

**Kings Farm, Cranley Green,
Eye, Suffolk**

Planning application: tbc

HER Ref: EYE 120

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2014)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7PA

Clients: Mr & Mrs C Havers

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: pre-application (following the withdrawal of 0462/13)

Development: Erection of side & rear extensions incorporating a car port following demolition of the existing garage/kennel

Date of fieldwork: 27 February, 2014

Brief ref: 2013_08_16_SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Kings Farm, Eye (evaluation carried out under Class 7 of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consent) Order 1994- English Heritage ref. S00062326)

SM ref: 30598/HA 1019672

LBS ref: 1316540

HER Ref: EYE 120

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-172378

Grid ref: TM 3582 6005

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Summary: Eye, Kings Farm, Cranley Green (EYE 120, TM 3582 6005) two evaluation trenches were opened close to the eastern end of the farm house, which is a listed structure with Grade II status located on a moat that is a Scheduled Monument, in order to inform consideration of the proposed re-submission of a planning application for side and rear extensions to the house. The only features revealed in the trenches proved to be a shallow depression which can be identified as having been formed by the roots of a large tree, a small pit of early to mid 20th century date and a redundant manhole. As the works progressed the upcast spoil was examined for stray finds but the only artefact of any age recovered was a clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment of 18th century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs C Havers).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs C Havers commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works required by English Heritage in order to gain the site information needed for the consideration of a Scheduled Monument Consent application related to the resubmission of a planning application for new extensions at Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye (see Fig. 1), following the demolition of an existing garage. The requirement for an evaluation of the area concerned at Kings Farm follows the submission of a Heritage Statement (Newman 2013- see Appendix IV) which details the background to the proposed development.

1.2 The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) acting as local agent for English Heritage with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the footprint areas concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain the Class 7 of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consent) Order 1994 approval for the evaluation to proceed.

1.2 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle site. Across the rest of the parish settlement shows a characteristic East Anglian pattern being dispersed along the historic route ways and around former green areas (medieval areas of common grazing and land use). Kings Farm is located 3km south-east of Eye town and just south of the area shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 as Cranley Green which still covered an extensive area at that date. Whether Cranley Green ever extended as far south as Kings Farm is uncertain. The site is generally flat and is located on the heavier, Till derived, soils of central Suffolk at c55m OD.

1.3 The moat at Kings Farm which forms Scheduled Monument 30598 survives with water-filled ditches on its northern, eastern and southern sides with a general width of 5m while the western arm has been filled-in. In total the island has an area of c4100m² with dimensions of c63m (north-south) x c66m (east-west) and the farm house is located in the north-western quarter (see Fig. 2) with the remainder largely down to grass. In a summary of moated sites in Suffolk it is noted that manorial moats generally have an area in excess of 1 acre (c4,500m²) while those under this figure are more likely to be the sites of free tenements (Martin, 1999, 60). On this basis Kings Farm is more likely to fall into the latter category of rural medieval settlement and which held the farm house that pre-dated the existing house and possibly related structures such as a separate kitchen.

1.4 Kings Farm house is a Grade II listed structure described as dating to 'c1740, divided into two in 1936, roughcast and colour washed timber frame with concrete roof tiles replacing thatch in 1966.' Subsequent to this listing description the house was renovated and made again into a single dwelling in the last c16 years.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 Initially a search was made of the county Historic Environment Record (HER) for the area around Kings Farm in order to gain background archaeological information.

2.2 On site two areas for the proposed extension development which are currently soft ground were trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a small mini-digger 360 machine equipped with a 900mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. In addition a small test pit was hand excavated in the patio area immediately to the east of the farm house.

2.3 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually for stray finds as work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Once the trenches were open the upcast spoil and the base of the trenches were scanned with a metal detector. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 Examination of the County HER for the area around the moat (HER EYE 014) at Kings Farm revealed evidence for three recorded archaeological sites (see Fig. 1). These are Cranley Green (HER EYE 034) which was an area of common grazing of medieval origin which survived until c1800 before being enclosed. On the southern edge of what was Cranley Green and c320m north of Kings Farm a house is shown on maps up to the third edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1920s and on the 1904, second edition, is named as 'Anchor Cottage' (HER EYE 037) and a ditch on its northern side separated the plot from the green. Finally an evaluation was carried out in 2010 by the author (Newman, 2010) across the area c150m north of Kings Farm prior to the construction of a large chicken house (HER EYE 095). In summary this evaluation revealed a low density scatter of small Post medieval and undated features.

3.2 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-west/south-east	8	300	100/200 of mid brown clayey subsoil	Stiff pale grey chalky clay with flints & occasional pockets of very silty orange sand	Two features, one a shallow tree root pit (0002/0003) & the other a small pit (0004/0005) of mid 20 th C date, only stray find of any age a clay tobacco pipe bowl of 18 th C date
2	North-west/south-east	7	300	100/200 (as T1)	As T1	Only feature a redundant manhole of 20 th C date
		27 (21.6m ²)	300	100/200		

Table 1: Trench details

3.3 As indicated in the table above the only features revealed in the trenches were of minor archaeological significance and comprised a shallow tree root pit (0002) and a modern pit (0004) in trench 1 and a modern manhole in trench 2. The tree root pit (0002) in trench 1 was oval with dimensions of 1000mm by 600mm but only 150mm deep and it contained a dark brown clay fill (0003) which still contained fragments of degraded root. The modern pit (0004) in trench 1 was also of an oval shape measuring 1000mm by 550mm but was only 180mm deep. The dark brown clay fill (0005) of this pit (0004) contained various glass jars of mid 20th century date in addition to a few fragments of degraded plastic. Finally trench 2 revealed a single feature which was a brick built redundant manhole of mid 20th century date.

