archaeological Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation or Continuous Archaeological Recording (Archaeological Monitoring) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 2.3 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework para 141 (2012)* and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The Brief states that *the proposed development site lies on the outskirts of the historic core of Eye. Around existing buildings, the site generally appears to have been relatively un-developed in historic times. Monitoring of development to the north revealed a substantial ditch, albeit undated (EYE Misc), but there is potential for archaeological remains relating to early suburban activity on the site (for example, industrial activity) relating to the medieval town. The site is shown as a smithy on historic maps, and a structure shown on the 1880s maps is to be retained as part of the development.*

4.0 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Specific aims of the project are;
 - 4.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake an agreed programme of analysis, produce an archive and report and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph). This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
- 4.2 Provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits which may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 4.3 Generic Aims of the project are to;
 - 4.3.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
 - 4.3.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
 - 4.3.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - 4.3.4 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.
 - 4.3.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5.0 Method Statement

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The primary purpose of the evaluation is to excavate archaeological trenches within the proposed development area in order to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated will be determined. This will be achieved through the following methodology and in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017).

5.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.2.1 An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 5.2.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer will be contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER event number and site code and for the site and to commission a search of HER records.
- 5.2.3 Consultation of a service plan/s (to be provided by the Client) and CAT-scan of the area will be carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs will be clearly marked on site using spray line marker, and avoided during excavations. If avoidance is not possible, the relevant trench may need repositioning or the service run will need to be moved at the expense of the Client.
- 5.2.4 A tracked hydraulic-type/wheeled excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket will be required for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 5.2.5 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 5.2.6 Three (3) trenches will be excavated to provide a total of 30 linear m of trenching as required in the Brief. Trench 1 will measure c. 14m by 1.8m and be located within the footprint of the northerly proposed dwellings; Trenches 2 and 3 will each measure c. 8m by 1.8m and be located as close as possible to proposed dwellings whilst avoiding existing trees (*Fig. 2*). Precise trench locations will be established on site and in consultation with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- 5.2.7 In the unlikely event that deposits extend beyond 1.2m beneath present ground level (less in the presence of loose or unstable deposits) the trench edges will be stepped prior to any further excavation beyond this depth in agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 5.2.8 Should the water table be encountered it may be necessary to employ the use of a suitable pump and provisions for the storage/removal of this water will need to be made at additional cost. Environmental considerations may require the use of a settlement tank/s should water be pumped to a water course and these decisions will need to be made in association with the relevant authority.
- 5.2.9 The trenches will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits unless otherwise agreed with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 5.2.10 Topsoil and subsoil deposits will be removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until archaeological remains or undisturbed 'natural' deposits are encountered.
- 5.2.11 Topsoil, subsoil, archaeological features & deposits and spoil will be metal detected during machine (including each spit of topsoil) and manual excavation and finds will be recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.

- 5.2.12 Spoil arisings will be stored at a safe distance of c. 1m from the trench. If they are to be removed from site, this will remain the responsibility of the Client who should note that all deposits must be metal detected prior to removal.
- 5.2.13 Should archaeological remains be encountered, no further machine excavation will be made and archaeological features will be sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows according to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2017);
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Linear features | 10% (minimum 1m wide slot across the width) |
| Pits, post-holes | 50% (with provision for up to 100% excavation) |
| Structural remains | 50% (depending upon the extent of remains, some may remain <i>in situ</i>) |
| Burials | See 5.2.14 to 5.2.17 |
- 5.2.14 If burials are encountered, their location (including depth) will be recorded and the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) will be informed immediately. They will remain undisturbed *in situ* and be covered with a suitable geotextile membrane prior to backfilling of the trench. No further excavations associated with the development may continue at these locations until decisions regarding their treatment have been made by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the MoJ and would be subject to a further programme of archaeological work and additional cost.
- 5.2.15 If there is a reason, to be determined by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, for human remains to be removed during the current programme of archaeological work, human skeletal remains within the confines of the excavations will be archaeologically excavated and recorded and the remains will be removed for subsequent reburial or deposition with the Suffolk Museums Service archive under licence from the Ministry of Justice, to be applied for in the event of encountering human burials, and in accordance with *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated From Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Historic England 2005). Subject to agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, there may be a need to extend the sides of excavated areas to ensure that complete burials can be excavated. Contingency sums are provided.
- 5.2.16 If some or all of the human remains are in sealed coffins or in a crypt, or to include preserved soft tissue, or be less than 100 years old, the relevant Environmental Health Officer for the district will be informed. In any of these events, the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will consider the appropriate treatment of such remains which would incur additional costs, to be established as the need arises.
- 5.2.17 Analysis of any human skeletal remains removed during the excavations will be carried out by a relevant specialist to an appropriate level depending on the number, date and surviving condition of the burials. Analysis of the human bone will include a complete demographic, skeletal and dental pathology profile as per Brickley & McKinley (2004). Provision for specific soil samples, dating and other scientific bone analysis will be made according to Campbell *et al* (2011) and in agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the Science Advisor, East of England Heritage Protection Department, Historic England, as required.
- 5.2.18 Archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required.
- 5.2.19 A photographic record of archaeological remains will be made using colour digital images in .raw format and 35mm black & white transparencies. A general photographic record will be made using colour digital images. The camera used is a 12 mega pixel Sony A700 (APS-C) with 23.5mm by

15.6mm sensor. Digital photographs will be converted from raw format to uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit for archiving.

- 5.2.20 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples will be made.
- 5.2.21 All finds of archaeological significance will be collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 5.2.22 Forty litre bulk samples, or the full context if this is less, will be taken from well-sealed and dated contexts for environmental analysis. Sampling and analysis of suitable archaeological features/deposits for palaeoenvironmental remains and scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts will be carried out in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011) and Murphy and Wiltshire (1994). Environmental sampling will be discussed with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and in consultation with the Science Advisor, East of England Heritage Protection Department, Historic England, as required.
- 5.2.23 A single-context planning methodology will be employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits will be made on-site as necessary.
- 5.2.24 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be monitoring the project during fieldwork and providing advice accordingly.
- 5.2.25 Temporary fencing and appropriate signage will be displayed.
- 5.2.26 The trenches will be backfilled without compaction or reinstatement once the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service has approved fieldwork as complete. If compaction or reinstatement is required by the Client, this will be subject to additional costs, to be arranged. They may remain open at the request of the Client who will then assume responsibility for safety implications.
- 5.2.27 Time (as agreed in consultation with the Client and the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service) will be required to carry out this work and the Client is expected to acknowledge this, and that further excavation or other incursion upon the site is not carried out until completion of the archaeological works. Fieldwork will only be considered to be complete with confirmation by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. Should an extreme quantity or exceptional archaeological remains be encountered during excavations, these shall be reported immediately to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. No responsibilities to delays in the Client's work programme as a result of this will be accepted by the Contractor.

