

**Weybread Hall, Church Road,
Weybread, Suffolk**

Planning applications: 3042/15 & 3048/15

HER Ref: WYB 083

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(April 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Weybread Hall, Church Road, Weybread, Suffolk, IP21 5TR

Client: J H Vaudrey & Sons for Mr T Tibbenham

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: 3042/15 & 3048/15

Development: Erection of two dairy cow cubicle sheds

LPA Archaeological advisor: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Date of fieldwork: 19 November, 2015 & 10 & 17 February, 2016

HER event ref: ESF 23296

HER ref: WYB 083

OASIS: johnnewm1-229907

Grid ref: TM 2404 7996

Previous land use: Farmyard with silage clamp and rough ground

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Summary: Weybread, Weybread Hall, Church Road (WYB 083, TM 2404 7996) monitoring of ground works for two dairy cow cubicle buildings to the south-east of the moat at Weybread Hall and some 100m south of the parish church did not reveal any archaeological features or finds of pre 20th century date with the only feature revealed being part of a farm animal burial of relatively recent date (John Newman Archaeological Services for J H Vaudrey & Sons and Mr T Tibbenham).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 J H Vaudrey & Sons on behalf of Mr T Tibbenham commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under conditions for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notices for applications 3042/15 and 3048/15. The monitoring requirements were set by Ms K Batt of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy these conditions and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the construction of two dairy cow cubicle sheds at Weybread Hall, Church Road, Weybread (see Fig. 1). While a new drainage trench was originally planned as part of the scheme these works are unlikely to be carried out in the near future.

1.2 Weybread parish is located in north central Suffolk on the county boundary with Norfolk which runs along the River Waveney and which also forms the northern parish boundary. The historic settlement pattern in the parish comprised a small cluster of buildings around the parish church and Weybread Hall in addition to a linear scatter of farms and cottages along the line of a former Roman road which is now the B1116. The proposed development site is located 100m south of St Andrew's Church (HER WYB 056) and 80m south-east of the moated Weybread Hall (HER WYB 001, see Fig. 2). Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its proximity to the parish church and a medieval moat indicating that this area forms part of the historic core of the village where evidence for mid to late Saxon and medieval activity might be anticipated.

1.3 Central Suffolk is generally dominated by heavier boulder clay glaciofluvial deposits with local soils in the Weybread area being of the heavy, and sometimes water-logged, Beccles Association. The site for the new farm buildings is located close to the 50m OD contour and it has a south-westerly aspect with the ground dropping away gently over a distance of 200m to a small stream. At the time of the monitoring the north-western part of the site had until recently contained a silage clamp while the remainder was rough ground in what had been a pasture field close to the farm complex where some topsoil stripping had already been carried out.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 An initial site visit was made to monitor the stripping of overburden from the eastern half of the new build area followed by two further visits to monitor the excavation of two rows of stanchion base pits for each of the planned buildings. This work was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine which was under continuous archaeological supervision with weather conditions on each visit generally being dry and overcast giving good site visibility. During the monitoring of both the soil strip, which was done with a wide toothless bucket, and stanchion base pits any indistinct areas were cleaned manually to aid the interpretation of the

exposed deposits and the upcast spoil was examined closely for archaeological finds. Finally the extent of the ground works was recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 As indicated above the north-western part of the area for the two sheds had already been disturbed by the previous construction of a silage clamp which had been removed at the time of the monitoring and this part of the site covered in hard core. Therefore the monitored stripping of what remained of the 150mm to 200mm of topsoil and 100mm of mid brown clay subsoil covered the area of the eastern shed and the southern half of the western shed footprint. As anticipated the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit was stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints and occasional pockets of very silty orange sand. The only finds seen in the upcast spoil were small fragments of later Post medieval brick and peg tile plus a small number of blue and white transfer printed pottery sherds of later 19th to early/mid 20th century date. Only one feature cut the exposed natural clay surface and this was against the northern section edge of the area stripped for the eastern shed footprint. This feature was part of a relatively shallow burial of a young calf and information from the family who have farmed this land for some generations confirmed that dead farm animals were buried in this area which was then a paddock field until relatively recently and this burial can be ascribed a 20th century date.

