

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**LAND SOUTH OF NORTON ROAD,
THURSTON, SUFFOLK**

FINAL ARCHIVE REPORT

**ASE Project No: 180106
Parish / Site Code: THS031**

ASE Report No: 2019145



January 2020

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NGR: TL 92573 65472

Planning Application Reference: 2797/16

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**ASE Report No: 2019145
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East between 22 July 2018 and 14 August 2018 on land south of Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk. The archaeological fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, and undertaken in advance of residential development.

Preceding geophysical survey in 2016 and a phase of evaluation in January-February 2018 of the c.12ha development site established the presence of prehistoric, Late Saxon/medieval and post-medieval remains. Three excavation areas (Areas 1-3), totalling c.3,380sq m, were subsequently targeted upon remains in the west and south of the site.

The recovery of residual Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flint and occasional pottery fragments of Neolithic to Early Iron Age date provides limited evidence for a transitory presence in the landscape at this time. A small number of undated pits with charcoal-rich deposits and signs of in situ burning have been interpreted as fire pits/hearths and may have been related to prehistoric land use.

Evidence of Roman activity was limited to a small quantity of heavily abraded pottery. Although found to be residual in later features, this material attests to some form of land use in the wider landscape during the Roman period.

All archaeological features encountered within excavation Area 2, in the south-west of the site, were initially and provisionally dated to the Late Saxon period based on a small quantity of Late Saxon pottery and the shared alignments and spatial distribution of features. This date has since been qualified by a programme of radiocarbon dating analysis. The similarly orientated ditches are suggestive of the division/enclosure of the landscape, whilst several short, parallel gullies, postholes and clusters of pits are suggestive of a focus of occupation, such as a small farmstead, possibly constituting the remains of a building and indicative of associated outlying activity. The artefactual material recovered from these features was particularly limited, comprising small quantities of pottery, fired clay, including structural daub, animal bone and charred plant remains. Two further, seemingly isolated, pits in Area 1 provide further evidence of Late Saxon land use.

No remains indicative of land use during the medieval period were identified, except for a single sherd of 12th- to 14th-century pottery considered residual within a later feature. Limited post-medieval/modern remains, comprising ditches, an animal burial pit and a possible quarry pit, are indicative of agricultural use of the landscape, with several ditches corresponding with field boundaries depicted on historic maps dating to the early 19th century onwards.

This report is written and structured to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2019) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2008). Analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a chronology and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings.

The recorded prehistoric and Roman remains are judged to be of no more than minor local significance. The possible Late Saxon remains suggestive of a farmstead have limited local significance, though no potential for further analysis. It is proposed that a summary of the fieldwork results is submitted for inclusion in the annual fieldwork roundup in the Proceedings of the Institute for Suffolk Archaeology and History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Thurston is a village in the Mid Suffolk District of Suffolk county, c.6km east of Bury St Edmunds and 16km west of Stowmarket. The overall development site consists of three large adjoining arable fields in the north-east part of the village of Thurston, Suffolk (NGR TL 92573 65472; Fig. 1). The site is irregular in plan, with a total area of c.12ha. It is bounded to the north by Norton Road, to the east by Church Road, to the west by Sandpit Lane and to the south by the gardens of residential properties.

1.1.2 Within this development site, three archaeological excavation areas were located in the west and south of the site and, in total, measured c.3,380sq m in extent (Fig.2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The majority of the development site is located on agricultural land, consisting of three fields. A relatively small area in the south-east of the site had been acquired for an extension to the nearby parish churchyard, and was under grass.

1.2.2 The topography of the site and its surrounding area is gently undulating (40-50m OD), with no steep climbs or falls. There is a slight fall in height in the east part of the site, towards Church Road.

1.2.3 The nearest named significant watercourse is The Black Bourn, 2.5km east. It flows southwards and passes Ixworth and Elmswell.

1.2.4 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019), the underlying geology of the site is Crag Group Sands with overlying superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation Diamicton.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Outline planning consent has been granted for the construction of up to 175 dwellings, with associated car parking, landscaping, public open space and vehicular access (Appeal Ref. APP/W3520/W/17/3172098). An archaeological condition was placed on that consent, stating that no construction work was to be carried out within the grounds of the site until a relevant programme of archaeological work has been approved and undertaken.

1.3.2 The planning decision states that:

1. No development shall take place within each phase or part of site (as submitted under reserved matters) until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, for that phase or part of site, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- b. *The programme for post investigation assessment*
- c. *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- d. *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- g. *The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

2. *No building shall be occupied within each phase or part of site (as submitted under reserved matters) until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed for that phase or part of site, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for that phase or part of site approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.*

REASON:

To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO 4 of Mid-Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

- 1.3.3 Several phases of archaeological work have been undertaken at the site. These include a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2016) and, geophysical survey in 2016 (Magnitude Surveys 2016), both undertaken pre-consent. A trial-trench evaluation (ASE 2018a) was subsequently undertaken post-consent.
- 1.3.4 Given the results of previous phases of work, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Services (SCCAS), in their role as archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities, requested a further stage of archaeological mitigation works to be undertaken, comprising the archaeological excavation of three areas in the west and south of the site.
- 1.3.5 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, to undertake the required excavation. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the programme and methodology of the necessary archaeological work was produced by ASE (2018b) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The previous archaeological investigations undertaken on site were as follows:

- Geophysical survey: September 2016 by Magnitude Surveys (Magnitude Surveys 2016)
- Evaluation: 15 January–01 February 2018 by ASE (ASE 2018a)

1.4.2 The subsequent excavation was undertaken by ASE between 22 July 2018 and 14 August 2018, investigating three areas totalling c.3,380sq m. The fieldwork was supervised by Mark Germany, assisted by Adam Dyson, Chris Rees, Angus Forshaw, Kieron Heard and Jake Hardman. Natalie Gonzalez and Angus Forshaw planned and surveyed the site's archaeological features. The fieldwork was project managed by Gemma Stevenson, with post-excavation management by Mark Atkinson. The project was monitored by James Rolfe of SCCAS on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

Excavation

1.5.1 As specified in the WSI (ASE 2018b), the mitigation methodology agreed with SCCAS comprised the excavation of three areas (Areas 1-3), totalling c.3,380sq m, targeted on the results of the 2018 evaluation (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 Area 1 investigated the wider setting of the pits and postholes in evaluation Trenches 1 and 2, Area 2 explored the wider context of the ditch recorded in Trenches 12 and 13, and Area 3 investigated the vicinity of the pit and ditches in Trenches 36 and 41.

1.5.3 All three excavation areas had specified minimum and maximum boundary limits. The inner boundary was to be stripped first and, if found to reveal significant archaeological deposits or features, was to be extended until its archaeological remains petered out or reached the maximum boundary limit. The final excavation areas, as agreed with SCCAS and located on Figure 2, were the following sizes:

- Area 1: 1,026.83sq m
- Area 2: 799.80sq m
- Area 3: 1552.25sq m

1.5.4 All work was carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014b), and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Organisation with CIfA.

1.5.5 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a large toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil was removed so that the underlying surface of the natural deposits could be visually inspected for the presence

of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were hand-cleaned, as necessary, and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying.

- 1.5.6 This pre-excavation plan was made available in AutoCAD and PDF format, and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use, as well as being made available to CgMs Ltd and SCCAS. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by ASE surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisors.
- 1.5.7 All archaeological features and deposits were hand excavated. The minimum excavation sample size for each feature type was 50% for pits and postholes, and 10% for each gully or ditch. Two large post-medieval/modern ditches in Area 3 were an exception to this, being excavated sufficient to establish their date and significance. Stratigraphic relationships between contexts were established if clearly visible. The maximum depth for all interventions was 1.2m for reasons of safety. Some of the pits in the north-east corner of Area 1 are likely to have been deeper but were not fully excavated due to safety constraints.
- 1.5.8 All excavated features were planned by GPS, with all sections being hand-drawn on sheets of gridded drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and later digitised.
- 1.5.9 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards (ClfA 2014a, b) using standard context record sheets used by ASE. Soil horizons, archaeological deposits and cut features were numbered using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 10000–10182.
- 1.5.10 Digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features, both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.11 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c).
- 1.5.12 Metal detecting of the excavation areas before and after each had been stripped and of their wider vicinities was undertaken.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 1.5.13 Bulk soil samples were collected from individual feature fills for subsequent wet sieving and possible recovery of small animal bones and carbonised plant remains. Datable deposits and fills with carbon-rich deposits received priority.
- 1.5.14 On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2011) and in close consultation with the ASE environmental specialist. Bulk samples were then processed through tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate. Flots and residues were air dried prior to analysis.

- 1.5.15 A standard bulk sample size of 40L, or 100% of small features, was collected from suitable contexts to recover environmental remains, such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.
- 1.5.16 Soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, such as dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits, to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. Deposits with clear residual or intrusive material were avoided.

1.6 Scope and Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This final excavation report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to describe the results from the site and to place these within their local archaeological and historical setting. It quantifies and interprets the results and assesses their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims.
- 1.6.3 Where appropriate, the results of the archaeological trial trenching (ASE 2018a) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the mitigation excavations.
- 1.6.4 Following on from the previous evaluation, the work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the paper, finds and environmental archives all recorded under the site code THS 031.
- 1.6.5 At the instigation of the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor, a programme of radiocarbon dating analysis of selected tentatively-dated Late Saxon features has been carried out as a secondary stage of analysis work and the results incorporated into this version of the Final Archive Report.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following provides a summary of local archaeological and historical background information drawn from the WSI (ASE 2018b) and the DBA produced for the site (CgMs 2016), based on evidence held in the Suffolk Historic Environmental Record (SHER) and other readily available sources. The results of the previous geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2016) and trial-trench evaluation (ASE 2018a) carried out on site are also summarised. The locations of the most pertinent sites and findspots within the vicinity of the site are indicated on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site is a palaeolithic elephant bone (SHER THS MISC/MSF 6889) from somewhere in the Thurston area, although its precise location is not recorded.

2.2.2 Potential evidence for small-scale prehistoric occupation was identified in archaeological trial investigations at The White House on Thewastre Road, 400m south-west of the site (SHER THS 017; SCCAS 2008). One, or possibly two, Bronze Age cremation burials are reported to have been found at Skeleton or Black Plantation, 800m north of the site, some time prior to 1870 (SHER THS 003).

2.2.3 A small number of worked flints have been recovered during archaeological monitoring of the development at Jack Knotts Hill (SHER THS MISC/MSF 17784), 400m west of the site. A further scatter of Bronze Age worked flint implements has been reported from a field 300m east of the site (SHER THS 018) and a single prehistoric flint from archaeological investigations adjacent to Station Garage (SHER THS 014), 600m south-west of the site.

2.2.4 An unidentified object of possible Iron Age date is also known to have been reported from a site on the western side of Thurston village (SHER THS 016; not illustrated).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Mill Lane partially follows the route of 'Peddars Way', a supposed Roman road (SHER THS 007), and passes the western side of Thurston village, providing possible evidence for Roman activity in and around Thurston during that period. No additional evidence for settlement or agricultural activity, however, has been found to support this, and it is noted that no artefact findspots dated to the Roman period are recorded within the vicinity.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 Thurston is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and assessed as a large settlement consisting of sixty-six households. It is likely to have originated during the pre-Conquest Late Saxon period. The nature and extent of the early settlement remain uncertain, although 19th-century

mapping suggests that it may have comprised a series of smaller hamlets centred on Greens, rather than a single large nucleated settlement core.

2.4.2 The site is located away from inferred Late Saxon and medieval settlement areas, such as Stockhold Green, Pernal Green (SHER THS 009) and Netherhall (SHER THS 010). It does lie, however, relatively close to the medieval parish church of St Peter (SHER THS 006), and the south-easternmost part of the site, adjacent to Church Road, must be considered to have some potential for any former settlement that was focused around the church. In this context, the reported discovery of undefined 'remains' in the field to the north of the church (SHER THS MISC/MSF 7395) could be related to former medieval settlement.

2.4.3 The remainder of the site area (more than 200m from the church) is anticipated to have lain within common agricultural fields outside the settlement areas.

2.5 Post-medieval and Modern

2.5.1 The earliest map that shows the site in any detail is the enclosure map of 1807 (Suffolk Record Office ref: FL 640/1/4). This records an area of new enclosure in the north-east corner of the site and a second larger area around the Rectory to the south-east of the site; a large rectangular plot to the south extends into the southern part of the site.

2.5.2 The subsequent tithe map of 1841 (Suffolk Record Office ref: T50/2) shows more comprehensive subdivision of the area within and round the site. The existing field boundary in the centre of the site is shown, but a further doglegged field boundary is also shown within the east of the site.

2.5.3 The earliest Ordnance Survey (OS) county series maps, produced towards the end of the 19th century, show some loss of field boundaries from the 1841 tithe map and show the site as a western field and part of a larger eastern field, which extended from School Lane in the south to Norton Road in the north. The first edition OS map also marks a small quarry ("Old Gravel Pit") on the south-east edge of the site, adjacent to the vicarage grounds.

2.5.4 Subsequent map editions from the first half of the 20th century show an unchanged landscape within the site. The 1970s maps are the first to show significant change, with new residential development (such as Oakey Road) immediately south of the site. The 1974 1:2500 map also records a considerably enlarged area of former quarrying in the east part of the site, which is marked as 'Pit (disused)'.

2.5.5 Later editions of the OS mapping show the continued growth of residential development to the south and west of the site.

2.6 Previous work on site (Figs 2 and 3)

2.6.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the site by Magnitude Surveys in September 2016 (Magnitude Surveys 2016; Fig. 3). No anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin were detected, and the results primarily reflected post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, including

ploughing and a former field boundary. Some 'undetermined' anomalies were considered likely to have been of natural or agricultural origin, although an archaeological source could not be ruled out entirely.

- 2.6.2 Given the results of the geophysical survey, a phase of archaeological trial-trench evaluation was undertaken across the site by ASE in January-February 2018 (ASE 2018a; Fig. 2). The evaluation revealed a low density of prehistoric remains comprising flintwork and pottery suggestive of a prehistoric presence in the landscape. Although undated, a number of pits containing fired clay and fire-cracked flint were interpreted as possible hearths/cooking pits and may provide further evidence of prehistoric occupation activity. A Late Saxon/medieval refuse pit recorded on the western edge of the site was perhaps indicative of settlement occupation within the vicinity. An undated possibly structural gully and posthole found nearby may have been associated. A number of post-medieval ditches were recorded that directly correspond with boundaries depicted on early and mid 19th-century maps, demonstrating the agricultural land use of the site during this period.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 The general aim of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (ASE 2018b), was to expand upon, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the surviving archaeological remains as identified in the evaluation.

3.1.2 Given the results of the preceding archaeological evaluation (ASE 2018a), the site-specific aims of the investigation were:

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits and features
- To look for signs of prehistoric activity and to establish its nature, date and form
- To ascertain if the site has indications of Roman activity
- What is the nature of the Saxon activity, if any?
- Does the site contain archaeological evidence for medieval activity?

3.1.3 With reference to the East of England Research Framework (Medlycott 2011), the excavation aimed to address the following regional research aims:

Bronze Age

- Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments (Medlycott 2011, 20).

Roman

- What forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 47)
- The evidence for change in ritual practices, including the introduction of Christianity (Medlycott 2011, 47)

Saxon

- Is there any evidence for the continued use of Roman infrastructure in the area evident on the site? (Medlycott 2011, 58)
- Is there any evidence for the development of Saxon fieldscapes or open field systems on the site? (Medlycott 2011, 58)

Medieval

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far

can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70)

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Subsequent to the 2018 archaeological evaluation (ASE 2018a), archaeological excavation was undertaken across three areas, totalling c.3,380sq m, in the west and south of the site, targeted upon the results of the preceding geophysical survey and evaluation (Figs 2 and 3). The locations of the excavation areas in relation to the evaluation trenches are shown in Figure 2.

4.1.2 As part of the stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] not (***) , have been sub-grouped and grouped together during post-excavation analysis, and features are generally referred to by their group label (G**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features, such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes, are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). Evaluation contexts are identified by the format: [0/000] (trench number/context number).

4.1.3 Archaeological remains were present across the three excavations areas, with slight concentrations in the west of the site (Areas 1 and 2). Four broad periods of activity have been identified, primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominately the pottery, and secondarily through creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships and spatial patterning exist. While a number of the archaeological features are undated, some are likely to have been associated with prehistoric, Late Saxon and post-medieval land use activity. The periods of activity evidenced by the excavated remains are as follows:

- Period 1: Prehistoric
- Period 2: Roman
- Period 3: Late Saxon
- Period 4: Post-medieval/modern
- Period 0: Undated

4.1.4 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under these period headings. Where stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence indicate different episodes of use and/or development, periods are divided into phases. Additional context data is presented in Appendix 1 and a list of designated groups and their contents in Appendix 2. All recorded features are shown on multi-phase excavation area plans (Figs 4-6), with context numbers labelled and excavation extents indicated. Group numbers are marked on subsequent period and phase plans for the excavation areas (Figs 7-9). A selection of sections and photographs is incorporated into the various plan figures, as appropriate. Where pertinent, evaluation results have been integrated into stratigraphic narrative descriptions and discussions.