3.4 The hand excavated test pit in the patio area was 1100mm from the eastern wall of the house and had a deposit profile comprising 180mm of sand screed below the slabs which in turn lay over a 100mm thick layer of mid brown clay subsoil containing charcoal and small later Post medieval brick/tile fragments. As with the trenches the exposed natural glaciofluvial deposit proved to be a stiff, pale grey, chalky clay.

3.5 The examination of the upcast spoil only revealed mainly finds of later 19th to 20th century date with the only exception being a clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment which is of 18th century date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The two evaluation trenches were located in currently what are grassed areas within the footprint area for the proposed extensions where the survival of archaeological deposits, if present, might be anticipated as being good. Therefore the negative results from the evaluation with regard to any significant evidence for medieval or early Post medieval activity of any intensity in this area on the moated island indicates that it was used for more peripheral use, such as garden or orchard, in the past.

4.2 Similarly while the test pit in the patio was very small it did not reveal any evidence for deposits of any age and with a subsoil deposit containing fragments of brick/tile of recent date lying over the local natural clay it can be suggested that the patio area was reduced to this level in the recent past.

4.3 While the evaluation did not reveal any evidence for medieval or earlier Post medieval activity of any significance a large part of the proposed development area at Kings Farm could not be examined as it lies under an existing patio and a double garage. Therefore it is recommended that should this proposed development gain consent to go ahead the ground works for the demolition of the garage and the erection of the extensions should be conditional on a programme of archaeological works comprising continuous monitoring with provision for full excavation and recording of any exposed archaeological deposits followed by full reporting.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. EYE 120.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Chris & Sheila Havers for their close cooperation)

