

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/245

Wind Energy Development, Airfield Industrial Estate, Eye, Suffolk



J.Rolfe
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HER information

Planning application no: N/A
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Funding Body: Wind Power Renewables Ltd
Oasis reference: Suffolkc1-67840

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List of abbreviations used in the text

DBA	Desk Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PDA	Proposed Development Area
PPG 16	Planning Policy Guidance 16
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SCCAS/FT	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Field Team
SCCAS/CT	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Curatorial Team
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Periods

Prehistoric	500,000BC - 42AD
Palaeolithic	500,000BC – 10,001BC
Mesolithic	10,000BC – 4,001BC
Neolithic	4,00BC – 2,351BC
Bronze Age	2,350BC – 701BC
Iron Age	800BC – 42AD
Roman	43AD – 409AD
Anglo-Saxon	410AD – 1065AD
Medieval	1066AD – 1539AD
Post-medieval	1539AD – 1900AD
Modern	1900AD -

Summary

This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken as a result of a proposal for the siting of three wind turbines on land to the north-west of the historic town of Eye, on the site of a disused World War II airfield in the parishes of Eye and Yaxley. This DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), an aerial photographic survey, a historic map and documentary search and a site walkover. This DBA does not include a visual impact assessment of the proposed development on the historic landscape, as this is addressed in a separate report.

The results of this DBA suggest that there is a moderate to high potential for there to be Roman and Anglo-Saxon material within the PDA. The potential is variable across the PDA with a higher chance of Roman or Anglo-Saxon archaeology being discovered towards the southern part of the PDA near to a Roman occupation site and at least one Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (possibly two) and an associated settlement. There is a low to moderate potential for encountering later prehistoric and medieval material within the PDA.

Any archaeological material that is present within the footprint of the turbine bases and along the line of any cable route would be destroyed. It is therefore recommended that the first stage of archaeological works would be an evaluation trench across the site of each turbine base to assess the nature, depth and survival of any archaeological deposits that are present. Depending upon the results of this evaluation, decisions can be made as to whether further excavation is required. For the cabling, mitigation would be the monitoring of any ground works.

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications. This consultation will determine the actual program of archaeological works that will need to be carried out, which could include full-scale excavation.

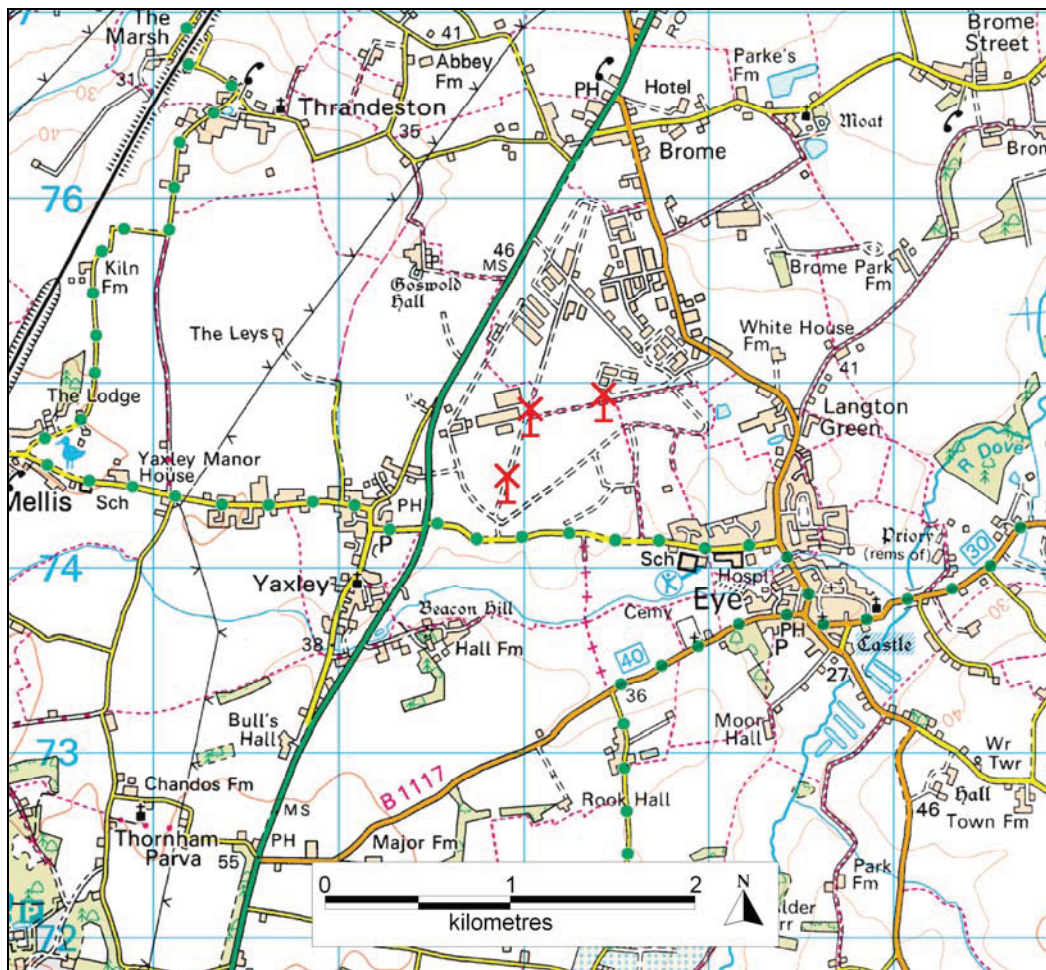
Due to the nature of this development, consultation with English Heritage would be required, as the development may impact on the settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings due to the height of the turbines.

1. Introduction

Project Background

This archaeological DBA has been prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Field Team for Wind Power Renewables Ltd.

This DBA is the first stage of a programme of archaeological works to assess the archaeological potential of the PDA. The proposed development is for the construction of three wind turbines at TM12927442, TM13037479 and TM13427484, each measuring 78m to the hub and 130m to the blade tip. Foundation trenches will be excavated up to 20m around each turbine to a depth of several metres. Construction access will be on either existing roads or temporary tracks that should not affect archaeological deposits. The maintenance access will be on the existing roads.



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Figure 1. Location of the development

Site description

The subject of this DBA covers an area of approximately 85ha centred at TM136746, in the parishes of Eye and Yaxley (Fig 1).

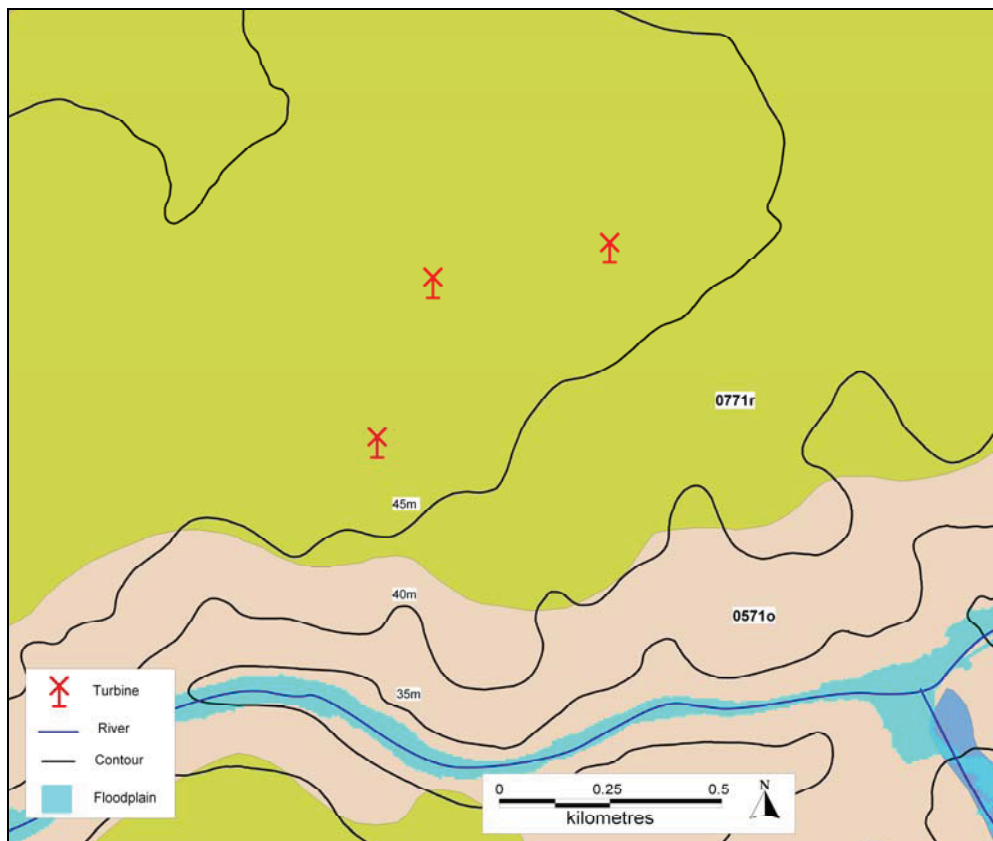
A site visit was made on 27/11/2009. This was to determine the presence of any earthworks, or other factors likely to impact on the overall assessment of the

archaeological potential of the PDA. A note of the topography, current land-use and digital colour photographs were taken.

Topography and geology of the PDA

The PDA is located at *circa* 45m above sea level. The topography is level ground, on the north side of a valley. To the south of the PDA the ground slopes down to the south, to a tributary of the River Dove.

The whole of the PDA is on seasonally wet deep loam to clay (0771r). To the south of the PDA the soil is deep loam to clay (0571o) (Ordnance Survey 1983) (Fig. 2).



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Figure 2. Topography and geology of the PDA

Scope of this report

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a HER search area of 1km from the edge of the PDA was selected for examination (Fig. 4).

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, (www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance9) and a brief and specification was provided by SCCAS/CT (Appendix 1), this assessment examines the available archaeological sources. These include the Suffolk HER, all readily available cartographic and documentary sources, an aerial photographic survey and a site walkover. This DBA does not include a visual impact assessment of the proposed development on the historic landscape, as this is addressed in a separate report.

Aims

To determine as far as reasonably practicable from the existing records, the previous landuse, the nature of the archaeological resource and the potential resource within the PDA.

Methods

The methodology involved interrogating the following sources of data to meet the aims of this DBA.

- A search of the Suffolk HER for any records within 1km from the edge of the PDA. A synthesis of these results are described and mapped in the main body of the report, Section 2.
- A search for all listed buildings within 1.5km of the edge of the PDA and Grade I and II* within 5km of the edge of the PDA. A summary is presented in the main report, Section 2, with further details tabulated in Appendix 4.
- An assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the PDA to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and earlier buildings, Section 2.
- The aerial photographic survey was commissioned and the archives held at Suffolk County Council SMR, the National Monuments Record Office at Swindon and the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs were examined. The results are summarised in the main report, Section 2, with the full details presented in Appendix 3.
- A historical documentary search was commissioned; the results have been summarised in Section 2, with the full report presented in Appendix 2.
- A site walkover was conducted on the 27/11/2009, for which notes and digital photographs were taken.

The turbine locations on the various figures in the DBA are for illustrative purposes and are accurate to *circa 20m*. Any variation of the mapping of the PDA within this DBA does not affect the conclusions or recommendations presented within the report.

Legislative frameworks

PPG 16 (November 1990) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others in the investigation of archaeological remains. This guidance advises developers to discuss their plans, preferably at a pre-planning stage, with the County Archaeological Planning Officer for any possible archaeological constraints on their development proposal. The planning guidance sets out to protect nationally and locally important monuments and their settings. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* of important remains. In certain circumstances field evaluation will be carried out to enable an informed decision to be made. On sites

where there is no overriding case for preservation *in situ*, provision will be made for their recording and excavation prior to development.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 statutorily protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings as nationally important sites. There are 17 SAMs within 5km of this PDA (Fig. 3 & Table. 1).

Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990. This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close association with nationally important persons or events. There are eight conservation areas within 5km of the PDA (Fig. 5). There are eight Grade I and thirty-three Grade II* Listed buildings within 5km of the PDA. There are eighty-four Grade II Listed Buildings within 1.5km of the PDA (Fig. 6).

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981, due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features. There are no SSSI's within 1km of this PDA.

2. Results

Suffolk HER search

The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported (Fig. 4) this is the 'known' resource. It is not therefore, a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area because other sites may remain undiscovered, this is considered as the 'potential' resource.

Below are summarised all the HER entries within the 1km search area that help to set the PDA in its immediate archaeological landscape.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are 17 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the PDA (Fig. 3). These include a castle, two abbeys, a medieval ringwork, medieval fishponds, a Roman settlement and ten medieval moated sites. Brief details are provided in Table 1.

