

Swimming pool building at Gifford's Hall,
Wickhambrook
WBK 045

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/149

Client: Mr and Mrs Hughes

Author: David Gill

November/2013

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Author: David Gill

Contributions By:

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Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: November/2013

HER Information

Site Code: WBK 045
Site Name: Gifford's Hall, Wickhambrook
Report Number 2013/149
Planning Application No: SE/12/0996
Date of Fieldwork: November 2013
Grid Reference: TL 770 537
Oasis Reference: c1-165690
Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus
Project Officer: David Gill
Client/Funding Body: Mr and Mrs Hughes, landowners
Client Reference: *****

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: David Gill
Date: November 2013

Approved By: Richenda Goffin
Position: Post-excavation manager
Date: *****
Signed: *****

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

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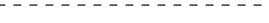







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Drawing Conventions

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 $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\wedge}$

Summary

Monitoring of the groundwork excavations for a swimming pool, pool house and sun terrace at Gifford's Hall, Wickhambrook recorded evidence of an infilled pond and an early road-side ditch. The archaeological features were sealed beneath a thick layer of redeposited clay thought to originate from either the dredging/excavation of the moat or, more likely the creation of an earlier swimming pool alongside the site.

Gifford's Hall is a Grade I listed building constructed sometime between AD1480-1520 and the site itself was located within the area of the probable base court. The pond is shown on the tithe map (1840) but had been filled in sometime before 1885 to create a farm yard in keeping with the 'high-farming' practices of the day. The ditch is thought to be a roadside ditch flanking the main driveway up to the hall through the centre of the base court and a measure to keep it passable during period of wet. None of the features were dated by finds.

1. Introduction

Four site visits were made to monitor the groundwork excavations for a swimming pool, pool house and sun terrace at Gifford's Hall, Wickhambrook. The monitoring was a condition of the consent on planning application SE/12/0996/HHLB and is subject to a Brief and Specification produced by Dr Abby Antrobus from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The monitoring was completed during the period 7th-18th November 2013 by members of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team of the (SCCASFT) and was funded by the landowner Mr and Mrs Hughes.

Gifford's Hall is a Grade I listed building (LB 426732) constructed sometime between AD1480-1520 by Clement Heigham. The house stands within an earlier medieval moated site (WKB 002) and is presumably on the site of the hall's predecessor. Typically the hall would have stood at the head of a base or lower court around which the hall's ancillary buildings, like the stables, barns and brew house etc., would have stood. Entry to the hall would be through the lower court along a driveway that would have passed along the hall complex's central axis. The swimming pool was to be built outside the moated area to the south of the hall in what was probably the centre of this original lower court.

The aim of the monitoring was to make a record any archaeological deposits that were to be disturbed by the ground works and produce a permanent archive for the County's Historic Environment Record (HER).

2. Site location, geology and topography

Gifford's Hall lies in open countryside approximately 2.5km from the village and close to the parish boundary at TL 770 537. The hall complex fronts the road but the hall itself stands 100m back and occupies a prominent position just below the crest of a hill on the 95m contour. The general area slopes gently south eventually dropping into the River Glem valley but within its immediate landscape the site itself is slightly sunken and below the level of the road to the south and the path surrounding the moat to the north.

Immediately prior to the start of work the development area was a garden (with an existing swimming pool) enclosed by relatively recent farm outbuildings on the west

