

Lane Farm, Foals Green, Wilby WBY 020

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/056

Client: Roberts Molloy Associates

Authors: Simon Picard and Rob Brooks

August/2012

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HER Information

Site Code: WBY 020

Site Name: Lane Farm, Foals Green, Wilby

Report Number 2012/056

Planning Application No: Mid Suffolk 1047/10

Date of Fieldwork: 24/04/12 to 10/05/12

Grid Reference: TM 2546 7220

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-132497

Curatorial Officer: Edward Martin

Project Officer: Simon Picard and Rob Brooks

Client/Funding Body: Roberts Molloy Associates
(architect on behalf of client)

Client Reference: N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Simon Picard and Rob Brooks

Date: 24/08/2012

Approved By: David Gill

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 24/08/2012

Signed:

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Summary




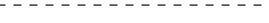







An archaeological monitoring was carried out during works associated with a former medieval inset house, which had subsequently been used as an outbuilding. The site was located at Lane Farm, Foals Green, Wilby, in Suffolk. The project monitored the lowering of floor levels within the outbuilding and the excavation of two footings trenches joining it to the farmhouse, which is a Grade II Listed Building (LB no. 280270). Historic map evidence suggested that the outbuilding had been moved a short distance and the absence of floor or fireplace evidence associated with the inset house strongly supports this. A medieval pit producing 12th-14th pottery, and the remains of a former external yard surface indicate earlier occupation activity and the previous farm layout.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at Lane Farm, Foals Green, Wilby in Suffolk (Fig. 1). This was carried out in order to monitor the groundworks during the conversion of an outbuilding into a residential annex, which had also been the subject of a Historic Building Record (Alston, 2010). The work was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification supplied by Edward Martin (of Suffolk County Council Conservation Team - Appendix 1) to monitor the reduction of the floor levels within the building, and also associated footing trenches (Fig. 2). The monitoring was part of an overall programme of works, with the objective of providing a detailed understanding of the building itself and its historical context, as well as the development and significance of the building group as a whole.

The building record had suggested that the outbuilding was originally a medieval inset house, housing members of an extended family group. Map regression studies suggest that the structure had been moved a short distance east of its original position prior to its reuse as an outbuilding. The monitoring was therefore partially carried out with the aim of looking for earlier features that would confirm whether the building was *in situ*, or had been moved. In particular, it was hoped that the presence or absence of a hearth would help to verify whether the structure was in its original position, as it was clear from the sooted timbers and later provision for a chimney recorded by Alston, that fireplaces had been present in the former open hall, which occupied the eastern bays.

The development area was located at grid reference TM 2546 7220, to the west of the farmhouse and to the south of some other outbuildings, which were identified in the Historic Building Record as being a 17th century threshing barn with 19th century alterations and additions.

2. Geology and topography

The geology of the area consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation diamicton, which comprises chalky till with outwash sands, gravels, silts and clay, characterised by its chalk and flint content. This overlies bedrock formations of Lewes and Seaford nodular chalk (BGS, 2012). On site, the geology presented itself as mid yellowish-orange sandy-clay.

The topography of the site and the area in general is flat, with the 60m contour 300m to the south-west and the 55m contour 580m to the north-east.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The outbuilding is the subject of a Historic Building Record by Leigh Alston, which identified the structure as a two cell former domestic building of timber-framed construction (April, 2010). The eastern cell was a two bay open hall of 15th century date, later re-used as a cowshed. The western cell was a two bay parlour of late 16th century date (when a chimney was added), which was then converted into a stable. The original structure may be a rare example of an inset house or possibly a bakehouse. An inset house was a separate domestic dwelling for a semi-independent part of an extended family. The outbuilding lies within the curtilage of Lane Farmhouse, identified as being a mid-15th century open hall house and is to the south of a 17th century threshing barn with 19th century alterations and additions. The 1838 tithe map of Wilby shows the outbuilding as being further to the west than its current position and that shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 and 1904 (*ibid.*).

Nearby listings from the Historic Environment Record include Moat Farm, 350m to the south-east, which has two undated enclosures and a field system (WBY 010), and a partial medieval moat (WBY 001). At Wilby Hall, 500m to the east, there is a medieval rectangular moat (WBY 002), with another medieval moat recorded 950m to the south-west at The Rectory (WBY 004). Two undated building platforms were recorded 630m and 700m to the north-east of the site (SBK 022 and 023).



