

**Land Adjacent to The Nest, Brundish Road,
Wilby, Suffolk**

Planning application: Pre-application

HER Ref: WBY 022

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment & Evaluation
Report**

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(February 2011)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to The Nest, Brundish Road, Wilby, Suffolk, IP21 5LR

Client: Wolfson College, Oxford

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: Pre-application

Development: Erection of one residential dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 1 February 2011

HER Ref: WBY 022

Listed Building Ref: 280258

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-93703

Grid ref: TM 2430 7188

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Summary: Wilby, adjacent to The Nest, Brundish Road (WBY 022, TM 2430 7188) following a proposal to erect a new dwelling within the curtilage of ?late medieval and 16th century listed building a desk-based assessment traced the property back to the early Post medieval period as small, sub-tenanted farm of 16 acres called Plumpton. Subsequent evaluation on the proposed house plot site revealed a large feature which can probably be interpreted as a small pond with 15/16th century pottery in its basal fill and a small ditch of 17/18th century date. Examination of the historic cartographic sources combined with an overall site assessment did not support a suggestion that the property should be considered as a small moat. (John Newman Archaeological Services for T W Gaze & Wolfson College, Oxford).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 T W Gaze on behalf of their client, Wolfson College, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological desk-based assessment and site evaluation works on the site where planning permission is to be sought for the erection of a single residential dwelling and garage within what is currently the garden on the southern side of The Nest, Brundish Road, Wilby (see Fig. 1). The desk-based assessment and evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification (see Appendix II) set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service.

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 within an existing residential curtilage and just below the 60m OD contour on the eastern side of the Brundish Road some 200m south of the parish church. The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment describes the Wilby area of the county as being *'Plateaux claylands....plateaux of heavy soil, very gently undulating....dispersed settlement.... landscape scattered with farmsteads and hamlets....a rich stock of medieval and later vernacular buildings'* (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk).

1.3 To quote from the relevant specification- 'The proposed development is situated close to, and within the curtilage of, a designated heritage asset (Grade II Listed Building no. 280258 that is believed to date from the mid 16th century). Any development at this location has the potential to affect the setting of the heritage asset. In addition, there is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be situated at this location. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets of archaeological interest.' In summary the development would impinge directly on any archaeological deposits on the site of the proposed residential dwelling within the curtilage of the adjacent Grade II listed house in addition to affecting the historic landscape setting of this building. In order to assess the overall affect of the proposed development on the known and, as yet, unknown historic assets within the current curtilage the specification calls for a desk-based assessment followed by a linear trenched evaluation. As The Nest is described, in its various parts, as dating from the medieval and 16th century periods evidence for medieval activity within the curtilage as a whole is possible and the desk-based assessment and evaluation works will gather the information required to consider this historic asset within its setting.

1.4 As specified the study of the proposed development site within its local setting commenced with the desk-based assessment coupled with a site visit with the results summarised in section 2 below. This desk-based assessment covered a review of the county Historic Environment Record (HER) to gain information on archaeological sites and finds already known of from the area around The Nest (see Fig. 2), a search for relevant cartographic and historic document sources for the area

at the County Record Office by a recognised historic document historian, A M Breen, in order to produce a summary report (see Appendix I) and an assessment of the historic significance of the listed structure and its related curtilage within its local setting. In this case no geo-technical ground testing has been carried out to date. The desk-based assessment was then followed by the specified evaluation trenching (see Fig. 6) as described in section 3 below with the results following in sections 4 to 6.

2. Desk-based assessment

2.1 The results from the search of the County HER are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2):

HER ref.	Name	Description & period
WBY 004	The Rectory (Wilby House)	Large moat c350m south of The Nest, medieval
WBY 005	Church Farm	Moat adjacent to parish church, c250m north of The Nest, medieval
WBY 009	St Marys Church	Parish church c250m north of The Nest, not mentioned in Domesday Book (?under Stradbroke), medieval (&?late Saxon)
WBY 017	Stray find	Copper alloy palstave (axe) found in metal detecting, Bronze Age
WBY 019	Marriotts Close	Area of modern residential development immediately to the north of The Nest evaluated in 2008, no archaeology revealed

As the table above indicates no systematic survey work has been carried out in Wilby parish and what is recorded relates largely to features in the landscape which have survived and are shown on maps of the area. The single Bronze Age find is of some interest as traditional archaeological thinking would see the claylands of central Suffolk as being largely devoid of human activity prior to the Iron Age some 2,000/2,500 years ago. Recent metal detector finds from the claylands have challenged this view though the level of human activity in the area in the Bronze Age may well have been at a low level. If nothing else systematic survey by field walking and further metal detecting would almost certainly locate extensive evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval settlement in the area given the relatively high population density that is historically known for central Suffolk as attested by the numerous listed buildings such as The Nest.

2.2 As indicated above the full report for the County Record Office search for cartographic and historic document sources relevant to this assessment of The Nest and its curtilage by A M Breen can be found in Appendix I with the conclusion reproduced below:

‘Though the Nest is listed as a former farmhouse, in nearly all the records examined for this report it has been shown that the messuage called Plumpton was not the main residence of any of the families who owned the property. By the beginning of the nineteenth century the lands that had formerly been part of the property had been stripped from this landholding and the land probably added to ‘Fuxe’s Farm’. In the late seventeenth century there were an estimated 16 acres of land attached to

the property, but even at this date it one of two proprieties held by William Godbold a copyhold tenant of the manor of Wilby Hall and sublet. He had entered the property in 1626 and unfortunately there are no records that could be used to identify the earlier owners of the property.

In seventeenth century the house and lands were known as Plumptions with the name surviving in manorial records through to the nineteenth century. Plumpton as a surname is not common in Suffolk and the name has not been identified in other sources.

The various records used for this report could be used for a wider study of the land medieval landscape of Wilby.' (Land at the Nest, Brundish Road, Wilby- A M Breen, December 2010).

(messuage = a dwelling house or homestead and the site occupied by it)

(copyhold = a form of tenure whereby land belonging to a manor was held from the lord originally for customary services but later for money, transfers of such land had to be recorded in the manor court rolls)

The extracts from the relevant historic map sources of 1830 (Isaac Johnson Collection), 1838 (Wilby tithe map) and 1884 (1st edition large scale Ordnance Survey) that were located in the County Record Office are included in this report as Figs. 3, 4 & 5 respectively.

2.3 As part of the desk-based assessment the site was visited in December, 2010, in order to examine the proposed development area and assess the historic significance of the listed building with regard to its immediate landscape setting and how this might be affected by the erection of another dwelling and the division of the curtilage into two parts. In addition a suggestion had been made that the plot containing The Nest with ditches forming its northern, eastern and western boundaries might be interpreted as a moated site. A series of images were taken during this visit and these are reproduced in Appendix III.

The area of the proposed new dwelling and garage proved to be flat with a grass cover and no trace of any earthworks are visible on any part of the overall curtilage (see Image 1). At present The Nest has a modern garage to its south, and therefore immediately to the north of the proposed dwelling plot, and a modern conservatory built onto its southern side. Neither the garage nor the conservatory is in keeping with The Nest as a historic building (see Image 2). The Nest has also seen what were meant as improvements in recent years and has windows that are not in sympathy with the age and significance of the structure in addition to modern, exposed, brickwork above what looks to be a damp proof course in the lower part of its southern element which the listing describes as 'to right part of a medieval range.' The interior of The Nest was not examined and to better understand the structure, its dating and significance it is suggested that a historic buildings specialist be commissioned to produce an assessment report for the structure.

With regard to the setting of The Nest as outlined above the southern side is somewhat compromised by the modern garage and conservatory albeit these

additions could be removed. To the north a recent residential development called Marriotts Close tends to dominate The Nest and by filling this gap removes part of the historic setting as it formerly stood as a somewhat detached small farm house some 250m from the church and Church Farm and nearby cottages in a landscape characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern as the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment indicates.