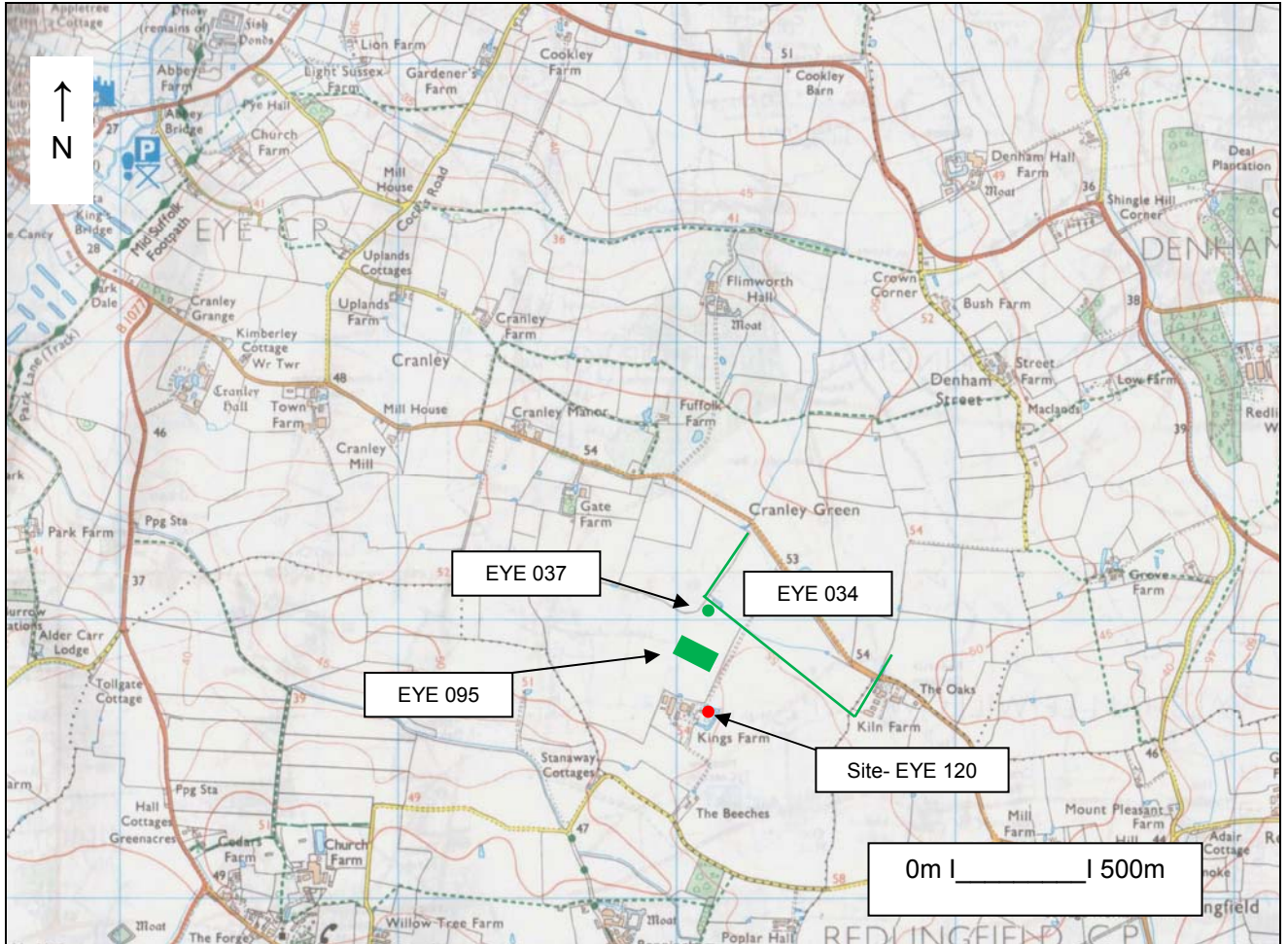


Fig. 1: Site location (green- nearby HER sites)

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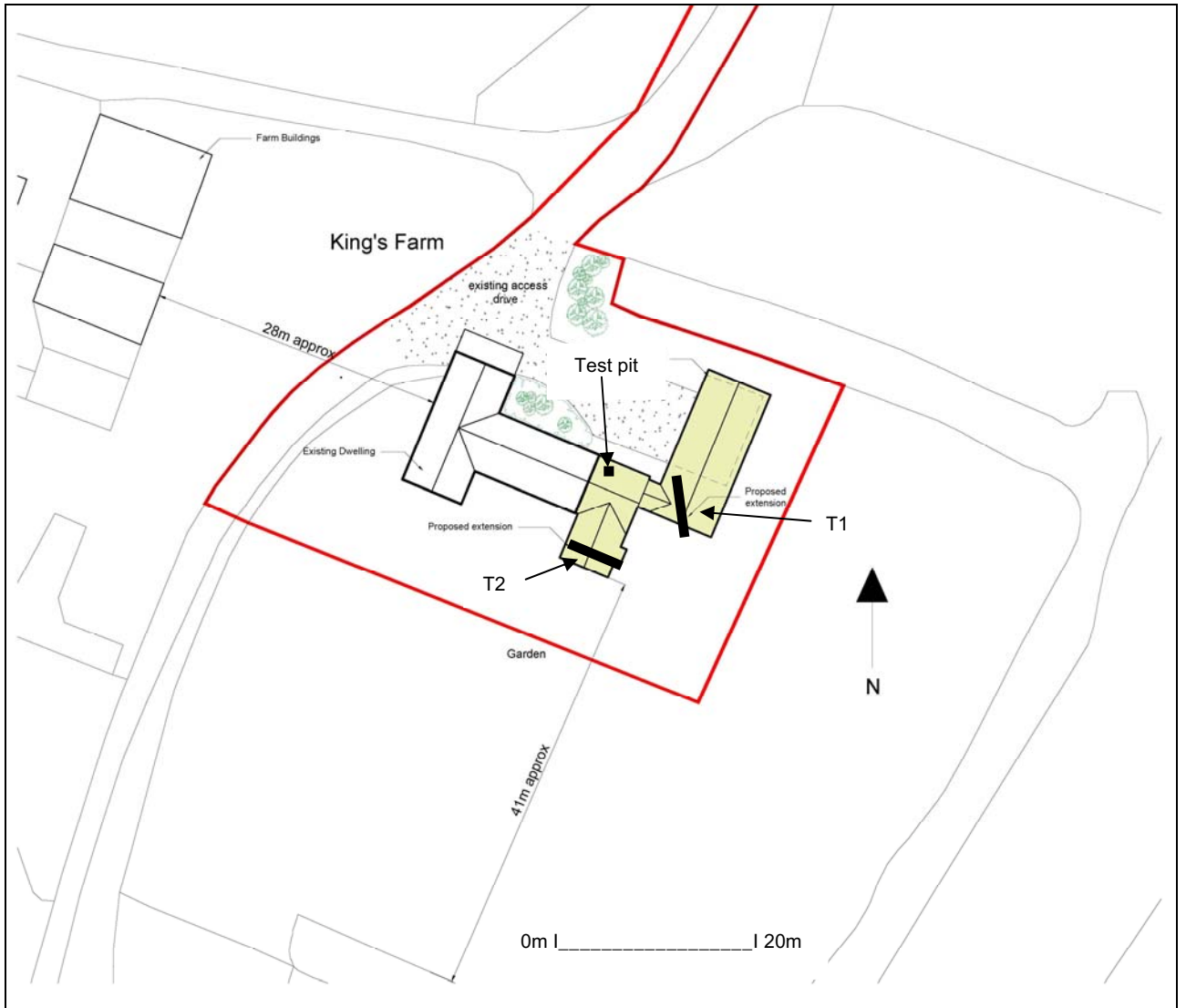
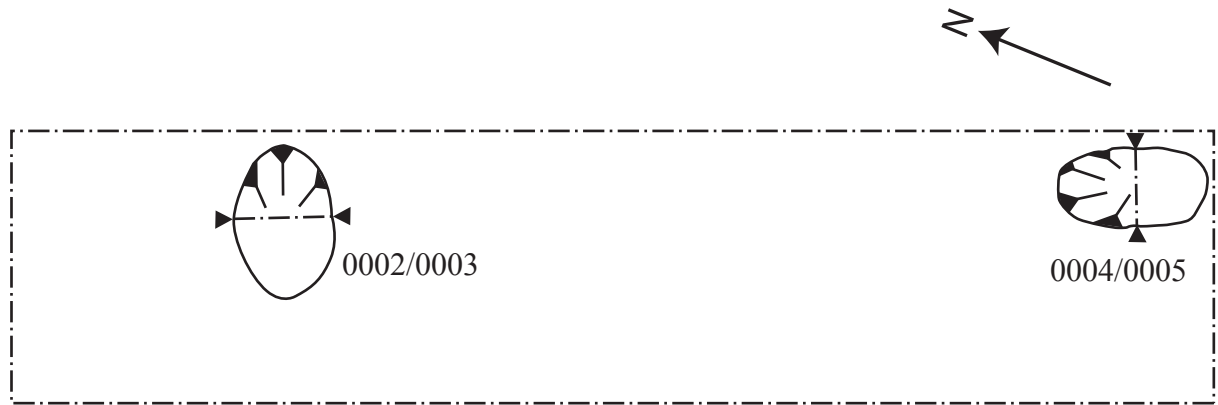