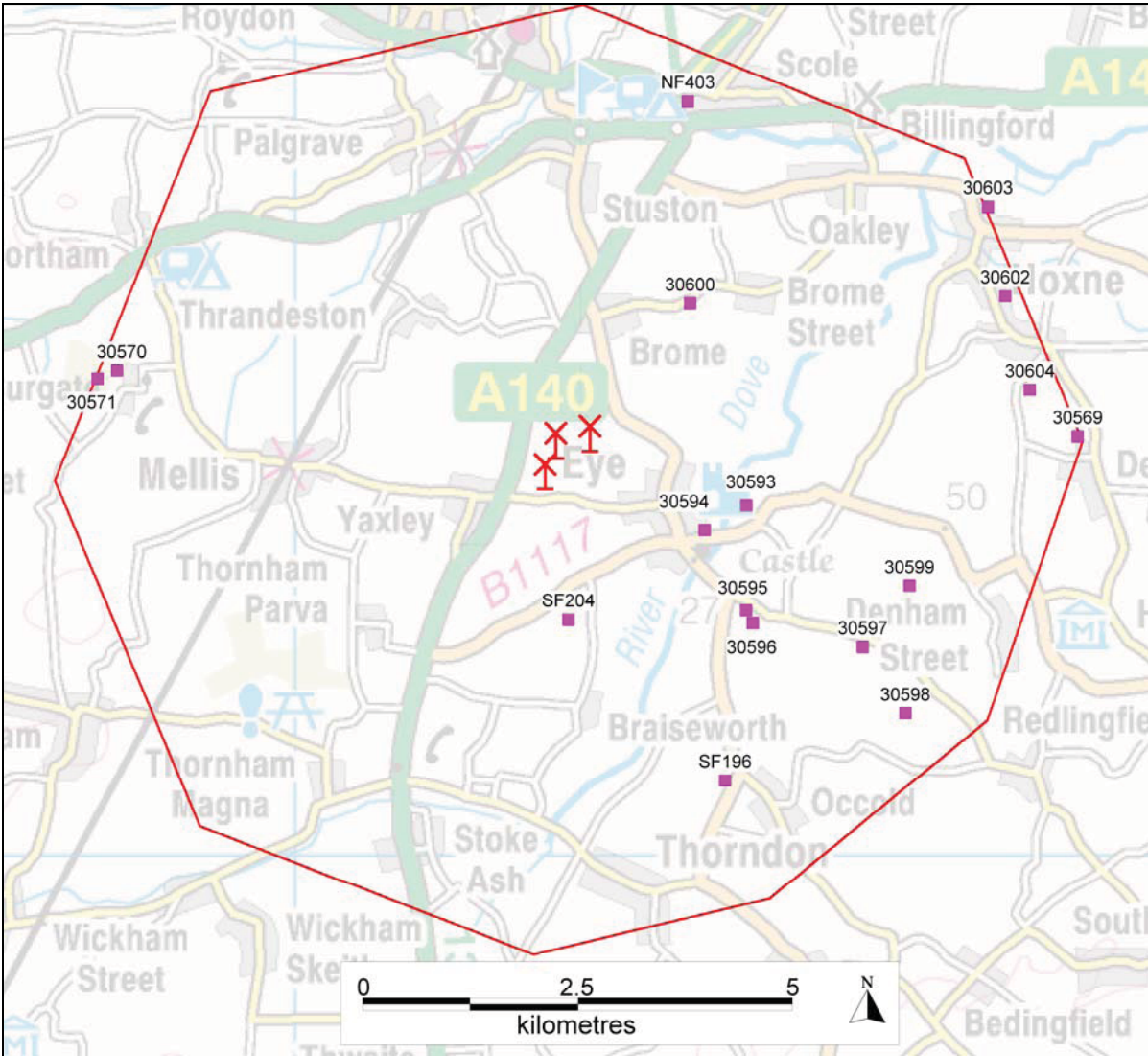


Figure 3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the PDA

SAM Ref	Name	Type	HER ref
30569	DENHAM COLLEGE MOATED SITE	Moat	DEN 002
30570	BURGATE HALL MOATED SITE	Moat	BUR 005
30571	MEDIEVAL RINGWORK IN BURGATE WOOD	Ringwork	BUR 007
30593	REMAINS OF EYE PRIORY AT ABBEY FARM	Abbey	EYE 009
30594	REMAINS OF MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE 120M WEST OF ST PETER'S CHURCH	Castle	EYE 016
30595	MOATED SITE AT CRANLEY HALL	Moat	EYE 012
30596	MOATED SITE 170M SOUTH EAST OF CRANLEY HALL	Moat	EYE 011
30597	MOATED SITE AT GATE FARM	Moat	EYE 013
30598	MOATED SITE AT KING'S FARM	Moat	EYE 014
30599	MOATED SITE AT FLIMWORTH HALL	Moat	EYE 015
30600	MOATED SITE IMMEDIATELY SOUTH EAST OF ST MARY'S CHURCH	Moat	BRM 001
30602	REMAINS OF HOXNE PRIORY AT ABBEY FARM	Abbey	HXN 004
30603	MOATED SITE AT THE VICARAGE OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL'S CHURCH	Moat	HXN 006
30604	REMAINS OF MEDIEVAL FISHPONDS AT THE LEYS	Fishponds	HXN 005
NF403	SCOLE ROMAN SETTLEMENT	Settlement	SUS 005
SF196	MOATED SITE NE OF OCCOLD HALL	Moat	OCC 003
SF204	BARN AT ROOK HALL	Barn	EYE 021

Table 1. Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the PDA

The settings of various SAMs could be affected by this development, but it is beyond the scale of this report to examine this in detail. Therefore English Heritage should be consulted about the proposed development and how it will affect the SAMs.

All known archaeological sites within the PDA

The PDA is situated within a former USAF airfield (**EYE 072**). The airfield was constructed between 1943 and 1944 by the 827th and 859th U S Army Engineer Battalions. The airfield was used by the USAF Eighth Air Force 490th Bomber Group until the end of the war. On the 1st of November 1945 the airfield was transferred to RAF Bomber Command. The airfield was gradually run down and was sold between 1962-3 (Figs. 4 & 16).

Within the PDA a few metal detector finds have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme. These include two sherds of Roman pottery, two sherds of medieval pottery, a post-medieval coin and a few pieces of unidentifiable copper alloy. These finds probably represent periods of the manuring of fields.

All known archaeological sites within 1km of the PDA

There are twenty-four HER entries recorded within 1km of the PDA (Fig. 4).

Neolithic (4,000-2,351 BC)

There are three HER entries listed under the Neolithic period. **EYE 005** is the find spot of a flint scraper and a few flint flakes. **EYE 026** is the find spot of a petit tranchet flint arrowhead. **YAX 007**, is the findspot of a partly polished flint axe.

Roman (43-409 AD)

There are four entries listed under the Roman period. **BRM 011** is a length of Roman road to the west of the PDA that runs between Scole Bridge to the north and Yaxley to the south. At **EYE 094**, an archaeological evaluation revealed numerous Roman features and large quantities of finds suggesting substantial occupation on the site. Both **YAX 002** and **YAX 005** are findspots for single Roman coins.

Anglo-Saxon (410-1065AD)

There are seven entries listed under the Anglo-Saxon period. At both **EYE 051** and **EYE 052** a small long brooch has been found. **EYE 053** is the find spot for a cruciform brooch. At **EYE 083**, an archaeological excavation revealed a substantial Early Anglo-Saxon settlement, including nineteen 'Sunken Featured Buildings' and two posthole buildings. Further evidence indicated iron working and textile production. At **EYE 084** archaeologically excavated test pits identified further Anglo-Saxon features. **YAX 002** is a findspot of a 'caterpillar' type brooch. **YAX 016** is an Early Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery, identified by numerous metal detected finds of burnt and part melted artefacts including brooches, beads, buckles, girdle hangers, finger rings and tweezers.

Medieval (1066-1539AD)

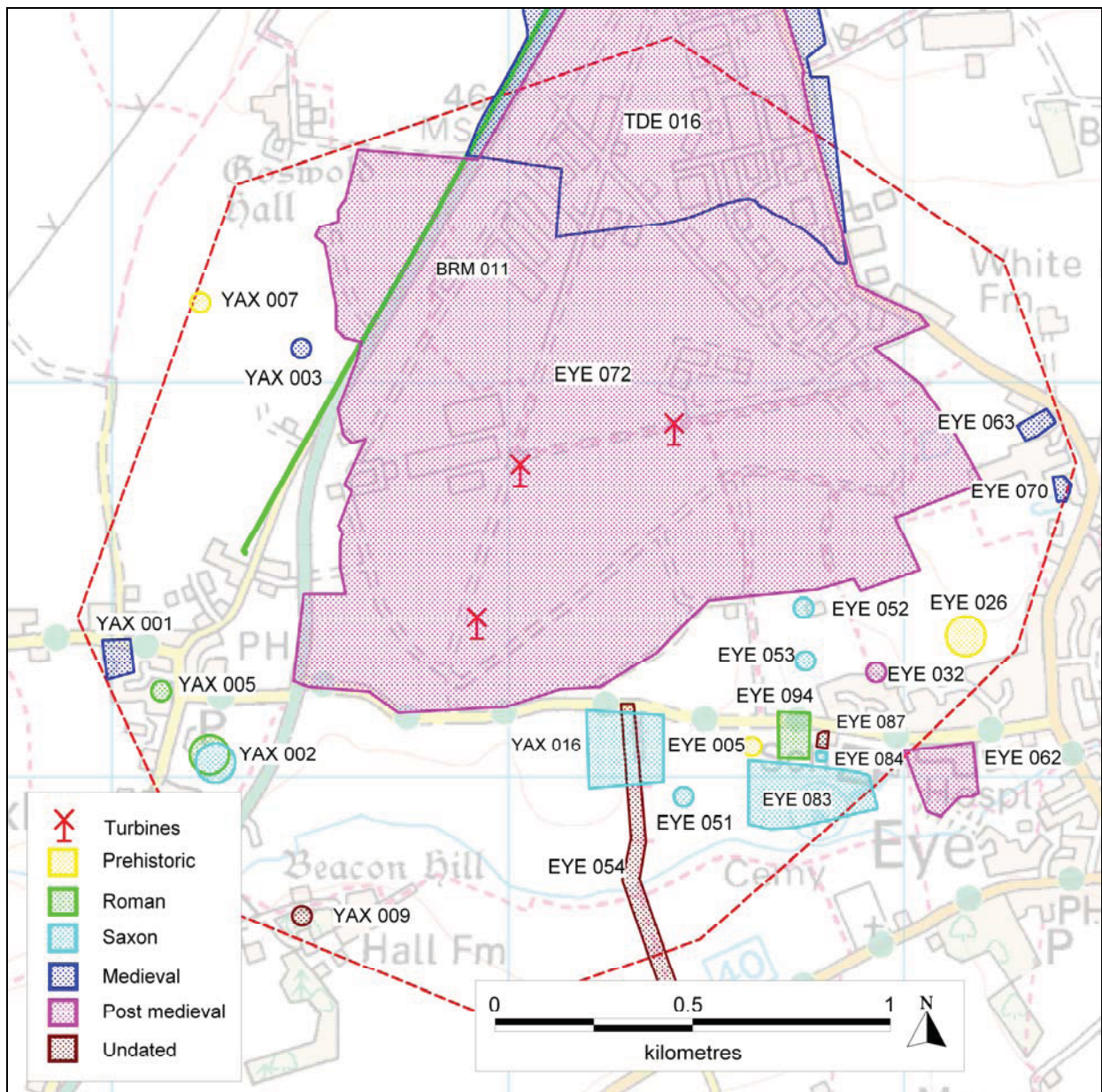
There are five entries in the HER listed under the medieval period. Archaeological evaluation at **EYE 063** identified a low level of 16th century activity, in the form of ditches and a pit. At **EYE 070** archaeological evaluation identified the medieval green edge ditch. **TDE 016** is the site of the former medieval green shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783. **YAX 001** is a sub-rectangular moat where pottery sherds dating to the 13th and 14th centuries have been found. **YAX 003** is a scatter of 13th and 14th century pottery.

Post Medieval (1539-1900AD)

There are two post-medieval entries in the HER. **EYE 032** is a post mill built in 1799 that was worked until the 1930's and subsequently collapsed in 1955. **EYE 062** was a Poor Law Institution, replacing Hartismere Union Workhouse.

Undated

There are three undated entries in the HER. **EYE 054** is 'Rapsy Tapsy Lane', a sinuous hollow way defining the parish boundary between Eye and Yaxley. **EYE 087** is an archaeological evaluation that identified a single undated ditch. **YAX 009** is a mound shown and named 'Beacon Hill' on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.



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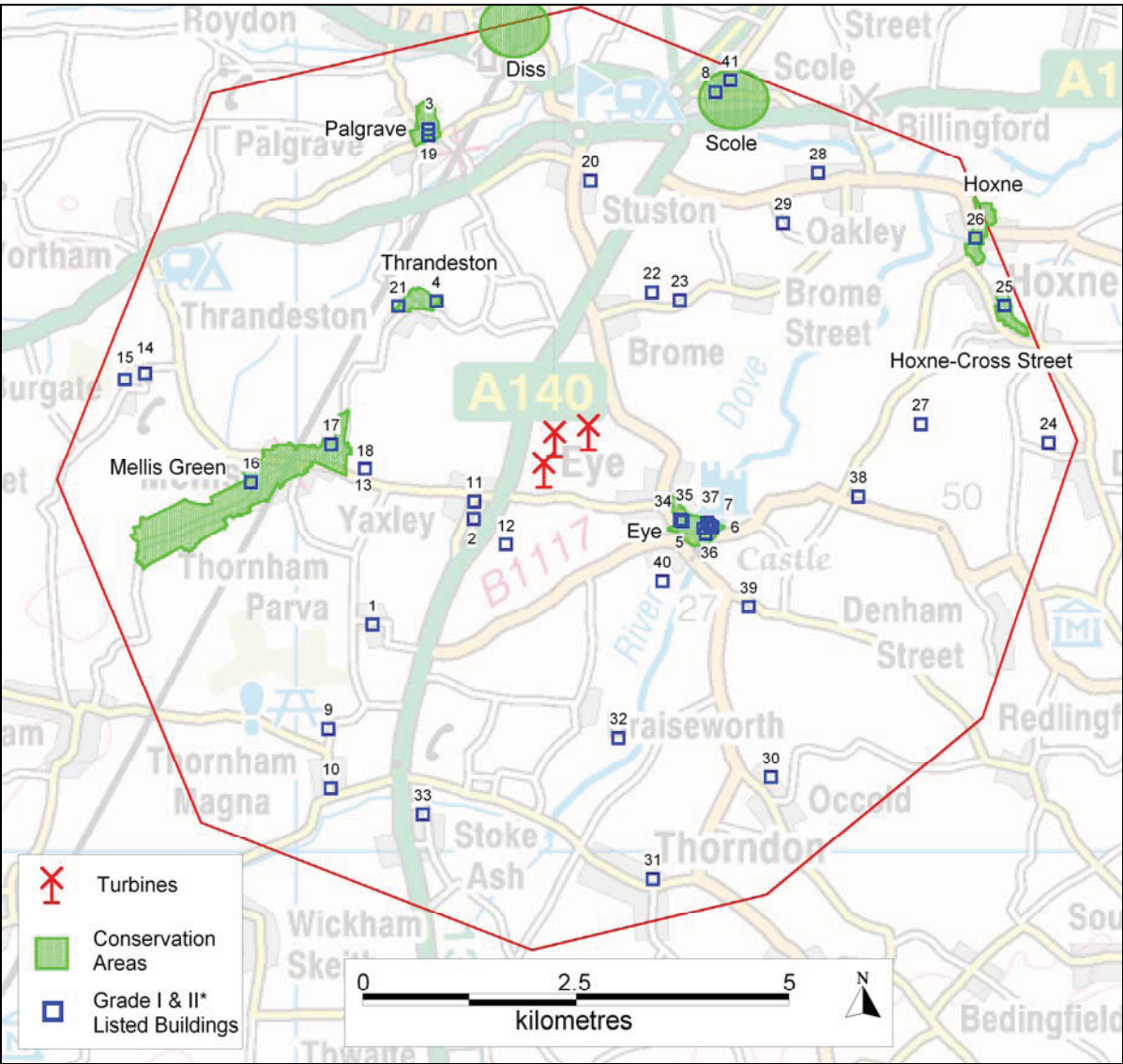
Figure 4. HER entries within 1km of the PDA

Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

There are eight conservation areas within the 5km search area (Fig. 5).

