

**Erection of Extension to Home Farm, Neaves Lane,
Stradbroke, Suffolk**

Planning application: 0216/13

HER Ref: SBK 005

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(September 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Home Farm, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke, Suffolk, IP21 5JS

Client: Mr & Mrs Hall

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0216/13

Development: Erection of extension

Date of fieldwork: 9 July & 15 August, 2013

HER Ref: SBK 005

OASIS Ref: johnnewm1-154625

LBS Ref: 280220, Grade II

Grid ref: TM 2355 7366

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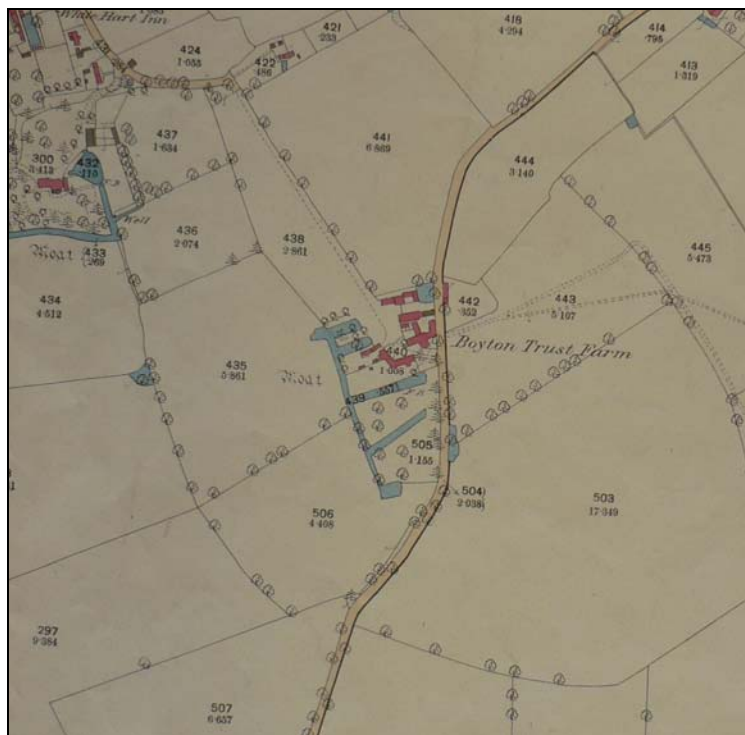
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Summary: Stradbroke, Home Farm, Neaves Lane (SBK 005, TM 2355 7366) monitoring of ground works for a side extension revealed a large disturbance which examination of historic map sources indicates is another arm of the moat/fish pond complex at this site which was filled-in during the mid 19th century. To the front of the house a service trench also revealed a substantial brick built culvert of 19th century date and in the context of this dating it is of interest to note that the historic map sources show a major re-planning of the farm complex between the tithe map period of the late 1830s and the first edition large scale OS map cover of 1880. In addition examination of the upcast spoil from the extension ground works recovered a small number of pottery sherds indicative of activity at the site from the 11th/12th century period through to the present (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs Hall).

Frontispiece



Extract from parish tithe map of 1840 (Suffolk RO FDA241/C1/1, filled-in arm of fish pond complex arrowed)



Extract from 1st edition large scale OS map of 1886 (Suffolk RO sheet 37/3, arm of fish pond complex filled-in & site remodelled)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Peter Codling Architects, on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs Hall, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notices for application 0216/13. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation in order to gain conditional discharge and allow works to start. This development concerns the erection of an extension, plus related drainage works, at Home Farm, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Stradbroke parish is located in north central Suffolk and the main settlement is focused on a staggered crossroads directly to the west of the parish church. The settlement is a sizeable village and has been a local centre from at least the medieval period and it has various historic urban characteristics such the presence of a market from at least 1227. Home Farm is a moated site located just to the south of the village and 450m south of the parish church, it is also a grade II listed structure described as being 'of mid 16th century date with considerable 18th and 19th century alterations.' The local drift geology is locally dominated by the heavy clay of the Till deposits of central Suffolk with Home Farm being just below the 50m OD contour.