5.3 **Post-excavation Analysis and Report**

- 5.3.1 Artefactual remains recovered during excavations will be cleaned, catalogued and analysed by relevant finds specialists following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014). In the first instance, this will be carried out by Chris Birks. Any further analysis will be carried out by relevant finds specialists as appropriate.
- 5.3.2 An assessment of the recorded evidence will be made in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 5.3.3 The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, Artefactual and environmental materials will be made for inclusion in a site report.
- 5.3.4 The site report will include the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014);

- 5.3.4.1 a non-technical summary will explain the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It will include reference to authorship and the commissioning body.
- 5.3.4.2 project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds.
- 5.3.4.3 aims and objectives, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3.4.4 methodology, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3.4.5 results. These will include a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describing contextual data and associated finds and/or environmental data. Descriptive material will be clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) will be explained and the results will be accompanied by appropriate drawings and photographs and by supporting data contained in appendices.
- 5.3.4.6 finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists' report as required.
- 5.3.4.7 conclusions. Conclusions will be drawn to summarise and interpret the results and place them into context (local, national or otherwise). A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) will be included. A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) will be included. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological intervention and its scope may be provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 5.3.4.8 archive. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017) and submitted to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for long-term storage.
- 5.3.4.9 appendices, to include context, finds and environmental sample summaries.
- 5.3.4.10 illustrations. Figures will be prepared at appropriate scales to include site location and plan drawings and plan and section drawings, relating their locations. Figures and/or plates may also be included to locate HER entries, historic maps and aerial photographs to the proposed development site. Colour digital images of archaeological remains described in the results will be provided as necessary including title, orientation and scale information.
- 5.3.4.11 references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, will be provided.
- 5.3.4.12 a document control grid to track revisions to the report and a list of contents with descriptions of figures and plates will be included in the report and disclaimers will be described.
- 5.3.5 An assessment report and updated project design, as outlined in *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) will be provided to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and Historic England within six months of completion of fieldwork as required.
- 5.3.6 A *draft* copy of the report will be submitted for consideration by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. Any required amendments will be considered and made prior to submission of a *final* report. The *draft* copy will only be provided to the Client as proof of production on request and must not be distributed elsewhere.
- 5.3.7 One bound paper copy plus a digital copy of the *final* Contractor's (site) report will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Service; one copy to the Client and one copy to Historic England as required. These copies will not be issued until all payments have been received in full.

- 5.3.8 Where positive results are drawn, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.3.9 Any further works required by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in the event that remains of importance are found that cannot be preserved *in-situ* are not included in the present scope of works for trenched archaeological evaluation. This may involve excavation and recording of an area to be specified by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. A brief would be provided by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and a Written Scheme of Investigation would be required from an archaeological contractor.
- 5.3.10 In the event of significant archaeological remains being encountered, a publication report (Journal Note, Article or Monograph) will be prepared for inclusion in a recognised archaeological publication (e.g. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, *East Anglian Archaeology*, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*). A *draft* copy of the publication report will be provided to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for comment within eighteen months of completion of the fieldwork as required.
- 5.3.11 The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report. A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.
- 5.3.12 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed with confirmation before the fieldwork commences. The intended archive depository will be consulted before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.3.13 Excepting those covered by the Treasure Act of 1996, all archaeological materials will remain the property of the landowner/s. A formal agreement may be sought regarding any items of local, regional or national significance for donation of finds to an appropriate Museums Service. Any treasure will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will inform the coroner within 14 days.

6.0 Timetable and Resources

6.1 Work Programme

- 6.1.1 A work programme is yet to be finalised between the Client and the Contractor in association with the main contractor. Works are likely to begin in 2019. Depending on the quantity and nature of archaeological remains, fieldwork is likely to take up to 20 person days.
- 6.1.2 The production of the *draft* site and publication reports will depend, in part, upon the completion of any finds and/or environmental analysis and reporting. The *draft* report will be completed within as short a timescale as possible following completion of the programme of archaeological fieldwork. The *draft* report is submitted only to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration and the time taken for the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service to respond cannot be stated. The *final* report is prepared and distributed only when approval of the *draft* report and all outstanding payments have been received. The Contractor is not responsible for any delays to the developer's work programme.

6.2 Works and Cost Implications

- 6.2.1 Any additional works as instructed by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service or the Client are not included in costs or timetable. All that are outside those listed in this document will be considered as variations to the scope of archaeological works and will be subject to additional charges and timescale, to be agreed with the Client.

- 6.2.2 An amount will be included when preparing costs regarding the preparation, assessment, analysis and reporting of plant macrofossils and charcoal; beetles; vertebrates; scientific dating and treatment of Human Remains/Burials. Contingency costs for scientific techniques & methods are included and will only be made in agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and Historic England as required.
- 6.2.3 Details of the client including responsibility for payment of invoices must be provided through completion of the *Contract* to be sent to the contractor prior to acceptance of appointment to the project.

7.0 Staffing

7.1 Project Team

- 7.1.1 The project will be managed and co-ordinated by Chris Birks who will accept responsibilities for finance, standards, health and safety issues and liaison with the Client, the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, finds specialists and curators. Chris Birks is a member of the CIFA at *MCIFA* level (membership number 4762). A full resume can be provided upon request.
- 7.1.2 An experienced metal detectorist, Chris Birks, John Simmons or Andy Barnett, will be dedicated to the project during all fieldwork stages and have provided contributions to archaeological publications, for example *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Broadland Gate Access Road, Norwich, Norfolk'* (Birks 2018).
- 7.1.3 Suitably qualified and experienced field staff, with experience of rural archaeology in particular, will be employed if necessary, including John Simmons who has over 10 years of archaeological experience. Other field staff may include John Ames (*MCIFA* membership number 6445), Simon Greenslade, Sarah Leppard and Neil Moss.
- 7.1.4 Finds processing and cataloguing will be carried out by Chris Birks, John Simmons, Rebecca Sillwood or by an equally qualified person.
- 7.1.5 Finds analysis and reporting will be carried out by external finds specialists including;
- | | |
|---|---|
| Sue Anderson <i>BA, MPhil</i> | Medieval/Post-medieval Pottery, Human remains |
| Sarah Bates | Lithics |
| Julie Curl | Macro faunal remains |
| Richenda Goffin | Ceramics |
| Fran Green, <i>BSc, PhD</i> | Palynology |
| Alice Lyons <i>BA MA MIFA</i> | Roman Pottery |
| Dr Adrian Marsden <i>BSc, PhD</i> | Numismatic finds |
| Norfolk Museums Service | Conservation & X-ray |
| Simon Parfitt <i>BSc, PhD (current)</i> | Vertebrates/small mammals |
| Dr David Smith <i>MA (Cambridge), MA, PhD (Sheffield), FRES</i> | Insect remains |
| Dr John Summers (AS) | Plant macrofossils, charcoal |
| Jane Cowgill | Metallurgy |
| AS – Archaeological Solutions | |
- 7.1.6 Finds will be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation (ICON)*.

