SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land off Barton Road
Thurston, Suffolk

Client:
Bovis Homes Ltd.

Date:
March 2016

BRS 044
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/027
Author: M. Sommers

Land off Barton Road
Thurston, Suffolk

THS 028

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/027

Author: M. Sommers

Editor: Dr R. Gardner

Report Date: April 2016

HER Information

Site Code:	**THS 028**
Site Name:	**Land off Barton Road, Thurston, Suffolk**
Report Number	**2016/027**
Planning Application No:	**pre-determination**
Date of Fieldwork:	**14th and 15th March 2016**
Grid Reference:	**TL 9127 6574**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolka1-235153**
Curatorial Officer:	**Rachael Abraham**
Project Officer:	**Mark Sommers**
Client/Funding Body:	**Bovis Homes Ltd.**
Client Reference:	**n/a**

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

Prepared By: Mark Sommers
Date: April 2016

Approved By: Dr R. Gardner
Position: Company Director
Date: 13/04/2016
Signed: R.V.Gardner.

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area of land off Barton Road, Thurston, in advance of a proposed housing development. Twenty-five trenches were excavated revealing a natural subsoil that varied between yellow/orange sand and gravel to a silty clay and chalk. This lay at a depth of between 0.30m to 0.35 across the entire evaluation area, which comprised an arable field. A single undated pit, probably a tree-throw, and a large, probably rectangular, area of modern disturbance were the only two interventions into the natural subsoil identified in the trenches. The trenches, and the resultant spoil, was systematically metal-detected before and after excavation but no pre-modern artefacts were recovered. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for Bovis Homes Ltd.)

1. Introduction

A housing development has been proposed for a 5.16ha area of land off Barton Road, Thurston. The developers, Bovis Homes Ltd., have been advised by the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team that planning consent for such a development would attract an archaeological condition calling for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be in place in advance of development. In order to quantify the work required the developers sought to undertake the programme prior to seeking planning consent.

The first stage of the programme of work was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may be necessary. For this work, a Brief was produced by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team. This formed the basis for a Written Scheme of Investigation, which was approved by the County Conservation Team, detailing the methods to be used (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the evaluation area is TL 9127 6574. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 14th and 15th March 2016 by Suffolk Archaeology CIC who were commissioned by Artisan Planning & Property Services on behalf of Bovis Homes Ltd. who funded the work.

2. Geology and topography

The development area consists of an irregular shaped area of arable land to the southwest of Barton Road. It lies at a height of *c.*43m OD and is generally level but with a barely perceptible slope down towards the north.

The superficial geology of the development area, as recorded by the British Geological Survey, consists of clay, silt, sand and gravel deposits that overlie the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, which occasionally outcrops through the overlying material.