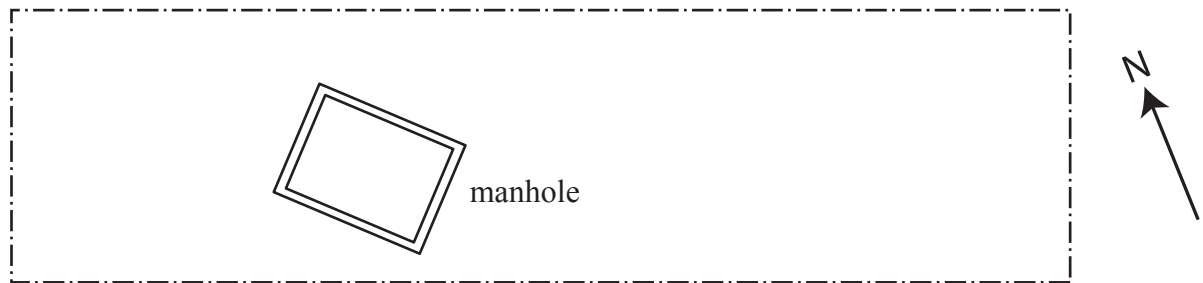
Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (over proposed extension areas)
 (Based on Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

TM 1705
7162

TM 1716
7162



Trench 1



Trench 2

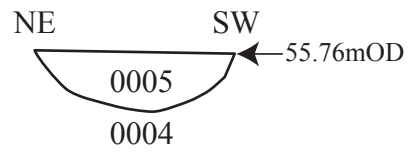
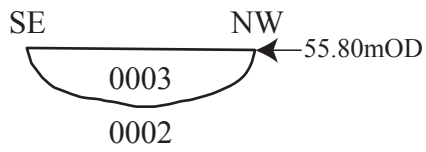


Fig. 3. Plans and sections.

Appendix Ia- evaluation areas before & after trenching



Area of trench 1 before trenching



Area of trench 2 before trenching



Area of trench 1 after back-filling



Area of trench 2 after back-filling

Appendix I- Images



Trench 1 from north-west



Trench 1- tree root pit 0002 from north-west



Trench 1- small pit 0004 from west



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2- redundant manhole from north



Test pit in patio area from east

**Kings Farm, Cranley Green,
Eye, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7PA

Clients: Mr & Mrs C Havers

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: pre-application (following the withdrawal of 0462/13)

Proposed development: Erection of side & rear extensions incorporating a car port following demolition of the existing garage/kennel

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2013_08_16_SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Kings Farm, Eye

Scheduled Monument ref: 1019672 (scheduled 9 March, 2003)

Listed building ref: 1316540 (Grade II, listed 12 February, 1998)

Suffolk CC HER ref: EYE 014

Grid ref: TM 3582 6005

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trench

1. Introduction

1.1 Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs C Havers, has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed development comprising the erection of side and rear extensions incorporating a car port following the demolition of the existing garage/kennel at Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye. The evaluation is required by English Heritage in order to inform the decision on whether to recommend the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) with regard to this proposed development as Kings Farm House is a Grade II listed structure set within a moated site of medieval date that is a Scheduled Monument under statutory protection. This moated site being one of a number of designated, and undesignated, moats around the edges of Cranley Green. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) outlines the background to the archaeological requirements for this proposed development following the submission of a heritage statement (Newman, 2013), and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on behalf of English Heritage. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated.

1.2 The evaluation 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)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

1.3 In this case evaluation trenching for the proposed development can be carried out under a class consent 7 of the Ancient Monuments (class consents) order 1994 (2) following the submission and approval of a written scheme of investigation including the required trenching plan for the two, 8m long and 1.80m wide, trenches as set out in the relevant Brief.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 To quote from the relevant heritage statement 'Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town that has evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle site. Across the rest of the parish settlement shows a characteristic East Anglian pattern being dispersed along the historic route ways and around former green areas (medieval areas of common grazing and land use). Kings Farm is located 3km south-east of Eye town and just south of the area shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 as Cranley Green which still covered an extensive area at that date. Whether Cranley Green ever extended as far south as Kings Farm is uncertain. The site is generally flat and is located on the heavier, Till derived, soils of central Suffolk at c55m OD.'

