Cotswold Archaeology

Poundfield Products Ltd, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Phil Cobbold

on behalf of:
Poundfield Products Ltd.

CA Project: SU0314
CA Report: SU0314_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-429537
HER Ref: CRP 031

December 2021

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Poundfield Products Ltd, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	30-11-21	MJC	SB	Internal review	Quality Control	SB
B	3-12-21	MJC	HC	External review	SCCAS comment	SB

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Poundfield Products Ltd., The Grove
Location:	Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk
NGR:	608515 256788
Type:	Trenched Evaluation
Date:	25th – 28th October 2021
Planning reference:	DC/19/02918 and DC/20/05244
HER Invoice No.	TBC
OASIS ID:	Cotswold2-429537
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	CRP 031

In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the existing Poundfield Products site at Grove Farm, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk. Sixteen trenches were excavated across the development areas targeting the proposed car park and area of extension of the existing Poundfield Products site.

A post-medieval quarry pit was identified in Trench 8 along with an undated field boundary ditch that was also noted in Trench 10 and on a similar alignment to an extant trackway indicated on early OS mapping. A second undated ditch in Trench 5 was identified at a right angle to the aforementioned ditch and together may have once formed part of a field boundary system.

An undated pit was identified in Trench 5 that was similar in shape and plan to a pit identified in Trench 15 that was dated to the 12-14th century. An undated small pit was found in close proximity to the 12-14th century pit in Trench 15. A large undated ditch was identified in Trench 14 in close proximity to a trackway noted on early OS mapping.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the existing Poundfield Products site at Grove Farm, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 608515 256788; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Phil Cobbold (Phil Cobbold Planning), who was acting on behalf of client (Poundfield Products Ltd).

1.2. The evaluation was required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The relevant planning application references are DC/19/02918 and DC/20/05244. The proposed development consists of the construction of a car park and extension of the existing Poundfield Products site.

1.3. The evaluation was carried out according to a Brief (dated 22/07/2021) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Hannah Cuttler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and then addressed by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by CA (Boulter 2021, Appendix C) and approved by SCCAS.

1.4. The fieldwork also followed Standard and Guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a, updated October 2020), the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), the SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). A single monitoring visit by Hannah Cuttler (SCCAS) took place on the 27th of October 2021.

The site

1.5. The site is located in the Mid Suffolk district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Creeting St. Peter and equates two areas measuring *c*.1.03 hectare + 0.27 hectares (total 1.3 hectares). The sites lie on the sides of a spur of land varying between *c*.25m and *c*.35m AOD and overlooking the River Gipping to the south-west and two of its small tributaries to the west and east. The northern evaluation area is located just south of Mill Lane to the north of the Poundfield Products factory with fields to the north and west. The southern evaluation area is surrounded by agricultural fields to the west, south and east and the Poundfield Products factory to the north (Fig. 2).

1.6. The surface geology is mapped as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater; they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as close to the boundary between Crag Group – sand and gravel and Chalk. The former is a sedimentary bedrock formed up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin, detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) and forming an interbedded sequence: the latter, Newhaven Chalk Formation is a sedimentary rock formed approximately seventy-two to eighty-six million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. These are shallow marine in origin, biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds of chalk (BGS 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest and has the potential to reveal evidence for a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information obtained through a 1km radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) as well as from other readily available sources (Fig. 1).

2.2. The evaluation Brief states that "*both sites are located in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record and the valley of the river Gipping has significant archaeological deposits relating to all periods. The easternmost of the two evaluation areas (DC/19/02918) is topographically favourable for archaeological activity with known cropmarks (CRP 005), a probable enclosure, located within the proposed development site itself. In addition, other sites in the vicinity (CRP 002, CRP 003 and CRM 017) may relate to prehistoric burial mounds. The larger area to the west (DC/20/05244) is close to known cropmarks and finds including field systems and ring-ditches (CRP 005, CRP 008,*

CRP 012, CRP 013, CRP 017) and lies immediately to the west of the historic Grove Farm site."

Prehistoric

2.3. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is limited to cropmarks that may identify features of prehistoric date. The earliest record within the HER is the possible location of a Neolithic Long barrow 530m south of the site (BAD 007), whilst cropmarks relating to possible Bronze Age barrows are frequent within the vicinity of the site and within the valley of the River Gipping. Locations of these are listed below:

Distance and orientation from Site	**HER code**
390m Northwest	CRP 008
530m South	BAD 006 and BAD 028
550m Southeast	CRM 014
570m Northeast	CRP 003
580m WNW	CRP 002
630m Southeast	CRM 028
730m South	CRM 052 and CRM 012
800m Northeast	CRM 017

Table 1: Locations of possible Bronze Age barrows

A cropmark of an oval shaped enclosure of possible prehistoric date has been identified 530m south of the site (BAD 005) close to cropmarks interpreted as possible barrows (BAD 006 and BAD 028).

Roman

2.4. Evidence of Roman activity in the search area is limited to a few findspots. An artefact scatter (CRM 028) and a single brooch (CRM 031) were recovered 630m and 650m southeast of the site respectively, whilst an artefact scatter identified from metal detecting (BAD 016) and a Roman vessel and coin hoard (BAD 004 or BAD 002) were recovered 530m and 690m south of the site respectively.

There is extensive evidence of Roman activity just beyond the 1km search radius close to the town of Stowmarket. A Roman enclosure, post and slot building, a villa, wells, ovens, field system and burials were identified 2km to the west of the site (SKT 018).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.5. The site is located on the outskirts of the Parish of Creeting St Peter, although is in fact located 200m closer to the parish church of Creeting St. Mary. The present settlement of Creeting St. Peter likely originated during the earlier medieval period. It was referred to within the Domesday survey (1086) as *Cratina* (Williams 2003), translated as "*the settlement of the family or followers of a man called Cræta*" (Mills 2003, 138). Creeting St. Peter was in the Hundred of Stowmarket whilst Creeting St. Mary was located in the Hundred of Bosmere. Creeting St. Peter was listed under seven owners with a recorded population of sixty-four households in 1086, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in the Domesday (opendomesday.org).

It is likely the early medieval settlements in the area were located close to the parish church of St. Peter (940m northwest of the site; CRP 004), and St. Mary (770m east of the site; CRP 018).

Two possible medieval moated enclosures have been identified by cropmarks in the vicinity of the site. The first was circular in shape and only backfilled and levelled in 1959 (CRP 001, 380m west of the site), the second is rectangular and located 630m east of the site (CRM 073).

Several artefact scatters of Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds have been found throughout the area. A medieval artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork, including a gilded decorative mount of a stylized human figure (CRM 028) were found 630m southeast of the site, whilst two coins of Edward the 1st (CRM 030) were found 700m southeast of the site. A further artefact scatter of metalwork, including a buckle and token (BAD 016) were found 530m south of the site and 690m south of the site two, tentatively identified, Anglo-Saxon bronze hanging bowls were found during the construction of a railway cutting (BAD 002 or BAD 004).

Post-medieval and modern

2.6. The site is located in the grounds of Grove Farm a 16th century Grade II listed farmhouse and outbuildings (CRP 022). The northern evaluation area is located over the top of an undated sub-rectangular enclosure (CRP 005) that has been identified by cropmarks. This enclosure, although currently undated, matches the location and shape of an enclosure identified on early OS mapping (Fig. 2).

The site is located 440m east of Creeting Hall farmhouse a 16th century Grade II* listed building (CRP 023) and associated ponds (CRP 014). Between Grove farm and Creeting Hall Farm a trackway is visible on early OS mapping that is still in existence today and bounds the southern evaluation area on its northern side. Hill Farm a 16th century Grade II listed farmhouse (CRP 024) is located 500m to the north of the site.

Cropmarks relating to post-medieval field boundaries have been identified 680m WNW of the site (CRP 015).

Undated

2.7. The northern evaluation area is located over the top of an undated sub-rectangular enclosure that is highlighted on the National Mapping Programme (NMP). The enclosure is much smaller than enclosure CRP 005 in which it sits (See sec. 2.6).

Undated cropmarks of ditches and field boundaries have been identified 250m west and 620m east of the site (CRP 017 and CRM 074 respectively), along with possible cropmarks of a possible trackway 520m west of the site (CRP 016) and a possible large pit or pond 250m north of the site (CRP 013).

An archaeological monitoring in advance of the construction of a stable block recorded an undated ditch 980m north of the site (CRP 019).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of any future development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project was to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. The WSI states the specific aims of the evaluation were to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of costs.

3.3. The preliminary results of an ongoing review of regional research will also be consulted as appropriate http://eaareports.org.uk/algao-east/regional-research-framework-review/.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of sixteen trenches of varying lengths totalling *c*.286m x 1.8m wide (Fig. 2):

4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site. Trench 11 was shortened by 4m at its northern end to an in-use car park. Trench 5 was shortened by 5m at its northern end and Trench 7 was shortened by 2m due to other on-site constraints; all trench location changes were agreed with SCCAS.

