

An Archaeological Evaluation for a Manager's House at Wideham Farm Equestrian Centre, Icklingham Road, West Stow, Suffolk.



Prepared on behalf of Mr.L.Jarrett

Giles Emery
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**Archaeological Evaluation for a Manager's Dwelling at
Wideham Farm Equestrian Centre, Icklingham Road,
West Stow, Suffolk. IP28 6HE.**

Location:	West Stow
Grid Ref:	TL 8010 7166
NHES Event No:	WSW 100
Date of fieldwork:	14 th August 2014

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Leigh Jarrett to undertake an archaeological evaluation by single trial trench on the site proposed for a single Manager's House at Wideham Farm Equestrian Centre, Icklingham Road, West Stow Suffolk (Planning Ref. SE/13/0471/FUL). The overall plot for the house measures c. 1300m² with a house footprint of c. 130m².

This site lies in an area of archaeological interest in the Lark Valley, within a multi-period historic landscape. The farm is located less than 100m north of a former Anglo-Saxon settlement, which is a statutorily protected Scheduled Monument (SM SF170).

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Rachael Abraham of the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of St Edmundsbury Borough Council. The aim of the evaluation was to investigate the potential of the site by trial trench in order to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Summary of Results

No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered during the work and the evaluation trench revealed only geological sands. The subsoil has been well-mixed by modern farming methods. Plough scars and evidence for mechanical de-stoning was noted at the interface between the shallow plough-soil and the natural sands below.

The results of this single evaluation trench appear to demonstrate that the area of the proposed house can be considered to be of negligible archaeological potential.

