

# SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

## Crowfield Hall Crowfield, Suffolk

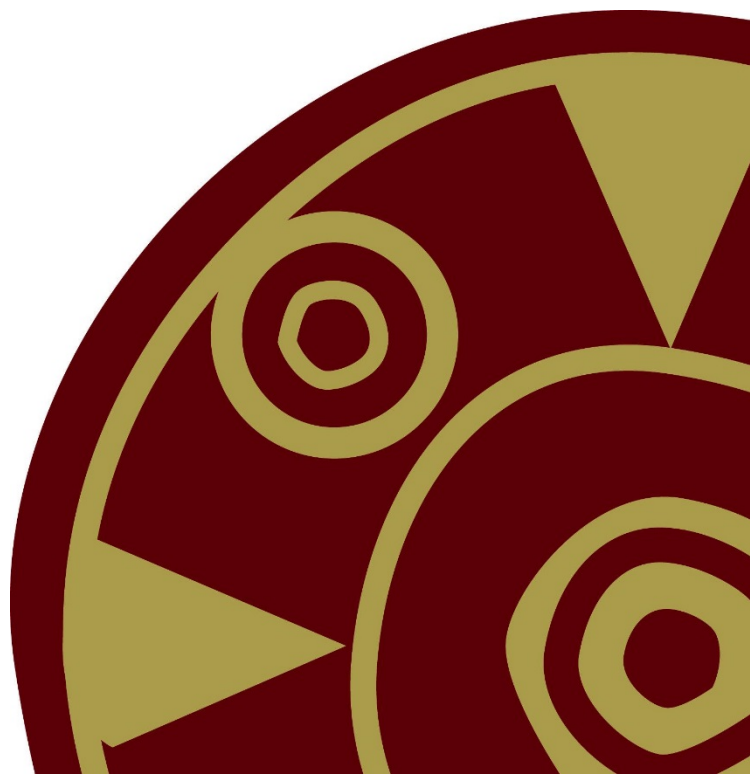
**Client:**

Roger Williamson

**Date:**

February 2017

CRO 018  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2017/014  
Author: M. Sommers  
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# Crowfield Hall Crowfield

## CRO 018

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/014

Author: Mark Sommers

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: February 2017



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** CRO 018  
**Event Number** ESF25412  
**Site Name:** Crowfield Hall, Crowfield  
**Report Number** 2017/014  
**Planning Application No:** 1161/16  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 10th February 2017  
**Grid Reference:** TM 1365 5760  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolka1-274987  
**Curatorial Officer:** James Rolfe  
**Project Officer:** Mark Sommers  
**Client/Funding Body:** Roger Williamson  
**HER Search invoice no.** 9197184  
**Client Reference:** n/a

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

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. 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 Archaeology CIC 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: Mark Sommers  
Date:

Approved By: John Craven  
Position: Project Manager  
Date:  
Signed:



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## **Summary**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to Crowfield Hall, Crowfield, in advance of an agricultural development. Two trenches, totalling 30m in length, were excavated. These revealed a natural subsoil of pale yellow clay at a depth of c.0.25m below a modern ploughsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for Roger Williamson)



## **1. Introduction**

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Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a grain store at Crowfield Hall, Crowfield (application number 1161/16). One of the conditions attached to the planning consent called for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be put in place in advance of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team, was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced and subsequently approved by the Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 1365 5760. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 10th February 2017 by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) who were commissioned by Roger Williamson.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site of the evaluation lies at a height of c.65m above Ordnance Datum, on a broadly flat plateau of high ground between the valleys of tributary streams (c.880m to the south and c.1.5km to the north) of the River Gipping.