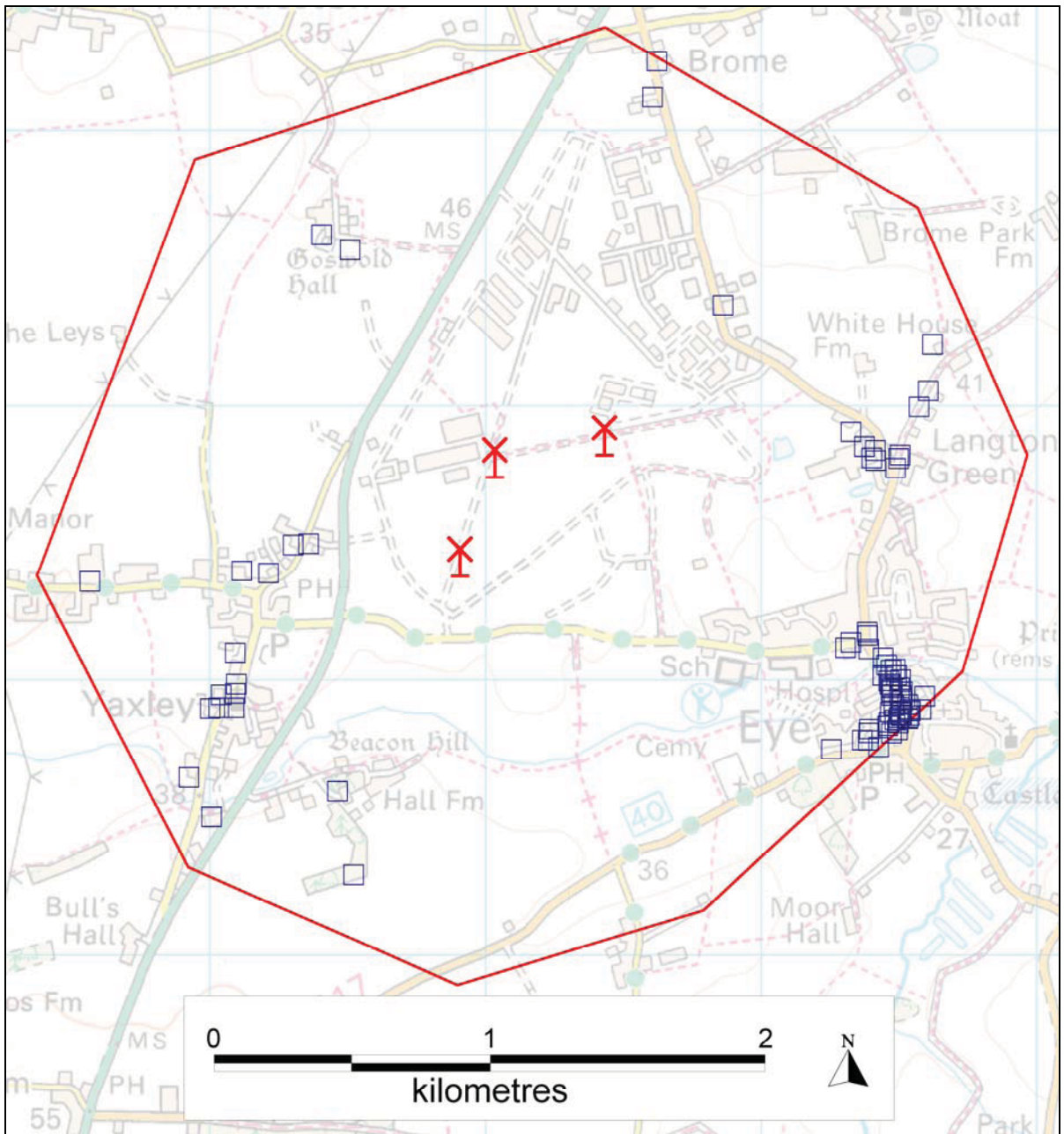
A search was carried out on the Suffolk HER and on the listed building web site <http://bonline.english-heritage.org.uk>. Within 5km of the PDA eight Grade I and thirty-three Grade II* listed buildings were identified (Fig. 5 and Appendix 4). Within 1.5km of the PDA there were a further eighty-four Grade II Listed buildings (Fig. 6).

The settings of various Listed Buildings could be affected by this development, but it's beyond the scale of this report to examine this in detail. Therefore English Heritage should be consulted about the proposed development and how it will affect the Listed Buildings.



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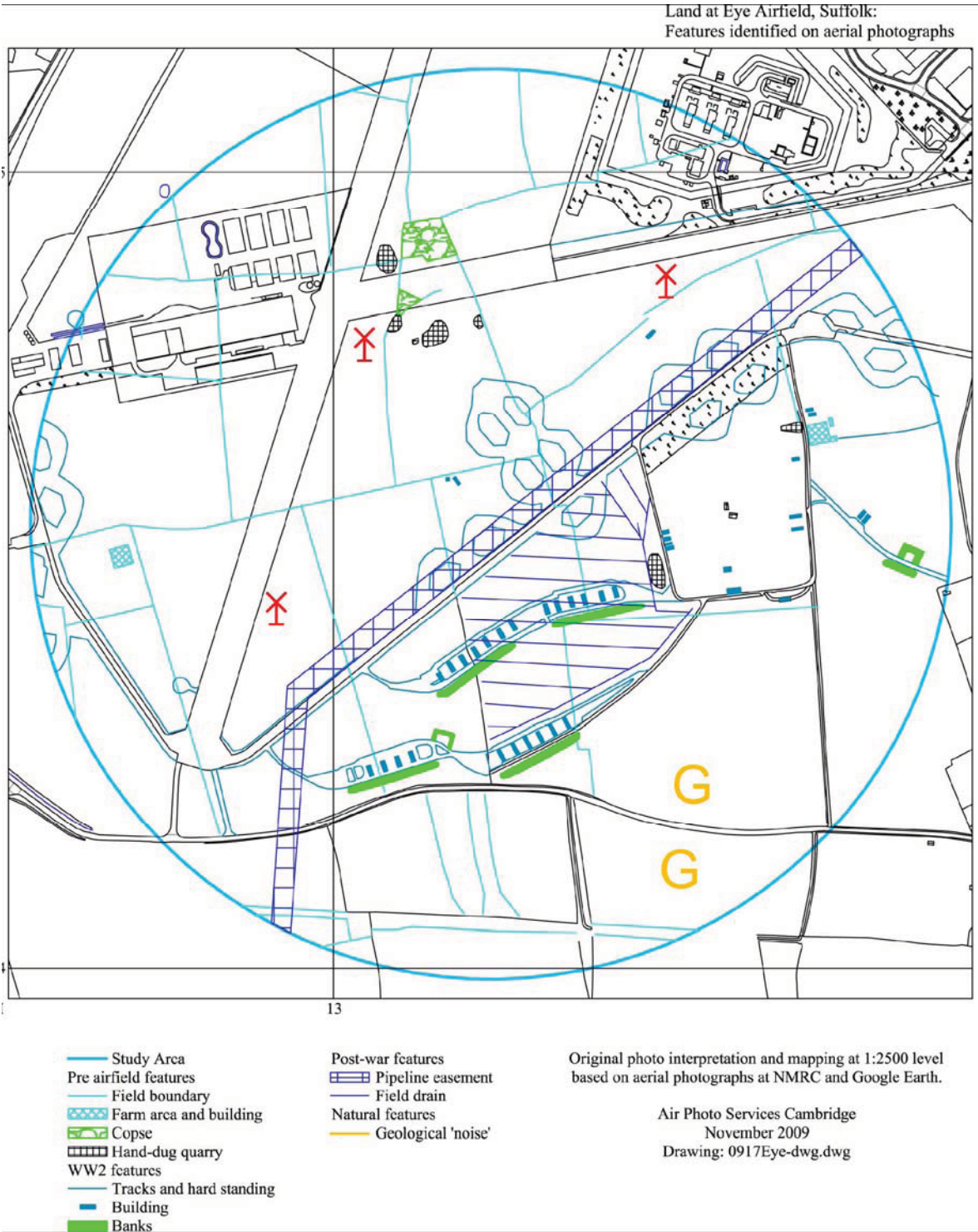
Figure 5. Conservation Areas and Grade I & II* Listed Buildings within 5km of the PDA



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Figure 6. All Listed Buildings within 1.5km of the PDA

Aerial photographic survey summary

An aerial photographic survey was commissioned and carried out by Aerial Photo Services of Cambridge and the full report is located in Appendix 3.



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Figure 7. Aerial Photographic report results

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 103 hectares (centred TM132745) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features.

No archaeological features were identified in the Study Area.

Construction of the airfield began in November 1942 and it was in use by the US 8th Air Force's 490th Bomber Group between 26th April 1944 and 24th August 1945.

From 1947, land use reverted to its pre-war arable cultivation although the structure of the airfield remained – and still remains – largely extant. Runways and the perimeter track are little changed but aircraft dispersal pads and the munitions stores south of the perimeter have been removed.

A pipeline crosses the study area and its easement was visible on photographs taken in 1973.

Historic map and documentary study summary

The earliest available map showing the PDA is Hodskinson's map of 1783 (Fig. 8), but the map shows no detail in this area.

The sites of the proposed wind turbines are in the parishes of Eye and Yaxley, formerly part of the Kerrison Bateman or Oakley Park estate until the sale of 1920. Subsequently the land was part of the Second World War airfield.

The Kerrison family who already owned lands in Eye obtained the Cornwallis estate after 1823. Previously the marquis had purchased the farm in Yaxley 1813. The farm in Eye is shown on estate maps from 1812 onwards, though the Cornwallis family had owned Langton Farm from at least the seventeenth century (Fig. 9). This is the first available map showing the field boundaries within part of the PDA.

The tithe maps of Eye and Yaxley are both dated 1839 (Figs. 10 & 11) and show a patchwork of fields within the PDA. The vast majority of the fields were used for arable agriculture (Fig. 12). The Yaxley tithe apportionment does not contain any field names, only field numbers, use and size. The field name evidence for the Eye tithe map is present, but does not give a great insight into earlier land use, with the majority of legible names referring to the size or shape of the fields (Fig. 12). The exceptions to this are the field names 'Westalls' and 'Further Westalls', which could possibly refer to a separate landholding with a dwelling place somewhere within the boundary of Eye Airfield (Fig. 12).

The only differences in the field pattern between the 1836 tithe map (Figs. 10 & 11) and the 1886 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 13) are the consolidation of some smaller fields into larger ones. This is the case for all three fields that contain the proposed turbine locations. There is no further change in the field pattern in the next two Ordnance Survey maps of 1904 and 1927 (Figs. 14 & 15).

The next piece of evidence is the 1947 aerial photograph that shows Eye Airfield (Fig. 16). As can be seen the previous field pattern within the airfield has been completely eradicated.

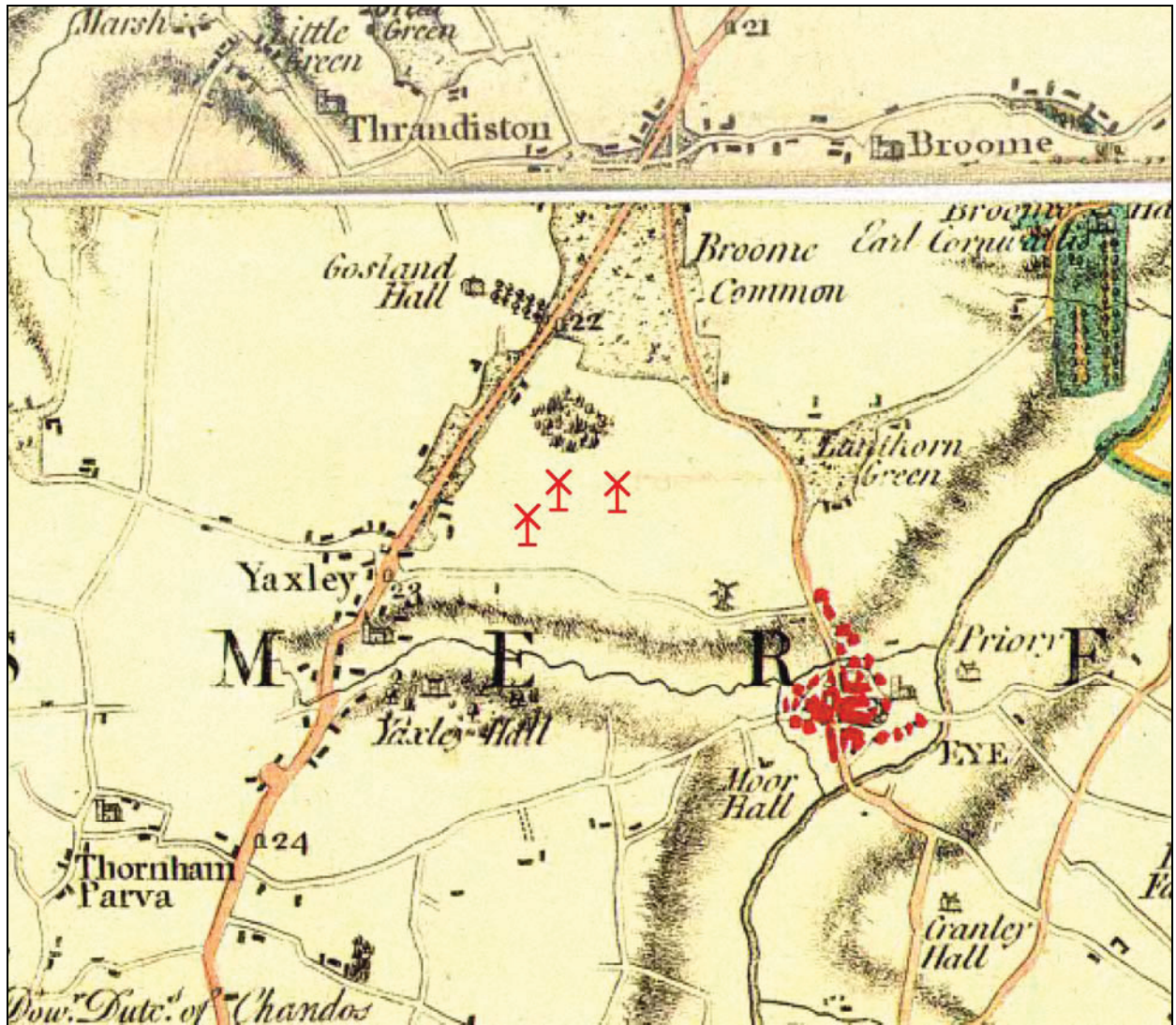


Figure 8. Hodkinson's map of 1783
(no scale)