2.2 The moat at Kings Farm survives with water-filled ditches on its northern, eastern and southern sides and the island area has an area of c4100m² and appears to fall into the group of moats created by a prosperous farmer and landowner at a social level below manorial status (Newman, 2013, 4). Kings Farm House is located in the north-western quarter of the moated island and is a listed building of grade II status described as dating to 'c1740, divided into two in 1936, roughcast and colour washed timber frame with concrete roof tiles replacing thatch in 1966.' To the side of the house a paved area covers various drains and has been lowered at some point in the past being 300-350mm below the adjacent lawn surface. To the rear of the house another paved area runs along the back of the house though both the proposed extension footprints run into what is currently lawn and it is proposed that both trenches will be located in grasses areas.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The moated site at King's Farm, Eye is Scheduled Monument no. SM 30598 HA 1019672 and Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) site no. EYE 014. The scheduled monument list entry as it should notes that moat island will contain archaeological deposits pertaining to activity at the site since the medieval period. Kings Farm house is also a Grade II listed structure (1316540) described as dating to 'c.1740, divided into two in 1936, roughcast and colour washed timber frame with concrete roof tiles replacing thatch in 1966.' A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be required to:

- Identify the date, level of preservation, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation and therefore inform the decision process with regard to the proposed development.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost should the development gain approval in due course. The further recording of any archaeological deposits will require a separate Brief and may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity may be present. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with two, 8m long, evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. This information will then inform the decision process with regard to the proposed development for side and rear extensions and the demolition of the existing garage/kennel.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for side and rear extensions incorporating a car port following demolition of the existing garage/kennel at King Farm, Cranley Green, Eye. Before the evaluation is carried out a search will be requested from the County HER for recorded archaeological sites and finds within 500m of Kings Farm.

5.2 The Brief requires a two, 8m long and 1.8m wide, trenches to sample the footprint area of the planned development and the proposed location of the trenches is shown below. In addition a smaller test pit, which will be c1m² square, will be hand excavated in the patio area on the eastern side of the farm house following the lifting of a small number of slabs to examine the potential archaeological deposits to survive in this area. The main trenches will be opened using a 1.20m or 1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officers at English Heritage and SCCAS have been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then both English Heritage and SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. 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. Sections will be levelled to

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a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the relevant English Heritage and SCCAS Officers will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then English Heritage will be consulted and a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS 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 SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be

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systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost.
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep features are revealed).

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- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). 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.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant English Heritage and SCCAS Officers at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting during the evaluation of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the relevant English Heritage and SCCAS Officers have considered whether further archaeological works are required if this development proposal gains SMC and proceeds to a planning application. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to English Heritage and SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format to English Heritage and SCCAS. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a

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summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the 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 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes will be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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

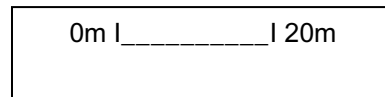
7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	Dr C Pendleton (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Ref: Newman, J 2013 'Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk- Heritage Statement' (John Newman Archaeological Services)



Site Location 1/1250
(As Existing)



PETER CODLING ARCHITECTS	
The Rectory, 21, Wetherby Road, Wetherby, Leeds LS23 7BQ	
Mrs Havers Kings Farm Cranley	
Site Plan	
Scale: 1/200 1/1250 @ A1	
Drawn: 5240	03
Date: April 2012	

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Proposed trenching plan

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-172378

Project details

Project name	Kings Farm, Cranley Green Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Eye, Kings Farm, Cranley Green (EYE 120, TM 3582 6005) two evaluation trenches were opened close to the eastern end of the farm house, which is a listed structure with Grade II status located on a moat that is a Scheduled Monument, in order to inform consideration of the proposed re-submission of a planning application for side and rear extensions to the house. The only features revealed in the trenches proved to be a shallow depression which can be identified as having been formed by the roots of a large tree, a small pit of early to mid 20th century date and a redundant manhole. As the works progressed the upcast spoil was examined for stray finds but the only artefact of any age recovered was a clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment of 18th century date.
Project dates	Start: 27-02-2014 End: 27-02-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 120 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 014 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	30598 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	1316540 - LBS No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	TREE ROOT PIT Modern
Significant Finds	TOBACCO CLAY PIPE Post Medieval "Sample Trenches"

Methods & techniques

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE KINGS FARM CRANLEY GREEN

Postcode IP23 7PA

Study area 80.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 3582 6005 52.1876055335 1.45038212927 52 11 15 N 001 27 01 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 55.00m Max: 56.00m

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 Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

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**Kings Farm, Cranley Green,
Eye, Suffolk**

Heritage Statement

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

(July 2013)

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

Site details

Name: Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7PA

Clients: Mr & Mrs C Havers

Architects: Peter Codling Architects

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Scheduled Monument ref: 1019672 (scheduled 9 March, 2003)

Listed building ref: 1316540 (Grade II, listed 12 February, 1998)

Suffolk CC HER ref: EYE 014

Grid ref: TM 17105 71648

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Fig. 1: The scheduled area

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1. Introduction & background