Finally while it is possible to suggest that The Nest may be a moated site examination of the historic map sources points to the more prosaic conclusion that, as with other plots of land in an area dominated by clay where drainage can be difficult, this plot simply has ditches on its northern, eastern and southern sides. The recognised moats at Church Farm to the north and The Rectory to the south are clearly shown as such on the tithe map of 1838 (see Fig. 4) while the site of The Nest has a simple boundaries indicated. The assessment of the historic documents summarised in section 2.2 above also points to a social status lower than would be expected for a medieval moat as this small farm, formerly called Plumptions, was occupied by a sub-tenant with only 16 acres (6.48ha).

Assessment of the ditched boundaries during the site visit also indicates that they are unlikely to represent a former moat. While the eastern boundary ditch is quite large being c4m across and c2/3m deep (see Image 3) these dimensions reduce rapidly beyond the north-eastern and south-eastern corners to the plot along the northern ditched boundary (see Image 4) and southern boundary (see Image 5). The northern boundary ditch being little more than a field ditch at c1.5/2m wide and c1m deep with the southern boundary ditch being slightly larger at c2/3m wide and c1.5m deep. The western, road frontage, side of the plot is not ditched.

3. Evaluation methodology

3.1 The proposed house plot in the southern half of the current curtilage of The Nest was trenched to a previously agreed plan with a 14.5m long, north-south aligned trench covering the length of the planned house footprint and into the planned garage area plus a 6.5m trenched arm running east-west to the rear of the footprint (see Fig. 6). This subsidiary trench ran to a point close to where manholes indicated the location of an existing septic tank to the rear of the plot.

3.2 In all 21m of trench at a width of 2.3m were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision to the top of the underlying naturally occurring yellow clay with flints Till deposit using a 1500mm wide, toothless, ditching bucket giving a sample of 48.3m², or c25% of the overall proposed footprint areas. The exposed clay surface was closely examined for archaeological features and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned. Exposed archaeological features were examined and sectioned by hand initially before one large feature (0005) was mechanically sectioned under close archaeological supervision using a 500mm wide bucket following consultation with the relevant SCCAS Conservation Team Officer. The upcast spoil from the trenches was closely examined for archaeological finds and the spoil and exposed trench surfaces were systematically searched with a metal detector. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation on a clear, if slightly overcast, day. The trenches were recorded in relation to existing

mapped details. A full photographic record in digital format was taken of the trenching works (see Appendix III).

4. Results

(see Fig. 7)

4.1 Both the longer north-south part of the trench and the shorter east-west arm revealed a uniform depth of 300mm of topsoil above 300mm of a mid brown clayey subsoil which in turn lay over the naturally occurring yellow clay with flints Till below. Two archaeological features were revealed (see Fig. 7), a relatively shallow 300mm deep ditch (0002) which ran along the length of the longer, north-south aligned trench before terminating in a butt end close to the southern end and a large feature (0005) in the shorter east-west aligned trench. The contexts relating to these two features are summarised in the table below:

Context	Type	Part of	F/S	Description	Spot date
0001	U/S finds	0001		Unstratified finds from spoil	
0002	Ditch	0002		North-south aligned ditch, 750mm wide x 300mm deep, butt end close to the southern end of the trench, continues to north	
0003	Fill	0002	F	Fill of ditch 0002, mid brown clay with numerous small brick/tile fragments	16-18 th C
0004	Spot find	0002	F	Group of brown glazed red earthenware pottery sherds recovered from top of ditch fill 0003	17-18 th C
0005	?Pond	0005		Large feature in east-west aligned trench arm, 5.6m across and 2.2m deep	
0006	Upper fill, over 0007	0005	F	Upper fill to 0005, mid brown clay with charcoal flecks & brick/tile fragments	15-16 th C
0007	Middle fill, below 0006, over 0008	0005	F	Middle fill in 0005, pale brown clay with iron staining, and chalk & charcoal flecks	Pmed
0008	Bottom fill, below 0007	0005	F S	Bottom fill in 0005, dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks (sample taken from material mechanically excavated).	15-16 th C

(F = finds recovered, S = sample taken)

4.2 While finds were recovered from the shallow ditch (0002) and the large feature (0005) examination of the mechanically upcast spoil and a metal detector search of the spoil and trenches only revealed small fragments of brick or tile, a few 19th century and later pottery sherds and iron fragments of either indeterminate age plus

a few modern finds such as earlier 20th century batteries. The large feature (0005) is interpreted as a pond due to its size, being 5.6m wide and 2.2m deep, so well into the water table. An alternative interpretation as a large north-west/south-east aligned ditch appears unlikely as its alignment would take into under The Nest to the north and the apparently medieval southern element to this building while the primary fill of the large feature contained several large sherds of 15-16th century date.

5. The Finds (Sue Anderson)

5.1 Pottery

Twenty sherds of pottery weighing 1237g were collected from four contexts in two features. The table below shows the quantification by fabric and a full list by context is included in Appendix IV.

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt (g)	eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	9	752	0.24	4
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	57	0.05	2
Iron-glazed blackware	IGBW	2	19	-	2
Speckle-glazed ware	SPEC	7	409	0.10	1
Totals		20	1237	0.39	9

Pottery quantification by fabric.

Late medieval and transitional wares were recovered from pond fills 0006 and 0008. They included a pipkin rim in 0006 and six sherds of a large pancheon in 0008, as well as two body sherds. The pancheon was in the highly micaceous fabric with ferrous inclusions which is typical of the Rickinghall production area, whilst the other sherds were less micaceous and may be from Hopton or the Weybread area.

The LMT sherd in fill 0006 was associated with post-medieval wares – one body sherd each of glazed red earthenware and iron-glazed blackware – suggesting that this fill was deposited slightly later than 0008.

Sherds from ditch 0002 were all post-medieval red earthenwares. They comprised a body sherd of iron-glazed blackware and a plate rim of GRE in 0003, and seven sherds of a large speckle-glazed ware jar in 0004. The latter suggests a 17th-century or later date for the ditch fills.

5.2 Ceramic building material

Six fragments of plain roof tile (334g) were recovered from ditch fill 0003 and pond fills 0006 and 0007. A brick fragment (117g) was recovered from pond fill 0007. All CBM is likely to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

The roof tiles were in medium sandy (ms), micaceous with clay pellets (mscp), and fine sandy (fs) fabrics. Although the fragments were probably all from peg tiles, no fragments with peg holes were present. One piece had white lime mortar with sand aggregates adhering to the base, suggesting it may have been from a structure with a plastered ceiling, or that it had been reused in a wall.

The brick fragment was in a medium sandy fabric with moderate coarse quartz (mscq), and measured at least 48mm thick, although the upper surface appeared

worn. The fragment may have been used as a paviour.

6. The Environmental Evidence (Val Fryer)

6.1 Introduction and method statement- evaluation excavations at Wilby recorded a large, deep pond-like feature (context [0005]) of probable very late medieval/early Post medieval date (15-16th century). A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the basal fill of this feature (context [0008]). The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Although de-watered plant remains were noted during processing, all were robust and the flot was air-dried to facilitate sorting and subsequent storage. 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 in the table below. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both de-watered and charred macrofossils were recorded, with the remains being denoted within the table with a lower case 'c' suffix (charred material) or a lower case 'w' suffix (de-watered material). The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

6.2 Results- the assemblage was quite small (<0.1 litres in volume) and was largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which were large (>10mm) and very abraded. De-watered plant macrofossils, most of which were probably derived from plants growing within or adjacent to the pond, included buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) seeds and sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets along with individual seeds of greater burdock (*Arctium lappa*), thistle (*Cirsium* sp.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and spurge (*Euphorbia* sp.). Occasional bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' were also recorded. Charred plant macrofossils other than the charcoal fragments were scarce, but did include two possible large grass (Poaceae) seeds or small cereal grains and a single stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) seed. Fragments of what appeared to be a scorched, dense, fibrous material were relatively common and may represent small pieces of partly charred leather. Other remains occurred infrequently, but did include de-watered arthropod remains, a fragment of eggshell, small mammal bones and a single piece of charred textile or fibre.