The site geology consists of superficial deposits of chalk till of the Lowestoft Formation, overlying chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

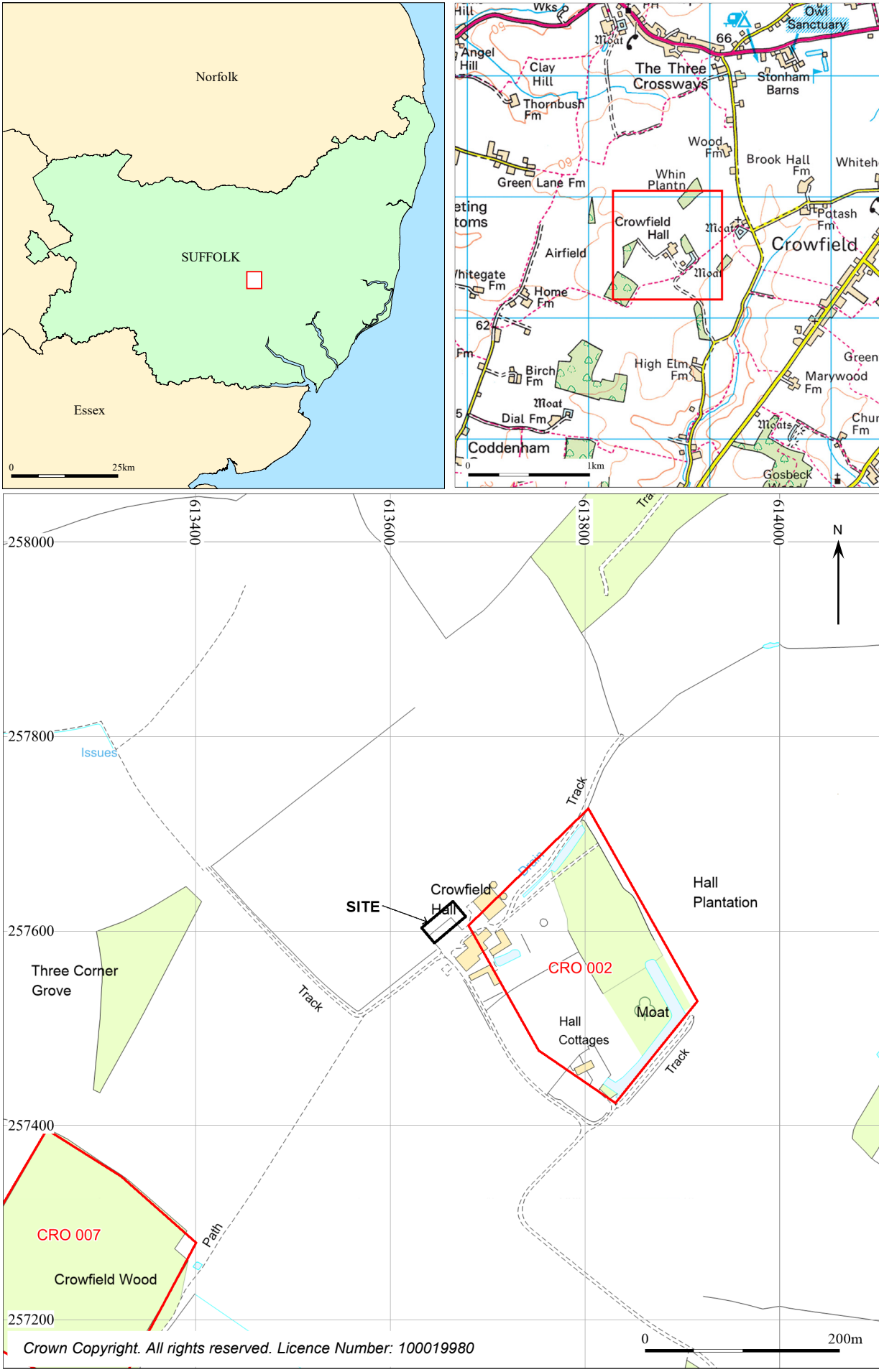


Figure 1. Location map with HER information

### 3. Archaeology and historical background

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Only two archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the 'monuments' database of the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the development site. A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 1.