4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their paleoenvironmental potential, and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7. Site data has been added onto a database and recorded using the County HER code CRP 031. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: cotswold2-429537; Appendix D) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit). A summary note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

4.8. The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their office in Needham Market, Suffolk and, subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, will subsequently be deposited with SCCAS. The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014b; updated October 2020) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix A and detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are presented in Section 6. Details of the biological evidence are given in Section 7.

Soil conditions

5.2. Soil conditions across the site were consistent and comprised a plough soil of soft dark brown silty clay (0.15-0.35m thick) directly overlying the natural strata that varied across the site but typically comprised an orange brown or pale brown firm clay with occasional chalk nodules and flint inclusions. A colluvial deposit of soft orange, brown silty clay (0.30m thick) that contained a deposit of flint at the interface with the natural was identified at the centre of Trench 4. The plough soil

within Trenches 1, 2 and 7 was much shallower than elsewhere (0.15m thick) and has likely been truncated by modern activity. Plough scars were evident in the majority of the trenches and modern wheel ruts were evident in Trenches 3, 6 and 8 along the limit of the currently ploughed area.

Site results

5.3. Sixteen trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig. 2). Results are presented below in trench number order.

Trenches 1-4 (Fig. 3)

5.4. Trenches 1-4 were devoid of archaeological finds or features other than a natural hollow in Trench 4.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 4)

5.5. Trench 5 measured 14.2m long, 1.8m wide, 0.35m deep and was orientated E-W. An undated ditch (502) and an undated pit (505) were recorded in the trench.

Ditch 502

Ditch 502 was orientated NE-SW with steep sides leading to a gradual concave base and measured 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. No finds were recovered from the single fill.

Pit 504

Pit 504 was sub-oval in plan with steep sides leading to a gradual break of slope and a flat base. The pit extended beyond the northern trench limit and measured <1.48m long by 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep. Two fragments of heat-altered flint were recovered from the single fill.

Trenches 6 and 7 (Fig. 3)

5.6. Trenches 6 and 7 were devoid of archaeological finds or features.

Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 5)

5.7. Trench 8 measured 30.37m long, 1.8m wide, 0.35m deep and was orientated E-W. A feature interpreted as a post-medieval quarry pit (802) and an undated ditch (805) were recorded in the trench.

Pit 802

Pit 802 was located at the trench's western end extending beyond the western, northern and southern limits of excavation. The pit displayed moderately steep concave sides and an undulating base and measured 0.74m deep. A single sherd of abraded, and likely residual Roman pottery (3g) was recovered from the lower fill (803) and a single sherd of 16-18th century pottery (7g) was recovered from the upper fill (804).

Ditch 805

Ditch 805 was orientated NW-SE with gradual sides leading to a gradual concave base and measured 1.2m wide and 0.54m deep. No finds were recovered from the single fill. The ditch aligned with Ditch 1002 within Trench 10.

Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

5.8. Trench 9 was devoid of archaeological finds or features.

Trench 10 (Figs 3 and 6)

5.9. Trench 10 measured 29.22m long, 1.8m wide, 0.35m deep and was orientated E-W. An undated ditch (1002) was recorded in the trench.

Ditch 1002

Ditch 1002 was orientated NW-SE with gradual sides leading to a flat base and measured 1.04m wide and 0.42m deep. The ditch aligned with Ditch 805 within Trench 8 and no finds were recovered.

Trenches 11-13 (Figs 3 and 7)

5.10. Trenches 11-13 were devoid of archaeological finds or features.

Trench 14 (Figs 7 and 8)

5.11. Trench 14 measured 20.14m long, 1.8m wide, 0.30m deep and was orientated NW-SE. An undated ditch (1402) was recorded in the trench.

Ditch 1402

Ditch 1402 was orientated NE-SW with steep vertical convex sides leading to a sharp break of slope and a gradual concave base and measured 1.92m wide and 0.96m deep. No finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Figs 7 and 9)

5.12. Trench 15 measured 19.25m long, 1.8m wide, 0.30m deep and was orientated NE-SW. Two pits, one undated (1502) and the other (1504) dated to the medieval period, were recorded in the trench.

Pit 1502

Pit 1502 was sub oval in plan with very gradual sides leading to an irregular base and measured 0.67m by 0.79m and 0.09m deep. No finds were recovered.

Pit 1504

Pit 1504 was oval in plan with moderately steep slightly convex sides breaking to a flattish base and measured 1.8m by 1.04m and 0.51m deep. Two sherds of 13-14th century medieval pottery, a fragment of residual Roman tegula roof tile and six small fragments of heat-affected flint were recovered from the upper fill.

An environmental sample (Sample 1) was taken from the pits upper fill to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results were poor and no charred plant remains were recovered. The only discovery were a few snail shells that indicate the presence of open-ground and/or dry grassland in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

Trench 16 (Fig. 7)

5.13. Trench 16 was devoid of archaeological finds or features.

6. THE FINDS

By Stephen Benfield

Introduction

6.1. Only a very few bulk finds were recovered. These consist of pottery sherds, ceramic building material (CBM) and heat-altered stones (flints). There is also a small group of irregular shatter pieces of flint.

The earliest pottery is a single, abraded sherd of Roman samian dating to the 2nd century which appears to be residual alongside a post-medieval sherd from the same context.

A single piece of Roman *tegula* roof tile was also recovered from the site, but again residual in a later dated context.

There are two sherds of medieval pottery of 13th-14th century date, both from one pit, and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery dated to the 16th-18th century from another pit.

Two calcinated (heat-altered) flints were recovered together in pit fill but, although commonly of prehistoric date, there is no associated dating evidence with these, and they could date to any period.

The group of irregular shatter pieces of flint do not indicate any evidence of systematic flint working and appear as crush or impact pieces, although they do not appear recent and are of unknown age. There is one possible crude flake among the group and the flint appears probably to be from more than one parent nodule as more than one colour of flint is represented.

Pottery

6.2. Four sherds of pottery was recovered with a total weight of 26g. The pottery fabrics follow the Suffolk Roman fabric series (see Lyons and Tester 2014) and the Suffolk medieval and post-medieval fabric series (Anderson 2020).

The earliest of the pottery is a single, abraded sherd (3g) of Central Gaulish samian (SACG) of 2nd century AD Roman date. This came from the fill of pit 0802, context 0803. Its poor condition, with much of the red coating abraded away on both surfaces, suggests it is residual and a pottery sherd dated as post-medieval was recovered from the same context (see below).

There are two sherds of medieval pottery with a combined weight of 16g. Both of these come from the fill of pit 1505, context 1506. One is a rim sherd from a Hollesley-type ware (HOLL) cooking pot (12g) with a squared rim. Hollesley-type ware is current during the late 13th-14th century. The other sherd (4g) is from a base edge of a pot and is in a dark sandy coarseware fabric (MCW), but which is not sourced to a specific production site or area. It can be dated to the period *c*.13th-14th century.

A sherd of pottery (7g) with an internal glaze came from pit 0802, context 0803.The sherd is abraded with a dull, orange coloured fabric and a dark glaze. It is almost without doubt post-medieval and is probably an abraded sherd of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) of 16th-18th century date.

Ceramic building material

6.3. A single piece of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 202g was recovered from pit 1505, context 1506. The piece is from the edge of a Roman tegula roofing tile which has a squat, square flange and a tile base thickness of c. 17mm. The tile is in a light orange coloured, relatively fine fabric containing a moderate quantity of medium sized sand (ms).

The piece is residual in this context which also produced sherds of medieval pottery.

Lithics

6.4. There is a small quantity of shattered flint from the fill of pit 1505, context 1506. This was recovered during processing a bulk soil sample (Sample 1).

In total there are eight pieces with a combined weight of 38g.These are thick, angular shatter pieces and small, shatter spalls in dark and pale brown coloured flint, most with some cortex. This would appear to indicate the flint is from two or more parent nodules.

The nature of the pieces indicates they are not recent, but the age is essentially unknowable in the absence of any associated datable material.

Among them is one, irregular, squat piece which appears to be the base of a crude, snapped flake and which retains the scar of an earlier flake removal on the dorsal surface. This configuration indicates that two flakes had been struck in a bi-polar fashion; but whether this is the result of deliberate flint working rather than a product of random breaking of the flint is not clear.

Overall, none of this material would appear to represent and form of structured flint working and can essentially be regarded as undated shatter pieces.

Heat-altered stones

6.5. Two irregular pieces of whitened, heat-altered flint (weight 21g) come from the fill of pit 0504, context 0505. Both are calcined and crazed having been exposed to significant heating.

6.6. Heat affected or ‘burnt’ stones are often associated with prehistoric sites, commonly resulting from the indirect heating of water, but of themselves are not closely datable and there are no associated finds dating evidence with this feature.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

By Andy Clarke

7.1. A single fragment of animal bone (18g) was recovered from deposit 0806 the fill of undated ditch 0805. It was fairly well preserved an identifiable as a partial maxilla of a pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.)

The low recovery of animal remains severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy and animal husbandry.