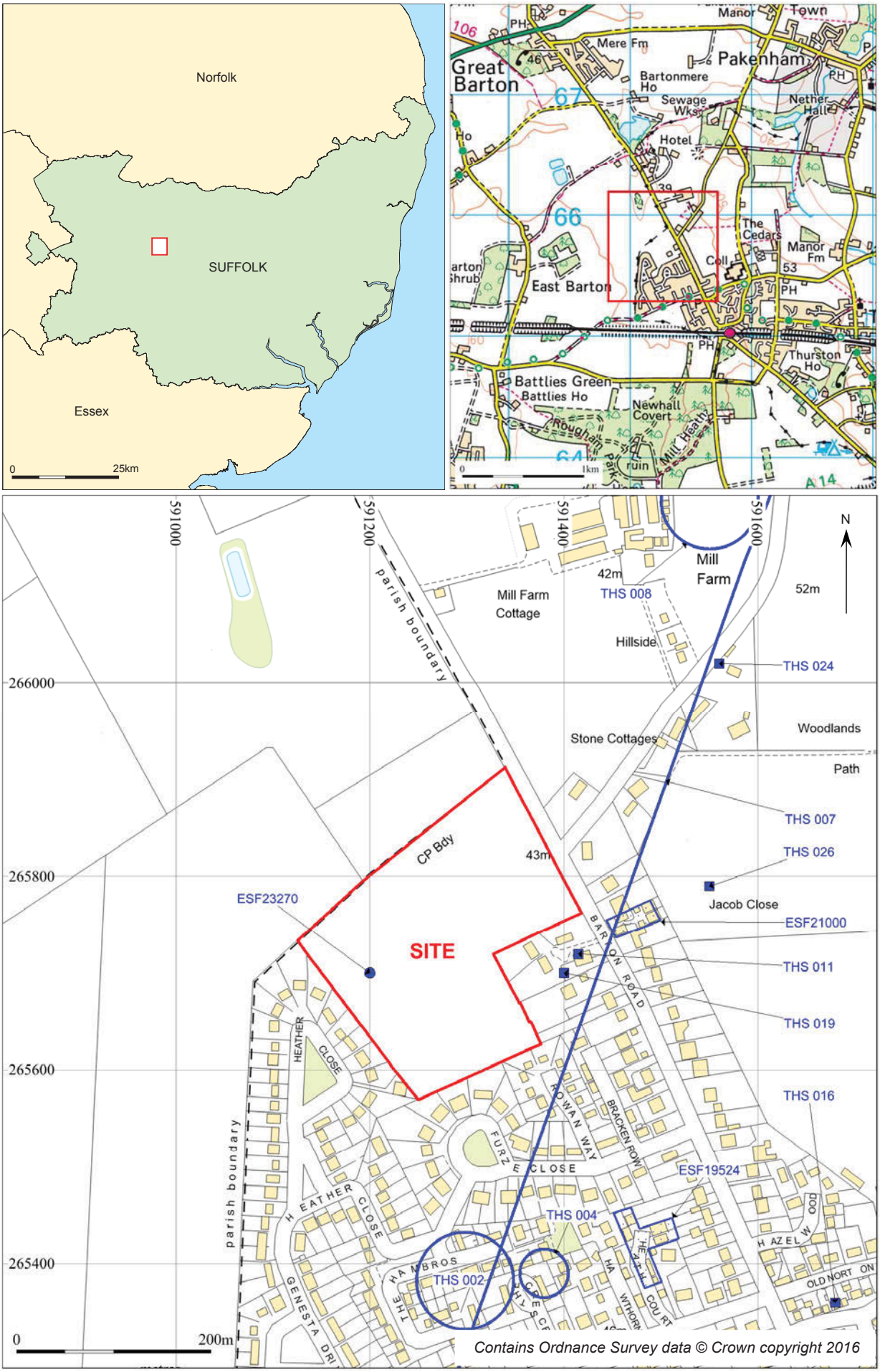

Figure 1. Location map (with HER data in blue)

3. Archaeology and historical background

A small number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the development site (HER search undertaken on the 18th December 2015; SCC invoice no. 9176363). A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 1.

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
ESF19524		An archaeological monitoring of residential footing trenches did not locate any archaeological features or material.
ESF23270		Geophysical Survey: Land at Barton Road, Thurston (outline record only, no further details).
THS 002	Rom	Roman road and pottery sherds discovered while digging foundations. 'Shows robbed agger and ditch on either side of road'. Now built on (for course of road see THS 007).
THS 004	IA	Findspot of a large sherd of Belgic butt beaker.
THS 007	Rom	Length of road 1820m long. Partly on line of present road and partly lined up with parish boundary and known road to the south (Margary 33a).
THS 008	Med/ Pmed	Site of windmill. A new mill is referred to at this approximate location in a document in 1560 and is shown as a post mill on a mound on a map of 1621. In 1783 Hodskinson shows a mill possibly at this location although possibly further north along Mill Lane. It is also shown on various other maps from 1824, located on HER map after 1837 Ordnance Survey 1 inch map. According to Flint (1979), a postmill with roundhouse form, built in 1750 and demolished *c.*1953.
THS 011	Neo	Monitoring of estate road excavations through part of large natural mound revealed features and a large quantity of fresh Neolithic pottery and worked flints principally in ditch and pits.
THS 016	IA	Bronze object (outline record only, no further details).
THS 019		Evaluation (outline record only, further detail recorded under event ESF21000 states an evaluation of a small residential development area did not reveal any features or significant finds).
THS 024		Evaluation (outline record only and no further detail recorded under associated event ESF22935).
THS 026	preh	Flint hammerstone (Outline record only, no further detail, no associated event ref.)

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The HER entries indicate the proposed development area lies close to a Neolithic site recorded immediately to the east (THS 011), and in the vicinity of a group of Iron Age finds that were made to the south (THS 004). The site also lies *c.*100m to the north-west of the suspected line of a Roman road (THS 007 & THS 002).

A geophysics survey was recently undertaken which identified a number of promising anomalies, the presence of which both necessitated and informed the subsequent trenched evaluation.