Figure 1. Location map

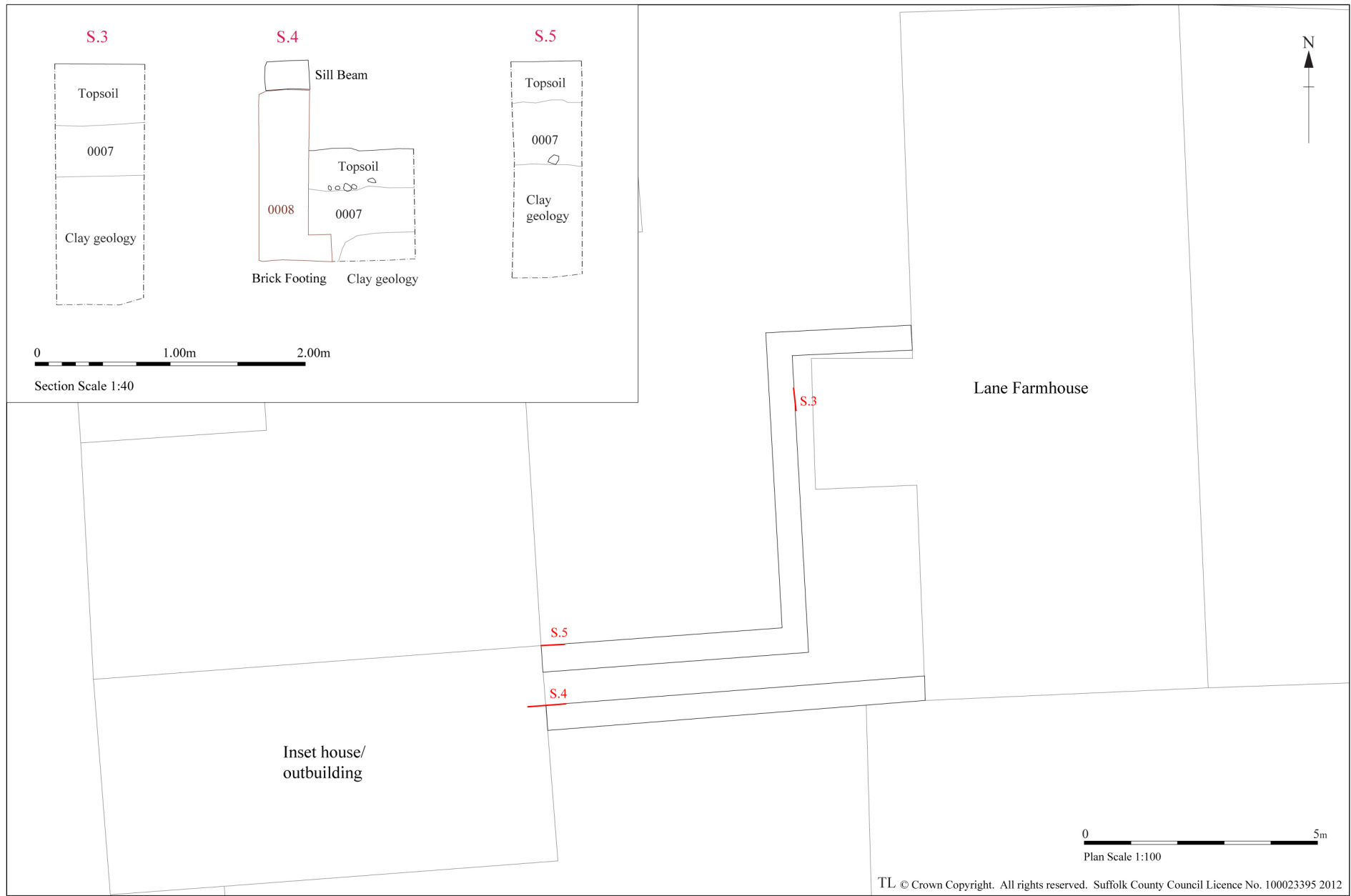


Figure 2. Site plan and sections

4. Methodology

At the start of the works the floor of the western half of the outbuilding was lowered by hand. The latest floor layer, which consisted of sand, gravel and straw, was removed and the clay geology, along with pit 0001, was exposed. A sondage was dug across the floor of the eastern half of the building, targeting an area of large flints that were thought to potentially mark a hearth or fireplace. As with the western half of the building, the clay geology was exposed, although here it was overlain with a somewhat sporadic possible yard surface. The pit cut, as well as other archaeological contexts and soil profiles were cleaned by hand and approximately 80% of the pit feature was excavated.

