

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

Planning application: 1828/14

HER Ref: EYE 129

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(August 2016)

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

Site details for HER

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

Client: Mr & Mrs C Havers

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 1828/14

Development: Erection of single storey side and rear extension, including carport

Date of fieldwork: 12 & 15 April, 10 June and 22 July, 2016

HER ref: EYE 129 (related refs EYE 014 & 120)

Event ref: ESF 238929

Scheduled monument ref: 1019672

LBS ref: 1316540 (Grade II)

OASIS: johnnewm1-247211

Grid ref: TM 1710 7168

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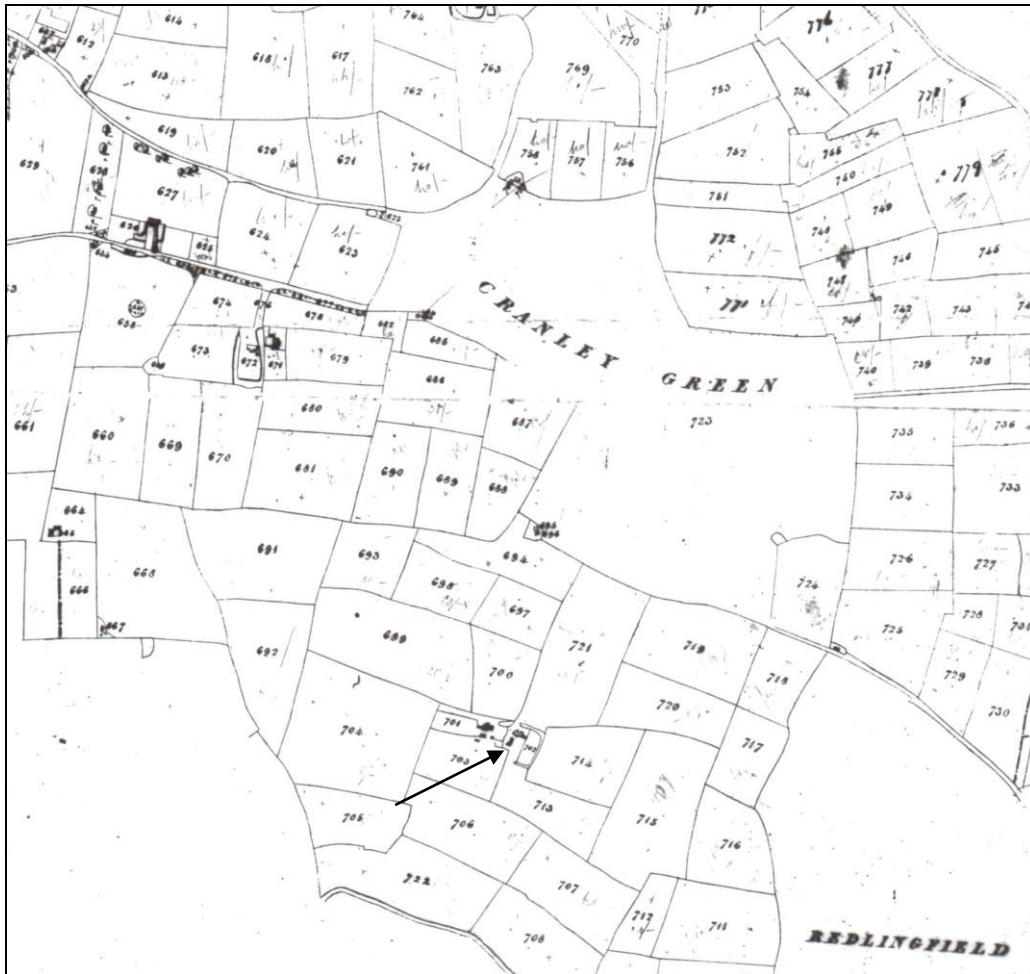
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Summary: Eye, Kings Farm, Cranley Green (EYE 129, TM 1710 71168) monitoring of ground works for new extensions and a car port within the area of a moat that is a scheduled monument and adjacent to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds were of 19th century or later date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs C Havers).