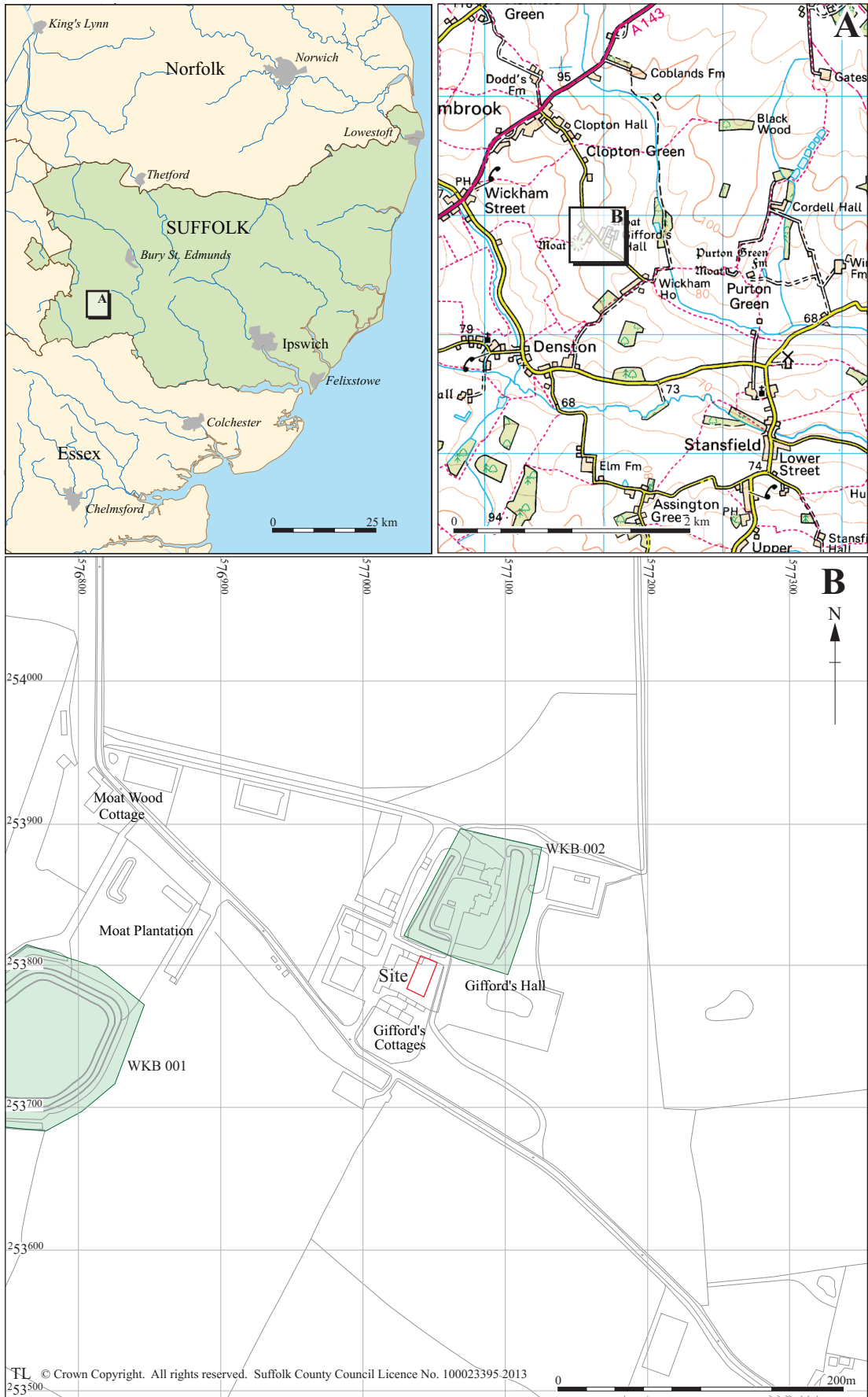


Figure 1. Plan showing development area (red) and HER sites (green)

side, a row of historic cottages on the south and alongside, what was formerly the main driveway to the Hall.

The site is on the high Suffolk uplands and the surface geology is deep boulder clay.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The sites listed on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) are shown in green in Figure 1 and comprise the moated site of the hall (WBK 002) and a moat and possible manor house site of Clopton Hall (WBK 001).



Figure 2. Tracing of the Wickhambrook Tithe map of 1841
(Suffolk record office ref FL652/3/14/2)

The site lies with the parcel of land numbered as 1015 on the Wickhambrook tithe map drawn in 1841 (Fig. 2). It is described in the tithe apportionment as 'Yard and Buildings' and is part of the hall then owned and occupied by Wooton Issacson. A large pond is shown in at the centre of this parcel of land with buildings on its south and west sides with a second pond further to the south. It is interesting to note that the row of 18th century cottages (the long narrow building between the ponds) are coloured grey which usually signifies agricultural buildings or other buildings as opposed to the red of an occupied dwelling which suggests that the cottages may not have been used as housing at the time.