Sections were drawn at 1:20, with hand drawn plans of the interior of the building drawn at 1:100. The plan was located using known OS points. All context information was recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* context sheets.

Site data has been put onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record code WBY 020 (Appendix 2). An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Reference no. suffolkc1-132497 – Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code WBY 020.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Within the inset house/outbuilding recent floor levels of sand, gravel and straw were removed in order to reveal the archaeological levels and clay geology. A pit was revealed and recorded as cut 0001 in the western bays of the building and this also partially ran into the eastern bays (Fig. 3). Also present within the eastern bays was a yard surface.

The footing trenches outside the building revealed no cut features, although a post-medieval soil layer was recorded underlying the topsoil.

5.2 Internal groundworks results

Pit 0001

The hand excavation of the western half of the outbuilding revealed pit 0001 in the south-east corner, and this feature extended slightly into the eastern bays of the structure as well. It had shallow, gradually sloping sides, an uneven base, and measured 2m east-west x 1.6m north-south x 0.46m deep. It was filled with mid grey silty clay 0002, with charcoal and chalk flecks and some flints. The pit produced a small assemblage of three 12th to 14th century pottery sherds and two highly abraded mammal bone fragments. The pottery sherds were in a good condition and indicate that this feature pre-dated both the inset house and the farmhouse. The feature was overlaid by a recent covering of sand, gravel and rotten straw, which formed a recent floor/screed layer within the outbuilding.

Floor deposits 0003, 0004 and 0005

Within the two eastern bays (the original open hall) three layers were recorded overlying the clay geology. The uppermost of these was 0003, a greenish-grey clay layer, which was 0.02-0.2m thick and appeared to have served as a tanking and levelling floor for the outbuilding.

Underlying surface 0003 was layer 0004; a dark reddish brown sandy-silt layer that was only 0.02m thick. This was interpreted as a deposit of trodden-in material relating to the structure's use for sheltering animals. Alternatively, it may have accumulated over the top of surface 0005.

Throughout the eastern half of the barn a layer of reddish-grey sandy-silt and medium to large flints was recorded as layer 0005. This directly overlaid the geology (with the flints somewhat impressed within the natural clay) and was underneath deposit 0004. Its survival was sporadic, and as such a particularly dense cluster of flints from the layer was investigated as a possible hearth associated with the inset house. However, as this was shown not to be the case, it was interpreted that the layer was probably a formerly external surface, with the sandy-silt having accumulated around the flint cobbles. It varied from 0.02-0.11m thick.

External soil profiles

In the footing trenches east of the outbuilding, which connected it to the farmhouse, no archaeological contexts were recorded (Fig. 2). Topsoil, varying in thickness from 0.16-0.26m overlaid layer 0007, a brown clay, which contained post-medieval CBM and coal and was thought to be buried topsoil or plough/garden soil. This layer was 0.2-0.28m deep and below it was the local clay geology.