- 4.1.5 Metal-detecting of the excavation areas before and after each had been stripped revealed no metal artefacts other than small fragments of scrap iron, nails and a single Roman coin – all from topsoil; only the coin was retained. Metal detecting of the wider vicinities of the excavation areas proved slightly more productive. Finds included a crotal bell, fragments of lead and also buttons and coins, almost all likely to be of post-medieval date. There were no artefacts covered by the Treasure Act.

4.2 Period Summaries

Period 1: Prehistoric

- 4.2.1 A small amount of earlier prehistoric material, consisting primarily of worked flint (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) and a single pottery sherd of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age or possibly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, was residual in later features. A small quantity of potentially *in situ* Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age encountered during the previous evaluation attests to limited land use during the later prehistoric period. These finds are suggestive of a limited, and presumably transient, presence in the landscape during the prehistoric period.

Period 2: Roman

- 4.2.2 No archaeological features or deposits of demonstrably Roman date were identified within the excavation areas or the evaluation trenches. Only a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from across the site during both phases of work. Heavily abraded and small in size, the pottery sherds were residual in later features and suggestive of only a background presence in the vicinity of the site during the Roman period.

Period 3: Late Saxon

- 4.2.3 Tangible evidence of increased land use is dated to the Late Saxon period, with several pits and the remains of a possible building, associated boundary ditches and outlying pits, indicating the focus of a potential small-scale occupation site. Initially dated by a low incidence of diagnostic artefacts, this has more recently been substantiated by radiocarbon dating analysis.

Period 4: Post-medieval/modern

- 4.2.4 No features of clearly medieval date were encountered within the three excavation areas. A single sherd of 12th- to 14th-century pottery was likely residual in a later feature. Post-medieval/modern features, comprising field boundary ditches and possible quarry pit/pits, were encountered in two of the excavation areas, demonstrating the agricultural nature of land use at this time.

Period 0: Undated and Unphased

- 4.2.5 A number of features recorded across the excavation areas were not dated by artefacts and had no clear morphological, spatial or stratigraphic relationships by which they could be assigned to a period. Nevertheless,

some of these undated features are likely to have been associated with the prehistoric and Late Saxon use of the landscape.

4.3 Natural Deposits

4.3.1 The topography of the site and its surrounding area is slightly undulating (40-50m OD), with no steep climbs or falls. There is a slight fall in height in the east part of the site, towards Church Road.

4.3.2 The surface natural deposit in all parts of the site consisted of firm, light yellowish brown chalky clay. An overlying topsoil was recorded in all of the excavation areas and previous evaluation trenches, generally comprising a stiff brownish grey clay of 0.30-0.35m thickness.

4.3.4 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil during the closely-monitored machine strip of the excavation areas. Features were not always clearly visible and distinguished from the natural deposit following the removal of the overburden, particularly in dry weather conditions. Where present, all recorded archaeological features were found below the topsoil and were cut directly into the natural deposit.

4.3.5 Most linear features contained single fills of mid brown/grey sand/silt/clay. Notable deposits are described in more detail below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

4.4 Area 1 (Figs 4 and 7)

4.4.1 Located in the north-west corner of the development site, Area 1 targeted the remains encountered in evaluation Trenches 1 and 2. A low density of archaeological features, comprising several pits, postholes and a ditch, were recorded within the excavation area, with a slight concentration of features in the north. Only a small mixed assemblage of finds provides limited evidence for the dating and function of these features.

Period 1: Prehistoric

4.4.2 A small quantity of prehistoric worked flint, broadly Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age in date, was recovered from a small number of features of probable later date or were found unstratified. These finds encountered on site are not surprising given the recovery of similar artefacts within the wider vicinity. This evidence is suggestive of a, perhaps transitory, background presence in the landscape during the prehistoric period.

Period 2: Roman

4.4.3 No archaeological features of Roman date were identified within Area 1; however, a Roman copper-alloy coin (RF<1>) of possible 3rd-century AD date was recovered through metal detection from the topsoil in Area 1, and two undiagnostic sherds of Roman grey ware pottery were recovered from a later feature (G2; 4.4.8). These artefacts tentatively suggest that a low level of activity occurred within the wider landscape during the Roman period. This corresponds with the very little evidence of Roman settlement or agricultural activity recorded in the wider landscape.

Period 3: Late Saxon

- 4.4.4 Tangible evidence of increased land use is indicated by two pits dating to the Late Saxon period located in the south of Area 1. Pit [2/007] (G3) in the south-east of the excavation area was initially excavated and recorded during the preceding evaluation. The excavation exposed its full extent, which was sub-square in plan shape, measuring 1.90m x 1.83m and 0.90m deep. It exhibited shallow sides that became vertical before sharply breaking into a flattish base. Its distinct deposit sequence comprised a basal deposit of soft, light grey sandy clay [2/006], overlying which was a thin deposit of compact, orangey red scorched clay [2/005]. Neither of these lower fills contained finds. Intermediate fill [2/004] comprised a dark grey black sandy clay with frequent flecks to small fragments of charcoal, from which twenty-nine sherds of mid 9th- to 12th-century and two sherds of 11th- to 13th-century pottery were recovered, as well as fifty-two pieces of animal bone, some with evidence of burning. The bulk soil sample collected from this fill during the evaluation contained large quantities of charcoal, further pieces of animal bone, fire-cracked flint, burnt stone and a large assemblage of mixed, charred cereal, grass and weed remains typical of Late Saxon/medieval assemblages. Upper fill [2/003] represented the deliberate backfilling of the pit. It consisted of soft, light greyish brown sand, 0.55m thick, with flecks to small fragments of charcoal. Nineteen sherds of pottery were recovered from this upper fill, comprising a residual sherd of Romano-British date and eighteen sherds of Late Saxon date (mid 9th- to 12th-century). Radiocarbon analysis of two charred plant remain samples from pit fill [2/004] have provided dates of 777-973cal AD and 886-985cal AD at 95% probability (see 5.15). Bearing in mind the dating of the Area 2 Late Saxon features, the latter date range of late 9th to late 10th century AD is considered the more likely.
- 4.4.5 Pit [10158] (G4) was located 10.85m north-west of pit G3, adjacent to west side of ditch G1. Sub-circular in plan shape, it measured 2.01m x 2.36m and 0.59m deep, and had steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill [10159] consisted of greyish brown silty clay, from which three residual pieces of prehistoric worked flint, seven sherds of Late Saxon (mid 9th- to 12th-century) pottery and ten fragments of animal bone were recovered. Bulk soil sample <35>, collected from this fill, yielded moderate quantities of charcoal, a small quantity of animal and fish bone, a moderate amount of hammerscale (flakes and spheres) and a small number of charred plant macrofossils, including barley, oat, rye and indeterminate cereal caryopses, and several weed seeds.

Period 4: Post-medieval/modern

- 4.4.6 No evidence of continued land use between the Late Saxon and post-medieval periods was encountered within excavation Area 1. A single sherd of 12th- to 14th-century pottery recovered from pit G2 (4.4.8) was likely residual, though it may suggest some form of land use in the intervening period. In addition, a crude copper-alloy strip terminal (RF<9>) with leaf-shaped, pointed end was metal detected from the topsoil surrounding Area 1 and may be of medieval date.

- 4.4.7 No clearly dated post-medieval field boundary ditches were encountered within the excavation area. Analysis of 19th-century mapping shows that the area was located within a former/extant agricultural field, with its boundaries being located beyond. It is possible, however, that ditch [10116 / 10118 / 10142 / 10152 / 10154] (G1), which ran north/south across the middle of Area 1 for c.37m, was of post-medieval date. Extending beyond the excavation limits, it measured 0.95-1.44m wide and 0.18-0.29m deep; its southward continuation was not observed in evaluation Trench 3. Ditch G1 generally had concave and shallow sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill of typically light brownish grey silty/sandy clay. No finds were recovered from the five excavated ditch segments. The position of the ditch does not correspond with any field boundary depicted on the 1807 enclosure map, the 1841 tithe map and subsequent OS maps. Its clear north/south alignment, however, is parallel with Sandpit Lane to its immediate west, which is depicted as early as Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk and on subsequent historic maps; this is in contrast to the alignment of other linear features encountered across the three excavation areas and the wider development site. Therefore, it is tentatively suggested that ditch G1 is post-medieval in date, though likely predates the early 19th-century enclosure of the open land, perhaps constituting a ditch delineating a strip field adjacent to Sandpit Lane.
- 4.4.8 In the north-east of Area 1 was a large pit, possibly associated with quarrying activities. Feature [10120 / 10126 / 10135 / 10139 / 10144 / 10157] (G2) was irregular in plan shape and potentially comprised a number of intercutting pits. Its exposed extent measured c.14.80m x c.6.20m, continuing beyond the north and east excavation limits, with a maximum depth of 0.95m. This feature broadly corresponds with the position of a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a spread of ferrous disturbance. The five hand-dug interventions established pit G2 to contain a sequence of one to four fills. All these fills consisted of varying light brown/grey silty clays with small lumps of chalk and rounded pebbles. Only a small quantity of finds was recovered from across G2, comprising two small, abraded sherds of broadly Roman pottery, one sherd of 12th- to 14th-century pottery, eighteen fragments of fired clay and three pieces of prehistoric worked flint. Given the mixed nature and dating of these finds, it is likely that they are residual within the feature. Bulk soil sample <33>, collected from upper fill [10134] pf [10139], yielded a small amount of charcoal, one piece of burnt animal bone, five hammerscale flakes and a number of charred cereal caryopses and cultivated legumes. The close proximity of pit G2 to probable post-medieval ditch G1 may be suggestive of its contemporary date. It is possible that pit G2 was associated with the extraction of the natural sand deposits alongside Sandpit Lane to the west.
- 4.4.9 A small circular pit, [10149] (G27), in the west of Area 1 measured 0.95m x 0.80m and was not excavated, as fragments of modern glass were observed in the surface of its mottled light grey/yellowish brown sandy silt fill [10148].
- 4.4.10 A number of metal-detected registered finds were recovered from the topsoil within the near vicinity of excavation Area 1: [10075] (5.13). They were of lead or copper alloy and generally post-medieval in date, including a worn Nuremburg jetton of late 16th- to 17th-century date (RF<15>), two 19th-century buttons (RF<10> and RF<11>), a mid 19th-century penny and

halfpenny (RF<13> and RF<14>), a post-medieval lead ferrule (RF<6>) and a lead token of broadly medieval to post-medieval date.

Undated/unphased

- 4.4.11 A number of features recorded across Area 1 were undated, either by artefactual evidence, morphological characteristics or stratigraphic relationships with other dated features. These features have not been allocated to a specific period, though it is possible that some were related to land use activities during Periods 3 and 4, and perhaps less likely Periods 1 and 2.
- 4.4.12 A small number of pits or postholes were recorded during the preceding evaluation, located within the west end of Trench 1 in the north of Area 1: [1/005], [1/008], [1/010], and [1/018] (G7). These features, described in more detail in the evaluation report (ASE 2018a), were generally sub-circular in plan shape, the majority with near vertical sides and concave bases, and ranged in size from 0.29m x 0.27m and 0.12m deep ([1/010]) to 0.40m x 0.37m and 0.10m deep ([1/018]); they did not exceed a depth of 0.16m. They contained one to two fills of light to dark grey/brownish grey sand/silt/clay. Postholes [1/005] and [1/008] were immediately adjacent to one another and had similarly distinctive fills, and might have been associated. In addition, they were the only G7 features to contain finds. Posthole [1/005] contained ten fragments of fired clay and a small amount of charred plant remains. Posthole [1/008] also contained five pieces of fired clay, including a large piece of structural daub, and a piece of unworked stone. The remaining G7 pits/postholes were devoid of finds. All lacked intercut stratigraphic relationships.
- 4.4.13 Also recorded in the west of evaluation Trench 1 was feature [1/020] (G8). The nature of this feature was unclear and may be interpreted as a pit, eroded natural hollow/depression or a tree throw. Roughly oval but irregular in plan, it measured 1.98m x 1.26m and 0.20m deep and had shallow to moderately steep sides breaking irregularly into a generally flat base. Its mottled mid yellowish grey/dark brown sandy/clayey silt fill contained flecks of charcoal and fired clay but no finds diagnostic of date.
- 4.4.14 Further pits and postholes were recorded in the north-west of the excavation area: [10109], [10113], [10115], [10133], [10137], [10141] and [10147] (G9). These features were typically sub-oval in plan shape and exhibited gradually sloping sides and concave or flat bases. They ranged in size from 0.40m x 0.30m and 0.25m ([10147]) to 1.10m x 0.88m and 0.08 deep ([10133]); none exceeded 0.25m deep. The G9 pits/postholes all contained single fills consisting of light grey to mid brownish grey sand/silt/clay, some with charcoal inclusions; no finds were recovered from these fills.
- 4.4.15 Towards to the north-east of Area 1, located in the centre of Trench 1, were intercutting possibly-structural cut [1/014], large posthole [1/016] and pit [1/012] (G6). Described in detail in the evaluation report (ASE 2018a), cut [1/014] and posthole [1/016] were likely contemporary and potentially provide evidence of a possible structure. Pit [1/012] truncated both [1/014] and [1/016], and was interpreted as a possible tree throw. No finds were retrieved from the fills of these features, rendering their date unknown.

- 4.4.16 Located in the west of Area 1, c.1.90m west of ditch G1, were intercutting pits [10128] and [10130] (G5). The exposed extents of oval pit [10130] measured c.0.60m x 0.60m and 0.30m deep, and generally had near vertical sides to the north and west, and an undercut side to the east; it had a generally flat base. Its single mottled mid grey/yellowish brown clayey silt fill was devoid of finds. It is possible that this feature was natural in origin. Cutting into the top of pit [10130] was large, sub-circular pit [10128], measuring 1.50m x 1.54m and 0.13m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill of light to mid brownish grey sandy silt with flecks of charcoal and fired clay was devoid of dated finds.
- 4.4.17 In the south-west, c.1.46m from the west excavation limit, oval pit [10151] (G26) measured 0.60m x 0.54m and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill of mottled light grey sandy silt was rich in charcoal towards the base of the pit. The pit was devoid of archaeological finds. Bulk soil sample <34>, collected from fill [10150], contained abundant charcoal fragments, the majority identified as oak, and one charred wild legume.

4.5 Area 2 (Figs 5 and 8)

- 4.5.1 Located towards the south-west of the development site, Area 2 targeted the remains encountered in evaluation Trenches 12 and 13. Compared to excavation Areas 1 and 3, Area 2 contained a moderately higher density of archaeological features, comprising pits, postholes and several ditches/gullies, with a concentration of features in the centre of the excavation area. Finds recovered from these features were limited, providing little in the way of substantive dating evidence. Nevertheless, based on the few dated finds, together with the corresponding alignments and spatial distribution of the features, these remains have been tentatively assigned a broad land use period.

Period 1: Prehistoric

- 4.5.2 No archaeological features within Area 2 have been securely dated to the prehistoric period. Small quantities of prehistoric worked flint (Mesolithic to generally Early Bronze Age) recovered from this excavation area are considered residual in later features or were found unstratified. A single residual sherd of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, or possibly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, pottery was also recovered during the previous evaluation from ditch segment [13/008] (G11; 4.5.5). Although residual, these remains are suggestive of a prehistoric presence in this location of the landscape.

Period 2: Roman

- 4.5.3 No remains of Roman date were encountered in Area 2. In contrast to Areas 1 and 3, no finds of Roman date were recovered, even residually in later features. This lack of Roman remains within Area 2, together with limited evidence of Roman land use within the wider development site, attests to a very low level of activity during the Roman period.

Period 3: Late Saxon

- 4.5.4 All archaeological features encountered within excavation Area 2 have been phased to the Late Saxon period. Whilst only a small quantity of Late Saxon pottery was recovered from a few features, some of which also contained presumably residual prehistoric worked flint, the remaining features were initially allocated a Late Saxon date based on their shared alignments and their spatial distribution. The similarly orientated ditches/gullies are suggestive of the division/enclosure of the landscape, whilst several short, similarly aligned gullies, postholes and clusters of pits are perhaps indicative of a focus of occupation, possibly constituting a building within a small farmstead. This apparent spatial association has since been qualified by a programme of radiocarbon dating analysis of selected key features that has demonstrated their Late Saxon date (see 5.15).
- 4.5.5 Crossing the east of the excavation area for c.33m was NNE/SSW aligned ditch G11: [10026 / 10030 / 10040 / 10085 / 12/004 / 13/004 / 13/006 / 13/008]. The ditch extended beyond the excavation limits; however, its NNE continuation was not identified within evaluation trenches to the north. Measuring 0.88-1.00m wide and 0.24-0.44m deep, it had moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base. Ditch G11 contained one or two fills of typically light greyish brown silty clay with infrequent gravel inclusions. A small quantity of finds was recovered from ditch G11, generally comprising animal bone and fired clay. The animal bone was concentrated in segments [10030] (twenty-nine pieces) and [10040] (six pieces) in the northern part of the ditch, whilst the fired clay was retrieved from segments [13/006] (one fragment, [13/004] (seventeen fragments) and [10028] (sixty-two fragments) in the southern part of the ditch, adjacent to the possible building remains (G12-G14). It is possible that the distribution of these finds reflects different focal points of activity. Three pieces of prehistoric worked flint and a single sherd of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, or possibly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, pottery were also recorded from this ditch and are considered most likely residual within the ditch. Although no Late Saxon pottery was retrieved from this ditch, it is considered contemporary with those features that have been dated to the Late Saxon period based on shared alignments and spatial patterning, and on the lack of features securely dated to other periods of land use. The Late Saxon date of deposition within this ditch has since been determined by radiocarbon dating; analysis of samples of charcoal and animal bone from fill [10029] in segment [10030] have produced dates of 689-878cal AD and 886-988cal AD at 95% probability, respectively. Ditch G11 perhaps delineated the eastern boundary of activity, with no discrete features encountered to the east of the ditch, or indeed similar features in evaluation Trenches 12 and 19 further eastwards.
- 4.5.6 Gully G19 ([13/010 / 13/012) projected off the west side of ditch G11 on a roughly ENE/WSW alignment. Previously recorded in evaluation Trench 13, it measured 1.45m x 0.43m and 0.13m deep, but its continuation was not fully traced or recorded within wider excavation Area 2. It appeared to have been truncated by ditch G11, though it is possible that they were of similar date. Its profile was broad and slightly concave, and it contained a single of mid greyish brown with yellow mottling clayey sandy silt, with very

occasional flecks of fired clay and small to large pebbles. No diagnostic archaeological finds were recovered from this gully.