6.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work- in summary, the assemblage would appear to be composed of a mixture of seeds/fruits derived from plants growing within or around the pond, and a small amount of refuse, which was either deliberately or accidentally deposited within the feature. The plant macrofossils indicate that, at the time of deposition, the feature was situated within an area of rough grassland and was probably wet at its margins and possibly partly overgrown with colonising shrubs.

Context No.	0008
Feature No.	0005
Dry land herbs	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	x c
<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.	x w
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	x w
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	x c x w
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	x w
Large Poaceae/Cereal indet.	x c
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	x x w
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	x w
Wetland plants	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x x w
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.	x w
Tree/shrub macrofossils	
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cupule bases)	x w
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	x w
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	x x x
Charcoal >2mm	x x
Charcoal >5mm	x
Charcoal >10mm	x x
Charred root/stem	x
De-watered root/stem	x
Other remains	
Black porous material	x
Cladoceran ehippia	x w
Eggshell	x
Fibrous organic material	x x
Fibre/textile frag.	x c
Small coal frags.	x
Small mammal bones	x
De-watered arthropod remains	x
Sample volume (litres)	40
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Macrofossils & other remains present in flot
 Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens
 xxx = 51 – 100 specimens c = charred w = de-watered

7. Conclusion

7.1 While two archaeological features were recorded in the evaluation trenching no evidence was recovered for any, earlier, medieval activity at The Nest. With a likely 17-18th century date the ditch (0002) can easily be interpreted as an internal plot division contemporary with the main phase of occupation of the property as a small farm. The possible pond (0005) while being slightly earlier in date with a primary fill of 15-16th century date is still likely to be contemporary with the earlier phases of The Nest and therefore seems unlikely to be a large ditch as, if so, this would run under the farm house a few metres to the north. A more plausible scenario from the evaluation results combined with what is known about the structure of The Nest would be that the initial settlement activity on this site dates from the 15th or 16th

century and included the excavation of a small pond. As suggested above a better understanding of this site as a whole would benefit from an appraisal of the structure and significance of The Nest by a historic buildings specialist.

7.2 The assessment of the cartographic and historic document sources relevant to the area around The Nest in the County Record Office indicates that this was a small, sub-tenanted, farm of 16 acres from the earlier Post Medieval period. As outlined above in section 2.3 assessment of the historic significance of the listed building within its setting did not challenge this conclusion as on the ground there is little evidence to support the suggestion that the site should be considered as a moat and a lower social status seems more likely. The finds recovered from the evaluation also show little sign of any particular social status with a pottery assemblage of local origin and utilitarian type. That no direct evidence for true medieval activity was recovered also tends to raise doubts with regard to any moated status. As a small, sub-tenanted, farm it is more likely that the curtilage around The Nest was used for a variety of everyday rural activities such as storing equipment, keeping pigs and chickens and growing fruit and vegetables. The results from the evidence recovered from the possible pond (0005) pointing to a somewhat unkempt local environment perhaps typical of a small holding. That the use of The Nest has now changed inevitably in modern times to purely domestic occupation with a large grassed area indicates how rural life has changed and in many ways the setting of the listed building has already altered considerably as also shown by the modern residential development directly to the north.

7.3 Whether the proposed development at The Nest should go ahead is clearly beyond the scope of this report. However if it does monitoring of ground works would probably be useful in order to better understand the extent of the possible pond feature (0005) and record any other evidence revealed relating to the early Post medieval use of the site. Further samples from this feature might also add to an understanding of early Post medieval activities in the area.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. WBY 022.

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 Laura Bowman at T W Gaze for providing information relating to the site, Anthony M Breen for his research and report on the historic background to the site, Sue Anderson for her specialist finds works, Robert Fryer for processing the sample and Val Fryer for reporting on the subsequent results and finally to the plant operator from T G Askew).