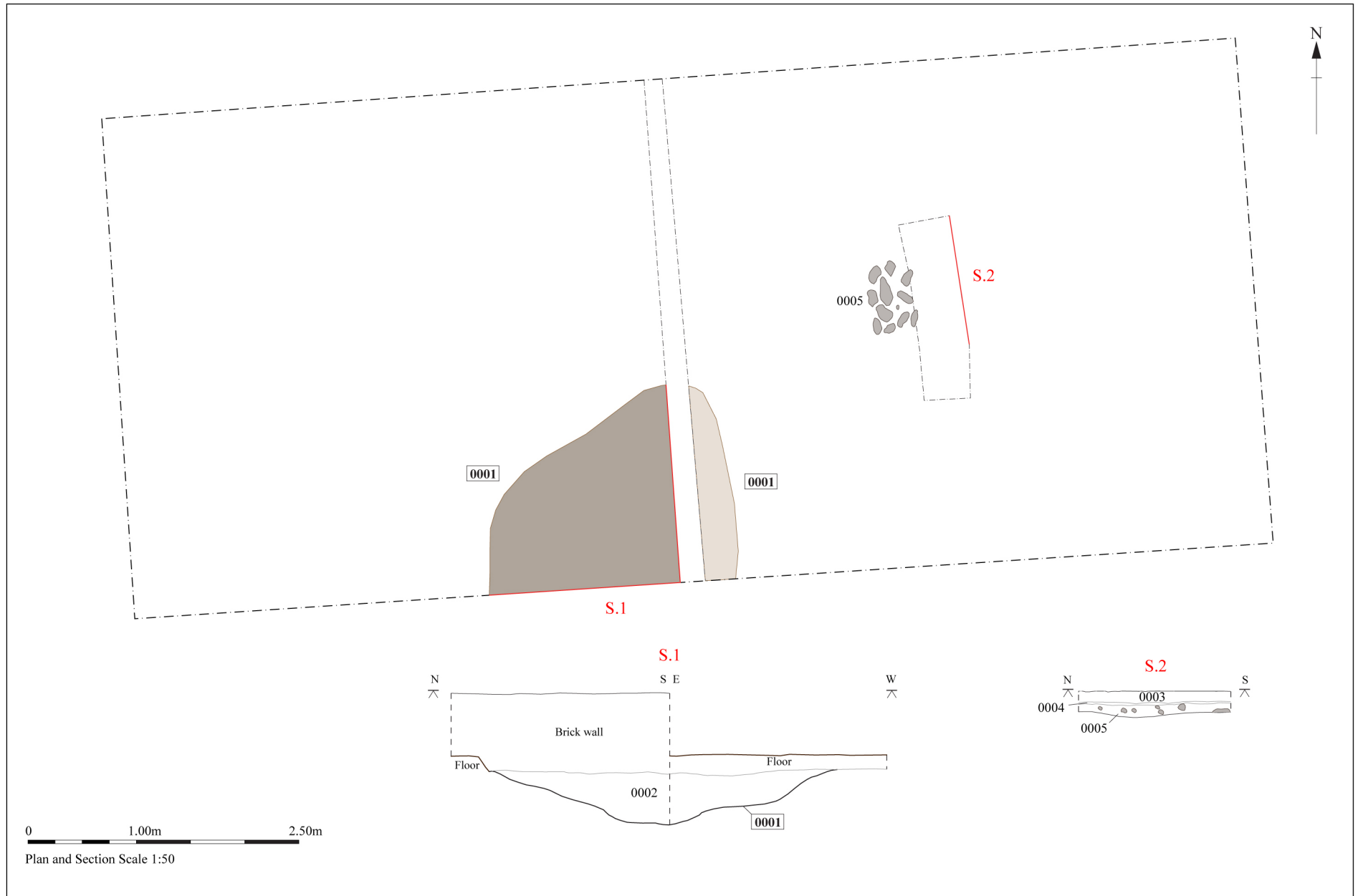


Figure 3. Plan and sections of archaeological features within the inset house/outbuilding

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Pit fill 0002 was the only context that contained finds at Lane Farm, Foals Green, Wilby. These consist of three sherds of pottery (24g) and two fragments of animal bone (2g).

6.2 The Pottery

Medieval

Three body sherds of medieval coarseware (MCW) dated from the late 12th to 14th century are present in pit fill 0002. The sherds are all reduced and contain abundant ill sorted quartz. Two of the sherds also have sparse burnt out organics.

6.3 Faunal Remains

Two highly abraded and small fragments of mammal bone are present in pit fill 0002 (2g). Due to their condition and size none of the pieces are identifiable to species.

7. Discussion

Monitoring of the reduction of the floor levels within the inset house/outbuilding has revealed evidence of earlier activity on the site, as well as a different layout to the farmyard. Floor layers associated with the structure's later use as an outbuilding were also recorded. The absence of features associated with its original use as a house tend to indicate that it was once moved, as already suggested by the map evidence (Alston, 2010).

Medieval pit 0001, of the 12th-14th century, was the earliest feature recorded on the site. This appears to pre-date both the farmhouse and the inset house, and is possibly indicative of an earlier phase of the farm's presence on the site. It also demonstrates a different layout to the site, as does sporadically surviving flint surface 0005. This is more likely to have been an external feature originally, indicating that the outbuilding was probably moved on top of it. The relationship between the pit and the yard surface was unclear, and they may well represent two separate phases within the farmyard.

Of key importance is the lack of any hearth or any other features to indicate that the inset house/outbuilding is still in its original position. This corroborates the map evidence presented by Alston and as such suggests that the building was moved approximately 10.5m (or roughly its own length) east of its original position, which presumably occurred sometime after it fell into disuse as an inhabited structure.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The monitoring has revealed relatively well preserved archaeological deposits relating to the layout of the medieval farmyard. At least two phases of activity, indicating different layouts to the existing site were uncovered, as well as further evidence that the existing outbuilding was moved. This was indicated by the map evidence and the absence within these groundworks of any surviving archaeological deposits associated with the house.