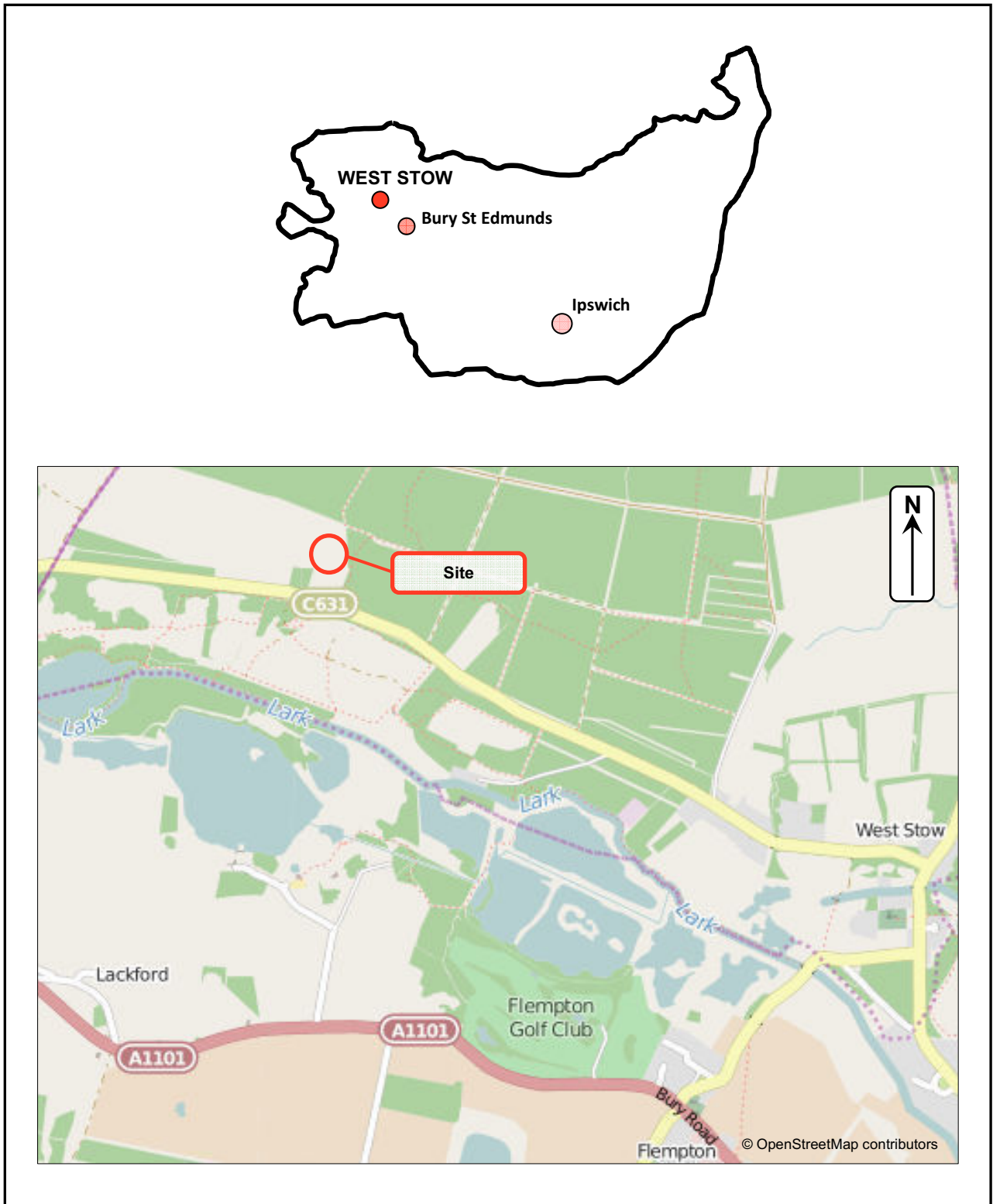


Figure 1: General Site Location

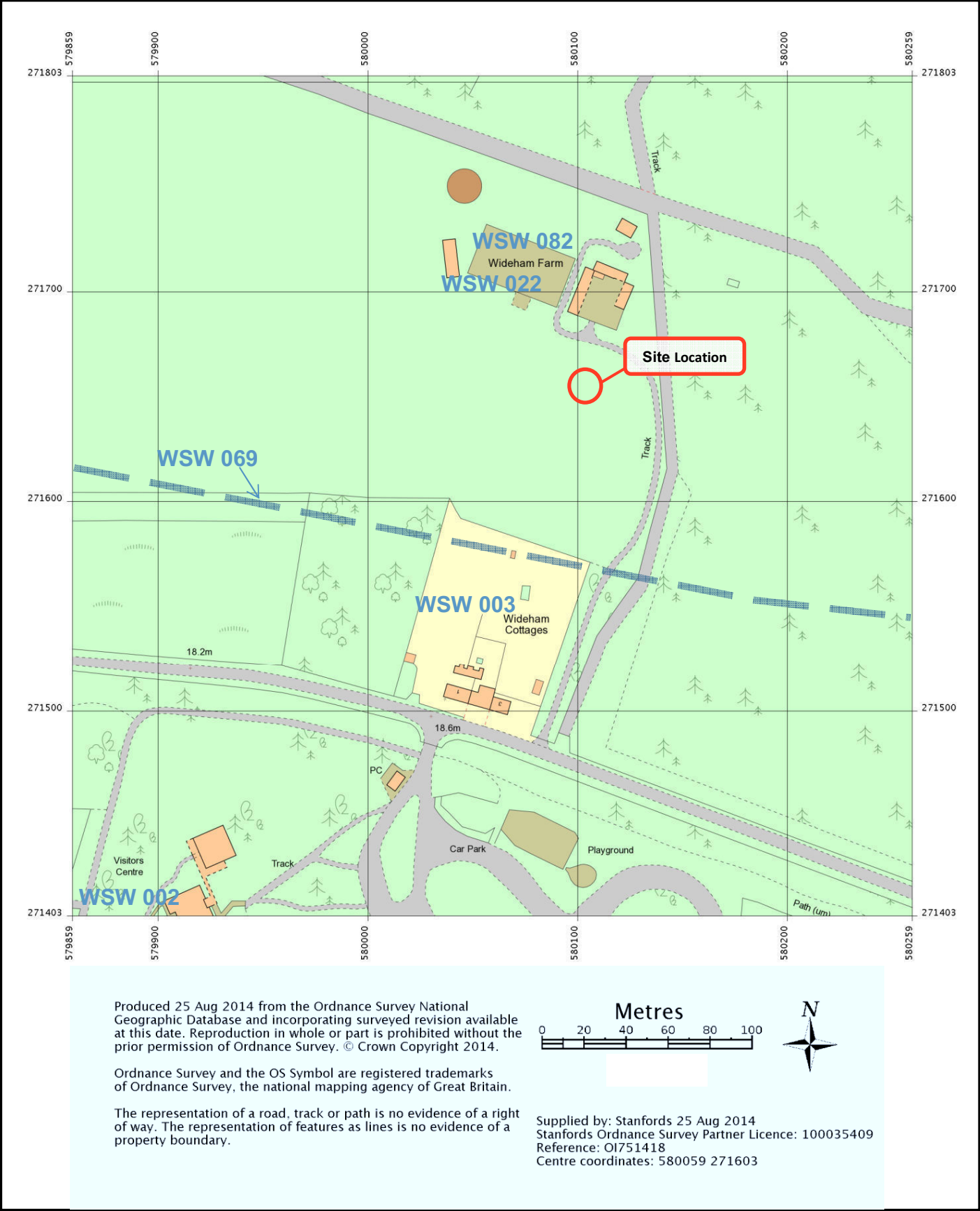


Figure 2: Site location with selected HER entries

3.0 Geology and Topography

Wideham Farm Equestrian Centre is located in West Stow, Suffolk, c. 8km north-west of Bury St Edmunds. The farm is a purpose-built complex incorporating a redeveloped barn with stables, arena and round-pen, set in 47 acres with direct access to Kings Forest and the Icknield Way.

The site is located off the Icklingham Road within open fields on the fringes of the Forestry Commission plantations now covering the former West Stow Heath. It is situated on well-drained sandy soils c.550m north of the River Lark, at a height of c. 24m OD in the lee of a slight east-facing slope.

The deeper underlying geology is cretaceous Upper Chalk, overlain by superficial glaciofluvial drift and river terrace deposits of quaternary sands & gravels - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) & (Ordnance Survey 1983).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as fine grained pale yellow sands with frost-fractured flints.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is located in the parish of West Stow which lies amongst a relatively rich historic landscape. The parish has generated a variety of records which give evidence of human occupation and activity from most periods, in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites.

The proposed development can be considered to hold potential interest due to its location in an area of known archaeological sites recorded in the county Historic Environment Record (HER). The nature of the sites general position, overlooking the Lark valley, is a typical location for evidence of multi-period activity.

A large number of surface finds of prehistoric flints are recorded for the area of Kings Forest and West Stow County Park. The most significant to the development is a Neolithic finds scatter located c. 100m to the north-west of the proposed house plot (WSW 022). This site has produced a noteworthy collection of artefacts which include a scatter of fifty arrowheads (transverse & leaf forms), axeheads, knives and fragments of late Neolithic grooved-ware.

In addition, a Bronze Age thumbnail scraper was collected in 1968 from the gardens of Wideham Cottages, located c. 170m south-east of the proposed house site (WSW 003).

The possible route of a Roman road between Icklingham and Pakenham (WSW 069) heads east-west across open fields c.75m to the south.