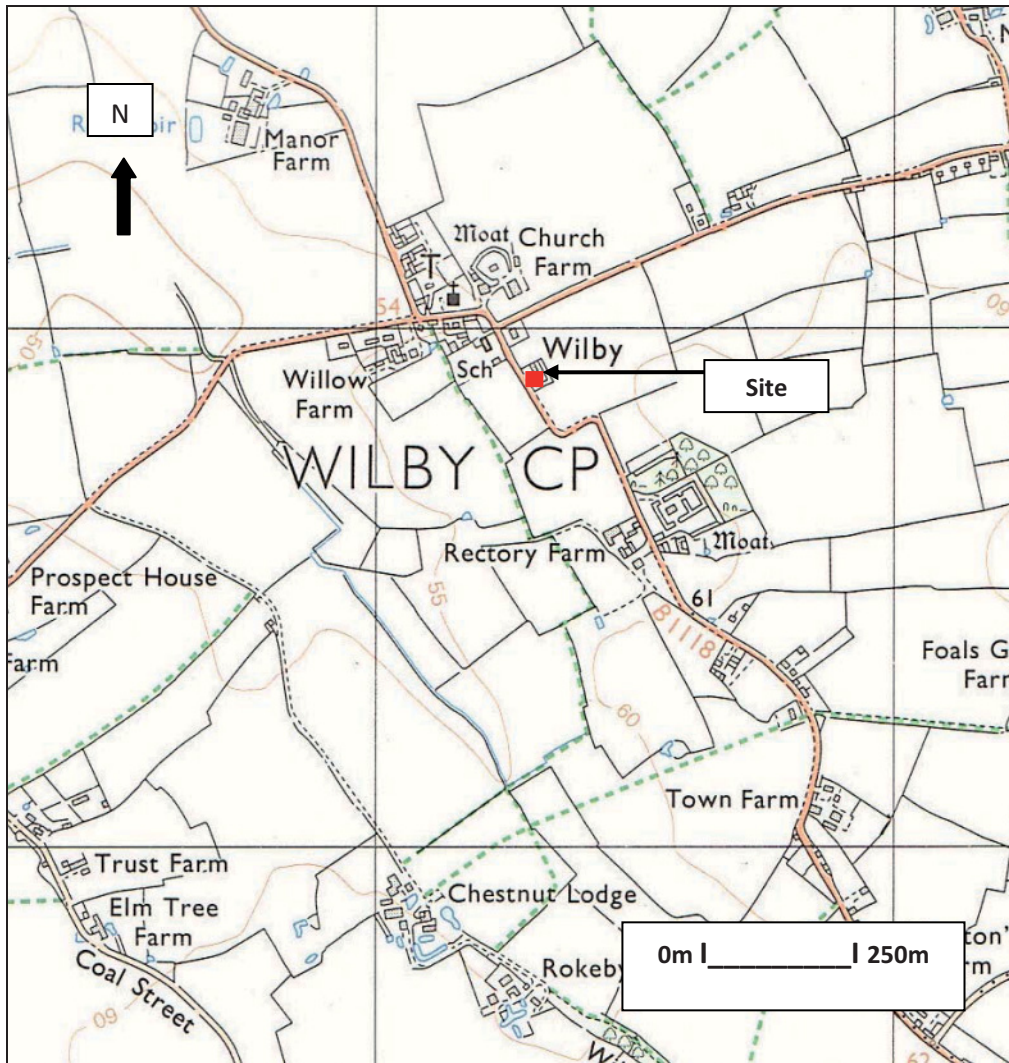


Fig.1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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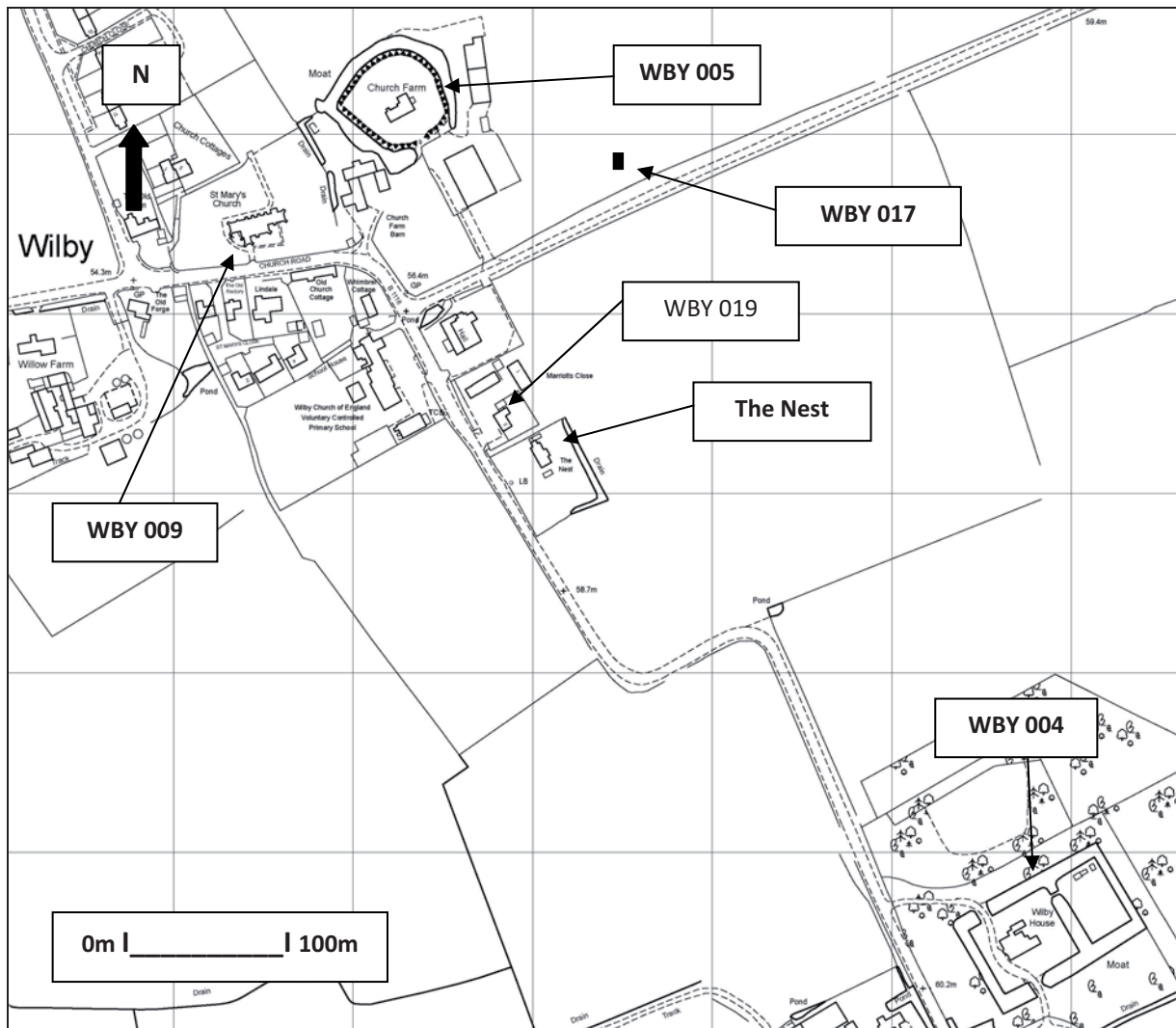


Fig. 2: Site location in relation to nearby archaeological sites
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2011 All rights reserved Licence No. 100049722)

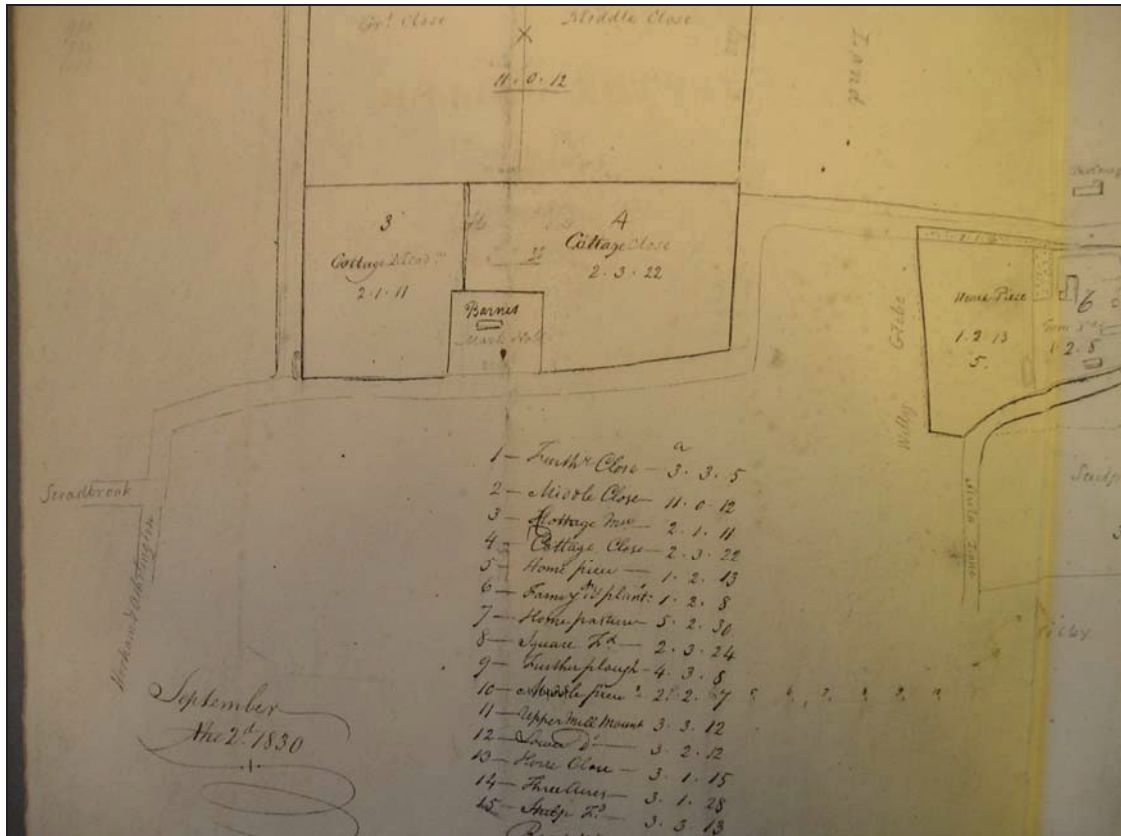


Fig. 3: Extract from map of 1830- The Nest near centre, north to left)

(HD11 475/1812 Isaac Johnson Collection, Wilby)