- 4.5.7 Three similarly NNE/SSW aligned gullies (G12, G13, G14) were located to the west of ditch G11, perhaps constituting the remains of foundation trenches for one or more phases of a possible building. Given the limited extent of these gullies, the form and layout of the building is unclear; though it is construed to have measured at least c.9m long and 5m wide, with seemingly open ends.
- 4.5.8 The east side of this possible building, located immediately west of ditch G11, was defined by gully [10007 / 10009 / 10019 / 10032 / 10054 / 10061 / 10084] (G13). Measuring c.8.65m x 0.50-0.65m wide and 0.12-0.20m deep, it had moderately sloping sides and a generally flat base. It had a rounded terminal to the south and rectangular terminal to the north. It appeared to cut posthole [10034] (G20), providing one of the few intercut relationships encountered during the excavation of this area. Gully G13 contained a single fill of mid brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. In contrast to gullies G12 and G14, this gully contained a greater quantity of finds. These comprised fired clay (171 fragments, a small number of which had wattle impressions), Late Saxon (10th- to 12th-century) pottery (two sherds) and residual prehistoric worked flint (four pieces). Bulk soil samples <1>, <7>, <11>, <15> and <24>, collected from fills [10008], [10018], [10031], [10053] and [10083] respectively, contained further fragments of fired clay, as well as small to moderate quantities of charcoal, small amounts of animal bone and small quantities of charred plant remains, including cereal caryopses of oat, rye, barley, wheat and indeterminate cereals, legumes of vetch/pea and a range of wild weed/grass seeds. Radiocarbon dating of two separate charred plant samples from fill [10083] in seg. [10084] has provided dates of 895-938cal AD and 891-994cal AD at 95% probability.
- 4.5.9 Adjacent to gully G13 was broadly parallel c.4.66m-long gully G14: [10021 / 10044 / 10068 / 10103 / 10106]. Similar to G13, the gully had a rounded terminal to its south and a sub-square terminal to its north. It had gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.55m wide at its widest excavated point and a maximum of 0.07m deep. Its single fill of light to mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions was devoid of finds. Bulk soil samples <9>, <13> and <19>, collected from fills [10020], [10043] and [10067] respectively, contained small quantities of charcoal, together with several charred cereal caryopses, including wheat and barley, legumes and weed/grass seeds.
- 4.5.10 The westernmost of the three NNE/SSW gullies (G12: [10011 / 10013 / 10015 / 10080 / /10082]), possibly marking the western wall of the building, was located c.3.20m west of gully G14 and c.4.20m west of gully G13. Measuring c.6.20m long, 0.48-0.55m wide and 0.06-0.10m deep, it had gently sloping, shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt, from which only six pieces of fire-cracked flint were hand collected from segment [10011]. Nevertheless, its morphological characteristics, position and orientation are suggestive of a contemporaneous date and association with gullies G13 and G14. Bulk soil samples <3>, <4>, <5>, <22> and <23> were collected from fills [10010], [10012], [10014], [10079] and [10081]. All samples contained small to

moderate quantities of charcoal, whilst samples <3> and <5> contained a small amount of unidentified animal bone, some of which was burnt, and sample <3> also yielded five hammerstone flakes and a fragment of fired clay. All samples also produced small mixed quantities of charred cereal caryopses of wheat, barley, wheat/barley, oat and rye, legumes of vetch/pea and weed/grass seeds. Radiocarbon dates of 777-971cal AD and 775 AD-965cal AD at 95% probability, obtained from samples of charcoal and animal bone respectively, from fill [10011] in seg. [10010], indicate the likelihood that gully G12 is indeed likely to have been closely associated with G13 and G14.

- 4.5.11 Situated between gullies G12 and G14 were postholes [10017], [10023 / 10025], [10036] and [10048 / 10050] (G15), which together formed a roughly north/south alignment. The postholes were positioned c.0.45-0.72m apart. Although the orientation of these postholes differs slightly to gullies G12-G14, it is likely that they were associated, potentially forming part of the building structure or perhaps denoting a separate phase, or a modification/repair. The G15 postholes were all sub-circular in plan shape, ranging in size from 0.26m x 0.25m and 0.21m deep ([10025]) to 0.60m x 0.62m and 0.16m deep ([10036]). Postholes [10017] and [10036] both had gradually sloping sides and concave bases, and contained single fills of mid greyish brown clayey silt; the fill of posthole [10036] also contained occasional charcoal inclusions. Postholes [10025] and [10048] both showed evidence of post extraction. Posthole [10048] had moderately steep sides, being slightly stepped to the south-east, and a concave base. It showed evidence of a vertical post-pipe, [10050], containing a fill of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. The surrounding post-packing comprised a light greyish brown silty clay. Posthole [10025] had steep sides and a slightly concave base, and contained a fill of mid yellowish brown silty clay. In the upper part of the feature, cut [10023] was suggestive of post extraction and contained a fill of mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the G15 postholes. Bulk soil samples <6>, <12>, <29>, <30> and <31> collected from fills [10016], [10035], [10022], [10024] and [10049] respectively, contained small to moderate quantities of charcoal and small to moderate amounts of charred plant macrofossils of various cereal caryopses, legumes and weed/grass seeds seen across the site. Samples <6> and <12> also contained a small amount of unidentified animal bone, some of which was burnt. Samples <16> and <32>, collected from fill [10047], also produced contained charcoal and similar varieties of charred plant remains.
- 4.5.12 Three further postholes exhibiting no clear spatial patterning were excavated between gullies G12 and G13: [10065], [10070] and [10072 / 10074] (G16). Postholes [10070] and [10065] were sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.12m wide and 0.06m deep to 0.17m wide and 0.12m deep, respectively, and both had broadly U-shaped profiles. They contained single fills of greyish brown silty clay, with fill [10066] of posthole [10065] also containing abundant charcoal inclusions. Posthole [10072] had steep sides tapering to a narrow concave base. It contained evidence of a post-pipe, [10074], containing dark greyish brown silty clay. The surrounding post-packing comprised mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the G16 postholes. Soil samples <20> and <28> collected from fills [10069] and [10071], respectively, and samples <21> and <27> from fills [10071 / 10073], all

yielded small quantities of charcoal and charred cereal and weed/grass remains consist with other features in Area 2. Samples <20> and <21> also contained a small number of unburnt animal bone fragments.

- 4.5.13 Possible postholes [10034], [10038] and [10059] (G20) were the only features in Area 2 to demonstrate a clear stratigraphic/intercut relationship with gullies G13 and G14, respectively. Posthole [10034] was located towards the centre of gully G13 and appeared to be truncated by it. Oval in plan shape, measuring 0.20m x 0.10m and 0.07m deep, posthole [10034] had vertical sides sharply breaking into a flat base. Its single fill of mid orangey brown silty clay contained no finds. Posthole [10038], which was broadly circular in plan, measured 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep, and cut the western edge of gully G14. The posthole had steep sides and a concave base, and contained a fill of mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. Environmental bulk soil sample <14>, collected from fill [10037] of posthole [10038], produced moderate amounts of charcoal and charred wheat and indeterminate cereal caryopses, as well as a carbonised bird long bone fragment. Oval posthole [10059] (location uncertain) measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It contained two fills of mid brown to greyish brown silty clay; its upper fill [10057] contained occasional flecks of charcoal. No finds were recovered from this posthole. Bulk soil sample <17>, collected from upper fill [10057], yielded further fragments of charcoal and a small quantity of charred wheat, oat and indeterminate cereal caryopses and weed seeds.
- 4.5.14 Located roughly to the north of gullies G12–G14 was a loose cluster of pits: [10041], [10045], [10051], [10055] and [10063] (G18). Only pit [10063] was located within the confines of the tentative building defined by gullies G12 and G14. These features were sub-circular to sub-oval in plan shape, ranging in size from 0.55m x 0.52m and 0.14m deep ([10051]) to 1.54m x 1.52m and 0.35m deep ([10055]). The pits generally had moderately sloping sides and slightly concave bases, though pit [10051] had slightly stepped sides and pit [10055] had steeper sloping sides and an uneven, slightly concave base. All contained single fills of mid greyish brown silty clay and were generally devoid of finds; only pit [10055] contained a presumably residual piece of prehistoric worked flint and two amorphous fragments of fired clay.
- 4.5.15 To the west of gully G12 were scattered pits [10095], [10097], [10098], [10101] and [10107] (G17). All were sub-circular or sub-oval in plan, ranging in size from 0.4m x 0.27m and 0.10m deep ([10097]) to 0.90m x 0.80m and 0.10m deep ([10095]); none were more than 0.27m deep. They typically had concave bases and single fills of mid greyish brown silty clay but no artefacts. Soil sample <25>, collected from fill [10096] of pit [10097], contained a small quantity of charcoal and a single unidentified charred cereal caryopsis. Given the lack of finds and environmental material recovered from pits G17 and G18, their dates and functions remain unclear. Nevertheless, the location of these pits is suggestive of outlying activity associated with the potential Late Saxon building.
- 4.5.16 The western extent of this activity was perhaps demarcated by slightly curving ditch G10: [10088 / 10090 / 10092]. Broadly positioned on a

NNE/SSW orientation, ditch G10 had a rounded terminal and extended for c.10m, continuing beyond the north excavation limit; the continuation of this ditch was not encountered in nearby evaluation trenches. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.55m wide and 0.11-0.19m deep, increasing in depth from north to south. Each of its three interventions contained single fills of light greyish brown silty clay with infrequent small to mid-size gravel stones, from which no finds were recovered.

- 4.5.17 In overview of the radiocarbon dating results for the samples Area 2 features, it seems reasonable to posit a late 9th to late 10th century date range for this Period 3 land use activity.

Period 4: Post-medieval/modern

- 4.5.18 Post-medieval field boundary ditches were not encountered within the excavation area; however, analysis of historic mapping shows that the area was located within a former/extant agricultural field, with its boundaries being located beyond the excavation area. No discrete features of post-medieval/modern date were encountered within Area 2, further demonstrating the agricultural nature of land use at this time.

- 4.5.19 A number of metal-detected objects were recovered from the topsoil of the area immediately surrounding excavation Area 2: [10062] (5.13). These were lead or copper alloy and generally post-medieval in date, and include a George III farthing dated to 1806 (RF<5>), a mid 19th-century halfpenny (RF<12>), a possible lead weight of medieval or early post-medieval date (RF<4>) and a 17th/18th-century crotal bell (RF<3>).

4.6 Area 3 (Figs 6 and 9)

- 4.6.1 Targeted upon remains previously recorded in evaluation Trenches 36 and 41 in the south of the development site, Area 3 revealed further extents of the post-medieval ditches previously recorded and indicative of agricultural land division, as well as a further undated gully and a small number of scattered pits, one of which contained a recent animal burial. The majority of the discrete features are undated/unphased, though it is possible that some were associated with prehistoric land use activity.

Period 1: Prehistoric

- 4.6.2 No archaeological features or deposits of demonstrable prehistoric date were identified within excavation Area 3. A small amount of earlier prehistoric worked flint was largely residual in later features. Three pits interpreted as probable fire pits/hearths encountered within Area 3 are undated/unphased, though it is possible that they were related to prehistoric activity (4.6.9). Two pottery sherds perhaps dating to the Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age were collected from a pit in the east end of Trench 41 ([41/010]), just outside of the excavation area. The only other material of this date comprised two fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery from the same vessel in a pit in Trench 33, north of Area 3, although these were extremely abraded and most likely residual. This material, although largely residual, provides tentative evidence for low-level prehistoric activity, corresponding with the wider vicinity of the site.

Period 2: Roman

- 4.6.3 Only three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Area 3; two sherds of broadly Roman pottery residual in post-medieval ditch G22 (4.6.7) and a sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery in otherwise undated pit [10177] (G28; 4.6.14). As with that found across the remainder of the development site, this Roman material is suggestive of only a background presence within the wider vicinity during the Roman period.

Period 3: Late Saxon

- 4.6.4 No features or finds of Late Saxon date were encountered within excavation Area 3, suggesting that the focus of land use activity during this period was located further to the west. Only a single sherd of Early/Middle Saxon pottery was retrieved further eastwards in Trench 50 during the previous evaluation, providing very limited evidence of potential activity at this time – despite the likelihood that settlement at Thurston at this time was potentially poly-focal with occupation also around the church.

Period 4: Post-medieval/modern

- 4.6.5 A small number of post-medieval/modern features were recorded across Area 3, containing small quantities of post-medieval and modern finds, as well as some residual earlier material. Evidence of post-medieval land division for agricultural purposes comprises two perpendicular ditches that correspond with field boundaries depicted on the 1807 enclosure map and 1841 tithe map. Subsequent OS maps indicate some loss of field boundaries, notably those encountered by the excavation and previous evaluation.
- 4.6.6 Ditch [10168 / 36/005] (G21) was WNW/ESE aligned, extending across Area 3 for c.35m beyond the western limit of excavation. Further evidence of this ditch was encountered in previous evaluation Trenches 26 and 30. The ditch appeared to join with perpendicular ditch G22, though their relationship was not investigated. Measuring 1.74-2.13m wide and 0.80-0.82m deep, ditch G21 had steep sides and a narrow concave to flat base. It contained one to two fills of generally mid greyish brown sandy silt, from which two fragments of fired clay and four pieces of possibly late medieval CBM were recovered. If indeed late medieval, the CBM is considered residual within ditch G21. This ditch directly corresponds with a field boundary shown on the 1807 enclosure award map, though it is not depicted on the 1841 tithe map, suggesting that the ditch had been infilled by this date.
- 4.6.7 Perpendicular to ditch G21 was NNE/SSW aligned ditch [10163 / 10179 / 41/004] (G22), which extended for c.35.50m, continuing beyond the north and south excavation limits. Ditch G22 measured 1.16-1.20m and 0.42-0.57m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, from which a single oyster shell fragment, nine fragments of post-medieval CBM, two pieces of 19th-/20th-century Welsh roofing slate, a post-medieval bone toothbrush and seven shards of 19th-/20th-century glass were retrieved. A small assemblage of residual material was also recovered from ditch G22,

comprising four fragments of possibly late medieval CBM, two sherds of Roman pottery, seven pieces of prehistoric worked flint and two of fire-cracked flint. This ditch directly correlates with a field boundary depicted on the 1841 tithe map.

- 4.6.8 Located adjacent to field boundary ditch G22 was pit [10173] (G29), which contained the complete skeletal remains of a sheep [10172]. The pit was oval in plan shape, measuring 1.38m x 0.82m and 0.20m deep, with moderately steep, straight sides and a flat base. The animal skeleton lay on its side and its bones were articulated. The surrounding fill, [10171], comprised a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. Given the completeness and articulation of the skeleton, showing evidence of little disturbance, it is considered late post-medieval/modern in date.

Undated/unphased

- 4.6.9 A number of features recorded across Area 3 were undated, either by artefactual evidence, morphological characteristics or stratigraphic relationships with other dated features. These features have not been allocated to a specific period, though it is possible that some were related to land use activity during Periods 1 and 3, and perhaps less likely Periods 2 and 4.
- 4.6.10 In the south and west of Area 3, four pits provided clear evidence of *in situ* burning, suggestive of fire pit/hearths; three of these were previously recorded in evaluation Trench 36 to the west and Trench 41 to the east. Pit [41/008] (G24) was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.40m x 0.88m and 0.10m deep, with very shallow sides and a slightly undulating base. Partially defining the sides and base of the pit was a thin deposit of compact, red/orange scorched clay indicative of the *in situ* burning of the underlying natural clay. Overlying this was a firm, dark grey to black clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and a subsequent fill of light grey sandy clay and pebbles, the latter suggestive of disuse and infilling of the pit. No artefacts were collected from these fills.
- 4.6.11 Two of the four fire pits/hearths in the south-west corner of Area 3, were near each other and possibly associated: [36/007] and [36/009] (G25). Pit [36/007] was sub-rectangular in plan and 0.88m long, 0.63m wide and 0.18m deep, with near vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Its primary fill was rich in charcoal and it may have been used to dispose of fire/hearth residues, as there was no clear evidence of *in situ* burning of the underlying natural. Its secondary fill comprised mid orangey red scorched clay and was confined to the edges of pit, suggestive of a second phase of use. Its upper fill was a mottled mid to dark grey/light greyish brown silty clay, likely representing the disuse and backfilling of the pit. No finds were recovered from this feature. Situated just to the south-west of pit [36/007] was pit [36/009]. Sub-oval in plan, with a shallow, saucer-shaped profile, it measured 0.58m long, 0.38m wide and only 0.03m deep. Its single fill [36/008] consisted of dark grey/black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. Its underlying natural was baked and scorched, suggesting that this was the site of a hearth.