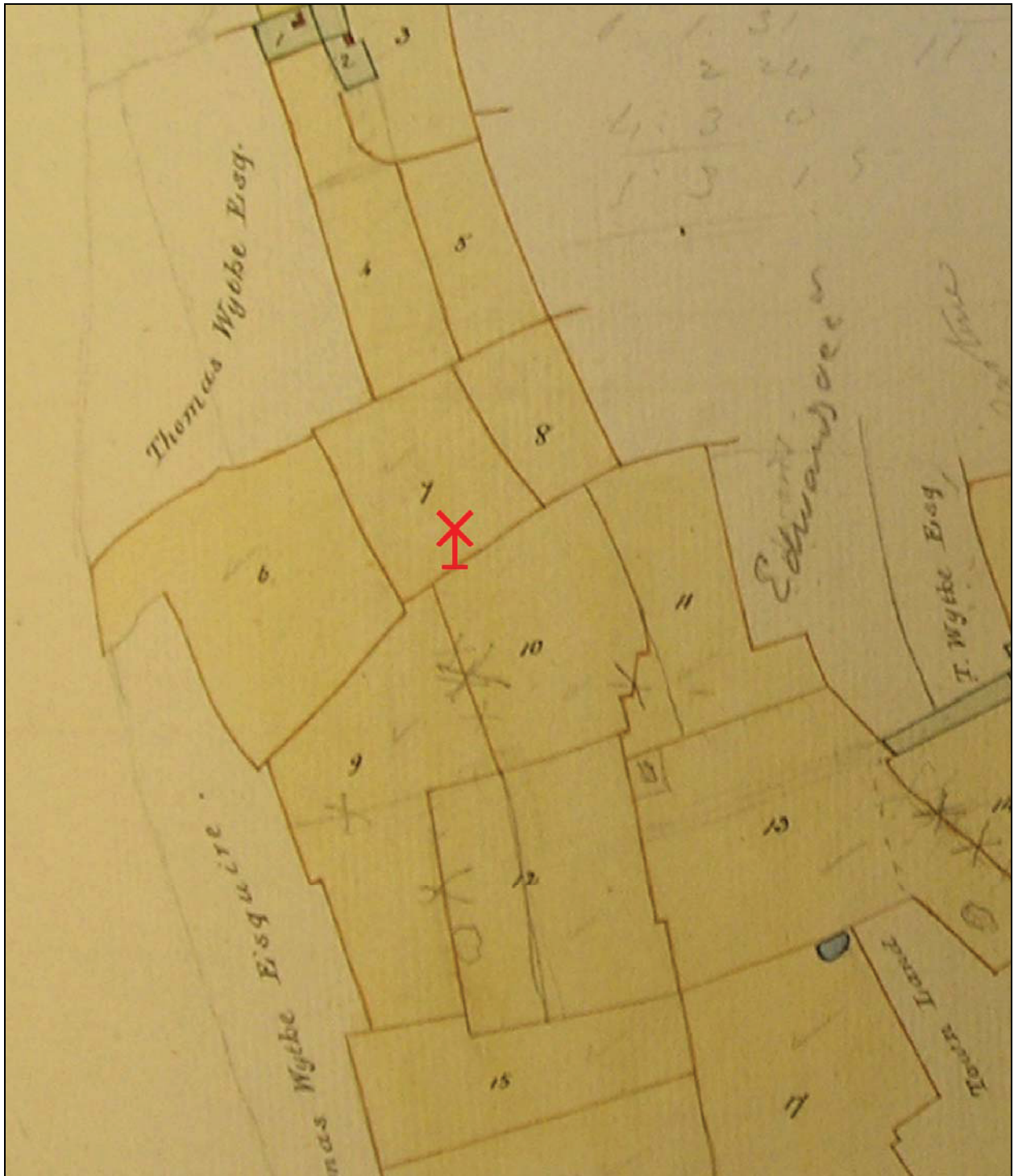


Figure 9. Extract from the 1812 Estate map of Charles, Marquis of Cornwallis (no scale)

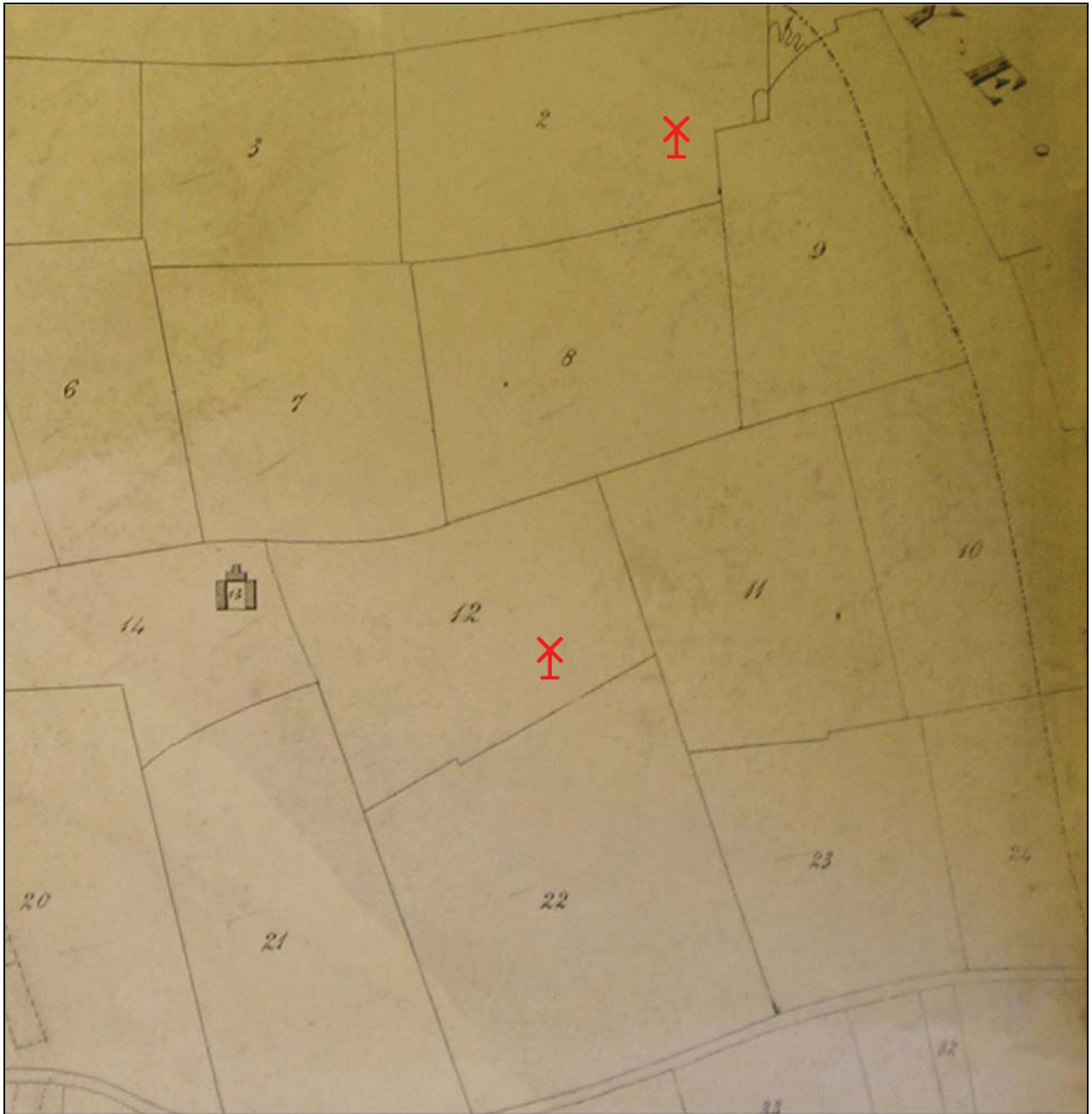
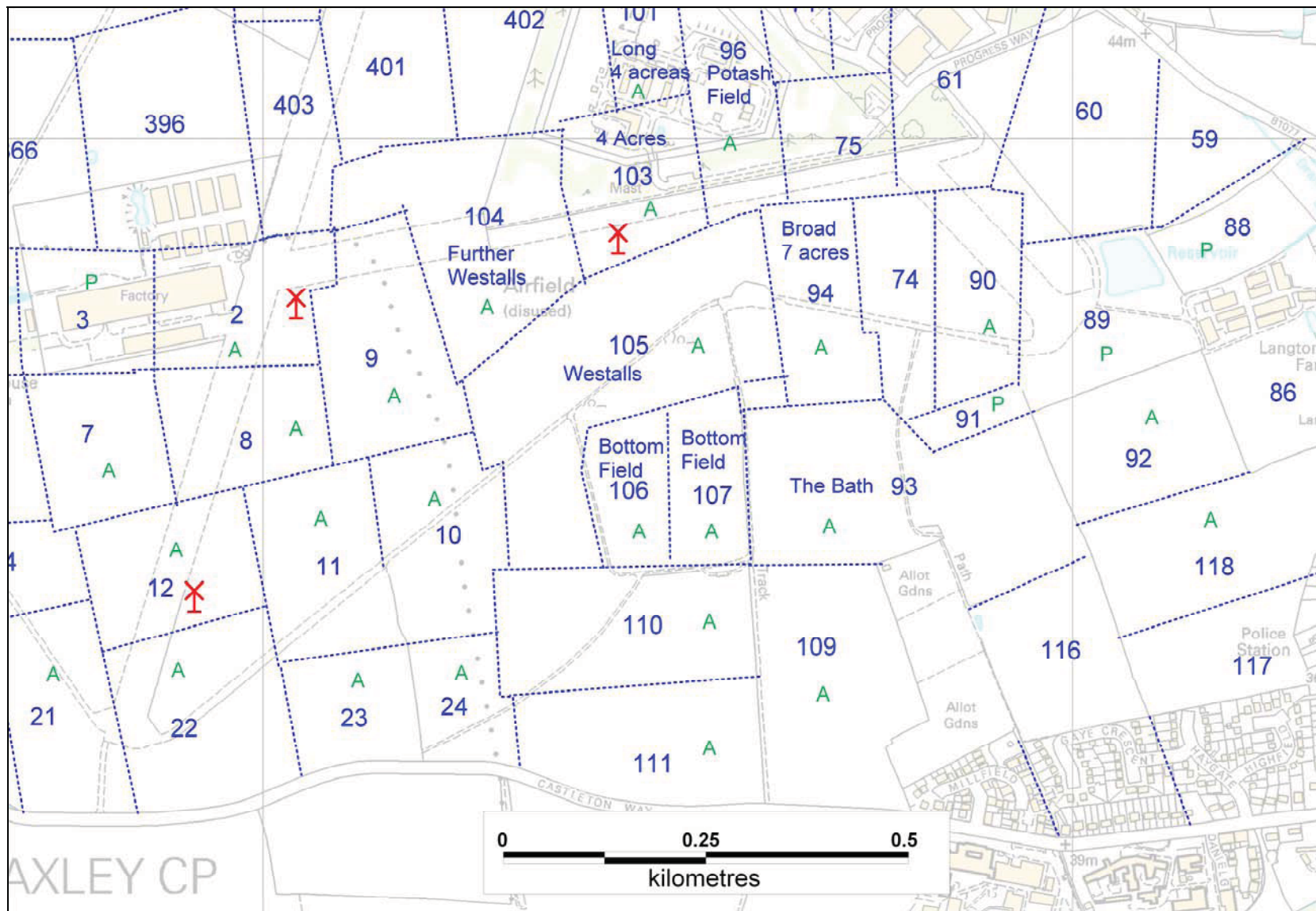


Figure 10. Extract from the 1839 tithe Map of Yaxley
(no scale)



Figure 11. Extract from the 1839 tithe Map of Eye
(no scale)



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Figure 12. Old field boundaries and names (Based on the tithe maps of 1839)