Plant macrofossils

By Anna West

Introduction and Methods

7.2. A single 40 litre bulk sample was taken from context 1506 (Sample 1) from pit 1504 dated to 13th -14th century. The sample was processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant or mollusc remains present, and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant or mollusc remains are noted below. Identification of any plant remains is with reference to Stace (1995). The nomenclature for the mollusc assemblage follows Anderson (2005) and details of the ecological preferences of the species follow Davies (2008) and Cameron (2008). The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Results

7.3. The sample produced a small flot of less than 5ml, this volume was made up entirely of modern fibrous rootlet fragments and soil particles, and charred plant remains were absent.

Terrestrial snail shells were recovered in low numbers. The small assemblage is dominated by species that favour open habitats such as *Vallonia costata/excentrica*, *Trochulus hispidus* and *Pupilla muscorum* and their presence indicates the

presence of open-ground and/or dry grassland in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

8. DISCUSSION

Deposit model

8.1. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of between 0.15-0.35m across the site. The thin deposit of plough soil along with evidence of plough scars suggest that truncation of the natural soil profile and the surviving archaeological remains may have occurred. Truncated medieval, post-medieval and undated features were noted below the plough soil.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

8.2. The residual Roman finds include a single abraded fragment of 2nd century Roman samian ware pottery and a fragment of tegula roof tile found within medieval and post-medieval features. The finds from this period suggest a very low level of utilisation of the site during this time.

Medieval (1066–1539)

8.3. Pit 1504 within Trench 15 contained two sherds of medieval pottery, whilst an environmental sample taken from the pit produced poor results. The minimal finds suggest a low level of utilisation of the site at this time and the pit is likely set away from settlement activity.

The pit is a heritage asset of local significance, and the site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for this period.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

8.4. Quarry pit 802 within Trench 8 produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. The pit sits in the grounds of Grove Farm, a farmhouse and farm constructed and used in the 16-20th centuries and likely relates to this occupation.

The pit is a heritage asset of local significance, and the site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for this period.

8.5. The northern evaluation area was located within an undated sub-rectangular enclosure that has been identified by cropmarks. The enclosure is labelled in the HER as CRP 005. This enclosure, although currently undated, matches the location

and shape of an enclosure identified on early OS mapping that fronts onto Mill Road to the north of the site suggesting it is post-medieval in date (Fig. 2). A much smaller sub-rectangular enclosure identified on the NMP is discussed in section 8.10 below. This smaller enclosure is also labelled in the HER as CRP 005.

Undated features

8.6. Ditch 805 in Trench 8 and Ditch 1002 in Trench 10 form the same boundary aligned on a NW-SE axis. The ditch aligns with an extant trackway located beyond the site boundary to the northwest and may relate to this routeway. The trackway is indicated on early OS mapping (Fig. 2).

8.7. Ditch 502 within Trench 5 is at a right angle to the ditch identified in Trenches 8 and 10 suggesting they are related and form a field boundary. The residual Roman finds along with the medieval, and post-medieval features on the site suggest the field boundary is either Roman, medieval or post-medieval in date.

8.8. The location of the post-medieval quarry pit identified in Trench 8 is close to the projected intersection of the ditches identified in Trench 5 and Trenches 8 and 10.

8.9. Pit 504 within Trench 5 was a similar shape in plan and section to the medieval pit identified in Trench 15, and both contained small fragments of heat-altered flint. The pit remains undated but may be medieval in date.

8.10. Ditch 1402 was located close to an undated sub-rectangular enclosure ditch indicated on the NMP (Fig. 7; CRP 005) and may relate to this enclosure. The proximity of the ditch to a medieval pit in Trench 15 and the fact the pit is enclosed by the proposed related enclosure suggests the ditch may also be medieval in date.

8.11. Pit 1502 within Trench 15 was undated but was in close proximity to a medieval pit. The pit is likely to also be medieval in date.

Confidence Rating

8.12. The evaluation took place in dry and predominately overcast weather conditions and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. The evaluation trenching has defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site.

9.2. The evidence suggests the survival of archaeological remains with the presence of two phases of past activity in the medieval and post medieval periods.

9.3. The medieval and post-medieval pits are heritage assets of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that there is low potential for other features of this date across the site.

9.4. The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

10.1. Fieldwork was led by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACI*f*A, assisted by Tom Hayes and Joseph Smith. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Steve Benfield, Andy Clarke (animal bone) and Anna West (plant macrofossils), respectively. The project archive has been compiled by Clare Wootton and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The report was written by Martin Cuthbert, the illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter. The project was managed for CA by Martin Cuthbert and Stuart Boulter BSc MCIfA.

11. REFERENCES

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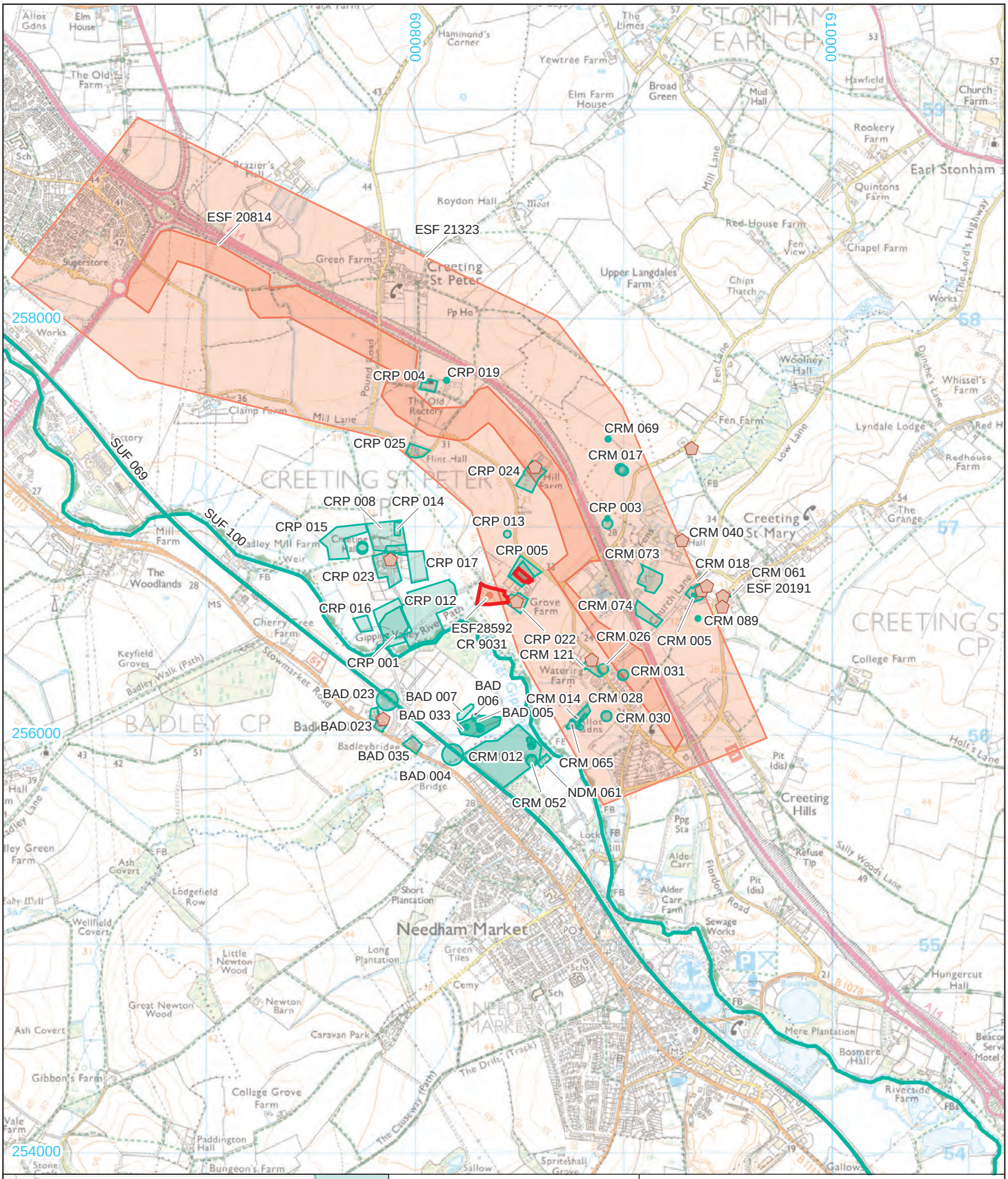

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PROJECT TITLE

CRP 031: Poundfield Precast Ltd, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**01/11/2021**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

608300
608400
608500
256800
256700
256600
MILL LANE
Grove Farm
see Fig. 3
see Fig. 7
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13
T14
T15
T16
pit 802
ditch 805
deposit 401
ditch 502
pit 504
ditch 1002
pit 1502
pit 1504
ditch 1402
75
10·579
52
4·939
51
·373
50
1·659
49
·436
67
3·178
N
Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)
Deposit
0
(approx.) 1:1000
50m

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PROJECT TITLE
CRP 031: Poundfield Precast Ltd, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan overlain on Ordnance Survey map Suffolk LVI.12 1884-1885
DRAWN BY KM
CHECKED BY RP
APPROVED BY MC
PROJECT NO. SU0314
DATE 01/11/2021
SCALE@A3 (approx.) 1:1000
FIGURE NO. 2