Frontispiece: extract from Eye tithe map of 1839 (Kings Farm arrowed, Suffolk RO ref. P461/92)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs C Havers 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 1828/14 and also required under the related Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) as Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye is a medieval moated site under statutory protection (SM ref. 1019672). The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Dr J Tipper, then of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service, to satisfy this condition and the SMC requirements and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of side and rear extensions and a carport which gained consent following a pre-application evaluation which revealed little of archaeological significance (HER EYE 120, Newman, 2014).

1.2 To quote from the relevant heritage statement prepared for this planned development (Newman, 2013) '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 the Eye tithe map of 1839 as Cranley Green (see frontispiece, HER EYE 034) 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 (HER EYE 014) 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 previously covered various drains and had 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 ran along the back of the house though both the proposed extension footprints ran into what is currently lawn and, as noted above, these grassed areas were evaluated with largely negative results in order to gain the information relating to the archaeological potential of the site required for the Scheduled Monument Consent which allowed the relevant planning application to be granted.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 The monitoring of the ground works for the foundation trenches, which were excavated using a mid-sized 360 machine, was carried out over two site visits under overcast conditions and as the work progressed the upcast spoil was inspected closely. Following this a third visit was made to record what was left of the timber frame exposed on the eastern side of the farm house and then a fourth visit was made to monitor the ground works for a new treatment plant pit. The various works were recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The c46m of foundation trenches (see Fig. 2) for the side and rear extensions were 600mm wide and between 1000mm and 1100mm deep and these exposed 250mm of topsoil above 100mm to 150mm of mid brown clay subsoil which lay over the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial deposit that is a stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints and pockets of very silty orange sand. The only feature revealed in the trenching works was a 900mm wide and 600mm deep pit of 20th century date which contained domestic debris such as glass bottles, blue and white transfer printed pottery sherds and a few brick fragments. Similarly the only finds seen in the upcast spoil were pottery sherds, glass fragments and small brick and tile fragments of a post 1900 date.

3.2 Following the completion of the main structure of the side extension the eastern wall of the listed farm house was stripped to allow the new part of the house to be linked into the remainder and this exposed what was left of the mid-18th century timber frame to the original house (see Appendix I). This part of the frame proved to have been substantially altered during previous 19th and 20th works at the house with doors having been inserted on both sides and a window opening inserted in the centre. In addition the base of the frame had been cut and replaced by a brick and concrete wall base to a height of 670mm. Overall a few vertical stud timbers have survived but only 3 or 4 might be considered as being complete above the modern wall base below and reaching up to the original beam above.

3.3 Finally the ground works for the 400mm wide and 800mm deep pipe trench and the upper part of the related 2400mm by 2700mm treatment plant pit was monitored. The trench revealed 250mm of topsoil above 100mm of subsoil again with just a few stray finds of recent date while the deposit profile within the plant pit comprised 300mm of topsoil above 400mm of mid brown clay subsoil with fragments of recent brick to a depth of 600mm in the pit sides. No archaeological features were revealed in the treatment plant pit.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While the new extension areas and carport are on a scheduled moat of sub-manorial status within Eye parish close to a green edge and abutting a listed building

of early Post medieval date, which presumably replaced an earlier medieval hall, no deposits of archaeological significance were revealed. In addition no finds of pre 19th century date were exposed in the upcast spoil from the foundation and pipe trenches or the new treatment plant pit and with regard to the latter area soil and other material was deposited in the south-eastern part of the moated area prior to the scheduling of the site to level-up the ground (Chris & Sheila Havers pers. comm.).

4.2 In conclusion it can be confirmed that no heritage assets of any significance were disturbed by the ground works for the new extensions and related works. It is also clear that the eastern wall of the listed farm house has seen extensive alteration in the last c100 years and the works to link the new extension to the original part of the building will not damage any significant part of the timber frame. With such a lack of evidence for activity of medieval date in the north-eastern quarter of the moat island where the new extensions and carport are located it can be suggested that whatever medieval structure existed at the site is likely to have been in the area below or to the south-west of the present farm house.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Chris and Sheila Havers and David Hall for their close cooperation during the monitoring)

Refs.