Quarrying for gravels in 1849, c.100m to the south-west, in the area to the rear of Wideham Cottages, identified an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, reportedly with about 100 burials (WSW 003) one of which is reported to have had a stone coffin. Although not archaeologically excavated, the numerous finds and burials were reported on soon after by Tymms in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology (Tymms 1853). The finds include various forms of brooches, beads, weapons and personal objects.

The nationally important Early Anglo-Saxon settlement site of West-Stow (WSW 002) lies 400m to the south-west. The site is known as both an archaeological site and an open air country park and museum. Evidence for intermittent human habitation at the site stretches from the Mesolithic through the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British period, but it is best known for the former Anglo-Saxon settlement that existed on the site between

the mid-5th century and the early 7th century. The remains of c.70 sunken-featured buildings were discovered at the site, along with 8 halls and a number of other features.

The site was excavated between 1956 and 1972 by an archaeological team from the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works (MOPBW), led first by Vera Evison and then by Stanley West. Following the culmination of excavation, it was decided to reconstruct the village on the site, an experimental archaeological project which has been ongoing since 1974. In 1999, the site was opened to the public with a new visitor's centre, museum and cafe.

In 2009, an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at the site of Wideham Farm in advance of development for the current equestrian centre (Craven 2009). Five linear investigation trenches were excavated amounting to a total of 120m of trenching. No finds or archaeological deposits were encountered; the only feature recorded relating to a former boundary ditch of 19th to 20th century date.

5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to investigate and record any archaeological evidence revealed during the evaluation.

As requested by the Brief, a single evaluation trench measuring 1.8m wide by 15m in length was excavated within the footprint of the proposed house, using a wheeled 'JCB'-type machine under the control of an experienced archaeologist.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were tied to an OS Spot Height of 19.13m AOD located on the south-west corner of No.1 Wideham Cottage.



Plate 2: Natural deposits (looking NW) [2x2m scales]

6.0 Results (Figures 3 & 4))

- **'Natural deposits'**

A very soft, pale yellow natural sand (102) was revealed directly below the plough-soil at a depth of c. 0.35m. Variations within the natural geology included amorphous patches of frost fractures stones and pale grey sand (104), along with a moderately stony patch of mid orangey-brown sand of ephemeral character c. 0.25m depth - the result of periglacial activity or archaic root disturbance (103).



Plate 3: Natural deposit 103 (looking SW)
[1x2m & 1x0.5m scale]

- **Ploughsoil**

Directly above the natural geology was a well-mixed very sandy-loam plough-soil of c.0.35m depth (100). Traces of scarring from deep ploughing and de-stoning were evident at the base of the plough-soil. The soil contained rare fragments of modern brick and the only artefact of any interest was a modern .303 (7.7 mm) calibre cartridge (not retained). These rounds were a standard calibre used by the British military until the 1950s.

7.0 Conclusions

No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered during the work and the evaluation trench revealed only geological sands. The subsoil has been well-mixed by modern farming methods. Plough scars and evidence for mechanical de-stoning was noted at the interface between the shallow plough-soil and the natural sands below.

The results of this single evaluation trench appear to demonstrate that the area of the proposed house can be considered to be of negligible archaeological potential.

Any recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work ahead of the proposed development will be made by the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

8.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Leigh Jarret who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work and who also carried out the machine excavation using his own plant. The fieldwork was carried out by John Percival and author.

9.0 Bibliography

Craven, J.	2009	<i>Archaeological Evaluation Report, Wideham Farm, Icklingham Road, West Stow. WSW 082. SCCAS Report No. 2009/223</i>
Ordnance Survey	1983	<i>Soils of England and Wales. Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000. Harpenden.</i>
Tymms, S.	1853	Anglo-Saxon relics from West Stow Heath, PSIA 7, pp315-328
West, S.	1985	<i>West Stow the Anglo-Saxon Village, EAA 24.</i>