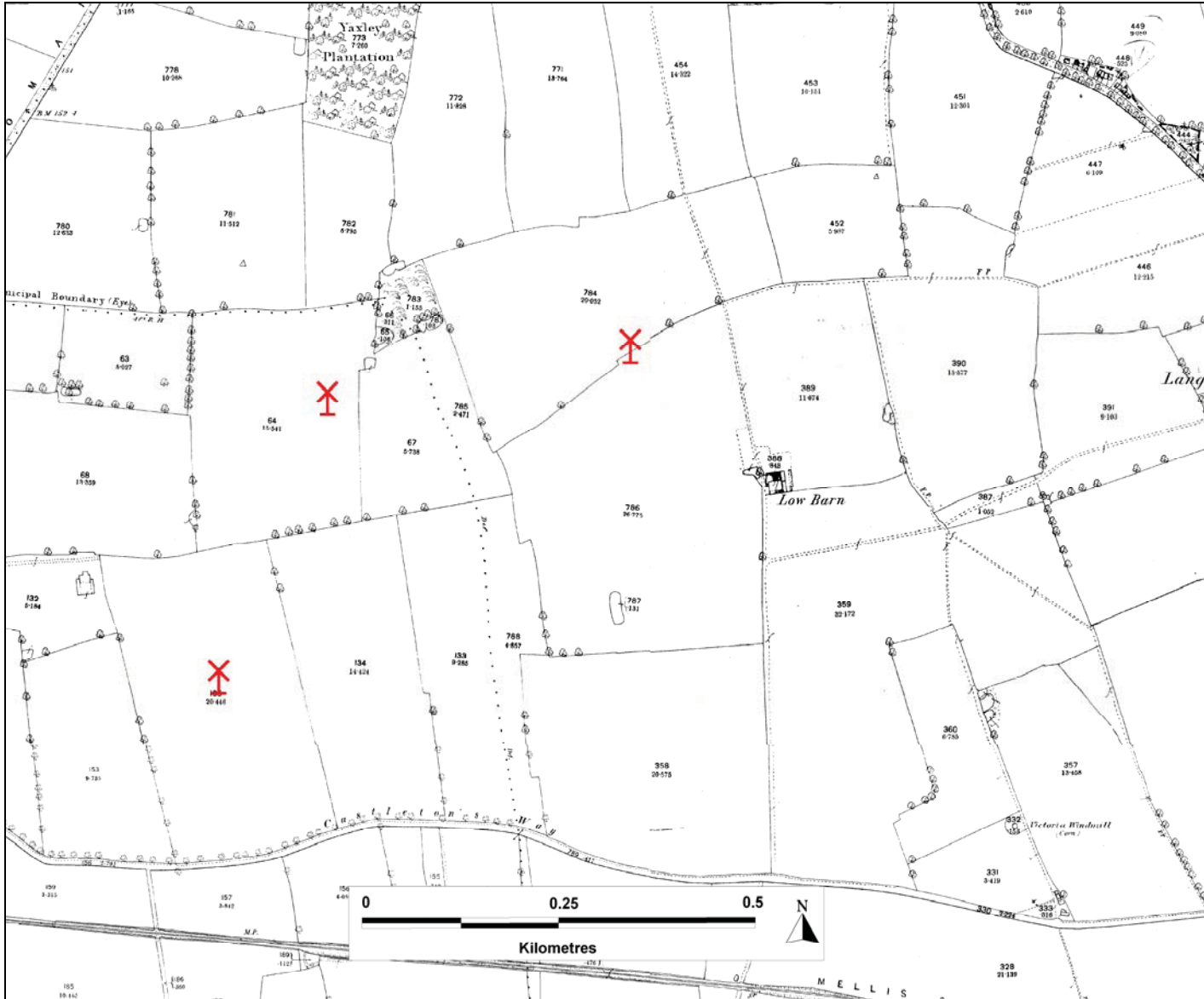


Figure 13. Ordnance Survey map of 1886

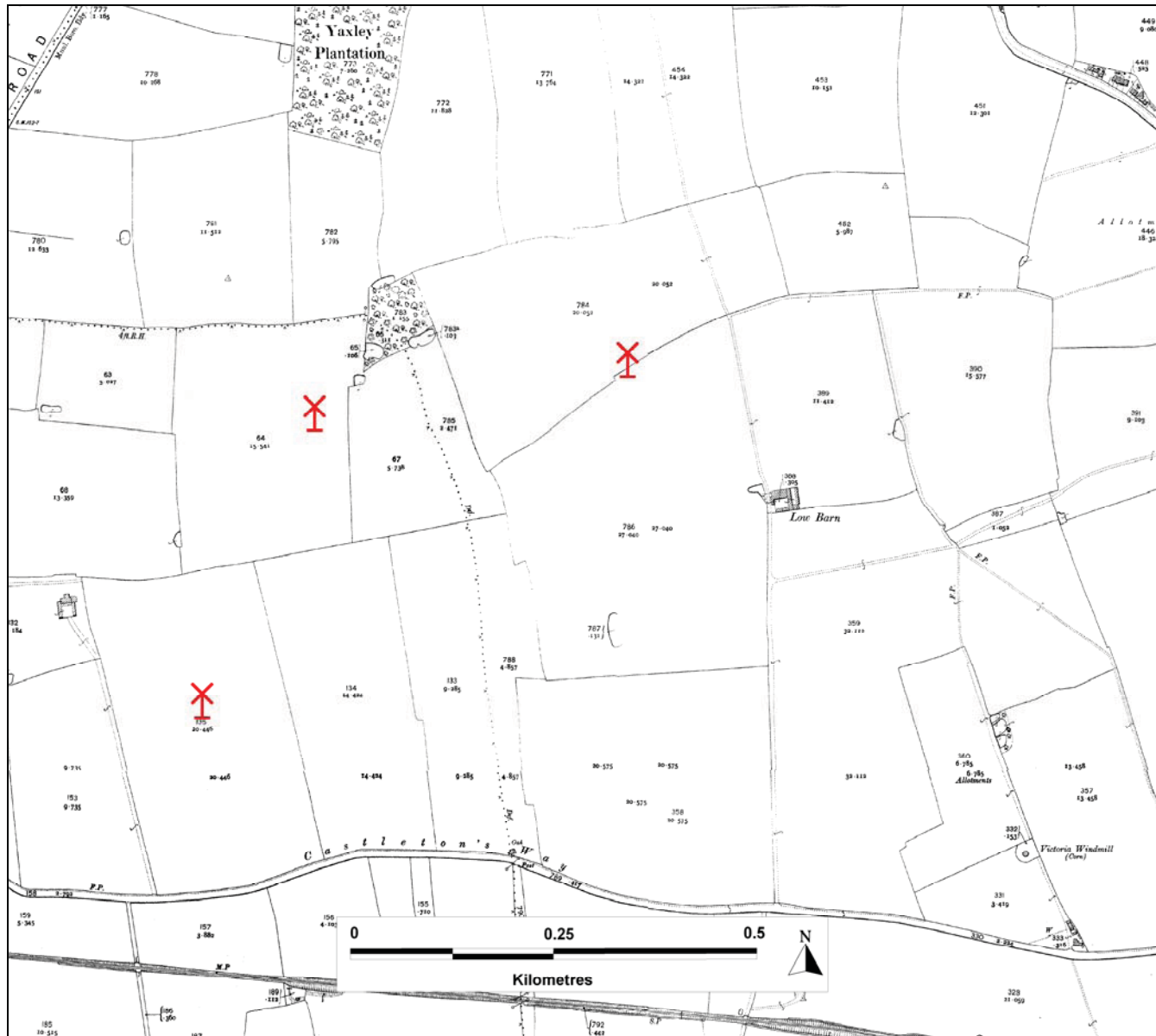


Figure 14. Ordnance Survey map of 1904



Figure 15. Ordnance Survey map of 1927

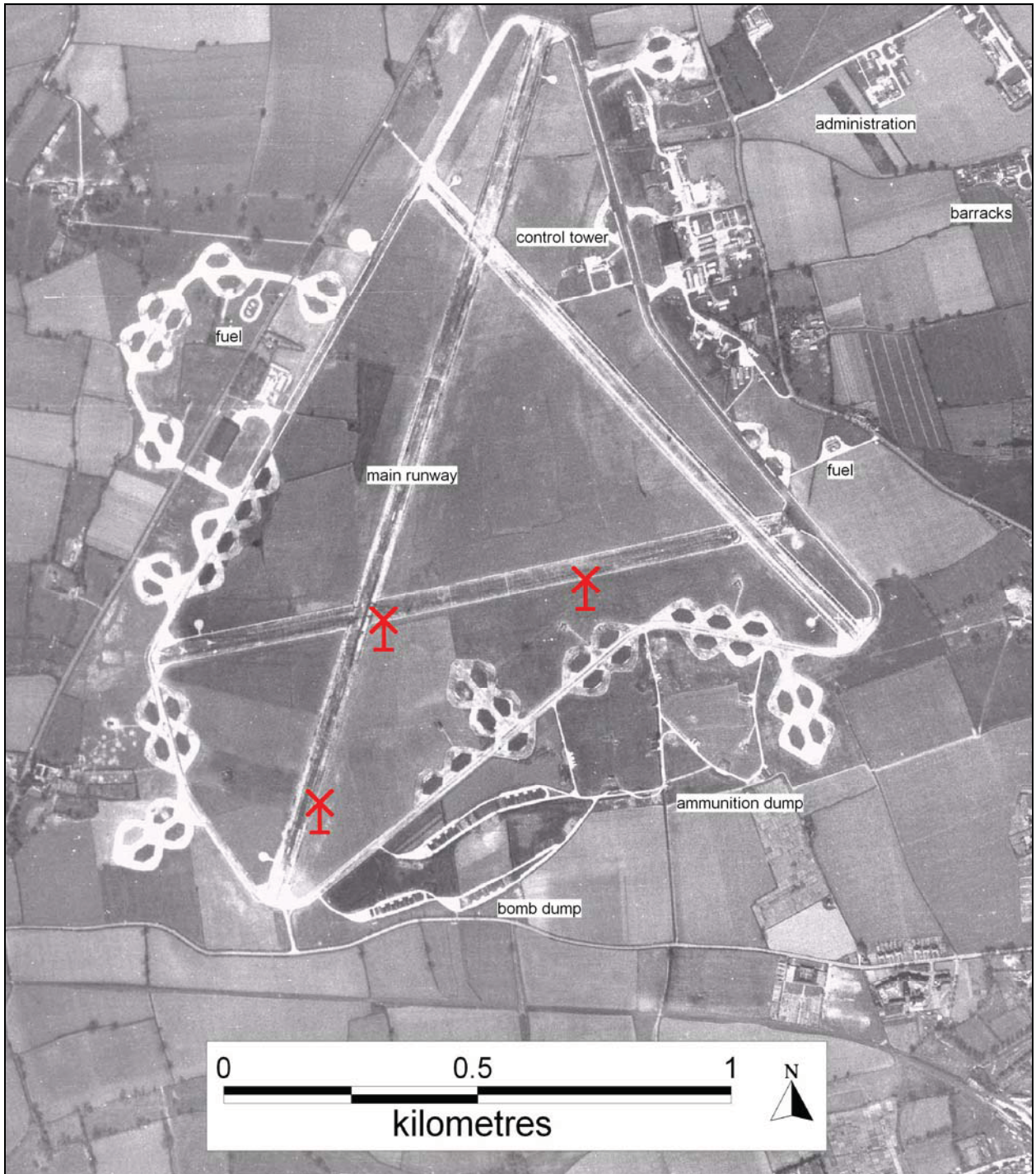


Figure 16. Aerial Photograph from 1947

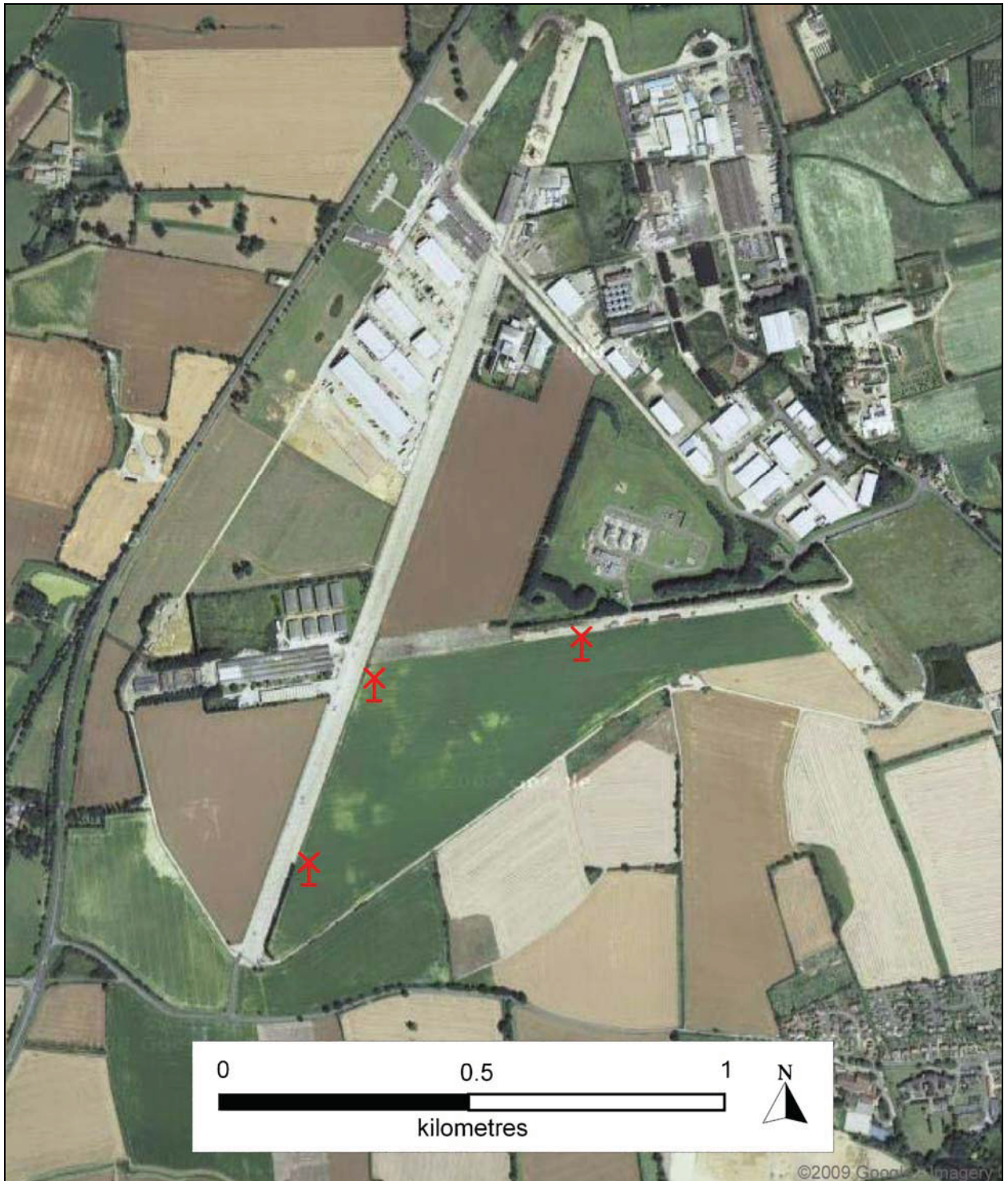


Figure 17. Current Aerial Photograph (© 2009 Google)

3. Assessment of impacts and effects

The archaeological potential of the PDA

In general the archaeological potential of the PDA increases from low to moderate in the northern part of the PDA, to high in the southern part of the PDA, which is closer to the river and in a more topographically favourable position.

Prehistoric

The earliest positively identified evidence of human activity within the search area recorded in the HER is from the Neolithic period and is represented by stray finds of flint tools. The artefactual evidence and the topographic location suggest that there is a low to moderate potential of encountering dispersed prehistoric activity within the PDA.

Roman

The archaeological evaluations to the south of the PDA have revealed evidence of Roman occupation (**EYE 094**). To the west of the PDA is a Roman road (**BRM 011**) and also single finds of Roman coins. The known evidence recorded on the HER indicates that there is Roman activity in the vicinity PDA. It is thought that there is a moderate potential for there to be unknown Roman archaeology in the northern part of the PDA and a high potential in the southern part of the PDA.

Anglo-Saxon

Archaeological field-work and metal detector surveys have identified a substantial Early Anglo-Saxon settlement (**EYE 083**) and associated cemetery (**YAX 016**) to the south of the PDA. Further metal detector finds of brooches (**EYE 052** and **EYE 053**) may indicate another cemetery, also just to the south of the PDA. There is a high potential for as yet unknown Anglo-Saxon archaeology to be present within the southern part of the PDA. In the northern part of the PDA the potential for encountering Anglo-Saxon archaeology is thought to be low to moderate.

Medieval

To the south-east of the PDA is the important medieval settlement of Eye. To the north of the PDA is Thandeston Green (**TDE 016**). The remaining known archaeological evidence for the medieval period is concentrated along the historic routes, in the form of pottery scatters suggesting occupation sites. It is thought that there is a low potential for encountering unknown medieval archaeology within the PDA.

Undated

'Rapsy Tapsy Lane', a sinuous hollow way (**EYE 054**) that crosses the stream to the south of the PDA heads towards the PDA following the parish boundary. There is the possibility that the remains of this feature could continue into the PDA.

Regional research framework

The potential archaeological information resulting from this project may offer the potential to address research priorities (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) relating to the transitional period between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods and the relationship between settlement, funerary practices and agriculture.

Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA

The PDA has been in constant use for agricultural purposes since the earliest records and this will have caused some truncation to any archaeological deposits that are present. The PDA is situated within a former USAF airfield that was constructed between 1943 and 1944. There could have been some disturbance to archaeological deposits during this time, but an examination of the current aerial photographs appears to show the pre-war field systems clearly. If there had been truncation of the soil these features would not be so easily visible. The potential for any archaeological remains present to be preserved is therefore thought to be moderate to high.

Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource

There will be a severe negative impact on any archaeological material present in the area of turbine bases. There will also be a negative impact on any archaeological deposits that are present along any cable routes.

There are seventeen Scheduled Ancient Monuments and forty-one Grade I and Grade II* Listed buildings within 5km of the PDA. The setting of some or all of these protected sites could be affected by this development. However, it is beyond the scope of this report to look at this issue in detail, therefore consultation with English Heritage should be sought at the earliest opportunity.

4. Mitigation measures

The PDA

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications. This consultation will determine the program of archaeological works that will need to be carried out.

It is thought that there are no grounds to consider refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation *in situ* of any important archaeological deposits. Mitigation would therefore require that an adequate record is made of any archaeological features or finds which would otherwise be destroyed by the development.

Due to the relatively small areas of development pre-excitation survey techniques such as field walking or geophysical survey are not appropriate. It is therefore recommended that the first stage of archaeological works would be an evaluation trench across the site of each turbine base to assess the nature, depth and survival of any archaeological deposits that are present. Depending upon the results of this evaluation, decisions can be made as to whether further excavation is required. For the cabling, mitigation would be the monitoring of any ground works.