3.2 Following the soil strip the footprints of both sheds was covered with a geotextile membrane before being covered with a 200mm deep layer of hard core. Once this was in place two rows of stanchion pad base pits were excavated along the long axis of each shed footprint with each row comprising 9 pits each pit being 1200mm by 800mm by 1000mm deep. None of the pits revealed any archaeological features with the only features seen being drain runs and pipes of recent date and the upcast spoil did not contain any archaeological finds.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While the site for these two cow cubicle sheds is close to both the parish church and a relatively large moat containing Weybread Hall monitoring of the ground works did not reveal any evidence for past activity of any intensity and it is therefore concluded that this area has only been in general agricultural use in the past.

4.2 In conclusion it can be confirmed that the erection of the two cow cubicle sheds at Weybread Hall did not cause disturbance to any deposits of archaeological significance.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Toby Tibbenham, Freddy Vaudrey and everyone from J H Vaudrey & Sons for their close cooperation during the monitoring)

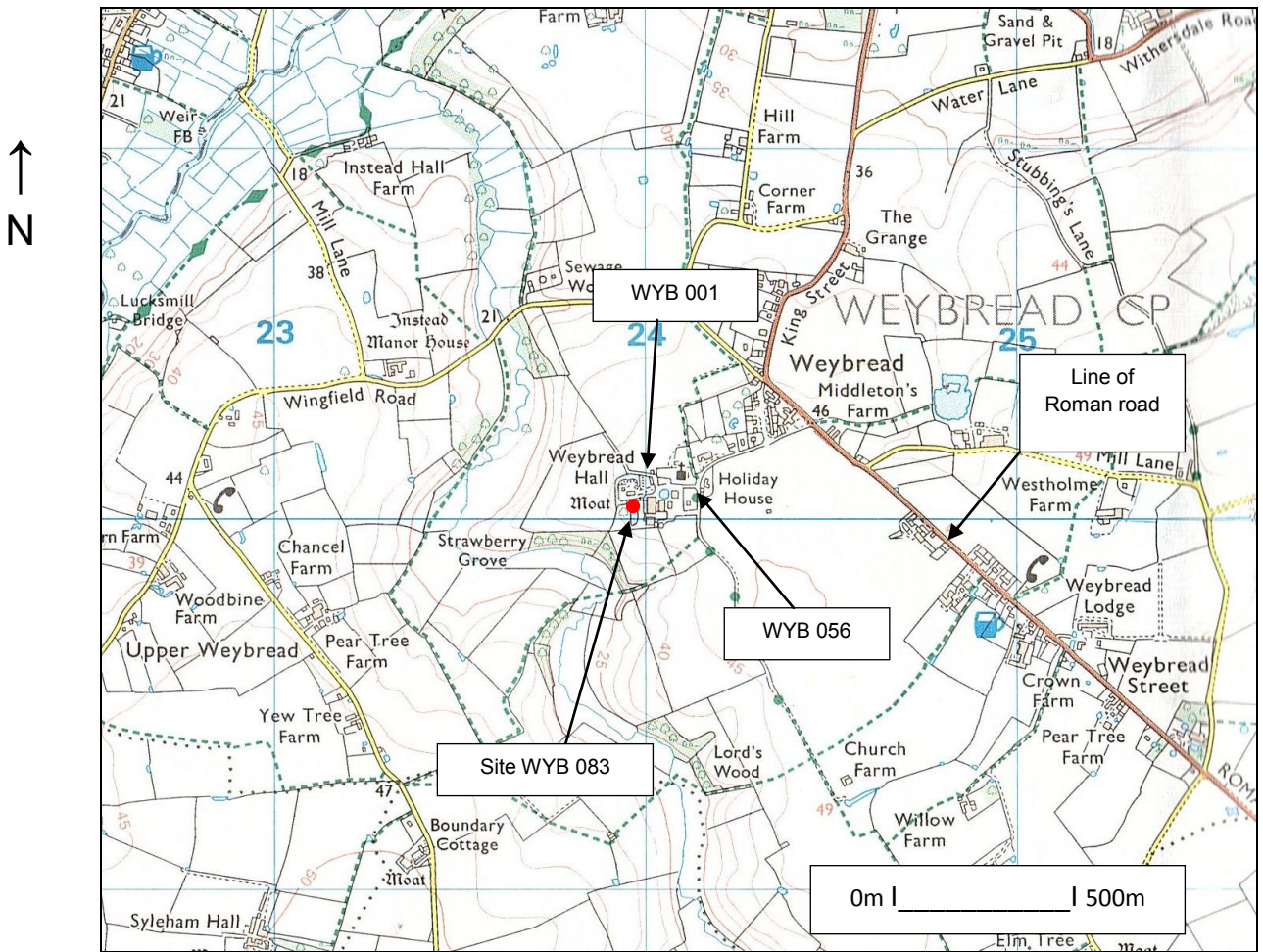


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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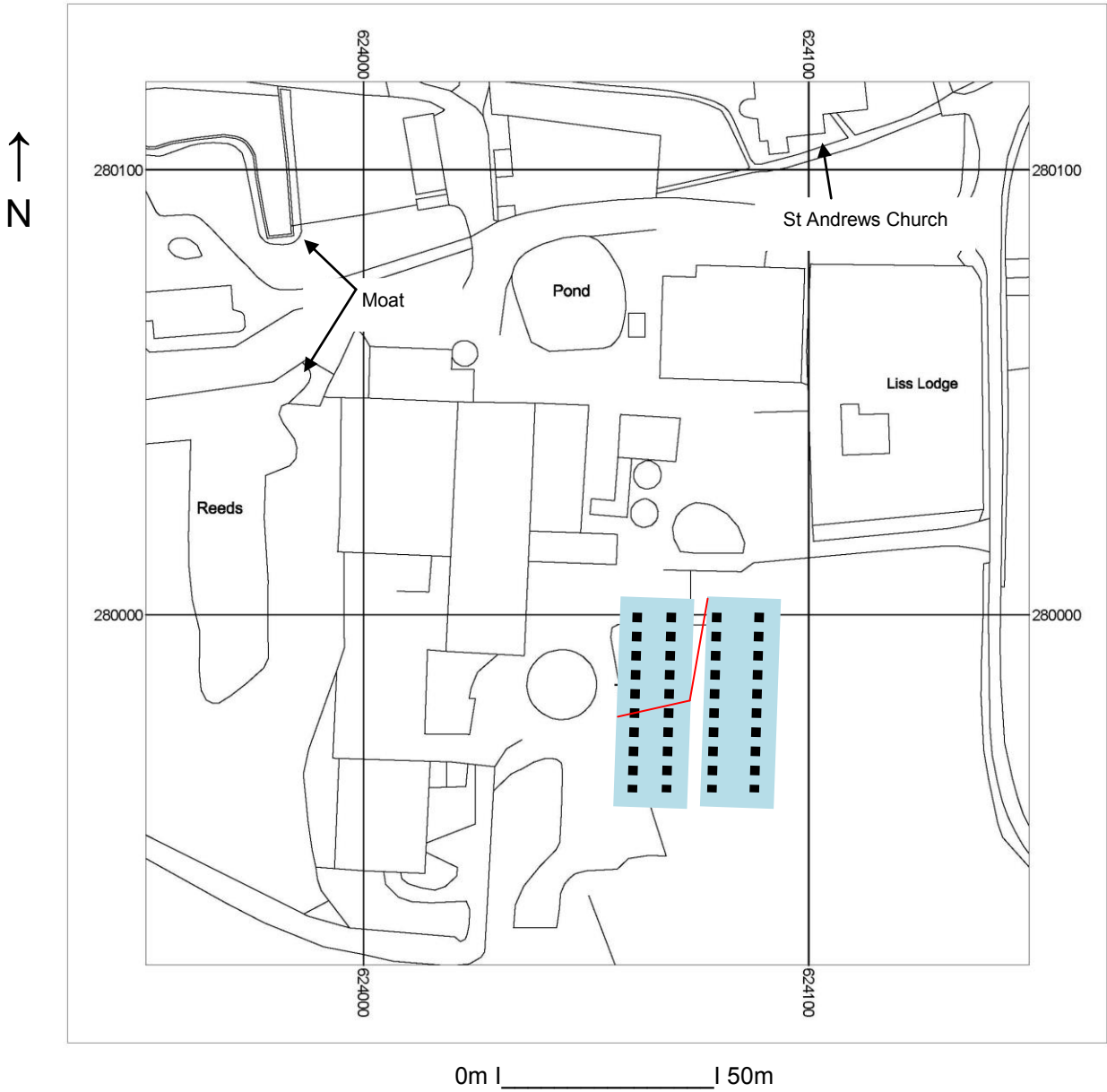


Fig. 2: Monitored dairy cow buildings (area to east and south of red lines monitored soil strip, black- stanchion pits)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from south during initial soil stripping (church tower in background)