1.3 To inform the monitoring and due to the distinctive layout of the site a visit was made to the Suffolk County Record Office in order to examine the available historic map sources and extracts from the parish tithe map of 1840 and the first edition large scale Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1886 are reproduced above as the frontispiece to this report. The complex of linear ponds at Home Farm are probably better described as fish ponds as they consist of a long, north-west to south-east aligned arm with five shorter arms shown on the tithe map on its eastern side though this number had been reduced to four by 1886. The two historic maps chronologically are separated by 46 years and examination of the two sources shows that a major re-modelling and expansion of the site had taken place in this period and various structures had clearly been constructed expanding the size of the farm yard area. It should also be noted that the third short, east-west, fish pond arm from the northern end of this complex had been filled-in by 1886 and some modification had been made to the southern end of the ponds. The first edition OS map names the site as Boyton Trust Farm and the earlier tithe apportionment of 1840 names the owner as being the Boyton Charity with the then tenant being Thomas Elvin Jnr. leasing a 164 acre farm.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Two visits were made to the site to monitor the excavation of the footing and service trenches which were undertaken using a 600mm toothed bucket on the back-arm of an 180^o wheeled machine under dry and sunny conditions. As work progressed the upcast spoil was stockpiled nearby allowing for further investigation for stray finds. The excavated footing and service trenches, where safe, were entered as the ground works continued so the base and sides could be examined and trowelled clean where required to improve visibility. Finally the location of the new extension footprint and the service trenches were recorded in relation to the

existing house and a small number of digital images were taken to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The footprint area for the new extension covers c20m² (see Fig. 2) and in total 14m of 600mm wide and 1200mm, at the southern end, to 2400mm deep, at the northern end, foundation trench were examined and this revealed a loose shingle surface over 300mm of topsoil which in turn lay over 200mm of mid brown clay subsoil with both deposits containing occasional small fragments of Post medieval tile and brick. Below the subsoil the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit proved to be a pale brown clay with flints and isolated pockets of very silty orange sand. While the southern part of the foundation trenches could be entered the northern half was too deep at 2000mm with 2200mm of mid brown fill containing late Post medieval tile fragments below the topsoil and it rapidly became apparent that the internal north-western corner within the trenches would collapse along a curved line (see Appendix I- Images). As outlined in the conclusion below this slumped area can be interpreted as an archaeological feature of some size and depth with the only other feature of note that was revealed being a north-south aligned lead water pipe which had a 60mm overall diameter and a 36mm internal bore. This lead pipe ran through the fill of the large feature identified in the north-western part of the extension footprint and therefore must also be of later Post medieval date. While the upcast spoil contained mainly pottery sherds and brick and tile fragments from the mid/late 18th to early 20th century period six pottery sherds of an earlier date were also seen and recovered.

3.2 The service trenches related to the construction of the extension ran across the drive in front of the house to a point close to Neaves Lane before turning south to run parallel to the lane to connect into existing facilities. The trenches were 500mm wide and 700mm to 800mm deep and ran for a total distance of c36m with a deposit profile consisting of 300mm of top soil above a lower 200mm of mid brown clay subsoil to the front of the house and 200mm of topsoil over 150mm of subsoil close to Neaves Lane. The only feature revealed in the service trenches was an east-west aligned brick culvert with a domed top. The culvert had an external width of 600mm with the internal dimensions were 300mm wide and 500mm deep while the bricks were common reds which were 9.50in. x 4.25in. x 2.50in. (242mm x 108mm x 64mm). Two pottery sherds of pre 18th century date were recovered from the upcast spoil close to the house.

4. The Finds

4.1 In total eight pottery sherds (73g) of pre 19th century date were recovered from the upcast spoil and the full report by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below. In summary the sherds are indicative of activity at the site from the 11th/12th century period through to the 18th century which therefore overlaps with the probable 16th century origin for the farm house. The five sherds of medieval and late medieval transitional date are all wares that are common in north Suffolk while a degree of status is suggested at the site by the 18th century when Staffordshire white salt-glazed was in use.