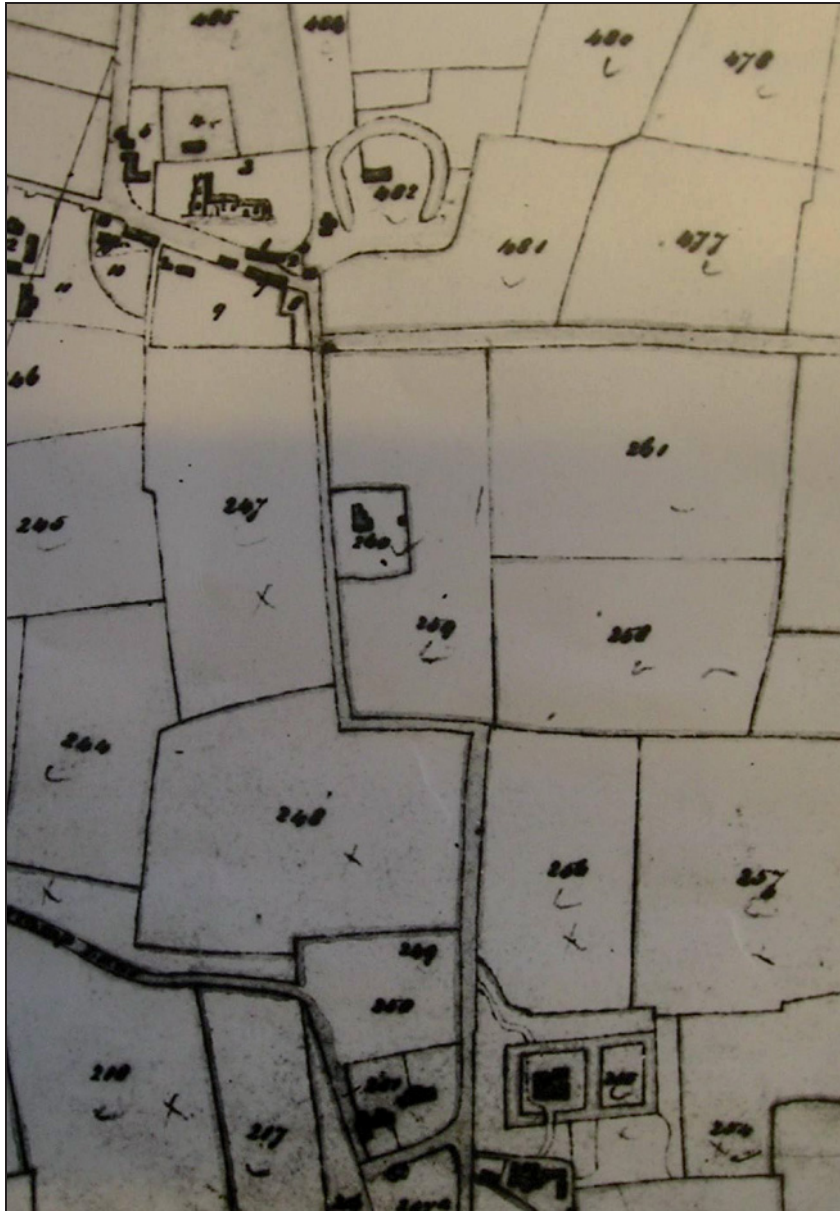


Fig. 4 Extract from tithe map of 1838- The Nest neat centre, north to top
(P461/239 Photocopy Tithe Map Wilby 1838)

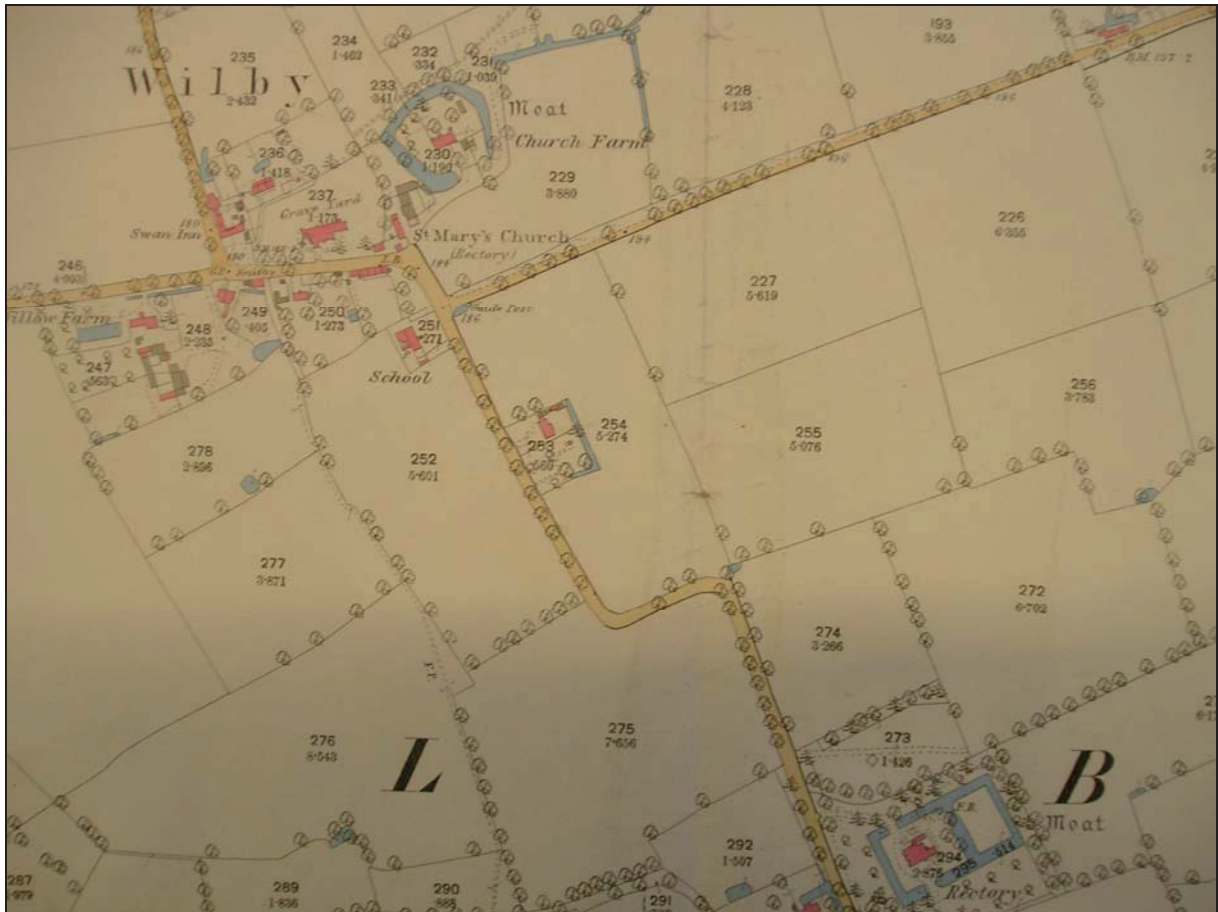


Fig. 5 Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884- The Nest near centre, north to top)

(1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXXVII.7 First edition published 1886)