Early Ordnance Survey maps (1st and 2nd editions, 1:2500 scale sheets, published 1884 and 1904 respectively) show the development site was once part of a large area of heathland, named as Thurston Heath (see Fig. 2 for an extract of the 1st edition map). The heathland has since been built over or, as is the case within the development area, has been ploughed to create arable land. The Neolithic site recorded on the adjacent site (HER ref. THS 011) was found in association with a natural mound that was a remnant of the former heathland landscape which had survived within a large garden.

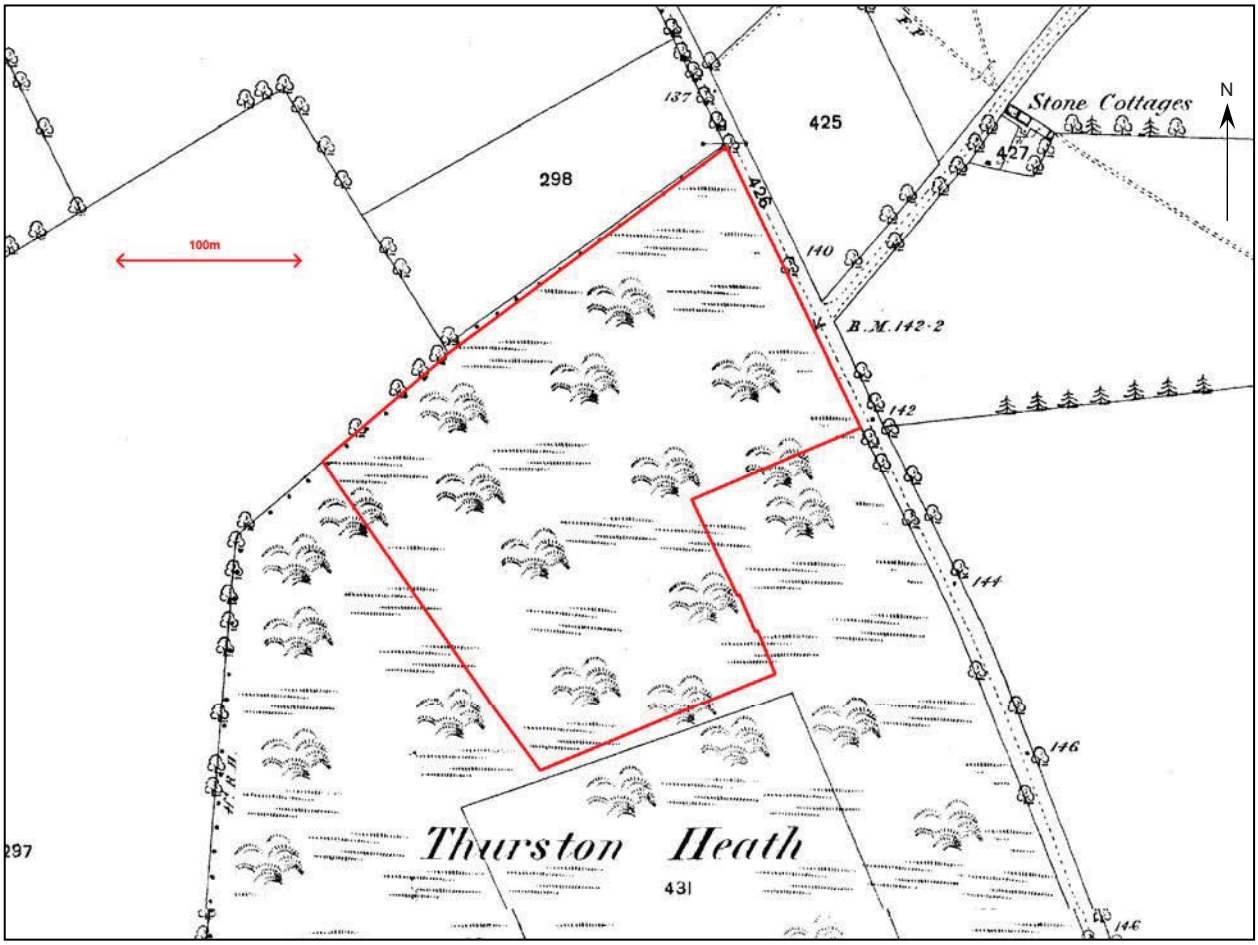

Figure 2. 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale sheet (rescaled extract)

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 1.8m wide, toothless bucket fitted to a 14 tonne mechanical excavator. The trenches were located using GPS survey equipment. A geophysical survey of the proposed development area, which had been previously undertaken, identified a number of anomalies that were potentially archaeological in nature. The results of this survey were used to inform the trench plan with some trenches placed to sample the anomalies (see Fig. 3). The trench locations were as detailed in the approved WSI.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any significant features exposed were then sampled by hand in order to ascertain their depth and profile and to recover datable evidence. Context numbers were issued to identify the features and various other components. A full list of context numbers used can be found in Appendix 2.