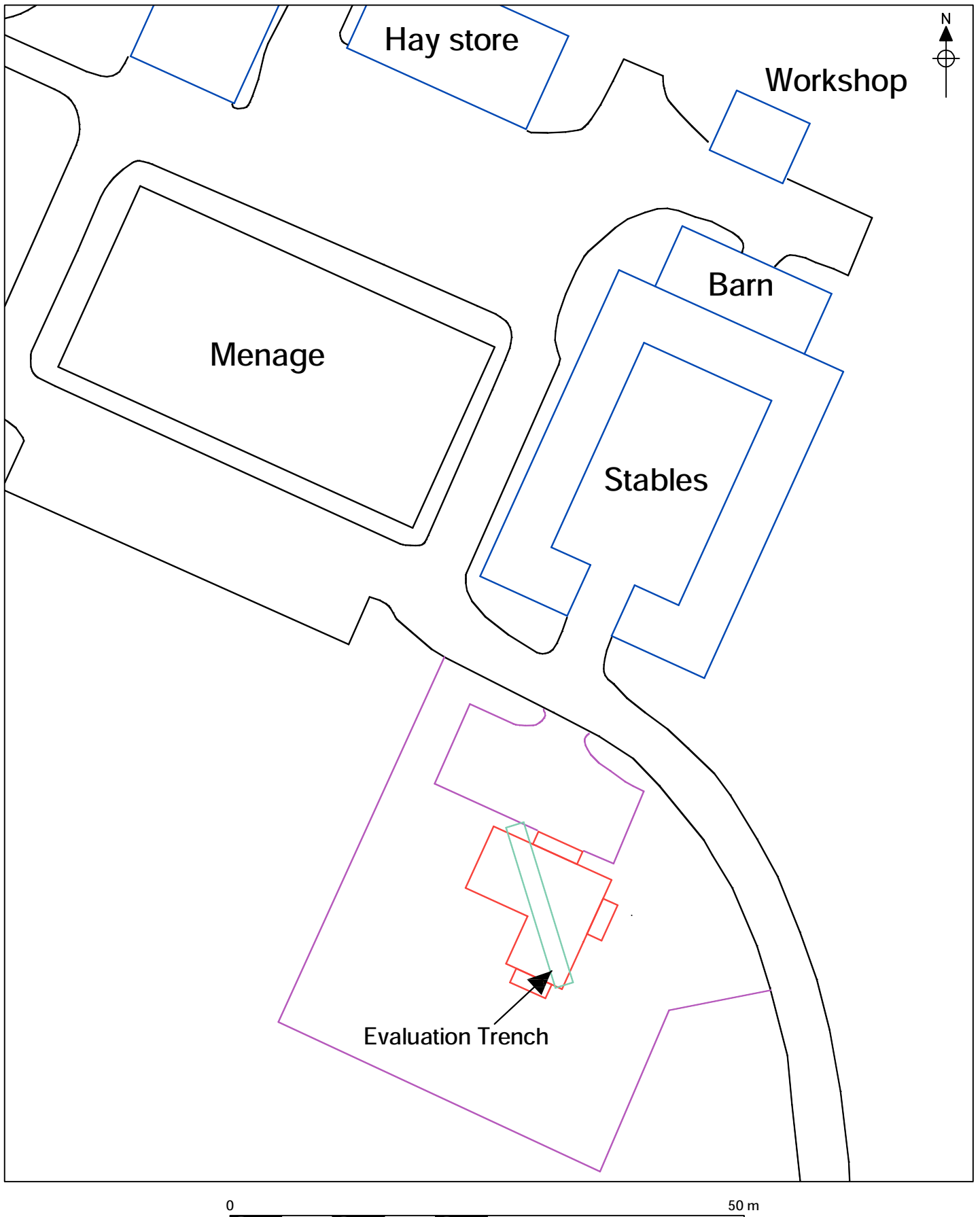


Figure 3. Trench location plan. Scale 1:500

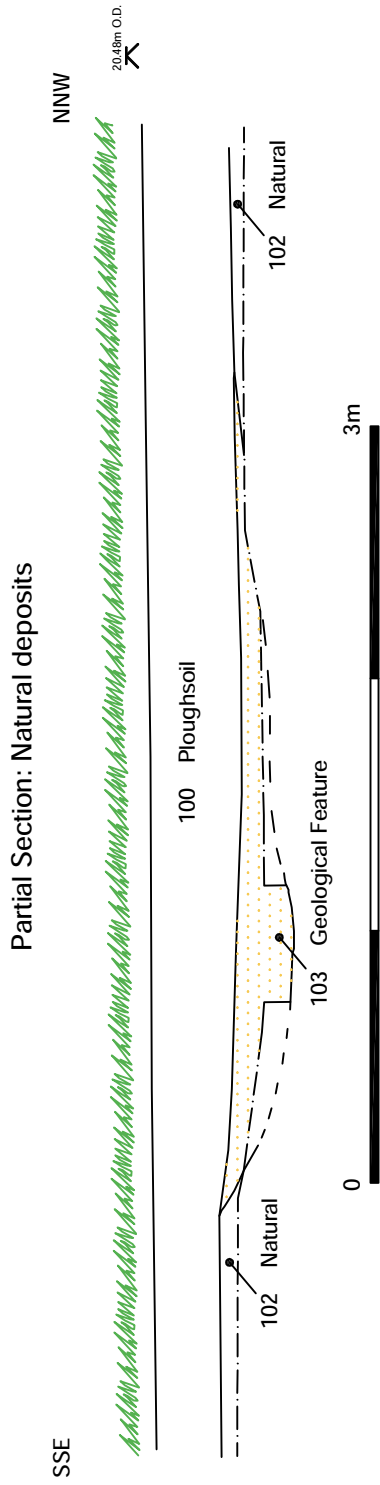


Figure 5. Recorded (partial) Section. Scale 1:30

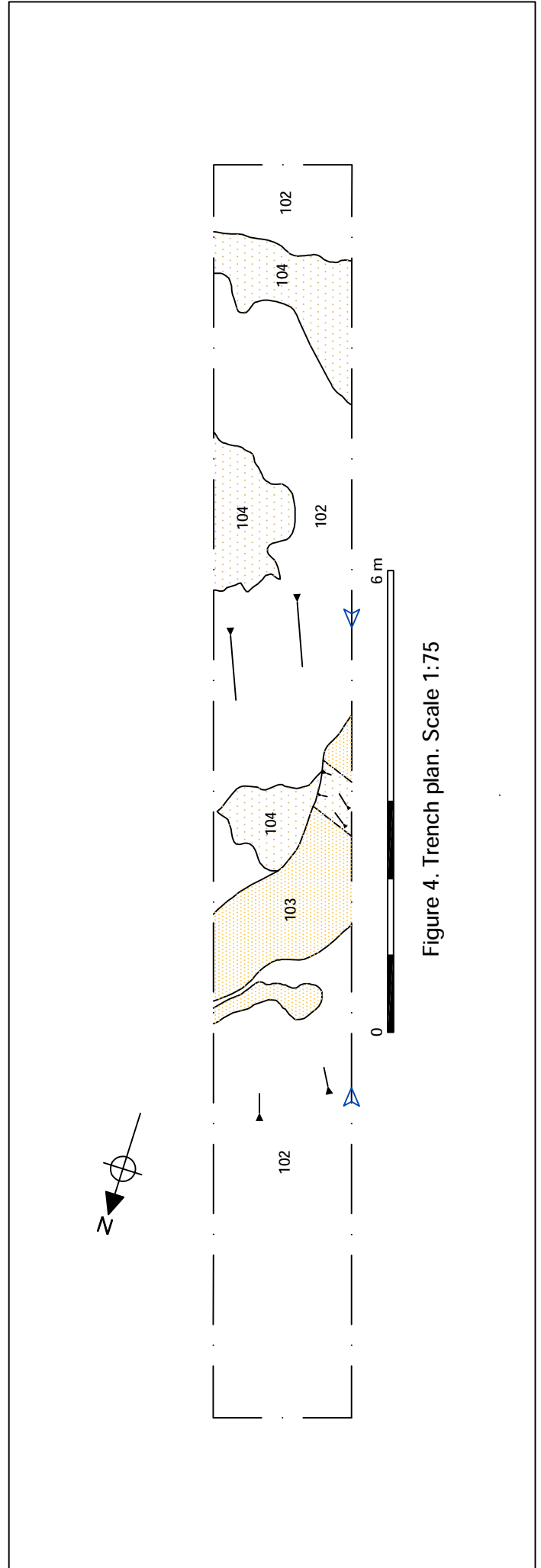


Figure 4. Trench plan. Scale 1:75

**Proposed Single Residential Development at
Wideham Farm, Icklingham Road,
West Stow, Suffolk.
IP28 6HE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCH**

**Prepared for
Mr.L.Jarrett**

By



August 2014

Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council
Planning Application No. SE/13/0471/FUL
HER No. for this project: to be arranged
Grid Reference: TL 800 716
Development Proposal: Residential (single house)
Archaeological Brief Issued By: Rachael Abraham
Date of Issue: 8/8/2014

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**Wideham Farm, Icklingham Road,
West Stow, Suffolk.
IP28 6HE**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Conservation Team (CT) of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) has requested that a Programme of Archaeological Work (hereafter PoAW) be undertaken in response to proposals for the development of a single residential property at Wideham Farm, West Stow, Suffolk (planning ref: SE/13/0471/FUL).

1.2 The site is located in an area considered to be of high archaeological potential as highlighted by Rachael Abraham (née Monk) of the SCCAS-Conservation Team in the SCCAS Brief and Specification document relating to this planning application:

This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the east of the site of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER no. WSW 003). There is high potential for important archaeological remains to be defined in this location, given the close proximity to known remains. The proposal involves groundworks that have the potential to cause damage to or destruction of any heritage assets that may exist.

There are no grounds to consider refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation in situ of any important heritage assets. In accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, however, any permission granted should be the subject of a planning condition to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.

Rachael Monk (24.7.13)

1.3 The Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation requires an evaluation of the development plot to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This evaluation may indicate a need for a further phase of Archaeological Evaluation of Excavation Work ahead of development or Archaeological Monitoring during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

1.4 The evaluation is requested to take the form of 1.8m by 15m trial trench; positioned so as to sample the footprint area of the proposed new dwelling.

1.5 This document has been prepared in response to an invitation from Mr Leigh Jarrett. It provides a method statement for a PoAW and details how Norvic Archaeology proposes to implement the requirements of the Brief.

2 AIMS