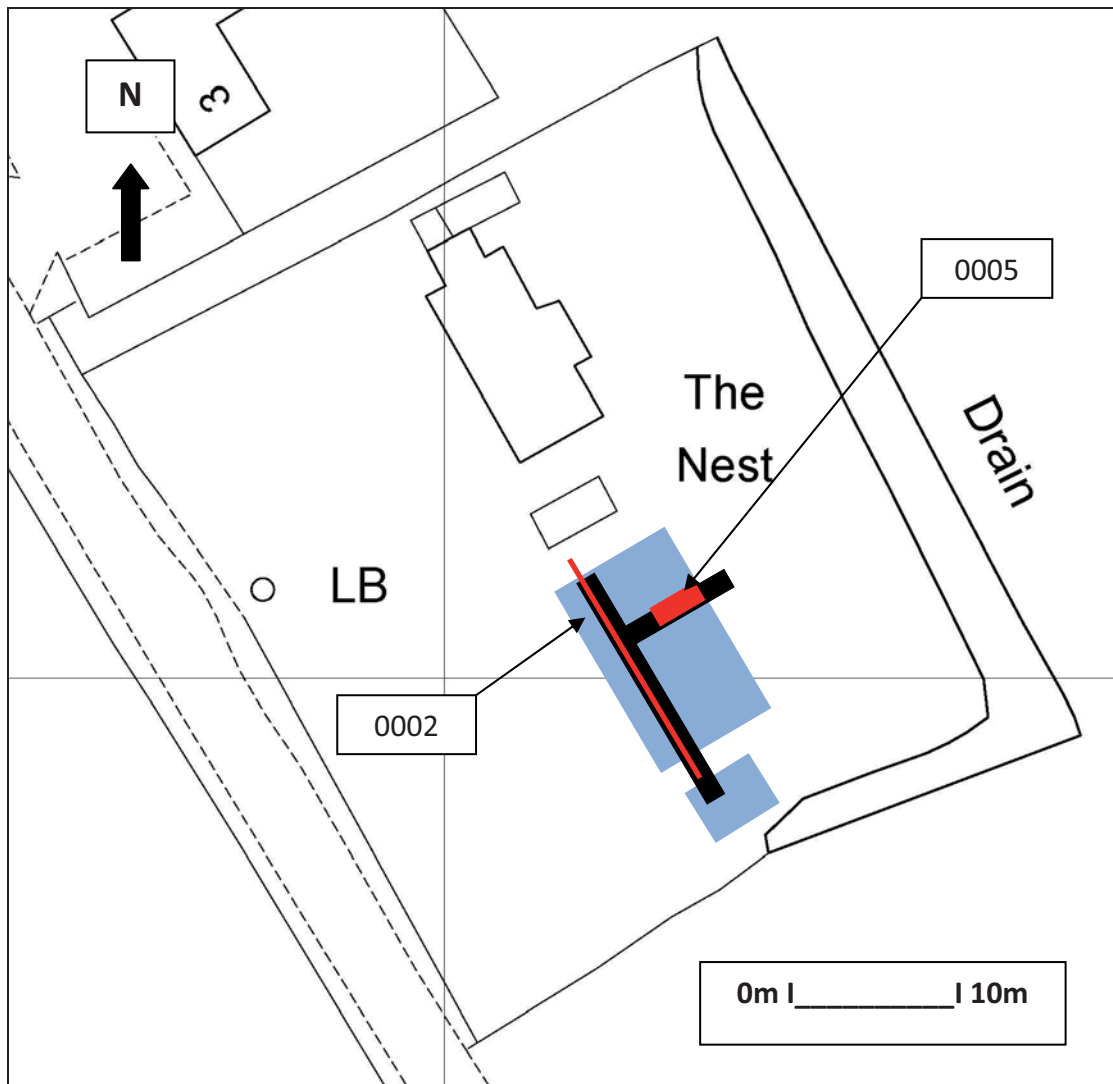


Fig. 6: Trench location (over proposed footprints)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2011 All rights reserved Licence No. 100049722)

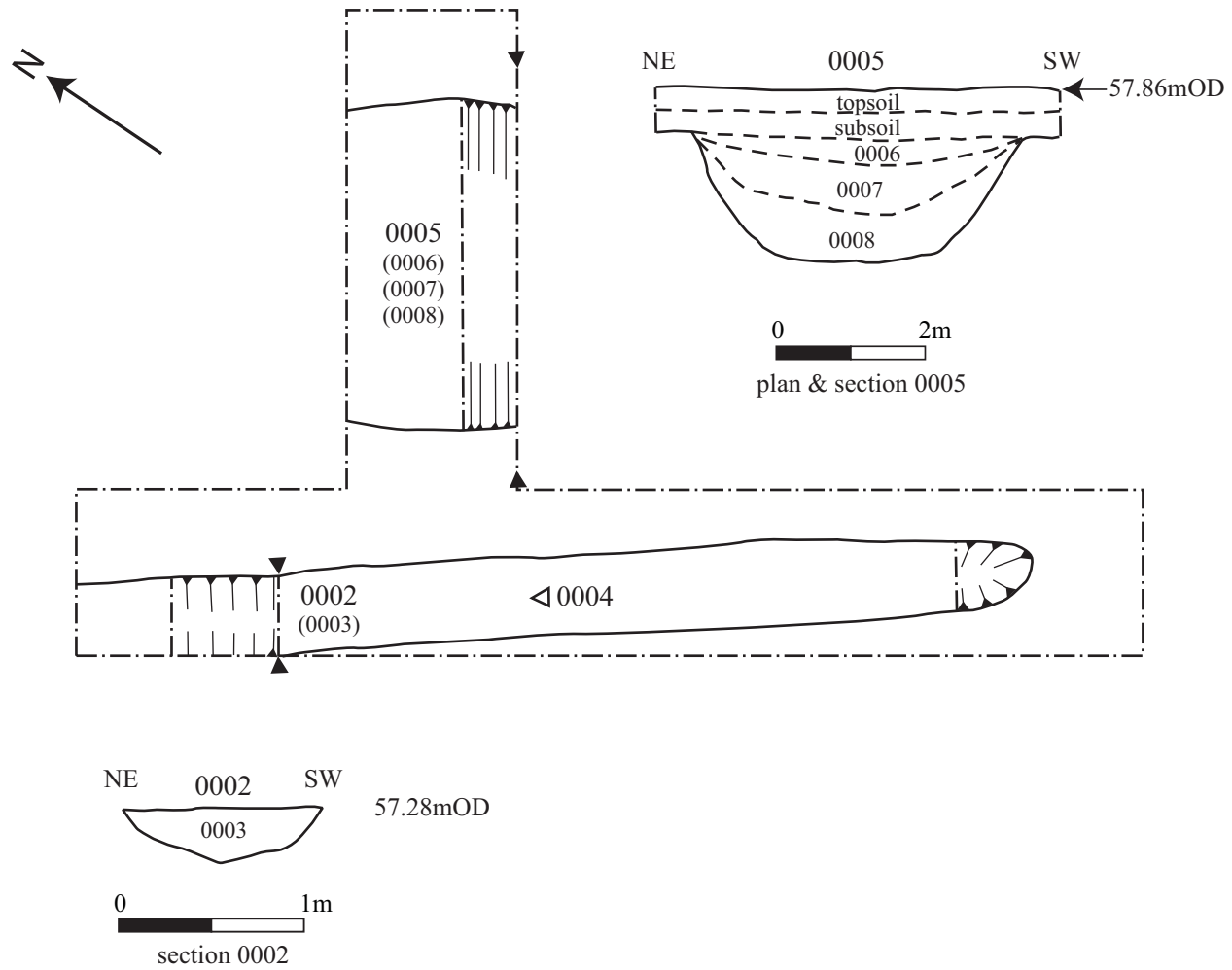


Fig 7: Trench plan and sections.

Appendix I- Report on Record Office Search

Land at the Nest, Brundish Road, Wilby

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. This site within the defined settlement boundary of Wilby is on the eastern side of Brundish Road and situated between the parish church to the north and the former rectory to the south. On the modern Ordnance Survey Map and house called the Hall is shown immediately to the north of this property, the hall is a modern building and is not shown on the Provisional Edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map (sheet number XXXVII NE).

The Nest is a listed building described in 1988 as a former farmhouse 'in 3 sections: to right part of a medieval range; to centre a mid C16 parlour additions in 3 bays; to left a small C19 addition. Timber framed and plastered with pantiled roofs'. The chamber is described in some detail in this listing.

Maps

The record office holds copies of the first and second editions of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of this area (sheet number XXXVII.7). The first edition was published in 1886 and is based on a survey of 1884. On this map the house now known as the Nest is shown within the plot marked 253 on the map and measured at 0.560 acres. The eastern and southern property boundaries are shown on this map and later editions as a water-filled ditch or drain. The house is located in the northern part of the site with the southern part set out as a garden area. The second edition was published in 1904 and there were no substantial changes in the property between these two dates.

There are a limited number of earlier large scale maps for Wilby. The original tithe map dated 1838 (ref. FDA 289/A1/1b) is damaged around the edges of the map and the photocopy of the map (ref. P461/289) has been used in its place. This site of the Nest was within the plot numbered 260 on the map. In the apportionment dated 27 May 1838 (ref. FDA 289/A1/1b) this plot is listed as the property of John Barnes and in the occupation of his tenant Mathew Hawey, it is described as a cottage and garden and was measured at 2 roods and 16 perches. This was John Barnes' only property in the parish of Wilby and he is not listed elsewhere in the apportionment as the tenant to any other proprietor. In a later amendment the surname 'Marriott' has been entered in pencil against this entry. On the map the lands to the east is shown as a single field numbered 259 on the map. This field named as 'Home Close' is listed in the apportionment as the property of Mary Ann Waller and in the occupation of her tenant Edward Plant. It was part of a small farm of 54 acres 21 perches.

