

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/223**

**Wideham Farm, Icklingham Road, West  
Stow  
WSW 082**

**J. A. Craven**  
© October 2009  
[www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology](http://www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology)

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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** SE/09/0605  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 14/09/2009  
**Grid Reference:** TL 801 717  
**Funding Body:** Mr L Jarrett  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper  
**Project Officer:** John Craven  
**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1-64230

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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## Summary

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Wideham Farm, West Stow in advance of development. The 120m of trenching identified the natural subsoil of gravel and sands underlying colluvial gravels. Apart from a single ditch relating to a 19th/20th century boundary marking the edge of West Stow Heath, no archaeological features were identified. Combined with a complete absence of finds material this indicates that the site has not been a focus of activity at any stage in the past.

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# 1. Introduction

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development at Wideham Farm, Icklingham Road, West Stow. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application SE/09/0605. The work was funded by the developer, Mr Lee Jarrett.

The site, an area of approximately 0.45ha sqm, is centred at TL 801 717, in the parish of West Stow (Fig. 1), lying c.1.5km to the west of the settlement in an open field on the southern fringes of the Forestry Commission plantations now covering the former West Stow Heath.

The site consisted of the north-eastern corner of an open arable field, partially occupied by disused stable buildings of flint and brick construction.

The planning application was for the restoration or replacement of the existing stable buildings, plus the construction of ancillary barns/stores, roads and car parking. This was approved with a condition requiring a programme of work to record archaeological deposits, for which the site had high potential (see below), which would be affected by the development. The first stage of this work was a trial trench evaluation to confirm the archaeological potential of the site and to establish any archaeological implications for its development.

## 2. Geology and topography

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The site is located 540m north of the River Lark, at a height of c.24m AOD, towards the base of a slight east-facing slope. The site lies on deep, well drained, sandy soils overlying glaciofluvial drift (Ordnance Survey 1983).

