

**Land Adjacent Church Farm,
Wilby, Suffolk**

Planning application: 0921/11

HER Ref: WBY 027

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(September 2012)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent Church Farm, Wilby, Suffolk, IP21 5LE

Client: Mr M Ford

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0921/11

Development: Erection of 2 dwellings & garages

Date of fieldwork: 6 September, 2012

HER Ref: WBY 027

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-134364

Grid ref: TM 2429 7204

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Summary: Wilby, land adjacent Church Farm, Church Road (WBY 027, TM 2429 7204) evaluation trenching at this site for a small residential development to the south of the moat at Church Farm revealed one large pit of Post medieval date. Palaeoenvironmental sampling of this feature and the general lack of stray finds from the evaluation suggests that this site lay at some distance from any areas of more intense past activity (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr M Ford).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects and Surveyors on behalf of their client, Mr M Ford, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small residential development of two dwellings on land adjacent to Church Farm, Church Road, Wilby (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 0921/11, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Wilby parish is located in north central Suffolk in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly round the church but also with a more scattered pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous roads and lanes. With a productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of the till plateau of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series, population densities were high through the medieval period in a prosperous region as evidenced by the numerous historic buildings in the area. The proposed development site lies on flat ground fronting onto a minor country lane, London City Road, c100m east of the parish church and c40m south of the moat at Church Farm at c55m OD. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground under a heavy weed cover having been in agricultural use to date.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development has therefore been generated by its location near the historic core of the village in close proximity to the parish church (HER WBY 009) and a moated site (HER WBY 005) of medieval date (see Fig. 2). In this setting the site had the potential to contain evidence of past settlement type activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date in particular with the planned development due to cause extensive ground disturbance with subsequent damage to any archaeological deposits that might be present.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a slight variation as the amount of upcast spoil from trench 1 precluded the original intent to create a T shape sample area in favour of two trenches separated by a 2.5m gap. The trenching was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1.50m wide flat bucket, after the upper 300/400mm was broken loosened with a toothed bucket due to the very hard nature of the ground, which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. Two 1.80m wide trenches were opened with their total length coming to the specified length of 20m giving a sample by area of 36m² for the site or c3% of the 0.11ha full site area and 6% of that part of the site which will contain the proposed houses and garages.

2.2 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed. At the western end of trench 1 a large archaeological feature was defined below a substantial depth of subsoil and this was in part investigated with a mechanically excavated 500mm

wide section in addition to later hand investigation of part of the fill due to its size and likely relatively recent date as evidenced by a fragment of tile. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast/ southwest	10	400	400 of a mid brown clayey subsoil with a few charcoal flecks & chalk fragments	Stiff pale grey clay with degraded chalk fragments, small & medium sized flints & occasional bands of very silty orange sand	Large pit (0002) across full 1.8m width of western end of trench, over 3.30m wide & 700mm deep with a pale to mid grey iron stained clayey fill (0003) containing occasional small flints. Very few U/S finds (0001) from upcast top and subsoil
2	Northwest/ southeast	10	400	500 (as trench 1)	As trench 1	No features or finds
Total		20				One feature (0002/0003)

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in the table above the glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trenches at a depth of 800/900mm proved to be a stiff, pale grey clay with degraded chalk fragments, small and medium sized flints and occasional bands of very silty orange sand.

3.3 The only feature identified during the evaluation proved to be part of a large pit (0002) at the western end of trench 1 containing a mid grey clayey fill (0003) with small areas of mid to dark brown iron staining and occasional small flints and charcoal flecks. This pit (0002) had a gently sloping side and it extended across the full 1.8m width of the trench and at its maximum width extended for 3.30m along the northern side of the trench while its greatest depth was 700mm. As noted in section 2.2 this feature was in part investigated mechanically with a 500mm wide section along the northern side of the trench as a piece of peg tile was seen in its surface and during this process a second fragment of peg tile was recovered at a depth of 200mm within the fill (0003). Finally a 0.50m by 1m section was hand excavated in the feature on the southern side of the mechanically excavated one to further investigate the fill (0003) and a third fragment of peg tile was recovered from a depth of 400mm in the pit (0002). During the hand excavation of this section a bulk sample was also taken. Simply defined as a large pit it also appears possible that it may be the eastern side of a larger feature such as a relatively shallow water hole.