- 4.6.12 Pit [10160] (G25), located towards the north-west of the excavating area, was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.84m x 0.73m and 0.21m deep, and had a concave profile. It contained a firm, greyish brown silty clay [10161]. Its sides and base presented no signs of scorching, even though its fill contained frequent pieces of charcoal, nineteen burnt cobble fragments and frequent fire-cracked flints (235 pieces). Therefore, it can be interpreted that this pit was not the site of *in situ* burning, but perhaps was used for the disposal of burnt material from nearby activity. No finds were hand collected from this feature. Bulk soil sample <37>, collected from fill [10161], contained occasional charcoal fragments, fire-cracked flint and hammerscale flakes but no charred plant remains.
- 4.6.13 Situated north and west of ditches G21 and G22 was gully [10169 / 10175 / 10181] (G23). Although on a roughly NNE/SSW alignment, similar to post-medieval ditch G22, its curvature and differing morphological characteristics suggests that they are not contemporary. Gully G23 had a rounded terminal to its south and continued for c.16.70m across Area 3 before extending beyond the excavation limit; its northward continuation was not encountered in adjacent evaluation Trench 35. Measuring 0.70-0.98m wide and 0.12-0.15m deep, it had shallow/gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill generally comprised a light to mid brown sandy silt. A single fragment of fired clay and a prehistoric worked flint flake were both recovered from segment [10175], providing insufficient evidence to date the feature.
- 4.6.14 Adjacent to gully G23 were pits [10164] and [10177] (G28), both of which were sub-oval in plan and had moderately sloping to near vertical sides and slightly concave/flat bases. Measuring 0.60-0.88m x 0.56-0.74m, they were 0.07m and 0.25m deep, respectively, and they both had single fills. Pit [10164] had a charcoal-rich fill of dark greyish brown silty clay, which was devoid of finds, whilst pit [10177] contained a fill of light-mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. A very small fragment of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered from pit [10177], though this is not likely to be representative of the pit's date given the general paucity of remains of this date identified across the excavation area and the wider site.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and excavation on land south of Norton Road, Thurston. All finds were washed and dried, or air dried, as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 4. Sixteen objects were assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.13/Table 10. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

5.2 Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 In total, thirty-seven pieces of struck flint, weighing 294g, were hand collected during the excavation and retrieved from an environmental soil sample. A quantity of burnt unworked flint fragments (6,566g) was also recovered. The pieces of struck flint were quantified by count and weight, and were individually classified using a standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Inizan *et al.* 1999). They were catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. They are summarised in Table 1.

Category	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
	13/003, 23/004, 30/003, 36/006, 39/007, 41/001, 41/003, 50/003 and 50/005	10008, 10029, 10031, 10053, 10056, 10111, 10123, 10131, 10159, 10156, 10162 and 10174	
Flake	14	11	25
Blade	1	1	2
Blade-like	-	4	4
Irregular waste	3	-	3
Fragmentary core	1	-	1
End scraper	-	1	1
Notched piece	-	1	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>37</i>

Table 1: Flintwork assemblage

5.2.2 The raw material selected for knapping is mostly characterised by a mid to dark grey fine-grained flint. Where present, the cortex is stained and weathered measuring only between 1mm and 2mm. The flint displays no impurities and no thermal fractures. It appears to be of good flaking quality and, given the geology here, it would have been available locally. The condition of the artefacts varies, but the bulk displays a moderate to poor condition that implies some degree of post-depositional disturbance.

5.2.3 The pieces of struck flint were thinly distributed. They came from twenty-one numbered contexts, and no context produced more than six pieces. Except

for a scraper and a notched piece, the assemblage consists entirely of knapping waste. It comprises twenty-five flakes, two blades, a blade-like flake, three pieces of irregular waste and a fragmentary core. The blades from fill [41/003] of Period 4 ditch [41/004] and fill [10008] of Period 3 gully [10009] (G13) are of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The blade from [41/003] exhibits heavy post-depositional edge damage suggesting that it has been redeposited. The blade from context [10008] is entirely recorticated milky blue. It consists of the mesial part. Overall, the flakes are technologically poor, and only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for them. Nonetheless, the flakes and the blade-like flake residual in Period 3 deposits fill [13/003] of ditch [13/004] (G11), fill [10056] of pit [10055] (G18), fill [10159] of pit [10158] (G4) and fill [10053] of gully [10054] (G13) would not be out of place in a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age context. They display evidence of platform preparation and thin flake removal scars on the dorsal surface. The end scraper from fill [10029] of Period 3 ditch [10030] (G11) is made on a flake with a plain unmodified platform. The notched piece from unstratified context [10111] is made on a flake with a pronounced bulb of percussion and a plain platform. It displays direct abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch on the right hand-side. The notch measures 15mm x 5mm. Both modified pieces are likely to belong to the late prehistoric period.

- 5.2.4 The burnt flint fragments came from thirteen numbered contexts. Most contexts produced only a small amount of burnt flint, except for fill [10161] of burnt pit [10160] (G25) that produced 3,810g. While the fragments recovered during the evaluation were mainly small (measuring up to 45mm), the fragments recovered during the excavation were larger (measuring up to 140mm). Overall, the pieces were heavily calcined to a light grey colour. Although burnt flint cannot be dated with certainty, they are frequently associated with prehistoric activities.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 No prehistoric pottery was retrieved from the excavation. However, a small quantity of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the evaluation, totalling five sherds, weighing 26g. Perhaps the earliest fragment comes from fill [13/007] of Period 3 ditch [13/008] (G11). It comprises a tiny, relatively thin-walled, externally oxidised bodysherd with sparse to moderate inclusions of flint and grog, both of around 1-2mm. Flint-and-grog fabrics can occur in a number of periods. The inclusions, firing colour and wall thickness would all be consistent with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker tradition, though this example is quite well fired for this period. The thinness of the vessel walls suggests the fragment is unlikely to belong to the Middle Bronze Age, but flint-and-grog tempered wares can also occur in the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the late 2nd/early 1st millennium BC in Eastern England.
- 5.3.2 The remainder of the prehistoric pottery from the evaluation is considered likely to belong broadly to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period. This includes two extremely abraded fragments from the same vessel, together weighing 2g, from fill [33/003] of pit [33/004], containing sparse/moderate flint of c.1-2mm in a fairly dense matrix with rare quartz sand of up to 0.5mm. Finally, two relatively large unabraded conjoining sherds, from fill [41/009] of pit or posthole [41/010], contain common flint, mostly of 1-2mm, with a few examples up to 3.5mm, in a matrix containing much more frequent coarse

quartz sand of 0.1-0.5mm. As a general rule, flint-tempered wares become sandier over the course of the earlier to mid 1st millennium BC, whilst the flint inclusions tend to become finer and less frequent. Although it is difficult to date individual prehistoric bodysherds conclusively based on their fabric types, the combination of relatively frequent and coarse flint with a quartz-rich matrix is suggestive of an earliest Iron Age date range.

- 5.3.3 Four sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 12g, were recovered from excavation contexts. Fill [10176] of undated pit [10177] (G28) produced a sherd in a well-fired sandy fabric containing sparse grog inclusions, probably belonging to the period around the Roman Conquest. Fill [10135] of Period 4 pit [10139] (G2) and fill [10178] of Period 4 ditch [10179] (G22) both included undiagnostic grey ware bodysherds. In addition, three undiagnostic Roman sherds were previously identified in the evaluation, from contexts [2/003], [41/003] and [50/003]. All of the Roman pottery sherds are small and abraded, and appear to be wholly or mostly residual.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

- 5.4.1 The pottery assemblage comprised seventy-two sherds with a total weight of 616g. It consisted of a mixture of Early/Middle and Late Saxon and medieval wares, as follows:

E/MSAX: Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Ware, 5th–8th century
 EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, 11th–early 13th century (Cotter 2000, 39)
 MGS: Medieval Grey Sandy Ware, 12th–14th century (Cotter 2000)
 SN: St Neots Ware type Ware, AD 900–1100 (Cotter 2000, 32)
 THT: Thetford-type Ware, mid 9th–12th century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984)

- 5.4.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

- 5.4.3 The sherd of Early/Middle Saxon pottery from fill [50/003] of ditch [50/004] is in a fairly hard, sandy fabric. It is undecorated. The Thetford Ware from fill [2/003] of Period 3 pit [2/007] (G7) includes a rimsherd from a pitcher with a fragment of a tubular spout attached. There is also a rimsherd from a small jar, and a bodysherd with a band of diamond-notched rouletting. The small sherd of St Neots Ware from the same context is from the edge of a spout from a socketed bowl. The Thetford Ware assemblage from another fill of the same pit, [2/004], includes two jar rims and a single bodysherd from a large pitcher or storage jar with thumbled applied strip decoration. The sherds of St Neots Ware from fill [2/004] are all from a single vessel, an inturned-rim bowl. All of the Thetford Ware from fill [10159] of Period 3 pit [10158] (G4) is from the base of a single vessel, a small jar, but the rest of the material from the excavation mostly comprises fairly small and worn body sherds, which are clearly the product of secondary deposition, and could quite easily be residual. All these vessels are typical products of their respective traditions.

Context	E/MSAX		SN		THET		EMW		MGW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10031			1	4							LSAX
10053			1	8							LSAX
10071					1	2					LSAX
10145									1	19	12thC
10159					7	71					LSAX
2/003			1	1	17	106					10thC
2/004			3	11	26	262	2	13			11thC
50/003	1	15									E/MSAX
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>38</i>	

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 Nine pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 717g, were collected from two contexts: fill [10162] of ditch [10163] and fill [10178] of ditch [10179] (both part of Period 4 ditch G22). The assemblage comprised unusually thick roof tile pieces in very sandy fabric T1 from [10162] and fragments of a post-medieval floor tile in pale, hard fabric FT1. Neither the roof tile nor the floor tile fragments are closely dateable, although the general form, lack of glaze and hard-fired quality of the floor tile suggests it to be of later post-medieval date. The roof tile is also most probably of post-medieval date, although it could be earlier.

5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric, and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and catalogued using site-specific codes that use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 3.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange-dark red (when near vitrification) fabric with common medium and coarse quartz.
FT1	Pale orange fabric with sparse quartz and white lime stone inclusions.

Table 3: Fabric descriptions for CBM

5.6 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A medium-sized assemblage comprising 398 fragments, weighing 3,045g, was recovered from nineteen individually numbered contexts, including the evaluation. Included are both hand-collected pieces and fragments found in environmental residues. Nearly all are from undated or possible/probable Late Saxon contexts.

- 5.6.2 All fired clay was quantified by context and by fabric; the latter was established with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope.

Fabrics

- 5.6.3 Four different fabrics were noted (Table 4). In addition, small quantities of a sandy fabric with sparse rounded quartz to 2mm were encountered during the evaluation; the fabric was not found again during the excavations. Fabric F1 was by far the most commonly encountered fabric, followed by F3. Just three pieces were in F2 and one fragment in F4.

Fabric	Description
F1	Silty grey and pale orange fabric with common fine to medium quartz and common coarse to very coarse chalk to 7mm.
F2	Silty orange fabric.
F3	Mixture of pale grey and orange pieces; as F1 but higher marl content, moderate organics and moderate fine to medium quartz. More crumbly than F1.
F4	Orange fabric with common fine quartz

Table 4: Summary of fired clay fabrics

Forms

- 5.6.4 The majority of fragments derived from possible/probable Late Saxon (Period 3) contexts. An amorphous piece in fabric F1 was recovered from fill [10135] of Period 4 pit [10139] (G2). Fragments from fill [10031] of gully [10032] and fill [10053] of gully [10054] (both part of Period 3 structural feature G13) were found together with small quantities of Late Saxon pottery. Included are four pieces from [10053] and one from [10031] with wattle impressions. The remaining fragments are either amorphous or retain one flat surface; however, it is probable that they all represent daub. Pieces from [10053] are all in F3; fragments from [10031] are in F1 and F2.

- 5.6.5 The majority of other fragments are amorphous or retain one flat surface. A few retain wattle marks (from Period 3 contexts [10008], [10027], [10028] and [10060]) suggesting that most, if not all, fired clay represents (structural) daub.

5.7 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A total of seven wine or beer bottle fragments (weight 74g) were found in fill [10178] of Period 4 ditch [10179] (G22). The pieces include body, neck and shoulder fragments and represent at least two different bottles. They date to the mid 19th to mid 20th century.

5.8 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The excavations recovered twenty pieces of stone, weighing 872g, from two individually numbered contexts. The vast majority of the assemblage (18/758g) was recovered from fill [10161] of undated pit [10160] (G25). All of the stone from this deposit consists of burnt cobble fragments in fine/medium-grained non-calcareous grey/buff sandstones. These are likely

to have originated in the Midlands/Yorkshire area but have been naturally transported south through glacial action and can thus be seen as a local stone derived from the glacial till deposits over East Anglia. Such types are frequent finds in archaeological deposits where they often exhibit signs of having been burnt. It would appear they were deliberately collected up, perhaps being used to create a kerb for containing a domestic hearth. The other stone (fill [10178] of Period 4 ditch [10179], G22) consists of two fresh pieces of Welsh roofing slate that are undoubtedly of 19th- to early 20th-century date.

5.9 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Although no hand-collected slag was recovered during the archaeological work, thirty-four individually numbered contexts produced magnetic material from their associated samples in the fractions below 4mm. All magnetic fractions were carefully searched under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. The results of this were recorded on slag record forms and the resultant data used to create an Excel table as part of the digital archive.

5.9.2 The vast majority of the magnetic fractions from all samples consist of clay granules and well-rounded (and indeed sometimes polished) granules of ferruginous siltstone and fine sandstone. Some of the latter are so rounded as to easily be confused with spherical hammerscale. Indeed, many of the samples included spherical decalcified oolites and small fragments of decalcified oolitic limestone (from whence the individual oolites derived). These presumably have been eroded out of glacial tills, the limestone probably originally originating from the Lincolnshire area. Although all of this material may have had its magnetic quantities enhanced by burning, this is not an indication of industrial activity—such burning could easily be the result of domestic hearths, bonfires and stubble burning.

5.9.3 Actual slag was recovered from just four of the samples and this material is shown in Table 5.

Context/ Sample	Period	Fraction	Type	Weight	
10010 <3>	3	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 2mm) x5
10134 <33>	3	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 2mm) x5
10159 <35>	3	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 2mm) x25-50, x6 spheres
10161 <37>	1	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 2mm) <5

Table 5: Summary of slag assemblage

5.9.4 All of the slag recovered consists of hammerscale from iron smithing activity. As can be seen, three of the deposits involved produced negligible quantities that could easily be residual or intrusive in their contexts. Material from the undated pit [10160] (G25) is almost certainly intrusive, for example. Fill [10159] of Period 3 pit [10158] (G4) produced more, but even so, the quantities are not large. Overall, it would appear that some iron smithing was

occurring in the general vicinity, but the associated working area was not close to the excavation. Domestic iron smithing on rural settlements is quite common and not unexpected here.

5.10 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.10.1 An assemblage of 208 animal bones, weighing approximately 1,099g in total, was analysed from the excavation. Material derived from both hand-collected and bulk-sampled contexts, and was moderately preserved in general (Table 6).

Period		N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
						Poor	Moderate	Good
3	Late Saxon	183	45	138	45	41.0	56.3	2.7
4	Post-medieval/ modern	25	24	1	17	0.0	36.0	64.0
<i>Total</i>		<i>208</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>10.1</i>

Table 6: Zooarchaeological assemblage by period, showing total fragment count (N), the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (ENV) specimens, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Method

5.10.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1999) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of sheep and goat specimens used criteria outlined in Halstead and Collins (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010), and Boessneck (1969); where this was not possible a combined ovicaprid class was used. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish). Fish bones are reported separately (5.11)

5.10.3 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition was recorded on teeth within mandibles and maxilla using Grant's (1982) ovicaprid teeth, with age determinations following Payne (1973). Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out in von den Driesch (1976).

Results

5.10.4 The assemblage was dominated by material from Period 3: Late Saxon. In total, 36 bones were identifiable to taxa, 26 to taxa size or type and 146 were indeterminate (Table 7). Material is discussed below separated by phase and land-use.

Context	Sample	Period	N	NISP	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Sheep	Dog	Leporid (rabbit)	Small rodent	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Bird	Indeterminate
10010	3	3	12	1								1		11
10014	5	3	4											4
10016	6	3	1											1
10018	7	3	5	1					1					4
10029	10	3	128	31	4			8		1	4	14		97
10036	12	3	5											5
10037	14	3	1	1									1	
10039	-	3	6	6		2						4		
10060	18	3	1											1
10069	20	3	1											1
10073	21	3	3											3
10134	33	4	1											1
10156	-	4	6	2	1							1		4
10159	35	3	16	5	3		1							11
10172	-	4	18	15			15							3

Table 7: Taxa abundance per context by NISP including both hand-collected and bulk-sampled material where sample numbers are given

Period 3: Late Saxon

- 5.10.5 A total of 183 specimens from twelve contexts were assigned to this period, the majority of which were fragmentary from enviro samples and unidentifiable to species.
- 5.10.6 Single gully fills [10010] <3> and [10014] <5> from gully G12 contained largely indeterminate fragments, of which four were calcined, and one canid gnawed medium mammal diaphysis fragment.
- 5.10.7 In gully G13, single gully fills [10018] <7> and [10060] <18> contained unburnt indeterminate fragments and a rabbit (leporid sp.) incisor.
- 5.10.8 G15 posthole fills [10016] <6> and [10035] <12> contained burnt (calcined) and unburnt indeterminate fragments
- 5.10.9 G16 posthole fills [10073] <21> and [10069] <20> contained indeterminate unburnt and calcined fragments.
- 5.10.10 G20 posthole fill [10037] <14> contained one bird long bone fragment, carbonised.