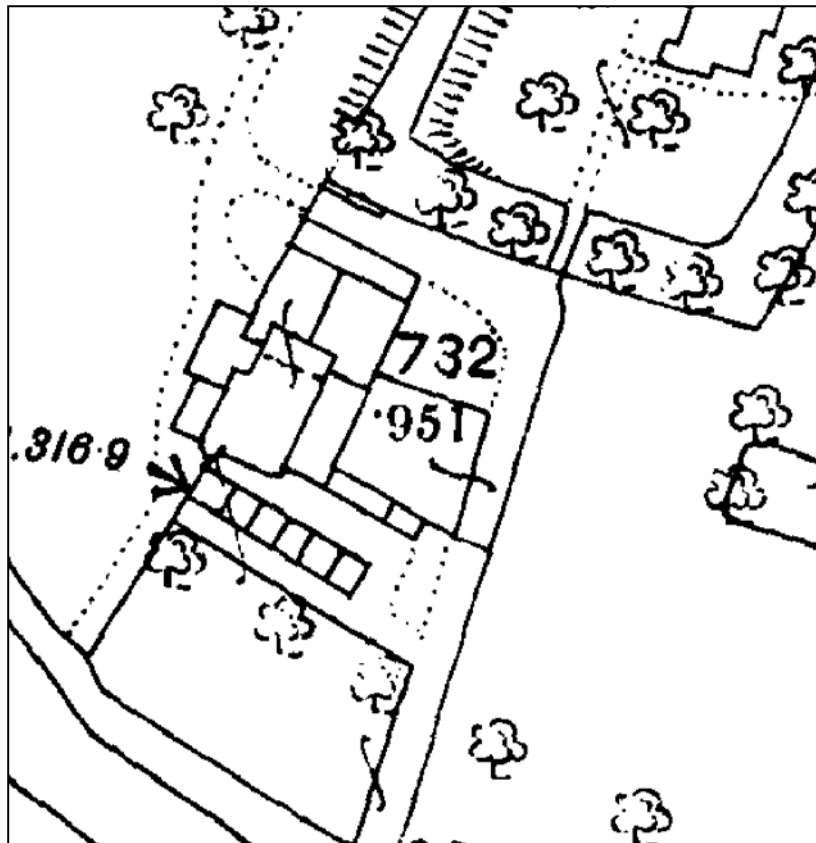


Figure 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey 1885

By the time the first edition Ordnance Survey was published in 1884, both ponds had been infilled and more agricultural buildings added to the site which divided the area into a series of smaller yards, characteristic of animal husbandry in the mixed 'high-farming' of the Victorian period. It is likely that the buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey include all the earlier one shown on the tithe map but since then the buildings to the west of the site have been replaced with later barns. The buildings are shown in more detail and the row of cottages are depicted as divided into six units.

4. Results

Post 19th century redeposited clay

The topsoil was stripped from the whole of the development area to the top of a thick layer of green/grey boulder clay, 0002 (see sections and Pls. 3 and 4). This material is similar to the local geological clay found at depth of c.1.5m below the surface and must have been dumped onto the site from a previous deep excavation somewhere in the immediate area. The redeposited clay was spread over the entire stripped area and had been compacted or rolled to create a flat, level band. The clay contained occasional fragments of broken brick/tile but these were uncommon and the deposit was generally 'clean' and devoid of debris. Excavation for the pool house footing, through the clay,

revealed the former ground surface and buried topsoil, 0003 (Sections and Pl.3) and demonstrated a clay thickness of 400mm at the north end of the site increasing to 700mm at the south. The buried topsoil had a thin surface of gravel and chalk, which was possibly a make-shift yard and the topsoil contained a lot of Victorian brick rubble.

Archaeological features sealed beneath the clay

Black, fine clay/silts (Fig. 4 and Pl. 6), the muds and infilling layers of an ancient pond, were recorded beneath the buried topsoil in all of the square pad-footings on the west side of the pool building. No pond deposits were recorded in the eastern pad-footings or in the strip footings to the north indicating that the pond was centred somewhere to the west of the development. A steep-sided 'cut' edge to the pond was recorded in the southern pad-footing and in the northern one the underlying natural was seen beneath only a shallow (300mm thick) layer of silt suggesting this was close to the north edge but in the central footings the pond silts were not bottomed. The silts appeared devoid of cultural material; however hand excavation to retrieve possible finds was limited as the silts occurred at or below ground water level. The pond was sealed beneath a soil layer 0004 deposited after the pond was filled in which produced coal and 19th century brick. Three sets of field drains crossed the site; the uppermost set were modern but the lower two sets cutting the pond backfill were handmade dating to the 19th century.