8.0 Additional Information

8.1 Planning Conditions

- 8.1.1 The reason for the archaeological planning conditions is to safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting

and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO 4 of Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2018).

4. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

5. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

8.1.2 Once a *draft* report has been submitted to and approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service subject to any required amendments or additions, a *final* report is prepared and distributed as per 5.3.6 and 5.3.7 of this Written Scheme of Investigation. The Client or agent acting on their behalf will then apply to Mid Suffolk District Council for a full discharge of the archaeological conditions.

8.1.3 No further site work will be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the need for further work is established.

8.2 General Conditions

8.2.1 A *draft* copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation, CB640 v.1.0, was submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). Comments and approval were received on 14 January 2020 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB640 v.1.1.

8.2.2 Work will not commence until a completed *Contract* and/or Order from the Client reflecting the costs, terms and conditions of the *Contract* is received from the Client, agreeing to all costs and conditions as detailed in this document and providing information regarding the person/organisations responsible for payment of invoices. In the event of works commencing prior to return of a completed *Contract* and/or Order from the Client, all costs, terms and conditions are accepted as agreed.

8.2.3 If Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2009 apply, a health and safety plan will be required from the Client.

- 8.2.4 Details of any soil contamination and above grounds hazards must be provided by the Client prior to fieldwork commencing. The potential of the area being contaminated by toxins must also be adequately investigated by the Client. No costs for tree-surgery, removal of undergrowth or hedges or other aspects not detailed in this Written Scheme of Investigation will be accepted by the Contractor.
- 8.2.5 Costs and responsibility for any removal of spoil from site will remain with the Client.
- 8.2.6 No responsibility will be accepted for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines. This includes long periods of adverse weather conditions, ground contamination, vandalism, the presence of protected flora and fauna, unexploded ordnance, severe flooding, delays in the development programme or delays in the reporting process.
- 8.2.7 A working day of 7.5 hours is operated by the Contractor.
- 8.2.8 Figures were created from drawings provided by the Client.
- 8.3 Quality Standards**
- 8.3.1 The highest possible standards will be sought by the Contractor, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Suffolk's historic environment.
- 8.3.2 The *Code of Conduct* (2014), *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (January 2015 revision) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014) by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) will be adhered to.
- 8.3.3 Works will be carried out according to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017).
- 8.3.4 Provisions for the monitoring of archaeological works by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be made at agreed project stages.
- 8.4 Health and Safety**
- 8.4.1 All work is carried out to standards defined in the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992* and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997). Health and safety advice will be sort from Health and Safety Officers as required.
- 8.4.2 A Health and Safety Policy Statement and Risk Assessments has been prepared and included in this *final* Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). All staff and site visitors will be required to read the Risk Assessments and copies will be held in the site accommodation. Copies will be provided for inclusion in the health and safety plan/file as required.
- 8.4.3 Access to the health and safety policies of all other contractors on site will be required in compliance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*.
- 8.4.4 Protective clothing and equipment will be provided as required.
- 8.5 Insurance**
- 8.5.1 The Contractor has Public Liability Insurance (£5million cover), Personal Accident and Employers Liability Insurance (£10million cover) and Professional Indemnity (£1million cover). Full details can be provided upon request.

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- Gurney, D., 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East Of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
- Medlycott, M., 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
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- SCAUM 1999 *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992 and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*
- SCCAS* 2017 *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017*
- SCCAS* Conservation Team 2017 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition*

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Appendix 1 Health and Safety Policy and Risk Assessments

This is the statement of general policy and arrangements for Chris Birks, 4 Well Green Row, Frettenham, Norwich, NR12 7GL and should be read in association with the site-specific Risk Assessments and Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trenched Evaluation at ‘Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk’ (CB640 v. 1.1)

Site Address; ‘Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk’ Start Date; t.b.a Expected duration; 20 person days

Type of project; Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

Sequence; Mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits and manual excavation and recording of archaeological remains

Person in charge of project; Chris Birks, Dip Sc, BSc, MCIFA

Nominated First Aider; Chris Birks Staffing; Suitably qualified and experienced field archaeologists

Overall and final responsibility for health and safety is that of Chris Birks

Day-to-day responsibility for ensuring this policy is put into practice is delegated to Chris Birks

Statement of general policy	Responsibility of	Action / Arrangements
To prevent accidents and cases of work-related ill health and provide adequate control of health and safety risks arising from work activities	Chris Birks/Sole trader	Site specific risk assessments completed and actions arising out of those assessments implemented
To provide adequate training to ensure employees are competent to do their work	Chris Birks/Sole trader	Staff and subcontractors given necessary health and safety induction and provided with appropriate training (including hazard awareness) and personal protective equipment
To engage and consult with employees on day-to-day health and safety conditions and provide advice and supervision on occupational health	Chris Birks/Sole trader	Staff routinely consulted on health and safety matters as they arise but also formally consulted at regular health and safety performance review meetings or sooner if required
To implement emergency procedures - evacuation in case of fire or other significant incident	Chris Birks/Sole trader	Escape routes well signed and kept clear at all times. Evacuation plans are tested from time to time and updated as necessary

To maintain safe and healthy working conditions, provide and maintain plant, equipment and machinery, and ensure safe storage / use of substances	Chris Birks/Sole trader	Toilets, washing facilities and drinking water provided System in place for routine inspections and testing of equipment and machinery and for ensuring that action is promptly taken to address any defects Staff trained in safe handling/use of substances as appropriate
Health and safety law poster is displayed:	In the site office/mobile works vehicle	