The historic building record and the monitoring have revealed the potential of such works to not only reveal rare examples of buildings, (in this case the inset house), but also the importance of archaeological investigation for exploring and corroborating narratives on farmyard sites like this.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Wilby\ WBY 020 Lane Farm Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HPA-HPZ\HPX 56-69

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H/81/5

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Picard and David Gill and directed by Simon Picard. Project management was undertaken by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett.

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Hillen and Beata Wieczorek-Olesky and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Alston, L., 2010, *Outbuilding at Lane Farmhouse, Wilby, Suffolk, Enhanced Historic Building Record*, SCCAS Report, Bury St Edmunds: SCCAS

BGS, 2012, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.



The Archaeological Service
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
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Brief and Specification for Enhanced Historic Building Recording and Monitoring of Groundworks

CONVERSION OF OUTBUILDING, LANE FARM, FOALS GREEN, WILBY TM 2546 7220 (planning consent 1047/10)

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission for the conversion of an outbuilding at Lane Farm has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council conditional upon the implementation of a programme of historic building recording and analysis work (consent 1047/10, condition 8). The building lies within in the curtilage of Lane Farmhouse, which is a Grade II Listed Building (LB no. 280270).
- 1.2 The Historic Building Record by Leigh Alston (dated April 2010) which was submitted with the application identified the structure as a 2-cell former domestic building of timber-framed construction. The eastern cell was a 2-bay open hall of 15th-century date, later re-used as a cow-shed. The western cell is a 2-bay parlour of late 16th-century date, later re-used as a stable. The original structure may be a rare example of a 'unit' house – an ancillary domestic structure for a semi-independent 'unit' of an extended family occupying the holding – or possibly a separate bakehouse.
- 1.3 The purpose of the condition is to enhance the existing Level 2 record by Leigh Alston (see 1.2 above) to clarify the origin and function of the building and to make a more detailed record of the building now that its importance has been recognised. The enhanced recording is to be undertaken when the maximum exposure of the original structure is taking place, or when significant items or features are revealed. In addition, areas of ground disturbance, both inside and outside the building, will need archaeological monitoring and recording. This brief is designed to facilitate and define that work.
(For an explanation of levels of recording see *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006): www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_1.pdf).
- 1.3 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 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 the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/> - sub ALGOA East).

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 proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

- 1.4 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological works. **Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the building recording, the monitoring and the production and deposition of an acceptable report – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.**
 - 1.5 Before commencing work the recording contractor should carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
 - 1.6 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, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 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.
 - 1.7 It is the recording contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
2. **Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring of Groundworks**
 - 2.1 Historic building recording, as specified in Sections 3 is to be carried out during the conversion process when the maximum exposure of the original structure is taking place, or when significant items or features are revealed.
 - 2.2 The objective will be to enhance the existing Level 2 record of the building by Leigh Alston to English Heritage's **Level 3** (see 1.3 above) and to take note of any new features exposed by the conversion works.
 - 2.3 Any works that might disturb below-ground archaeological remains, including underpinning, excavation of service trenches and any other ground reduction, are to be observed during stripping and after they have been excavated. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
 - 2.4 The academic objective will be to provide a detailed understanding of the nature of the building, and to provide the historical context, development and significance of the building group.
 3. **Specification for Historic Building Recording and Analysis**

The survey methodology will form part of the WSI and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded. Any variation from these standards can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

 - 3.1. The existing English Heritage Level 2 report will be enhanced to **Level 3**. Of the recording elements set out in section 4.3.2 (survey and recording) of the English

Heritage guidance, particular attention is drawn to element 2 (measured plans) with elements 3 to 6 as appropriate (measured drawings of structural details, cross-sections, decorations and functional details and elevations), element 8 is essential. Of section 4.4.5 (site photography) elements 1-8 are applicable if new evidence is revealed. The written record should pay attention to elements 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13 of section 4.5.2.

4. Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Groundworks

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 In the case of footing and main service trenches unimpeded access of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean. In the case of the topsoil stripping and levelling, or other ground reduction (including replacement of internal floors) unimpeded access of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin.
- 4.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.
- 4.5 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.6 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the 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 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.9 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County HER.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records is to be prepared consistent with the principles contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006), particularly section 7. This should be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