4. The Finds

4.1 Few finds of any significance were recovered during the evaluation with the full finds report by Sue Anderson for this small group of material recovered from the evaluation included as Appendix III below. In summary this group comprises three unstratified sherds (52g) of 15/16th to 18/19th century date from the upcast spoil and three fragments (187g) of Post medieval plain roof tile from the fill (0003) of the single feature (0002).

5. The Environmental evidence

5.1 A bulk sample was taken from the only identified feature (0002), a pit at the western end of trench 1, and the full assessment report for this sample by Val Fryer is included as Appendix IV below. In summary the results from this sample indicate that the site area was open grassland at the time the feature was open in the Post medieval period with little evidence for any activity of any intensity taking place nearby. While a possible function as a waterhole is suggested for this feature the environmental assessment also suggests a seasonal lack of water within the deposit so perhaps just in use in the wetter months of the year.

6. Conclusion

6.1 With the identification of just one feature; a pit or pond/waterhole (0002) of Post medieval date containing little material indicative of past activity nearby, and general lack of any other evidence for medieval or Post medieval settlement in close proximity, it can only be concluded that this site lay outside the medieval and earlier Post medieval occupation area around the church and Church Farm. In all probability this site to the south of Church Farm has only been in general agricultural use in the past.

6.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed development site on land adjacent to Church Farm, Wilby.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. WBY 027.

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

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Mike Ford and to R G Aimes for their close cooperation on site, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds reporting and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)