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
CRO 002	Med	<p>Moat. Uninhabited. Part only of large trapezoid moat. Mound at N end of NE arm. "Crowfield Hall" (site of) marked on OS maps. No trace on the ground.</p> <p>Described in 1972: Only NE, SE and a fragment of the SW arm of the moat survive - c.10m average in width &amp; waterfilled. At N end of NE arm at TM 1385 5758 is an earthen mound overgrown with trees, c.27m across and 2.5m high. Moat originally partly surrounded Crowfield Hall, now pulled down. At TM 1375 5760 are the remains of an octagonal brick built dovecote of unknown date.</p>
CRO 007	Un	<p>Ancient woodland as defined in <i>Nature Conservancy Council. June 1992. Suffolk Inventory of Ancient Woodland</i> (unpublished document).</p>

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The site lies immediately adjacent the area of the moated site of Crowfield Hall (CRO 002) and as such has a high potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains.

The parish church of All Saints (CRO 005), which is adjacent to another moated site (CRO 001), lies approximately 800m to the east. Both are of medieval date.

### 4. Methodology

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The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 1.8m wide toothless bucket fitted to a tracked excavator. The trenches locations were measured from the existing site boundaries using 30m tapes.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered,

the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features, although in the event none were identified. Following excavation of the trenches, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths of the natural subsoil noted.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 18 megapixel digital camera.

Upon completion of the archaeological recording the trenches were to be backfilled.

## **5. Results**

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Two trenches, totalling 30m, were excavated (Fig. 2) in the locations as depicted in the WSI. A description of each trench is as follows:

### **Trench 1** (plates 1 and 2)

Roughly southwest-northeast aligned trench measuring 20m in length with a width of 1.8m. Natural subsoil of pale yellow clay revealed at a depth of c.0.25m. The overburden comprised modern ploughsoil with an abrupt interface with the underlying natural subsoil. Occasional subsoiler/plough marks were evident.

### **Trench 2** (plates 3 and 4)

Roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench measuring 10m in length with a width of 1.8m. Natural subsoil of pale yellow clay revealed at a depth of c.0.25m. The overburden comprised modern ploughsoil with an abrupt interface with the underlying natural subsoil.

No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts recovered from either trench.