Mary Ann Waller's farm is shown on an earlier sketch map in the Isaac Johnson Collection (ref. HD11 475/1812). The map is described in the catalogue to this collection as 'Estate in Wilby James Goddard occupier, the property of Jephtha Waller gent taken September 2nd 1830' this inscription is an endorsement on the map. On the map itself the property is named as 'Foxe's Farm' and a schedule of the lands gives the total acreage as 58 acres 2 roods 26 perches. Though the site of the Nest was not part of this farm it is shown on this sketch map as the property of 'Barnes' and in the occupation of another tenant 'Mark Noble'. The field to the east is shown on this earlier sketch map as two separate enclosures. The piece to the north is named 'Cottage Meadow' numbered 3 and was measured at 2 acres 1 rood 11 perches and the piece to the south is named as 'Cottage Close' measured at 2 acres 3 roods and 22 perches. These two pieces with the adjoining fields to the east Middle Close and Further Close formed a detached area of land separated from the remaining parts of the farm to the west and south of the rectory site or 'parsonage' as it is called on the map. The sketch map is orientated north south.

There are no earlier large scale maps of this area.

Manorial Records

Though this is a relatively small site, a fuller the description of the property does appear in other sources. A series of 'Manorial records and Stewards' papers of Wilby and Shelton Hall' covering the period 1628-1831 were deposited at the record office in 1968 as part of a solicitors' collection (ref. HB 109/1268). Amongst these records there is a rental for both manors dated 1826 (ref. HB 109/1268/34). In this rental John Barnes is listed as a tenant of the manor of Wilby. He entered the property described as 'late Christopher Smith before John Borrett before John Roper & Susannah his wife' on 26 August 1820. The property was further described as 'a messuage or tenement called Plumptions with all and singular the edifices buildings wheelwrights shop yards gardens hereditaments and premises & about half an acres of land thereto belonging near the church of Wilby'. The copyhold rent was 1s 6d and it was then in the occupation of yet another tenant 'Harvey'.

The names of these earlier owners appear in pencil notes added to the rental of 1820 (ref. HB 109/1268/54) against a property then in the ownership of 'John Roper & Susan his wife late John Rumsey'. The pencil notes state that the property was 'sold to John Borrett since sold to Christopher Smith but not surrendered'. Copyhold properties were held of a manor and before a new owner could assume full title the property had to be first surrendered back to the lord of the manor at a manorial court before being granted to the new owners in a ceremony known as delivery of seisin.

In an earlier rental for 1818 (ref. HB 109/1268/31), this same property is listed under John Roper and Susan his wife late wife of Mr Rumsey', they had entered the property on 19 June 1807. The property was again described as a messuage called Plumptions and half an acre of land. In pencil notes added to the text the rents

appears to have been paid by William Fox who is also mentioned in the rental of 1820, he held a number of properties from the 8 December 1813. In the 1826 rental in pencil notes added to William Fox's property it states that it had been sold to Jephtha Waller.

The manor court records dating from 1628 are listed in another document in this collection dated 12 November 1817 (ref. HB109/1268/47). There were six rolls but only the last three are specifically dated and included 4 the roll from 23 November 1688 to 10 June 1732, 5 the roll from 25 June 1734 to 20 June 1805 and 6 the roll from 27 June 1806. These records are not in this collection and have not been deposited at the record office. Though the records themselves are absent there is an index to the court book 5 dated February 1831 (ref. HB 109/ 1268/49). In this index it states that John Rumsey had been admitted as a tenant on the absolute surrender of Robert Welton and had then surrendered the property to the use of his will. The page numbers given in the index were 134 & 135. John Rumsey of Wilby died in about 1806 and his will was proved at the archdeaconry court (ref IC/AA1/226/29). In his will he describes himself as a 'butcher & farmer' and names his wife not as 'Susan' but as Jemima who he appointed his executrix. He directed that his 'whole estate should be sold' including 'a house near the church in Wilby with about half an acre of land'. This house was not his main residence though unlike other properties he does not mention the then tenant of the property. He also owned land in Hoxne.

There is an earlier rental for 1764 in this collection but Robert Welton is not mentioned and none of the properties is identified as 'Plumptions' (ref. HB109/1268/44). The earlier rental period 1751 to 1758 (ref. HB 109/1268/42) mentions a Mary Smith widow listed as holding a property of this manor with the rent was 2s 6d. In the same rental John Roper is listed as the occupier of another property 'John Girling late Goslings' as paying a rent of 2d, but as with the rental of 1764 there is no mention of Robert Welton or the tenement called 'Plumptions'.

Though the later court books have not been deposited at the records office the earlier books have survived in draft form for the period 1628 through to 1732. These include an extent of the manor dated 1655 (ref. HB109/1268/18). The extent is written in English the names of the then manorial tenants are numbered but not listed in an alphabetical sequence and against each tenant's name there is a full description of their properties with the customary acreages given at the right hand side of the page. In this extent there is the following entry:

'William Godbold holds by copy 1 tenement called Plumptions scituate next the way towards Wilby Church with diverse inclosures & parcells of land to the same belonging & neer adioyning cont 16 acres in the occ of Grace Borrett at £15 per annum'.

It is possible that the diverse enclosures and parcels of land included the pieces known as Middle Close, Cottage Meadow and Cottage Close on the sketch map of

1830. This was not William Godbold's only property, he also owned 'one messuage or tenement in the occupation of James Goodwyn with several closes of meadow and pasture to the said messuage belonging ... abutting on the said enclosure in the occupation of Grace Borrett in part and the lands of Thomas Barker in part and containing together by estimation 37 acres'. His total land holding was estimated to be 53 acres close to the measured acreage of Foxe's Farm as shown on the 1830 sketch map. Thomas Barker lived at Wilby Green but a detached piece of his lands adjoined those of Grace Borrett. There were just 24 tenants of this manor.

William Godbold is mentioned in an entry for the court held on 17 June 1652, as with all manorial records during the Commonwealth period when the country was ruled by the regicides the entry is in English and records that he had a licence from the lord of the manor 'to take down and convert to his owne use one old house called a Neats house parcell of his tenement in Wilby then in the occupacion of William Fox' (ref. HB109/1268/19). This building was not on this site as an earlier entry for a court held on 3 July 1648 and written in Latin records that William Godbold's 'cattle house called in English as Neatehouse parcel of the tenement late Butchers' was ruinous. This entry is from the earlier court book for the period 7 April 1628 to 5 April 1650 (ref. HB109/1268/16). In the same court book it was recorded that William Godbold had surrendered all his property to the use of his will at a court held on 24 March 1639/40, but the date when he had entered the property is not given. William Godbold is listed in a rental for the manor dated 1637 (ref. HB109/1268/14) and in the rental for 1642 he is again listed as paying rent of 9s for the tenement 'Plumptions'.

The death of William Godbold gentleman is recorded at the court held on 22 December 1662 when his only daughter Mary the wife of Edmund Bohun gentleman entered his properties including 'one enclosure with a messuage built on the same that is called Plumptions with appurtenances in Wilby containing by estimation 16 acres' that William Godbold had entered at a court held on 30 March 1626. The name of the previous tenant is not given in this entry and the records of that court have not survived. Richard Greene acted as attorney for Mary Bohun at this court and Edmund Bohun and Mary his wife appeared at the next court held on 14 May 1663 when both were admitted as tenants of the property. The records of these courts are written in Latin (ref. HB 109/1268/19).