608300

608400

608500

256800

256700

MILL LANE

T1

T2

T3

T4

T5

T6

T7

T8

T9

T10

T11

T12

deposit 401

ditch 502

pit 504

pit 802

ditch 805

ditch 1002

A

B

C

D

E

N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Projected feature

Deposit

Section location

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

CRP 031: Poundfield Precast Ltd, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

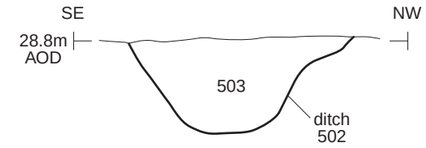
Trenches 1-12 location plan and archaeological features

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**01/11/2021**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

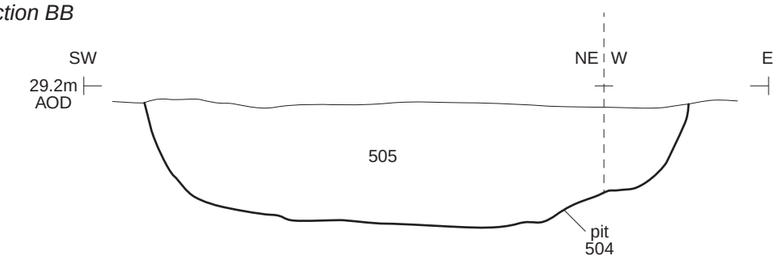
Ditch 502, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Pit 504, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section AA



Section BB



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PROJECT TITLE

CRP 031: Poundfield Precast Ltd, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

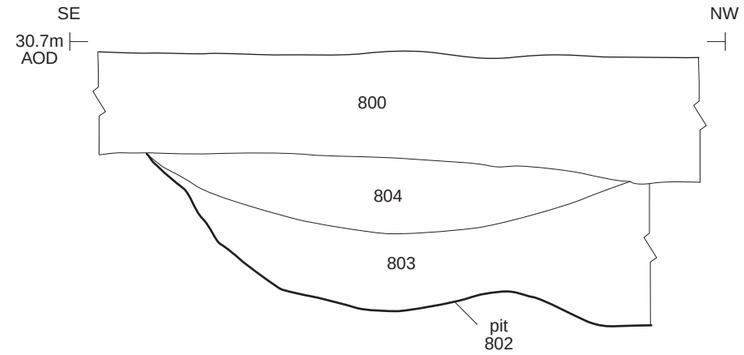
Trench 5: Sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**01/11/2021**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Pit 802, looking west (1m scales)

Ditch 805, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section CC



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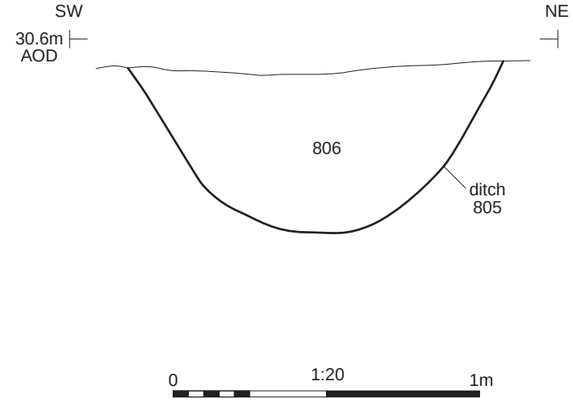

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PROJECT TITLE

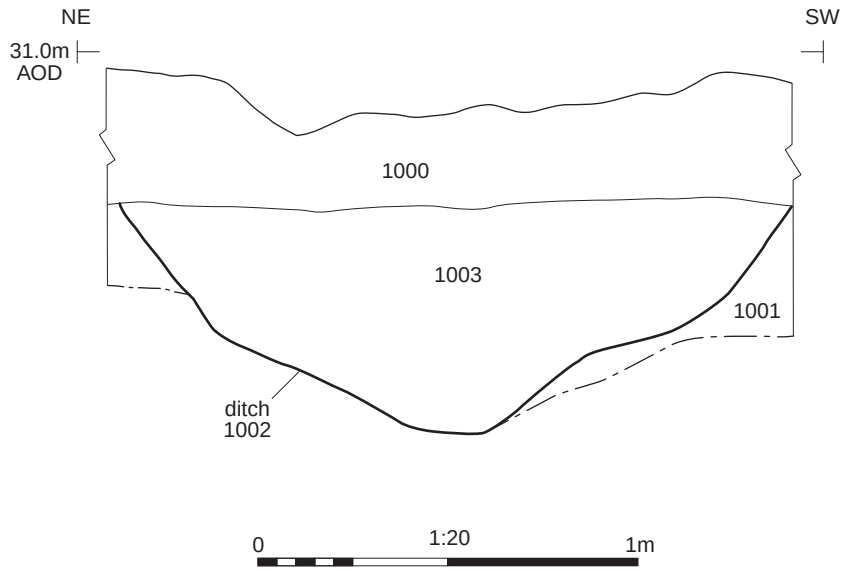
CRP 031: Poundfield Precast Ltd, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: Sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**01/11/2021**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section EE



Ditch 1002, looking south-east (1m scale)

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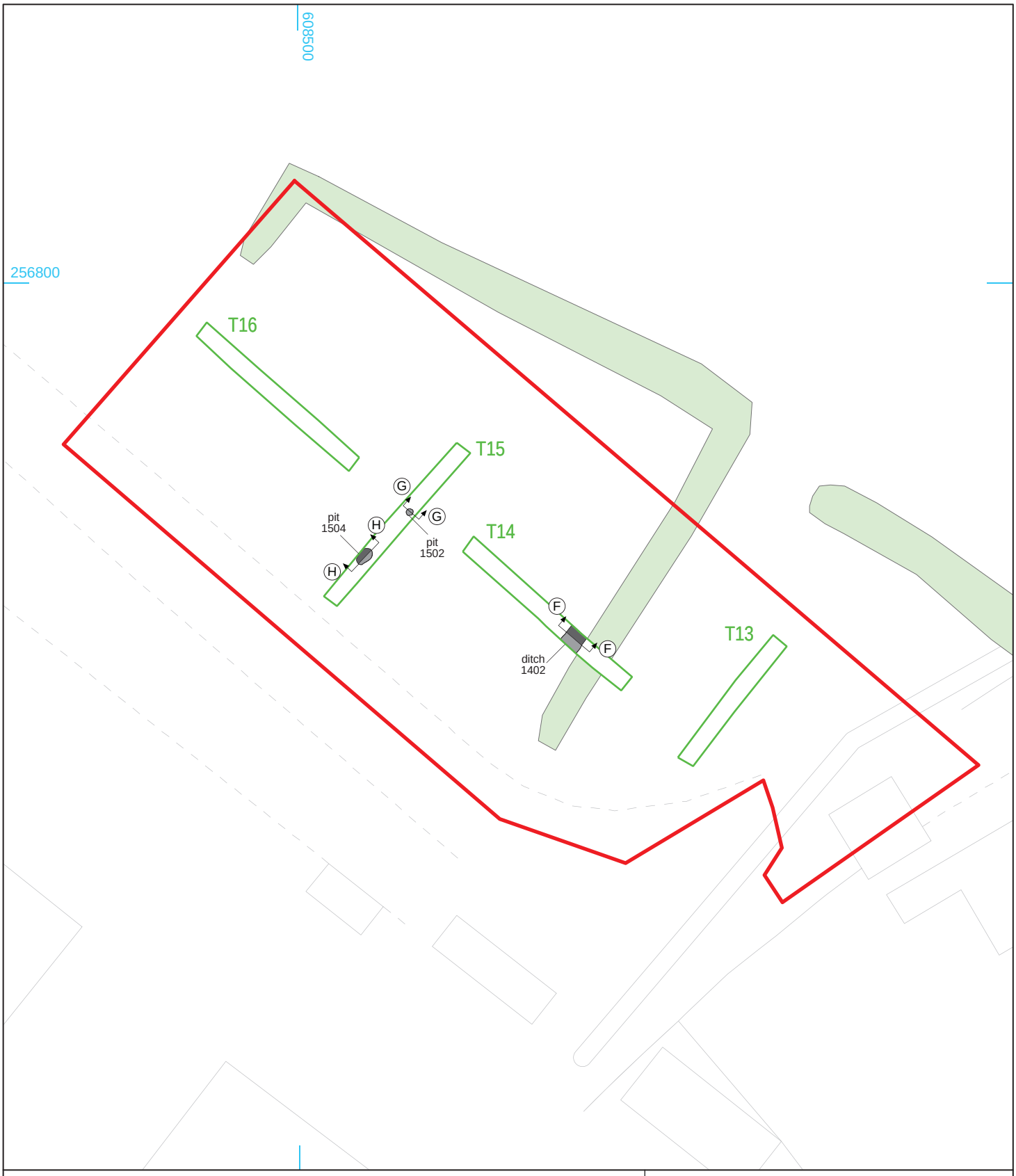
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 10: Section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**01/11/2021**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	