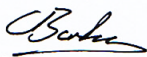


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First-aid box and accident book are located: Accidents and ill health at work reported under RIDDOR	In the site office/mobile works vehicle
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Signed: (Employer)		Date:	14 January 2020	
Subject to review, monitoring and revision by:	Chris Birks	Every:	12	months or sooner if work activity changes



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General Excavation and Site Survey

Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk

Hazard	Who may be harmed	Existing Controls	Further Controls
Soil Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees carrying out manual excavation Site Visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear suitable PPE; overalls, masks, impermeable gloves, steel toe-capped boots/Wellingtons No eating, drinking or smoking Hand/eye washing facilities to be made available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional washing/shower facilities Provision of clean and dirty rooms
Falling into open excavated features/holes – risk of serious injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees carrying out excavation/survey Site Visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing/bunting around any holes Awareness of ground conditions Staff/visitor awareness on-site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site induction
Falling over/onto grid/survey pegs – risk of serious injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees carrying out excavation/survey Site Visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff/visitor awareness Pegs to be covered with high visibility covers at all times 	
Carrying/lifting heavy objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees carrying out excavation Delivery staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct lifting methods to be employed More than one person to carry heavy objects Do not exceed maximum lifting weights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site induction
Tetanus infection resulting from contact of soil and open wounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees Site Visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must have up to date tetanus immunisation All open wounds to be appropriately dressed 	
Ingestion of contaminated soil – bacterial/viral/inorganic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees Site Visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of hand washing facilities Wash hands before eating/smoking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil testing prior to excavation

Name.....Chris Birks..... Signature..... 

Date.....14 January 2020.....



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General Excavation and Site Survey

Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk

Hazard	Who may be harmed	Existing Controls	Further Controls
Biological contamination, e.g. from rats (leptospirosis), pigeons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees • Site Visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care when in area subject to infestation where animal urine may be present • Attention to all open wounds • Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking • Wear gloves whenever appropriate • Report any possible illness to doctor & take leptospirosis risk card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry leptospirosis risk card
Use of hand tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate tools for specific task/s • Ensure knowledge of correct use of tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for use of tools

Name.....Chris Birks..... Signature..... 

Date.....14 January 2020.....



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Supervising/working with heavy plant

Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk

Hazard	Who may be harmed	Existing Controls	Further Controls
Personal Injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees • Site Visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Induction – staff/visitor awareness • Use of certified sub-contractors • Appropriate personal protective equipment to be issued • Avoid lone working where possible • Maintain safe distance from plant • Ensure driver is aware of your location at all times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate fencing and signage • Exclusion of site visitors • Hold current CITB card • Clear communication with driver
Collateral damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees • Site Visitors • Members of the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site awareness, hazards in particular • Use of appropriate machinery • Use of certified sub-contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate signage and safety considerations • Communication between contractors & sub-contractors
Collision between personnel, plant and/or public traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees • Site Visitors • Members of the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All personnel to wear high visibility vests at all times • Demarcate site boundary to ensure separation between site and live carriageway/works • Close and divert pedestrians from any footpath within site boundary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate signage and safety considerations • Plant to have operating flashing beacons
Striking existing services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area/s of work to be CAT scanned • All services to be located and clearly marked • Hand dig only in area/s local to services • Banksman present at all times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans of service runs to be consulted prior to excavations

Name.....Chris Birks..... Signature..... 

Date.....14 January 2020.....

Additional

To be completed on-site as required

Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk

Hazard	Who may be harmed	Existing Controls	Further Controls



Coronavirus Covi-19 (CV19) supplementary risk assessment
Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk' CB640
Supplementary to health and safety policy and risk assessments by Danny Ward Builder

Hazard	Who may be harmed	Existing Controls	Further Controls
Someone entering the workplace with CV19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chris Birks Danny Ward Builder employee <p><i>A visitor enters the workplace with CV19 and passes the virus on to employees</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits are not currently accepted Visitors will not be permitted access to site and will be asked to leave immediately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site induction
Someone becomes ill on-site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chris Birks Danny Ward Builder employee <p><i>Contracted CV19 by any means</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person will be removed to a designated area which is at least 2 metres away from other people An area has been designated (site office belonging to Danny Ward Builder) where they can be isolated behind a closed door. If it is possible to open a window, do so for ventilation The individual will be sent home and advised to follow NHS guidance online. The designated area (site office) will be decontaminated following Governmental guidance: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits are not currently accepted Site induction
Contaminated Workplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chris Birks Danny Ward Builder employee <p><i>A person catches CV19 due to contaminated surfaces</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed an increased formal cleaning regime has been implemented by Danny Ward Builder including cleaning equipment, plant, site welfare facilities more often. Hand sanitisers have been placed in the site vehicle Extra hygiene requirements (handwashing etc.) are enforced Multi-use handtowels are not used to dry hands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits are not currently accepted Site induction
Proximity, workplace gatherings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chris Birks Danny Ward Builder employee <p><i>A person catches CV19 due to working closely with an infected person</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A <i>Social Distancing</i> policy has been implemented. All work areas and activities have been evaluated against the possibility to implement social distancing (no handshaking, deferring large meetings etc.) https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-information-on-social-distancing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits are not currently accepted Site induction

Appendix 2. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
100	D	1	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.3m	c. 31.00m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
101	D	1	Light to mid grey brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.4m	c. 30.66m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
102	D	1	Mottled light cream, yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized subangular flints	-	c. 30.10m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
103	C	1	Linear butt-end feature		30.12m OD	-		CB/ 31 Mar 20
104	D	1	Mixed (102) and (105) fill of [103]	c. 0.1m	30.21m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
105	D	1	Primary fill of [103]	c. 0.12m	30.12m OD	Pottery Enviro <5>	12-13 c.	CB/ 31 Mar 20
106	C	1	Pit-like feature		30.15m OD	-		CB/ 31 Mar 20
107	D	1	Mid to dark brown silty sand fill of [106] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized charcoal pieces	c. 0.07m	30.15m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	11-13 c.	CB/ 31 Mar 20
108	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.17m OD	-		CB/ 31 Mar 20
109	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [108] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.15m	30.17m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
110	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.14m OD	-		CB/ 31 Mar 20
111	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [110] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.23m	30.14m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
112	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.19m OD	-		CB/ 31 Mar 20
113	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [112] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.16m	30.19m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
114	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.20m OD	-		CB/ 31 Mar 20
115	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [114] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.22m	30.20m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
116	C	1	'Natural' feature		30.19m OD	-		CB/ 31 Mar 20
117	D	1	Dark grey silty sand fill of [116] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.22m	30.19m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
200	D	2	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized CBM fragments	0.22m- 0.32m	c. 31.58m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
201	D	2	Light to mid grey brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.44m- 0.59m	c.31.28m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
202	D	2	Mottled light cream, yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized subangular flints	-	c.30.70m OD	No		CB/ 31 Mar 20
203	C	2	Linear butt-end/pit-like feature	c. 0.98m	c.30.79m OD	-		CB/ 31 Mar 20
204	D	2	Mid grey silty sand upper fill of [203] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.62m	c.30.79m OD	Pottery, fired clay Enviro <2>	M-L.14th c.?	CB/ 31 Mar 20



Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
205	D	2	Mid to dark grey silty sand lower fill of [203] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.36m	c.30.21m OD	Pottery Enviro <1>	13th c.?	CB/ 31 Mar 20
206	C	2	Linear butt-end/pit-like feature	c. 0.58m	c.30.73m OD	-		CB/ 01 Apr 20
207	D	2	Mid grey silty sand fill of [206] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.58m	c.30.73m OD	Pottery. Fired clay, animal bone, shell Enviro <3>	M-L.14th c.?	CB/ 01 Apr 20
300	D	3	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.25m	c. 30.96- 31.39m OD	No		CB/ 01 Apr 20
301	D	3	Light to mid grey brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.28-0.4m	c. 30.67- 31.09m OD	No		CB/ 01 Apr 20
302	D	3	Mottled light cream, yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized subangular flints		c. 30.40- 30.74m OD	No		CB/ 01 Apr 20
303	C	3	Pit-like feature		c. 30.38m OD	-		CB/ 01 Apr 20
304	D	3	Mid to dark grey silty sand fill of [303] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.3m	c. 30.38m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, shell	L.14th-15th c.	CB/ 01 Apr 20
305	C	3	Linear feature		c. 30.41m OD	-		CB/ 01 Apr 20
306	D	3	Mid grey silty sand fill of [305] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.2m	c. 30.41m OD	CBM, animal bone, shell	Lmed/Pmed	CB/ 01 Apr 20



Appendix 3. Finds Summary

Context	Context desc	Pot		CBM		Fired Clay		Animal Bone		Mollusc		Comments	Spotdate
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
105	Fill of [103]	4	78										12-13
107	Fill of [106]	2	14										11-13
204	Fill of [203]	5	66			1	21						11-13, 14, M14-16
205	Fill of [203]	2	18										11-13, 12-14
207	Fill of [206]	5	45			1	14	7	66	2	11		11-13, 12-13, M14-16
304	Fill of [303]	1	14	1	13			1	19	1	4		M14-16
306	Fill of [305]			4	108			3	38	1	4		lmed/pmed

Appendix 4. Pottery Summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration	Spot date
105	EMW	U	1	11	1				11-13
105	EMW	U	1	4	1				11-13
105	EMW	R	1	5	1	jar	SEV		11-13
105	EMWFE	DH	1	58	1	spouted pitcher?		random incised lines ext	12-13
107	EMW	U	2	14	2				11-13
204	EMW	B	1	13	1				11-13
204	EMW	U	1	7	1				11-13
204	EMWSS	U	1	4	1				11-13
204	WVCWM	R	1	24	1	jar	EVSQ		14
204	LMT	D	1	18	1			brown stripes - horiz & diag	M.14-16
205	EMW	U	1	13	1				11-13
205	WVSW	U	1	5	1				12-14
207	EMW	U	2	16	2				11-13
207	EMWT	U	2	11	2				12-13
207	LMT	H	1	18	1				M.14-16
304	LMT	D	1	14	1				M.14-16

Rims: SEV simple everted; EVSQ – everted square-beaded.

Appendix 5. Ceramic Building Material Summary

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	MNO	abr	mortar	date
304	msfe	RTP	1	13	1	++		lmed/pmed
306	ms	RTP	1	55	1		ms underside	lmed/pmed
306	fsf	RTP	3	53	3	+		lmed/pmed

Fabrics: ms – medium sandy; msfe – ms with ferrous oxide; fsf – fine sandy with flint. Form: RTP – plain roof tile, post-medieval.

Appendix 6. Fired Clay Summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Notes
204	fsc		1	21	grey-red	flattish	hard, dense, v little chalk
207	fsc		1	14	orange	slightly concave	hard, common chalk

Fabric: fsc – fine sandy with chalk

Appendix 7. Animal Bone Summary

Context	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
207	Linear/Pit-like 206	7	66	Pig	7		7		Radius, talus, thoracic vertebra, skull fragments		1	Chopped, cut	
304	Pit-like 303	1	19	Cattle	1	1			Proximal phalange		.5	chopped	
306	Linear 305	3	38	Pig	3		3		Skull fragments				



Appendix 8. Catalogue of the mollusc remains

Context	Type	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments	
207	Linear	206	2	11g		2			Oyster	2	1		1	1	1		1	1							
304	Pit-like feature	303	1	4g		1			Oyster	1	1		1	1				1			?				
306	Linear	305	1	4g		1			Oyster	1	1							1							

Appendix 9. Environmental Summary

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains		
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules	
EYE203	1	205					40	31	XX	-	HB (10), Hord (10), FTW (2), Trit (2), Oat (1), Rye (1), NFI (12)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), Small Fabaceae (1), cf. <i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> (1), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
EYE203	2	204					40	37	XX	-	HB (5), Hord (5), FTW (1), Oat (1), NFI (12)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), Medium Fabaceae (1), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1)	-	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	Bird bone (X), Coal (X), Clinker (X), Hammer scale (X)
EYE203	3	207					40	54	XXX	-	HB (XXX), FTW (XX), Oat (X), Rye (X)	X	Large Fabaceae (X), Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (X), Cyperaceae (X)	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XX)

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains	
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules
EYE203	4	107					20	61	XX	-	HTB (1), HB (5), FTW (3), Trit (2), Oat (2), Rye (2), NFI (6)	X X	Large Fabaceae (1), Small Fabaceae (2), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (2), <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (1)	-	X X X <i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X X	X	X	-	-	-	-
EYE203	5	105					40	96	XX	-	HB (3), Hord (4), FTW (4), Trit (5), Oat (4), NFI (14)	X X	Large Fabaceae (1), <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> (4), Medium Fabaceae (3), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	X X <i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X X	X	X	-	-	-	

Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Eye. Abbreviations: HTB = hulled, twisted barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*); HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