- | | | |
|-----------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Newman, J | 2013 | 'Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye- Heritage Statement' (JNAS) |
| Newman, J | 2014 | 'Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye= Archaeological Evaluation Report' (JNAS, OASIS ref. johnnewm1-172378, HER EYE 120) |

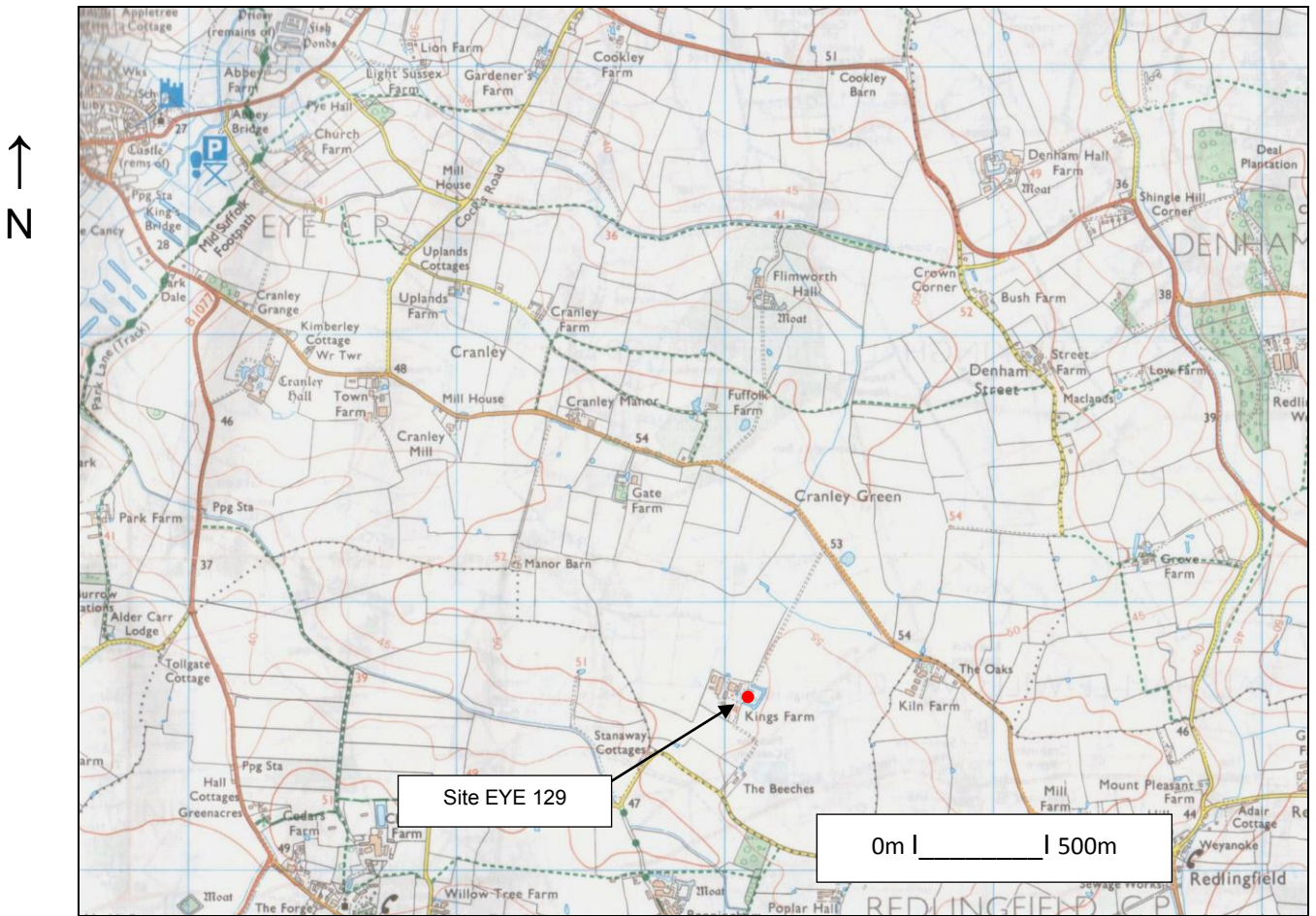


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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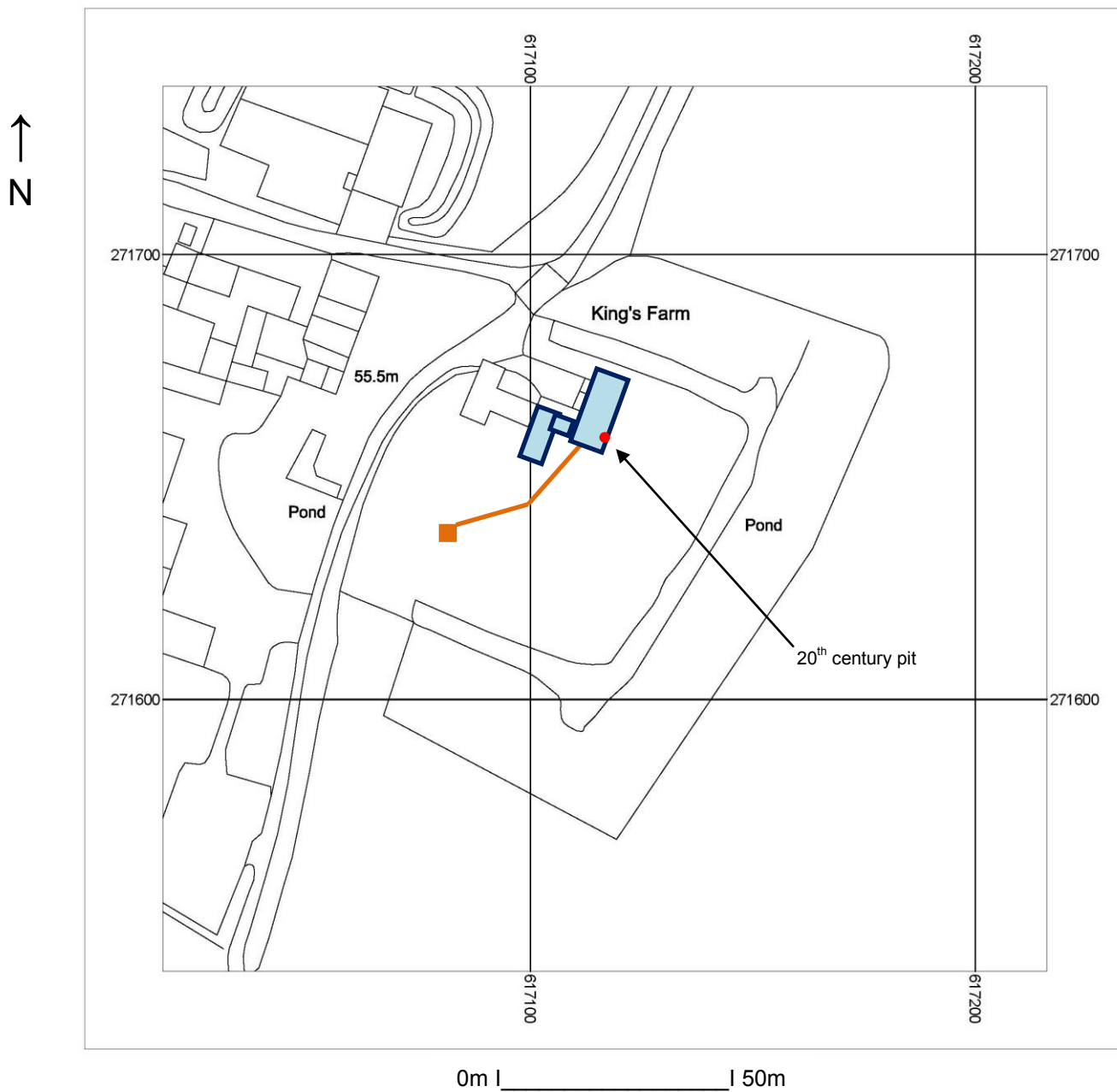