Site boundary

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

NMP data: CRP 005

Section location

N

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

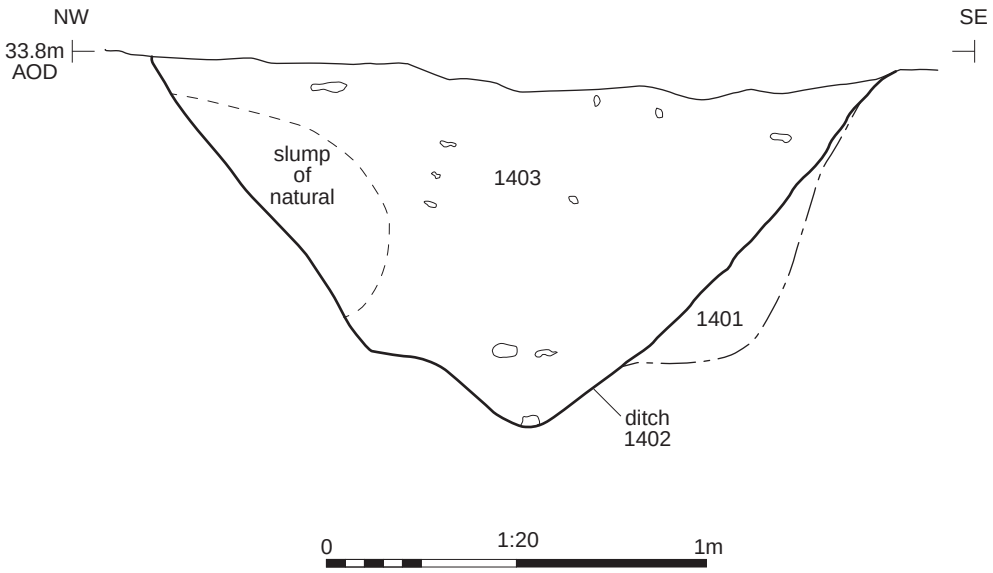
CRP 031: Poundfield Precast Ltd, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 13-16 location plan, archaeological features and NMP data.

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**03/12/2021**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:500**	

Section FF



Ditch 1402, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

CRP 031: Poundfield Precast Ltd, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

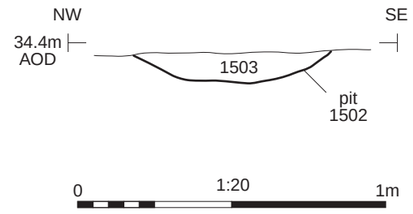
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 14: Section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**01/11/2021**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Pit 1502, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Section GG



Pit 1504, looking north-west (1m scale)

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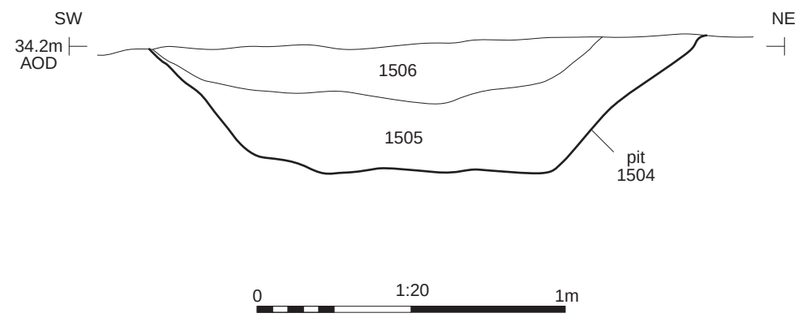

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PROJECT TITLE

CRP 031: Poundfield Precast Ltd, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 15: Sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**KM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**01/11/2021**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench Number	Width	Length	Orientation	Depth to Natural	Description	Comments	Associated Contexts
01	1.8	14.2	NNE-SSW	0.15	Shallow truncated topsoil over natural	Blank	0100, 0101
02	1.8	15.43	NE-SW	0.25	Topsoil over natural	Blank	0200, 0201
03	1.8	30.04	E-W	0.25	Plough soil over natural	Blank	0300, 0301
04	1.8	29.18	N-S	0.6	Plough soil over natural. Colluvial filled hollow at trench centre	Blank	0400, 0401, 0402
05	1.8	29.07	E-W	0.35	Plough soil over natural	1 x ditch 502 sec 500 1 X pit 504 sec 501	0500, 0501, 0502, 0503, 0504, 0505
06	1.8	25	N-S	0.35	Plough soil over natural. Wheel ruts	Blank	0600, 0601
07	1.8	13.4	E-W	0.25	Shallow topsoil over natural.	Blank	0700, 0701
08	1.8	30.37	WNW-ESE	0.35	Plough soil over natural	1 X ditch 805 sec 800 1 X pit 802 sec 801	0800, 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806
09	1.8	25.31	N-S	0.35	Plough soil over natural. Area of natural variation	Blank	0900, 0901
10	1.8	29.22	E-W	0.35	Plough soil over natural Areas of Natural variation	1 X Ditch 1002 sec 1000	1000, 1001, 1002, 1003
11	1.8	21.14	N-S	0.25	Shallow plough soil over natural	Blank	1100, 1101
12	1.8	15.59	N-S	0.3	Plough soil over natural	Blank	1200, 1201
13	1.8	14.44	NE-SW	0.3	Plough soil over natural plough scars	1 modern stone filled drain	1300, 1301
14	1.8	20.14	NW-SE	0.3	Plough soil over natural plough scars	1 ditch 1402 sec 1400	1400, 1401, 1402, 1403
15	1.8	19.25	NE-SW	0.3	Plough soil over natural.	2 X pits. 1502 and 1504. Sections 1500, 1501.	1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506
16	1.8	19.37	NW-SE	0.3	Plough soil over natural	Blank	1600, 1601

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0100		01			Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.15
0101		01			Orange pale brown clay with frequent flint. Occasional orange sandy clay patches	Natural			
0200		02			Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.25
0201		02			Orange pale brown clay with frequent flint. Occasional orange sandy clay patches	Natural			
0300		03			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.25
0301		03			Orange pale brown clay with frequent flint. Occasional orange sandy clay patches	Natural			
0400		04			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.3
0401		04			Orange, brown soft silty clay with deposit of flint at interface with natural. Filling a shallow hollow at trench centre.	Colluvial Layer			0.3
0402		04			Yellow brown clay at north end with chalk and flint nodules. Changing to orange, brown sandy clay with frequent gravel at centre and south	Natural			
0500		05			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.35
0501		05			Pale Yellow brown clay with frequent flint and chalk.	Natural			
0502	0502	05	Ditch	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch with steep sides leading to a gradual concave base.	internal boundary ditch?		0.7	0.3
0503	0502	05	Ditch	Fill	Firm, pale yellow brown, silty clay, with occasional small chalk and flint nodules. Single fill of ditch. No finds	Primary Fill		0.7	0.3
0504	0504	05	Pit	Cut	Oval pit with steep sides and a gradual break of slope and a flat base. 0.90m. long	Pit, function unknown	0.90	1.48	0.4
0505	0504	05	Pit	Fill	Firm mid orange, brown silty clay with orange clay mottling and occasional small chalk and flint nodules. Single fill of pit. No finds	Primary Fill	0.90	1.48	0.4

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0600		06			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.35
0601		06			Pale yellow brown clay with frequent flint and chalk. Occasional orange, brown silty clay variation	Natural			
0700		07			Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.25
0701		07			Pale yellow brown clay with frequent flint and chalk	Natural			
0800		08			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.35
0801		08			Orange pale brown clay with frequent flint. Occasional orange sandy clay patches	Natural			
0802	0802	08	Pit	Cut	Irregular shape in plan, unknown extent beyond trench excavation. Moderately steep concave sides, and an undulating base.	Quarry Pit?		1.80<	0.74
0803	0802	08	Pit	Fill	Mid grey, brown, firm silty clay, with occasional small to medium sized chalk flecks, and small to large, unsorted stones. Horizon clear. Hand-ex pit slot not half. Dry conditions, water table at base. Single pot sherd find.	Secondary Fill			0.52
0804	0802	08	Pit	Fill	Pale grey, brown, firm silty clay, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small, unsorted stones. Horizon diffuse. Hand-ex pit slot not half, dry conditions. Single pot sherd find.	Secondary Fill			0.36
0805	0805	08	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch with gradual 60 degree sides leading to a gradual concave base. Undated.	Field boundary ditch		1.2	0.54
0806	0805	08	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compacted mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional orange mottling and occasional chalk and flint nodules. 1 fragment of animal jaw and teeth. No dateable finds.	Primary Fill		1.2	0.54
0900		09			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.35
0901		09			Pale yellow grey clay with frequent flint and chalk and orange, brown silty clay variation	Natural			
1000		10			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.35