Appendix 10. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: [chrisbir1-381170](#)

Project details

Project name	Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk'
Short description of the project	Trenched archaeological evaluation associated with rural residential development. Occupational evidence probably spanning the period 12th/13th to 15th centuries was recorded in the form of domestic refuse pits and linear features. Uncommon and early evidence of the growing of asparagus and an unparalleled medieval pottery vessel fragment was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 31-03-2020 End: 02-04-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 203 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk
Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 14570 73928 52.320928911567 1.148815201271 52 19 15 N 001 08 55 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks
Project supervisor	Chris Birks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
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Physical Archive ID	EYE 203
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	EYE 203
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	EYE 203
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land between Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB640R
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's report
Description	Unbound A4 report with text, site location map, specialist finds reports and fold-out A3 drawings
Entered by	Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	9 July 2020

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historicengland@oasis.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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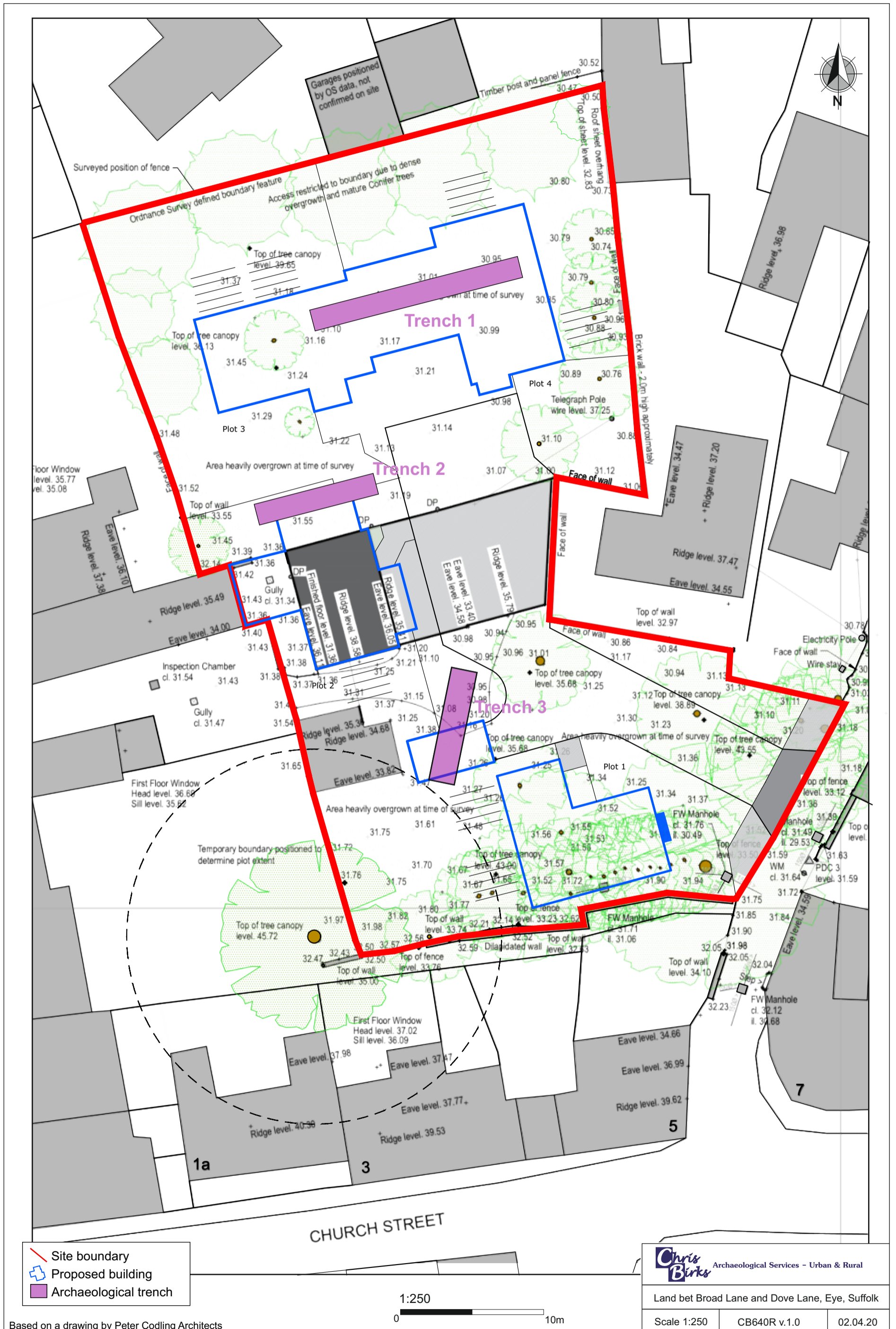
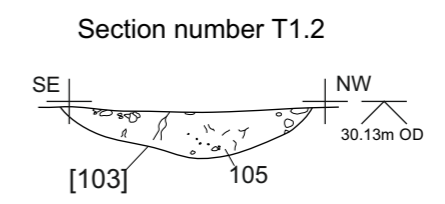
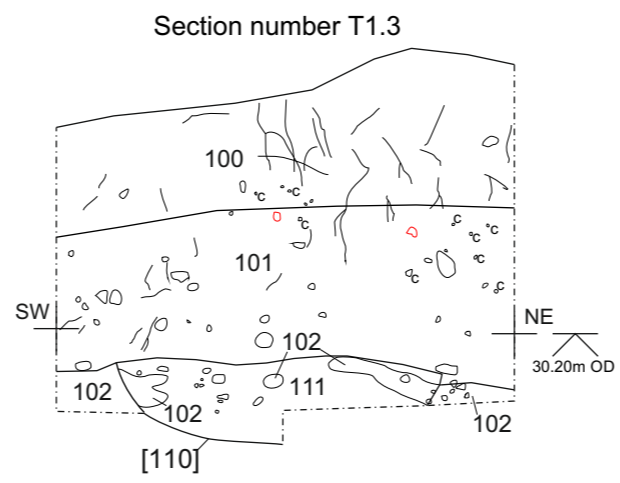
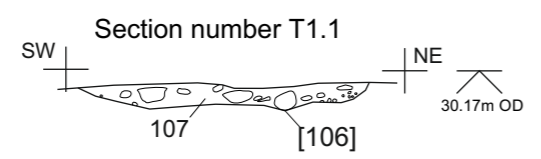
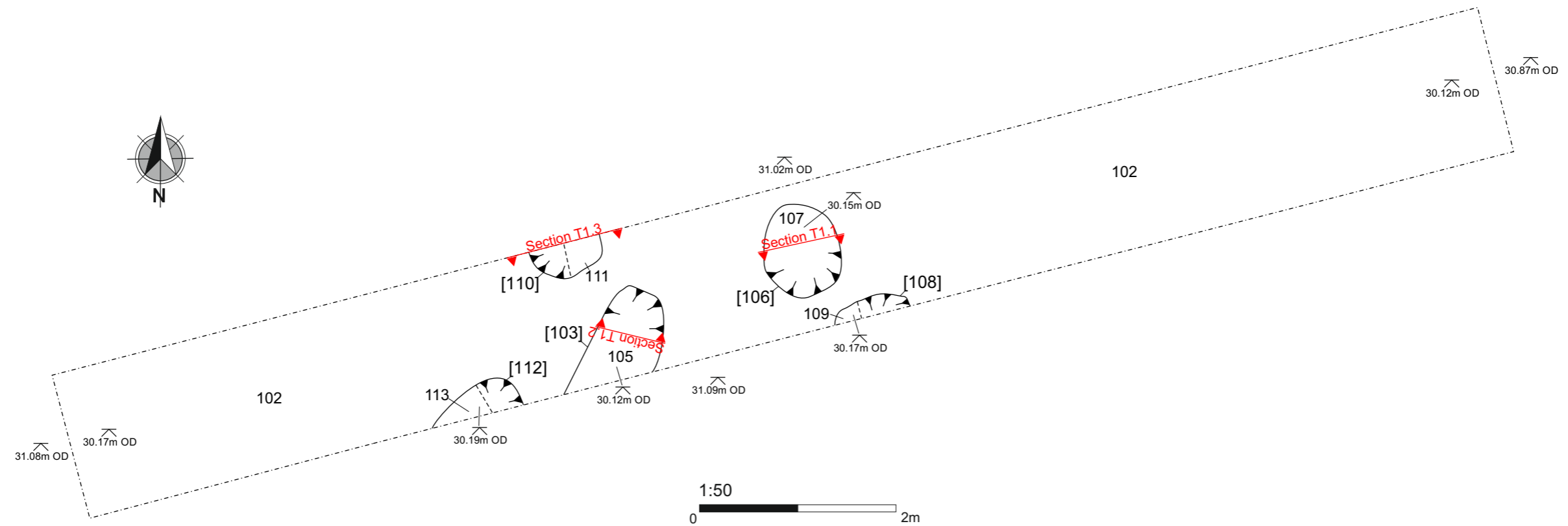
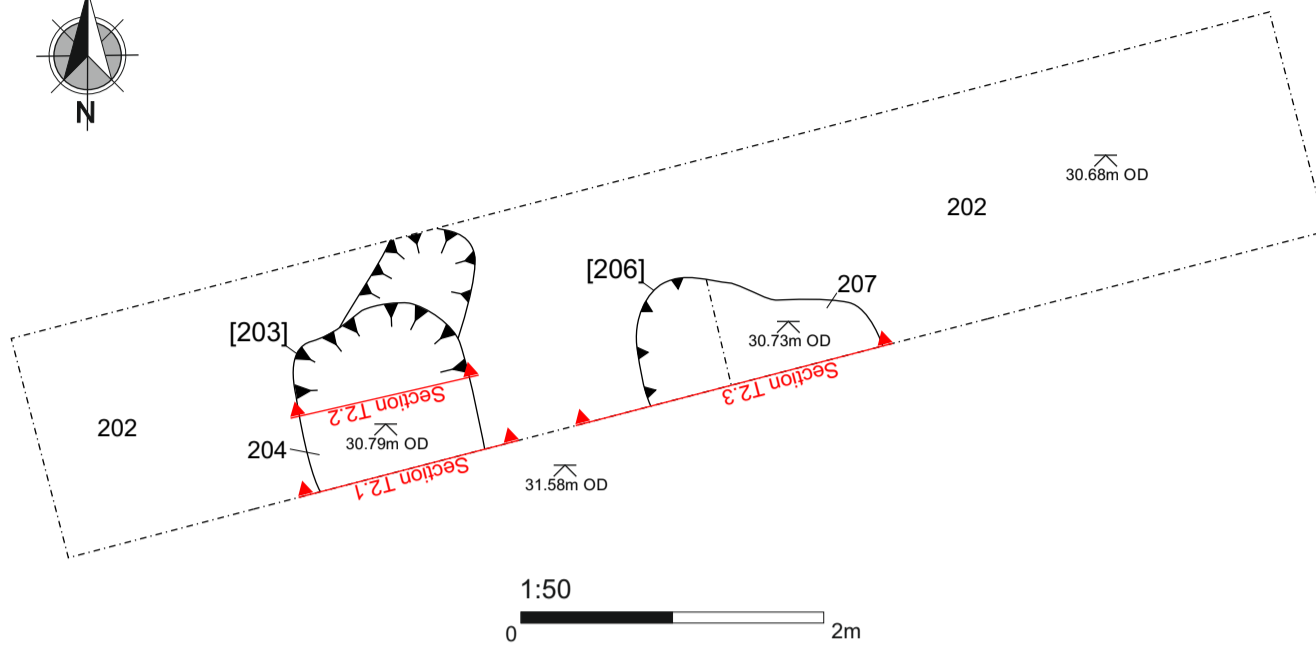