A large ditch, 0008, ran N-S down the east half of the site (Fig. 4 and Pl.5). The ditch was 1.8m wide and 1m deep from the base of the redeposited clay and was filled with a grey coloured, fine, stone-less clay silt. In the lower half of the ditch the silt was mottled with iron staining and the general impression was that this was a silted-up waterlogged channel. Apart from the staining the silt was homogenous and archaeologically sterile with no sign of organic or cultural material.

Alongside the ditch was a broad, basin-like feature 0009 at least 3m across. It was flat-bottomed and filled with brown silt; this was streaked with iron-staining which was particularly concentrated towards the bottom of the feature but it otherwise remained enigmatic. Neither feature, 0009 nor ditch 0008 could be dated but both were sealed beneath a muddy clay silt and were thought to be of some antiquity; the features could not have been contemporary but the sequence in which they existed was uncertain.

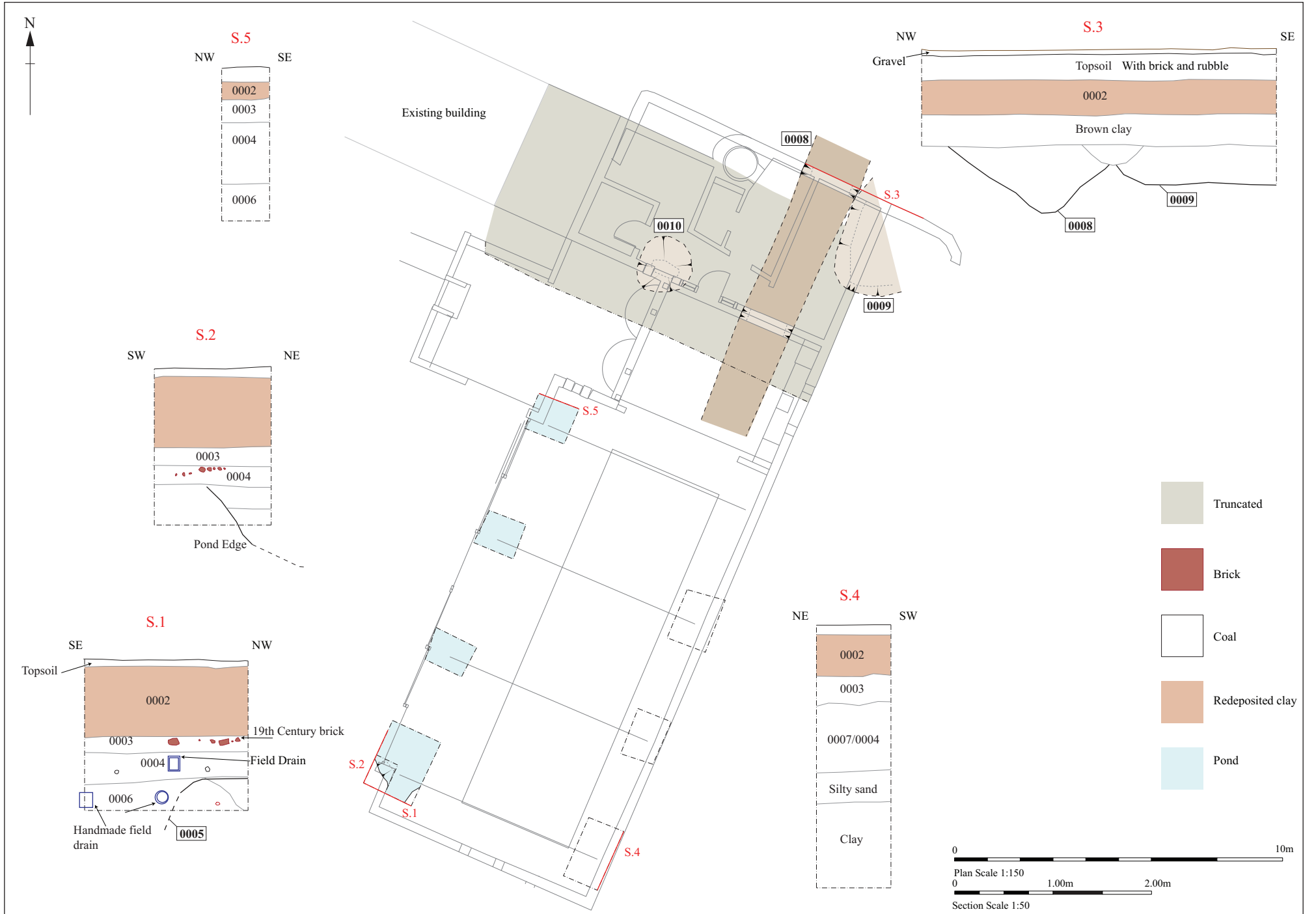


Figure 2. Site Plans and sections

A circular pit 700mm deep and filled with gray clay was also recorded in this area. It was cut into the muddy silts that sealed the ditch 0008 and feature 0009 and was thought to be relatively late.

5. Discussion

The dumped clay found just beneath the topsoil over most of the site is the result of previous excavations nearby. The most likely source for the clay is the excavation for the former swimming pool alongside the site or the dredging of the moat (the west arm of moat was re-excavated in the 1990's). The volume of clay seems considerable against the size of the old pool but, as the clay was quite clean, the former seems more likely. The date of creation of the two ponds in the area is unknown but the map evidence shows that they were infilled during the second half of the 19th century and this dating is supported by the results of the monitoring. The redeposited clay has raised (by a small degree) what was formerly a low-lying area and the sunken nature of the immediate topography is highlighted by the cottages which appear to be located in a hollow (Pl. 2).

The early ditch found during the monitoring pre-existed any map record but produced no datable material. It is close to and parallels the line of the main, medieval driveway to the hall and is possibly a contemporary 'roadside' ditch. The current path rises on a slight incline to the bridge crossing the moat and although not entirely original the bridge gives an approximation of what the medieval level of the driveway must have been (Pl. 4). The ground surface at the entrance to the bridge is c.0.8-1m higher than the original ground level within the development area which suggests that the driveway must have been built on what was in effect a raised causeway. The number of ponds shown on the tithe map attests to the area being wet and the combination of a raised pathway with flanking ditches may have been necessary to keep it passable during the winter months.