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
1001		10			Pale yellow grey clay with frequent flint and chalk and orange, brown silty clay variation	Natural			
1002	1002	10	Ditch	Cut	medium size ditch running SE -NW. Gradually sloping 40-degree sides to a flat base. 1.04m wide on perpendicular section.	Field boundary ditch		1.34	0.42
1003	1002	10	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangish brown silty clay. Moderate compaction with occasional chalk inclusion.	Secondary Fill		1.04	0.42
1100		11			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.25
1101		11			Pale yellow grey clay with frequent flint and chalk and orange, brown silty clay variation	Natural			
1200		12			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.3
1201		12			Pale yellow grey clay with frequent flint and chalk and orange, brown silty clay variation	Natural			
1300		13			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.3
1301		13			Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Natural			
1400		14			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.3
1401		14			Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Natural			
1402	1402	14	Ditch	Cut	Large ditch with steep vertical sides to a slight step to a rounded base. Facing SW. 1m long slot	Possible enclosure ditch		1.92	0.96
1403	1402	14	Ditch	Fill	mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions	Secondary Fill		1.49	0.96
1500		15			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.3
1501		15			Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Natural			
1502	1502	15	Pit	Cut	Shallow oval bowl like pit with an irregular base. In the middle of tr 15. Sec oriented SE-NW fac SW 0.79m long.	Pit, function unknown	0.79	0.67	0.09
1503	1502	15	Pit	Fill	Pale yellowish brown silty clay with moderate compaction. Occasional chalk fleck inclusions, ~ 5mm in size.	Secondary Fill	0.79	0.67	0.09
1504	1504	15	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, moderately steep slight convex sides breaking to a flattish base. Oriented NE-	Pit, function unknown	1.80	1.04	0.51

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
					SW. Length 1.8m.				
1505	1504	15	Pit	Fill	Pale grey, brown, firm silty clay, with occasional chalk flecks and small to medium sub rounded unsorted stones. Horizon diffuse. 1/2 pit excavated. Damp conditions. Length 1.8m.	Secondary Fill	1.80	1.04	0.51
1506	1504	15	Pit	Fill	Mid brown grey, firm silty clay, with occasional chalk flecks and small unsorted stones. Several large, unsorted flint stones. Horizon clear. 1/2 pit excavated. Damp conditions. Length 1.46m. Roman tile and pot found. Sample 1.	Secondary Fill		1.04	0.22
1600		16			Dark brown silty clay	Plough soil			0.3
1601		16			Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Natural			

Cotswold Archaeology

APPENDIX C: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Poundfield Products Ltd, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Phil Cobbold

on behalf of:
Poundfield Products Ltd.

CA Project: SU0314
OASIS ID: cotswold2-429537
HER Ref: CRP 031

September 2021

Poundfield Products Ltd, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0314
OASIS ID: cotswold2-429537
HER reference: CRP 031

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	Sept. 2021	S. Boulter	H. Cutler	Submitted	Curatorial Review	SB

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e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Poundfield Products Ltd., The Grove	
	Parish/County	Creeting St. Peter/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	608515 256788	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	*c*.1.03 hectare + 0.27 hectares (total 1.3 hectares)	
	Access	From Mill Lane	
	Planning proposal	Commercial	
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as Project Officer + 1 - 2 archaeologists/ surveyor and metal detectorist	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	Mechanical excavator driver	
Project dates	Start date	Autumn/winter 2021	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as up to five days (with contingencies)	
Reference codes	Site Code	CRP 031	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-429537	
	Planning Application No.	DC/19/02918 and DC/20/05244	
	CA Jobcode	SU0314	
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	TBA	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt, Mike Green or Matt Stevens	
Hire details	Plant	Holmes Plant	01473 890766
	Welfare	Karzees	01473 743991
	Tool-hire	NA	-

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Project Managers	Stuart Boulter (fieldwork)	01449 900122
		Richard Mortimer (fieldwork)	01449 900120
		Rhiannon Gardner (fieldwork)	01449 900125
		Joanna Caruth (post-excavation)	01449 900121
	Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	Rhiannon Gardner	01449 900125
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Poundfield Products Ltd.	01449 723150
	Client Contact	Tim Capey	01449 726347
			07570 672749
	Consultant/Agent	Phil Cobbold (Phil Cobbold Planning)	01394 275431
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)	01284 741229
			07860 832329
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the existing Poundfield Products site at Grove Farm, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 608515 256788). The WSI has been prepared for Phil Cobbold (Phil Cobbold Planning) on behalf of the client, Poundfield Products Ltd.

1.2. The need for a programme of archaeological work was identified by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), during the scrutiny of two planning applications (DC/19/02918 and DC/20/05244). Subsequently, the scope of the initial archaeological works were detailed in a Brief prepared by SCCAS archaeologist Hannah Cutler in a document dated 22nd July 2021. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the results of the evaluation would be subject to new documentation

1.3. In this instance, the archaeological evaluation will comprise trial-trenching of *c*.1.30 hectares of which *c*.0.27 hectares form part of the area covered by application DC/19/02918 along with the entire *c*.1.03 hectare of DC/20/05244, both currently in agricultural use.

1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated 2020), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

1.5. The sites lie on the sides of a spur of land varying between *c*.25m and *c*.35m AOD and overlooking the River Gipping to the south-west and two of its small tributaries to the west and east.

1.6. The surface geology is mapped as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater; they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as close to the boundary between Crag Group – sand and gravel and Chalk. The former is a sedimentary bedrock formed up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin, detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) and forming an interbedded sequence: the latter, Newhaven Chalk Formation is a sedimentary rock formed approximately seventy-two to eighty-six million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. These are shallow-marine in origin, biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds of chalk. https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Both sites are located in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record and the valley of the river Gipping has significant archaeological deposits relating to all periods. The easternmost of the two evaluation areas (DC/19/02918) is topographically favourable for archaeological activity with known cropmarks (CRP 005), a probable enclosure, located within the proposed development site itself. In addition, other sites in the vicinity (CRP 002, CRP 003 and CRM 017) may relate to prehistoric burial mounds. The larger area to the west (DC/20/05244) is close to known cropmarks and finds including field systems and ring-ditches (CRP 005, CRP 008, CRP 012, CRP 013, CRP 017) and lies immediately to the west of the historic Grove Farm site. **NB: SCCAS, depending on the results of the trenched evaluation, will determine whether a full HER search will need to be commissioned for this project.**

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character,

extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of any future development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).

3.2. The SCCAS Brief (Section 4.2) states the specific aims of the evaluation are to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of costs.

3.3. Any archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011) and the more recent updated version (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. SCCAS will be informed in writing at least ten days in advance of the proposed start date of the fieldwork. Subsequently, during the course of the project (both fieldwork and post-excavation), SCCAS will be regularly informed regarding progress and any developments. Any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Stuart Boulter) to the following specifications and methodologies will also be communicated directly to SCCAS (Hannah Cutler) for approval.

4.2. The trenched evaluation will involve the opening of 5% by area of the two proposed development sites which equates to a combined trench length of *c*.75m in the smaller, *c*.0.27 hectare area (3 x 20m long and 1 x 15m long trenches) and *c*.286m in the larger, *c*.1.03 hectare site (7 x 30m long, 1 x 16m and 2 x 15m long trenches), all at 1.8m wide (Fig. 2).

4.3. The trenches have been located to provide a representative sample over the entirety of the two sites (Fig. 2). The locations have taken into account the results of the 'line-search' undertaken prior to the preparation of this WSI, to try and identify known services.

4.4. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The locations of the trenches may need to be adjusted on site to account for currently unidentified services and other constraints, but only with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded using Leica GPS.

4.5. The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench. Machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first) or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. Should the depth of the archaeological deposits be such that unsupported excavation cannot continue, beyond that which can be provided by stepping the trench edges, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary by SCCAS then other methods such as formal shoring may be employed and will represent an additional expense to the client. Where deep excavations need to be left open overnight, security fencing will be erected.

4.6. No formal reinstatement of the trenches will be undertaken with the spoil simply replaced and levelled using the mechanical excavator.

4.7. Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with a APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate.

4.8. Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the accepted guidance documents (see Section 1.4). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or those that are suitable for mechanical excavation, they will be discussed with SCCAS to agree an excavation strategy.

4.9. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS that all features will be sampled.

4.10. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt, Matt Stevens or Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This will include prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS.

4.11. Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

Artefacts

4.12. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Subject to SCCAS approval, such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

4.13. All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Where possible, finds analysis work will be undertaken in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

Environmental remains

4.14. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.* The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.15. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and

hammerscale. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

4.16. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.17. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.

4.18. The processing of samples will be undertaken in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

4.19. Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.

- The client (and landowner if different) and SCCAS curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer and Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. The British Museum will subsequently be informed of the find.

- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.

- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward which, in this instance, would be 100% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Human remains

4.20. Should human skeletal remains be encountered on site during the evaluation, either cremations or inhumations, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied before any further investigation is undertaken. Any human remains encountered will, at all times, be treated with due decency and respect. SCCAS will be informed immediately upon their discovery. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- The general principle will be that human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated by small slots hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017) with reference to *IFA Technical Paper No. 13*,

Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C. A. 1993).

5. PROGRAMME

5.1. It is anticipated that the initial project fieldwork will require up to five days on site with a team of three archaeologists, while analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to eight weeks depending on the complexity of any archaeology present and the quantity of artefacts recovered.