1.1 Planning application 0462/13 for single storey side and rear extensions incorporating a two bay car port, following the demolition of the existing garage/kennel, at Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye was submitted by Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs C Havers. However following advice from English Heritage dated 4 June, 2013, this application was withdrawn pending the preparation and submission of a heritage statement as Kings Farm House is a Grade II listed structure set within a moated site that is a scheduled monument under statutory protection as part of a group of three moats on the southern side of Cranley Green. While the standing structures, paving, low wall around the southern and eastern sides of the house, a pond (formerly a swimming pool), surfaces of the drive and farm track and inspection chambers are excluded from the scheduling the ground beneath these features is included. Any proposed works that might disturb the ground within the boundaries of the scheduled area (see Fig 1) which covers the three existing arms of the moat on its northern, eastern and western sides, the island defined by these arms and the area running to the eastern edge of the farm track to the east of the farm house, where a filled-in western arm may exist, requires scheduled monument consent as archaeological deposits pertaining to the medieval and earlier Post medieval activity at the site may exist in this area.

1.2 The planning application noted above would require the demolition of the existing modern garage/kennels date and the excavation of foundations and associated services for the proposed extensions and car port all within the scheduled area and attached the listed structure. John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) was therefore commissioned to prepare a heritage statement incorporating proposals for possible mitigation measures in relation to the now withdrawn proposal. A site visit was carried out on 19th July, 2013, when a number of images were taken (see Appendix II) and the local county record office was also visited in order to examine available historic map sources (see Appendix I). A full HER search was not carried out as the proposed development only affects one archaeological site where no previous investigations have been carried out though an evaluation was carried out on the area c250m to the north in 2010 (HER EYE 095) for a farm development by the author which did not record any significant archaeological deposits.

1.3 Moats are archaeological sites largely of high medieval date (mid 13th to 15th century AD) with a particular concentration in the eastern parts of England where a settlement pattern characterised of a dispersed type that often clusters around former greens as well as being strung out along the numerous road and lanes of the area. They typically consist of wide ditches that are often water-filled and may surround two, three or all four sides of what is known as the 'island' which may well hold the related farm house and related structures though some moats existed purely as orchards or gardens without structures. Moats as a rural settlement type represent a range across the middle to upper part parts of medieval society and while some maybe aristocratic or local manorial centres many smaller moats in East Anglia in particular were created by prosperous mid-ranking yeoman type farmers as land in this area was held in many more smaller holdings than is typical for the Midlands and south. For moats to survive they must, in general, be de-silted at least every 100 years or so and as working farms many saw numerous changes and with the agricultural recession of the 19th and earlier 20th century many farms declined with farm houses being subdivided and with few available assets through that period

it is not uncommon for substantial changes to have been made to the standing structures through this process and, more recently, more alterations as the region has become prosperous again and farm houses have seen essential renovation.

2. Kings Farm- the site (see also Appendix II- Images)

2.1 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle site. Across the rest of the parish settlement shows a characteristic East Anglian pattern being dispersed along the historic route ways and around former green areas (medieval areas of common grazing and land use). Kings Farm is located 3km south-east of Eye town and just south of the area shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783 as Cranley Green which still covered an extensive area at that date (see Appendix I). Whether Cranley Green ever extended as far south as Kings Farm is uncertain. The site is generally flat and is located on the heavier, Till derived, soils of central Suffolk at c55m OD.

2.2 The moat at Kings Farm as noted above survives with water-filled ditches on its northern, eastern and southern sides with a general width of 5m while the western arm has been filled-in. In total the island has an area of c4100m² with dimensions of c63m (north-south) x c66m (east-west) and the farm house is located in the north-western quarter with the remainder largely down to grass. In a summary of moated sites in Suffolk it is noted that manorial moats generally have an area in excess of 1 acre (c4,500m²) while those under this figure are more likely to be the sites of free tenements (Martin, 1999, 60). On this basis Kings Farm is more likely to fall into the latter category of rural medieval settlement and which held the farm house(s) that pre-date the existing house and possibly related structures such as a separate kitchen.

2.3 Examination of the tithe map of 1839 and second edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (see Appendix I) shows the moat much as it is at present with the T shaped farm house that in 1904 had a small extension on its north-eastern corner which is no longer standing. Small structures are also shown to the south-west of the house while a large pond was present to the north-west which is likely to be a remnant of the western arm of the moat. To the rear of the house what is now garden was orchard in 1904 and overall the site is described as 'premises' in 1839 and as a farm of 186 acres owned by John Duppa and occupied by a tenant called simply Harriss.

2.4 Kings Farm house is also a Grade II listed structure described as dating to 'c1740, divided into two in 1936, roughcast and colour washed timber frame with concrete roof tiles replacing thatch in 1966.' Subsequent to this listing description the house was renovated and made again into a single dwelling in the last c16 years. Also it should be added that a small extension was constructed at the rear of the house in the c1970s and the adjoining area to a distance of 5m from the rear wall of the c1740 house and along this complete length was lowered by 300-350mm in order to create a paved patio bordered by a low brick wall. It is also clear that service trenches and an inspection chamber were created below the rear patio with all of this area being within the footprint of the proposed extensions and a large beech tree was removed from the area adjacent in the recent past (pers. comm. Mrs Havers).