2.1 A defined PoAW, as stipulated by the SCCAS Conservation Team, is required to ensure that any archaeological deposits encountered during the works are recorded via controlled excavation to recognised standards. The general objectives of the evaluation work is to recover information regarding the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of any archaeological assets encountered.

2.2 Period resource assessments set out in the document Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medleycott 2011) pose specific research questions for periods ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Modern period which may be of relevance to this programme of work.

2.3 The site can be considered to hold potential interest due to its location in an area of known archaeological sites recorded in the county Historic Environment Record (HER). The nature of the sites general position, overlooking the Lark valley, is a typical location for evidence of multi-period activity. A Neolithic finds scatter is recorded in the immediate vicinity (WSW 022) while

100m to the south the possible route of a Roman road between Icklingham and Pakenham (WSW 069) heads east-west across the field. Quarrying in the mid-19th century, c.150m to the south, in the area to the rear of the nearby Wideham Cottages identified an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, reportedly with about 100 burials (WSW 003) and the nationally important Early Anglo-Saxon settlement site of West-Stow (WSW 002) lies 400m to the south.

2.4 The aims of the archaeological work can be summarised as follows:

- 2.4.1 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.
- 2.4.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site.
- 2.4.3 To ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.
- 2.4.4 To establish, as far as is reasonably possible within the scope of the project, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation
- 2.4.5 To explore any evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.
- 2.4.6 To present the archaeological data recovered in the form of an evaluation report that may provide the basis for further decisions regarding the impact of any proposed development on any archaeological resource present.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A two-stage strategy will be undertaken to fulfil the requirements of the Evaluation Brief issued by the SCCAS/CT.

Evaluation by Trial Trench - Sub-surface archaeological features or deposits will be cleaned and excavated to determine function, form and relative date. Written, drawn and photographic records of all excavated archaeological deposits and features will be produced.

Post-Fieldwork Processing, Analysis, Reporting & Archive - The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out upon completion of the fieldwork. The post-fieldwork analysis will be completed detailing the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork, presented as an Evaluation Report. A suitable archive of all necessary excavated material and data will be prepared – following current SCCAS Archive Guidelines and advice of the County Historic Environment Officer

3.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in further detail below.