5. Conclusion

5.1 While the works for the new extension and related services were on a relatively small scale the results are of some interest with the pottery finds suggesting activity at the site going back to the 11th/12th century period. In all likelihood this initial phase of activity pre-dated the excavation of the complex of fish ponds which are probably of high medieval origin in the later 12th to 14th century period. Examination of the relevant historic map sources was also useful in gaining a better understanding of Home Farm as the large feature revealed in the extension foundations can be identified as an east-west arm to the pond complex that was filled-in between the mapping horizons represented by the tithe map of 1840 and the first edition OS map of 1886. With the extensive remodelling of the site that evidently took place between these two dates the alterations to the pond complex fit into a larger picture which must also include the need for a substantial water supply as indicated by the large lead pipe and well planned drainage as shown by the mid 19th century brick culvert. Whether the farm changed ownership in this mid 19th century period is unknown but appears to be unlikely as the first edition OS map give the name as Boyton Trust Farm.

5.2 In conclusion it is clear that the monitored works have allowed information of archaeological interest to be recorded for this site.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Mr & Mrs Hall and to the site contractors for their close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring, to Esther Newman for processing the finds and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds report)

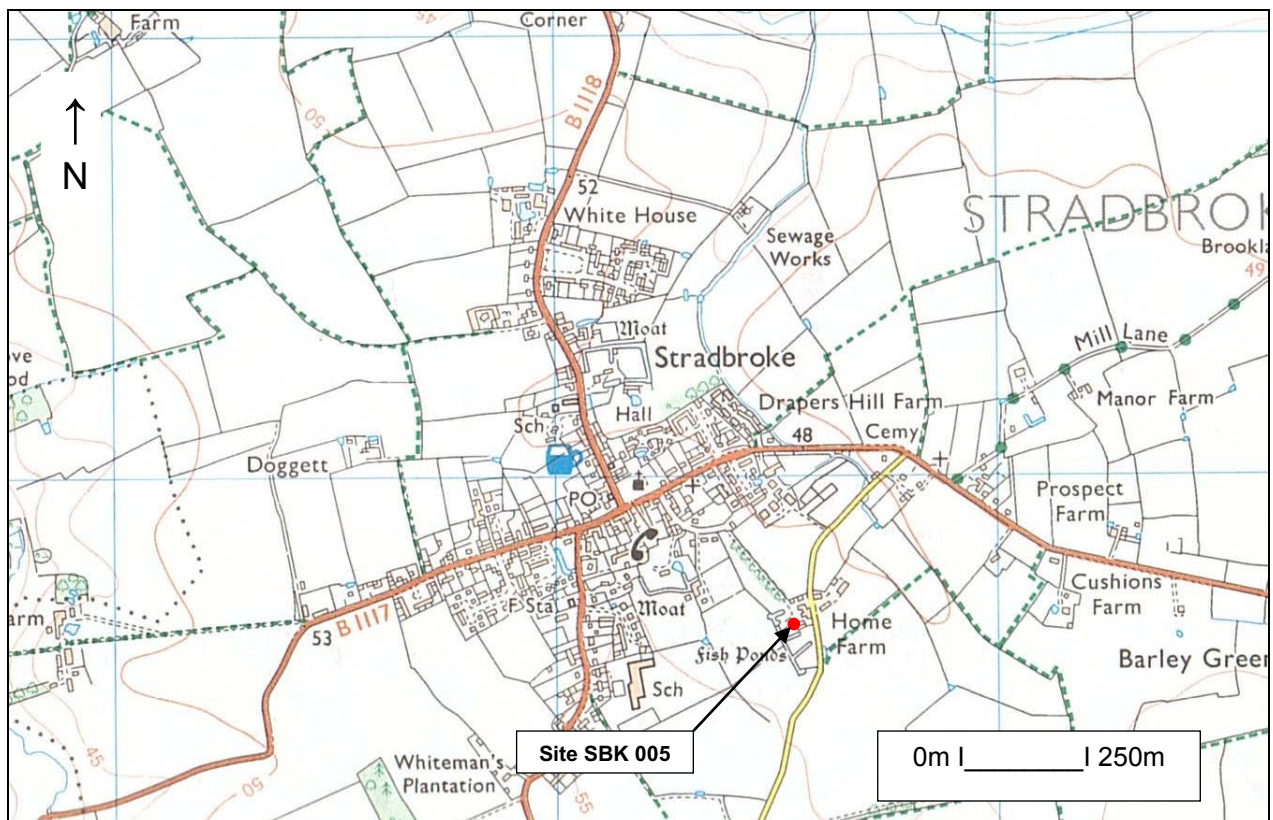


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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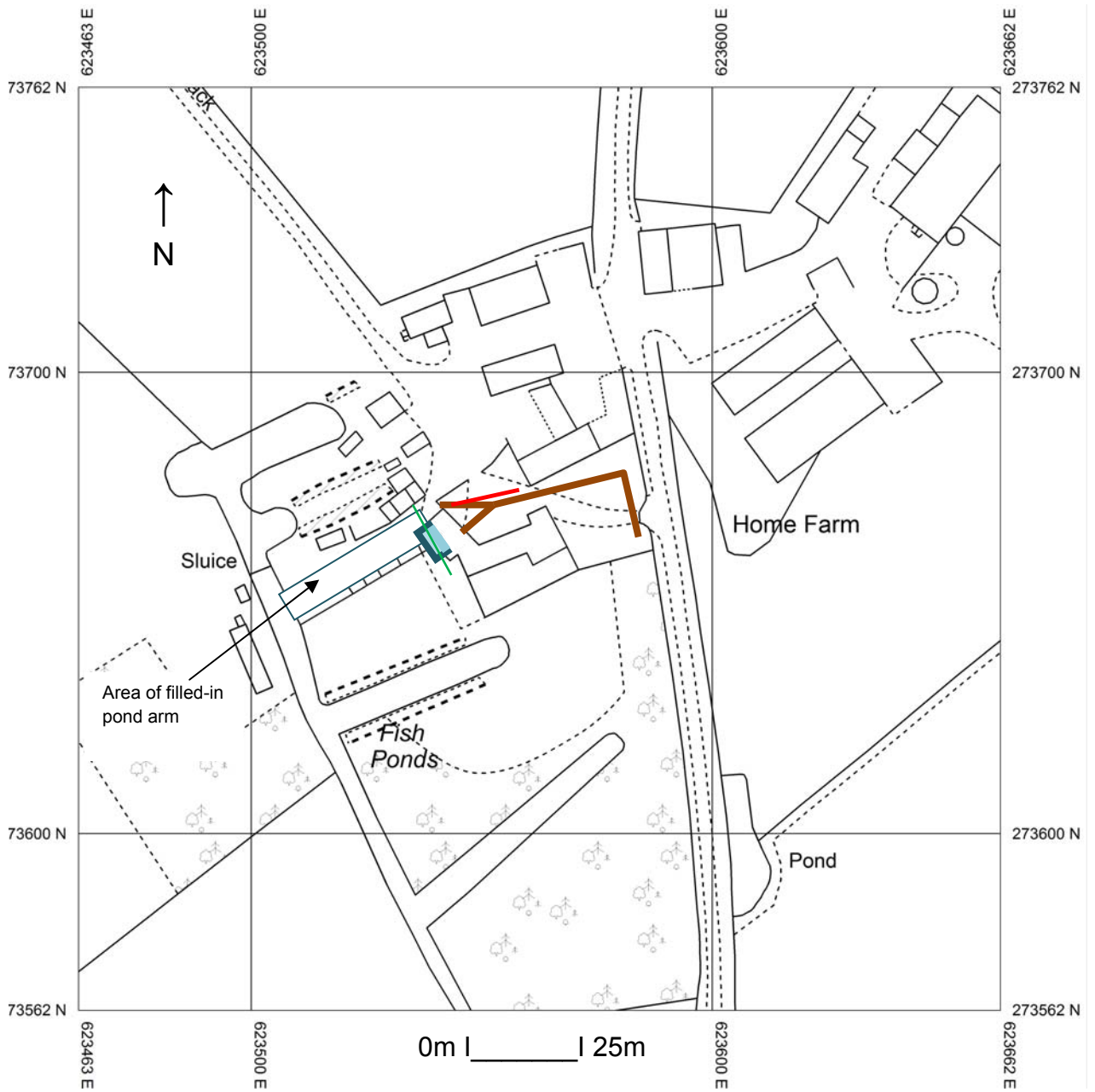