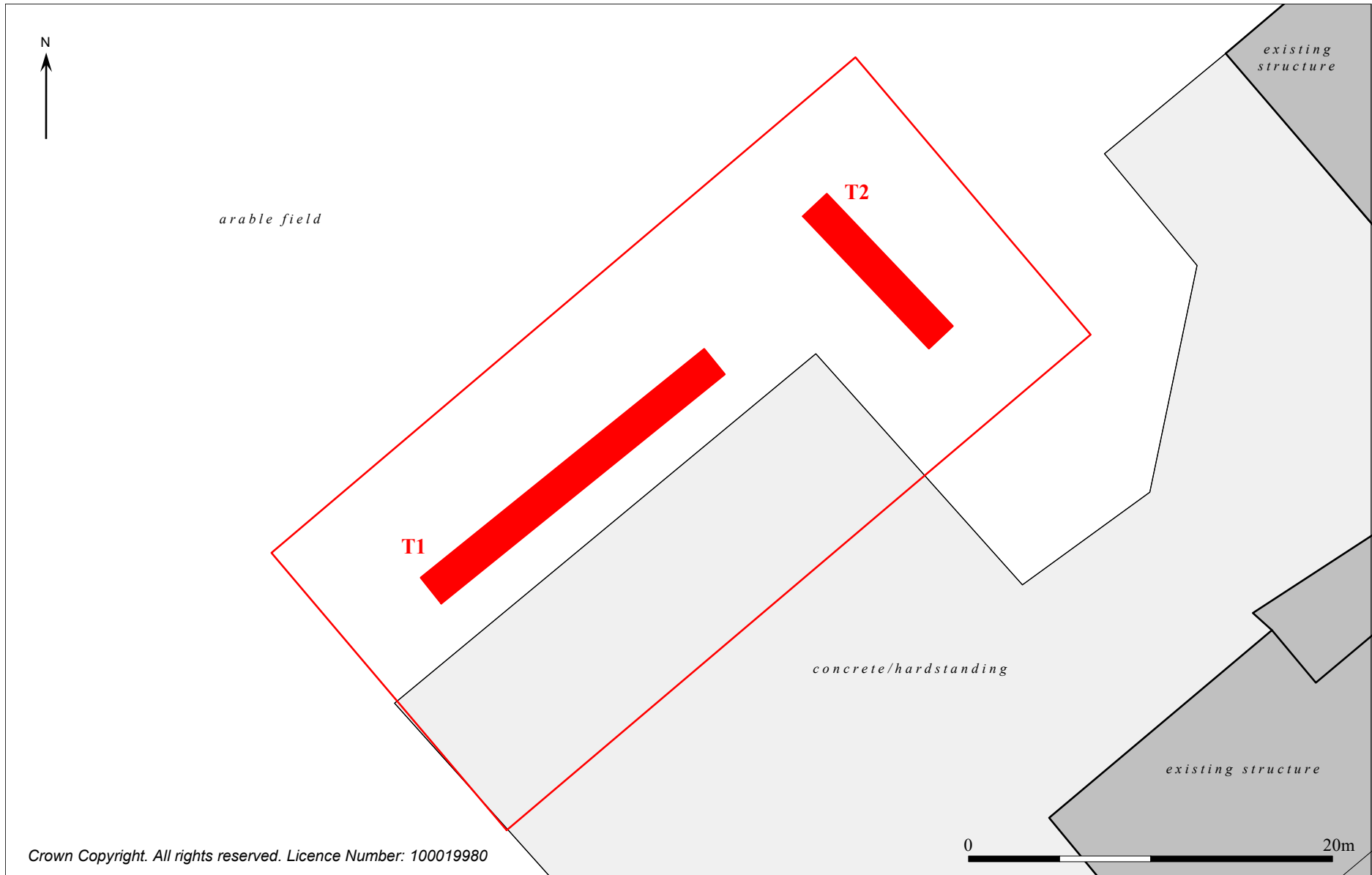


Figure 2. Trench location

## **6. Finds and environmental evidence**

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No artefacts were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

## **7. Discussion**

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No significant archaeological features or deposits were noted within the evaluation trenches. There was some indication that the upper surface of the natural subsoil had suffered from an unknown degree of truncation although this is unlikely to have caused the complete destruction of archaeological remains had they been present. The complete lack of artefacts within the ploughsoil would suggest that there has been no significant archaeological activity in the area of the evaluation trenches.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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The evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological deposits or features within the proposed development area. Based on these findings there is no obvious need for any further archaeological works to be undertaken in relation to this development although the final decision with regards to any further work that may be required will be at the discretion of the County Conservation Team.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. CRO 018. The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, ref. suffolka1-274987. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 2.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing. Thanks goes to Mr Roger Williamson for provision of the machine and its driver.



# Plates

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Plate 1. General view of Trench 1 (camera facing northeast)