3.2 Evaluation by Trial Trenching

3.2.1 At the request of the SCCAS/CT a single trial trench, measuring 1.8m by 15m is to be located in the area of the proposed house footprint (as per the figure supplied at the rear of this document. The exact location and orientation of the trenching may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstruction.

3.2.2 The trial trenching aims to characterise any sequence of *in situ* archaeological deposits down to a practical and safe working depth (c.1.2m) with hand auger tests of any deeper deposits if appropriate. Any requirements to investigate to a greater depth involving hand digging and/or additional machine-work will require consultation and agreement with the

SCCAS/CT and the client on an agreed strategy with the maintenance of a safe-working environment the overarching priority (this may take the form of stepping or shoring methods as ground conditions allow).

- 3.2.3 Norvic Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client if appropriate to the project and accepts no liability if this information is not disclosed.
- 3.2.4 Norvic Archaeology expects the client to provide detailed information on the nature, extent and level of any likely soil contamination present in the form of a written statement or contamination report specific to the development area.
- Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the archaeological works, all work will cease in the affected area until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and onsite control measures implemented. Norvic Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.
- 3.2.5 The final location/dimensions of the evaluation trench will be determined by Norvic Archaeology to the satisfaction of the SCCAS/CT, although the exact layout of the footprint is expected to be provided by the client.
- 3.2.6 Modern overburden and makeup deposits will be removed by a suitable mechanical digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (ideally 1.5m wide minimum). This will take place under constant archaeological supervision with soil deposits removed in gradual spits until significant archaeological horizons, natural geology or the limits of a safe working depth is encountered (whichever is higher). Where possible topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling.
- 3.2.7 Spoil from topsoil, subsoil, *in situ* soil horizons and any hand-excavated deposits will be scanned by metal detector.
- 3.2.8 Stripped surfaces will be investigated through manual cleaning, except in areas clearly devoid of archaeological features.
- 3.2.9 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be recorded using Norvic Archaeology's pro-forma recording system, see <http://www.norvicarchaeology.com/Recording.htm>. The records will include written, graphic and photographic elements. Plans and sections will be made at suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. A suitable digital and monochrome photographic record will be maintained of archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristics and relationships. A photographic record will also be taken to record the pre-excavation condition of the site, the progress of the excavation and the appearance of the site following the completion of the excavation.
- 3.2.10 Artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and, where possible, related to the context from which they derived. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made. Deposit samples will generally only be taken on site from only well dated and well-sealed contexts, sampling will follow the guidelines established by English Heritage (Environmental Archaeology Guide to Theory and Practice of Methods, 2nd ed. 2011).
- 3.2.11 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site in line with the specification presented as part of the SCCAS Brief & Specification document, with allowance made for greater recovery rates as appropriate; percentage sampling will normally apply if areas of complex stratified deposits are encountered. In general, the following feature/deposit excavation sampling strategy will be employed wherever site conditions allow in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003):

Linear Features: Will be subject to 10% sample excavation at appropriate intervals to allow an informed interpretation of date and function. Ditch terminals will be targeted as part of such investigation and junctions will also be prioritised for investigation to determine any unclear stratigraphic relationships. Where possible, investigation slots will measure 1m wide or greater. If a large prehistoric ditch suspected to relate to the Fornham Cursus is revealed the investigation strategy will aim to characterise its depth and form as the confines of the evaluation trench allow (see 3.2.2. above).

Discrete Features (e.g. pits/postholes): Exposed features will generally be half-sectioned, although individual features may be subject to quarter-sectioning or 100% excavation as necessary dependent upon their scale or significance to the research aims of the project.

Negative Structural Features (e.g. SFB-pits, beamslots, etc.): Exposed features recognised as forming elements of more significant structural features will generally be subject to higher sampling percentages than other discrete features.

Walls and other masonry: Built features will be exposed and recorded as necessary to assist in characterising and dating their construction, with any further excavation and investigation carried out to target stratigraphic and phase relationships.

Burial Features: Any overall strategy targeting features identified or strongly suspected to be burial features will be discussed where possible with the SCCAS/CT prior to implementation. In general burial deposits which cannot be left *in situ* will be subject to 100% excavation of exposed material.

Buried soils: If identified, well preserved relic soils will be subject to a suitable sampling and sieving strategy to determine artefact densities.

Post-medieval and modern features: To be dealt with summarily in accordance with their archaeological significance or role in any project specific research agenda.

Colluvial/masking deposits: Where extensive horizons are encountered of uncertain depth which have the potential to mask earlier episodes of human activity these deposits will be investigated appropriately to a safe working depth, with hand auger tests made of any deeper deposits.

3.2.12 Human remains will normally be left *in situ* unless they are likely to suffer damage/disturbance as a result of their exposure or further analysis of the remains is required to meet the aims of the evaluation brief. Any burials subject to removal as part of this evaluation project will be discussed with the SCCAS/CT within each phase of works with details agreed before removal begins. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857. Human Remains will be screened from public view during the course of their excavation. Initial backfilling of any graves or excavation areas thought to contain human remains will be done so manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.