A further survey or 'Abstract of the free & copyhold lands of the said manor' was made in 1695 and this records that Edmund and Mary Bohun were still the manorial tenants of Plumptions. Against this entry a later addition to the text states that the property was 'now William Barker' (ref. HB 109/1268/25). In an index to the court rolls dated 5 May 1699 Edmund and Mary Bohun are still listed as the tenants though a later alteration to the text notes that Mary had died (ref. HB 109/1268/27). Though no sub-tenant is mentioned in these records it is very unlikely that Edmund or his wife lived in Wilby.

There is one earlier document for this manor in the form of a rental dated 'Tuesday in the Feast of St Peter the apostle ... 1568' (ref. HD 850/2/1). Most of the tenants are named without further description of their lands and there are no references to Godbold or Plumptions in this rental.

Published Sources

As this property was occupied by a sub-tenant in the seventeenth century it is not possible to identify the property with certainty in the published Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 beyond an entry for Mr Borrett 4 hearths is followed by another entry for the Widow Goodwin who had 2 hearths (Hervey 1905). There are no Plumptions in the returns for Wilby in the published subsidy lists for 1327, 1524 and 1568 (Hervey 1906, 1910 & 1909). The surname appears to be rare in Suffolk and in the indexes to the wills proved at the archdeaconry court, there is a single reference to Anthony Plumpton of Dennington who died in 1587 (Serjeant 1980). His will makes no mention of any property in Wilby and appears to indicate that he was a servant (ref. IC/AA2/31/377).

Conclusion

Though the Nest is listed as a former farmhouse, in nearly all the records examined for this report it has been shown that the messuage called Plumptions was not the main residence of any of the families who owned the property. By the beginning of the nineteenth century the lands that had formerly been part of the property had been stripped from this landholding and the land probably added to 'Foxe's Farm'. In the late seventeenth century there were an estimated 16 acres of land attached to the property, but even at this date it one of two proprietries held by William Godbold a copyhold tenant of the manor of Wilby Hall and sublet. He had entered the property in 1626 and unfortunately there are no records that could be used to identify the earlier owners of the property.

In seventeenth century the house and lands were known as Plumptions with the name surviving in manorial records through to the nineteenth century. Plumpton as a surname is not common in Suffolk and the name has not been identified in other sources.

The various records used for this report could be used for a wider study of the land medieval landscape of Wilby.

Anthony M Breen

December 2010

References

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXXVII.7 Second edition published 1904

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXXVII.7 First edition published 1886

P461/239 Photocopy Tithe Map Wilby 1838

FDA239/1A/1a Tithe Apportionment Wilby 1838

HD11 475/1812 Isaac Johnson Collection, Wilby

'Estate in Wilby James Goddard occupier, the property of Jephta Waller gent 2nd September 1830'

Manorial Records

Manor of Wilby

HD 850/2/1 Rental Manor of Wilby 1568

HB 109/1268/14 rental Wilby and Shelton Hall 1637

HB 109/1268/15 rental Wilby and Shelton Hall 1642

HB 109/1268/16 Wilby Court Book (? Draft) 1630-1653

HB 109/1268/18 Wilby and Shelton Hall Extent 1655

HB 109/1268/19 Wilby Court Book (? Draft) 1652-1667

HB 109/1268/23 Wilby Court Book (? Draft) 1667-1687

HB 109/1268/25 Wilby and Shelton Hall abstract of free and copyhold lands April 1695

HB 109/1268/27 Wilby and Shelton Hall index to court rolls 1699

HB 109/1268/42 Wilby and Shelton Hall rental 1751

HB 109/1268/44 Wilby and Shelton Hall rental 1764

HB 109/1268/55 Wilby and Shelton Hall rental 1818

HB 109/1268/56 Wilby and Shelton Hall rental 1820

HB 109/1268/52 Wilby and Shelton Hall rental 1826

Wills

IC/AA1/226/29 will John Rumsey Wilby 1806

IC/AA2/31/377 Will Anthony Plumpton Dennington 1587

Published Sources

Department of the Environment List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest' District of Mid Suffolk (Parishes of Brundish, Laxfield, Stradbroke and Wilby) 1988

S.H.A. Hervey 'Suffolk in 1674', Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1905

S.H.A. Hervey 'Suffolk in 1327', Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1906

S.H.A. Hervey 'Suffolk in 1568', Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1909

S.H.A. Hervey 'Suffolk in 1524', Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1910

W.R. and R.K. Serjeant 'Index of Probate Records of the Court of the Archdeacon of Suffolk 1444-1700' British Record Society, London 1980

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND AT THE NEST, BRUNDISH ROAD, WILBY, IP21 5NR

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought from Mid Suffolk District Council for residential development on land at The Nest, Brundish Road, Wilby, Suffolk (TM 242 718). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that the location of the proposed area could affect important heritage assets. The applicant should be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to validation of the planning application, in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (policy HE6.3).
- 1.3 The site (which measures c.0.12ha. in area) is located on the east side of Brundish Road at c.56.00m OD. The soil is deep clay of the Beccles series derived from the underlying chalky till.
- 1.4 The proposed development is situated close to, and within the curtilage of, a designated heritage asset (Grade II Listed Building no. 280258 that is believed to date from the mid 16th century). Any development at this location has the potential to affect the setting of the heritage asset.

In addition, there is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be situated at this location. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets of archaeological interest.

- 1.5 In order to understand the significance of the heritage assets, and to assess the impact of the proposed development on both the designated heritage asset and on any heritage assets of archaeological interest, the following work will be required:
 - A desk-based assessment;
 - A linear trenched evaluation.
- 1.6 This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2 and HE7.1 of PPS 5, in order for the Local Planning Authority to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of the heritage assets at this location.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

- 1.9 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny, and approval, by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>).
- 1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1 Collation and assessment of the County Historic Environment Record to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- 3.3 Collation and assessment of historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 Assess the historical significance of existing buildings on the site.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 3.8 A site visit to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover the area of new development, which is c.60.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site where significant ground disturbance is proposed). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.33.00m of trenching (maximum) at 1.80m in width.
- 4.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct

control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

- 4.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 4.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 4.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 5.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 5.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 5.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

- 6.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 6.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 6.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 6.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 6.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 6.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 6.15 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.16 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.18 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 6.19 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also 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.

- 6.20 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.
- 6.21 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 27 October 2010

Reference: / TheNest-Wilby2010

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.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix III- Images



1. The Nest from south- view across proposed house site



2. The Nest from south-west showing modern conservatory & garage



3. Ditch on eastern boundary from south



4. Ditch on northern boundary from south



5. Ditch on southern boundary from south-west



6. Main north-south aligned trench from south with ditch 0002 running along its length



7. Section across ditch 0002 from north



8. Machine cut section across ?pond 0005 from north-west

Appendix IV – The Finds

Context	Type	No	Wt	Notes	Spotdate
0003	IGBW	1	11	body, DBG int	16–18
	GRE	1	26	plate rim, OG, diam 360mm, 5% complete	16–18
0004	SPEC	7	409	large jar rim and body sherds, BG int & ext, thumbing on rim, diam 280mm, 10% complete	17–18
0006	LMT	1	8	jar/pipkin rim, diam 160mm, 8% complete	15–16
	GRE	1	31	body, OG int & ext	16–18
	IGBW	1	8	body, DBG int & ext	16–18
0008	LMT	6	666	rim, body, base of pancheon, GG int, diam 500mm, 16%, one side burnt, micaceous fabric with coarse Fe	15–16
	LMT	1	50	body, GG int	15–16
	LMT	1	28	body, BG int	15–16
Totals		20	1237		

Notes: (D)BG – (dark) brown glaze; OG – orange glaze; GG – green glaze; int & ext – internal & external surfaces.

Context	Type	Fabric	No	Wt	Notes	Spotdate
0003	RT	ms	2	171		pmed
	RT	mscp	1	32		pmed
0006	RT	ms	2	55	one with mortar	pmed
0007	RT	fs	1	76		pmed
	LB	mscq	1	117	48mm thick, surface worn?	lmed/pmed
Totals			7	451		

Notes: RT – plain roof tile; LB – late brick.