General view from north-east during soil stripping



Typical stanchion pit deposit profile



Typical stanchion pit deposit profile



Typical stanchion pit deposit profile

**Weybread Hall, Church Road,
Weybread, Suffolk**

Planning applications: 3042/15 & 3048/15

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

Site details

Name: Weybread Hall, Church Road, Weybread, Suffolk, IP21 5TR

Client: J H Vaudrey & Sons Ltd for Mr T Tibbenham

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3042/15 & 3048/15

Proposed development: Erection of two dairy cow cubicle buildings

Brief ref: 2015_3048_Brief for Archaeological monitoring_Weybread_Farm-cattle_sheds

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TM 2402 7998

Current land use: farmyard/rough ground

Contents

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

1. Introduction

1.1 J H Vaudrey & Sons Ltd on behalf of their client Mr T Tibbenham has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under conditions (3- Pre-commencement and 4- Pre-occupation) for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notices for applications 3042/15 and 3048/15. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Ms K Batt of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection two dairy cow cubicle buildings at Weybread Hall, Church Road, Weybread

1.2 The monitoring will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & reissued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Weybread parish is located in north central Suffolk on the county boundary with Norfolk which runs along the River Waveney and which also forms the northern parish boundary. The historic settlement pattern in the parish comprised a small cluster of buildings around the parish church and Weybread Hall in addition to a linear scatter of farms and cottages along the line of a former Roman road which is now the B1116. The proposed development site is located 100m south of St Andrew's Church and 80m south-east of the moated Weybread Hall.

2.2 Central Suffolk is generally dominated by heavier boulder clay glaciofluvial deposits with local soils in the Weybread area being of the heavy, and sometimes water-logged, Beccles Association. The PDS is located close to the 50m OD contour and it has a south-westerly aspect with the ground dropping away gently over a distance of 200m to a small stream.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Weybread is a settlement of Medieval or earlier origins. Several significant archaeological sites from the immediate vicinity are recorded on the Suffolk Historic

Environment Record (HER), including a medieval moated site (WYB001), the church of St Andrew (WYB056). This structure has a round tower which suggests an early date for the church, 11th century or earlier. Given the proximity of known heritage assets of Medieval date, it is likely that the proposed site contains previously unrecorded heritage assets with archaeological interest, in the form of buried archaeological structures, features or deposits.'

3.2 The archaeological advice then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the planned cattle sheds site lies in a location with high archaeological potential to contain evidence of mid to late Saxon, medieval and earlier Post medieval activity. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to the depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity of mid to late Saxon and medieval date.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will require the excavation of a series of 1m x 1m x 1m pits for stanchion pads. These pits will be examined once they have been excavated and before concrete is poured and the spoil from each pit will be stockpiled adjacent to the respective pit so this can also be examined and scanned with a metal detector and any finds can be allocated to that pit. The remaining ground works at the site comprise the stripping of some top soil and the excavation of a drainage trench and both of these operations will be monitored as they are undertaken. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate any possible archaeological deposits.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of archaeological contexts under overall site event and HER numbers supplied by Suffolk CC. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will

be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated (contained features half sectioned within the constraints of the pits and trench, linear features examined with 1m wide slots if possible and bonded features cleaned and recorded and sectioned if they cannot be left in situ) and recorded with sections recorded related to the stanchion pit and trench sides with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land-use and topography at the site. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples (20 litres) will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer and the Coroner will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low to medium as the site is relatively close to the parish church).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference under the *Guidelines for preparation and deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (2014). If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *MoRPHE* and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC

HER within 4 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of site visibility. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). A draft .pdf copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, a pdf copy will also be sent to the client so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before site works start followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