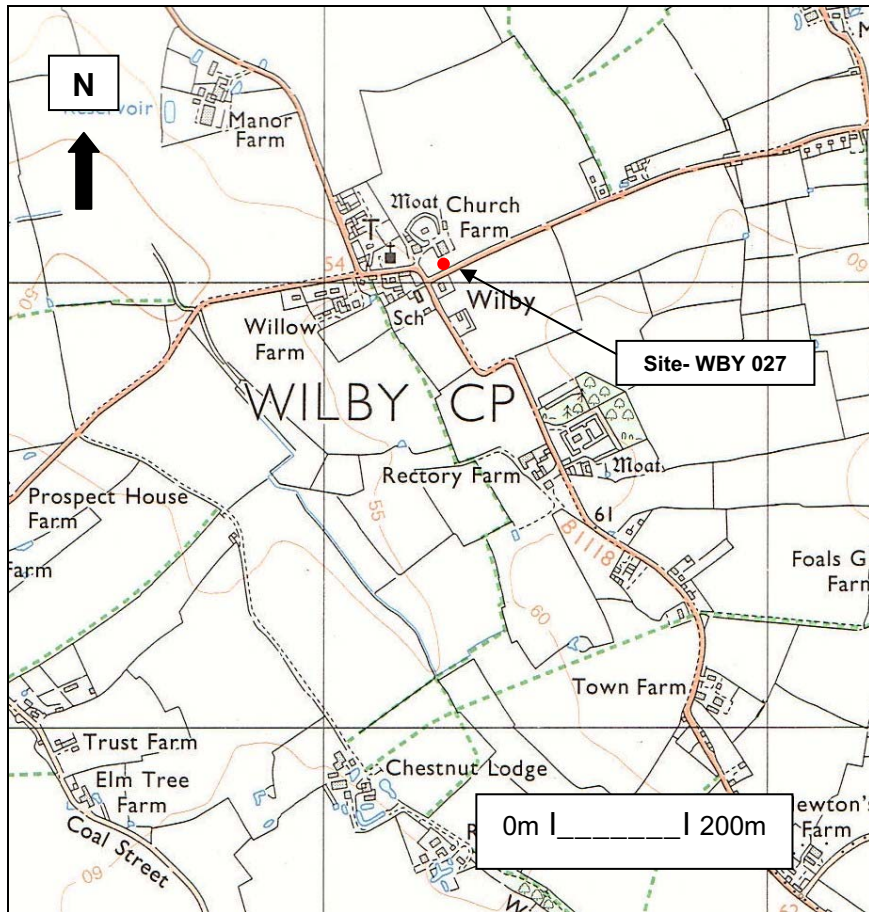


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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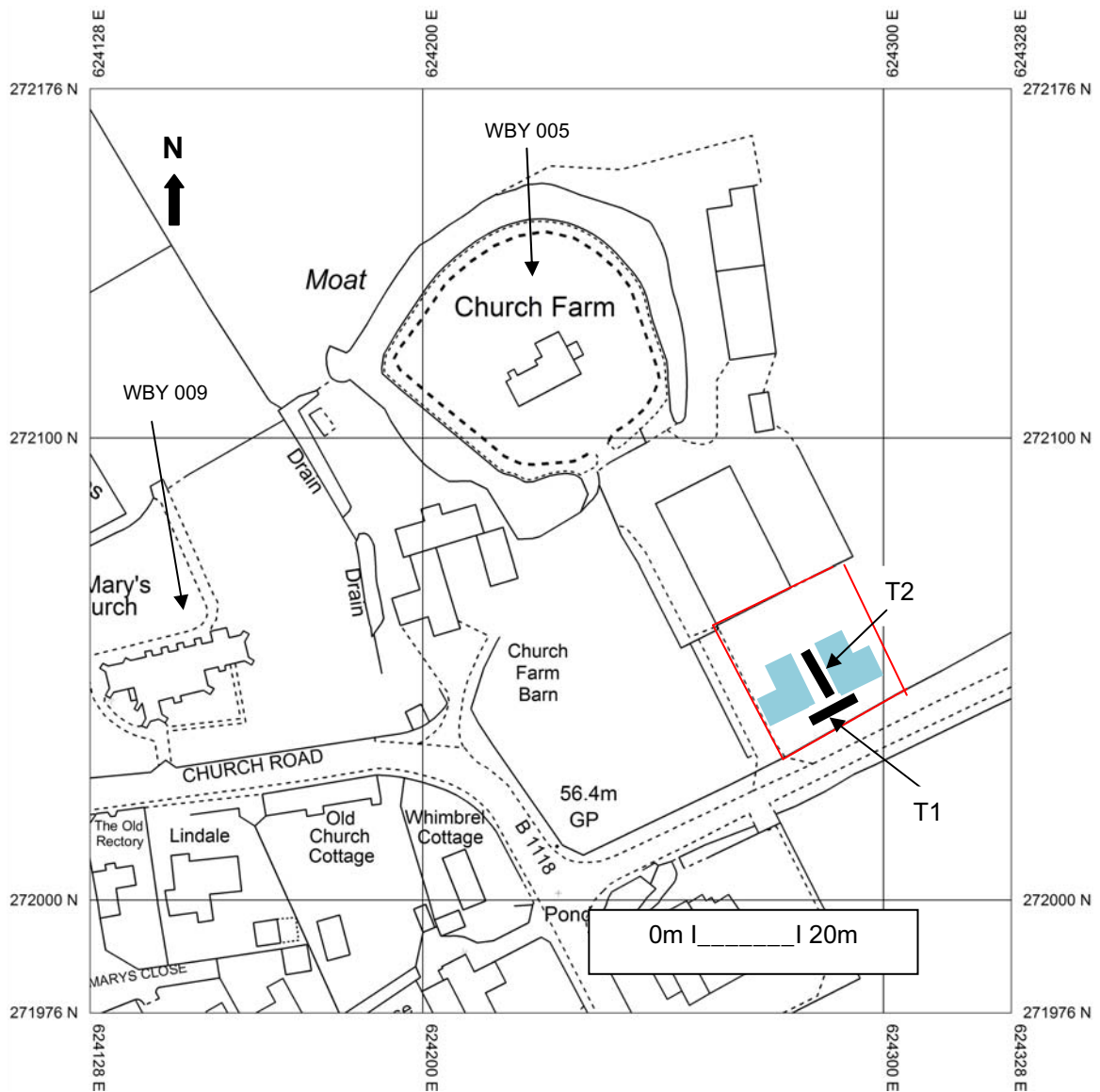


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (house footprints- blue, site outlined in red)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