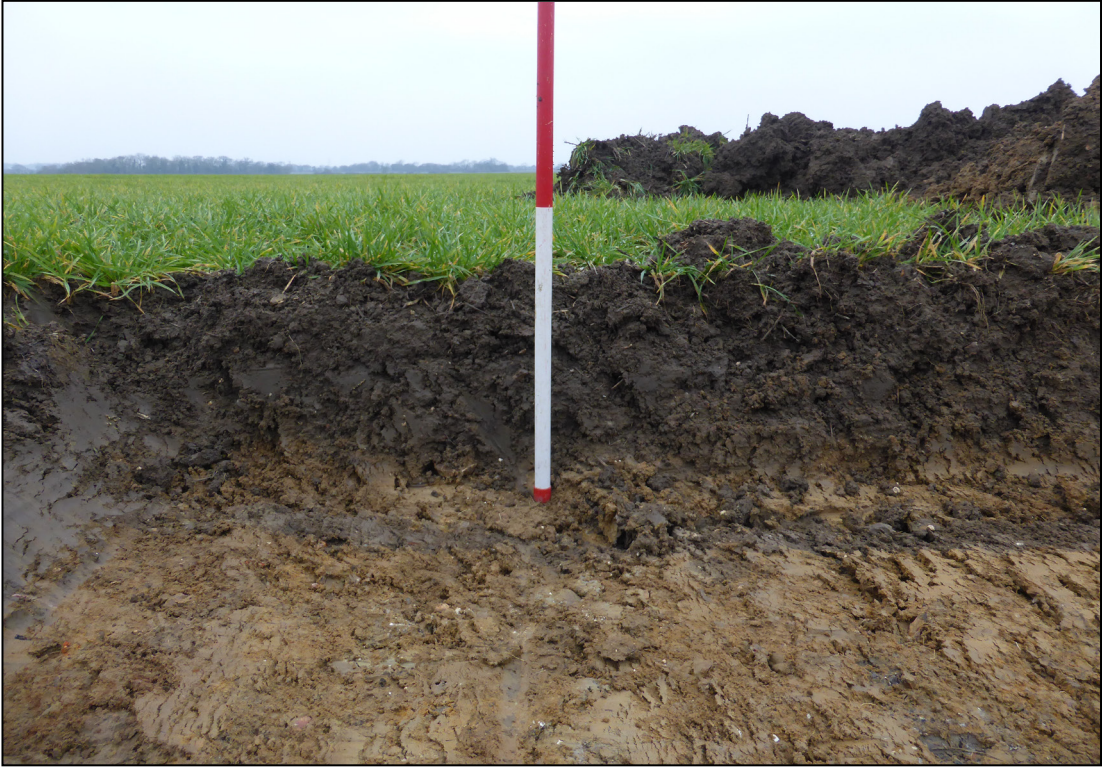


Plate 2. Soil profile, Trench 1 (camera facing northwest)



Plate 3. General view of Trench 2 (camera facing north)



Plate 4. Soil profile, Trench 2 (camera facing northeast)

## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### **Crowfield Hall** Crowfield, Suffolk

**Client:**

Mr Peter Williamson

**Date:**

February 2017

CRO018 / ESF25412

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Evaluation

Author: John Craven

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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	1161/16
Curatorial Officer:	James Rolfe (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TM 1365 5761
Area:	c.820sqm
Site Code / HER Event No:	CRO018 / ESF25412
OASIS Reference:	274987

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Project Start date	TBC – February 2017
Project Duration:	1-2 days

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Client/Funding Body:	Mr Roger Williamson
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	CROHAL001

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## **1. Introduction**

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- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of a new agricultural building on land at Crowfield Hall, Crowfield, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application 1161/16L, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The proposed development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 11th January 2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, and will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.

## **2. The Site**

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- The site predominantly lies within an open arable field, partially overlapping with an existing area of concrete hardstanding, on the north-west edge of the farm complex of Crowfield Hall.
- The site lies at a height of c.65m above Ordnance Datum, on a broadly flat plateau

of high ground between the valleys of tributary streams (c.880m to the south and c.1.5km to the north) of the River Gipping. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of chalk till of the Lowestoft Formation, overlying chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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- The condition has been placed, states the Brief, as the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to the medieval moat (CRO 002). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist..'*
- A full HER search will be commissioned as part of the project but initial examination of information available online on the Suffolk Heritage Explorer website indicates that medieval occupation deposits have been previously identified on the original site of Crowfield Hall (CRO001), 600m to the east (the existing Crowfield Hall site was formerly known as Bocking Hall and together the two hall sites once formed a single holding in the 13<sup>th</sup> century).
- The site is largely unchanged from that shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 (Fig. 2) where it is depicted as lying with an open, arable field, immediately adjacent to, and outside of, the Crowfield Hall moated complex.