- 5.2 The recording contractor should 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.
- 5.3 The recording contractor should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage).
- 5.4 The report should include a brief history of the buildings complex, relating it to the map study and should include illustrations of the maps at a sufficient scale and quality for the buildings to be identifiable. The report should include a description of the building fabric(s), their structural use and any particular features. It should also present the available evidence for the dating and use of the structure(s). The photographs should be listed with a description of the viewpoint and included on a CD to accompany the report.
- 5.5 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should 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 approval, two hard copies, as well as a digital copy, of the report should be presented to SCCAS/CT and a single copy to the Conservation Officer of Mid Suffolk District Council.
- 5.6 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> should be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form should be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Edward Martin
Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel.: 01284 352442
E-mail: edward.martin@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 3 November 2010 Reference: SpecHBR&Mon(EM)_LaneFm_Wilby_1047_10

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 must be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

As the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of 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 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0001	0001		Pit Cut	Shallow pit, with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Pit is mostly to the west of partition wall under southern edge of building, 1.5m visible in western half and only 0.3m in eastern half, east/west. Pit cut.	2	1.6	0.46					0002	No	No				
0002	0001		Pit Fill	Mid grey silty clay. Firm compaction. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, mixed small to medium angular and rounded flints. Single fill of feature. Clear horizon clarity. Pit fill.			0.46				0001	0006	Yes	No				
0003			Screed Layer	Mid greenish-grey clay, of a dry and crumbly compaction. Moderate levels of chalk flecks. Between 0.02m and 0.2m thick throughout eastern half of building, becoming thinner towards central partition. Screed layer, imported for tanking and levelling floor.			0.02-0				0004		No	No				
0004			Layer	Dark reddish-brown sandy-silt of a loose compaction. No inclusions. In section 2 it overlies layer 0005 in centre of eastern half of building, whereas towards the central partition it is over natural clay. Also seen in small patches in western half of building. Trodden-in layer of material.			0.02m				0005	0003	No	No				
0005			Layer	Mid reddish-grey sandy-silt of a loose compaction. Abundant levels of medium to large sub-angular flints in places (measuring up to 0.25m in length). Flints inclusions are unevenly placed/not found throughout fill. Layer varies in thickness from 0.02m to 0.11m. The flints are somewhat pressed into the clay geology below. Remnants of a possible yard surface.			0.02-0					0004	No	No				
0006			Layer	Mid brown sand and gravel and rotten straw. Bricks had been lain over some of this layer but had been removed prior to visit. Recent floor in western end of building							0002		No	No				
0007			Soil Layer	Pale brown to mid brown clay layer. Firm compaction. Sometimes free of inclusions, but did contain occasional coal, tile and mortar debris. Clear horizon clarity. Ploughsoil or buried topsoil? May also partially be the result of building works in the area, e.g. moving of the unit house/barn. Inclusions suggest it to be post-medieval.			0.2-0.							No	No			
0008			Wall Other	Brick wall footing of unit house/barn. Constructed in English bond, with fine white mortar. Bricks measured 9¼" x 4½" x 2½" (to 2 3/8"). Footing steps out at base on exterior of structure. Brick footing.		0.22	0.8							No	No			

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-132497

Project details

Project name	WBY 020 Building at Lane Farm Monitoring, Wilby
Short description of the project	An archaeological monitoring was carried out during works associated with a former medieval inset house, which had subsequently been used as an outbuilding. The site was located at Lane Farm, Foals Green, Wilby, in Suffolk. The project monitored the lowering of floor levels within the outbuilding and the excavation of two footings trenches joining it to the farmhouse, which is a Grade II Listed Building (LB no. 280270). A medieval pit and various floor layers thought to be associated with the outbuilding, as well as a yard surface, were recorded. An earlier historic building record suggested that the structure had been moved a short distance. The monitoring was therefore partially carried out in order to uncover whether the outbuilding retained any of the cut features or floor layers associated with the inset house, indicating whether the structure was in situ or not. However, no such archaeological deposits were recorded, and no archaeological deposits were recorded in the footing trenches outside the building.
Project dates	Start: 24-04-2012 End: 10-05-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WBY 020 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WBY 020 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2012/056 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	Mid Suffolk 1047/10 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 12 - Verge
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	YARD Uncertain
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval

Investigation type ""Watching Brief""
Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WILBY WBY 020 Lane Farmhouse Monitoring
Postcode IP21
Study area 155.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TM 2546 7220 52 1 52 18 03 N 001 18 25 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Edward Martin
Project director/manager David Gill
Project supervisor Simon Picard
Project supervisor Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body Architect on behalf of client
Name of sponsor/funding body Roberts Molloy Associates

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID Parish box H/81/5
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID WBY 020
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID WBY 020
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Lane Farm, Foals Green, Wilby, WBY 020, Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Picard, S.
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2012/056
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
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