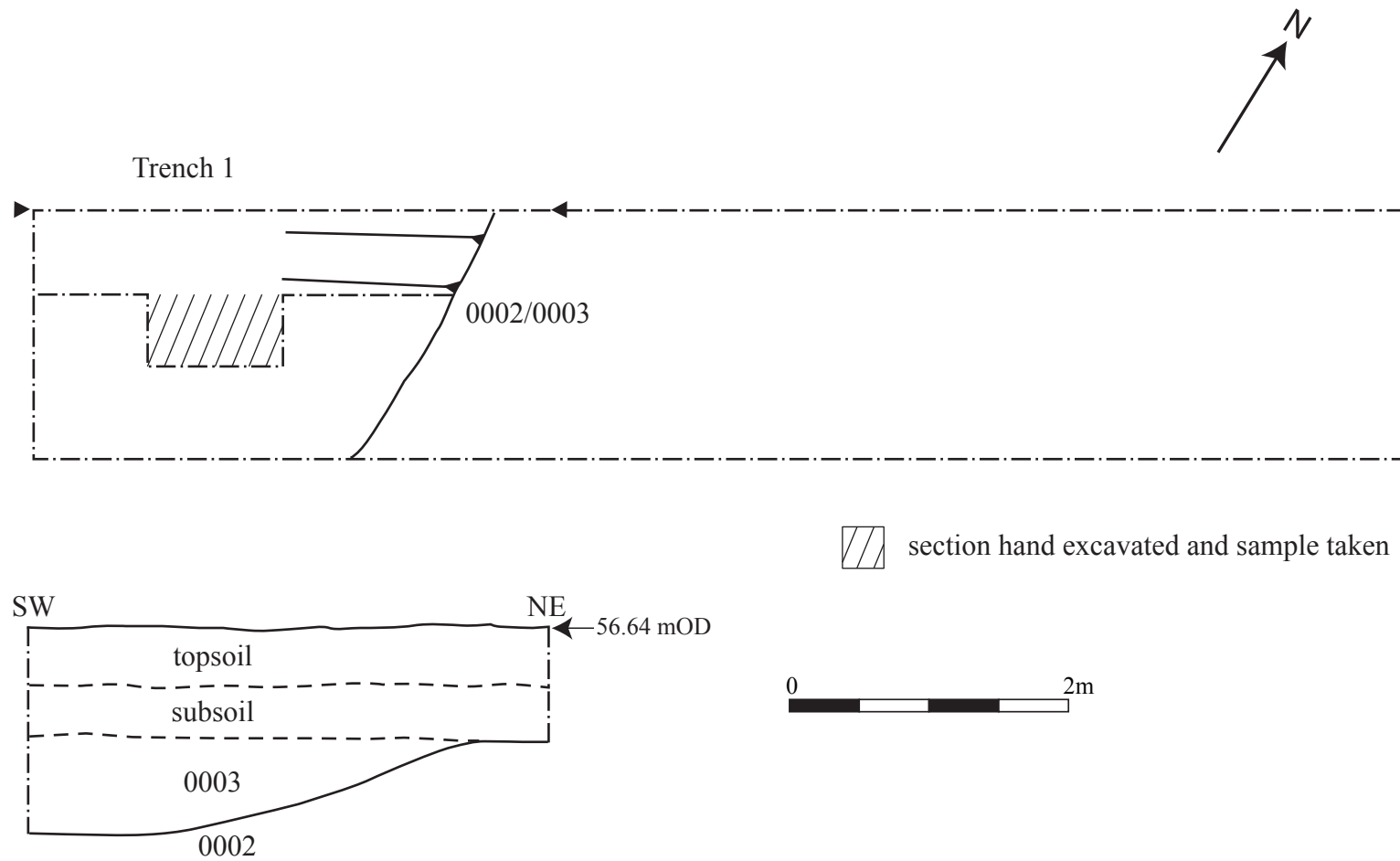


Fig. 3: Plan and section of feature 0002.

Appendix I- Images



General view of site from south, Church Farm House left background



Trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from north



Pit 0002 from south-east

**Land Adjacent Church Farm, Church Road,
Wilby, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to Church Farm, Church Road, Wilby, Suffolk

Client: Hollins Architects & Surveyors (agent)

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0921/11

Proposed development: Erection of 2 dwellings with detached garages

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2012_05_17_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_Church Farm_Wilby

Grid ref: TM 2427 7206

Contents

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 0921/11 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of 2 detached dwellings and garages on land adjacent to Church Farm, Church Road, Wilby.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Wilby parish is located in north central Suffolk in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly round the church but also with a more scattered pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous roads and lanes. With a productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of the till plateau of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series, population densities were high through the medieval period in a prosperous region as evidenced by the numerous historic buildings in the area. The proposed development site (PDS) lies on flat ground fronting onto London City Road c100m east of the parish church and c40m south of the moat at Church Farm. The site is currently soft ground having been in agricultural use to date.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies within the area of archaeological potential within the historic settlement core and to the east of the medieval church (HER No. WBY 009). It is also situated to the south of a medieval moated enclosure (WBY 005). There is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological significance to be

disturbed and damaged by this development.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where evidence for medieval and Post medieval period settlement and related activities may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with two evaluation trenches over the proposed new build areas under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for two residential dwellings with detached garages on what is soft ground on land that has been in agricultural use south of Church Farm, Wilby.