- 5.10.11 Animal bone fragments were hand collected from fills [10039] and [10029] of ditch G11, the latter of which also contained material from environmental bulk sample <10>. Both were fairly poorly preserved. Ditch fill [10039] contained ovicaprid humerus and radius diaphysis fragments and a further four medium mammal diaphysis fragments. Ditch fill [10029] <10> contained several identifiable specimens, the majority of which were from the forelimb extremities of a domestic dog (n=8). Cattle were identified through tooth fragments and one fully-fused first phalanx. A small rodent (mouse/vole) incisor was recovered. Large and medium mammal diaphysis fragments, two medium mammal sesamoids and almost a hundred indeterminate fragments were also present.
- 5.10.12 Single pit fill [10159] and environmental sample <35> from G4 pit [10158] contained a number of identifiable specimens, including a whole cattle metacarpal, unfused distally, and a fused distal tibia that was fractured when dry and suffered from surface erosion. A cattle mandibular symphysis, likely from a juvenile individual based on size and porosity, was also recovered. This specimen had been split using a cleaver in the tooth row and had evidence of roasting. A sheep horn core had also been split from the cranium at the base using a cleaver.

Period 4: Post-medieval/modern

- 5.10.13 A total of 25 specimens derived from four contexts dated to this phase.
- 5.10.14 G2 quarry pit upper fill [10134] <33> contained one calcined (burnt at high temperatures) indeterminate fragment.
- 5.10.15 Context [10156], a single fill of G2 quarry pit segment [10157], contained a whole cattle metatarsal, a medium mammal long bone fragment and an indeterminate fragment.
- 5.10.16 Pit fill [10172] was identified as an animal grave (G29), containing the complete skeleton of a sheep, of which only some elements were recovered, as it was assumed modern in date based on the good bone preservation. The animal was hornless and died when it was 8-10+ years old (Payne 1973), corroborated by a fully fused postcranial skeleton. Of the postcranial skeleton, only the left scapula, right humerus and radius-ulna, and left femur and tibia were recovered from the pit. Metrical measurements were taken of the femur and tibia put the sheep at 71.0-73.1cm at withers (Tiechert 1975). Several pathological changes were noted, including calculus in vary degrees of severity (grades 1-4; Dobney and Brothwell 1987) on mandibular and maxillary teeth. Osteoarthritis affected the right elbow joint, with grooving and eburnation affecting both the distal humerus and proximal ulna articulation surface (Baker and Brothwell 1980). Lipping and exostosis also affected the perimeter of articular surfaces and a large area on the ulna (zone 2), completing Baker and Brothwell's (1980) four criteria for osteoarthritis. Based on the completeness and articulation of the skeleton, which had clearly had little disturbance, it is to have been likely an intentional animal burial where the animal was not consumed or subjected to any carcass processing before deposition.

5.11 Fish Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.11.1 The excavation produced a small assemblage of fish bone that was retrieved from a single bulk sample of Late Saxon date (Period 3). Fish bones were only recovered from the sorted residue of the processed bulk soil sample; no hand-collected material was present in the faunal assemblage.

5.11.2 Bulk samples were wet-sieved and air-dried, and the residues from the bulk sieved samples were then sorted to 2mm. Wherever possible, fish bones have been identified to taxon and skeletal element utilising reference collections and reference resources, including Cannon (1987), Wheeler (1978) and Wheeler and Jones (1989). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species due to fragmentation have been classified to family level, with undiagnostic cranial and post-cranial fragments recorded as ‘fish’. Fish bones have been analysed for taphonomic alterations (butchery, burning, crushing) and pathology. Measurements have been recorded where possible. The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet and is available in full within the site archive.

Period 3: Late Saxon

5.11.3 The fish bone assemblage has been provisionally dated to this period. The fish bone assemblage (Table 8) was recovered from a single wet-sieved sample <35> from fill [10159] of pit [10158] (G4) and is in a good state of preservation. A limited range of fish have been identified, with the species of fish most commonly represented being eel (*Anguilla anguilla*).

Taxa	Period 3
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (Eel)	3
Fish	2
Total	5

Table 8: Fish NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count by period.

5.11.4 A single indeterminate fish vertebra fragment was also recovered, as well as a fragment of neural/haemal spine from a teleostei species not consistent with eel, but from a larger fish. Due to the low variation in morphology of spine fragments, it is not possible to identify this fragment further.

Element Group	Element	Eel	Fish
Cranial	Head frag.	-	-
Post-cranial	Body frag.	-	-
Vertebral column	Caudal vertebrae	1	-
	Precaudal vertebrae	2	-
	Vertebrae	-	3

Table 9: Fish skeletal element representation for Period 3

5.11.5 The taxa present consist of vertebral elements (Table 9) with no cranial bones recovered. The environmental sample that produced the fish remains also contained small quantities of mammal bones. This suggests that the deposition of faunal material represents that of domestic refuse. The fish remains from Thurston indicate an exploitation of migratory estuarine/freshwater species and consist of a common species for this

period (Holmes 2014; Locker 2018). The size of eel vertebrae suggests that these fish were caught in local rivers. The Rivers Lark and Rattlesden are relatively close to the site. Elvers (young eels) were often caught in large numbers in traps, such as eel-bucks, as they travelled upstream or as maturing adults as they migrated back to the sea during November–January months (Wheeler 1979; Wheeler and Jones 1989).

5.12 Shell by Elke Raemen

5.12.1 A single lower valve from an oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) weighing 12g was recovered from fill [10178] of Period 4 ditch [10179] (G22). Dated finds from the same context are mostly of late post-medieval date.

5.13 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.13.1 A total of sixteen finds were assigned registered finds numbers (RF<1> to RF<16>; Table 10). Most of these were assigned to contexts [10062] and [10075] (for unstratified metal detected finds); only one registered find, RF<16>, came from a stratified deposit. In addition, just one find was plotted (PF<1>). This consists of a lead off-cut of probable post-medieval date and is not discussed further. Finally, eighty-nine metal-detected finds were recovered during the evaluation. These range from nails to coins and have been discussed in detail in the evaluation report (ASE 2018a). Apart from a Roman coin, the evaluation finds are of little significance.

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period
10000	1	COIN	COPP	2	ROM
10062	2	OFF-CUT	LEAD	186	MED/PMED
10062	3	BELL	COPP	16	PMED
10062	4	?WEIGHT	LEAD	33	MED/PMED
10062	5	COIN	COPP	4	PMED
10075	6	FERRULE	LEAD	76	PMED
10075	7	OFF-CUT	LEAD	17	MED/PMED
10075	8	TOKEN	LEAD	8	MED/PMED
10075	9	STRIP	COPP	7	MED/PMED
10075	10	BUTTON	COPP	2	PMED
10075	11	BUTTON	COPP	1	PMED
10062	12	COIN	COPP	6	PMED
10075	13	COIN	COPP	14	PMED
10075	14	COIN	COPP	6	PMED
10075	15	COIN	COPP	1	PMED
10162	16	TOOTHBRUSH	BONE	5	PMED

Table 10: Summary of registered finds

Dress Accessories

5.13.2 Included are just two buttons ([10075]). The first is a four-hole button with “MUNNINGS&CLARANCE” embossed around the back circumference, as well as what reads as “BSRY”. The button dates to the late 19th or early 20th century. The second button comprises the front of a two-piece button with

relief crown and anchor (e.g. Royal Navy or Coast Guard) and dates to the 19th century.

Coins by Trista Clifford

- 5.13.3 The metal detecting survey produced six copper-alloy coins and a lead token flan. The earliest is a contemporary copy of a radiate coin (RF<1>) struck on the flan of another coin. The ruler is uncertain since the bust and legend are crudely struck, but the coin may be copying Victorinus. Contemporary copy or 'barbarous' radiates such as this were unofficial issues struck towards the end of the 3rd century, c.AD 275-85, to address the lack of small denomination coins in the British province following Aurelian reform. These are often smaller than official issues. This one follows that trend although struck on the flan of a larger coin, with an unclipped margin of 2mm around the edge.
- 5.13.4 The remaining coins are of post-medieval date, including a worn Nuremburg jetton of late 16th- to 17th-century date (RF<15>), a George III farthing dated 1806 (RF<5>) in fair condition, two extremely worn, illegible half pennies minted between 1821-1860 (RF<12> and RF<14>) and an extremely worn, illegible penny of the same date (RF<13>). RF<8> is a cast lead probable token flan with casting sprue. Both sides are worn smooth. Lead tokens have a wide date range of c.AD 1200-1800.

Other Finds

- 5.13.5 Lead off-cuts were found ([10062] and [10075]), as well as a lead ferrule (RF<6>), the latter possibly representing a repair. A crude strip terminal (RF<9>) with leaf-shaped, pointed end and of probable medieval date was recovered from [10075]. A small conical lead fragments with incised lines (RF<4>) may represent a weight of medieval or early post-medieval date. Finally, a plain crotal bell fragment (RF<3>; [10062]) is of 17th- or 18th-century date. Two sound holes survive, as well as the suspension loop, but the lower hemisphere is largely missing.

5.14 Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

- 5.14.1 Thirty-six bulk environmental samples were taken during excavations at Norton Road, Thurston, for the recovery of environmental remains, such as plant macrofossils, charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds retrieval. Of these, five samples from features of possible Late Saxon date were selected for analysis of the charred plant macrofossils. The samples derived from two parallel gullies and likely associated postholes in Area 2, which together have been interpreted as forming part of a possible building.
- 5.14.2 The samples, ranging from 5L to 55L, were processed by flotation tank with a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot. The residues were passed through 8mm, 4mm and 2mm sieves, and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains; their contents are recorded in Appendix 4b. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope with magnifications of 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4c). A representative sample of flots that

contained occasional to frequent (11-250) moderately well-preserved plant macrofossils was selected for analysis (Appendix 4a). Identification of the charred plant macrofossils was based on gross morphology and surface cell structure and, where necessary, relevant identification manuals (Jacomet 2007; Cappers *et al.* 2006) were consulted. Quantification was based on the minimum number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

Results

Period 3: Late Saxon

Gullies <3> (10010) [10011] and <24> (10083) [10084]

Postholes <12> (10035) [10036], <27> (10073) [10072] and <31> (10049) [10050]

- 5.14.3 Charred plant macrofossils were present in all the Late Saxon features, excluding fill [10058] of posthole [10059] (G20), with preservation ranging from poor to moderate. The five samples selected for analysis all derived from Late Saxon features with moderately well-preserved plant remains. A number of the plant remains were distorted making identification difficult; this was likely caused by thermal degradation during the charring process.
- 5.14.4 Charred cereal caryopses were the most abundant plant remains within the gullies and postholes, many of which were indeterminate. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was the most common cereal and was predominantly represented by a free-threshing variety inferred by their spherical shape and the absence of the lateral striations associated with glume wheat. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was recorded in low numbers in all the analysed samples as was oat (*Avena* sp.). Rye (*Secale cereale*) caryopses were again present in the gullies and postholes but were slightly more frequent in G13 gully [10084]. Chaff was represented by individual rye rachis in G15 postholes [10036] and [10050]; the former also contained a charred indeterminate cereal culm node. Cultivated legumes (Fabaceae) were present in G11 gully [10011] and G16 posthole [10072]
- 5.14.5 Weed seeds within the flots were predominately arable in nature with weed seeds such as fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), melilots/clover (*Melilotus/Trifolium*), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and wild grasses (Poaceae) and legumes (Fabaceae) identified. Stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) in G12 gully [10011] and G16 posthole [10072] suggests cultivation of heavy clay soils at Thurston, whilst narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*) in G15 posthole [10036] indicates calcareous soils were cultivated. Posthole [10036] also contained red campion (*Silene dioica*), a plant that is notorious for growth in wooded and shaded areas.

Discussion

- 5.14.6 Mixed cereal assemblages of free-threshing wheat, barley, oat and rye along with pulses are common in the Late Saxon period (Giorgi 2006). The presence of such an assemblage at Thurston assists in attributing a Late Saxon date to the posthole and gully features. There is little discrepancy in the makeup of the assemblages from the gullies and postholes, and indeed

from the cereal remains recorded in the other Late Saxon features during assessment (see Appendix 4c). The assemblages are all relatively 'clean' in terms of the limited amount of chaff and small arable weeds, indicating that cereal processing was likely occurring off-site or outside of the excavated area. Free-threshing wheat was the most common cereal within the features, although rye was more prominent in G13 gully [10084]. The contrasting ecological data from the arable weeds of the clay (stinking chamomile in G12 gully [10011] and G16 posthole [10072]) and the calcareous and woody taxa (narrow-fruited cornsalad and red campion in G15 posthole [10036]) perhaps suggest the existence of separate arable regimes at the site. Thurston lies on sandy soils bordered to the east and west by the Seaford and Lewes chalk formations; it is probable that these were the soils being cultivated for the cereal assemblage. It should be noted that this is a tentative assumption based on a limited number of weeds. A significant feature of the site is that there is very little evidence for burning, with very little charcoal present within the features.

5.15 Radiocarbon Dating

5.15.1 Given the sparsity of diagnostic artefactual dating evidence for features allocated to Period 3 (Late Saxon), particularly the building remains and associated boundary and pits in Area 2, the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor requested a targeted programme of radiocarbon dating to be undertaken in order to help further clarify the chronology of land use here.

5.15.2 Consequently, a review of the available dating evidence and of the presence of suitable material for sampling for radiocarbon analysis was carried out and the following contexts identified as the most appropriate candidates:

- Fill [2/0004] in G3 pit [2/007] (Area 1)
- Fill [10029] in seg. [10030] of ditch G11 (Area 2)
- Fill [10011] in seg. [10010] of gully G12 (Area 2)
- Fill [10038] in seg. [10084] of gully G13 (Area 2)

This context selection aimed to provide clarification/corroboration of the specialist ceramic dating for the relatively large assemblage of Late Saxon pottery from the G3 pit in excavation Area 2 and, by inference, for the lesser assemblage from adjacent pit G4. It also aimed to provide more definitive dating for key elements of the perceived Late Saxon settlement site in Area 2, while also establishing whether different parts of the possible building were contemporary with each other and with the boundary ditch alongside.

5.15.3 Given the potential for residuality, reworking and protracted deposition in these features, two separate samples from each context were submitted for dating analysis. These comprised either charcoal, charred plant or animal bone remains, or a combination of these. Further information regarding the type of selected sample material from each context is provided in Table 11.

5.15.4 Radiocarbon dating analysis was undertaken by the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) AMS Laboratory at the University of Glasgow. A summary of the results is presented in Table 11, with SUERC certificates provided in Appendix 5.

