

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

The White House, Thedwastre Road, Thurston

THS 017

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008
(Planning app. no. 1797/07)



Liz Muldowney
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX



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List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

Liz Muldowney	Project Officer
Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager
Gemma Adams	Project Assistant

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Michael Howard Homes and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out Steve Moore and Simon Picard, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Liz Muldowney, and managed by Jo Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin, Cathy Tester and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental assessment reports were produced by Richenda Goffin. Post excavation assistance was provided by Gemma Adams.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation took place on land associated with The White House, Thedwastre Road, Thurston in September 2008 in advance of the construction of four dwellings and associated garages. Eleven linear trenches were investigated which produced evidence for small scale occupation in the prehistoric and medieval periods. A small number of other features could not be assigned to period but to be medieval or earlier. The majority of the features encountered dated to the post-medieval and modern periods and are related to the use of The White House when it was a working farm.

HER information

Planning application no.	1797/07
Date of fieldwork:	2nd – 4th September 2008
Grid Reference:	TL 9215 6493
Funding body:	Michael Howard Homes
Oasis reference	suffolkc1-48541

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the grounds associated with the White House, Thedwastre Road, Thurston. The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This document is included as Appendix 1. The development area measures approximately 0.63 hectares and planning permission for four dwellings and ancillary works has been granted. The archaeological works have been funded by the developer Michael Howard Homes.

The site lies at TL 9215 6493 on the west side of Thedwastre Road, it was bounded to the north by an east to west aligned railway cutting, to the west and south by housing development and to the north-east by Thedwastre White House. The development area was generally flat at approximately 56m OD and had previously been part of the gardens and land associated with the house. The geology comprised whitish yellow sands with some gravel lenses.

This site lies in an area of archaeological interest, as an Anglo-Saxon Hundred meeting place is believed to be in its vicinity. Therefore the probability of encountering archaeological remains was deemed to be reasonably high. However, an evaluation carried out approximately 100m to the west (THS014, Fig. 1) encountered only a single undated ditch in association with numerous modern features.

The aim of the evaluation was to determine the nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development area in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

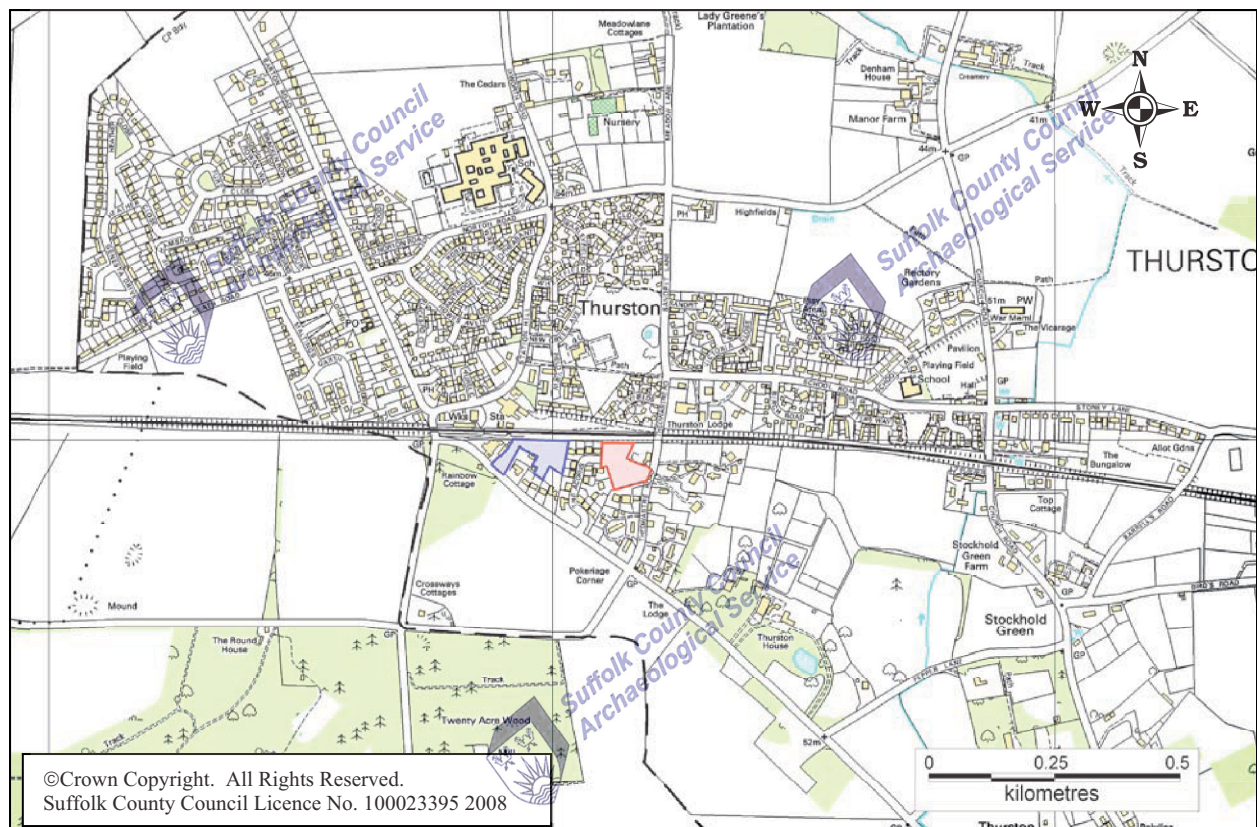


Figure 1. Site location (Development Area shaded in red, Station Garage site shaded in blue)

2. Methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced in advance of the evaluation to supplement the Brief and Specification. It proposed a scheme of 10 linear trenches of varying lengths and orientations to cover all areas affected by the proposed development. This represented 171m of 1.8m wide trenches forming a 5% sample of the total area. The majority of the trenches were excavated in accordance with this original plan, however, one trench in the driveway could not be excavated due to overhead cables and restricted access. A further two trenches were excavated elsewhere to compensate for this and in total 11 trenches were investigated (Fig. 2), representing 352.16m² (5.59%) of the 0.64 hectare development area.