5.2 The Brief requires two 10m long by 1.80m wide trenches. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology

which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

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

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

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation

results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the

composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

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

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

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

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

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

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

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

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

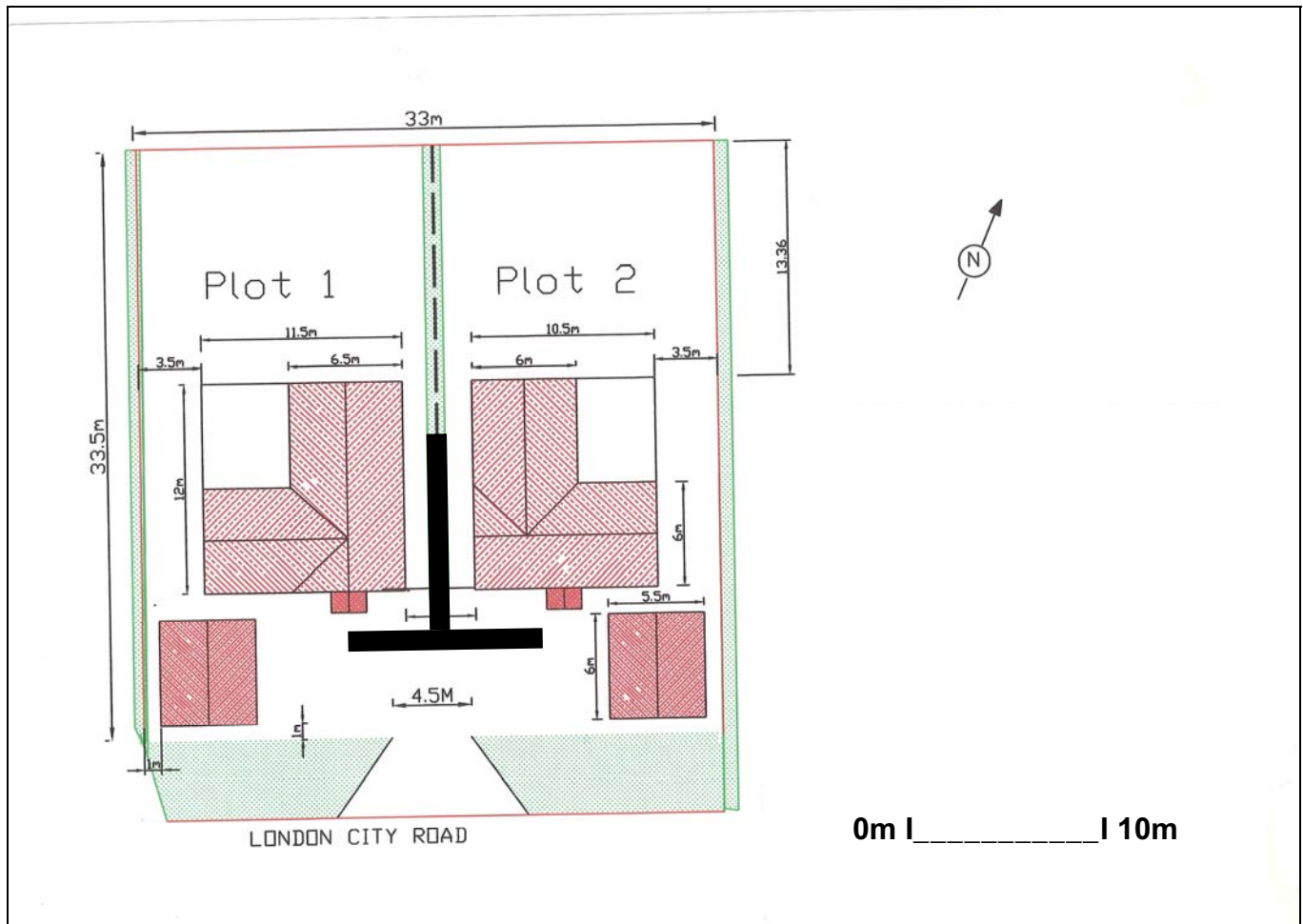
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches in relation to proposed build (2 x 10m each)

Appendix III- The Finds

Church Farm, Wilby (WBY027): ceramics

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology, September 2012.