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

Following excavation of each trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches were backfilled.

Figure 3. Excavated trench plan overlain on the geophysical results

5. Results

Twenty-five evaluation trenches, each 40m in length and 1.8m wide, were excavated across the site (Fig. 3). All were cut through a dark rich topsoil which directly overlay a natural subsoil that lay at a depth of between 0.30m and 0.35m (plates 1 and 3). The natural subsoil was a mix of materials that varied from a pale yellow sand occasionally mottled with patches of orange sand and gravel to a silty clay and areas of solid chalk (plates 2 and 4). Plough lines were evident in many of the trenches indicating the surface had been truncated.

Features noted

Within these trenches only two interventions that cut into the natural subsoil were encountered. One, in Trench 7 (Fig. 4) comprised an oval shaped pit (context no. **0001**) that measured 2.0m by 1.30m and was just over 0.4m deep (plate 5). It contained a single fill (0002) of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular flints. No finds were recovered. The other noted intervention consisted of a large, probably rectangular, disturbance (**0003**) located in in Trench 21 (plate 6). It was located in the northern end of the trench and was on a similar alignment. It measured at least 15.5m by 1.2m, had an irregular eastern edge and contained at least three fills. The basal fill consisted of a dark grey to black sand (0004), probably a former topsoil, within which mid to late 20th century debris was present. It was overlain by a pale yellow sand (0005) which in turn was overlain by a grey sand with chalk flecks (0006).

None of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and targeted by the trenches appeared to be related to an archaeological feature. At least some of the anomalies are likely to be the result of the variations in the geology, being either outcrops of chalk or areas of clay, but the origin of others could not be readily identified. Neither of the interventions seen in the trenches were identified by the geophysical survey.

No finds of any period were noted across the field with the whole area being remarkably clear of any artefacts, modern or otherwise.

The location of each trench, the resultant spoil, and the base of each trench was systematically metal detected but no pre-modern artefacts were identified.