3.2.13 Where areas of significant archaeological remains are encountered that cannot be recorded safely or to the appropriate standard within the normal limitations of archaeological methods, consultation will take place between the client and the SCCAS/CT to reach an agreement on any need for further archaeological excavation.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Processing and Assessment

Initial processing of the site archive

- 3.3.1. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that all elements of the site record from the various phases of fieldwork are cross-referenced and compatible with each other for the post-excavation assessment and reporting phases.
- 3.3.2 All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the SCCAS. Finds data will be catalogued to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.
- 3.3.3 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be initiated
- 3.3.4 A provisional stratigraphic matrix and accompanying text sections will be prepared where appropriate in order to establish the stratigraphic sequence and provisional phasing of the archaeological remains.
- 3.3.5 Analysis of the finds data will be undertaken in line with the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001). This will involve the identification and summary description of the artefactual materials by relevant specialists. All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Guidelines for Finds Work* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1992). Where appropriate, finds data will be stored on a database to expedite analysis and report preparation.
- 3.3.6 An assessment of any specific artefact conservation requirements will be undertaken with advice from appropriate specialists/ an ICON registered conservator. In all instances, conservation assessment procedures will follow the frameworks set out in the documents *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation* (UKIC *Conservation Guidelines* No 1, 1988) and *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995).
- 3.3.7 Any environmental samples taken during the course of the excavation or selected sub-samples from the overall assemblage will be assessed in relation to the project's stated research objectives. The assessment of environmental material in all instances will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations* (Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Papers No 2, 1995).

3.4 Final Analysis, Reporting and Archive

Reporting

- 3.4.1 The final post-fieldwork analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork. The results of the analysis will be presented as an Evaluation Report.
- 3.4.2 Background research, commensurate with the results of the field work, will be undertaken to place the results of the work within their local archaeological context. This information will form part of the final report. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed. The study may include the following sources of information as appropriate to the objectives of the research: Historic Environment Records; Historical maps; Aerial Photography Images; other relevant documentary sources.
- 3.4.3 A draft copy of the final report will be supplied to the SCCAS/CT for comments. Following any necessary amendments and as stipulated by the brief, a finalised hard copy and a .pdf copy of the report on CD will be supplied to the SCCAS/CT. A copy will also be submitted to the client at this time.
- 3.4.4 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the recipients own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 3.4.5 Norvic Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the full site archive, and transfer of title to the intended archive repository or an appropriate educational body. Provision will also be made for additional artefact recording (e.g. photography, illustration, and scientific analysis) for materials where this is not able to be achieved.
- 3.4.6 Norvic Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be completed when the Archive report is submitted to SCCAS/CT. This will include a .pdf version of the final report.
- 4 TIMETABLE AND RESOURCES**
- 4.1 The different stages of archaeological work have different time and staff requirements. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of Norvic Archaeology's reasonable control. The site work is limelabled to take a minimum of one to two days, dependent upon the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.
- 4.2 The absolute duration of the post-excavation work cannot be clearly defined as it involves the processing and analysis of data collected during fieldwork. However, the production of a suitable Evaluation Report is estimated to be available to the client within 6 weeks of the close of fieldwork.
- 5 ON SITE AND SPECIALIST STAFFING**
- 5.1 The work will be directed by Giles Emery T/A Norvic Archaeology and carried out on-site by Giles Emery or John Percival. Any additional staff will also have a similar level of archaeological experience.

5.2 Norvic Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. Subcontracted archaeologists will be of a similar level of experience and knowledgeable in this type of project.

5.3 The following organisations/individuals may, in principle, and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide relevant specialist work or advice in respect to detailed analysis and/or reporting on any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered during the investigation that requires their expert knowledge and advice. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements. This list is not exhaustive and only seeks to demonstrate that Norvic Archaeology is able to provide access to a network of specialists in order to meet the requirements of the Brief if significant assemblages or materials are recovered.

Specialist

- Sue Anderson
- Sarah Percival
- Alice Lyons
- Andrew Bamett
- Adrian Marsden
- Sarah Bates
- Kate Emery
- Matthew Pope
- Mick Boyle
- Julie Curt
- Jennifer Wood
- Francesca Boghi
- Neil Moss
- Roland Harris
- John Percival
- Dave Besoboy
- Vai Fryer
- Fran Green
- Richard Macphail
- Cheryl French
- Debbie Forbes
- Julia Park-Newman
- Kamleth Penn

Fields of Specialism

- Ceramic Building Material, Post-Roman Pottery,
- Humans Skeletal Remains
- Prehistoric and Saxon Pottery, Fired Clay, Querns
- Roman ceramics, Kiln materials and Personal Items
- Numismatic Items, Portable Artefacts
- Numismatic Items
- Portable artefacts, Ironworking
- Lithics
- Lithics (Palaeolithic Specialism)
- Lithics & Consultancy
- Post Roman Glass Vessels
- Faunal Remains
- Human Remains, Faunal Remains
- Human Skeletal Remains
- Architectural Stonework
- Architectural analysis and metric survey
- Metric Survey
- Environmental analysis, Geomatics
- Macrossil Analysis
- Pollen & Diatoms and General Environmental
- Micromorphology & Consultancy
- Micromorphology
- Conservation Services & Consultancy
- Secondary Source Documentary Material