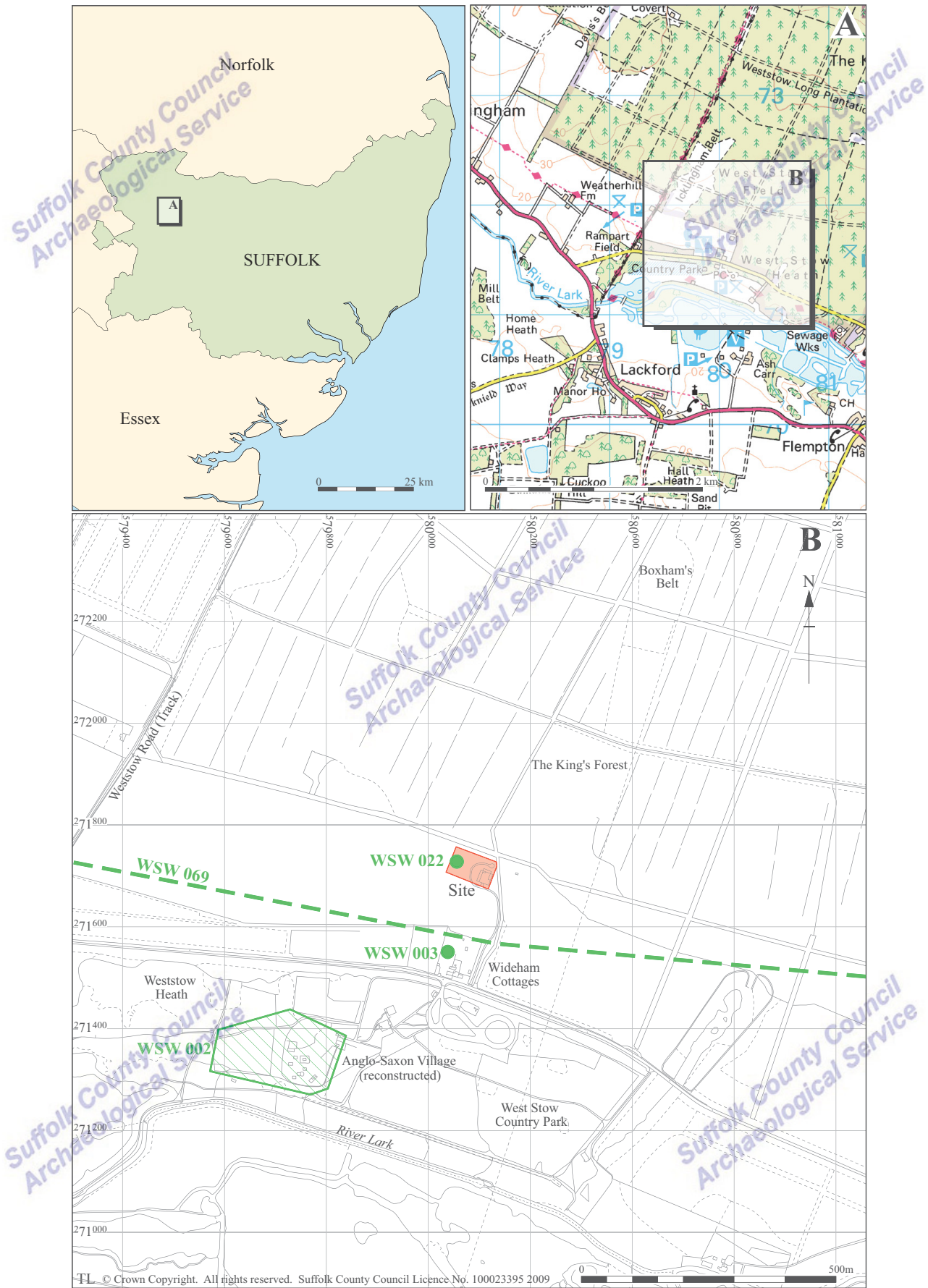


Figure 1. Site location (red) with selected Suffolk HER entries (green)

### 3. Archaeological and historical background

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The site was of potential interest due to its location in an area of archaeological importance 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 (Fig. 1).

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## 4. Methodology

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The brief for the evaluation required 132m of 1.8m wide trenching to be placed across the site. These were generally placed to target the positions of the proposed new buildings but were also limited by the presence of a large 20<sup>th</sup> century quarry pit in the north-east corner, the existing stable buildings undergoing renovation and a large spoilheap in the centre of the site. As a result, and with the approval of Dr Jess Tipper, the total trenching amounted to only 118m or c.4.5% the total area (Fig. 2).

The trenches were excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the natural subsoil surface. This generally involved the removal of c.0.3m-0.4m of modern ploughsoil and a c.0.1m-0.4m thick colluvial layer of mid brown flint gravel and sands (0002) which overlaid the natural subsoil, a loose mid orange/yellow flint gravel with fine sands. Excavated soil was examined for unstratified finds and both spoilheaps and trench were searched by an experienced metal-detectorist.

Archaeological features were then clearly visible cutting the natural subsoil and only limited cleaning by hand was required. Two 1m wide sections were excavated and recorded across the two identified linear features.

The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system, with 0001 being reserved for unstratified finds. The trenches were planned by hand at a scale of 1:50. Trench locations were measured by hand using three survey points laid out with an RTK GPS. Trench profiles and feature sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Site levels AOD were recorded with a dumpy level, using the GPS survey points as benchmarks. Digital colour and black and white film photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the site archive.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-64230) 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 No. WSW 082.