The decision pertaining to any program of archaeological work that is required to mitigate against this development will be made by SCCAS/CT based on the results of this DBA.

Due to the nature of this development, consultation with English Heritage would be required, as the development may impact on the settings of seventeen Scheduled Ancient Monuments and forty-one Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings.

5. Conclusions / Recommendations

Through an examination of the Suffolk HER, a map and documentary search, an aerial photographic survey and a site walkover, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape.

The potential for preserved archaeological deposits to be present within the PDA is generally thought to be low to moderate in the northern part of the PDA and moderate to high in the southern part of the PDA.

The risk of direct damage to any archaeological remains that are present within the PDA at the site of the turbines and along the cable route is considered to be high.

It is thought that there are no grounds to consider refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation *in situ* of any important archaeological deposits. Mitigation would therefore require that an adequate record is made of any archaeological features or finds which would otherwise be destroyed by the development. Preservation by record would be most efficiently carried out evaluating across the site of each turbine base to assess the nature, depth and survival of any archaeological deposits that are present. Depending upon the results of this evaluation, decisions can be made as to whether further excavation is required. For the cabling, mitigation would be the monitoring of any ground works.

Another area of concern for the historic environment is the impact of this development upon the settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings due to its height. As these monuments and buildings are statutorily protected English Heritage will have to be consulted about this development.

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications. This consultation will determine the actual program of archaeological works that will need to be carried out.

6. List of contributors and Acknowledgements

This project was funded and commissioned by Wind Power Renewables Ltd. The desk based assessment was carried out by James Rolfe, of SCCAS/FT, the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance historical documentary researcher and the aerial photographic survey by Rog Palmer of Air Photo Services. The project was managed by Joanna Caruth, Senior Project Officer, of SCCAS/FT.

7. Bibliography

Ordnance Survey, 1983 'Soils of England and Wales': *Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England* 1:250,000 Harpenden 1983

Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Easter Counties 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8.*

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1

Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Desk-Based and Visual Landscape Assessment

WIND POWER RENEWABLES, EYE AIRFIELD, SUFFOLK

1. Background

1.1 A planning enquiry has been made for a wind energy development on land at Eye Airfield, Eye, Suffolk (TM 130 747).

1.2 The proposed application is for two wind turbines on the south-eastern side of the former Eye Airfield. The soils are deep loam to clay of the Beccles series, derived from the underlying chalky till at c. 48.00m AOD.

1.3 The proposal affects an area which has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation. This site has good potential for the discovery of important unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its proximity to known remains and also given the landscape setting. There is high potential for archaeological sites of all periods to be disturbed by this development. The site is, for example, within 500m of a number of Roman, early Anglo-Saxon and medieval sites.

1.4 Furthermore, the nature of this development has the potential to impact visually on a number of other important historic features such as Scheduled monuments and listed buildings

1.5 A detailed desk-based assessment of the known and potential archaeology for the application area is required. This is to form the first part of a programme of archaeological work. This brief sets out the requirement for an initial stage of work comprising an archaeological desk-based assessment, visual impact assessment and walk-over survey. This is to include further information concerning the location, extent, survival and significance of the known archaeological remains on the site. An analysis of the potential for further archaeological remains to survive and, an assessment of the visual impact of the development on Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within a specified distance from the development.

1.6 This initial stage of assessment will lead to a further programme of works, likely to consist of a general programme of archaeological evaluation (e.g. trial-trenching). **A further archaeological specification will be required for any subsequent stage of work from the desk-based assessment.**

2. Objectives

2.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site. It is important that a sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to give adequate context. In this instance an area with boundaries 5 km beyond the parcel boundaries will be the minimum appropriate for Grade I and II* listed buildings, 1.5 km for Scheduled Monuments and Grade II listed buildings and 1 km for known archaeological sites held on the County Historic Environment record (HER).

2.2 To identify any known archaeological sites which are of sufficient potential importance to require an outright constraint on development (i.e. those that will need preservation *in situ*).

2.3 To assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area.

2.4 To assess the likely impact of past land uses and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits, and where possible to model those deposits.

2.5 To undertake view-shed analysis of the development from important historical and archaeological sites in the area in order to formulate an understanding and an assessment of the visual impact of the development on those sites and monuments.

2.6 To assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.

2.7 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards.

3. Specification

3.1 The assessment shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

3.2 Collation and assessment of the County Historic Environment Record to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.

3.3 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic land use, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible copies should be included in the report.

3.4 Collation and assessment of information relating to all listed buildings and scheduled monuments.

3.5 Collate and compile visual impact information from each listed building and scheduled site.

3.6 Assess the potential for historic documentation that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

3.7 Re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, a replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience at a scale of 1:2500. It should be possible to obtain residual errors of less than $\pm 2\text{m}$. Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.

3.8 Examination of available geotechnical information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should be included as appendices to the report.

3.9 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).

3.10 A further site visit to the development area is required to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

4. Report Requirements

4.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 1 month) from the end of fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the County Historic Environment Record. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

4.2 Assemble, summarise and order the available evidence.

4.2 Synthesise the evidence and place it in its local and/or regional context.

4.3 Synthesis and produce visual evidence in support of the analysis on the visual impact and view-shed analysis

4.4 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence within the regional context. The conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, highlighting any research priorities, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

4.4 Comment on the reliability of the evidence and give an opinion on the necessity and scope for further assessment including field evaluation.

4.5 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.

4.6 A copy of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within six months.

4.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

4.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

4.9 A digital copy of the air photographic evidence should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record; AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files and ArcView.

4.10 The IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

4.11 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*), shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

4.12 The involvement of SCCAS/CT shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

5. Monitoring

5.1 SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

5.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.

5.3 Any variations to the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out.

References

Brown, N. and 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern*
Glazebrook, J. *Counties 2: research agenda and strategy E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8*

Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern*
Counties 1: a resource assessment. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ.
Pap. 3

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 30 October 2009 Reference: / WindPowerRenewables-Eye2009

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

Appendix 2

Documentary Study by A.M Breen

Land at Eye Airfield, Suffolk

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. To assist the research the Suffolk Archaeological Unit have proved copies of the first three editions of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps of the area. This site is now divided between the civil parishes of Eye and Yaxley.

The land was formerly part of the USAAF Second World War station 134. This airfield was constructed as 'a standard class A heavy bomber airfield'. It was constructed by US Army engineers during 1943 with additional work by British contractors and was completed early in the following year. 'In April 1944, the 490th Bomb Group with Liberators arrived to take up residence, flying their first operation on the last day of May completing 158 missions by May the following year'. At the height of its operation the base was home to 2,894 personnel. Fortunately 'the group had the lowest losses of any bomb group in the Eighth Air Force'. 'The group returned to the USA in July and August 1945, and Eye then transferred to RAF Bomber command on November 1, 1945 as an active station. However the station was gradually run down and was finally sold by the Air Ministry during 1962-63' (Freeman 1978). A 1947 aerial photograph of the base has been published and labelled to show that positions of the former 'bomb dump' and 'ammunition dump' within the area of this study. The positions of some of these elements of the former air base were still visible on the 1977 aerial photograph published in the same work.

Maps

The site's northern and eastern boundaries rest on former runways of the airfield and the southern boundary rests in part on 'Castleton Way', though the area of allotments is excluded from this study. The irregular eastern boundary rests in part on the outskirts of the town of Eye and the sites of Langton House and Langton Grove to the east. These buildings are situated on the B1077 running northwards out of Eye to Brome. A number of footpaths crossing this site are marked on the modern editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of this area.

The first three editions of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of this area show in detail the landscape before the construction of the airfield. The proposed positions of the three wind turbines have been added to these maps. Two are in the civil and ecclesiastical parish of Yaxley and the third is in Eye. Of the sites in Yaxley the southernmost turbine site is within the field numbered 135 on the maps and measured at 20.446 acres on the first edition surveyed in 1883. To the northeast the second site is within the field numbered 64 on the map and measured at 15.541 acres. The position of 'Whitehouse Farm' to the east of the 'Roman Road', the present A 140 (T) should be noted. The third site now in the civil parish of Eye but formerly within the borough and ecclesiastical parish of Eye stands on the boundary of two fields, the field to the south is numbered 786 and measured at 26.775 acres and the field to the north is numbered 784 and measured at 20.052 acres.

These fields and the surrounding area are shown on a sale plan for the Oakley Park dated 1920 (ref. SC 230/3). This estate was sold at an auction held at the Great White Horse in Ipswich on 18 May 1920. The proposed sites of the turbines in the parish of Yaxley were within the auction lot 13 and that in Eye was within the auction lot 14. There are separate plans of each lot together with a full description of the lands, the plot numbers are those used on the Ordnance Survey maps but the acreage as expressed in the particulars are expressed in acres roods and perches. There were 40 perches to the rood and 4 roods to an acre. The two fields in Yaxley were part of Whitehouse Farm measured at 272 acre and 20 perches then tenanted to a Mr S Tillott and the fields in Eye were part of Langton Grove Farm measured at 339 acres 2 roods and 38 perches then tenanted to a Mr H Jobbling. All the fields were then in arable use, the acreages for the Yaxley fields were expressed as 135 20 acres 1 rood 31 perches and 64 15 acres 2 rood 6 perches and the fields in Eye were expressed as 786 26 acres 3 roods 4 perches and 784 20 acres 0 rood and 8 perches. The particulars for Langton Grove Farm are stamped in red as 'Sold'. The Oakley Estate had formerly been part of the Kerrison-Bateman estate.

The tithe map for the parish of Yaxley (ref. FDA/304/A1/1b) is dated 1839 and the apportionment (ref. FDA/304/A1/1a) is dated 24 March 1842 and dated stamped with the Tithe Commission stamp 30 September 1842. The land was then the property of Sir Edward Kerrison and in the occupation of his tenant 'Tillett'. His consisted of some 138 acres 1 rood and 37 perches. There are no field-names in the apportionment and the land as listed is simply described a 'field'. The field numbered 135 on the later Ordnance Survey maps was then in the main divided into two fields numbered 12 and measured at 8 acres 1 rood and 20 perches and 22 measured at 11 acres 3 roods and 28 perches, the total being 20 acres 1 rood 8 perches. The field numbered 64 on the later Ordnance Survey maps was then also divided in the main into two fields 2 measured at 7 acres 1 rood and 26 perches and 8 measured at 6 acres, the total being 13 acres 1 rood and 26 perches.

The tithe map for Eye (ref. FDA92/1A/1b) is dated 1839 and the lands are listed in the separate apportionment (ref. FDA92/1A/1a) dated 21 June 1841 and date stamped by the Tithe Commission 11 July 1842. The land was again the property of Sir Edward Kerrison part of a farm of 206 acres 2 roods and 37 perches then in the occupation of Samuel Peck as tenant. Once again the fields have been re-aligned between this map and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area. The site of the propose wind turbine was then in the fields 104 Further Westalls measured at 12 acres 1 rood and 3 perches and 105 Westalls measured at 20 acres and 18 perches. Both fields were then in arable use.

The surveyor Joseph Manning completed a series of coloured maps of the Kerrison estate in 1840. The fields shown on these maps are numbered as on the corresponding tithe maps for each parish (ref. HA 68 484/763). The descriptions are in a separate volume and these appear to be the same as in the tithe apportionments (ref. HA 68 484/762).

There is an earlier set of estate maps in this collection dated 1812 (ref. HA 68 484/702). At this date the estate owner was the Marquis of Cornwallis. These maps are the work of the surveyor R. Taylor and only the farm in Eye is depicted in this volume. The farm then consisting of 180 acres 1 rood 19 perches was in the occupation of John Manning. The site of the proposed wind turbine appears to have

been in the field numbered 10 on the map and described as 'Seven Acres' measuring 8 acres 1 rood 11 perches. The fields to the west are named as 6 Further Westalls and 9 Lower Westalls.

Though there is no map showing the lands in Yaxley, the lands themselves are described in a schedule headed as an 'Estate in Taxley and Eye bought of Mr Wythe'. The farm consisting of 123 acres 2 roods and 8 perches was then in the occupation of John Hunt as tenant. Unlike the later tithe apportionment of 1842 the fields are named in this schedule.

There are two earlier volumes of estate maps both in the Kerrison Bateman Collection. The volume dated 1757 the work of the surveyor T.Skynner begins with a beautifully coloured plan of Hoxne Hall followed by other plans of the lands in Hoxne (ref. HA 68 484/752). The plans of Denham Hall Farm and New House Farm both include some land in Eye but not this site. The map of Flimworth Hall shows further lands entirely within the parish of Eye but again this are not within the area of this site. These same lands are depicted on separate map (ref. HB21/280/2). Thomas Folkard's volume of maps is dated 1726 (ref. HA 68 484/753) and begins with his plan of Brome Hall. This volume contains a plan of Eye Abbey Farm and separate plans of other lands in Eye named as Cranley Crofts, Stubbing, Child's Hill, the Armory Closes and Dodson & Birds, though none of these lands are within the area of this site. The references to these volumes have been gathered from an earlier report on another site in Eye and there are no references to these volumes in the current open access papers indexes in the record office.

The Manorial and Estate Records

The Cornwallis family held lands in Brome from the middle of the fifteenth century onwards with the title of the lordship passing to Sir Thomas Cornwallis in 1550 (Copinger 1909). Sir Frederick Cornwallis mentioned as the owner of the lands in Langton, Eye in a survey of the manor of Eye Hall dated 1650 (ref. HB 1851/10/19.42), though the lands are not described in detail. He was created baronet in 1627 and represented the borough of Eye in the parliaments of 1639 and 1640. As a royalist he spent some time in exile during the interregnum until the restoration in 1660. The last of this family Charles, 3rd earl and 2nd marquis Cornwallis died without issue in August 1823 (Copinger 1905). At the time of the 1650 survey the Honour of Eye and the Manor of Eye Hall were part of the possessions of the crown and the Cornwallis family held Langton as tenants of the manor and the title to the lordship was not vested in the family until 1722.

Sir Edward C. Kerrison held the lordship of Yaxley 'probably purchased on the sale in 1813 advertised in the Ipswich Journal'. He was the only son of Matthias Kerrison who had purchased Hoxne Hall from Charles, viscount Maynard in 1817. Matthias Kerrison demolished the Old Hall at Hoxne and built a new residence that he named Oakley Park. On his death in 1827 the estate passed to his son Sir Edward Kerrison, who had been created baronet in 1821, he died in 1853 when the manor and estates passed to his son Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, sometime M.P. for East Suffolk. Sir Edward died in 1886 when the manor and estates passed to his sister Agnes Burrell who was married to William Bateman Hanbury who died in 1901. Agnes, Lady Bateman was still alive when Copinger published his study in 1905.