Lab ID	Site code	Context	Sample	Feature	Sample type	Dated component	Date BP	Date Range 95% prob	Date range 68% prob
SUERC-90688	THS031	10029	10	Ditch G11, Seg. 10030	charcoal	Tilia sp.	1234 ± 24	689 AD-878 AD	695 AD-862 AD
SUERC-90818	THS031	10029	10	Ditch G11, Seg. 10030	Bone	mammal frags	1114 ± 24	886 AD-988 AD	895 AD-972 AD
SUERC-90689	THS031	10011	3	Gully G12, Seg. 10010	Charcoal	Maloideae round wood	1149 ± 24	777 AD-971 AD	779 AD-966 AD
SUERC-90819	THS031	10010	3	Gully G12, Seg. 10010	Bone	unidentified frags	1159 ± 24	775 AD-965 AD	778 AD-945 AD
-	THS031	10010	3	-	Charred Plant Remain	Triticum cf. aestivum	Contingency sample, not dated		
SUERC-90690	THS031	10083	24	Gully G13, Seg. 10084	Charred Plant Remain	Hordeum vulgare caryopsis	1087 ± 22	895 AD-938 AD	901 AD-990 AD
SUERC-90694	THS031	10083	24	Gully G13, Seg. 10084	Charred Plant remain	Secale cereale caryopsis	1096 ± 22	891 AD-994 AD	900 AD-985 AD
SUERC-908120	THS031	2/004	7	Pit G3, 2/007 (eval)	burnt bone	large mammal	1147 ± 24	777 AD-973 AD	780 AD-967 AD
SUERC-90695	THS031	2/004	7	Pit G3, 2/007 (eval)	Charred Plant remain	Hordeum vulgare caryopsis	1119 ± 22	886 AD-985 AD	895 AD-969 AD
-	THS031	2/004	7	-	Charred Plant Remain	Triticum cf. aestivum caryopsis	Contingency sample, not dated		

Table 11: Radiocarbon dating results

- 5.15.5. In overview, the results of the radiocarbon dating programme verify the Late Saxon (Period 3) phasing of both the G3/G4 pits in Area 1 and the settlement features in Area 2. In essence, the dates produced by the material sampled span the late 7th/8th to 10th centuries AD. On the whole, dates obtained for the samples show good consistency, both within individual contexts and between contexts; the one exception, being from G11 ditch [10030] – see note below.
- 5.15.6 Area 1 pit [2/007] (G3) is provided by the radiocarbon dating analysis with date ranges of 777-973 cal AD and 886-985cal AD at 95% probability. This may suggest its dating to most likely be late 9th to late 10th century AD.
- 5.15.7 Area 2 gully segment [10010] (G12) is provided with a late 8th to late 10th century date and [10084] (G13) with a late 9th to late 10th century AD date. If indeed parts of the same building, the latter date range of late 9th-late 10th century AD might also be reasonably accepted.
- 5.15.8 Area 2 ditch segment [10030] (G11) is provided by the radiocarbon dating analysis with date ranges of 689-878cal AD and 886-988cal AD at 95% probability. In view of the other Area 2 dates, the latter date obtained from the animal bone sample would perhaps seem the most consistent and therefore reliable – late 9th to late 10th century AD. The earlier date was obtained from *Tilia* sp. Charcoal, though not roundwood (i.e. potentially not short-lived); this sample material could have been residual or from an already old piece of timber. While it may suggest earlier origins to the Period 3 activity, this material may not have been directly associated with the excavated features/structures or with the pottery deposited here.
- 5.15.9 Overall, a date range of late 9th to late 10th century AD is advocated as the most likely for the Period 3 land use activity recorded within the site. This appears to be broadly consistent with the available pottery dating for Period 3 features.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- 6.1.1 The results of the archaeological excavation have largely fulfilled the general aims of the archaeological excavation (3.1.1-2) by expanding upon the results of preceding evaluation, establishing the extent, character and quality of the surviving archaeological remains present on site. Despite this, the results of the excavation fail to address the majority of the original research aims listed in Section 3 of this report (3.1.3), given the limited nature of the excavation areas and dating evidence retrieved from the recorded remains.
- 6.1.2 The prehistoric remains are minimal, essentially comprising residual finds in later dated features. These do little more than imply that human activity was taking place within and around the site during those periods. A small number of undated pits interpreted as possible fire pits/hearths was revealed in excavation Area 3 and may have been associated with land use during the prehistoric period. Nevertheless, this limited evidence provides no further information regarding the examination of prehistoric settlements, monuments and social changes within the region.
- 6.1.3 No features recorded on site were dated to the Roman period, with Roman remains limited to a small quantity of heavily abraded pottery in later features. Given this lack of evidence, the excavation results cannot inform on the nature of farmsteads and ritual practices in this location of the landscape or the wider region.
- 6.1.4 A large proportion of the features recorded during the excavation, particularly in Area 2, have been dated to the Late Saxon period – initially this was largely based on stratigraphic criteria of shared alignments and spatial patterning, together with limited ceramic dating evidence. This has been corroborated by radiocarbon dating, which has indicated a likely date range of late 9th to late 10th century for this phase of land use. As no Roman features were present on site, no evidence for the continued use of Roman infrastructure in the Saxon period was encountered. The features assigned a Late Saxon date have been interpreted to represent the possible remains of a timber building perhaps within a ditched enclosure or with an associated field boundary ditch to the east and a minor gully demarcating the western extent of activity. A series of postholes likely provides further structural evidence, whilst a series of pits are indicative of outlying activity related to the occupation of the site. Given the paucity of diagnostic artefactual material and the lack of intercut relationships, these remains provide only limited evidence of the development and use of the Late Saxon landscape. In addition, the limitations of the excavation areas prevent further interpretation of the extents of this occupation activity, though no Saxon remains were revealed in nearby evaluation trenches.
- 6.1.5 The excavation identified no medieval remains other than a sherd of 12th- to 14th-century pottery considered residual in probable post-medieval quarry pit/pits. Consequently, the excavation results provide no insight into medieval building types and forms.

6.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

6.2.1 The stratigraphic dataset of the site provides limited evidence from four main periods of occupation, Period 1: prehistoric, Period 2: Roman, Period 3: late Saxon and Period 4: Post-medieval. Little diagnostic artefactual material was recovered during the excavation and so many of the features have been largely been assigned periods based on shared alignments and spatial patterning.

Period 1: Prehistoric

6.2.2 No features were securely dated to the prehistoric period, with prehistoric worked flint and a few pottery sherds considered residual in later features. A small number of undated pits that have been interpreted as possible fire pits/hearths, all of which were located in or around excavation Area 3, may be of possible later prehistoric date. Pits are considered important indicators of prehistoric settlement activity (e.g. Pollard 2000; Garrow 2006; 2007; Garrow *et al.* 2006); however, the lack of dating evidence recovered from these fire pits/hearths limits their efficacy in understanding previous use of this location in the landscape.

6.2.3 The excavation results attest to a limited, and presumably transient, prehistoric presence in the landscape, with similar residual artefacts and isolated finds recorded in the wider landscape (SHER THS MISC, THS 014, THS 017; SCCAS 2006; 2008). Given the residual nature of the prehistoric material and the lack of dating evidence from the cluster of fire pits/hearths, the prehistoric remains are of low local significance with no potential for further analysis.

Period 2: Roman

6.2.4 Archaeological remains of Roman date were limited to a small quantity of heavily abraded pottery residual in later features. A possibly 3rd-century AD Roman coin (RF<1>) metal-detected from the topsoil in Area 1 is of some local interest, though holds no potential for further analysis. This paucity of Roman material is reflected across the surrounding landscape. The course of a supposed Roman road, commonly known as 'Peddars Way', passes to the west of Thurston village, though no evidence of associated Roman settlement or agricultural activity has been recorded. The Roman pottery recovered on site is suggestive of a very low level of Roman activity; these finds are of little significance and have no potential for further analysis. It is possible that the focus of occupation during the Roman period was located further northwards at Pakenham and Ixworth, where a fort and subsequent settlement had been established at a junction along Peddars Way (SHER IXW 004, IXW 060, PKM 028, List Nos 1006047 and 1006019; St Joseph 1969, 127-8; SCCAS 2011).

Period 3: Late Saxon

6.2.5 The remains of a possible building, comprising several gullies (G12-G14) and likely associated postholes (G15), with partial enclosure/field boundary ditches (G10, G11) and outlying pits (G17, G18), have been dated to the Late Saxon period – most likely late 9th to late 10th century AD. These

features, all encountered in Area 2, provide limited evidence for a possible occupation site, such as a small-scale farmstead. The more substantial ditch G11 appeared to define the eastern extent of the occupation site, perhaps dividing the landscape for agricultural purposes. To the west, curved ditch G10 likely demarcated the extent of occupation activity, with the possible building (G12-G14) and outlying pits (G17, G18) falling within the boundaries created by G10 and G11. The artefactual material recovered from these features was particularly limited, and largely non-existent from the outlying pits, providing little evidence for their function. Nevertheless, recovered material comprised pottery, fired clay, including structural daub with wattle impressions, animal bone and charred plant remains of cultivated cereals and legumes, attesting to some level of settlement occupation within the immediate landscape. The charred plant remains, comprising mixed cereal assemblages and legumes, as well as arable weeds and woody taxa, were typical for the region during the Late Saxon period and are suggestive of several arable regimes, with crop processing most likely having occurred outside the excavation area or perhaps off site.

6.2.6 These remains provide limited evidence for the layout of an occupation site that is dated to the Late Saxon period. They are of some local significance, providing evidence for a potential Late Saxon occupation site within the Thurston parish of the Thedwastre Hundred, in proximity to the possible meeting site of the Hundred, thought to be at Thedwastre Hill. Late Saxon settlement sites have been recorded across the wider region, including Great Blakenham, Suffolk (ASE 2019), Chilton, Suffolk (SCCAS 1998), Boreham Airfield, Essex (Clarke 2003), Springfield Lyons, Essex (Tyler and Major 2005), Wicken Bonhunt, Essex (Wade 1980), North Elmham, Norfolk (Wade-Martins 1980), and Bishopstone, Sussex (Thomas 2010). Settlement and structural evidence encountered at these sites, however, is significantly more substantial than that identified during the excavations at Thurston, providing fuller extents of building and settlement layouts. Perhaps a more comparable site was excavated at the Blatches site along the A120 in Essex (Hardy 2007, 161-3). Although assigned a mid 13th-century date, the building comprised two parallel gullies and perpendicular postholes that formed a rectangular building measuring 10m long by 5m wide, bounded by a ditched enclosure (Hardy 2007, 161-2). Given the limited exposed extent of the occupation site and the particularly limited material evidence providing a date, these remains have little to no potential to understand further the nature of settlement.

6.2.7 Other indications of Late Saxon activity are pits G3 and G4 recorded in excavation Area 1, although neither provides clear evidence as to their function. With no other Saxon remains encountered in this area of the site, it is unclear if this activity was related to the possible occupation site identified in Area 2, located c.100m to the south-east. Although the majority of Late Saxon pottery was retrieved from these two pits, the seemingly isolated nature of these features offers little understanding. They do, however, appear to have been broadly contemporary with the settlement remains in Area 2.

Period 4: Post-medieval/modern

- 6.2.8 Evidence of land use during the post-medieval/modern period is limited to a small number of ditches and a possible quarry pit associated with agricultural land use. Ditches G21 and G22 in Area 3 provide clear indication of post-medieval land division, correlating with field boundaries depicted on the 1807 enclosure map, 1841 tithe map and subsequent OS maps. Analysis of these maps shows that Areas 1 and 2 were located within former/extant agricultural fields, with field boundaries falling outside the excavation areas. A possible post-medieval ditch parallel to Sandpit Lane and an adjacent possible quarry pit potentially provide evidence of agricultural land use predating the enclosure of the landscape. These remains demonstrate the agricultural nature of land use; they are of limited local significance and have no potential for further study. The sheep burial has no further potential to contribute to the understanding of site use; however, it is proposed that the skeletal remains are incorporated into the ASE animal bone reference collection.

7.0 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

7.1 Publication need/rationale

7.1.1 The preceding discussion of the various datasets demonstrates that the recorded prehistoric (Period 1) and Roman (Period 2) remains, comprising only residual finds in later features, are of negligible local significance and potential. The Late Saxon (Period 3) farmstead remains have greater local significance, but this is particularly constrained by the partial exposure of the occupation site and the small and limited range of recovered artefacts and ecofacts.

7.1.2 As part of the completion of this Final Archive Report, a sample of the environmental remains collected from several Late Saxon features in Area 2 underwent additional analysis for the identification of the charred plant macrofossils (5.14). This analysis identified assemblages of mixed cereals and legumes, which were typical for the region during the Late Saxon period, while the remains of arable weeds and woody taxa are suggestive of separate arable regimes. These remains also indicate that crop processing most likely occurred outside the excavation area or perhaps off site.

7.1.3 It is considered that no further analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental datasets is required beyond that already carried out for this Final Archive Report.

7.2 Dissemination

7.2.1 The results of the excavation have been described comprehensively in this 'grey literature' final report, incorporating relevant information from the preceding phase of evaluation (ASE 2018a). Consequently, it is proposed that this report will be disseminated online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS; <http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) and Suffolk HER.

7.2.2 An appropriate summary of the fieldwork results will also be submitted for inclusion in the annual fieldwork roundup in the county archaeological journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History*.

7.3 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.3.1 Guidelines contained in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014d) and the SCCAS *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2017) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.

7.3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work and subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the site archive will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archive Depository.

7.3.3 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive

requirements. Some components of these assemblages have been discarded prior to archive deposition.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	178
Section sheets	A3 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	7
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans A3 permatrace sheets 1:20 or 1: 50	1 0
Photos	Digital colour images	235
Environmental sample sheets	A4 paper pro forma	36
Context register	A4 paper pro forma	6
Environmental sample register	A4 paper pro forma	2
Photographic register	A4 paper pro forma	8
Section drawing register	A4 paper pro forma	1
Small finds register	A4 paper pro forma	1

Table 12: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	3 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	16
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	1 box
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 13: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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Appendix 1: Context List

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10000	Layer	Topsoil	1	-	-	-	10000	Brownish grey clay	-	-	-	-
10001	Layer	Natural	1	-	-	-	10001	Light yellowish brown chalky clay	-	-	-	-
10002	Layer	Topsoil	2	-	-	-	10002	Brownish grey clay	-	-	-	-
10003	Layer	Natural	2	-	-	-	10003	Light yellowish brown chalky clay	-	-	-	-
10004	Layer	Topsoil	3	-	-	-	10004	Brownish grey clay	-	-	-	-
10005	Layer	Natural	3	-	-	-	10005	Light yellowish brown chalky clay	-	-	-	-
10006	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.50	0.16	10007	Mid brown silty clay, occ. pebbles	13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10007	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.50	0.16	10007		13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10008	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.65	0.17	10009	Mid brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10009	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.65	0.17	10009		13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10010	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.55	0.10	10011	Dark brownish grey silty clay, occ. flint	12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10011	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.55	0.10	10011		12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10012	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.44	0.06	10013	Dark brownish grey silty clay, occ. flint	12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10013	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.44	0.06	10013		12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10014	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.20	0.46	0.07	10015	Dark brownish grey silty clay, occ. flint	12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10015	Cut	Gully	2	1.20	0.46	0.07	10015		12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10016	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.40	0.32	0.14	10017	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare pebbles	15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10017	Cut	Posthole	2	0.40	0.32	0.14	10017		15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10018	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.55	0.12	10019	Mid brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10019	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.55	0.12	10019		13	Part of building?	3	L Sax

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10020	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.39	0.07	10021	Light greyish brown silty clay	14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10021	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.39	0.07	10021		14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10022	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.25	0.19	0.12	10023	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. pebbles	15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10023	Cut	Recut	2	0.19	0.25	0.12	10023		15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10024	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.25	0.26	0.21	10025	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, occ. pebbles	15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10025	Cut	Posthole	2	0.26	0.25	0.21	10025		15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10026	Cut	Ditch	2	1.03	1.00	0.38	10026		11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10027	Fill	Fill, primary	2	1.03	0.30	0.12	10026	Brownish grey clayey/silty sand, occ. gravel/chalk	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10028	Fill	Fill, upper	2	1.00	0.80	0.15	10026	Yellowish/brownish grey clayey/silty sand, rare gravel	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10029	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.06	0.80	0.32	10030	Light yellowish brown silty clay, occ. chalk/flint	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10030	Cut	Ditch	2	1.06	0.80	0.32	10030		11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10031	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.85	0.65	0.15	10032	Mid brown silty clay, occ. pebbles	13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10032	Cut	Gully	2	0.85	0.65	0.15	10032		13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10033	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.85	0.65	0.15	10034	Mid orangey brown silty clay, rare pebbles	20	Possible postholes	3	L Sax
10034	Cut	Posthole	2	0.02	0.09	0.07	10034		20	Possible postholes	3	L Sax
10035	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.60	0.31	0.16	10036	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10036	Cut	Posthole	2	0.60	0.31	0.16	10036		15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10037	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.03	0.30	0.20	10038	Mid brown silty clay, rare charcoal	20	Possible postholes	3	L Sax
10038	Cut	Posthole	2	0.30	0.30	0.20	10038		20	Possible postholes	3	L Sax

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10039	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.98	0.44	10040	Light yellowish brown silty clay, occ. flint/chalk	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10040	Cut	Ditch	2	1.00	0.98	0.44	10040		11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10041	Cut	Pit	2	0.79	0.79	0.31	10041		18	Pits	3	L Sax
10042	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.79	0.79	0.31	10041	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone and charcoal	18	Pits	3	L Sax
10043	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.20	0.55	0.05	10044	Mid brown silty clay	14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10044	Cut	Gully	2	1.20	0.05	0.05	10044		14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10045	Cut	Posthole	2	0.42		0.20	10045		18	Pits	3	L Sax
10046	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.42	0.20	0.20	10045	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone/flint	18	Pits	3	L Sax
10047	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.42	0.42	0.20	10048	Light greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10048	Cut	Posthole	2	0.42	0.42	0.20	10048		15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10049	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.11	0.19	0.24	10050	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10050	Cut	Posthole	2	0.11	0.11	0.24	10050	post-extraction	15	Post-line in building?	3	L Sax
10051	Cut	Posthole	2	0.43	0.43	0.14	10051		18	Pits	3	L Sax
10052	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.43	0.43	0.14	10052	Mid greyish brown silty clay	18	Pits	3	L Sax
10053	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.70	0.64	0.20	10054	Mid brown silty clay, occ. flint	13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10054	Cut	Gully	2	1.70	0.64	0.20	10054		13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10055	Cut	Pit	2	1.54	1.54	0.35	10055		18	Pits	3	L Sax
10056	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.54	1.54	0.35	10055	Mid greyish/orangey brown silty clay, occ. stone/flint	18	Pits	3	L Sax
10057	Fill	Fill, upper	2	0.35	0.35	0.12	10059	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	20	Possible postholes	3	L Sax
10058	Fill	Fill, primary	2	0.35	0.35	0.08	10059	Mid brown silty clay	20	Possible postholes	3	L Sax