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Figure 1. Location map

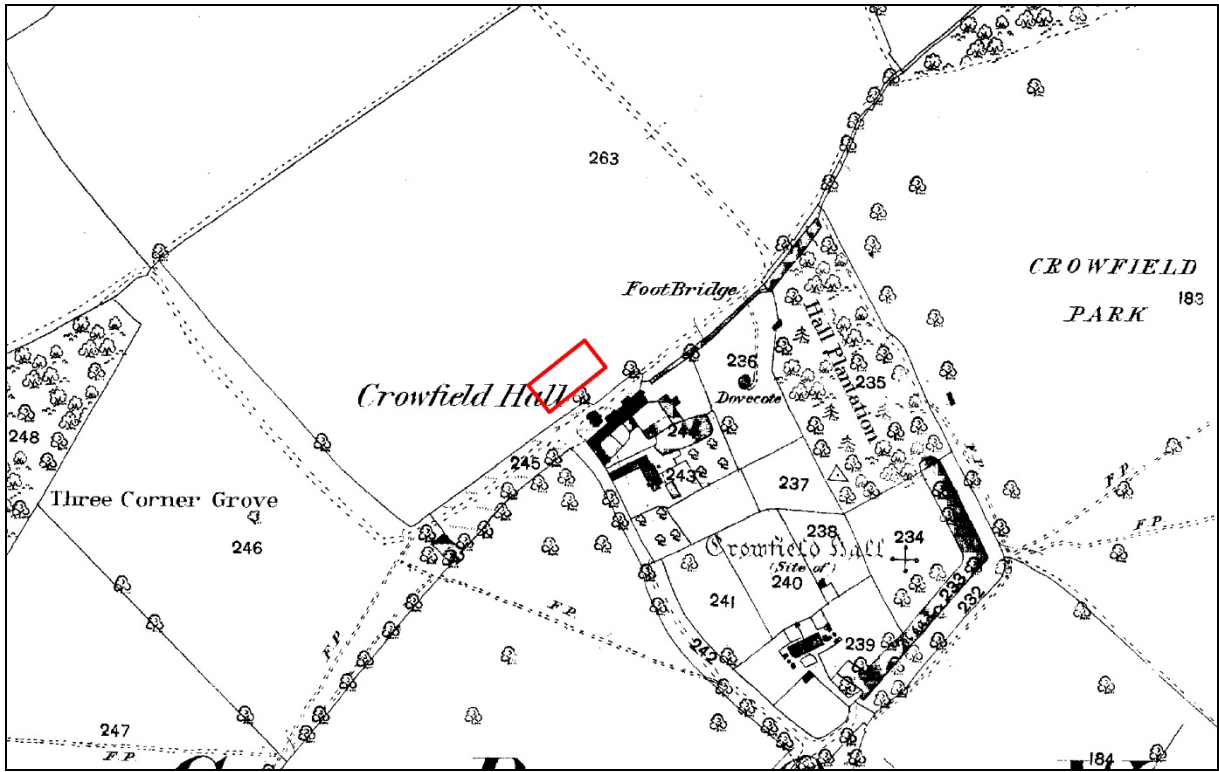
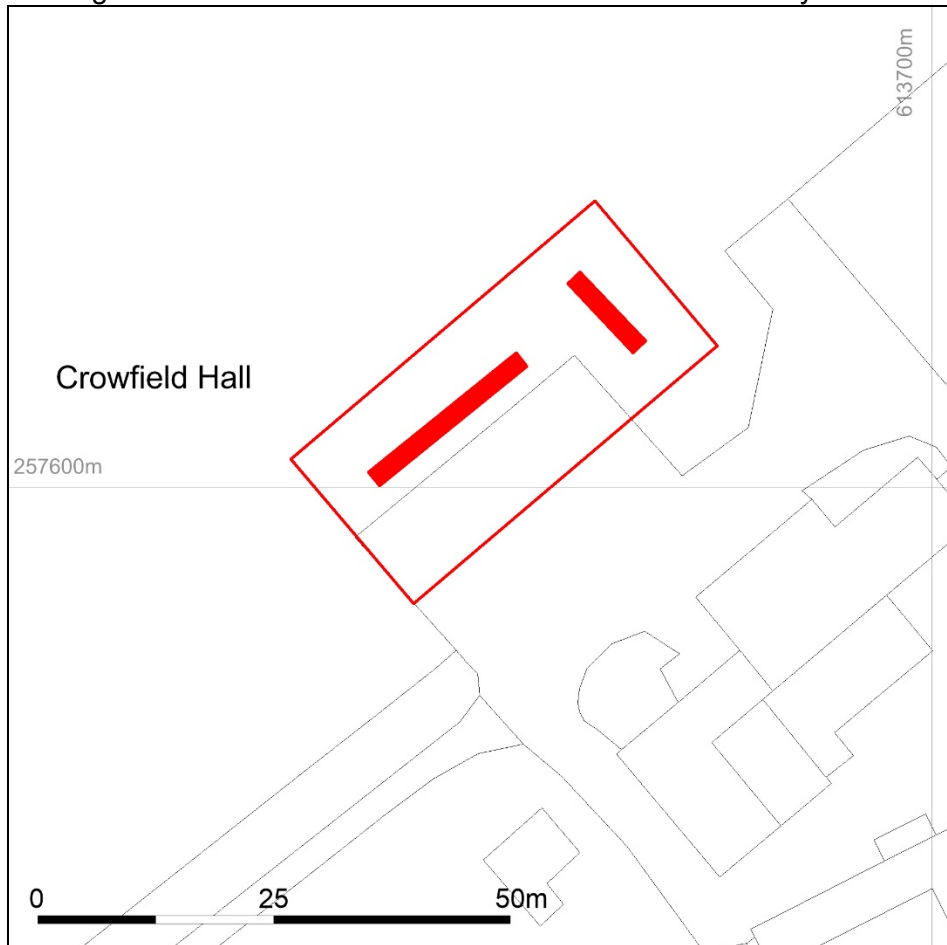