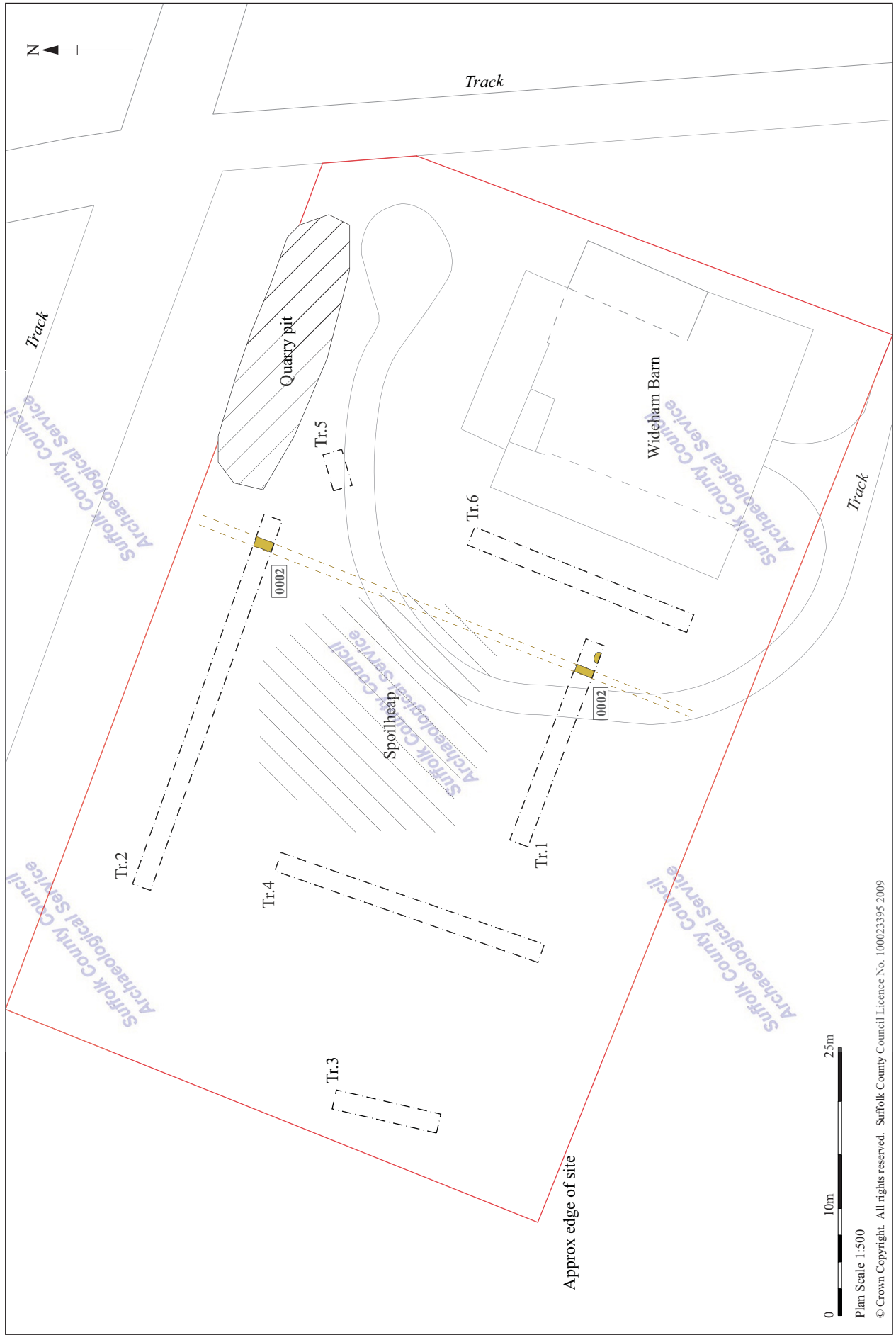


Figure 2. Trench location plan

## 5. Results

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(Fig. 3)

### Trench 01

This trench measured 20m by 1.8m and was aligned west to east. Its profile showed 0.4m of topsoil overlying 0.3m-0.4m of colluvial, mid brown, gravel which in turn overlaid the natural gravel/sand subsoil, which lay at a height AOD of 20.72m (east end) to 20.88m (west end).

A single feature, 0002, was identified towards the eastern end of the trench. This was a linear ditch, aligned north-south, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0003, was a very pale grey sand with numerous flints.

A possible pit lying to the east of the ditch was investigated but proved to be an irregular natural feature, possibly a tree throw or animal disturbance.

### Trench 02

This trench measured 36.5m by 1.8m and was aligned west to east. To the east its profile showed 0.3m of topsoil overlying 0.3m of colluvial, mid brown, gravel which in turn overlaid the natural gravel/sand subsoil, which lay at a height AOD of 21.14m. In the centre of the trench the colluvial layer changed to a mid yellow/brown mix of fine gravel and sands. This deposit gradually increased to a thickness of 0.5m, the underlying subsoil being at 21.07m at the western end of the trench.

Ditch 0002, was again identified towards the eastern end of the trench, here measuring 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0004, was a very pale grey/brown sand with numerous flints.

### Trench 03

This trench measured 10m by 1.8m and was aligned north to south. Its profile showed 0.3m of topsoil overlying 0.2m of colluvial, mid brown, gravel which in turn overlaid the natural gravel/sand subsoil which lay at a height AOD of 21.45m. No archaeological deposits were identified in the trench.

#### **Trench 04**

This trench measured 26m by 1.8m and was aligned north to south. Its profile showed 0.3m of topsoil overlying 0.1m of colluvial, mid brown, gravel which in turn overlaid the natural gravel/sand subsoil which lay at a height AOD of 21.35m. No archaeological deposits were identified in the trench.

#### **Trench 05**

This trench measured 3.5m by 1.8m and was aligned north-east to south-west. Its profile showed 0.3m of topsoil overlying 0.7m of colluvial, mid brown, gravel. This overlaid the natural gravel/sand subsoil which lay at a height AOD of 20.49m. No archaeological deposits were identified in the trench.

The trench was abandoned as, if continued, its depth would have caused problems with the adjacent building restoration works. Also development works in this area will only consist of roads which will not impact upon the subsoil surface at this depth.

#### **Trench 06**

This trench measured 22m by 1.8m and was aligned north to south. Its profile showed 0.3m-0.4m of topsoil overlying 0.1m-0.2m of colluvial, mid brown, gravel. This overlaid the natural gravel/sand subsoil which lay at a height AOD of 20.82m (north end) to 20.98m (south end). No archaeological deposits were identified in the trench.