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10059	Cut	Posthole	2	0.35	0.35	0.20	10059	unknown location	20	Possible postholes	3	L Sax
10060	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.35	0.55	0.08	10061	Mid yellowish brown clayey sand, occ. charcoal and flint	13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10061	Cut	Gully	2	1.70	0.55	0.08	10061		13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10062	Deposit	Artefacts	2				10062	metal detecting finds	-	-	-	-
10063	Cut	Pit	2	0.91	0.91	0.15	10063		18	Pits	3	L Sax
10064	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.91	0.91	0.15	10063	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone/flint	18	Pits	3	L Sax
10065	Cut	Posthole	2	0.17	0.17	0.12	10065		16	postholes	3	L Sax
10066	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.17	0.17	0.12	10065	Dark greyish brown silty clay, abundant charcoal	16	postholes	3	L Sax
10067	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.39	0.07	10068	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10068	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.39	0.07	10068		14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10069	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.12	1.12	0.06	10070	Light greyish brown silty clay, occ. pebbles	16	postholes	3	L Sax
10070	Cut	Posthole	2	0.12	0.12	0.06	10070		16	postholes	3	L Sax
10071	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.21	0.08	0.25	10072	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone	16	postholes	3	L Sax
10072	Cut	Posthole	2	0.21	0.08	0.25	10072		16	postholes	3	L Sax
10073	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.10	0.10	0.06	10074	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	16	postholes	3	L Sax
10074	Cut	Posthole	2	0.10	0.06	0.20	10074		16	postholes	3	L Sax
10075	Deposit	Artefacts	1				10075	U/S metal detecting finds from Area 1				
10076	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10077	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10078	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10079	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.80	0.50	0.06	10080		12	Part of building?	3	L Sax

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10080	Cut	Gully	2	1.80	0.05	0.06	10080		12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10081	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.60	0.48	0.05	10082	Dark brownish grey sandy clay, occ. charcoal and flint	12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10082	Cut	Gully	2	1.60	0.48	0.05	10082		12	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10083	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.35	0.50	0.18	10084	Mid brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10084	Cut	Gully	2	1.35	0.50	0.18	10084		13	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10085	Cut	Ditch	2	0.90	1.20	0.42	10085		11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10086	Fill	Fill, primary	2	0.90	0.60	0.11	10085	Brownish orange/grey sandy/silty clay, occ. stone	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10087	Fill	Fill, upper	2	0.90	1.17	0.32	10087	Brownish grey sandy/silty clay, occ. stone	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
10088	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.66	0.11	10088		10	W. curvilinear boundary?	3	L Sax
10089	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.66	0.11	10088	Light greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone	10	W. curvilinear boundary?	3	L Sax
10090	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.61	0.31	10090		10	W. curvilinear boundary?	3	L Sax
10091	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.61	0.13	10091	Light greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone	10	W. curvilinear boundary?	3	L Sax
10092	Cut	Gully	2	1.00	0.55	0.19	10092		10	W. curvilinear boundary?	3	L Sax
10093	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.00	0.55	0.19	10092	Light greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone	10	W. curvilinear boundary?	3	L Sax
10094	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.90	1.00	0.80	10095	Mid greyish brown silty clay	17	Pits	3	L Sax
10095	Cut	Pit	2	0.90	0.80	0.10	10095		17	Pits	3	L Sax
10096	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.40	0.27	1.00	10097	Mid greyish brown silty clay	17	Pits	3	L Sax
10097	Cut	Posthole	2	0.40	0.27	0.10	10097		17	Pits	3	L Sax

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10098	Cut	Posthole	2	0.45	0.45	0.14	10098		17	Pits	3	L Sax
10099	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.45	0.45	0.14	10098	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone	17	Pits	3	L Sax
10100	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.90	0.80	0.09	10101	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	17	Pits	3	L Sax
10101	Cut	Pit	2	0.90	0.80	0.09	10101		17	Pits	3	L Sax
10102	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.60	0.35	0.07	10103	Mid greyish brown silty clay	14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10103	Cut	Gully	2	0.60	0.35	0.07	10103		14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10104	Layer	Colluvium?	1	0.20	0.20	0.20	10104	natural				
10105	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.10	0.35	0.07	10106	Mid greyish brown silty clay	14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10106	Cut	Ditch	2	1.10	0.35	0.07	10106		14	Part of building?	3	L Sax
10107	Cut	Pit	2	0.63	0.63	0.18	10107		17	Pits	3	L Sax
10108	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.63	0.63	0.18	10107	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. flint	17	Pits	3	L Sax
10109	Cut	Pit	1	0.37	0.31	0.05	10109		9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10110	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.37	0.31	0.05	10109	Mid greyish brown silty clay, freq. stone	9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10111	Deposit	Finds	2	-	-	-	10111	U/S surface finds in Area 2	-	-	-	-
10112	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.30	0.30	0.08	10113	Light greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10113	Cut	Posthole	1	0.30	0.30	0.08	10113		9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10114	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.30	0.30	0.07	10115	Silty clay, occ. charcoal	9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10115	Cut	Posthole	1	0.30	0.30	0.07	10115		9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10116	Cut	Ditch	1	1.00	1.10	0.27	10116		1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10117	Fill	Fill, single	1	1.00	1.10	0.27	10116	Light brownish grey/yellow silty/sandy clay, occ. stone	1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10118	Cut	Ditch	1	0.95	0.80	0.20	10118		1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10119	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.95	0.80	0.20	10118	Light brownish grey/yellow silty/sandy clay, occ. stone	1	ditch	4	P-m/mod

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10120	Cut	Pit, quarry	1	1.25	1.00	0.80	10120		2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10121	Fill	Fill, single	1	1.25	1.00	0.80	10120	Dark yellowish grey sandy/silty clay, occ. flint	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10122	Fill	Fill, upper	1	2.15	0.96	0.40	10126	Light greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10123	Fill	Fill, intermed	1	2.15	0.96	0.22	10126	Light brown silty clay, occ. chalk and pebbles	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10124	Fill	Fill, intermed	1	2.15	0.96	0.38	10126	Light orangey brown silty clay/sand, occ. charcoal	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10125	Fill	Fill, basal	1	0.16	0.96	0.15	10126	Light brownish grey silty clay, occ. charcoal and chalk	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10126	Cut	Pit	1	2.15	0.96	0.95	10126		2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10127	Fill	Fill, single	1	1.50	1.50	0.13	10128	Might/mid brownish grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal and pebbles	5	Undated pit	0	Undated
10128	Cut	Pit	1	1.50	1.50	0.13	10128		5	Undated pit	0	Undated
10129	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.60	0.60	0.30	10130	Mottled grey/yellowish brown silty clay, occ. pebbles	5	Undated pit	0	Undated
10130	Cut	Geological	1	0.60	0.60	0.30	10130	natural	5	Undated pit	0	Undated
10131	Deposit	Finds	1	1.50	1.50	0.13	10131	U/S surface finds in Area 1				
10132	Fill	Fill, single	1	1.10	0.86	0.08	10133	Light/mid brownish grey silty clay, occ. pebbles	9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10133	Cut	Pit	1	1.10	0.86	0.80	10133		9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10134	Fill	Fill, upper	1	2.44	0.50	0.24	10139	Light greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10135	Fill	Fill, intermed	1	0.90	0.50	0.28	10139	Light brown silty clay, occ. charcoal, chalk and pebbles	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10136	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.34	0.32	0.10	10137	Dark grey sandy silt, freq. charcoal, occ. pebbles	9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10137	Cut	Posthole	1	0.34	0.32	0.10	10137		9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10138	Fill	Fill, primary	1	1.50	0.15	0.17	10139	Light orangey brown silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10139	Cut	Pit, quarry	1	2.44	0.50	0.55	10139		2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10140	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.32	0.30	0.07	10141	Light grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal, occ. pebbles	9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10141	Cut	Posthole	1	0.32	0.30	0.07	10141		9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10142	Cut	Ditch	1	0.96	1.20	0.29	10142		1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10143	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.96	1.20	0.29	10142	Brownish grey/yellow clay/silty sand, occ. stone	1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10144	Cut	Pit, quarry	1	1.37	1.00	0.73	10144		2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10145	Fill	Fill, single	1	1.37	1.00	0.73	10144	Mid yellowish brown silty/sandy clay	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10146	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.40	0.30	0.25	10147	Mid brownish grey silty clay, occ. charcoal and pebbles	9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10147	Cut	Posthole	1	0.40	0.30	0.25	10147		9	Pits & postholes	0	Undated
10148	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.80	0.80	0.00	10149	Mottled light grey/yellowish brown sandy silt, occ. pebbles	27	pit	4	P-m/mod
10149	Cut	Pit	1	0.80	0.80	0.00	10149	unex	27	pit	4	P-m/mod
10150	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.60	0.54	0.15	10151	Mottled light grey/black sandy silt, abundant charcoal	26	pit	0	Undated
10151	Cut	Pit	1	0.60	0.54	0.15	10151		26	pit	0	Undated
10152	Cut	Ditch	1	0.58	1.00	0.18	10152		1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10153	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.58	1.00	0.18	10152	Brownish grey clay/sandy silt, occ. stone	1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10154	Cut	Ditch	1	0.60	0.61	0.26	10154		1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10155	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.60	0.61	0.26	10154	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone/flint	1	ditch	4	P-m/mod
10156	Fill	Fill, single	1	3.34	0.90	0.93	10157	Light orangey brown silty clay, occ. charcoal, chalk and pebbles	2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10157	Cut	Pit, quarry	1	3.34	0.54	0.93	10157		2	Quarry pit	4	P-m/mod
10158	Cut	Pit	1	2.01	2.01	0.59	10158		4	Large pit	3	L Sax
10159	Fill	Fill, single	1	2.01	2.01	0.59	10158	Mid greyish brown silty clay, freq. charcoal	4	Large pit	3	L Sax
10160	Cut	Pit	3	0.84	0.84	0.21	10160		25	fire pits	0	Undated
10161	Fill	Fill, single	3	0.84	0.84	0.21	10160	Mid greyish brown silty clay, freq. charcoal and burnt flint	25	fire pits	0	Undated
10162	Fill	Fill, single	3	0.70	1.20	0.42	10163	Silty clay, occ. charcoal	22	NNE/SSW field boundary	4	P-m/mod
10163	Cut	Ditch	3	0.70	1.20	0.42	10163		22	NNE/SSW field boundary	4	P-m/mod
10164	Cut	Pit	3	0.74	0.74	0.07	10164		28	Pits	0	Undated
10165	Fill	Fill, single	3	0.74	0.74	0.07	10164	Dark greyish brown silty clay, freq. charcoal	28	Pits	0	Undated
10166	Fill	Fill, upper	3	1.06	1.74	0.45	10168	Light-mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. charcoal and pebbles	21	WNW/ESE field boundary	4	P-m/mod
10167	Fill	Fill, primary	3	1.06	1.74	0.30	10168	Mid grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal and pebbles	21	WNW/ESE field boundary	4	P-m/mod
10168	Cut	Ditch	3	1.06	1.74	0.80	10168		21	WNW/ESE field boundary	4	P-m/mod
10169	Cut	Gully	3	1.00	0.72	0.12	10169		23	Arcing NNE/SSW gully	0	Undated
10170	Fill	Fill, single	3	1.00	0.72	0.12	10169	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. stone	23	Arcing NNE/SSW gully	0	Undated
10171	Fill	Backfill	3	1.38	0.20	0.20	10173	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal and flint	29	Animal burial pit	4	P-m/mod
10172	Skeleton	Skeleton - animal	3	1.32	0.82	0.28	10173		29	Animal burial pit	4	P-m/mod
10173	Cut	Pit	3	1.38	0.82	0.20	10173		29	Animal burial pit	4	P-m/mod
10174	Fill	Fill, single	3	1.14	0.98	0.14	10175	Light-mid brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal and pebbles	23	Arcing NNE/SSW gully	0	Undated

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
10175	Cut	Gully	3	1.14	0.98	0.14	10175		23	Arcing NNE/SSW gully	0	Undated
10176	Fill	Fill, single	3	0.88	0.56	0.25	10177	Light-mid brownish grey sandy silt, mod charcoal, occ. pebbles	28	Pits	0	Undated
10177	Cut	Pit	3	0.88	0.56	0.25	10177		28	Pits	0	Undated
10178	Fill	Fill, single	3	1.16	0.57	0.07	10179	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal and flint	22	NNE/SSW field boundary	4	P-m/mod
10179	Cut	Ditch	3	1.00	1.16	0.57	10179		22	NNE/SSW field boundary	4	P-m/mod
10180	Fill	Fill, single	3	1.05	0.70	0.15	10181	Light-mid brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal and pebbles	23	Arcing NNE/SSW gully	0	Undated
10181	Cut	Ditch	3	1.00	0.70	0.15	10181		23	Arcing NNE/SSW gully	0	Undated
10182	void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/003	Fill	Fill, upper	T1	0.26	0.32	0.14	1/005	Dark grey silty clay, occ. chalk, freq. charcoal	7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/004	Fill	Fill, basal	T1	0.37	0.34	0.16	1/005	Mid grey silty clay, occasional pebbles and charcoal	7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/005	Cut	Pit or posthole	T1	0.37	0.34	0.16	1/005		7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/006	Fill	Fill, upper	T1	0.32	0.32	0.13	1/008	Dark grey sandy/clayey silt, mod. charcoal	7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/007	Fill	Fill, basal	T1	0.10	0.10	0.13	1/008	Mid grey sandy/clayey silt, occ. charcoal and pebbles	7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/008	Cut	Pit or posthole	T1	0.39	0.37	0.13	1/008		7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/009	Fill	Fill, single	T1	0.55	0.40	0.30	1/010	Light brownish grey sandy clay, mod. charcoal	7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/010	Cut	Pit or posthole	T1	0.29	0.27	0.12	1/010		7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/011	Fill	Fill, single	T1	1.30	1.20	0.20	1/012	Mid grey clayey silt, occ. charcoal and pebbles	6	Intercutting features	0	Undated
1/012	Cut	Pit	T1	1.30	1.20	0.20	1/012		6	Intercutting features	0	Undated

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
1/013	Fill	Fill, single	T1	1.00	0.55	0.25	1/014	Mottled yellowish brown/light brownish grey clay/silt, occ. pebbles	6	Intercutting features	0	Undated
1/014	Cut	Structural cut	T1	1.00	0.55	0.25	1/014		6	Intercutting features	0	Undated
1/015	Fill	Fill, single	T1	0.55	0.40	0.30	1/016	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, occ. charcoal	6	Intercutting features	0	Undated
1/016	Cut	Posthole	T1	0.55	0.40	0.30	1/016		6	Intercutting features	0	Undated
1/017	Fill	Fill, single	T1	0.40	0.37	0.10	1/018	Light grey sandy clay	7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/018	Cut	Pit or posthole	T1	0.40	0.37	0.10	1/018		7	Pits/postholes	0	Undated
1/019	Fill	Fill, single	T1	1.98	1.26	0.12	1/020	Mottled mid yellowish grey/dark brown sandy or silty clay, mod. charcoal, occ. pebbles	8	Depression/tree throw	0	Undated
1/020	Cut	Tree throw/pit	T1	1.98	1.26	0.12	1/020		8	Depression/tree throw	0	Undated
12/003	Fill	Ditch	T12	2.10	2.10	0.40	12/004	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay, occ. pebbles	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
12/004	Cut	Ditch	T12	2.10	0.70		12/004		11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
13/003	Fill	Fill, single	T13	1.40	0.53	0.26	13/004	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
13/004	Cut	Ditch	T13	1.40	0.53	0.26	13/004		11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
13/005	Fill	Fill, single	T13	1.25	0.87	0.24	13/006	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
13/006	Cut	Ditch	T13	1.25	0.87	0.24	13/006		11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
13/007	Fill	Fill, single	T13	1.05	0.32	0.24	13/008	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax
13/008	Cut	Ditch	T13	1.05	0.32	0.24	13/008		11	NNE/SSW encl/boundary	3	L Sax

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
13/009	Fill	Fill, single	T13	0.98	0.31	0.17	13/010	Mottled mid greyish brown/yellow clayey/sandy silt, occ. pebbles	19	ENE/WSW gully off G11	3	L Sax
13/010	Cut	Ditch	T13	0.98	0.31	0.17	13/010		19	ENE/WSW gully off G11	3	L Sax
13/011	Fill	Fill, single	T13	0.78	0.43	0.13	13/012	Mottled mid greyish brown/yellow clayey/sandy silt, occ. pebbles	19	ENE/WSW gully off G11	3	L Sax
13/012	Cut	Ditch	T13	0.78	0.43	0.13	13/012		19	ENE/WSW gully off G11	3	L Sax
2/003	Fill	Pit	T2	0.90	2.20	0.55	2/007	Light greyish brown sand, occ. charcoal	3	Large pit	3	L Sax
2/004	Fill	Pit	T2	0.90	0.75	0.40	2/007	Dark grey sandy clay, freq. charcoal	3	Large pit	3	L Sax
2/005	Fill	Pit	T2	0.90	0.75	0.08	2/007	Orangey red scorched clay	3	Large pit	3	L Sax
2/006	Fill	Pit	T2	0.80	0.75	0.20	2/007	Light grey sandy clay, occ. charcoal	3	Large pit	3	L Sax
2/007	Cut	Pit	T2	0.90	2.20	0.05	2/007		3	Large pit	3	L Sax
36/003	Fill	Ditch	T36	11.00	2.13	0.72	36/005	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occ. pebbles and charcoal	21	WNW/ESE field boundary	4	P-m/mod
36/004	Fill	Ditch	T36	1.00	2.13	0.11	36/005	Mid greyish brown clayey/silty sand, occ. pebbles and charcoal	21	WNW/ESE field boundary	4	P-m/mod
36/005	Cut	Ditch	T36	2.10	2.13	0.82	36/005		21	WNW/ESE field boundary	4	P-m/mod
36/006	Fill	Fill, upper	T36	0.84	0.63	0.15	36/007	Mottled mid-dark grey/light greyish brown silty clay, occ. pebbles, freq. charcoal	25	fire pits	0	Undated
36/007	Cut	Pit	T36	0.88	0.63	0.18	36/007		25	fire pits	0	Undated
36/008	Fill	Fill, single	T36	0.58	0.38	0.03	36/009	Dark grey to black silty clay, freq. charcoal	25	fire pits	0	Undated
36/009	Cut	Hearth	T36	0.58	0.38	0.03	36/009		25	fire pits	0	Undated
36/010	Fill	Fill, secondary	T36	0.88	0.65	0.04	36/007	Mid orangey red scorched clay, occ. charcoal	25	fire pits	0	Undated