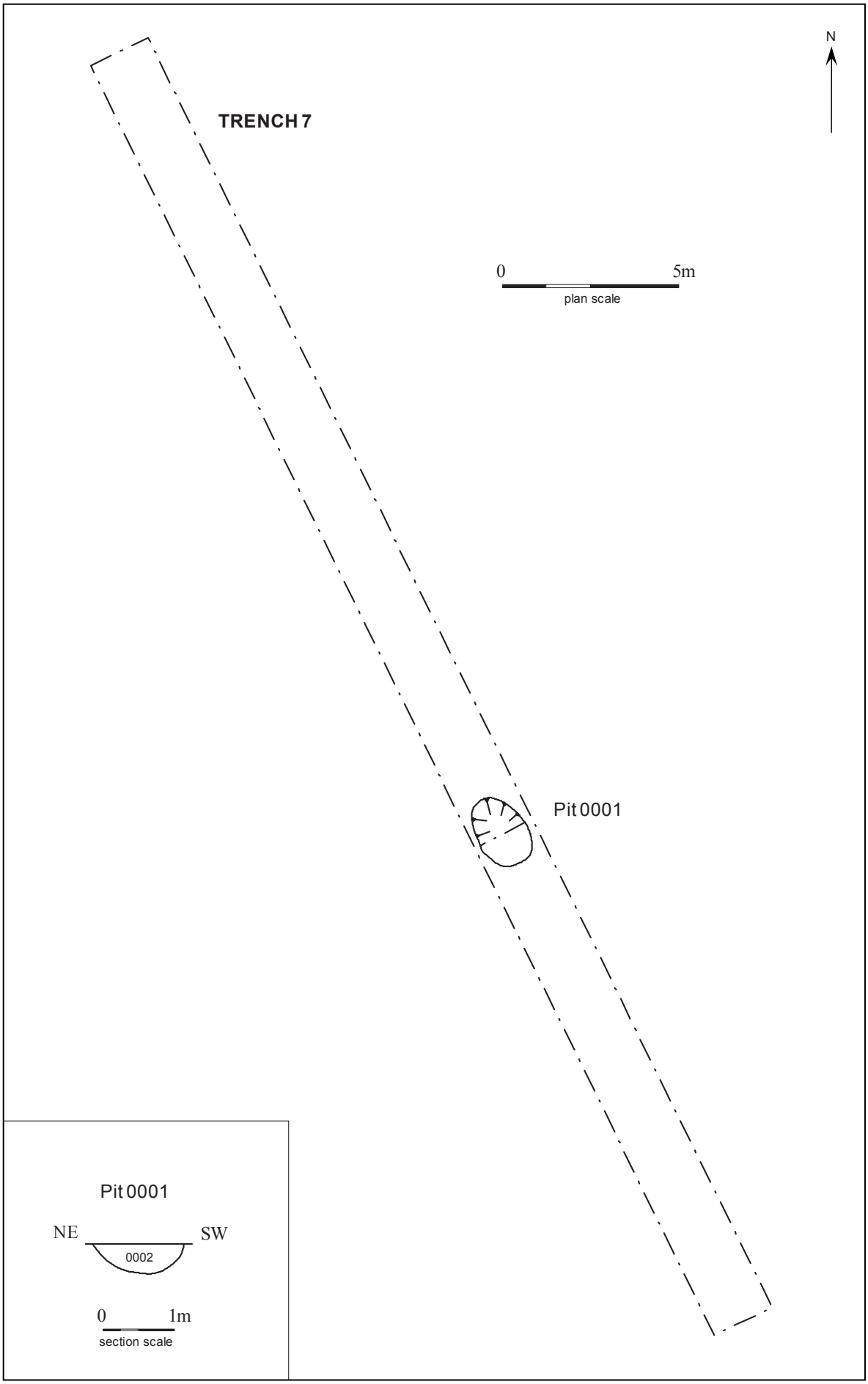

Figure 4. Plan and section of Pit 0001 in Trench 7

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No artefacts worthy of further analysis were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

7. Discussion

The pit noted in Trench 7 could not be dated. Given the large amounts of Neolithic pottery and flint work recovered from the features on the adjacent site (THS 011), the complete absence of finds from this pit suggests it is not related. Its appearance suggested it was of some antiquity but of a possibly natural origin, such as a tree-throw.

The complete absence of any archaeological evidence across the evaluation area is probably a result of modern ploughing, as testified by the plough lines visible in many of the trenches, which has reduced what was probably once an area of undulating hillocks and hollows, such as that recorded in the adjacent Neolithic site, into a flat, featureless and truncated area of land.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Based on the results of evaluation no further archaeological work is recommended for this site although the final decision is at the discretion of the County Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. THS 028.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Steve Hunt and Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing.

11. Plates

Plate 1. Depth of overburden as seen in Trench 5

Plate 2. General view of Trench 5

Plate 3. Depth of overburden as seen in Trench 17

Plate 4. General view of Trench 17 showing variations in the natural subsoil

Plate 5. Pit 0001 in Trench 7, camera facing south

Plate 4. Large ?rectangular disturbance (0003) as seen in Trench 21, camera facing south

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land off Barton Road
Thurston, Suffolk

Client:
Bovis Homes Ltd

Date:
January 2015

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven

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Project details

Planning Application No:	Pre-planning
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TL 913 657
Area:	5.16ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	THS 028/ESF 23362
Oasis Reference:	235153
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c. 7days
Client/Funding Body:	Bovis Homes Ltd
SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	THSBAR001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at land off Barton Road, Thurston (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, prior to consideration of a future planning application, in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework and advice given by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- An initial stage of geophysical survey has been completed (Brook 2015), which has highlighted potential archaeological features and areas of later modern disturbance (see section 3 below). The archaeological evaluation will further investigate the site, and 'ground truth' the geophysical survey results to establish the sites potential for archaeological deposits and the likely impact of development proposals. The proposed residential development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This WSI details how the project will be conducted and how general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- This WSI only covers the trial trench evaluation described in the SCC brief (dated 21st December 2015. Any subsequent/further stages of archaeological work required will be subject to new documentation.

2. The Site

- The site consists of a single arable field on the northern edge of the modern settlement of Thurston. It is bounded to the east by Barton Road, to south and west by modern housing and to the north by open farmland. The site is the proposed location for a new housing estate and medical centre.
- The site lies at a height of *c.*45m above Ordnance Datum with a broadly flat topography.
- The site geology predominantly consists of superficial deposits of Head clay, silt, sand and gravel, with no superficial deposits being recorded along the northern edge of the site. These overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- This large rural site lies in an area of archaeological potential, its eastern boundary lying within 50m of the line of a known Roman road (THS 007), the Margary 33a which runs from nearby Pakenham

to Long Melford. The road has previously been identified 160m to the south of the site (THS 002).

- Monitoring of previous development adjacent to the site by Suffolk Archaeology (as SCC Archaeological Service – Tester 2003) has previously recorded Neolithic pottery and worked flint (THS 011). Iron Age pottery has also been found 150m to the south (THS 004) although other monitoring works nearby (Craven 2004, THS 013) did not identify any archaeological deposits.
- The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 (Fig. 2) shows the site as occupying the northern part of Thurston Heath. By the Second Edition of 1904 (Fig. 3) the Heath has been sub-divided into several fields, with the heathland reduced to a central core partially within the southern part of the site.
- The geophysical survey (Brook 2015) identified anomalies of possible archaeological interest in three main areas in the western half of the site. These include a sub-oval shaped anomaly which is tentatively identified as a possible prehistoric early ring ditch and a group of possible pits. Two linear features cross the site although one possibly relates to a foul sewer. Other responses are thought to relate to former buildings and electricity pylon bases apparently shown on later 20th century mapping, previous geotechnical test pits and scattered ferrous responses of likely modern origin.

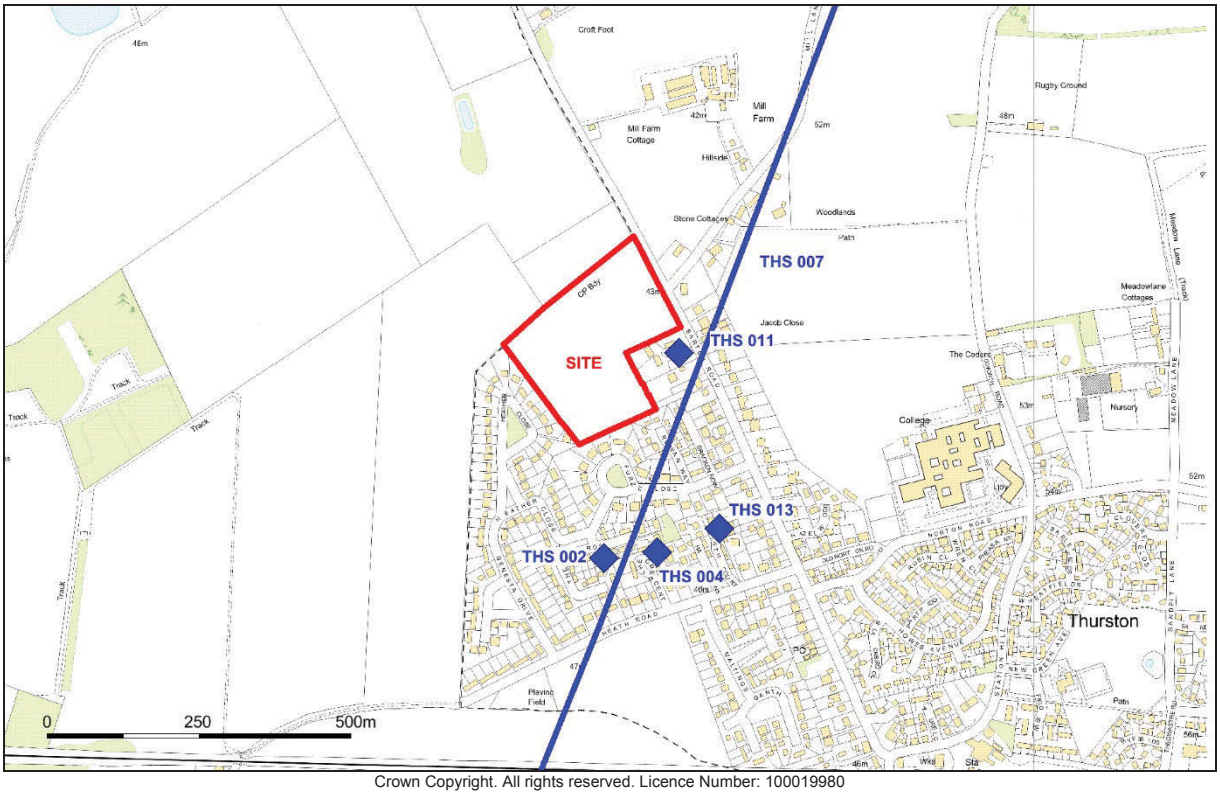

Figure 1. Location map

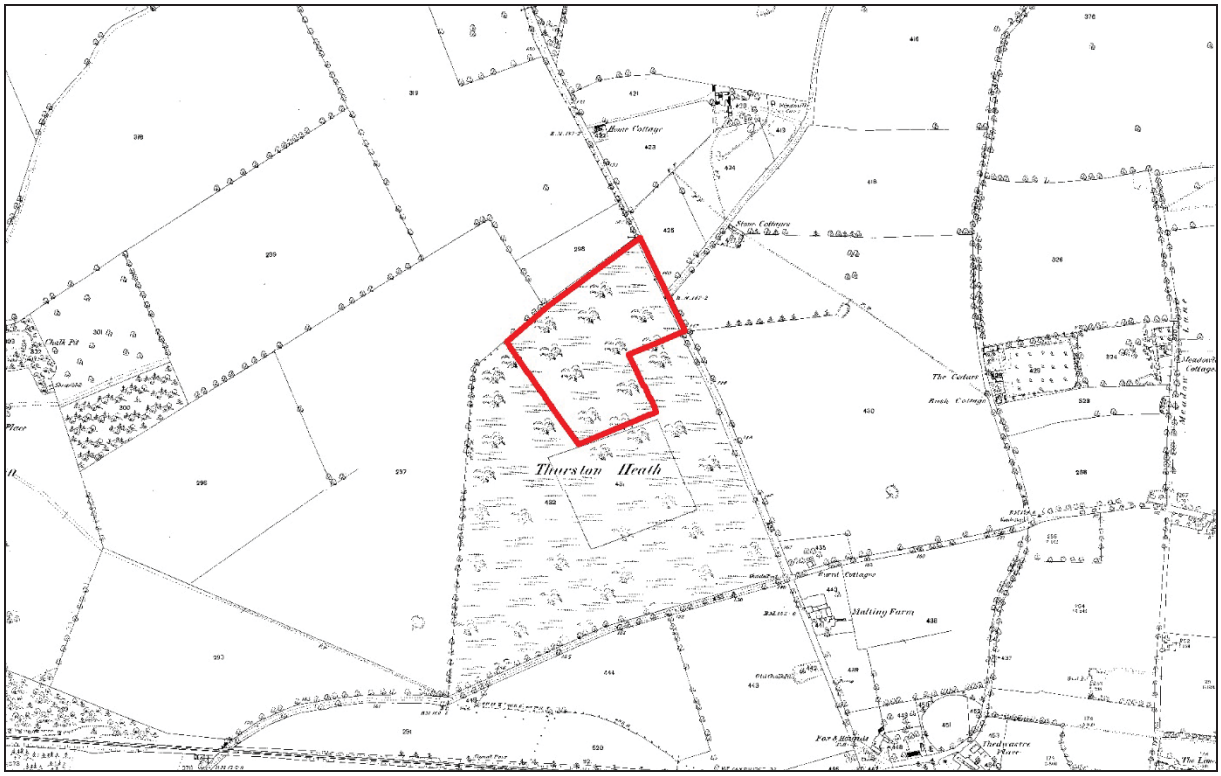

Figure 2. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1884

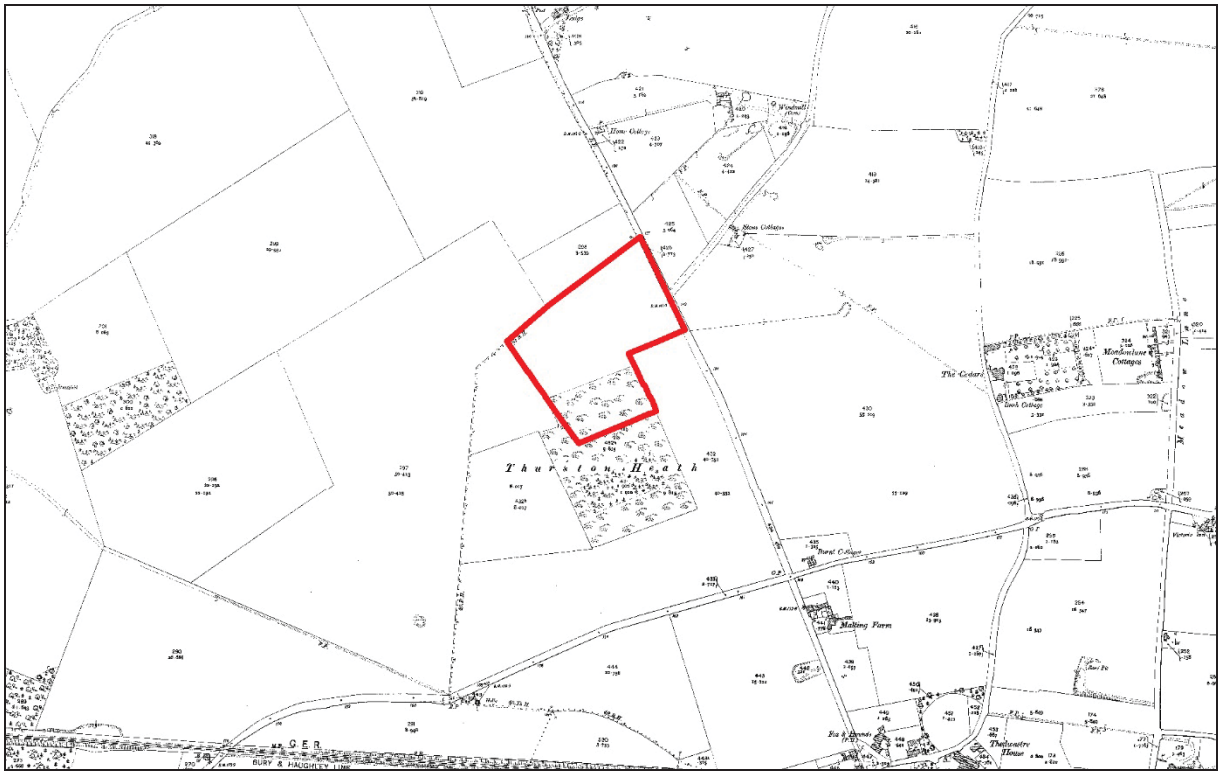

Figure 3. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1904

4. Project Objectives

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

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Manager Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- An event number and site code has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation. A search of the HER has also been commissioned and will be used to inform the evaluation report.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

Figure 4. Proposed trench plan overlaid on Britannia Archaeology Ltd's interpretation of geophysical results

5.3. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014. It will also be conducted in accordance with Suffolk County Council's 'Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2012 Version 1.3'.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- 3.5% of the *c.*5.16ha proposed development area will be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site and, where appropriate, targeting anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. This amounts to 1000m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 1800sqm, and a proposed trench plan, of twenty-five 40m trenches is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- A contingency of *c*. 250m^2 of additional trenching (0.5% of the site by area) will be held in reserve for use should further investigation be required in order to clarify the nature and extent of any archaeological remains which cannot be adequately characterised by the 3.5% level of trenching outlined above.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of ploughsoil until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.

- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.

- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisons of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ.* If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

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

reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.

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

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.

- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
    - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identfied and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
    - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be

negotiated.

- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

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

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No.	Feature No.	Description
0001	0001	Pit Cut in Trench 7. Roughly oval shaped cut measuring 2.0m by 1.30m and just over 0.4m deep. Sloping sides with rounded base.
0002	0001	Fill of cut 0001 consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular flints. No finds.
0003	0003	Rectangular, disturbance located in in Trench 21. Located in the northern end of the trench and on a similar alignment. It measured at least 15.5m by 1.2m. Irregular eastern edge.
0004	0003	Basal fill in cut 0003. Consisted of a dark grey to black sand, probably a former topsoil, within which mid to late 20th century debris was present (not retained).
0005	0003	Fill in 0003 consisting of pale yellow sand (over fill 0004). No finds.
0006	0003	Upper fill in cut 0003 (over fill 0005). Consisted of a grey sand with chalk flecks. No finds.

Appendix 3. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-235153

Project details

Project name	Land off Barton Road
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation revealed one undated pit and one area of modern disturbance. No artefacts of nay period recovered.
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2016 End: 11-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	THS028 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK THURSTON Land off Barton Road
Study area	5.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9127 6574 52.256055857566 0.802710861585 52 15 21 N 000 48 09 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	THS 028
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	THS 028
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	THS 028
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land off Barton Road, Thurston, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2016/027
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Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a plasti comb binder

Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
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