Figure 2. Site as shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey. 1885



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Figure 3. Proposed trench plan



## 4. Project Objectives

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- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
  - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
  - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
  - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

## 5. Archaeological method statement

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### 5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
  - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
  - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
  - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
  - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2011).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

### 5.2. Project preparation

- An event number and site code have been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.

An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

### 5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires 30m of trial trenching across the building footprint, and a proposed trench plan is shown on Figure 3. The trenches are positioned to avoid the part of the footprint currently occupied by hardstanding. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of topsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or the natural geology surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.

- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the project by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.

- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.

- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

#### **5.4. Post-excavation**

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.

- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software. All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

## **5.5. Report**

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.

- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

## **5.6. Project archive**

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2014).



- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
  - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
  - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
  - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

## **Bibliography**

- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
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## **Websites**

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

## Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-274987**

### Project details

Project name	Land at Crowfield Hall, Church Road
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation did not identify any archaeological features or deposits
Project dates	Start: 10-02-2017 End: 10-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CRO 018 - Sitecode ESF25412 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CROWFIELD Land at Crowfield Hall, Church Road
Study area	820 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1365 5760 52.174699925046 1.125009289848 52 10 28 N 001 07 30 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	CRO 018
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	CRO 018
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Report"

### Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Crowfield Hall, Crowfield, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2017/014
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a plastic comb binding

Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 February 2017



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