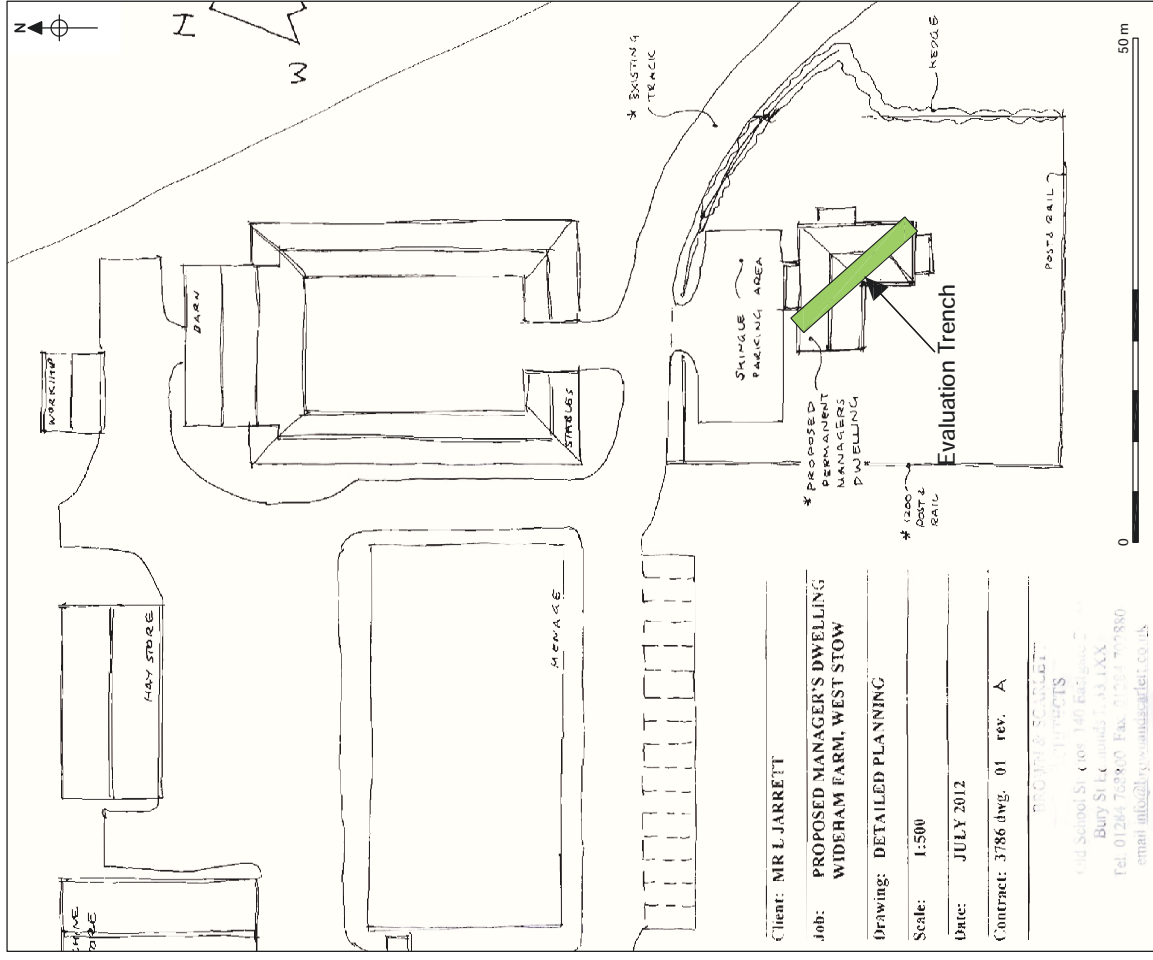
6. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 6.1 Norvic Archaeology fully endorses the Code of Practice and the Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA). All staff employed or subcontracted by Norvic Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Practice.
- 6.2 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health & Safety requirements in operation at the time of the project.
- 6.3 Should the Historic Environment Service require any additional investigation beyond the scope of this specification, then the cost and duration of any such supplementary work will be negotiated between the client and Norvic Archaeology. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Historic Environment Service.
- 6.4 Norvic Archaeology currently maintains:
 - Employers Liability Insurance £10,000,000
 - Public Liability Insurance £2,000,000

Copies of these certificates are available on written request.

Email: giles.emery@norvicarchaeology.com
Tel: 07759016372

Norvic Archaeology is the registered trading name of Giles Emery, Freelance Archaeologist.



Client: MR L JARRETT
 Job: PROPOSED MANAGER'S DWELLING
 WIDEHAM FARM, WEST STOW
 Drawing: DETAILED PLANNING
 Scale: 1:500
 Date: JULY 2012
 Contract: 3786 dwg. 01 rev. A
 THE OFFICE OF ARCHAEOL
 CONSULTANTS
 Old School St (001 140) East Angles
 Bury St Edmunds IP19 1XX
 Tel: 01284 762900 Fax: 01284 762880
 email info@officeofarchaeology.co.uk

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: [norvicar1-187273](#)

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation for a Manager's House at Wideham Farm Equestrian Centre, Icklingham Road, West Stow, Suff

Short description of the project The results of an archaeological evaluation by single trial trench on the site proposed for a single Manager's House at Wideham Farm Equestrian Centre, Icklingham Road, West Stow Suffolk (Planning Ref. SE/13/0471/FUL). The overall site lies in an area of archaeological interest in the Lark Valley, within a multi-period historic landscape. The farm is located less than 100m north of a former Anglo-Saxon settlement, which is a statutorily protected Scheduled Monument (SM SF170). No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered during the work and the evaluation trench revealed only geological sands. The subsoil has been well-mixed by modern farming methods. Plough scars and evidence for mechanical de-stoning was noted at the interface between the shallow plough-soil and the natural sands below. The results of this single evaluation trench appear to demonstrate that the area of the proposed house can be considered to be of negligible archaeological potential.

Project dates Start: 14-08-2014 End: 14-08-2014

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes WSW 100 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes NVC/2014/GE218 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes SE/13/0471/FUL - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY WEST STOW Wideham Farm, Icklingham Road, West Stow, Suffolk.

Postcode IP28 6HE

Study area 130.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 8010 7166 52.3130136829 0.642392531667 52 18 46 N 000 38 32 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Nonvic Archaeology

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Nonvic Archaeology

Project director/manager Giles Emery

Project supervisor Giles Emery

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr L Jarrett

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient SCCAS

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient SCCAS

Paper Contents "Survey"

Paper Media available "Report"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Equestrian Centre, Icklingham Road, West Stow, Suffolk

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