Because of its juxtaposition with the hall the area was thought to be within the lower court. If this is the case this would imply that the presence of a large pond was no obstacle to the function of this part of the lower court; indeed it may have dictated how this part was used. It is interesting to note that the row of cottages on the edge of the site are illustrated on the tithe map necessarily as dwellings and but appear on the map undifferentiated from the barns and other agricultural buildings. The listing which identifies the buildings as 18th century cottages dates from 1961 and describes only

externally visible features; an examination of the interior by an architectural historian would prove interesting to ascertain if the listing is correct or whether this is an early 'barn-conversion' of a former outbuilding.

6. Plates



Plate 1. Gifford's Hall stands within its own moated enclosure. Typically in a complex of this date the hall would have been located at the end of a base or lower court. The base court would be enclosed by the ancillary buildings, like the stables and brew house, arranged around its margins and access to the hall would be by a driveway through the central axis (and in this case over a bridge) of the base court. The current brick-built bridge has shallow pointed arches in a late medieval style but the bricks suggest a more recent (?C18th) date.



Plate 2. The Grade II cottages fronting the road are located on the south edge of the putative base court. The cottages are described in the listing as 18th century but not identified as dwellings on the tithe survey of 1840. The tithe map shows large ponds located to the front and rear of the cottages; these have been infilled but the gardens to the front of the cottages remain sunken and lower than the adjacent road. The photograph is taken looking north and site was located to the rear of the cottages



Plate 3. Thick layer of compacted redeposited clay covering the entire development area photographed following the removal of a thin topsoil layer. The clay, the result of dumping either from moat dredging or the excavation of a previous swimming pool alongside the development area, was relatively clean and contained only a few small fragments of brick/tile. The former ground surface can be seen in the main picture at the bottom of the test hole.