Introduction

Finds were collected from two contexts, as shown in Table 1.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	3	52	2	22	18th c.+
0003			3	187	Post med
Total	3	52	5	209	

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Three sherds of pottery were unstratified finds (0001) from the upcast spoil of trench 1. The earliest was a base fragment of a late medieval and transitional ware vessel with internal green glaze (15th/16th c.). The fine micaceous fabric is typical of the Wattisfield area, although there are closer production sites of this pottery type in the Waveney Valley. An abraded fragment of Staffordshire-type slipware press-moulded plate and a rim fragment of a Staffordshire scratch-blue cup were both of 18th or early 19th-century date.

Ceramic building material

A small fragment of a post-medieval brick in a medium sandy red-firing fabric and a small piece of ?pan tile in the same fabric were unstratified (0001).

Three fragments of plain roof tile were recovered from the fill (0003) of a large pit (0002). Two are in a soft orange fabric containing medium sand, occasional flint and sparse ferrous inclusions, and were abraded. One fragment has greyish white lime mortar adhering to one surface. The third fragment is a harder, dark red piece with similar inclusions. All three pieces are of post-medieval date.

Appendix IV- The Environmental evidence

AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM CHURCH FARM, WILBY, SUFFOLK (WBY 027)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
September 2012

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Wilby, undertaken by John Newman, recorded a large pit or waterhole of earlier post-medieval date (feature 0002). A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from fill 0003.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

The matrix of the sample comprised a very compacted, clay rich soil, which proved difficult to disaggregate. Because of this, the flot was largely composed of small fragments of red/brown clay, many of which included compacted organic material. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were recorded but no other plant remains were present. However the assemblage did include a number of shells of both terrestrial and marsh/freshwater molluscs. Other remains were very scarce, but fragments of coal and very small pieces of bone were noted.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, as so few anthropogenic remains are recorded within this assemblage, it would appear most likely the pit/waterhole was situated well away from any focus of either domestic or agricultural activity. The composition of the mollusc assemblage suggests that the feature was situated within an area of grassland, and was possibly prone to seasonal drying.

On the basis of this assemblage, it is difficult to make recommendations for future sampling, should further interventions occur within the immediate vicinity. However, if further work does record any well-sealed and dated features, it is advised that samples of approximately 20 litres in volume are taken and submitted for assessment, particularly as remains from the post-medieval period are rarely studied.

References

- Kerney, M. P., 1979 *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe*. Collins
Cameron, R.A.D.
- Macan, T.T., 1977 *British Fresh-and Brackish-Water Gastropods: A Key*
Freshwater Biological Association Scientific Publication No. 13

Sample No.	0003
OP No.	0002
Charcoal <2mm	x
Charcoal >2mm	x
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Bone	x
Small coal frag.	x
Vitreous material	x
Molluscs	
Woodland/shade loving species	
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x
Zonitidae indet.	x
Open Country species	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x
<i>V. costata</i>	x
<i>V. cf pulchella</i>	x
Catholic species	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x
Marsh/freshwater species	
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	xx
<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>	x
<i>Armiger crista</i>	x
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	xx
<i>L. cf peregra</i>	x
<i>L. truncatula</i>	x
Sample volume (litres)	36
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Church Farm, Wilby, Suffolk

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 = 50 specimens cf = compare

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-134364

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent Church Farm, Wilby, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Wilby, land adjacent Church Farm, Church Road (WBY 027, TM 2429 7204) evaluation trenching at this site for a small residential development to the south of the moat at Church Farm revealed one large pit of Post medieval date. Palaeoenvironmental sampling of this feature and the general lack of stray finds from the evaluation suggests that this site lay at some distance from any areas of more intense past activity.
Project dates	Start: 06-09-2012 End: 06-09-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WBY 027 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WILBY Land adjacent Church Farm
Postcode	IP21 5LE
Study area	1150.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 2429 7204 52 1 52 18 00 N 001 17 23 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 55.00m Max: 56.00m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land Adjacent to Church Farm, Church Road, Wilby, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
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