The Kerrison Family estate papers have been deposited at the record office in Ipswich, however according to a label attached to the catalogue to this collection (HA 68) 'This Collection is not yet catalogued. We can probably show you a very brief summary of the contents, but access to the records themselves may be limited, and may sometimes not be possible. Please contact us in writing and we will advise'. The present index is a brief description of the contents of the collection and a partly completed catalogue of rough notes and papers slips. In a folder containing details of 'Maps, Plans and Surveys', there are the references to four surveys of the estate used in this report.

Cornwallis Collection is held at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich and was re-catalogued in 2006. This collection includes records relating to the Honour of Eye. 'A feudal honour consisted of holdings (manors and lands) granted by the Crown to a tenant-in-chief. The Lord of the Honour, in turn, granted manors and lands to sub-tenants'. 'The Honour of Eye was widely scattered grouping of manors and land holdings' spread over eight counties and including lands in 137 parishes in Suffolk. The collection also includes a number of deeds relating to property in Langton Hamlet (HA411/3/1/3/5/1-5) dating 1638-1745, however there is a separate lease for Langton Green Farm (93a) dated 1818 is indexed elsewhere in the catalogue (ref. HA411/5/3/1/4/4). These documents have not been examined for this report.

The 1650 survey of the manor of Eye Hall is in a separate solicitor's collection along with other manorial records for Eye.

Conclusion

The sites of the proposed wind turbines are in the parish of Eye and Yaxley, formerly part of the Kerrison Bateman or Oakley Park estate until the sale of 1920. Subsequently the land was part of the Second World War airfield.

The Kerrison family who already owned lands in Eye obtained the Cornwallis estate after 1823. Previously the marquis had purchased the farm in Yaxley 1813. The farm in Eye is shown on estate maps from 1812 onwards though the Cornwallis family had owned Langton Farm from at least the seventeenth century.

The Kerrison Bateman collection is highly likely to include further documents relevant to a study of this site, however the collection lacks an adequate catalogue. There are some documents in the Cornwallis collection relating to Langton include a lease of the farm dated 1818, however there appears to be no bundle of earlier leases or estate rentals in the collection. The collections of manorial records are vast and are highly likely to include earlier documents relating to this site, however in order to pursue further research it would be necessary to further determine whether or not Langton was part of the manor of Eye Hall or a separate land holding of the Honour of Eye.

The site itself appears to have been arable land and the field names Westalls may suggest a separate landholding with a dwelling place somewhere within the Eye Airfield site.

References

Maps

SC 230/3 Sale Plans and Particulars Oakley Park Estate May 1920

FDA/92/1A/1b Tithe map Eye 1839

FDA92/1A/1a Tithe Apportionment Eye 1840

FDA304/1A/1b Tithe map Yaxley 1839

FDA304/1A/1a Tithe apportionment Yaxley 1842

Estate Maps Kerrison Bateman Collection

HA 68 484/763 & 762 Maps & References re Farms etc belonging to Lieut. General Sir Edward Kerrison in Brome etc by Joseph Manning (ref numbers taken from the tithe maps) 1840

HA 68 484/702 Plans and Survey of the Estates in and near Brome belonging to Charles, marquis of Cornwallis by R. Taylor 1812

HA 68 484/752 "Survey of the Several Estates situate in the Parishes of Hoxne, Syleham, Wingfield, Denham, Eye & Wetheringsett in the County of Suffolk belonging to the Right Honourable Charles Lord Maynard taken in 1757" surveyor T. Skynner

HA 68 484/753 "Book of Mapps of your Lordships Estates, lying in Broome, Oakley, Eye and adjacent Parishes" the work of the surveyor Thomas Folkard and dated 1726

Manorial Survey

HB 18 51/10/19.42 Manor of Eye Hall 1650

Published Sources

W.A. Copinger 'The Manors of Suffolk Notes on Their History and Devolution The Hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn' Vol. 1, London 1905

W.A. Copinger 'The Manors of Suffolk Notes on Their History and Devolution The Hundreds of Carlford and Colneis, Cosford and Hartismere' Vol. 3, London 1909

Roger A. Freeman 'Airfields of the Eighth Then and Now', Battle of Britain Prints International Ltd, London 1978

Appendix 3

Aerial Photographic Report

**LAND AT EYE AIRFIELD,
AREA CENTRED TM132745,
SUFFOLK:
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

SUMMARY

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 103 hectares (centred TM132745) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features.

No archaeological features were identified in the Study Area

Construction of the airfield began in November 1942 and it was in use by the US 8th Air Force's 490th Bomber Group between 26 April 1944 and 24 August 1945.

From 1947, land use reverted to its pre-war arable cultivation although the structure of the airfield remained – and still remains – largely extant. Runways and the perimeter track are little changed but aircraft dispersal pads and the munitions stores south of the perimeter have been removed.

A pipeline crosses the study area and its easement was visible on photographs taken in 1973.

Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500 level.

**LAND AT EYE AIRFIELD,
AREA CENTRED TM132745,
SUFFOLK:
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

Rog Palmer MA MIFA

INTRODUCTION

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 103 hectares (centred TM132745) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:2500.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripening cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Such effects are not confined only to archaeological features. Disturbance of soil and bedrock can produce its own range of shadow, crop and soil differences and it is hoped that a photo interpreter, especially one familiar with local soils, is able to distinguish archaeological from other features. There may, however, remain some features of unknown origin that cannot be classified without specialist knowledge or input from field investigation.

PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very

detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Many of these vertical surveys were not flown at times of year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this Assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and with its exposures timed to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs were all from routine vertical surveys. Images current on Google Earth, Flash Earth and Microsoft Live at the time of this work (November 2009) were also examined.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Base maps

Digital data from original survey at a scale of 1:2500 or greater were provided by the client.

Study Area

The Study Area, a circle centred TM132745, was defined by the client.

Photo interpretation and mapping

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Digital photographic copies of any that seemed informative were taken at NMRC and a selection of these was later transformed to match the digital data using the specialist program AirPhoto (Scollar 2002). Transformed files were set as background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn using standard conventions while making reference to the original copies. Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figure in this report and have been supplied to the client in digital form.

Images in Google Earth were initially viewed and selected from within AirPhoto which can automatically geo-reference any saved files (Scollar and Palmer 2008). None of these images offered archaeological information although they showed the current use of the land and the expansion of the Business Park to the north of the Study Area.

Accuracy

AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and map. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than $\pm 1.50\text{m}$. These mismatches can be less than the survey accuracy of the base maps themselves and users should be aware of the published figures for the accuracy of large scale maps and thus the need to relate these mismatches to the Expected Accuracy of the Ordnance Survey maps from which control information was taken.

COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the Study Area to be situated on chalky till (soil association 711r: BECCLES 1) which the legend describes as ‘Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils...’. Crops on a variety of other kinds of chalky till elsewhere have been poor respondents to sub-surface archaeological features and this may be the case at Eye. However, some of the former field boundaries within the airfield have been visible on almost every date of post-war photography which suggests that crops and bare soil in this area is able to retain and indicate some differences in fill of features below the surface. The fact that geological features were visible on one date (30 June 1976) also indicates that crops do respond to features below them, although 1976 was one of the very dry summers when many previously-unseen features were recorded in England.

Archaeological features

No archaeological features were identified within the Study Area.

Second World War features and post-war changes

Photographs taken in November 1942 show very early stages in the airfield’s construction. Some hedges had been removed and piles of what may be hardcore had been laid alongside what was later to be the approximately north-south runway. According to a website dealing with the history of the US 8th Air Force (US8th), Eye Airfield was used by 490th Bomber Group between 26 April 1944 and 24 August 1945. No aerial photographs showed the airfield within that time span, the next in sequence being almost a year after closure in June 1946. These have provided the best information about the wartime hard surfaces (perimeter tracks, aircraft dispersal pads) and the munitions store south of the runways.

In June 1946 the airfield structures appeared intact – just deserted – with huts in place and what looks like oil stains on the hard surfaces. Land between runways was grass but had been converted to arable by January 1947 although most of the huts, including those in ‘mid-field’, remained extant. Photographs taken in 1951 record only the northern part of the airfield, but this seems little changed since 1946 so we may assume that the southern part was similarly unchanged.

There follows an 18 year hiatus in the available aerial photographs and the next series was taken in March 1969. By that date, some of the aircraft dispersal pads had been removed – in particular those within the perimeter track while many outside remained as hard-standings. The munitions area seems untouched with the tracks and huts remaining mostly extant. [Note: I've called the short linear features in the munitions areas 'huts' because on most photographs they look like huts with curved roofs – possibly Nissen or Quonset huts. There remains a doubt that they could be earthen banks as was more usual to separate armament stores on RAF airfields.]

By 1973 the 'huts' had been removed from the munitions store (perhaps confirming that they were huts rather than banks) and all traces of tracks, hard-standings and huts had been removed from the western field (modern field centred TM130742). The same photographs record the course of a pipeline that crosses the same field in a south-north alignment and extends into the airfield where it turns east along the inner edge of the perimeter track. By 1973 the first modern buildings had been erected at the west end of the WW2 east-west runway (TM128748) and almost all of the aircraft dispersal pads had been removed and the land below them had been converted to arable use.

One photograph records the Study Area in 1976 and shows the power generating plant under construction in the extreme north-east of the Area. South of the airfield perimeter, most of the munitions store areas had been removed – leaving tracks which are still in use today – and field drains had been laid in the field centred TM133744. On this date (30 June 1976) some of the pre-war field boundaries showed extremely clearly in arable crops and an area of geological disturbance (looking slightly similar to frost polygons – but of very indistinct form) was recorded in two modern fields separated by a road (centred TM134742).

The most recent photographs are in the 1990s and 2003 and 2005. These show that much of the airfield remains visible – runways and perimeter track – and that tracks leading to munitions areas are now used as farm tracks and all lies within an arable landscape. By 1994, eight large sheds had been erected north of the west end of the runway and the power generating plant was completed, landscaped and enclosed within its triangular boundary. Later photographs show virtually no structural changes within the Study Area.

Non-archaeological features

Pre-airfield field boundaries and two copses were mapped from the photographs taken in 1942. The copses may surround quarried areas, others of which can be seen nearby but, on that date, remained as visible depressions. The photographs also recorded two contemporary farms, comprising buildings and yards, that were removed during airfield construction. Their locations have been mapped.

A pipeline easement was first recorded on photographs taken in 1973.

A small area of geological disturbance was visible on one set of photographs (1976).

Other land use

On the basis of the 1942 photographs, the predominant land use prior to construction of the airfield was as arable farmland. When the airfield was in use, fields within its perimeter were grass but had been converted back to arable use by 1947. Since that date, arable cultivation has continued in the Study Area. Aircraft dispersal pads have been removed to facilitate this but the runways remain as does the perimeter track, albeit now narrowed to about half of its original width.

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APPENDIX

Aerial photographs examined

Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (searched 3 November 2009)

No photographs

Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (cover search 44703)

Vertical collection

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre NGR	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:
RAF/106G/UK/1557	386	FS	2281	TM 142 752	07 JUN 1946	AC	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1557	386	FS	2282	TM 136 753	07 JUN 1946	AC	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1557	386	FS	2283	TM 131 754	07 JUN 1946	AC	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1557	386	FS	2284	TM 125 755	07 JUN 1946	AC	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1557	386	RS	4282	TM 138 735	07 JUN 1946	AC	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1557	386	RS	4283	TM 132 737	07 JUN 1946	AC	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1557	386	RS	4284	TM 126 738	07 JUN 1946	AC	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1557	386	RS	4285	TM 120 739	07 JUN 1946	AC	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	RP	3345	TM 139 733	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	RP	3346	TM 133 732	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	RP	3347	TM 127 731	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	RP	3348	TM 122 735	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	RV	6346	TM 142 757	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	RV	6347	TM 136 757	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	RV	6348	TM 130 758	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/106G/UK/1589	408	RV	6349	TM 125 756	21 JUN 1946	AB	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	RP	3080	TM 130 751	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	RP	3081	TM 139 749	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	RP	3147	TM 140 735	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	RP	3148	TM 134 736	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	RP	3149	TM 128 736	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	RP	3150	TM 122 737	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	V	5146	TM 145 754	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	V	5147	TM 139 754	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	V	5148	TM 133 754	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	V	5149	TM 127 755	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
RAF/540/553	1217	RS	4022	TM 124 757	17 JUL 1951	A	10900
RAF/540/553	1217	RS	4023	TM 132 757	17 JUL 1951	A	10900
RAF/540/553	1217	RS	4024	TM 139 758	17 JUL 1951	A	10900
RAF/AC131	8649	V	4	TM 142 742	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	5	TM 138 742	08 NOV 1942	A	10000

Land at Eye Airfield, area centred TM132745, Suffolk: Aerial Photographic Assessment

RAF/AC131	8649	V	6	TM 135 741	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	7	TM 131 740	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	8	TM 128 740	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	15	TM 141 747	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	16	TM 138 747	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	17	TM 134 746	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	18	TM 131 746	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	19	TM 127 745	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	32	TM 137 755	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	33	TM 134 754	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
RAF/AC131	8649	V	34	TM 130 755	08 NOV 1942	A	10000
OS/69004	11668	V	44	TM 120 742	05 MAR 1969	A	7000
OS/69004	11668	V	45	TM 120 748	05 MAR 1969	A	7000
OS/69004	11668	V	73	TM 130 752	05 MAR 1969	A	7000
OS/69004	11668	V	74	TM 130 747	05 MAR 1969	A	7000
OS/69004	11668	V	75	TM 130 741	05 MAR 1969	A	7000
OS/69004	11668	V	80	TM 141 737	05 MAR 1969	A	7000
OS/69004	11668	V	81	TM 141 743	05 MAR 1969	A	7000
OS/69004	11668	V	82	TM 141 749	05 MAR 1969	A	7000
OS/73093	11938	V	178	TM 123 736	25 APR 1973	A	7500
OS/73093	11938	V	179	TM 130 736	25 APR 1973	A	7500
OS/73093	11938	V	180	TM 137 738	25 APR 1973	A	7500
OS/73093	11938	V	201	TM 136 749	25 APR 1973	A	7500
OS/73093	11938	V	202	TM 129 749	25 APR 1973	A	7500
OS/73093	11938	V	203	TM 122 750	25 APR 1973	A	7500
MAL/76054	14069	V	79	TM 129 738	30 JUN 1976	A	10000
MAL/76054	14069	V	80	TM 134 747	30 JUN 1976	A	10000
OS/94018	14540	V	13	TM 125 742	12 MAR 1994	A	7700
OS/94018	14540	V	14	TM 131 743	12 MAR 1994	A	7700
OS/94018	14540	V	15	TM 137 743	12 MAR 1994	A	7700
OS/94018	14540	V	16	TM 142 743	12 MAR 1994	A	7700
OS/94080B	14566	V	281	TM 134 754	29 APR 1994	A	7700
OS/94080B	14566	V	282	TM 134 747	29 APR 1994	A	7700
OS/94080B	14566	V	283	TM 134 741	29 APR 1994	A	7700
OS/94080B	14566	V	286	TM 121 739	29 APR 1994	A	7700
OS/94080B	14566	V	287	TM 121 745	29 APR 1994	A	7700
OS/94080B	14566	V	288	TM 121 751	29 APR 1994	A	7700