Figure 2. Site plan drawing

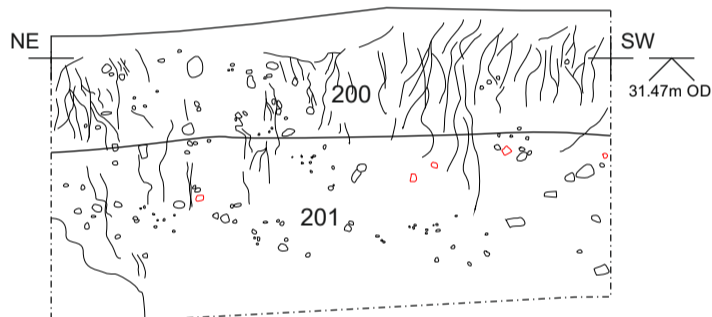


Land bet Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk		
Scale 1:50, 1:20	CB640R v.1.0	02.05.20

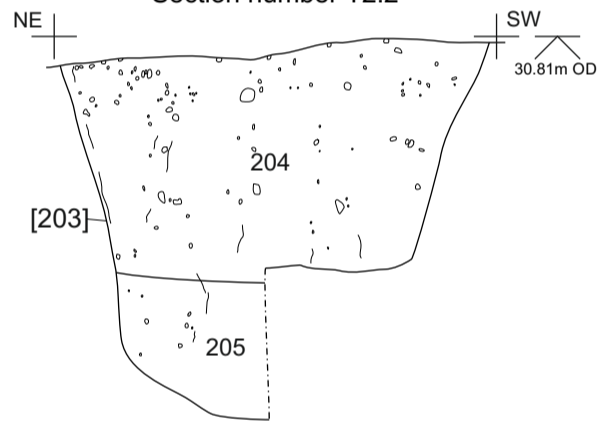
Figure 3. Trench 1 plan and section drawings



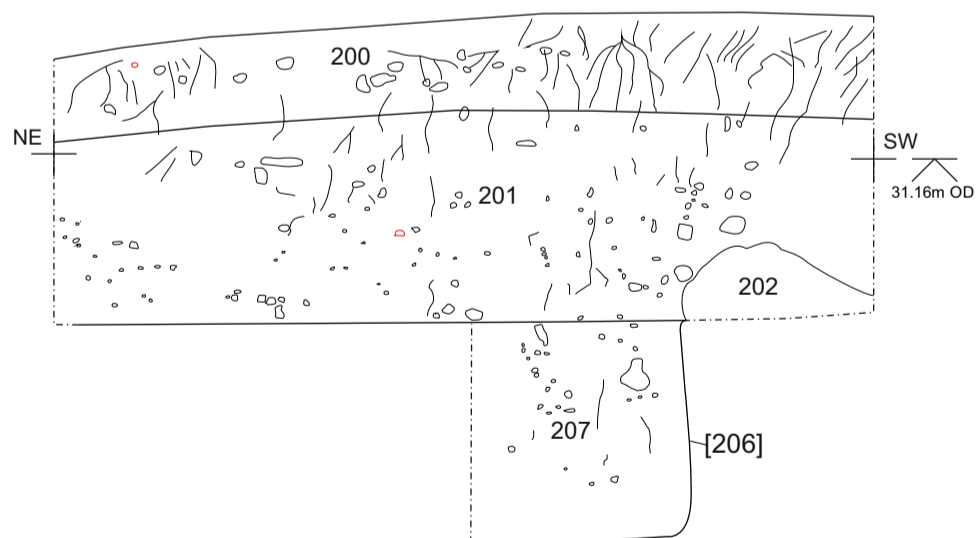
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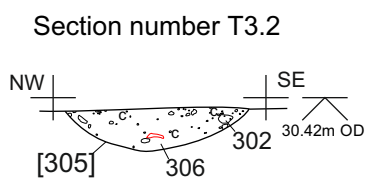
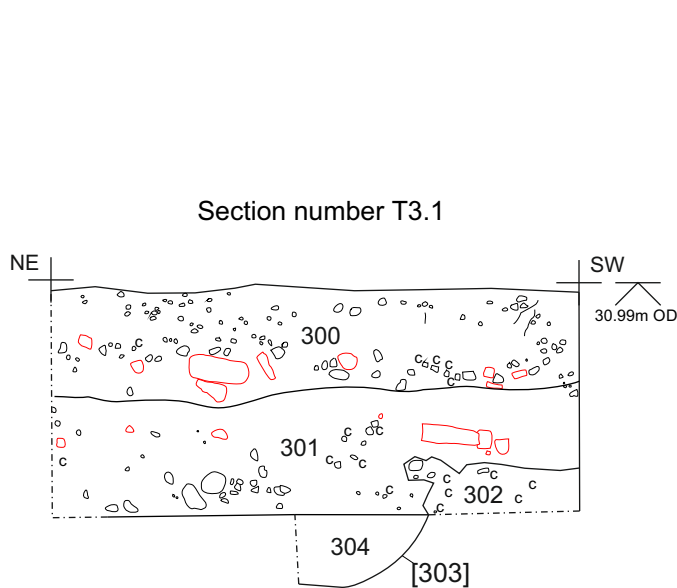





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- Brick
- Roots

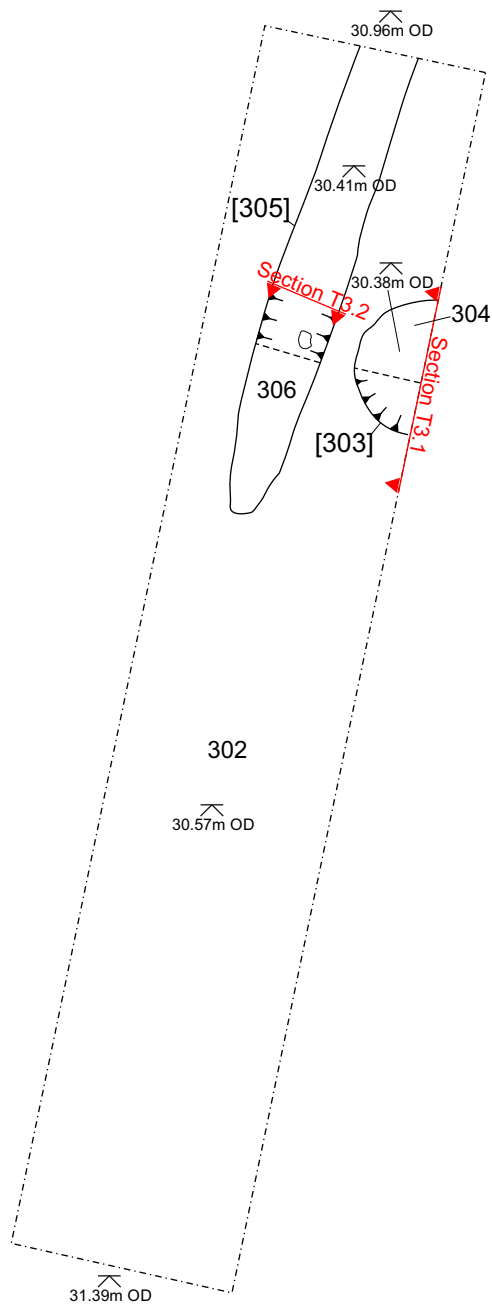


Land bet Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk		
Scale 1:50, 1:20	CB640R v.1.0	15.05.20

Figure 4. Trench 2 plan and section drawings



-  Flint
-  Brick
-  Chalk



Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

Land bet Broad Lane and Dove Lane, Eye, Suffolk

Scale 1:50, 1:20

CB640R v.1.0

15.04.20

Figure 5. Trench 3 plan and section drawings