2.5 To the north-east of the rear wing of the listed structure there is a double garage of mid 20th century date and constructed of breeze blocks on a concrete pad with a kennel on its northern side. The degree of truncation of the original ground surface below the garage is uncertain but is likely to extend to a depth of 300/350mm at least. Due to the construction of the small c1970s extension with the services that were re-routed as part of this work and the ground lowering at the rear of the house plus construction of the garage at a slightly earlier date some 50% of the footprint for the proposed extensions and car port can clearly be seen to have suffered ground truncation to a depth of at least 300/350mm.

2.6 While the farm house is a listed structure that retains much of its original form, if somewhat altered in detail with modern windows and roof, the breeze block built garages to the north-east are out of character and detract visually from the overall character of the moated site (see Appendix II). A more sympathetic replacement in a form more in keeping with the house would be desirable to enhance the historic character of the overall site.

3. Conclusion

3.1 In March 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for England was published and for heritage matters this takes forward the principles established in PPS5 for conserving the historic environment in a sustainable manner and of ensuring public benefit of the related heritage assets. In this case the moat at Kings Farm is a scheduled monument containing a Grade II listed house and while initially the proposed extensions and car port would appear to fail the principles enshrined in the NPPF a more detailed consideration questions this view and a clear case can be made for allowing the proposed works given a suitable level of archaeological mitigation works.

3.2 While the moat at Kings Farm is a scheduled monument the relevant description makes it clear that this status is largely based on group value with two other moats on the southern side of Cranley Green to help preserve this part of the historic landscape (see Appendix III) as the green is also still discernible when a relatively small number of modern boundaries are stripped away. Purely as an example of a moated site on the Till plateau of what has been known as High Suffolk the example at Kings Farm is not exceptional and numerous equally well preserved moats in the area are not scheduled monuments. The proposed works would not alter the setting of the moat at Kings Farm in the local landscape to any great extent and, as noted in section 2.6 above, replacement of the breeze block garage with a structure in a more sympathetic vernacular style to the house would enhance the visual aspect of the site.

3.3 While the proposed extensions would be to a Grade II listed building it is a structure that has seen alteration and renovation in the past and, as with the case for a new car port, if designed in a suitably sympathetic style to the main body of the house need not distract from the original core of the house. The second edition OS map of 1904 shows an extension on the north-eastern corner of the house that has now gone and the present proposal is for an extension that would mirror that location on the south-eastern corner. This removal of an extension at some point after 1904 and the present proposal illustrating way a house changes over time as successive occupants have different requirements and life-styles.

3.4 The scheduled monument list entry as it should notes that moat island will contain archaeological deposits pertaining to activity at the site since the medieval period. These deposits are of course unique to this site and are fragile. However within the footprint area for the proposed extensions some 50% has been disturbed to a depth of at least 300/350mm by relatively recent ground works for the lowered patio and concrete slab below the garages with deeper disturbance in parts where services and an inspection chamber are present.

3.5 It is therefore concluded that while the proposal for the extensions and new car port would affect part of a scheduled monument the planned area for this scheme is already partially comprised by previous works and overall the proposal if in a design sympathetic to the house would enhance the setting of the site in the landscape by seeing the removal of the existing garage. To mitigate the affect of the proposed scheme and assess the true archaeological potential of the footprint area the following is suggested:

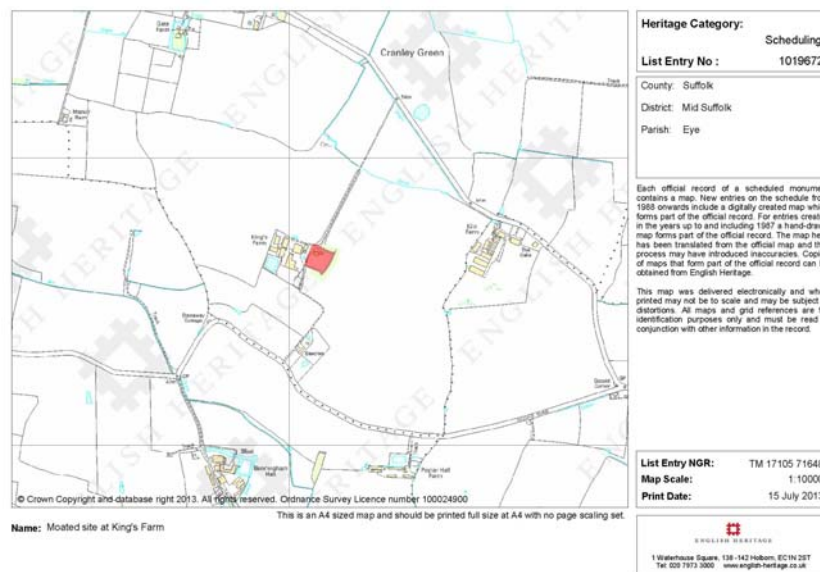
3.5.1 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in the area of lawn within the proposed footprint area and directly to the east of the lowered patio and south of the existing garage block at the pre-determination stage for a re-submitted application in order to assess the potential of the undisturbed areas and assess the extent to which deposits in the patio and garage areas might survive (a 5m-6m long by 1.80m wide trench is suggested)