Fig. 2: Monitored footprint & service trenches

(New extension-light blue with trenches dark blue, service trenches- brown, lead pipe- green, brick culvert – red)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from west of extension area



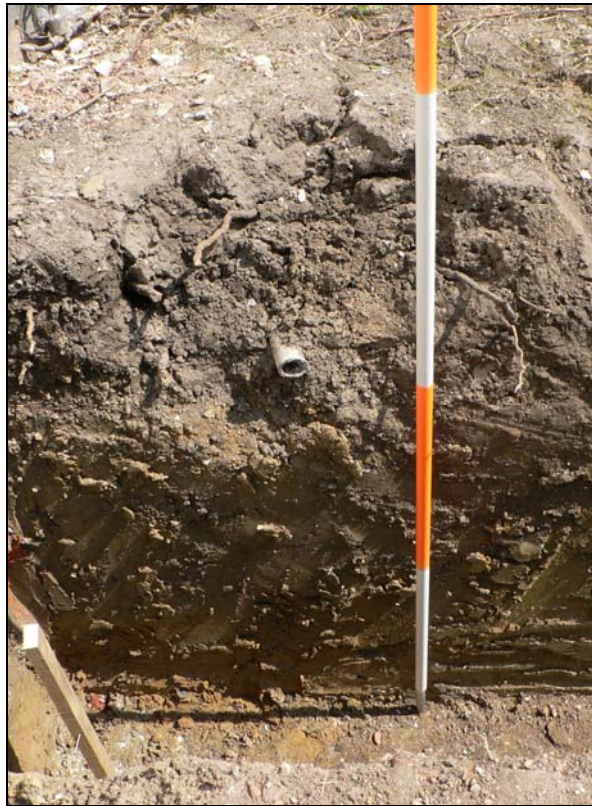
Western foundation trench from south



Deposit profile in south-west corner



North-western corner of foundations with crack showing edge of filled-in pond arm



Lead pipe that ran across extension area



Brick culvert in service trench



Service trench from west

**Erection of Extension Home Farm, Neaves
Lane, Stradbroke, Suffolk**

Planning application: 0216/13

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

Site details

Name: Home Farm, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke, Suffolk, IP21 5JS

Client: Mr & Mrs Hall

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0216/13

Proposed development: Erection of extension

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Brief & Specification ref: 2013_04_04_SCCAS_ArchMon_Home Farm_0216/13

Grid ref: TM 23550 73661

LBS 280220, Grade II

Conservation area

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs Hall, has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 0216/13. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a new extension to Home Farm, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke.

1.2 The monitoring will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Stradbroke parish is located in north central Suffolk and the main settlement is focused on a staggered crossroads directly to the west of the parish church. The settlement is a sizeable village and has been a local centre from at least the medieval period and it has various historic urban characteristics such the presence of a market from at least 1227. Home Farm is a moated site located just to the south of the village and 450m south of the parish church, it is a grade II listed structure described as being 'of mid 16th century date with considerable 18th and 19th century alterations.' The local drift geology is locally dominated by the heavy clay of the Till deposits of central Suffolk with Home Farm being just below the 50m OD contour.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief: 'The site lies within the area defined by the medieval moat around Home Farm (County Historic Environment Record SBK 005). There is potential for archaeological remains relating to early occupation to be present, and aspects of the proposed development will involve groundworks that have the potential to cause damage or destruction to any archaeological deposits that exist.'