Source: Google Earth (searched 23 November 2009)

Aerial photograph Undated 1999
 Aerial photograph Undated 2005
 Aerial photograph 5 August 2007

[duplicated on Microsoft Live site]

Most informative photographs

RAF/AC131: 15
RAF/106G/UK/1937: 3080
OS/69004: 74
OS/73093: 179
OS/73093: 201
MAL/76054: 80
OS/94019: 14

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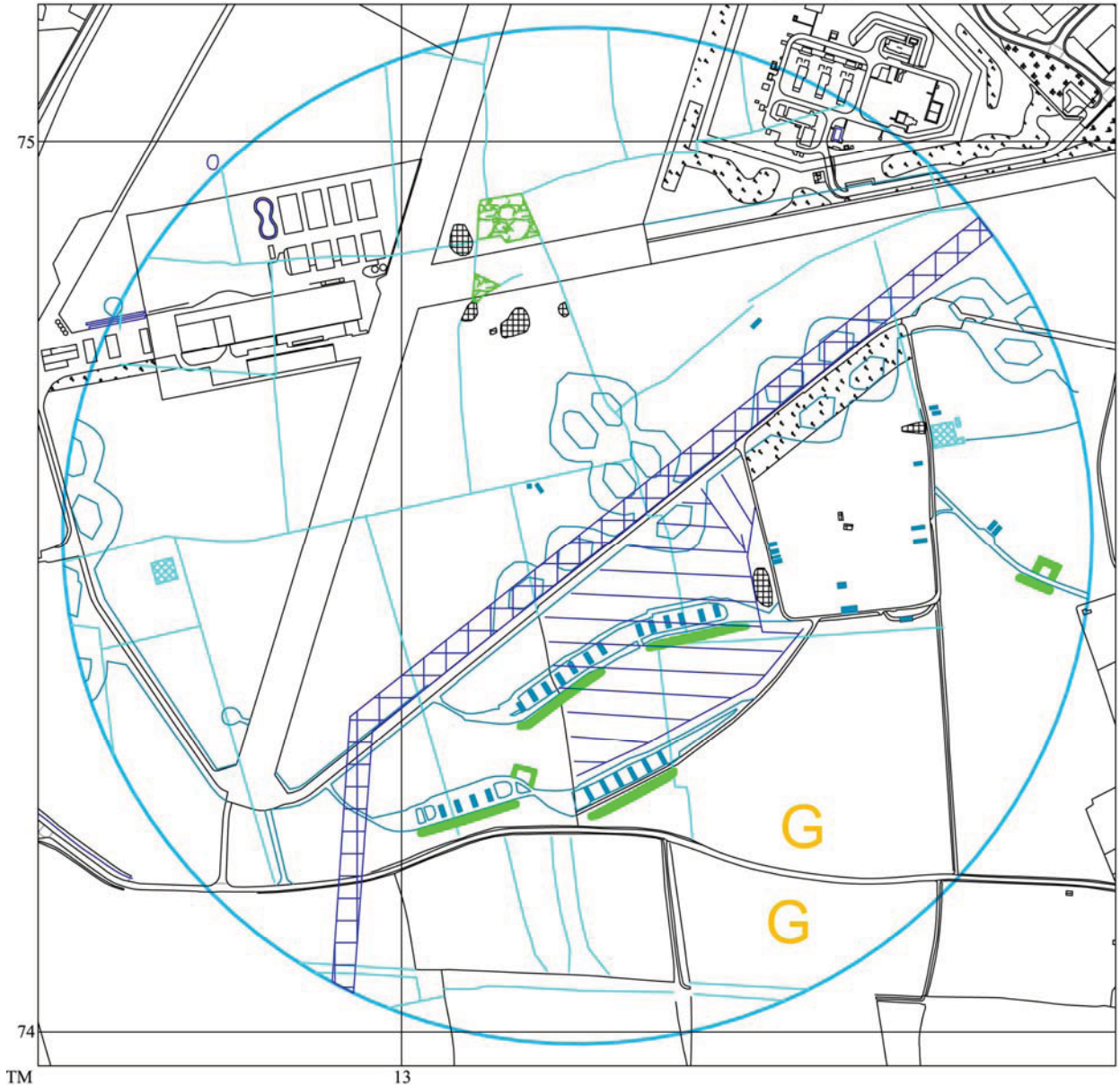
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Land at Eye Airfield, Suffolk:
Features identified on aerial photographs



- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| — Study Area | Post-war features |
| — Pre airfield features | ▨ Pipeline easement |
| — Field boundary | — Field drain |
| ▨ Farm area and building | Natural features |
| ▨ Copse | — Geological 'noise' |
| ▨ Hand-dug quarry | |
| — WW2 features | |
| — Tracks and hard standing | |
| ▨ Building | |
| ▨ Banks | |

Original photo interpretation and mapping at 1:2500 level
based on aerial photographs at NMRC and Google Earth.

Air Photo Services Cambridge
November 2009
Drawing: 0917Eye-dwg.dwg

Appendix 4

Listed Building Data (Grade I and II*)

Report ID	Listed Building ID	Name	Grade	Distance to turbine km	PARISH	Description	Grid Ref
1	279553	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I	2.7	THORNHAM PARVA	Parish church. 12th century, chancel rebuilt, nave raised and tower added in 14th century. Restored 1883.	TM109726
2	279599	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I	0.9	YAXLEY	Parish church. Early 14th century, largely rebuilt in 15th century. Restored with chancel rebuilt and south porch added in 1868.	TM120738
3	280339	CHURCH OF ST. PETER	I	3.9	PALGRAVE	Parish church. 14th century origins, 15th century nave and south porch, early 18th century chancel, restored 1861 with addition of north aisle.	TM115784
4	280409	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET	I	2.1	THRANDESTON	Parish church. All 15th century except 13th century chancel. Restored c.1870-80.	TM116764
5	468308	EYE CASTLE	I	1.7	EYE	Motte and bailey castle. Motte raised 1066-71 and castle erected, the latter mostly destroyed in 14th century.	TM147737
6	468327	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	I	1.8	EYE	Church. Mainly early 14th century, replacing 13th century church. Heightened and re-roofed late 15th century, tower and south porch late 15th century. Restored 1869.	TM148737
7	468331	THE GUILDHALL	I	1.7	EYE	Guildhall of St Mary, now offices and shop. Late 15th century, probably for John Upson. Rebuilt 1875.	TM148738
8	225988	SCOLE INN	I	4.3	SCOLE	Mid 17th century Inn	TM149789
9	279531	CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	II*	3.9	THORNHAM MAGNA	Parish church. 14th century, south porch added, refenestrated, raised and altered in late 15th century. Thoroughly restored and vestry added 1851.	TM103714
10	279545	THE FOUR HORSESHOES PUBLIC HOUSE	II*	4.4	THORNHAM MAGNA	House, latterly 3 dwellings, now a Public House. Mid to late 15th century, floor and stack inserted and part rebuilt late 16th century, extended 17th century, altered and extended 20th century. Timber frame, plastered. Thatched roof.	TM104707

Report ID	Listed Building ID	Name	Grade	Distance to turbine km	PARISH	Description	Grid Ref
11	279601	GUILDHALL COTTAGE	II*	0.9	YAXLEY	Former guildhall, converted to a house, then to 4 almshouses and back to a house. Early 16th century for Guild of St. Thomas Martyr; extended and converted mid to late 16th century, probably for F. Sherman, altered 18th century and 20th century. Timber frame with some brick casing, plastered. Black glazed pantiled roof.	TM121740
12	279603	YAXLEY HALL	II*	0.9	YAXLEY	Country house. c1580 for W. Yaxley, earlier origins and 17th century additions all for Yaxley family. Part rebuilt 1772 for Rev. S. Leeke. Part demolished and altered 1923, altered 1963 by Sir B. Spence for himself. Red brick part cement rendered, some plastered timber frame to earlier sections. Steeply pitched slate roofs.	TM124735
13	279615	YAXLEY MANOR HOUSE	II*	2	YAXLEY	Farmhouse. c.1520, service wing added c.1600 and altered mid 17th century. Timber frame, Fletton brick cased and colourwashed on ground floor, roughcast with sham timber framing on first floor.	TM108744
14	280289	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II*	4.8	BURGATE	Parish church. Mid to late 14th century, south porch added and refenestrated 15th century. Nave restored 1864-5, chancel restored 1872	TM082755
15	280290	HALL FARM HOUSE	II*	5	BURGATE	Farmhouse, formerly part of a larger house or, possibly, a court hall, c.1400. Timber frame, plastered with red brick additions. Steeply pitched plaintiled roof.	TM080755
16	280310	CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	II*	3.4	MELLIS	Parish church. Early 14th century, refenestrated in 15th century, altered c1735 with collapse of west tower. Restored 1859 and 1900.	TM094743
17	280328	ELM TREE FARMHOUSE	II*	2.5	MELLIS	House. 15th century origins, late 16th century cross wing, main range rebuilt in mid 17th century, altered 19th century. Timber frame, plastered. Steeply pitched plaintiled roofs.	TM104747
18	280338	YAXLEY MANOR HOUSE	II*	2	MELLIS	Farmhouse. c.1520, service wing added c.1600 and altered mid 17th century. Timber frame, Fletton brick cased and colourwashed on ground floor, roughcast with sham timber framing on first floor. Steeply pitched plaintiled roofs.	TM108744

Report ID	Listed Building ID	Name	Grade	Distance to turbine km	PARISH	Description	Grid Ref
19	280343	BRACKENDALE	II*	3.8	PALGRAVE	Former guildhall, latterly almshouses, workhouse and 3 dwellings, now 1 dwelling. c.1510, altered 19th century and 20th century. Timber frame, partially exposed. Plastered with some whitewashed brick casing. Steeply pitched pantiled roof.	TM115783
20	280382	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*	2.9	STUSTON	Parish church. 12th century or 13th century tower, raised in 14th century. Nave, south porch and chancel rebuilt in 15th century. Chancel restored thoroughly with addition of north transept and north vestry in 1860-2.	TM134778
21	280421	THE MANOR HOUSE	II*	2.4	THRANDESTON	House. c.1580, part demolished and altered 20th century. Timber frame, plastered. S	TM112763
22	280957	PARK FARMHOUSE	II*	1.8	BROME AND OAKLEY	Farmhouse. Mid 16th century. Modernised 1978-9. A 2-cell main range with contemporary service range to rear forming T-shape plan. Timber framed and plastered. Main range is pantiled, the rear range thatched.	TM141765
23	280958	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II*	1.9	BROME AND OAKLEY	Parish church. Medieval core. Enlarged and much restored 1857-63.	TM145764
24	280968	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II*	5.3	DENHAM	Parish church, said to have been a chapel to a college sited at nearby College Farm. Medieval; restored 1873.	TM188747
25	281007	ABBEY FARMHOUSE	II*	5	HOXNE	Farmhouse, on site of Benedictine Priory. East wing is the surviving part of a large house of c.1540, said to be for Sir Richard Gresham. Early 17th century cross-wing to west, extending to north to form L-shape plan. Early 20th century restoration. East wing. Timber framed: exposed studding with herringbone brick nogging, some parts restored. Double-curved braces to first floor. Plaintiled roof.	TM183764
26	281047	THE SWAN (INCLUDING ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS)	II*	5	HOXNE	Public house. Early 16th century 2-cell end-chimney hall range; mid 16th century parlour addition to south, with higher roof ridge.	TM179771

Report ID	Listed Building ID	Name	Grade	Distance to turbine km	PARISH	Description	Grid Ref
27	281068	RED HOUSE FARMHOUSE	II*	3.8	HOXNE	Farmhouse. Early 16th century 3-cell house with one-bay early-mid 17th century addition at service end, forming a single long range. Timber framed; the main front to the north and the east gable end have fine exposed studding with herringbone brick nogging. Roof of 20th century plaintiles.	TM173750
28	281079	POPLAR FARMHOUSE	II*	4	BROME AND OAKLEY	Farmhouse. Circa 1400 main range with late 16th century cross-wing to left, forming T-shape plan. Timber framed and plastered with a thatched roof.	TM161779
29	281083	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	II*	3.3	BROME AND OAKLEY	Parish church. Medieval, restored 1876-8.	TM157773
30	281322	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	II*	4.4	OCCOLD	Parish church. Medieval, restored 1854 and 1877.	TM155708
31	281378	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*	4.9	THORNDON	Parish church. Early 14th century, restored in 1870.	TM141696
32	281598	FORMER CHURCH OF ST MARY	II*	3.21	BRAISEWORTH	Chancel of former parish church, now disused. 12th century core with early 14th century alterations.	TM137713
33	281664	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*	4.25	STOKE ASH	Parish church. Medieval, restored 1868.	TM114704
34	468238		II*	1.4	EYE	House and shop. c1460, extended c1480 and with front block added early 17th century, remodelled mid 18th century. Timber-framed, plastered, roughcast and colourwashed. Plaintile roofs.	TM145738
35	468250	TOWN HALL	II*	1.4	EYE	Town hall. 1857 by EB Lamb. Banded red and gault brick with flint detailing of diamond and half-diamond lozenges arranged randomly over entire wall surface. Slate and lead roofs.	TM145738

Report ID	Listed Building ID	Name	Grade	Distance to turbine km	PARISH	Description	Grid Ref
36	468305	STAYER HOUSE	II*	1.8	EYE	House. Medieval hall house to front extended in late 16th century into surviving timber-framed rear range running north-south. Block in south-east angle added c1650. Hall house replaced in mid 18th century with brick front range, itself refronted c1820. Single storey banking hall constructed against east return early 19th century. (Whitewashed brick laid in Flemish bond to front, timber-frame to rear). Red and black-glazed pantiled roof to front range, plaintiles to rear wing.	TM148737
37	468326	THE COTTAGE AND WHITE HOUSE	II*	1.7	EYE	Two houses. Early 16th century, remodelled early 18th century. Facad eadded 1875 by JK Colling. Timber-framed and brick. Plaintile and slate (front) roofs.	TM148738
38	468335	COOKLEY FARMHOUSE	II*	3.2	EYE	Farmhouse. Formerly mid 14th century hall house, cross wing added c1470. Altered c1550, minor 19th century or 20th century alterations. Plastered and colourwashed timber frame. Roof of concrete tiles.	TM166741
39	468337	CRANLEY HALL	II*	2.7	EYE	Farmhouse. Mid 15th century house in gabled range running north-south towards east end of present building. Extended east by similar gabled parallel range late 15th century. Long east-west range added c1500 with gabled cross wing at west end. Close-studded timber frame, partly plastered and colourwashed. Plaintile and pantiled roofs.	TM153728
40	468402	BARN AT MOOR HALL FARM	II*	1.9	EYE	Barn. Late 15th century. 3-stead threshing barn. Weatherboarded timber frame. Corrugated asbestos roof.	TM143731
41	225995	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	II*	4.5	SCOLE	Early 14th century Church , much restored in 1874.	TM151790