6. PROJECT STAFF

6.1. This project will be under the management of Stuart Boulter MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.

6.2. The field team is projected to consist of three – four staff (a Project Officer and two – three Archaeologists as required).

6.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are as follows:

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Steve Benfield (CA)
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Ruth Beveridge (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA), Mike Green (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA), Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA), Sue Anderson (freelance)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA), Anna West (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA), Martin Bates (UWTSD)

6.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

7.1. Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and other appropriate guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the collection policy of the relevant archive depositary which, in this case, will be the SCCAS store.

7.2. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- a description of the evaluation results;
- an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;

- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
    - specialist aims and objectives;
    - processing methodologies (where relevant);
    - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
    - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
    - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
    - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

7.3. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client, their consultant and the project curators (SCCAS) for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format both digitally and, if requested, as hard copy.

7.4. A digital vector trench plan compatible with QGIS software, which also shows the location of the recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, will be submitted to the Suffolk HER with the final report

Academic and public dissemination

7.5. Given the limited nature of this project, it is anticipated that the need for academic publication will be limited. However, where positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will be prepared for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will also be included in the project report and submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes (whichever is sooner).

7.6. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain

(cotswold2-429537). This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

7.7. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk).

Archive deposition

7.8. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and SCCAS guidelines.

7.9. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated 2020), *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019).

7.10. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI or updated Project Design (UPD).

7.11. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

7.12. As noted in para. 4.12, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

7.13. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds

Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

7.14. A digital archive will be deposited with both SCCAS and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

7.15. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.

7.16. Selected digital files will be transferred to SCCAS with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

10.1. SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk (including fieldwork, post-excavation and archiving) and will be notified of the start of site works and will be given the opportunity to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the site works during an appropriately timed pre-arranged visit. No trenches will be backfilled before being signed off by SCCAS.

10.2. However, while the present Covid-19 pandemic is in progress, SCCAS have periodically reduced and sometimes ceased to undertake site visits and have issued guidelines regarding remote monitoring. Should remote monitoring be needed for this project, the requirements would be as follows:

- All features present, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS plans showing what is present, with context numbers included and which features have had environmental samples taken
- Running phase plans
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Photographs of features (Please note all photographs should be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- Overall site shots from an elevated point or pole cam if possible
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on*

archaeology and the historic environment (CIfA 2014; updated 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.

CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 7.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

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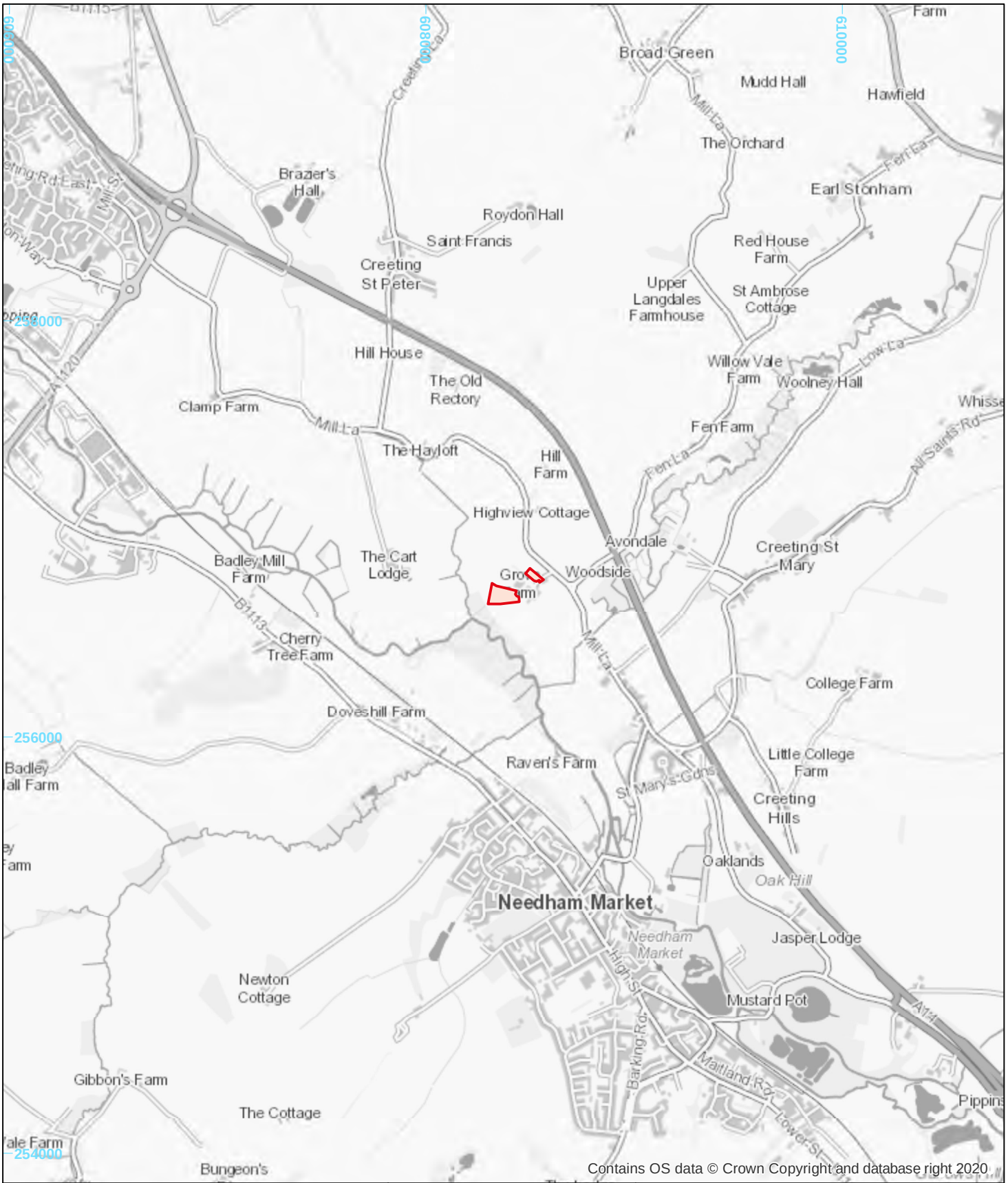

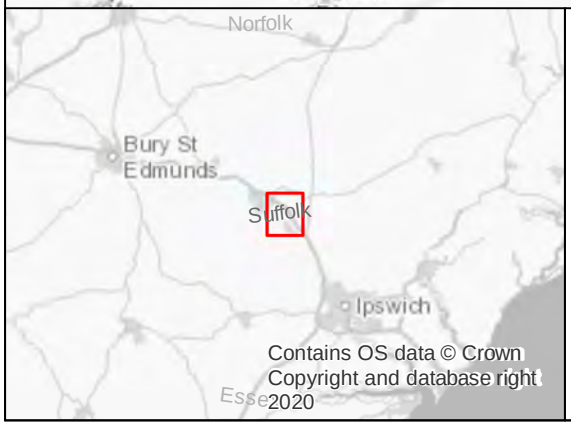

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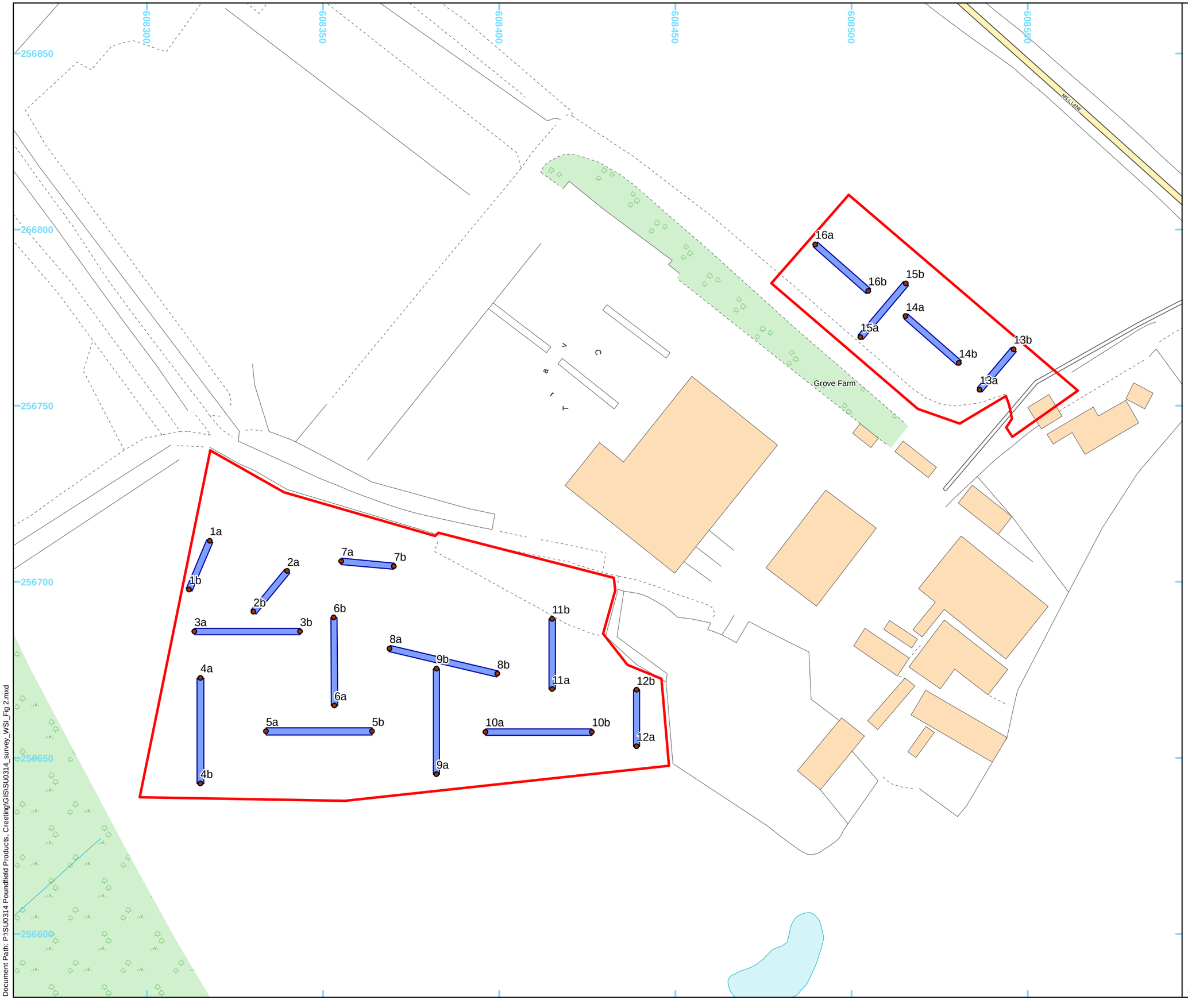
PROJECT TITLE
The Grove, Creeting

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	JB	PROJECT NO.	SU0314	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	07/09/2021	01
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

Document Path: P:\SU0314 Poundfield Products, Creeting\GIS\SU0314_survey_WSI_Fig 1.mxd



N

Legend

- Site boundary
- Proposed evaluation trenches

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

The Grove, Creeting

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	**JB**	*PROJECT NO*	**SU0314**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**SB**	*DATE*	**19/10/2021**	**02**
APPROVED BY	**SB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:1,000**	

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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum

AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artefacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **9**

AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artefacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **11**

AAI&S 1997. *Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **13**

AAI&S nd *Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers **1**

ACBMG 2004 *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material. (third edition)* Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

AEA 1995 *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. **2**

BABAO and IFA, 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute of Field Archaeologists. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7 (Reading)

Barber, B., Carver, J., Hinton, P. and Nixon, T. 2008 *Archaeology and development. A good practice guide to managing risk and maximising benefit*. Construction Industry Research and Information Association Report C672

Bayley, J. (ed) 1998 *Science in Archaeology. An agenda for the future*. English Heritage (London)

Bewley, R., Donoghue, D., Gaffney, V., Van Leusen, M., Wise, M., 1998 *Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service

Blake, H. and P. Davey (eds) 1983 *Guidelines for the processing and publication of Medieval pottery from excavations, report by a working party of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and the Department of the Environment*. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5, 23-34, DoE, London

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I., 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Paper No 7,Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Brickstock, R.J. 2004 *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports*. English Heritage (Swindon)

Brown, A. and Perrin, K. 2000 *A Model for the Description of Archaeological Archives*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology/ Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* IFA Archaeological Archives Forum (Reading)

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J., 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8

Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker D.H. (eds) 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. (Fayetteville, Arkansas)

CIfA, 2014 (Updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and Historic Environment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

Clark, J., Darlington, J. and Fairclough, G. 2004 *Using Historic Landscape Characterisation*. English Heritage (London)

Coles, J.M., 1990 *Waterlogged Wood: guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood.* English Heritage (London)

Cowton, J., 1997 *Spectrum. The UK Museums Documentation Standard*. Second edition. Museums Documentation Association

Cox, M., *2002 Crypt Archaeology: an approach*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 3 (Reading)
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Davey P.J. 1981 *Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations*. Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales, IV, 65-87
Eiteljorg, H., Fernie, K., Huggett, J. and Robinson, D. 2002 *CAD: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service (York)
EA 2005 *Guidance on Assessing the Risk Posed by Land Contamination and its Remediation on Archaeological Resource Management*. English Heritage/ Environment Agency Science Report P5-077/SR (Bristol)
EH 1995 A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds. English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory (London)
EH 1998 *Identifying and Protecting Palaeolithic Remains*. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers. English Heritage (London)
EH 1999 *Guidelines for the Conservation of Textiles*. English Heritage (London)
EH 2000, *Managing Lithic Scatters. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers*. English Heritage (London)
EH 2002 *With Alidade and Tape: graphical and plane table survey of archaeological earthworks*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2003a *Where on Earth Are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey*. English Heritage (London)
EH 2003b *Twentieth-Century Military Sites. Current approaches to their recording and conservation* English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2004a *Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2004b *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical report*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
EH 2006a *Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2006b *Archaeomagnetic Dating*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2006c *Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the investigation of 17th- to 19th-century industries*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2007a Understanding *the Archaeology of Landscapes. A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2007b *Geoarchaeology. Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*. (London)
EH 2008a *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2008b *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1* (second edition). English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2008c *Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic*. English Heritage/Prehistoric Society (Swindon)
EH 2008d *Investigative Conservation. Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH 2010 *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of archaeological wood*. English Heritage (London)
EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (London)
EH 2012, *Guidelines for the Care of Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
EH 2014 *Our Portable Past: a statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for portable antiquities/surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors)*. English Heritage (Swindon)
EH and Church of England, 2005, *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*. English Heritage (London)
Ferguson, L. and Murray, D., 1997, *Archaeological Documentary Archives*. IFA Paper 1, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
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Gillings, M. and Wise, A., 1999, *GIS: A guide to good practice.* Archaeology Data Service (York)
Gurney, D.A., 1985, *Phosphate Analysis of Soils: A Guide for the Field Archaeologist*. IFA Technical Paper 3, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
HE 2015a *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice.* Historic England (Swindon)
HE 2015b (revised 2008), *Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage.* Historic England (Swindon)
HE 2015c *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Historic England (Swindon)

Handley, M., 1999, *Microfilming Archaeological Archives*. IFA Technical Paper 2, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
Mays, S., 1991, Recommendations for Processing Human Bone from Archaeological Sites. Ancient Monuments Lab Report 124/91 (London)
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Medleycott, M., 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
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MGC, 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.* Museums and Galleries Commission
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MPRG 2000, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Papers No. 1.
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Philo, C. and Swann, A., 1992, *Preparation of Artwork for Publication*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 10 (Reading)
RCHME 1999, *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A descriptive specification*. RCHME (Swindon)
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Richards, J. and Robinson, D. (eds), 2001, *Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service
Robinson, W., 1998, *First Aid for Underwater Finds*. Archetype Books (London)
RFG and FRG, 1993, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site and Assessments for all Finds other than Fired Clay Vessels*. Roman Finds Group And Finds Research Group
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SGRP, 1994, *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery*. Study Group for Roman Pottery
SMA, 1993, *Guidelines on the Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
Suffolk County Council, 2017, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, SCC Archaeology Service (Bury St Edmunds)
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UKIC, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section
UKIC, 2001, *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation*. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 1, revised)
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Willis, S., 1997, (ed) *Research Frameworks for the Study of Roman Pot*tery. Study Group for Roman Pottery
World Archaeology Congress 1989, *The Vermillion Accord – Human Remains*. Motion Approved at the First Inter-Congress on the Disposal of the Dead (Vermillion)
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APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID (UID)	cotswold2-429537
Project Name	Poundfields Products, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter
Activity type	EVALUATION
Project Identifier(s)	Cotswold2-429537, CRP031
Planning Id	DC/19/02918, DC/20/05244
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Dates	25-Oct-2021 - 28-Oct-2021
Location	Poundfields Products NGR : TM 08300 56600 LL : 52.1683354763154, 1.0444920269642 12 Fig : 608300,256600
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Creeting St. Peter or West Creeting
Project Methodology	Trenched evaluation

Project Results	In October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the existing Poundfield Products site at Grove Farm, The Grove, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk. Sixteen trenches were excavated across the development areas targeting the proposed car park and area of extension of the existing Poundfield Products site. A post-medieval quarry pit was identified in Trench 8 along with an undated field boundary ditch that was also noted in Trench 10 that aligned with an extant trackway indicated on early OS mapping. A second undated ditch in Trench 5 was identified at a right angle to the aforementioned ditch and together may have once formed a field boundary system. An undated pit was identified in Trench 5 that was similar in shape and plan to a pit identified in Trench 15 that was dated to the 12-14th century. An undated small pit was found in close proximity to the 12-14th century pit in Trench 15. A large undated ditch was identified in Trench 14 in close proximity to a trackway noted on early OS mapping.
Keywords	Drainage Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Clay Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identfiers	CRP 031
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service

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