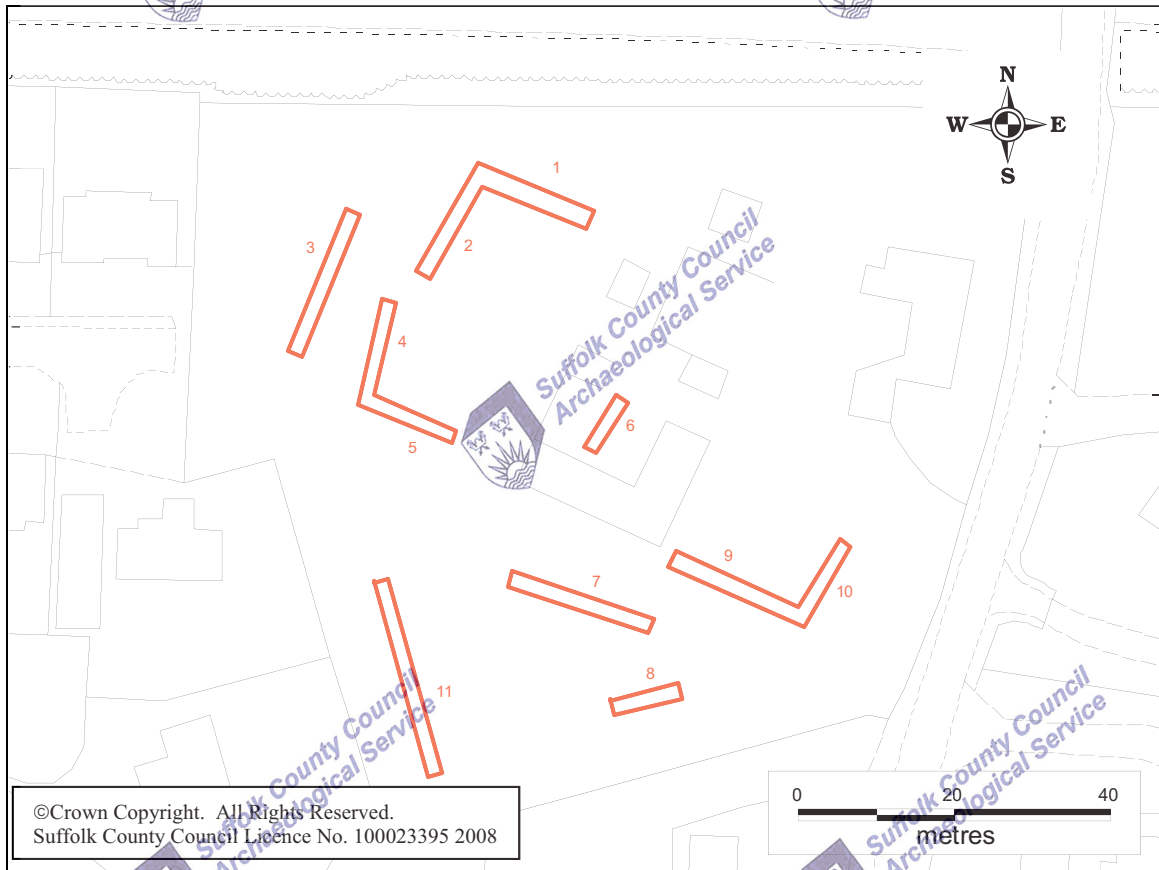


Figure 2. Trench locations

The work was carried out using a three tonne tracked 360 degree excavator fitted with a 1.4m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Specification (Appendix 1). Plans and sections were produced at an appropriate scale, all records were created using SCCAS proformas, and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits on 35mm black and white print film and as high resolution digital images. Differential GPS was used to locate the position of all interventions.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal detected and hand collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those that were obviously modern.

No environmental samples were taken.

3. Results

Archaeological features were recorded in eight of the eleven trenches, and consisted of ditches, pits, postholes and a dog grave. Modern features were recorded in five of the trenches (Trench 1, 4, 5, 8 and 10), natural features believed to be treebowls were recorded in three trenches (Trenches 3, 7 and 11). The results will be discussed on a trench-by-trench basis; the blank Trenches 2 and 9 will not be further described.

Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 2; soil descriptions are only included in the text where appropriate. Unless otherwise stated all features cut the natural layer 0035 and were sealed by subsoil 0002.

Trench	Dimensions	Total Area	Topsoil	Subsoil	Depth to Archaeology	Total depth
1	17m x 2.6m	44.2m ²	0.22m	0.34m	0.22m	0.56m
2	15m x 1.9m	28.5m ²	0.16m	0.22m	None present	0.38m
3	19.4m x 2.2m	42.65m ²	0.28m	0.12m	0.28m	0.40m
4	13.8m x 1.9m	26.22m ²	0.14m	0.46m	0.14m	0.71m
5	13m x 1.9m	25.08m ²	0.28m	0.24m	0.28m	0.52m
6	8.3m x 1.9m	15.77m ²	N/A	0.20m	0.06m	0.92m
7	19.5m x 1.95m	38.02m ²	0.28m	0.20m	0.28m	0.52m
8	9.1m x 2.15m	19.56m ²	0.18m	0.16m	0.34m	0.52m
9	19.25m x 2.0m	38.50m ²	0.22m	0.16m	None present	0.38m
10	12.35m x 1.8m	22.23m ²	0.22m	0.11m	0.22m	0.33m
11	25.7m x 2.0m	51.4m ²	N/A	N/A	0.58m	0.63m

Table 1. Trench dimensions and soil depths

3.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was oriented north-west to south-east, and was contiguous with the blank Trench 2 and located in the northern part of the site close to the fenced boundary on the edge of the east to west railway cutting. It contained two postholes, a recut ditch and a probable garden feature.

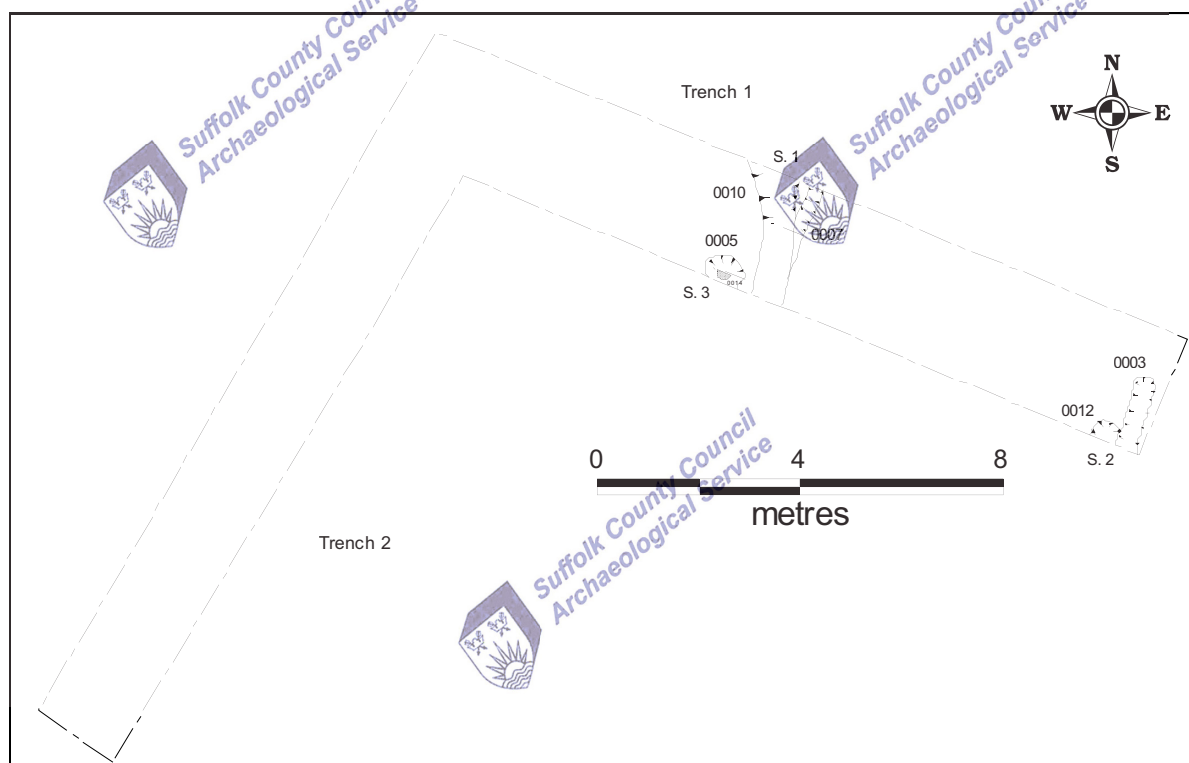


Figure 3. Trenches 1 and 2

Posthole 0005 (Section 3, Fig. 4) was partly obscured by the southern baulk but was probably oval in plan with steep sides, a U-shaped profile and a concave base. It measured 0.85m in diameter and 0.37m in depth. Postpipe 0014 was visible within the light brown stoney basal fill 0006. It was centrally positioned within the posthole and in profile had shallow splayed upper sides becoming near vertical falling to a concave base. It measured 0.71m in diameter and 0.32m in depth. Its single fill (0007) was much darker in hue than fill 0006 being dark grey brown in colour although both comprised silty sand. It contained significantly fewer stones and a higher percentage of charcoal flecks.