Plate 4. Strip footing for the changing rooms at the north end of the development area looking north towards the hall. The path beyond the far corner of the site is on the line of the medieval driveway and approach to the bridge through the break in the hedge. The area has been reduced by the partial removal of the redeposited clay which can be seen in section on the edge of the site. The 'reduced-dig' level is close to but still above the medieval ground level which is considerably lower than the access to the bridge. Does this imply that the driveway was on a raised causeway at this point? The driveway ditch which crosses this area is beneath the clay.



Plate 5. A section through ditch 0009 thought to be a roadside ditch flanking the medieval driveway. The ditch (the V-shape of darker clay in the middle of the picture) produced no finds and therefore was not closely dated but was of antiquity; sealed beneath the redeposited clay and a layer of buried topsoil.



Plate 6. Pond silts seen in the excavation for the pad-footing SW of the proposed swimming pool. The dark strip at mid-depth is the former ground surface and topsoil. This horizon contained brick rubble from the demolition of the late-Victorian *'high-farming'* building which occupied the site at the end of the 19th century. Immediately beneath the buried topsoil is the mid-19th century infill and at the base of the excavations are the dark grey pond muds. The scale bar rests on natural clay and the south edge of the pond can be alongside it.

7. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by David Gill. The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Archaeological Monitoring/Excavation

AT

Gifford's Hall, Gifford's Lane, Wickhambrook

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	To be arranged
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 770 537
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Outbuilding (for swimming pool)
AREA:	Small
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	14 December 2012

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

'No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA.

- 1.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), SCCAS/CT will be unable to advise discharge of the condition.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 Giffords Hall is a Grade I listed 15th-century building (LB 426732), within a medieval moated site (WKB 002). The proposed swimming pool and associated ancillary spaces are in an area of archaeological interest and potential, in an outer court area adjacent to the moat. The proposed building lies along the main approach to the bridge over the moat, in what was probably the centre of the original court. The potential for structural remains to be found can therefore be considered less than it would be at the edges of that area (historic buildings and those shown on the 1841 tithe map are at the edge rather than in the centre). Nonetheless, aspects of the proposed development will involve groundworks that have the potential to cause damage or destruction to any archaeological deposits that exist.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development, including a controlled strip, map and excavation of the area of the pool and other areas of ground reduction, and monitoring of other groundworks. Any soil strip for the project should be undertaken with a back-acting machine with a toothless bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist
- 3.2 If the excavation is undertaken as part of site contractor's groundworks, allowance should be made for potential delays to ensure that archaeological investigation and recording can be carried out.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 4.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.
- 4.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

- 4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.3 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.4 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.
- 5.5 If the archaeological excavation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the commissioning body should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on site (unless otherwise agreed by the LPA on the advice of SCCAS/CT).
- 5.6 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork, e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations, and land contamination, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.7 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure any deep holes.
- 5.8 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event 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.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation (ICON)*.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011).
- 6.7 An unbound hardcopy of the 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. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER.
- 6.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.9 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. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained.

- 6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.11 When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: grid ref., parish, address, planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development, depth of ground disturbance in each area, depth of topsoil and its profile over natural in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 6.12 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

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 and in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute of Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

This brief remains valid for 6 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-165690

Project details

Project name	Gifford's Hall Wickhambrook, monitoring for a swimming pool and sun terrace
Short description of the project	Monitoring of the groundwork excavations for a swimming pool, pool house and sun terrace at Gifford's Hall, Wickhambrook recorded evidence of an infilled pond and a ditch. The archaeological features were sealed beneath a thick layer of re-deposited clay thought to originate from either the dredging/excavation of the moat or, more likely the creation of an earlier swimming pool alongside the site. Giffords Hall is a Grade I listed building constructed sometime between AD1480-1520 and the site was located within the area of the probable base court. The pond is shown on the tithe map (1840) but had been filled in sometime before 1885 to create a farm yard in keeping with the 'high-farming' practices of the day. The ditch is thought to be a roadside ditch flanking the main driveway up to the hall through the centre of the base court and a measure to keep it passable during period of wet. None of the features were dated by finds.
Project dates	Start: 07-11-2013 End: 29-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WBK 045 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POND Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY WICKHAMBROOK WBK 045 Gifford's Hall, Wickambrook
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7704 5378 52 0 52 09 12 N 000 35 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 96.50m Max: 97.00m

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	Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	David Gill
Project supervisor	David Gill
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr and Mrs Hughes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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