3.2 The Brief then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance and this potential disturbance to

local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period deposits in particular might be found and continuous monitoring of ground works as they progress can best record what may be revealed. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity in this location within a moated enclosure which denotes a medieval holding of some substance.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be strip foundations. The excavation of the strip foundations and any service trenches, soakaways or landscaping works will be observed as they are undertaken and any up cast spoil examined for finds. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate by hand any possible archaeological deposits within the foundation trenches.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of 'observable phenomena' (OPs) under an overall site HER number supplied by Suffolk CC. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections recorded in relation to the trench sides, if possible, and with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use and topography at

the site. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains which would incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being very low).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the

Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER, a copy will be sent to the client so they can gain full discharge of the relevant condition. The project will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client's agent and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 Deep holes/trenches going below c1.30m will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation: Conservation Services

Faunal remains: J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)

Human remains: S Anderson (Freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Palaeoenvironmental samples: | V Fryer (Freelance) |
| Pre-historic flint: | S Bates (Freelance) |
| Pre-historic pottery: | S Percival (Freelance) |
| Post Roman ceramics & CBM: | S Anderson (Freelance) |
| Roman period ceramics | S Benfield (CAT) |
| Post Roman small finds: | JNAS |

Appendix III- The Finds

Home Farm, Stradbroke (SBK 005): pottery
Sue Anderson, August 2013.

Eight pottery sherds (73g) were recovered as unstratified finds. The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1 below:

| Context | Fabric | No. | Wt/g | Description | Spotdate |
|---------|--------|-----|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 0001 | EMWM | 1 | 4 | small, abraded fragment of simple everted jar rim in hard fine micaceous fabric | 11th-12th c |
| | WVCW | 1 | 13 | medium sandy with sparse mica, base sherd, sooted | 12th-14th c |
| | GRIM | 1 | 5 | base sherd, partial green glaze | 13th-14th c |
| | LMT | 2 | 32 | reduced externally, partial glaze | 15th-16th c |
| | GRE | 1 | 7 | body sherd, orange-brown glaze both surfaces, abraded | 16th-18th c |
| | SPEC | 1 | 2 | body sherd, speckled brown glaze | 17th-18th c |
| | SWSW | 1 | 10 | beaded plate rim | 18th c |

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: EMWM – early medieval ware micaceous; WVCW – Waveney Valley-type medieval coarseware; GRIM – Grimston-type glazed ware; LMT – late medieval and transitional; GRE – glazed red earthenware; SPEC – speckle-glazed ware; SWSW – Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware.

This small assemblage covers approximately seven centuries of pottery use, although each period is represented by only one or two sherds. There is little abrasion, which indicates that the sherds have not moved far from their original place of deposition.

The early and high medieval wares are typical of NE Suffolk and include local sandy micaceous coarsewares and a fragment of glazed ware. The latter is similar to Grimston Ware from Norfolk, although the fabric is slightly finer and the vessel may be from a more local unknown production site. Late medieval LMT wares were made in the Waveney Valley and are common finds in this part of Suffolk. The post-medieval redwares are typical of the region in the 16th-18th centuries, and the white stoneware is a relatively common mid to high status 18th-century tableware.

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-154625

Project details

| | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project name | Home Farm, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report |
| Short description of the project | Stradbroke, Home Farm, Neaves Lane (SBK 005, TM 2355 7366) monitoring of ground works for a side extension revealed a large disturbance which examination of historic map sources indicates is another arm of the moat/fish pond complex at this site which was filled-in during the mid 19th century. To the front of the house a service trench also revealed a substantial brick built culvert of 19th century date and in the context of this dating it is of interest to note that the historic map sources show a major re-planning of the farm complex between the tithe map period of the late 1830s and the first edition large scale OS map cover of 1880. In addition examination of the upcast spoil from the extension ground works recovered a small number of pottery sherds indicative of activity at the site from the 11th/12th century period through to the present. |
| Project dates | Start: 09-07-2013 End: 15-08-2013 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | SBK 005 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 280220 - LBS No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 0216/13 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Listed Building |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | FISH POND Medieval |
| Monument type | CULVERT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STRADBROKE HOME FARM, NEAVES LANE |
| Site coordinates | TM 23550 73661 52 1 52 18 53 N 001 16 48 E Point |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | John Newman Archaeological Services |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | John Newman |
| Project director/manager | John Newman |
| Project supervisor | John Newman |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Landowner |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Physical Archive recipient | Landowner |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Paper Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Home Farm, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report |
| Author(s)/Editor (s) | Newman, J |
| Date | 2013 |
| Issuer or publisher | John Newman Archaeological Services |
| Place of issue or publication | Henley, Suffolk |
| Description | Loose bound client report |

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Entered on 1 October 2013

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