Posthole 0012 (Section 2, Fig. 4) was located in the south-east corner of the trench; it was also partly obscured by the south-east baulk but was probably circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.4m in depth. Its single fill 0013 was undated but the posthole cut the subsoil 0002 and was therefore likely to be post-medieval in date. It was truncated by possible garden feature 0003.

Linear garden feature 0003 (Section 2, Fig 4) truncated posthole 0012 and was sealed by topsoil 0045. It was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west, and measured 1.55m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had a square terminal to the north-north-east and was almost vertically sided with a flat base. Its single fill (0004) was a mixture of light yellow sandy clay and dark brown sandy silt and appeared to be of relatively recent deposition. It contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery and a fragment of 18th-19th century glass.

Ditch 0008 (Section 1, Fig. 4) was a narrow shallow linear feature oriented north-north-east to south-south-west. It was V-shaped with a steep east side and a concave base, measuring 0.4m in width and 0.27m in depth. Its west side was truncated by recut ditch 0010. Its single fill (0009) was undated.

Ditch 0010 was a recut of ditch 0008, it was a wide shallow linear feature oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. It was U-shaped in profile with gradual sides and a concave base measuring 1.1m in width and 0.27m in depth. The single fill (0011) was undated.

3.2 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

Trench 3 was located towards the north-east part of the site and was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a modern pit and a treebowl.

The northern side of pit 0015 (Section 4, Fig. 4) was located at the south end of the trench; its full form in plan was not observed. It was gradual sided with a flat base measuring greater than 2.8m in width and 0.6m in depth, it was recorded as cutting the subsoil (0002) and being sealed by the topsoil (0045). It contained two distinct fills, the lower fill 0017 was mid brown silty sand and appeared to be re-deposited topsoil, and orange plastic baling twine was noted within the deposit. Upper fill 0016 comprised mottled yellow sandy clay which appeared to be a sealing layer. This pit is believed to continue to the east into Trenches 4 and 5.

The treebowl was investigated to confirm its interpretation and planned but not recorded further.

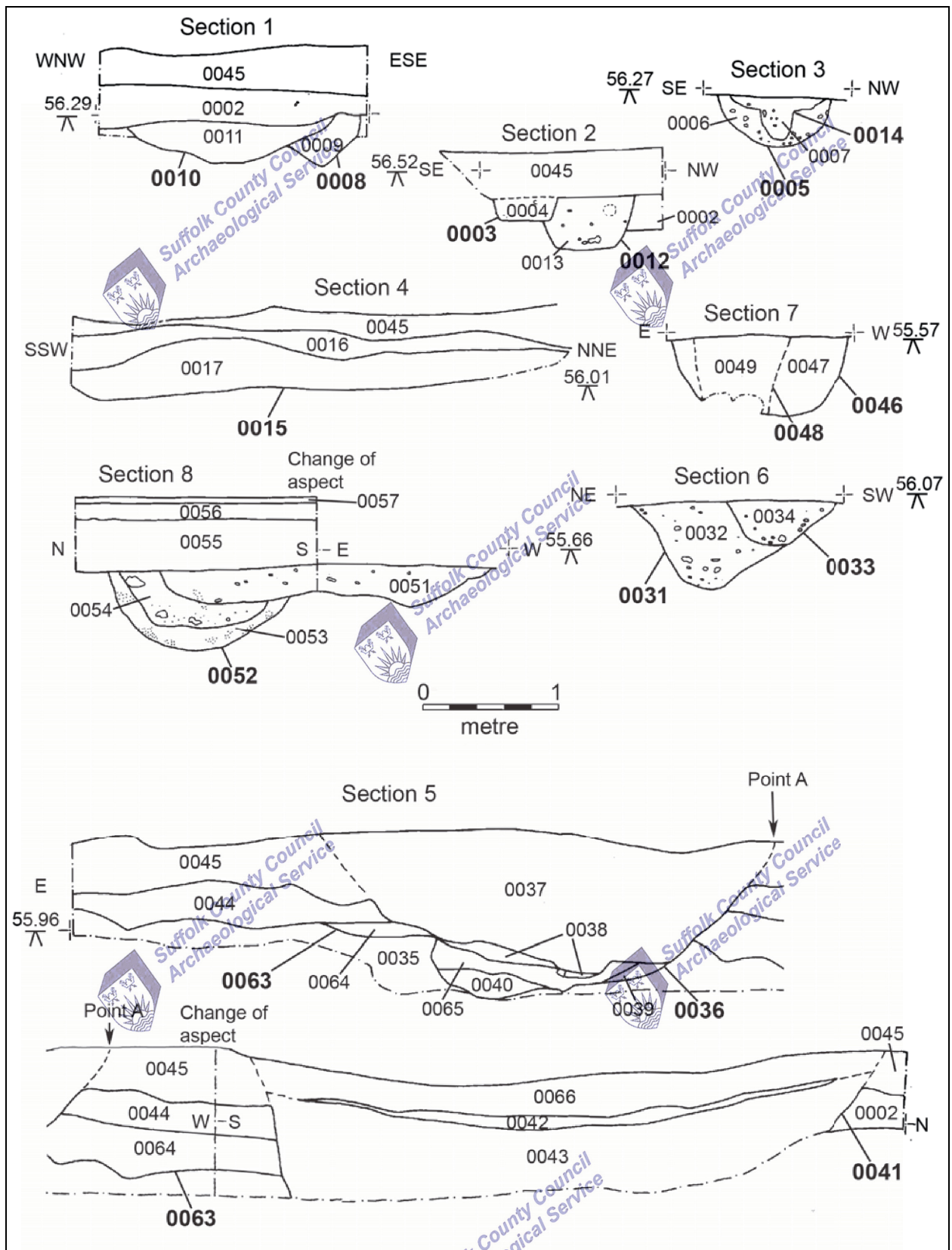


Figure 4. Sections

3.3 Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

Trench 4 was located 7m to the east of Trench 3 and was oriented north to south, it formed an L-shape with Trench 5. It contained pits and a layer, one of the pits extended into Trench 5 and probably also into Trench 3.

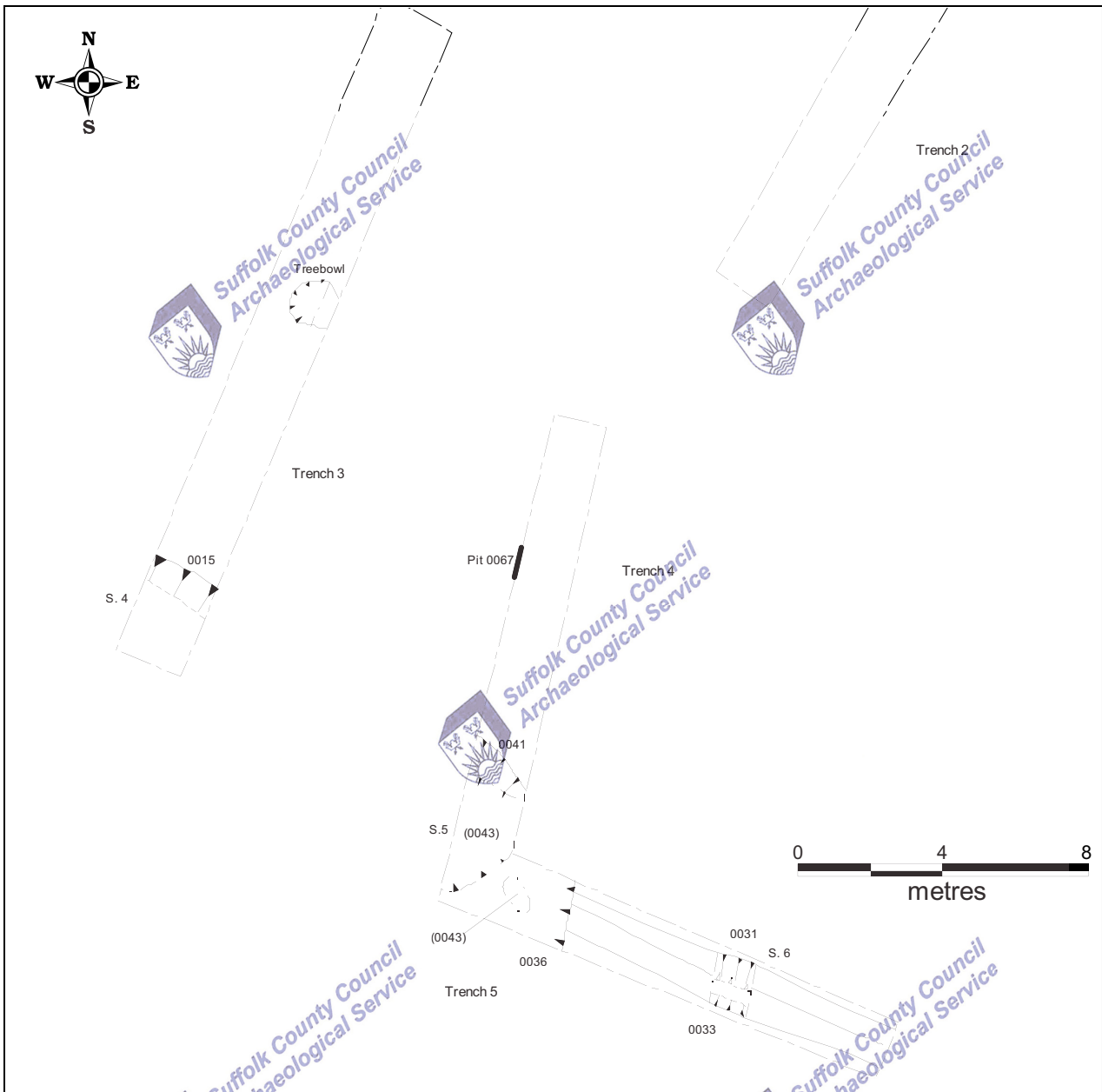


Figure 5. Trenches 3 to 5

Pit 0067 was excavated by machine and seen only in the west baulk, it was likely to be circular in plan, U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.86m in width and 0.46m in depth. Its single fill 0068 comprised a small amount of mid grey brown sandy silt mixed with a large number of bottles (champagne, wine, medicine bottles etc.) and tin cans (biscuits and oil), all likely to be of 20th century date.

Two intercutting pits were recorded at the southern end of the trench where it joined Trench 5. The earlier pit 0063 was almost entirely truncated by later pit 0041 (Section 5, Fig. 4). Its full form in plan was not recorded, in section it appeared to have a flattish base, its profile was not observed. It measured 4.1m in length and 0.36m in depth. A single undated light brown grey sandy silt fill (0064) was recorded within the pit, it was notable because it was a significantly lighter colour than the fill of later pit 0041.

Layer 0044 sealed pit 0063 and subsoil layer 0002, it was 0.26m in depth and comprised light brown grey sand with frequent chalk inclusions. It extended east for approximately 7m into Trench 5. It was sealed by topsoil layer 0045.

Pit 0041 (same as pit 0036 in Trench 5) was cut from within the topsoil layer (0045). It was partially excavated by machine to determine its form and profile, measuring 4.6m in width and greater than 0.84m in depth. It was probably sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, its base was not fully observed. It contained three fills, lower fill 0043 was a dark brown silty sand and appeared to be re-deposited topsoil. This deposit contained numerous modern iron objects including tractor parts, trailer parts and chicken wire. This was sealed by fill 0042, a light brown yellow clayey sand similar to deposit 0016 in pit 0015 in Trench 3. The upper fill (0066) merged with and was very similar to the topsoil (0045) and is likely to be derived from the reworking of this deposit. Pit 0041 is probably the same as pit 0015 in Trench 3.

3.4 Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

Trench 5 was oriented south-east to north-west and joined with Trench 4 in an L-shape. It contained a sequence of activity including a recut prehistoric ditch, layers and pits.

Ditch 0031 (Section 6, Fig. 4) was a steep-sided, concave based, V-shaped linear feature oriented south-east to north-west, measuring 1.17m in width and 0.65m in depth. The trench was sited directly over the ditch which continued to the south-east and was truncated to the north-west by modern pit 0036 (same as Pit 0041 in Trench 4). A single fill was recorded (0032), which was light brown in colour with frequent stone and flint fragments. A flint core fragment was retrieved as well as a flint end scraper (SF 1000).

This ditch was replaced by a narrower shallower version, ditch 0033, running along the southern edge of the earlier ditch (Section 6, Fig. 4). It measured 0.84m in width and 0.32m in depth and had steep sides and a concave base. The single fill (0034) was similar in composition to fill 0032 but slightly darker in hue, it produced no datable artefacts. This recut ditch was sealed by subsoil layer 0002.

Pit 0063 and layer 0044, which sealed it, (described in Trench 4) continued in Trench 5 (Section 5, Fig. 4). Layer 0044 was sealed by topsoil layer 0045 which was truncated by pit 0036. This pit was the same as pit 0041 in Trench 4. The full profile of the pit was seen in Trench 5 (Section 5, Fig. 4), it was irregular in profile with steep undercutting sides and a concave base. The base of the feature contained a sequence of four thin bands of firm light silty sand fills (0039, 0040, 0065 and 0038) that appear to be derived from the erosion of the soft sandy edges of the pit. The upper fill 0037 was distinct from these lower fills in colour and compaction being an homogenous deposit of soft dark brown silty sand, 0.86m deep. This deposit was the same as fill 0043 in pit 0041 and appears to represent a relatively recent deliberate event of backfilling and levelling with re-deposited topsoil. Modern iron artefacts were noted within this fill.

3.5 Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

Trench 6 was located 15m to the east of Trench 5 within the yard area associated with the outbuildings of The White House. A single feature was encountered below levelling layers and the modern yard surfaces.

Feature 0018 (Plate 1) was partially excavated by machine to a depth of 1.2m, its northern edge was recorded in the trench cutting through subsoil layer 0002, it was greater than 5m in width but its full form was unclear. Its base was not observed due to the depth of the excavation. The lowest observed fills were a series of mottled and swirled clay silt deposits, on the south side 0019 was mottled orange brown in colour, 0020 above it was dark grey. On the north side layer 0021 was similar to 0019 and contained a single fragment of post-medieval glazed tile. 0022 above it (visible in the base of the trench in Plate 1) was light grey blue. All four fills appeared to have been laid down in very wet conditions. Deposits 0020 and 0022 were sealed by fill 0023

which represented a distinct change in depositional conditions. This 0.04m thick deposit was very dark grey brown loam with frequent organic inclusions suggestive of deposition during slightly drier but still damp conditions. Deposit 0026 sealed this fill, it comprised firm whitish yellow chalk with frequent medium to large flint nodules. This deposit located over the south-west end of the feature only extended below the outbuildings immediately to the south west and its deposition reduced the extent of the feature, which continued to silt up as previously. Fill 0024 lapped up over this chalk layer, it was a mid reddish brown clay silt similar to the lower fills and was sealed by fill 0025 which was identical in composition to organic rich deposit 0023 and presumably accumulated in similar environmental conditions. The remaining portion of the feature was then sealed by another deposit of chalk (0027) greyish white in colour and containing tin cans and a sherd of 19th century pottery. Rubble layer 0028 was subsequently deposited levelling the area, it comprised mid brown grey silt with frequent brick, chalk, flint and concrete fragments. This layer was sealed by a thin (0.04m) tarmac yard surface (0029) below the extant gravel yard surface (0030).



Plate 1. Feature in Trench 6

3.6 Trench 7 (Fig. 6)

Trench 7 was located in the southern part of the area, 9m to the south of the outbuildings, oriented west-north-west to east-south-east. A single treebowl cutting the subsoil 0002 was recorded in this trench (Plate 2).



Plate 2. Modern treebowl in Trench 7

3.7 Trench 8 (Fig. 6)

Trench 8 was located towards the southern limit of the site and was oriented north-east to south-west. It contained a post-medieval pit and a pipe trench.

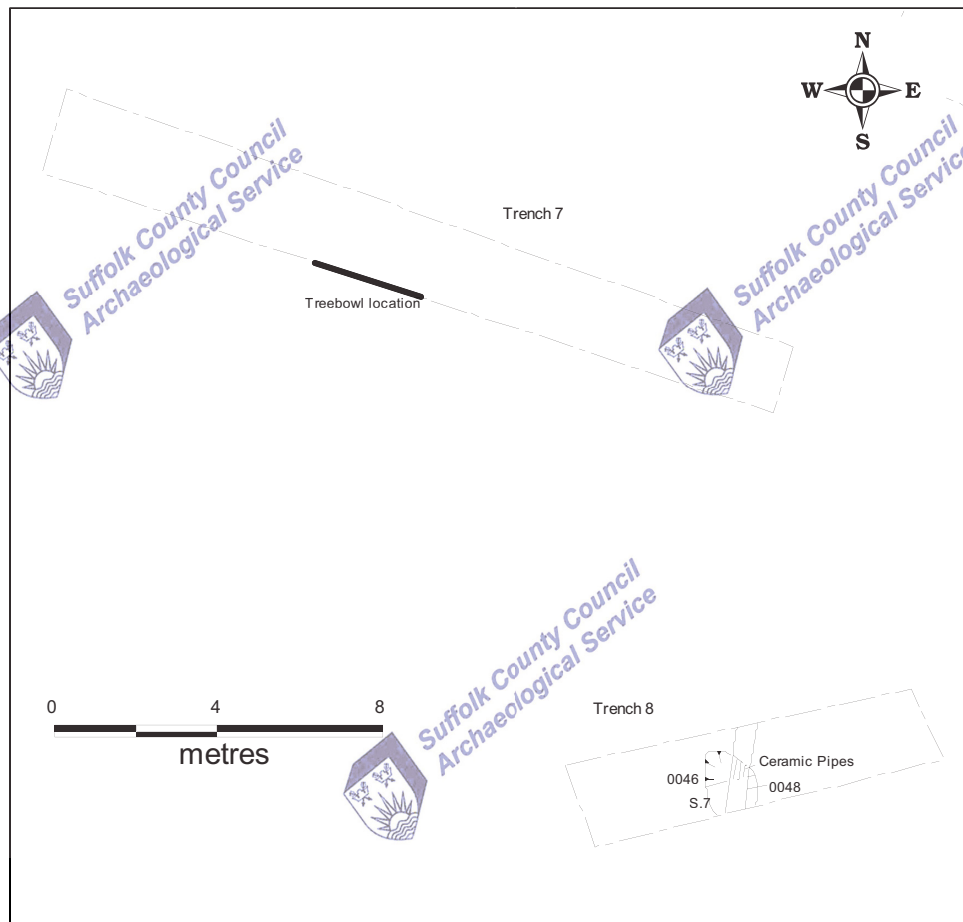


Figure 6. Trenches 7 and 8

Pit 0046 (Section 7, Fig. 4) was located centrally within the trench, partly obscured by the southern baulk. It was oval in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 1.3m in width and 0.6m in depth. Its single fill (0047) produced 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery.

The pit was truncated by pipe trench 0048 which was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.69m in width and 0.54m in depth. At its base were two parallel ceramic pipes with extruded lead welds. The backfill 0049 was mixed in nature although similar to the pit fill 0047.

3.8 Trench 10 (Fig. 7)

Trench 10 was located towards the east limit of the site and was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west, it formed an L-shape with blank Trench 9. It contained the base of a brick footing and water pipe trench.

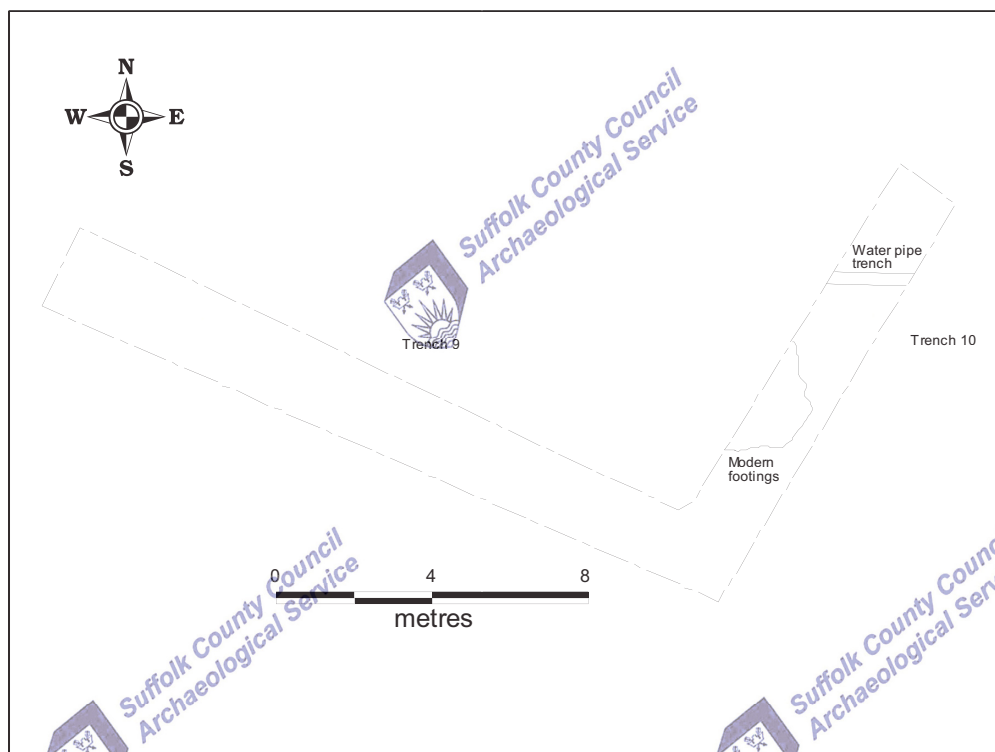


Figure 7. Trenches 9 and 10

The corner of a shallow possibly rectilinear north to south oriented footing trench was recorded close to the junction of the two trenches. Partially obscured by the north-west baulk, within the trench it measured 2.8m in length by 1.4m in width and 0.3m in depth. It truncated the subsoil 0002, its single fill comprised mortared brick rubble and patches of whitish yellow mortar within mid grey brown sandy silt. The bricks were predominantly machine made, frogged examples probably dating to the 19th or 20th century. Some, presumably earlier (17th or 18th century), less well made thinner bricks, were also noted.

To the north of this footing a modern water pipe trench ran east to west, it contained a black plastic water pipe.

3.9 Trench 11 (Fig. 8)

Trench 11 was in the south-west corner of the site within the old tennis court, oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. It contained a pit, two treebowls and a pig grave.

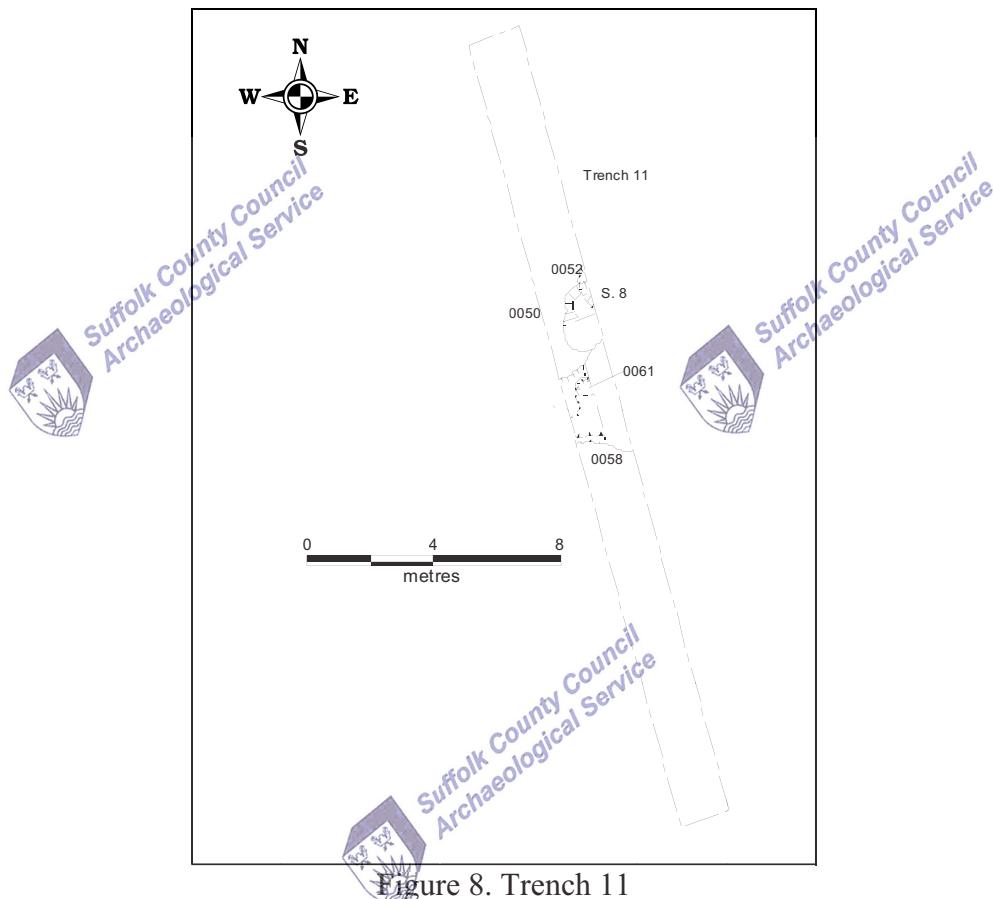


Figure 8. Trench 11

Pit 0052 (Section 8, Fig. 4) was partially obscured by the eastern baulk, it was probably circular in form with a U-shape profile and a concave base, it measured 1.36m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.58m in depth. Neither fills (0053 and 0054) produced any artefacts. The pit was truncated by treebowl 0050.

Treebowl 0050 (Section 8, Fig. 4) was irregular in plan and profile with a flattish base measuring 2.6m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.3m in depth. Truncating pit 0052 it was in turn truncated by the tree removal pit 0058. Its single fill (0051) produced no datable artefacts.

Pig grave 0061 was located approximately 1m to the south of treebowl 0050. It was vertical sided with a flat base measuring 0.5m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.58m in depth. Its northern half was truncated by tree removal pit 0058, it seems likely that the grave had been dug next to the tree, but that its subsequent removal had destroyed the relationship. The articulated remains of the front half of a juvenile pig were located on the base of the grave pit, its lower half had been truncated when the tree was dug out. The grave backfill (0062) contained no further artefacts.

Pit 0058 was irregular in plan, with an irregular upper profile becoming steep-sided with a flattish base, it measured 2.6m in width and 0.72m in depth. The upper edges appeared to be that of a treebowl, the lower sides appeared to be spade cut suggesting that it was a tree removal pit. Lower fill (0059) was a mid yellowy brown silty sand and was likely to be redeposited natural, containing one fragment of animal bone. Upper fill (0060) was a soft light grey brown clayey sand similar to the overlying layer 0055 and was probably deliberately deposited to level and compact the feature after the removal of the tree.

Layer 0055 comprised dark grey brown soft clayey sand, 0.4m thick, this deposit sealed tree removal pit 0058 and was continuous across the trench. It is likely to have been a levelling layer associated with the construction of the tennis court.

This layer was sealed by a thin 0.14m deep spread of unbonded tarmac (0056) below 0.05m of bonded tarmac (0057) that formed the extant tennis court.

4. Finds evidence

Introduction

Finds were collected from eleven contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0004									2 frags post-med bottle glass @ 11g	18th-19th C+
0007	1	2			1	3			1 iron nail @ 29g	Med/post- med
0021			1	45						Post-med
0027	1	61								19th C +
0032					8	725			1?burnt flint @ 10g	
0034									1 burnt flint @ 11g	
0045	1	17								L13th- 14th C
0047	2	16							1 stone @ 12g	17th-19th C
0049							63	71		Undated
0059							1	131		Undated
0062							33	146		Undated
Total	5	96	1	45	9	728	97	348		

Table 2. Bulk finds

Pottery

Five fragments of pottery were recovered (0.096kg). Two medieval coarsewares were collected, a small body sherd from post pipe fill 0007 and a base sherd from topsoil deposit 0045. Both sherds are fine sandy greywares, which are pale grey and buff in colour. The largest sherd has a fine sandy fabric with occasional clay lenses, similar to the Hollesley type wares identified at Stowmarket, dating to the Late 13th-14th C (Anderson, 2004).

The remainder of the pottery is post-medieval. The base of an Ironstone china jar was found in pondfill 0027 in Trench 6. A fragment of Glazed Red Earthenware (16th-18th C) and a fragment of plain porcelain (17th-19th C) were collected from a pitfill 0047 in Trench 8.

Ceramic building material

A single fragment of glazed pantile collected from the fill 0021 of the pond 0018 dates to the post-medieval period.

Post-medieval bottle glass

Two fragments of green bottle glass were recovered from the fill of garden feature 0003. One of these is a small piece of green bottle glass, whilst the second fragment is a moulded fragment from a modern blue-green glass bottle or jar.

Flint (identifications by Colin Pendleton)

Nine fragments of worked flint were collected from Trench 5. An unpatinated end scraper on a blade (SF 1000) which is probably Early Neolithic, was found in fill 0032 of the V-shaped ditch in Trench 5. An unpatinated snapped long flake with retouch to the lateral edges was also identified from 0032, which is probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Several large, unpatinated nodules which are probably quartered cores were recovered from this fill. One of the larger fragments is a flake core which has had some shallow squat flakes removed from the end of the nodule. The other flints are quartered but have no obvious flake scars. These cannot be closely dated but they could be contemporary with the rest of the assemblage.

A single unpatinated flake with ?crush damage or possible burning found in 0007 in Trench 1 dates to the later prehistoric period.

Burnt Flint

Single fragments of burnt flint were recovered from ditchfill 0032 and the fill of the later ditch 0033 which replaced it.

Metalwork

A single iron fragment from post pipe 0014 (Trench 1) is likely to be a corroded nail.

Miscellaneous

A fragment of rounded, burnt sandstone was found in pitfill 0047 (Trench 8).

Animal bone

A total of 97 fragments of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation (0.348kg). Most of these are very small pieces from the skull of a small dog, found in the service trench (Trench 8). The remains of this burial include the lower jaws, part of the upper jaws, fragments of the skull and eye sockets and two of the vertebrae.

Further fragments of a second animal burial were found in 0062, the fill of a grave in Trench 11. These include the mandible, upper jaw and the fragmentary remains of the forelimbs of an immature pig. Two bones show cut marks, presumably from butchery.

Small Finds

Three small finds were recovered in total. One flint artefact (SF1000) recovered from ditchfill 0032 in Trench 5 has been described in the flint report. Two unstratified small finds were collected through metal detecting.

Small Find No	Context	Period	Material	Object	Description
1000	0032	Prehistoric	Flint	End scraper	
1001	0001	Med/Post-med	Copper alloy	Mount	Perforated
1002	0001	Post-med	Copper alloy	Binding strip?	Decorated

Table 3. Small Finds

A fragment of a plain rectangular small mount (SF 1001) with 2 perforations was recovered (Egan and Pritchard, 1991 212-213). It is medieval/post-medieval in date. Part of a copper alloy cast fragment decorated with a pattern of horizontal and diagonal lines (SF 1002) may be part of

a binding strip (Margeson 1993), or part of a spur (Andrew Brown, pers. comm.). This is also post-medieval.

Discussion of the finds evidence

The earliest finds recovered from the evaluation are the Early Neolithic flints which were recovered from the primary fill of the ditch 0031. Additional quartered flints from this context may also be of the same date.

In spite of the association of the location with its possible use during the Anglo-Saxon period, no evidence of any finds of this date was recorded. Two fragments of medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th century were identified but these were not particularly well stratified. The presence of two medieval/post medieval finds recovered from metal detecting may also be the result of casual deposition and loss.

Apart from the animal bone deposits which remain undated, the rest of the finds are post-medieval in date and are most likely to be associated with the farm, including the finds recovered from the pond in Trench 6.

5. Discussion

The evaluation of the land associated with The White House, Thedwastre Road, Thurston produced some evidence for low level activity within the development area from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval era and beyond. However, the form and significance of this activity can not be clearly interpreted from such scattered remains.

The earliest known features were north-west to south-east aligned ditch 0031 and the recut 0033 in Trench 5. These features are believed to be of prehistoric date, with pale leached fills and an Early Neolithic flint end scraper (SF1000) and a Neolithic/early Bronze Age blade flake in the primary fill of the earlier ditch. Despite the early date for these artefacts, it is possible that they were residual as a ditch of this form would be unusual in either the Neolithic or Bronze Age, an Iron Age date for its construction remains a possibility. It is not clear what the function of this ditch was nor could any other features be confidently ascribed to this period.

Posthole 0005 in Trench 1 containing a small fragment of medieval pottery indicates activity on the site in this period but as an isolated feature can provide little further evidence as to its function or significance.

There was some evidence for use of the site within the post-medieval period, comprising the feature in Trench 6 and the small pit in Trench 8. The large feature 0018 in Trench 6 (Plate 1) is likely to have been a pond with evidence for seasonal changes in water content resulting in differing depositional conditions. It is likely to have been associated with the farm that occupied the site. The pond had been partially filled in with rammed chalk and flint rubble prior to the construction of the range of mid 19th century outbuildings to the south, the chalk layer continuing below the footings of the buildings. It continued in use in a reduced form after their construction. At some point after this the remainder of the pond was also filled in, again using rammed chalk presumably to level the area outside the buildings. Pit 0046 in Trench 8 contained a small quantity of pottery dating to the 17th to 19th century, its function is uncertain.

The majority of features recorded in the development area were modern in date. A number of them are likely to be 19th century in origin including the service trench 0048 in Trench 8 containing the ceramic water pipes. These pipes might have served a small building shown on the 1st edition OS Map dating to 1880 (Fig. 9), this structure was sited close to the southern

boundary of the small paddock/garden on the south side of Thedwastre Hill Farm. The brick footing in Trench 10 could have been the south-east corner of a second small rectilinear structure recorded on the same map (Fig. 9), if the distortion between the 19th century and modern map is taken into consideration.



Figure 9. 1st edition OS map showing trenches and the development area

20th century activity includes the linear feature in Trench 1 (0003), this may have been a trench for a formal hedge similar to others in the garden. The contents of the bottle pit 0067 in Trench 4 indicate a likely early to mid 20th century date for its use. Trenches 3, 4 and 5 had evidence for a large irregular pit or series of intercutting pits (0015/0036/0041) containing late 20th century farming debris, these features coincided with an area of pronounced hollows in the garden and areas of nettle growth, suggesting fairly widespread and relatively recent disturbance in this part of the development area. The tree pits 0050 and 0058 in Trench 11 probably both relate to the digging out of trees immediately prior to the construction of the late 20th century tarmac tennis court. These trees can be seen on the 1880 map (Fig. 9) marking the previous field/garden boundary. Although the pig grave 0061 was undated the condition of the bone suggests relatively recent deposition, its location indicates that the grave pit was dug to bury the animal under the tree near to this garden boundary.

A number of features were undated and could not be assigned to period on the basis of the evidence available:

The recut ditch in Trench 1 (ditch 0008 and replacement 0010) runs at right angles to ditch 0031 and its replacement 0033 in Trench 5, and could feasibly have been associated with them.

However, there is too little evidence to be certain of any possible relationship.

The undated pit 0052 in Trench 11, truncated by the post-medieval treebowl 0050 is isolated within the development area.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The evaluation has provided some evidence for occupation within the development area predating the post-medieval Thedwastre Hill Farm. However it was fairly sparse and not well dated, indicating small scale occupation in the prehistoric era and in the medieval period. No evidence was found to confirm the possibility that this was the site of the Anglo-Saxon Hundred meeting place, although this may well have left little trace, and indeed no evidence for any activity of this date was encountered within the sampled area. The findings of this evaluation were broadly comparable the investigation of land adjacent to Station Garage approximately 100m to the west (Fig. 1), carried out in 2006. Here a single ditch of unknown date was encountered in an area that had numerous modern intrusions (Duffy, J 2006).

Although there are archaeological remains present, and further investigation might provide greater understanding of their form and significance, the high level of post-medieval and modern disturbance across the development area is likely to have a negative impact on the results of any such intervention, therefore no further work is recommended.

Liz Muldowney
September 2008

References

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- Margeson, S., 1993, *Norwich Households*. EAA 58, Norwich Survey.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1 – Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Trenched Evaluation

THEDWASTRE WHITE HOUSE, THEDWASTRE ROAD, THURSTON, SUFFOLK

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission for the erection of four dwellings, access and ancillary works, and also conversion of existing barns into three garages and store areas, at Thedwastre White House, Thedwastre Road, Thurston, IP31 3QY Suffolk (TL 9215 6493), has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (application 1797/07).
- 1.2 The proposed application area measures c. 0.63 ha., on the southern side of Thurston and on the western side of Thedwastre Road (see accompanying plan). It is situated on glaciofluvial drift and till (deep well-drained sandy soils) at c. 55 - 60.00m AOD.
- 1.3 The site lies in an area of archaeological interest, within the vicinity of a possible Anglo-Saxon Hundred meeting place recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (THS Misc). The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, before any groundworks take place. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.5 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.6 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.7 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.8 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.9 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.10 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

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

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

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

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

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 315m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 175.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width. The exact area and extent of the access road is undefined and this area will also need to be evaluated.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.20m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.8 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.9 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.10 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.11 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.12 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.13 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.14 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.16 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.17 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

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

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.17 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.18 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
 Archaeological Service Conservation Team
 Environment and Transport Department
 Shire Hall
 Bury St Edmunds
 Suffolk IP33 2AR
 Email: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Tel: 01284 352197

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

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



Appendix 2 – Context Information

Trench	Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Function/notes	Spot date
	0001		finds	N/A		
All	0002	0002	layer	deposit	Subsoil	
1	0003	0003	feature	cut	Garden feature	
1	0004	0003	feature	fill		18th-19th C+
1	0005	0005	posthole	cut		
1	0006	0005	posthole	fill		
1	0007	0014	post pipe	fill		Med/post-med
1	0008	0008	ditch	cut		
1	0009	0008	ditch	fill		
1	0010	0010	ditch	cut		
1	0011	0010	ditch	fill		
1	0012	0012	pit	cut		
1	0013	0012	pit	fill		
1	0014	0014	post pipe	cut		
3	0015	0015	pit	cut	Modern pit/disturbance	
3	0016	0015	pit	fill		
3	0017	0015	pit	fill		
6	0018	0018	pond	cut	Post-medieval pond	
6	0019	0018	pond	fill		
6	0020	0018	pond	fill		
6	0021	0018	pond	fill		Post-med
6	0022	0018	pond	fill		
6	0023	0018	pond	fill		
6	0024	0018	pond	fill		
6	0025	0018	pond	fill		
6	0026	0018	pond	fill		
6	0027	0018	pond	fill		19th C +
6	0028	0028	layer	deposit	rubble layer	
6	0029	0029	layer	deposit	yard surface	
6	0030	0030	layer	deposit	yard surface	
5	0031	0031	ditch	cut		
5	0032	0031	ditch	fill		
5	0033	0033	ditch	cut		
5	0034	0033	ditch	fill		
	0035	0035	layer	deposit	natural	
4; 5	0036	0036	pit	cut		
4; 5	0037	0036	pit	fill		
4; 5	0038	0036	pit	fill		
4; 5	0039	0036	pit	fill		
4; 5	0040	0036	pit	fill		
4; 5	0041	0041	pit	cut		
4; 5	0042	0041	pit	fill		
4; 5	0043	0041	pit	fill		
4; 5	0044	0044	layer	deposit		
All	0045	0045	layer	deposit	topsoil	L13th-14th C
8	0046	0046	pit	cut		
8	0047	0046	pit	fill		17th-19th C
8	0048	0048	service trench	cut	modern pipe trench	
8	0049	0048	service trench	fill	contained part of a dog skeleton	
11	0050	0050	treebowl	cut		
11	0051	0050	treebowl	fill		
11	0052	0052	pit	cut		
11	0053	0052	pit	fill		
11	0054	0052	pit	fill		
11	0055	0055	layer	deposit		

11	0056	0056	layer	deposit	tennis court make up layer	
11	0057	0057	layer	deposit	tennis court surface	
11	0058	0058	pit	cut		
11	0059	0058	pit	fill		
11	0060	0058	pit	fill		
11	0061	0061	grave	cut	animal grave pit	
11	0062	0061	grave	fill		
4; 5	0063	0063	pit	cut		
4; 5	0064	0063	pit	fill		
4; 5	0065	0038	pit	fill		
4	0066	0041	pit	fill		
4	0067	0067	pit	cut	bottle pit	
4	0068	0067	pit	fill	90% of fill comprised bottles and tin cans	



Appendix 3 – Deposit descriptions

Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Soil type/colour	Compaction	Inclusions	Depth in m
0002	0002	layer	deposit	light brownish yellow sandy silt	loose	occ. Chalk flecks; occ. Flint frags	
0004	0003	feature	fill	dark brown sandy silt	moderately firm	occ charcoal flecks; occ small rounded stones; very occ chalk flecks	18
0006	0005	posthole	fill	light brown silty sand	moderately firm	freq round and sub-angular small stones, very occ charcoal fleck	0.37
0007	0014	post pipe	fill	dark grey brown silty sand	moderately firm	moderate to freq charcoal flecks; occ small rounded and sub-angular stones	0.29
0009	0008	ditch	fill	very light brown yellow sand	moderately firm		0.27
0011	0010	ditch	fill	light brown grey sand	moderately firm		0.27
0013	0012	pit	fill	light grey brown silty sand	moderately firm	occ small stones; occ charcoal flecks	0.4
0016	0015	pit	fill	mottled yellow sandy clay	compact	occ medium sub-angular stones	0.36
0017	0015	pit	fill	mid brown silty sand	compact	occ flint fragments; occ baling twine	0.24
0019	0018	pond	fill	mottled orangey brown clay silt	firm	occ gravel	
0020	0018	pond	fill	dark grey clay silt	firm		
0021	0018	pond	fill	mid brown orange gravelly silt	friable		
0022	0018	pond	fill	light grey blue clay silt	firm		
0023	0018	pond	fill	very dark grey brown loam	friable		
0024	0018	pond	fill	mid reddish brown clay silt	firm		
0025	0018	pond	fill	very dark grey loam	friable		
0026	0018	pond	fill	whitish yellow chalk	firm	moderate medium to large flint nodules	
0027	0018	pond	fill	greyish white chalk	firm	occasional to moderate flint nodules	
0028	0028	layer	deposit	mid brown grey silt	loose	frequent brick, flint, chalk and concrete fragments	
0029	0029	layer	deposit	tarmac			
0030	0030	layer	deposit	gravel			
0032	0031	ditch	fill	light brown silty sand	loose	freq rounded and sub-angular stones	0.65
0034	0033	ditch	fill	mottled dark brown grey and mid brown silty sand	soft	moderate rounded and sub-angular flint fragments	0.32
0035	0035	layer	deposit	light whitish yellow sand		frequent lenses of gravel	

0037	0036	pit	fill	dark brown silty sand	soft		0.86
0038	0036	pit	fill	light brown yellow sand	soft		0.12
0039	0036	pit	fill	mid grey silty sand	firm	occ chalk flecks	0.08
0040	0036	pit	fill	light brown yellow silty sand	firm	occ chalk flecks	0.18
0042	0041	pit	fill	light brown yellow clayey sand	soft		0.07
0043	0041	pit	fill	dark brown silty sand	moderately compact		0.48
0044	0044	layer	deposit	light brown grey sand	soft	frequent chalk fragments	0.26
0045	0045	layer	deposit	dark brown grey sandy silt	friable	occ flint frags; occ chalk flecks	
0047	0046	pit	fill	mottled mid and dark grey brown silty sand	soft		0.6
0049	0048	service trench	fill	dark greyey brown silty sand, mottled orange	soft		0.54
0051	0050	treebowl	fill	mid brown silty sand	soft	moderate sub-angular stones	0.3
0053	0052	pit	fill	mid brown silty sand mottled orange	soft	occ to mod small stones	0.16
0054	0052	pit	fill	mid brown silty sand mottled dark brown	soft	occ large sub-angular flints; moderate small stones	0.42
0055	0055	layer	deposit	dark brown clayey sand	soft		0.4
0056	0056	layer	deposit	unbonded tarmac	loose		0.14
0057	0057	layer	deposit	tarmac	compacted		0.05
0059	0058	pit	fill	mid yellowy brown silty sand	loose	frequent gravel; occ very large flint nodule	0.45
0060	0058	pit	fill	light grey brown clayey sand	soft		0.23
0062	0061	grave	fill	mid orangey brown silty sand	friable	occ small stones	0.58
0064	0062	pit	fill	light brown grey sandy silt	loose	rare chalk flecks	0.36
0065	0038	pit	fill	mid brown grey sandy silt, mottled orange	friable	moderate chalk flecks	0.14
0066	0041	pit	fill	dark greyish brown sandy silt	loose		0.21
0068	0067	pit	fill	mid greyish brown sandy silt	loose		0.46