3.5.2 Dependant on the results of the evaluation the creation of a full programme of archaeological works should the application be successful and which is likely to combine a mixture of full archaeological excavation and recording prior to any other ground works and/or monitoring of ground works including the removal of any existing foundations or ground slabs in addition to new foundations, services and any related landscaping works

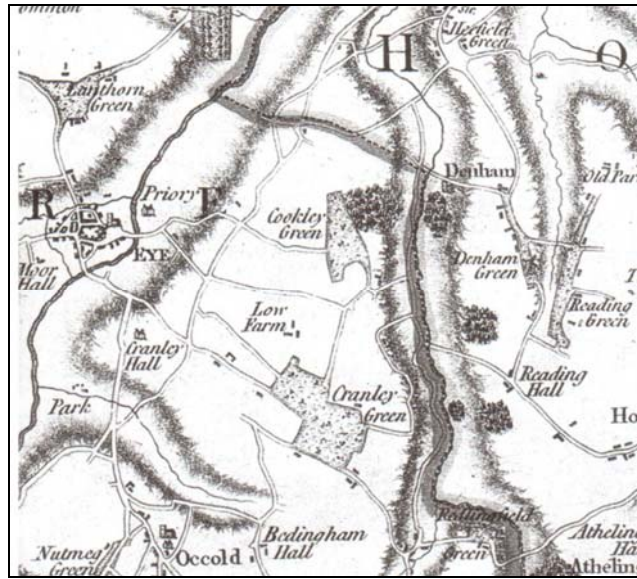
Reference

Martin, E 1999 'Medieval Moats' in An Historical Atlas of Suffolk, Suffolk CC & SIAH

Figure 1: The scheduled area



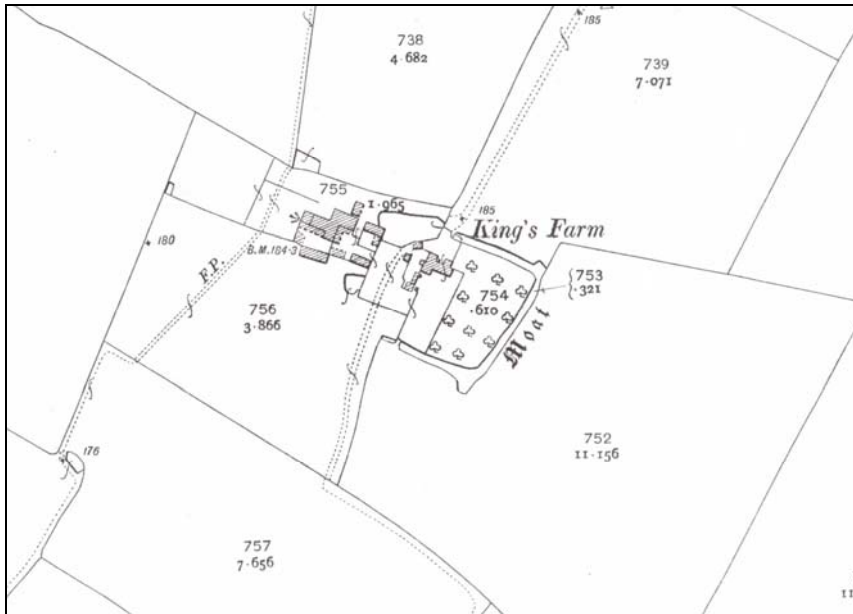
Appendix I- Historic maps



Extract from Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk



Extract from 1839 Eye parish tithe map (Suffolk RO ref. P461/92)



Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (sheet 36/8)

Appendix II- Images



House from south-east with rear of garage block to right



Gable end area for proposed extension with lowered patio area



House from north with front of garage block to left

Appendix III- SM list entry

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moated site at King's Farm survives well. The central island and the moat, including the infilled north western arm, will retain archaeological information concerning its original construction and occupation during the medieval period, including evidence for earlier buildings on the site, predating the present house. It is one of three moated sites which bordered and had access to Cranley Green, the outline of which can still be traced in surviving boundaries. As a group, these represent a good example of greenside settlement, characteristic of this area of Suffolk, and are thus of particular interest for the study of medieval settlement in the region. The other two moated sites are the subject of separate schedulings.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a moated site located some 310m to the south of the site of Cranley Green. Three arms of the moat remain open and water-filled, enclosing the north east, south east and south west sides of a rectangular central island with internal dimensions of approximately 67m north east-south west by 63m. The north western arm of the moat is shown on an estate map of 1840 and, although it has been infilled, it will survive as a buried feature. The inner edge of the infilled arm is still defined in part by a slight, north west-facing scarp. The parts of the moat which are open measure about 5m in width on average, but a gentle scarp up to 3m wide above the inner edge of the south eastern arm indicates that, on that side at least, it may have been recut within a wider feature.

The farmhouse, which stands in the north western part of the central island is a Listed Building Grade II. This and an adjacent garage and kennel, paving and a low wall around the southern and eastern sides of the house, a swimming pool, the surfaces of a

driveway and farm track, inspection chambers and clothes line posts are all excluded from the scheduling, however the ground beneath these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Title:* Map...of Farms and Premises belonging to Sir Edward Kerrison -
Date: 1840 - *Type:* MAP - *Description:* SRO REf HA68 484/762

National Grid Reference: TM 17105 71648