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

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

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

John Newman Archaeological Services

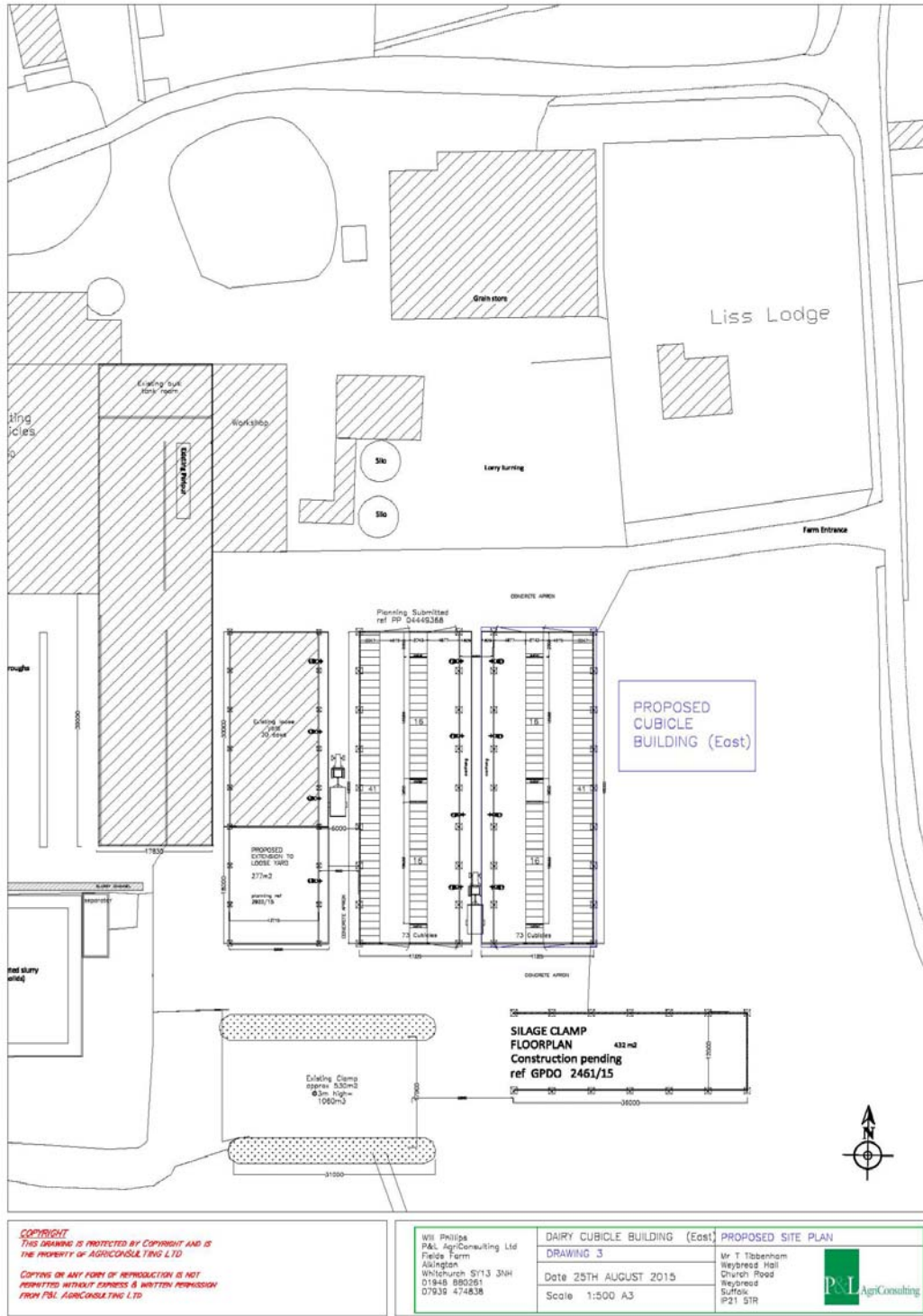
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

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

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics	S Benfield (CAT)
Roman period small finds	N Crummy
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



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DAIRY CUBICLE BUILDING (East)
 DRAWING 3
 Date 25TH AUGUST 2015
 Scale 1:500 A3

PROPOSED SITE PLAN
 Mr T Tibbenham
 Weybread Hall
 Church Road
 Weybread
 Suffolk
 IP21 5TR



Proposed cattle cubicle buildings

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-229907

Project details

Project name	Weybread Hall, Church Road, Weybread, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Weybread, Weybread Hall, Church Road (WYB 083, TM 2404 7996) monitoring of ground works for two dairy cow cubicle buildings to the south-east of the moat at Weybread Hall and some 100m south of the parish church did not reveal any archaeological features or finds of pre 20th century date with the only feature revealed being part of a farm animal burial of relatively recent date.
Project dates	Start: 19-11-2015 End: 17-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23296 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WYB 083 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	3042 and 3038/15 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	ANIMAL BURIAL Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WEYBREAD WEYBREAD HALL, CHURCH ROAD
Postcode	IP21 5TR
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2404 7996 52.371268091482 1.291567792642 52 22 16 N 001 17 29 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 47m Max: 48m

Project creators

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

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Weybread Hall, Church Road, Weybread, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf