

**SEDFORD HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT**

**WEST HALL FARM UNIT 2:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
BY TRIAL TRENCHING**

**CONDUCTED DECEMBER 2001**



**NORFOLK S.M.R. NUMBER: 15010**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 2/00/1145/CU**

**SHARP SITE CODE: SH01 STY USE**

**BY**

**RICHARD HOGGETT**

**SEDFORD HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT**

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

In response to a project brief issued for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching ahead of the extension of a building at West Hall Farm, Sedgeford, Norfolk, a 13m long trench was opened by machine in December 2001. This trench demonstrated that the natural chalk bedrock is quite shallow in this area of the yard and that there are no significant archaeological deposits in the area. Indeed, the work suggests that the natural chalk formed a working surface for the yard, as overlying deposits appear to have been cleaned back to the natural in the relatively recent past, not least to lay a power cable, the trench for which is cut into the chalk.

# INTRODUCTION

West Hall Farm lies in the north-west Norfolk village of Sedgeford and is contained within Ordnance Survey Grid square TF708364 (Figure 1). As a direct result of work conducted on the site by the Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project (SHARP) during the last six years the farmhouse and farmyard have been allocated Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record Number 15010.

The geology of the farmyard consists of chalk bedrock with some buried soil layers and made-up surfaces overlying it. Investigation has shown that the northern third of the farmyard was literally cut into the chalk bedrock, which forms an outcrop on the northern slope of the river valley. The original level of the bedrock can be observed as it breaks the surface at the western edge of the farmyard and continues in the northern rock wall of the farmyard itself.

The majority of the West Hall Farm site is located on the northern bank of the Heacham river, being bounded on the west by the graveyard of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, on the east by modern housing and on the north by Church Lane. The once-farmhouse is located on the southern bank of the river, opposite the main complex of farm buildings, and there was also a small range of farm buildings on the south side of the river close to the farmhouse, which were converted to domestic use during the mid-nineties.

The changes which took place in agriculture in Norfolk since mechanization in the 1940s led to many of the buildings in the complex ceasing to have the function for which they were originally built or to be suitable for the requirements of a modern farm. As such, attempts were made to utilize the buildings by modifying them, including the installation of dryers in the barns and the letting of others for non-agricultural purposes, but some buildings ceased to have any real use and gradually fell into disrepair. In a new phase in the history of the farmyard, a number of these buildings have been or are currently being converted for residential use.

These conversions allowed SHARP to conduct a comprehensive programme of standing building recording during 1999 and 2000, complemented by a series of test pits, trial trenches and watching briefs conducted during the redevelopment. In addition a cartographic study of the farmyard since 1631 was undertaken and all of the results reported in *The Archaeological Study of West Hall Farmyard, Sedgeford, Norfolk*<sup>1</sup>. This document has been lodged with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record and is available online from the SHARP website at <http://www.sharp.org.uk>.

The latest phase of the site's redevelopment is the conversion and extension of "Unit 2", a building in the north east of the farmyard that was dubbed the U-Shaped Workshops during SHARP's work on the site. The standing building was fully recorded during the previous phase of work on the site, but as the extension of the building required the digging of foundation trenches a project brief for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (See Appendix I). SHARP's Project Specification in response to this Brief can be found in Appendix II.

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<sup>1</sup> Hoggett (Ed.). 2000.

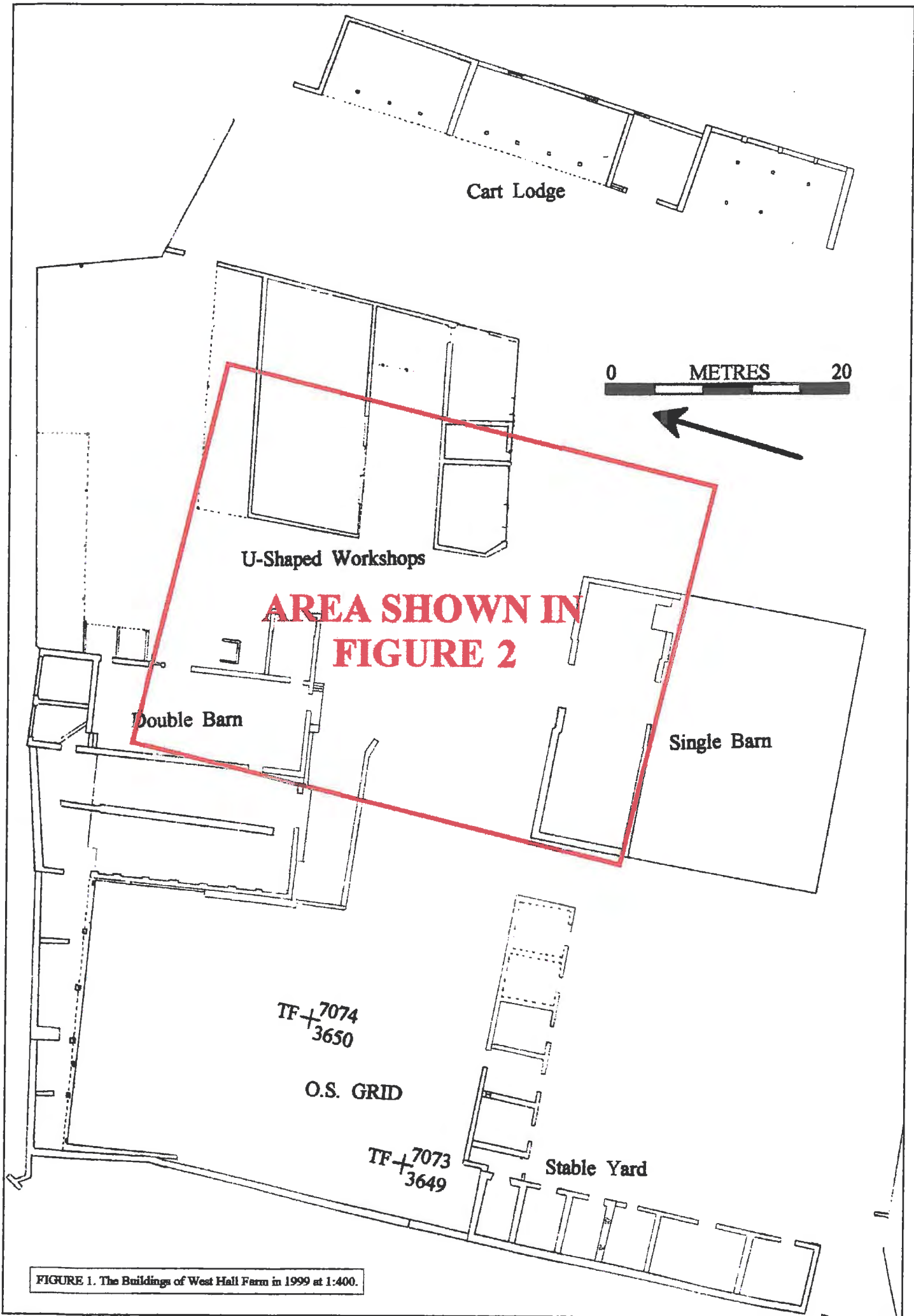


FIGURE 1. The Buildings of West Hall Farm in 1999 at 1:400.

## AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the requirements laid out in the Project Brief, it was proposed that a 16m x 1.6m trench running north-south would be machine excavated within the footprint of the planned extension to the building. The purpose of the machining was the definition of the horizontal stratigraphy to a depth where either a buried medieval soil layer was encountered or natural bedrock reached, with a view to evaluating the archaeological potential of the site.

It was hoped that information gained from the trench would contribute to the understanding of the surrounding farm buildings, pieces of which have been demonstrated to be partially of seventeenth century date. It was also possible that the excavation would reveal something of the nature of the underlying bedrock, which was thought to be particularly close to the surface in this area of the yard<sup>2</sup>. As can be seen in Appendix II, a number of contingencies were catered for in the Project Specification, although in the event they proved largely unnecessary.

Figure 2 shows the location of the trench in relation to the surrounding buildings of West Hall Farm. As can be seen, due to constraints resulting from the site's being part-residential and part-building site, only a trench of 13m x 1.6m was able to be laid out. As the machining proceeded from south to north the trench subsequently had to be narrowed too as a disconnected power cable was encountered.

## RESULTS

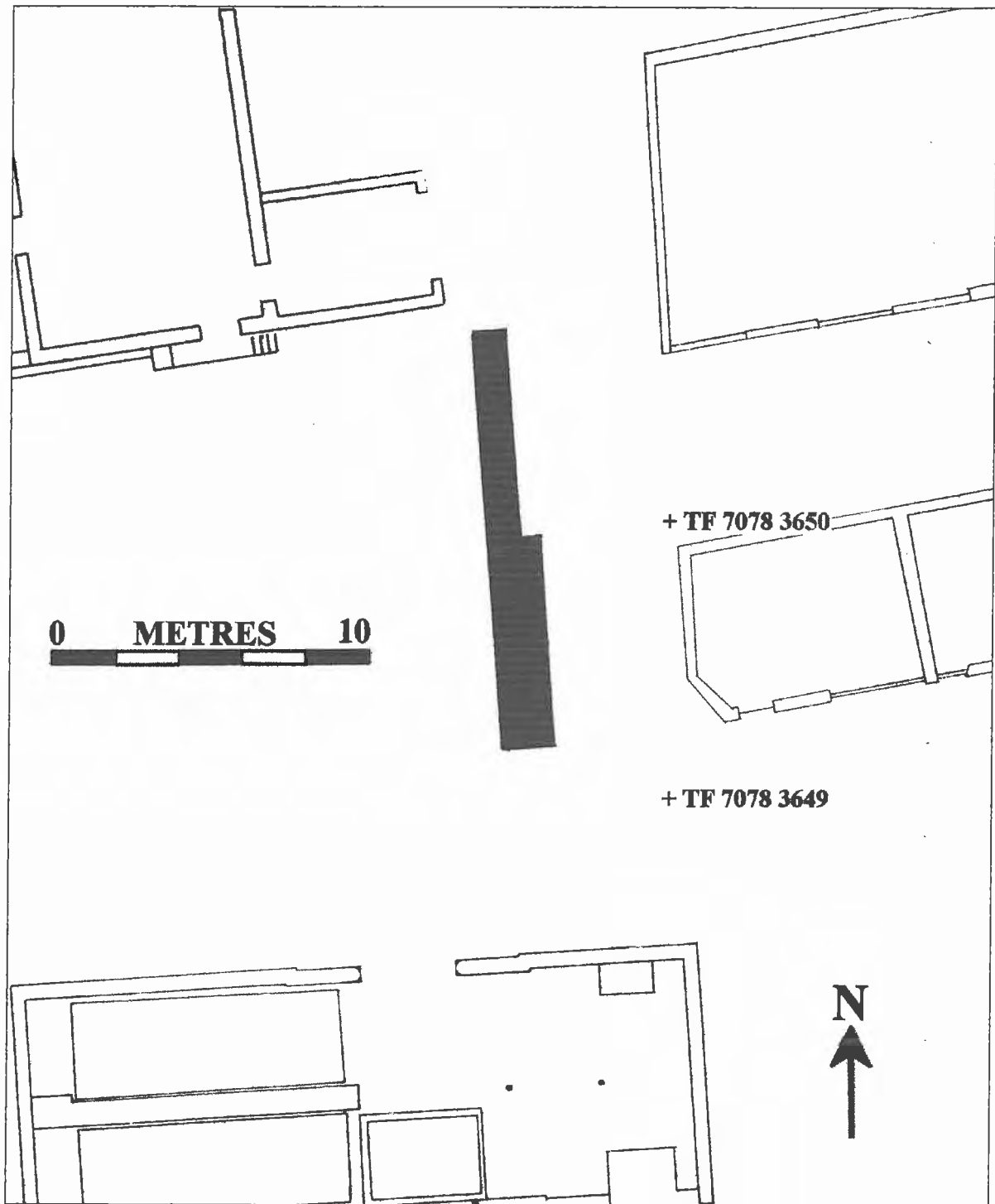
As can be seen in Plates 1 and 2 the present surface of the West Hall Farmyard is muddy, rubble strewn and deeply disturbed by large vehicle tracks. This is as much a result of the everyday use of the farm in recent years as it is the modern building works and has led to the creation of a topsoil that is extremely mixed both in composition and stratigraphy. This topsoil consists of a heavy clay soil, containing sandy patches, lumps of chalk and stone, pieces of modern broken brick and other modern debris [Context 501]. Given the date and heavily disturbed nature of this topsoil the decision was made to machine it away with minimal recording.

Continued machining quickly demonstrated that the mixed, modern topsoil [Context 501] was all that overlay the natural chalk bedrock and that it extended to a depth of between 30 and 50 centimetres along the length of the trench and mirrored the natural slope of the area under evaluation (Figure 3). In the northern two thirds of the trench the surface of the natural chalk was quite smooth and even, whereas in the southern half it was much more pitted, broken and stained, presumably as a result of this part of the area having been a main thoroughfare of the farmyard. Cleaning revealed that the only feature cut into the chalk bedrock was a thin north-south running cut [Cut 502] in the eastern half of the trench (Figure 4), which contained a disconnected power cable and its brick covering [Context 503]. This feature was cut from the level of the natural chalk and was not investigated further.

No finds were recovered from any of the contexts.

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<sup>2</sup> Hoggett (Ed.). 2000.



**Figure 2.** The location of the excavated trench at 1:200.

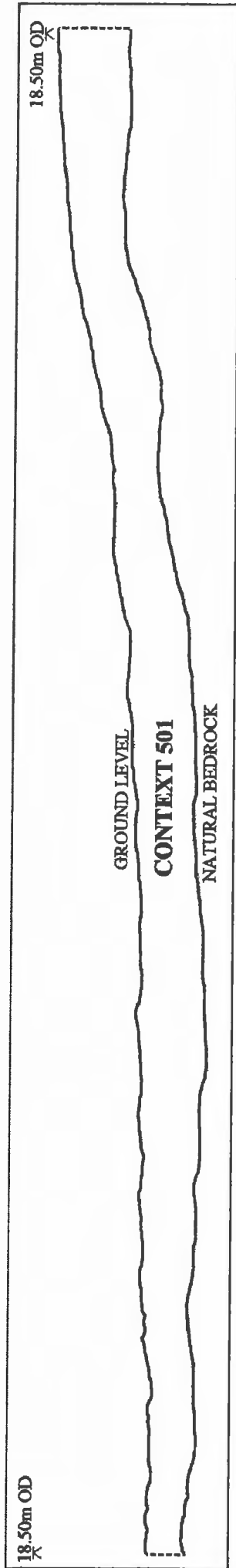


Figure 3. The East Facing Section of the Evaluation Trench at 1:50.

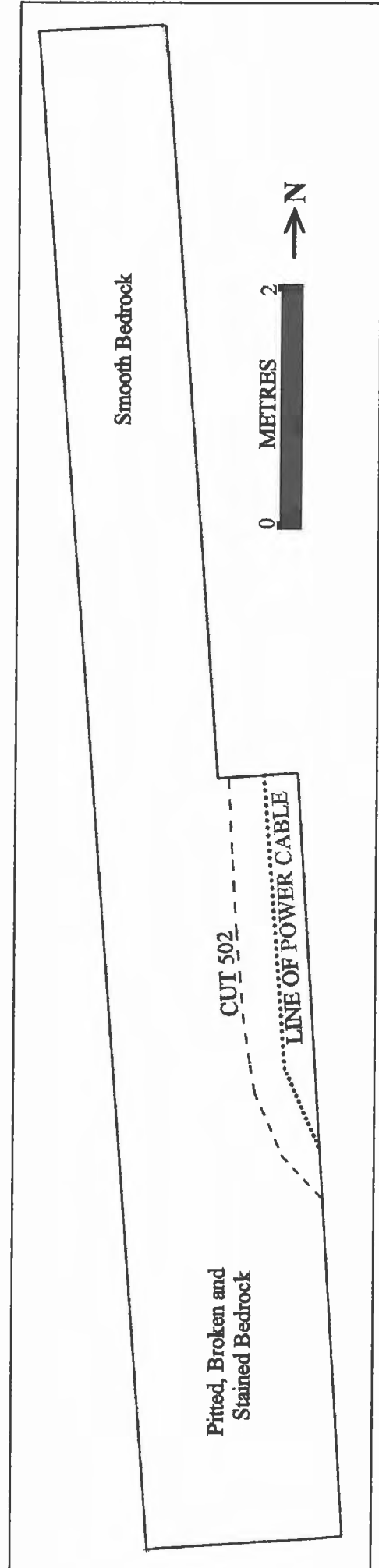


Figure 4. The Plan of the Evaluation Trench at 1:50.



**Plate 1.** The evaluation trench looking north.



**Plate 2.** The evaluation trench looking south south-west.

## **CONCLUSION**

Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of within the footprint of the proposed extension to Unit 2 has shown that there are no significant archaeological deposits in that area. The shallow nature of the bedrock and modern composition of the heavily disturbed topsoil would suggest that the bedrock itself may have formed the surface of the farm yard until comparatively recently, or that the yard was regularly cleaned back to the natural bedrock during its period of use. That the bedrock was at least in part a working surface is suggested by the more pitted, broken and stained surface of the southern extent of the trench, where it could be supposed the traffic through the farmyard was more intense. The cutting of a small cable trench from the level of the bedrock is also indicative of the surface having been an exposed surface.

Whilst the archaeological evidence recovered by this evaluation is minimal, it has served to demonstrate that the natural chalk does indeed rise up in the northern third of the yard, as was supposed from previous work, and that at its northern most extent the yard is actually cut into the natural chalk slope. It would also appear to confirm that the yard was cleaned back to the natural chalk on a regular basis until comparatively recently, again as was suggested by previous work on the site.

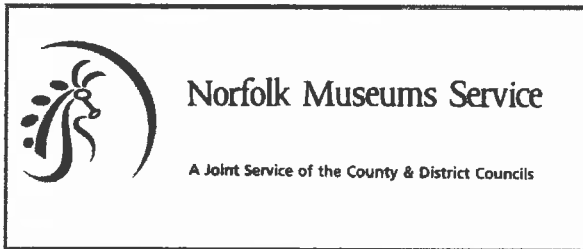
The Project Archive has been lodged with that of the Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project, any queries regarding it should be directed to the SHARP's Archivist Andrea Cox ([anj@sharp.org.uk](mailto:anj@sharp.org.uk)).

This report will eventually be available online from [www.sharp.org.uk](http://www.sharp.org.uk).

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- 📖 Hoggett, R. (Ed.). 2000. *The Archaeological Study of west Hall Farmyard, Sedgeford, Norfolk*. SHARP Archaeological Report.

# **APPENDIX I: PROJECT BRIEF**



## **NORFOLK LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY**

BRIEF FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING  
AT

### **PLOT 2, WEST HALL FARM SEDFORD, NORFOLK**

PLANNING AUTHORITY: West Norfolk and Kings Lynn Borough Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: 2/00/1145/CU

NORFOLK SITES AND  
MONUMENTS RECORD NO.: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TF7080 3650

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Barn conversion to residential with extensions

AREA: 1350 sq. m

CURRENT LAND USE: Agricultural buildings

ISSUED BY: A.R.J. Hutcheson  
Development Control Archaeologist  
Norfolk Landscape Archaeology  
Union House  
Gressenhall  
Dereham  
Norfolk NR20 4DR  
Tel: 01362 861187  
Fax: 01362 860951

DATE: 20 November 2000

## Summary

The development proposal affects a site of potential archaeological importance. The area lies close to the 12<sup>th</sup> century parish church of St Mary's and therefore the traditional centre of the village. There is consequently a strong possibility for the presence of medieval remains surviving as deposits and features. Groundworks here will potentially destroy valuable archaeological information that is irreplaceable, pertaining to the origins and subsequent development of Sedgeford village. Such information in turn contributes to the understanding of the evolution of the regional and national settlement patterns and the countryside. Archaeological evidence is much of the basis for the study of societal and economic development and is a finite resource. As the archaeological status of the site is presently unknown, a small scale Evaluation of the area to be affected is appropriate as a planning condition.

Planning Permission has been or may be granted subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work. Trial trenching is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any subsoil archaeological features. This Evaluation may indicate a need for a further phase of Archaeological Excavation or an Archaeological Watching Brief during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

### 1. Policy Background.

The relevant planning policies can be found in :-

The Norfolk Structure Plan  
The King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Local Plan  
and  
Planning Policy Guidance 16  
Archaeology and Planning  
(DoE, November 1990).

### 2. Archaeological Background.

The earliest reference to Sedgeford is made in the Domesday Book (1086), at which time the Bishop of Norwich held it. Prior to 1066 the parish belonged to the Godwine family, specifically from 1057 King Harold's brother Gyrth, the Earl of East Anglia; he died at the Battle of Hastings. The entry describes a fairly large village at the centre of a prosperous parish. The nearby church of St Mary's possesses a Norman round tower and a blocked 12<sup>th</sup>-century doorway in the nave; most of the church fabric is a combination of Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles, the church was continually remodelled throughout the later medieval period.

Several archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the site. An Early Bronze Age sherd of pottery was recovered from the churchyard in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A report on the later built history of West Hall Farm by the Sedgeford

Historical and Archaeological Research Project (SHARP) was recently completed which details the development of the complex. The Farm House itself is a two-storey 17<sup>th</sup>-century structure. The various barns developed from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

SHARP are conducting a long-term study of the village including excavations detailing its Middle Saxon origins. The nexus of this original settlement is located to the southeast of the present village. As the development of Sedgeford is the subject of an ongoing academic project this work will seek to place any discoveries within the context of that developing picture.

### **3. Planning Background.**

Planning Permission has been granted, subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work. This Brief provides an outline of the first phase of that programme, the results of which will be assessed to determine if further investigations (excavation) are necessary if archaeological remains are found to exist on the site and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

### **4. Requirement for Work.**

Trial trenching should recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated should be determined. An archive and report should be produced.

In this case a north-to-south aligned trench 16m x 1.6m should be excavated through the footprint of the proposed new structure on the west side of the complex.

### **5. Standards.**

Project Specifications, Written Schemes of Investigation or Method Statements for archaeological excavations, evaluations and surveys prepared by Archaeological Consultants or Contractors should state that all works will be carried out in full accordance with the County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology 1998) unless otherwise stipulated. Where alternative approaches or techniques are proposed, these should not be employed without the prior written approval of NLA.

Contractors who have not yet worked in Norfolk but who wish to tender for a project may obtain a copy of the Standards by writing to the Principal Landscape Archaeologist.

For Trial Trenching projects, the following sections of the Standards document are especially relevant:-

1, 2.1-2.2, 4.1-4.23, 5, 6,  
7, 8.1-8.11, 8.18-8.26, 9, 10.

## **6. Other matters**

Archaeological Contractors should submit a copy of their Method Statement or Specification to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology for approval, before this is submitted to the client along with details of costs.

The Method Statement or Specification should indicate the number of person days allocated to the fieldwork stage of the project.

The Norfolk Museums Service Landscape Archaeology Section will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The archaeological contractor will give the Landscape Archaeology Section not less than two week's written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

Trenches must not be backfilled without the agreement of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Any subsequent variation to a Detailed Project Specification or Method Statement must be agreed with the Landscape Archaeology Section prior to its implementation.

This brief is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. After that time, it may need to be revised to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Three copies of the Evaluation Report should be supplied to NLA for the attention of the Principal Landscape Archaeologist within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). Two copies will be deposited with the Sites and Monuments Record, and the third will be forwarded to the relevant Planning Authority.

# **APPENDIX II: PROJECT SPECIFICATION**

## **SEDFORD HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT**

REGISTERED CHARITY NO. 1064553



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### **PROJECT SPECIFICATION**

**RE: PLOT 2, WEST HALL FARM, SEDGFORD, NORFOLK (2/00/1145/CU).**

#### **1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

The following specification sets out a schedule of work that addresses a brief issued for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching as set-out by Mr. A.R.J. Hutcheson of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (20<sup>th</sup> November 2000), at the location listed above. Many of the standing buildings within West Hall farmyard, mostly dating to the mid nineteenth century (Hoggett, 2000, 46, para.4), were not suitable for the requirements of a modern farm and, as a result, have ceased to function as farm buildings and are being converted to residential buildings. In this case, groundworks for an extension to a barn conversion have the potential to destroy archaeological information that is irreplaceable and trial trenching is required to determine the nature of any subsoil archaeological features.

#### **2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The proposed development is towards the western extent of a range of workshops 'u-shape' in plan. The U-Shaped Workshops are one of five complexes of buildings situated within West Hall Stable yard (OS Grid square TF708364). Most of West Hall Farmyard is located on the northern bank of the Heacham river, bounded on the west by the graveyard of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, on the east by modern housing and on the north by Church Lane. The farmhouse is located on the southern bank of the river, opposite the farm buildings, and is now under separate ownership (Hoggett, 2000, 3). The proximity of the West Hall complex to the 12<sup>th</sup> century parish church, combined with other archaeological evidence (see below), suggests that the site of the Stable yard was of prime location during the medieval period.

#### **3. CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT**

A number of archaeological interventions have been undertaken as a response to site specific research briefs by the Sedgford Historical and Archaeological Research Project (SHARP) within the vicinity of the site. This evaluation work will be added by SHARP to a growing corpus of knowledge within the West Hall area (see specific aims (6.2) below). The U-shaped range has been greatly altered at standing building level from the later nineteenth century (Hoggett, 2000, 15), and any subsoil evidence will add to 'The Archaeological Study of West Hall Farmyard (Hoggett, 2000)'.

#### **4. GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND**

West Hall Farmyard is situated on the northern slope of the Heacham river valley and was probably partially levelled when the farm buildings were originally constructed. The geology of the farmyard consists of chalk bedrock with some buried soil layers and made-up surfaces overlying it. The northern third of the farmyard was levelled through chalk bedrock, which forms an outcrop on the northern slope of the river valley. The original level of the bedrock can be observed at the western edge of the farmyard (Hoggett, 2000, 43). To the north of the stable yard a previous east-west JCB trench has shown the interface between the weathered bedrock and the surface of a number of heavily disturbed deposits (Hoggett, 2000, 45). Approximately 20m south of this JCB trench, a test pit has shown that the chalk bedrock has dropped to circa 0.9m below the surface build up of the

yard (Hoggett, 2000, 36 Test Pit 3). At this point there is also a layer of black and green clay soil (Context No. 210) immediately above the bedrock (Hoggett, 2000, 35). This layer may represent the remnants of a buried medieval or post medieval soil, although this deposit is as yet undated. Approximately 3m south of this test pit, further test pitting has shown that the chalk bedrock drops steeply towards the river, possibly as the result of river/water action (Hoggett, 2000, Test Pit 1). If these geological and human interventions follow the presumed land contour to the east, it is possible that the proposed evaluation trench may pick up a similar sequence of deposits, adding to our scanty knowledge of pre-stable yard land use.

## **5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The earliest reference to Sedgeford is in the Domesday Book (1086), the entry describes a fairly sizeable and prosperous village. In the vicinity of West Hall, later medieval documents record two manors, one owned by the Benedictine priory of Norwich, the other by local gentry, the de Sedgefords.

The earliest standing building in the vicinity of West Hall is the Saxo-Norman round tower of the church which may have a date as early as the eleventh century (Faulkner *et al.*, 2000, 128). The main church has architectural features dating from the twelfth century to the Victorian period, and has been fully recorded as a standing building (Hoggett, forthcoming).

Recent excavations undertaken by SHARP in West Hall paddock immediately south of the church have revealed a sequence of metalled trackways, a fence line and an early boundary wall relating to the western extent of the priory manor complex (Cox, 1997 and forthcoming, NSMR 33256 SDF). Further to the West, in Dovecote Piece, a rubble/stone building platform has been detected using electrical resistivity and topsoil sampling; this has been interpreted as the site of the de Sedgefords manor (Cox forthcoming, Faulkner *et al.*, 2000, 128). Below the manorial boundary system, the burial of a severely disabled woman has been excavated within a grave cut through the rammed chalk surface of a possible medieval chapel. This burial has been radiocarbon-dated to cal. AD 1010-1180 (95% prob.) (Faulkner *et al.*, 2000, 129). It is possible that this 'chapel' pre-dates the parish church, and that it was deliberately demolished before the area (prone to waterlogging) was levelled with sand (Cox, forthcoming). Sampling of the horizontal stratigraphy within West Hall paddock has produced sealed layers containing pottery and cut features dating to the Roman and Iron Age periods at a depth of up to 2m below the modern ground surface. This has provided a continuous sequence of occupation for at least the last two millennia (*ibid.*).

West Hall House is believed to stand on the site of the priory manor (Fogarty, 2000, 14). The earliest remaining part of the structure is an original chimney dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> (*ibid.*). A summary of the historical documents pertaining to the priory manor is provided by Fogarty (2000, 15-16).

In the farmyard itself the cartographic record suggests that the earliest buildings date to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, with the majority belonging to the late nineteenth century. The earliest feature is a small stretch of 17<sup>th</sup> century wall, that forms a buttress to the northern wall of the site (Hoggett, 2000, 46).

## **6. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC AIMS OF FIELDWORK**

1. The 16 x 1.6 north-south trench will aim to determine the presence/absence, date, character, extent and state of preservation of any subsoil archaeological features. In addition, a full archive and report will be produced by R. Hoggett of SHARP. This report will discuss the phasing, function, status and significance of the site.
2. The information gained from excavated trench will be added by SHARP to the appropriate report as part of ongoing research. It remains to be seen whether the excavated material contributes information to the post-17<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings, West Hall House, the medieval

manorial complexes or the early church. More specifically, it seems most likely that this evaluation trench will fully clarify the original construction of the northern range of the U-shaped Workshops, a range that has been significantly altered during the nineteenth century.

## **7. RELEVANT LEGISLATION**

All work will be carried out in accordance with the County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, 1998) and where appropriate, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance policies adopted by the IFA in 1994

## **8. FIELD METHODOLOGY**

The proposed 16 x 1.6m trench will be machine excavated but constantly watched by an archaeologist. The machining will aim to define the horizontal stratigraphy (likely to be dumped layers) to a depth where either a buried medieval soil layer or natural bedrock is encountered (see 4.). Artefacts revealed during machining will be fully collected and located. At this level, sections and a plan of the trench will be drawn and any sub-soil features will be exposed (i.e. cleaned by hand). Any buried structural remains (see 6.2) will be fully recorded in relation to the existing standing buildings on the site. With the extent of any sub-soil features added to the trench plan, the monitoring body (NLA, see also 14 below) will be consulted to set a policy on the need for further excavation of sub-soil features (including full collection of artefacts and ecofacts). This will enable SHARP to resolve the principle aims of the project (see 6) or for the archaeology to be preserved in situ.

## **9. COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS**

All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) work will be carried out to accepted professional standards as set out in the IFA 'Guidelines for Finds Work' (1992) and other relevant legislation (see 7. Above). Environmental sampling will also be carried out in accordance with this legislation, including 'A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis (Murphy and Wiltshire, 1994)' and 'Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations (Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 1996)'. Provision for the following specialists and advisors has been made:

- Animal Bones processing and recording; Ray Thirkettle, SHARP.
- Church archaeology advisor; Rik Hoggett, University of Bristol, SHARP.
- Ecofact and environmental samples processing and recording; Ray Thirkettle, SHARP and Val Fryer, Independent specialist.
- Human remains consultancy and recording; Lavinia Ferrante di Ruffano, UCL, London, SHARP.
- Glass finds recording and referral to specialist conservators; Gareth Davies, Oxford Archaeological Unit, SHARP.
- Medieval and post-Medieval dress artefacts illustration and recording; Anj Cox, Avon Archaeological Unit, SHARP.
- Radiocarbon dating; Beta Analytic Inc., Miami, Florida.
- Small Finds (including metal finds) illustration and recording; Ray Ludford, SHARP.

For further details on the specialists listed above please consult the SHARP web site at; [www.sharp.org.uk](http://www.sharp.org.uk). With the exception of environmental sampling, radiocarbon dating and specialist conservation all of this work will be undertaken voluntarily.

## **10. ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMMEDIATE CONSERVATION OF ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS**

As a result of SHARP's work in Sedgeford parish, a finds repository and cold storage area for the conservation of waterlogged wood has been set up in the Old Village Hall, Sedgeford, with the help of a professional conservator. In the event of a need for conservation of artefacts / ecofacts (including X-rays of metal artefacts) this facility may be used on the recommendation of our

consultant conservator. Immediate conservation of artefacts and ecofacts will be supervised by Nuala Maguire, SHARP, in accordance with relevant legislation (see 7 above).

#### **11. POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY AND REPORT PREPARATION**

A full report will be prepared by Rik Hoggett of SHARP, in accordance with relevant legislation (see 7 Above). This will include sections on non-technical summary, introduction, aims and purpose of the evaluation, methodology, statement of results, conclusion, illustrations, specialist reports on artefacts and ecofacts (or a basic quantification), index and location of archive and full references. The report will contain sufficient detail for an informed and reasonable decision to be made should there be further contractual requirements as part of the planning process (NLA, 1998, 3.4.10).

#### **12. PUBLICATION, COPYRIGHT AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION.**

This evaluation will be added to SHARP's ongoing publication programme (see 3.), and, depending on the significance of the information recovered, will be added to SHARP's first academic monograph, to be prepared from 2001.

As a non-profit making research organisation SHARP believes in full access to and full dissemination of all archaeological publications and information held within such publications and, as a result, will not seek copyright on any of the work produced by the project.

A full evaluation report will be submitted to NLA, and the SMR within six months as required (NLA, 1998, 3.4.11). With the consent of the landowner and NLA, the archive, including all retained artefacts and ecofacts, will be deposited in the Old Village Hall, Sedgeford, with the rest of SHARP's material archive. This archive is maintained in accordance to NLA standards by Anj Cox of Avon Archaeological Unit and SHARP.

#### **13. TIMETABLE AND STAFFING**

The work will be carried out only after all interested parties (including the contractor, the landowner and NLA) have been consulted (at least two weeks in advance). Work will be undertaken by the on-site project officer Rik Hoggett. A full costing is given below:

Costing removed.

#### **14. HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS AND MONITORING**

The Project Officer will be the only archaeologist on site, but will be accompanied by a machine driver whom the Project officer will also act as banksman for. The project Officer, Rik Hoggett will have a Mobile Telephone at all times. All relevant legislation, such as COSHH regulations, will be adhered to (see 7. Above). As a director of SHARP, Rik Hoggett will act as the internal monitor for this project while Gareth Davies will act as his Health and Safety advisor. Gareth Davies, Oxford Archaeological Unit and SHARP, holds a valid Client-Contractor National Safety Group Passport (a course run by TRANSCO for work on pipelines). Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will be fully consulted at all times with regards to their monitoring prior to the evaluation work (see 13. above), and during excavation (see 8. Above)

Gareth J. Davies, January, 2001

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

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## APPENDIX III: CONTEXT LIST

### SEDFORD HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT TYPE 1 STRATIGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET: CONTEXTS

Site Reference

SH01 STY  
USE

Context No.	Context Description
501	LAYER. Topsoil consisting of a heavy clay soil, containing sandy patches, lumps of chalk and stone, pieces of modern broken brick and other modern debris. Given the date and heavily disturbed nature of this topsoil the decision was made to machine it away with minimal recording.

Context No.	Context Description
502	CUT. Cut for a small north-south running cable trench. Cut from the surface of the chalk into the bedrock. Contains fill 503.

Context No.	Context Description
503	FILL. The fill of cut 502, consisting of a now disconnected power cable overlain by bricks and backfilled with broken chalk.