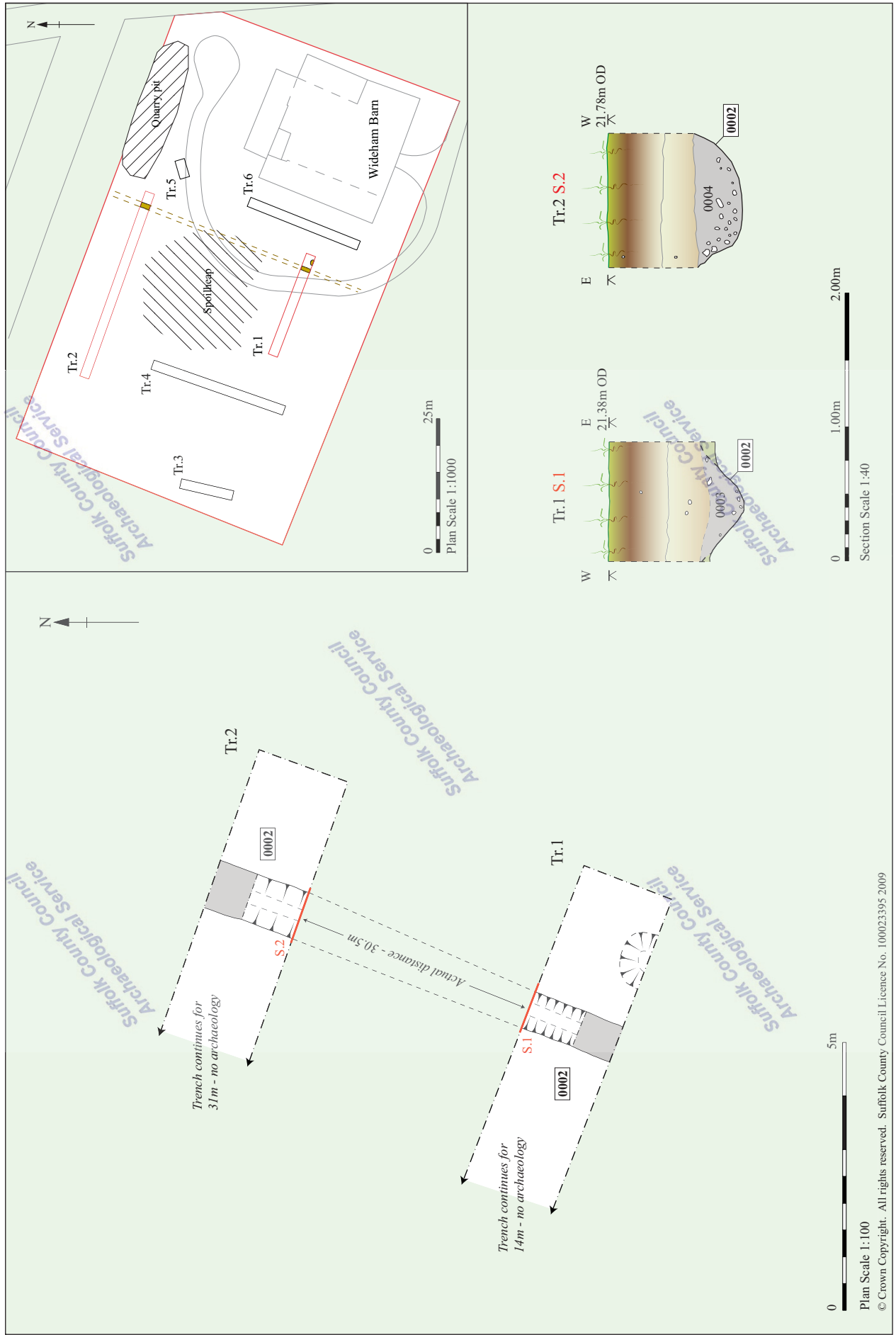


Figure 3. Trenches 1 and 2, plans and sections



## 6. Discussion

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Ditch 0002 was undated but clearly corresponds with a boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 (Fig. 4) marking the edge of West Stow Heath. It also appears as a hedged boundary on a 1946 aerial photograph and so the adjacent natural feature may relate to hedge or tree disturbance.

Although the field has been heavily ploughed, subsoil levels were well-preserved below colluvial deposits. The lack of any other features, and the complete absence of any archaeological finds material, indicates that the site has not been a focus for activity at any point instead probably being open arable fields or heathland.

## 7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

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The evaluation identified a single ditch, seen in two trenches, which marks a former post-medieval field boundary. The absence of any other archaeological deposits demonstrates that the site is of negligible potential and that the development will not have an impact upon any deposits. Accordingly no further work is thought necessary to meet the requirements of the condition on the planning application.