Fig. 2: Location of monitored works (blue- extensions and carport, brown- pipe trench and tank pit)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Eastern foundation trench from south



Deposit profile in southeast corner of extensions



Trenches on southern side



Eastern remaining timber framing exposed



Detail of timber framing



Deposit profile of treatment plant pit with recent brick fragments present to a depth of 600mm

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

Planning application: 1828/14

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring**

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: 1828/14

Proposed development: Erection of single storey side and rear extension, including carport

Brief ref: 2014_09_11_SCCAS_Archaeological+Monitoring+Brief_Kings+Farm+Eye

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

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

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

Suffolk CC HER ref: EYE 120 (related HER ref. EYE 014)

Grid ref: TM 1710 7168

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
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4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
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1. Introduction

1.1 Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs C Havers, have 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 1828/14 and the relevant Scheduled Monument Consent. 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 J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of single storey side and rear extension, including carport, at Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye.

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)*.

1.3 Kings Farm House is a Grade II listed structure set within a moat 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.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 To quote from the relevant heritage statement prepared for this planned development (Newman, 2013) '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 these grassed areas were evaluated with largely negative results (Newman, 2014) in order to gain the information relating to the archaeological potential of the site required for the Scheduled Monument Consent which allowed the relevant planning application to be granted.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief: 'This proposal is located in an area of national archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the internal area of a Scheduled medieval moated enclosure (HER no. EYE 014, SAM ref. 1019672). A trenched archaeological evaluation was undertaken by John Newman Archaeological Services in February 2014 (HER no. EYE 120; Oasis ref. johnnewm1-172378).'

3.2 The Brief then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance 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, in this case to reveal evidence medieval and earlier Post medieval activity as it is located within the area of Scheduled moated site and adjacent to a listed building of earlier 18th century date. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor will allow for unimpeded access to the foundation and service trenches before other works progress to allow for detailed investigation and recording work. Any below ground demolition works to remove the existing car ports will also be monitored. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details to the exposed overburden and depth of deposit as revealed within the ground works and evidence for the character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations. These ground works and any related service trenches and landscaping and prior below ground demolition works will be monitored during and after excavation and the upcast spoil will be examined both visually and with a metal detector for archaeological finds. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant

John Newman Archaeological Services

Suffolk CC Archaeological Office as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts 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 related to the proposed development, and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and any exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording within the constraints imposed by health and safety considerations in areas of excavation going below 1.30m. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections at appropriate points. 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. 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. Any such work will incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (in this case given the scale of the planned works the possibility of finding burials is assessed as being 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 and pdf version will be sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client for submission to the relevant LPA. The site monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field work starts 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. The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring and at its most basic level will detail the location, circumstances and characteristics of the deposits exposed and any finds that are revealed.

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 contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil. 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 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 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

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)
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 small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman pottery & CBM	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Refs:

Newman, J	2013	'Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk- Heritage Statement' (John Newman Archaeological Services)
Newman, J	2014	'Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report' (John Newman Archaeological Services, OASIS ref: johnnewm1-172378)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-247211

Project details

Project name	Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Eye, Kings Farm, Cranley Green (EYE 129, TM 1710 71168) monitoring of ground works for new extensions and a car port within the area of a moat that is a scheduled monument and adjacent to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date did not reveal any archaeological features except a pit of recent date and the only stray finds were of 19th century or later date.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2016 End: 22-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23892 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 129 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1019672 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	1316540 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	1828/14 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition
 Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE KINGS FARM, CRANLEY GREEN
 Postcode IP23 7PA
 Site coordinates TM 1710 7168 52.299747594588 1.184431171998 52 17 59 N 001 11 03 E
 Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 55m Max: 56m

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Kings Farm, Cranley Green, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2016
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	17 August 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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