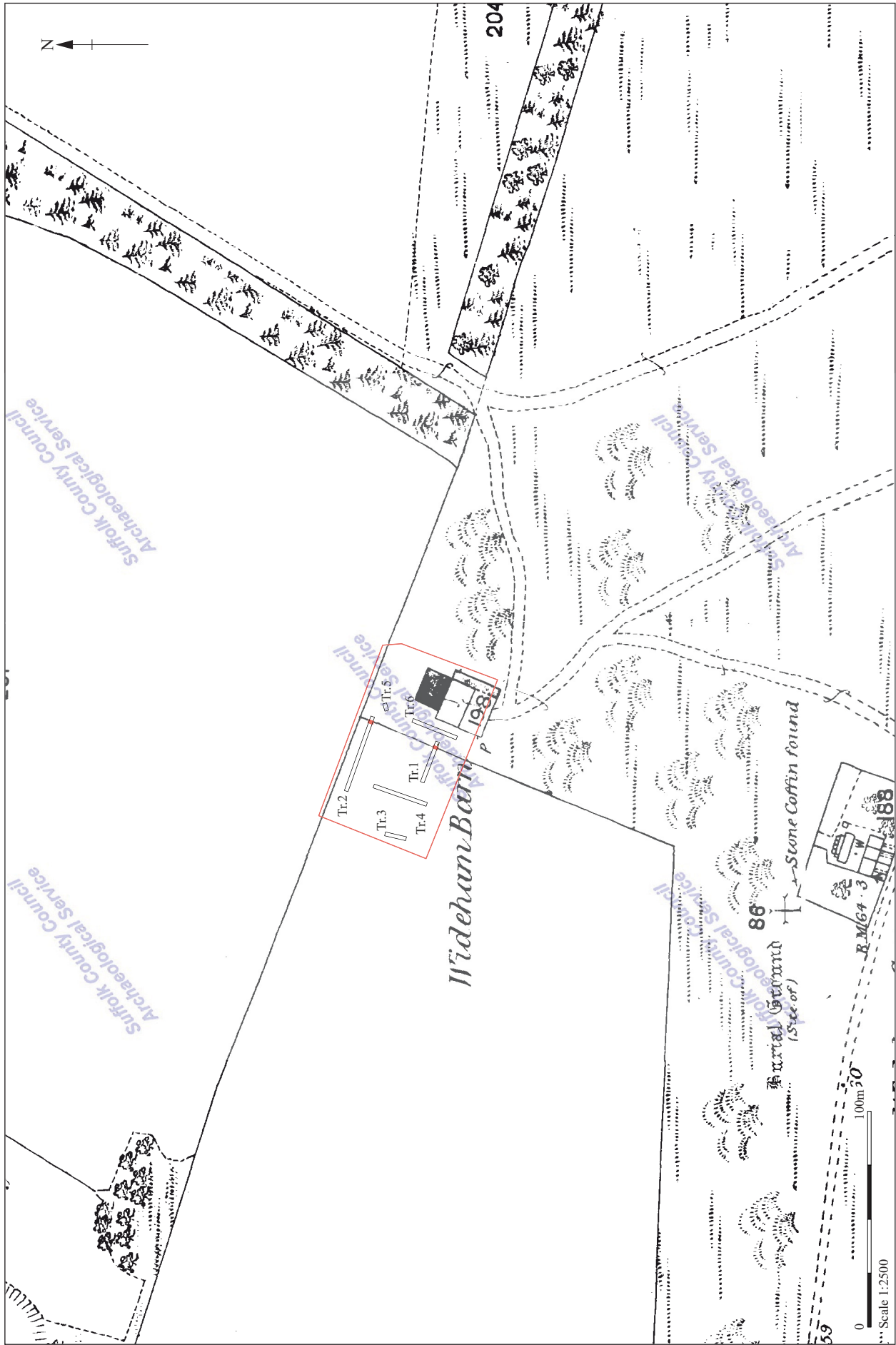


Figure 4. Trench plan overlain on 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey (1884)

## 8. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Digital archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds: \\SVR-ETD077\Data\Arc\Archive field proj\West Stow\WSW 082 Wideham Farm

## 9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff (Robert Brooks, John Craven, Jonathan Van Jennians and Alan Smith) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed and managed by John Craven. The production of site plans and sections was carried out by Crane Begg.

## 10. Bibliography

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Ordnance Survey, 1983, 'Soils of England and Wales' *Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000*. Harpenden.

### 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.

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**Appendix 1**  
**Brief and specification**

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Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 2AR

## **Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation**

### **WIDEHAM FARM, ICKLINGHAM ROAD, WEST STOW (SE/09/0605)**

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

#### **1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SE/09/0605) for the construction of a barn, stables and other buildings, ménage, access and parking, etc. at Wideham Farm, Icklingham Road, West Stow, Bury St Edmunds (TL 800 717). Please contact the developer for an accurate location plan.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 The area of new development measures c. 0.45 ha in size, on the west side of Wideham Farm. The site is located at c. 20 - 25.00m AOD. The underlying geology of the site comprises glaciofluvial drift (deep sand).
- 1.4 This application is located in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to a Neolithic finds scatter (HER no. WSW 022) and to the north of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER no. WSW 003). There is high potential for early occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development in view of its proximity to known remains. Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
  - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 **The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.**
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement.

This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9 – 10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## **2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively

the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### 3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 238.00m<sup>2</sup>. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site, prior to demolition of existing buildings. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 132.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 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. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachel Ballantyne, 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.



- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

#### **4. General Management**

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

## 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an 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.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager 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) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology

in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.19 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.

5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must 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: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR  
Tel: 01284 352197  
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

Date: 4 September 2009

Reference: / WidehamFarm-WestStow2009

**This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

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

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