Ctxt	Type	Interpretation	Area	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Parent	Fill type	Group No	Group Descrip	Period no	Period
36/011	Fill	Fill, primary	T36		0.58	0.03	36/007	Very dark grey/black silty clay, freq. charcoal	25	fire pits	0	Undated
41/003	Fill	Fill, single	T41	1.00	1.89	0.80	41/004	Dark grey sandy clay, occ. pebbles	22	NNE/SSW field boundary	4	P-m/mod
41/004	Cut	Ditch	T41	2.10	1.84	0.80	41/004		22	NNE/SSW field boundary	4	P-m/mod
41/005	Fill	Fill, upper	T41	0.95	0.95	0.07	41/008	Light grey sandy clay, occ. pebbles	24	fire pit	0	Undated
41/006	Fill	Fill, intermed	T41	0.85	0.10	0.02	41/008	Dark grey/black clay, freq. charcoal	24	fire pit	0	Undated
41/007	Fill	Fill, basal	T41	0.38	0.38	0.02	41/008	Red/orange scorched clay	24	fire pit	0	Undated
41/008	Cut	Hearth	T41	1.40	0.88	0.10	41/008		24	fire pit	0	Undated

Appendix 2: Group List

Group	Description	Area	Contents	Period
1	North/south ditch	1	10116, 10118, 10142, 10152, 10154	4
2	Possible quarry pit	1	10120, 10126, 10139, 10144, 10157	4
3	Large pit	1, T2	2/007	3
4	Large pit	1	10158	3
5	Undated pit	1	10128, 10130	0
6	Intercutting structural cut, posthole and pit/tree throw		1/012, 1/014, 1/016	0
7	Pits/postholes	1, T1	1/005, 1/008, 1/010, 1/018	0
8	Shallow depression/tree throw	1, T1	1/020	0
9	Pits & postholes	1	10109, 10113, 10115, 10133, 10137, 10141, 10147	0
10	Western curvilinear ditch, possible boundary	2	10088, 10090, 10092	3
11	Enclosure/boundary ditch, NNE/SSW aligned	2, T12, T13	10026, 10030, 10040, 10085, 12/004, 13/004, 13/006, 13/008	3
12	Gully, part of possible building	2	10011, 10013, 10015, 10080, 10082	3
13	Gully, part of possible building	2	10007, 10009, 10019, 10032, 10054, 10061, 10084	3
14	Gully, part of possible building	2	10021, 10044, 10068, 10103, 10106	3
15	Post-line within possible building	2	10017, 10023, 10025, 10036, 10048, 10050	3
16	Postholes	2	10065, 10070, 10072, 10074	3
17	Pits	2	10095, 10097, 10098, 10101, 10107	3
18	Pits	2	10041, 10045, 10051, 10055, 10063	3
19	Short ENE/WSW gully off G11	2, T13	13/010, 13/012	3
20	Possible postholes	2	10034, 10038, 10059	3
21	WNW/ESE field boundary ditch	3, T36	10168, 36/005	4
22	NNE/SSW field boundary ditch	3, T41	10163, 10179, 41/004	4
23	Curvilinear NNE/SSW gully	3	10169, 10175, 10181	0
24	Fire pit	3, T41	41/008	0
25	Fire pits	3, T36	10160, 36/007, 36/009	0
26	Pit	3	10151	0
27	Pit	3	10149	4
28	Pits	3	10164, 10177	0
29	Animal burial pit	3	10173	4

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)		
10000													1	38												
10008	2	2																	61	662						
10010																	6	1408								
10018																			6	20						
10027																			29	108						
10028																			14	104						
10029	1	24													33	54	1	8								
10031	1	1	1	4															7	22						
10039															7	6										
10053	1	6	3	8															76	1234						
10056	1	8																	2	16						
10060																			2	106						
10083																			11	80						
10111	3	60																								
10123	5	24													1	2			10	50						
10131	1	2																								
10135			2	6															7	12						
10145			1	20																						
10156	3	4													7	174										
10159	3	16	8	90											10	334										
10161							19	764										235	3810							
10162	1	2			7	138																				
10166																			2	86						
10171			1	2	1	10																				
10172															182	514										
10174	1	8																	1	4						
10176			1	2																						
10178			1	4	6	706															7	74	1	12		
1/001													5	90												
1/003																			10	44						
1/006							1	154											5	202						
2/001													4	8												
2/003			19	114																						
2/004			31	292											45	42			1	18						
12/001													5	54												
13/001													3	22												
13/003	2	38															1	32	17	130						
13/005																			1	2						
13/007			1	2																						
14/001													4	246												
23/001													6	40												
23/004	2	74																								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
25/001												3	20											
30/003	1	46														15	364							
33/001												5	16											
33/003			2	2												1	96							
34/001												2	6											
36/001												3	8											
36/003					2	88												2	15					
38/001												1	2											
39/001												3	14											
39/003					1	40																		
39/005					1	48																		
39/007	2	32			2	244	4	66																
41/001	1	8			1	40			1	2		6	8											
41/003	15	284	1	4	4	90								1	2	2	298							
41/009			2	22																				
43/004					2	1158																		
47/001											16	162	6	14										
47/005					1	20																		
49/001												9	46											
50/001											9	90	4	16										
50/003	9	66	2	18										40	118	1	26							
50/005	1	98																						
51/001												3	20											
54/003					1	6																		
Total	56	803	76	590	29	2588	24	984	1	2	25	252	73	668	326	1246	262	6042	264	2915	7	74	1	12

Appendix 4: Environmental Data

4a: Analysis of charred plant macrofossils from selected samples at Thurston
(preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

	Phase	3				
	Sample Number	3	12	24	27	31
	Context Number	(10010)	(10035)	(10083)	(10073)	(10049)
	Parent Context	[10011]	[10036]	[10084]	[10072]	[10050]
	Feature Type	Gully	Posthole	Gully	Posthole	Posthole
	Sample Volume (L)	40	55	40	10	5
	Flot Volume (ml)	35	75	30	10	20
	Flot Weight (g)	12	25	15	10	19
	Preservation	++	++	++	++	++
Taxonomic Identification	English Name					
Cereals						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	Wheat caryopsis		7	4	1	1
	Free-threshing wheat caryopsis	13	8	10	3	1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley caryopsis	5	6	11	3	1
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. L.	Wheat/ barley caryopsis	3	5	12		
<i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp. L.	Wheat/ rye caryopsis	2	2	17	2	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	Rye caryopsis	1	4	17	6	6
	Rye rachis		1			1
cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> L.	cf. Rye caryopsis		1	4	3	
<i>Secale/Avena</i> L.	Rye/ oat caryopsis				2	
<i>Avena</i> sp. L.	Oat caryopsis	3	1	1	3	1
cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. L.	cf. Oat caryopsis	2		1		
	Indeterminate cereal caryopsis	27	24	53	13	11
<i>Cereal</i> ia indet.	Cereal culm node		1			
	Cereal straw fragments		1			
	Total	56	61	130	36	22
Legumes						
Fabaceae	Large cultivated legume	1			1	
<i>Vicia/Pisum</i>	Vetch/ Pea	1				
Weed Seeds						
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot					1
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat hen		1	5		
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family	2	1			1
	Knotgrass core		4			
<i>Silene dioica</i> (L.) Clairv.	Red campion		1			
<i>Persicaria</i> sp. Mill.	Knotweed		1			
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L.	Dock		1		2	
Fabaceae (small)	Small wild legume	2	6	1		1
<i>Melilotus/ Trifolium</i> L.	Melilots/ Clover		2			
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.) Pollich	Narrow-fruited cornsalad		1			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking chamomile	2			1	
	Wild grass caryopsis (large)	4	11	1		
Poaceae	Brome caryopsis			2		
cf. <i>Bromus</i> sp. Scop.	Wild indet.		1		1	
Indet.						
	Total	10	30	9	4	3

4b: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Key: RC = radial cracks, V = vitrification, RW = round wood.

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, FCF etc.) (quantity/ weight)
3	1	10008	Gully [10009]	40																		F.Clay (*1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	2	10006	Gully [10007]	40																		Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	3	10010	Gully [10011]	40	***	1	***	1		*	<1	*	2									F.Clay (*8g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	4	10012	Gully [10013]	10			**	1		*	<1											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, FCF etc.) (quantity/ weight)
3	5	10014	Gully [10015]	20	*	1	**	1		*	<1			*	<1		*	<1				Fe (*1g) FCF (*16g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	6	10016	Posthole [10017]	5			*	<1								*	<1					Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	7	10018	Gully [10019]	40	*	<1	**	<1		**	<1	*	1									F.Clay (**16g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	8	10023	Recut	7						*	<1											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	9	10020	Gully [10021]	20	*	<1	*	<1		*	<1											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, FCF etc.) (quantity/ weight)	
3	10	10029	Ditch [10030]	40	*	<1	***	1				***	1										Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)
	11	10031	Gully [10032]	40			*	<1		*	<1												F.Clay (**/108g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)
	12	10035	Posthole [10036]	55	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1	*	<1			*	<1	*	<1				FCF (*16g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)
	13	10043	Gully [10044]	40			*	<1															Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
	14	10037	Posthole [10038]	15			*	<1								*	<1						Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, FCF etc.) (quantity/ weight)
3	15	10053	Gully [10054]	40	*	1	*	1		*	<1											F.Clay (**/38g) FCF (*1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
	16	10047	Posthole [10048]	30	*	1	*	1														Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
	17	10057	Posthole [10059]	20	*	1	**	1														Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
	18	10060	Gully [10061]	40	*	1	*	1		*	<1							*	1			Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
	19	10067	Gully [10068]	30			*	1														Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
	20	10069	Posthole [10070]	10			*	1								*	1					Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, FCF etc.) (quantity/ weight)
3	21	10073	Posthole [10074]	20	*	<1	*	<1		*	<1							*	1			Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	27	10073	Posthole [10074]	10	*	1	*	1		*	<1											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	22	10079	Gully [10080]	20	*	1	**	1		*	<1											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	23	10081	Gully [10082]	30	*	1	***	1		*	<1											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	24	10083	Gully [10084]	40			*	<1		*	<1											F.Clay (**/38g) FCF (*554g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, FCF etc.) (quantity/ weight)
3	25	10096	Posthole [10097]	5			*	<1														Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*1g)
	26	10058	Posthole [10059]	10			*	<1														Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	28	10071	Posthole [10072]	5			*	1														Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	29	10022	Recut [10023]	5			*	1														Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	30	10024	Posthole [10025]	5			*	1		*	<1											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	31	10049	Posthole [10050]	5	*	1	*	1														

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, FCF etc.) (quantity/ weight)
3	32	10047	Posthole [10048]	20			**	1		*	1											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
	35	10159	Pit [10158]	40	*	1	**	1				*	1							*	1	Pot (*3g) FCF (*7g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
4	33	10134	Quarry Pit [10139]	40	*	1	***	1										*	1			FCF (*152g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
0	34	10150	Pit [10151]	20	***	5	****	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (7) [V:1, RC:1] <i>Acer campestre</i> (2) <i>Maloideae</i> (1) [RW:1]													Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, FCF etc.) (quantity/ weight)
0	37	10161	Pit [10160]	40	**	1	**	1														FCF (****/23079g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)

4c: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. (Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).**

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Cecidoides	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale
3	1	10008 [10009]	12	45	45	70	50	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> * <i>Avena</i> sp. * Polygonaceae * <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> *	*	**	***		cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	+		Chenopodiaceae (2) <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1) <i>Atriplex</i> sp. (1) <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (1) Poaceae (small) (1) <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (1)	++	**			*			*
	2	10006 [10007]	8	25	25	90	60	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> *		*	**		<i>Cerealia</i> indet. (1) cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	+		<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (1)	++	*				*		
	3	10010 [10011]	12	35	35	20	10	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> *	*	***	****	**	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Triticum/ Hordeum</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Triticum dicoccum/ spelta</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Pisum/ Vicia</i> <i>Secale cereale</i>	++	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> Caryophyllaceae Fabaceae (small) Polygonaceae	++		*		*			*

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)		Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Ceciloides	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale
3	4	10012 [10013]	6	10	10	30	10		<i>Avena sativa</i> *	*	**	***	**	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+	*	Poaceae (large)	+					*		
	5	10014 [10015]	19	50	50	15	20		<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> * Polygonaceae *	**	***	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Triticum</i> / <i>Hordeum</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> cf. <i>Secale cereale</i>	+	*	Poaceae (large) <i>Rumex</i> sp. <i>Vicia</i> sp.	+							
	6	10016 [10017]	4	5	5	25						**	***	<i>Secale cereale</i> (1)	++		Caryophyllaceae (1)	++							
	7	10018 [10019]	4	10	10	30	25		Polygonaceae * <i>Avena</i> sp. *	*		***	**	<i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet.	++	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> <i>Rumex acetosella</i> Fabaceae (small) <i>Chenopodium album</i>	++	*			*	**		
	8	10023	2	5	5	90	10						**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1) (from residue)	++		Poaceae (small) (1)	+							
	9	10020 [10021]	5	5	5	95	20				*	**		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1) cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (1)	+				*				*		

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Ceciloidea	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale	
3	10	10029 [10030]	8	15	15	60	25	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> * Chenopodiaceae* Polygonaceae * <i>Triticum aestivum</i> rachis *		*	***		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (1)	+							*	*		*	
	11	10031 [10032]	8	15	15	60	20	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> * Polygonaceae *	*	*	***		<i>Secale cereale</i> (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (3) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (2) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (3)	++		Poaceae (large) (1)	++	**			*	**			
	12	10035 [10036]	25	75	75	25	20	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> *	**	***	****	**	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Vicia/ Pisum</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded)	++	**	Brassicaceae Caryophyllaceae <i>Eleocharis</i> sp. <i>Rumex acetosella</i> <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	++	*		*		**			
	13	10043 [10044]	7	10	10	99	75	<i>Avena</i> sp. *				**	cf. Fabaceae (large) (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (2)	+											
	14	10037 [10038]	12	15	15	55	50	<i>Avena</i> sp. *	*	*	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (2) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (**)	+											

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Ceciloidea	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale
3	15	10053 [10054]	11	25	25	90	65			**	***		<i>Cerealia</i> indet. (3) <i>Secale cereale</i> (1) <i>Vicia/ Pisum</i> (1) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (2)	+				*		*	**			
	16	10047 [10048]	5	10	10	70	30		*	**	***		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (2) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (4) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) (1)	+	Caryophyllaceae (1)	++	*							
	17	10057 [10059]	5	10	10	75	20	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> * <i>Avena</i> sp. *	*	**	***		cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (2) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	+		<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (1)	+			*				
	18	10060 [10061]	9	15	15	90	60	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> * Polygonaceae * <i>Centranthus ruber</i> *		*	**	**	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Triticum/ Secale</i> cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Secale cereale</i>	+	**	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. Poaceae (large) <i>Anthemis cotula</i> <i>Rumex</i> sp.	++	*						

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Cecilioides	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale	
3	19	10067 [10068]	6	5	5	70	20	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> * <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> *		*	**		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (1) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (3)	+		Poaceae (large) (1)									
	20	10069 [10070]	3	5	5	65	40			*	**		<i>Cerealia</i> indet. (1) cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	+		<i>Juncus</i> sp. (1) Fabaceae (small) (1)	++								
	21	10073 [10074]	7	10	10	20	20			**	***	**	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) <i>Secale cereale</i>	+		<i>Rumex</i> sp. Asteraceae Lamiaceae <i>Bromus</i> sp. Caryophyllaceae	++	*							
	22	10079 [10080]	9	20	20	15	10	Polygonaceae *	*	***	****	**	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Triticum</i> / <i>Hordeum</i> <i>Vicia</i> / <i>Pisum</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded)	+	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	++								

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Cecilioides	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale	
3	23	10081 [10082]	23	45	45	20	30	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> * <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> *	**	****	****	**	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) <i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Avena</i> sp. cf. <i>Secale cereale</i>	++	**	Caryophyllaceae Fabaceae (small) <i>Rumex</i> sp. Polygonaceae	++	**							*
	24	10083 [10084]	15	30	30	70	50	<i>Avena</i> sp. * Polygonaceae *		**	***	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) <i>Avena</i> sp.	++	**	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> Caryophyllaceae Poaceae <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	++	**		**	***	**			
	25	10096 [10097]	3	5	5	25	80		*	*	**		<i>Cerealia</i> indet. (1)	+											
	26	10058 [10059]	1	<5	<5	80	60	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> *	*	**															
	27	10073 [10074]	10	10	10	50	75			**	***	**	<i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded)	++	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. Fabaceae (small) Chenopodiaceae	++		*					*	

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Cecilioides	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale	
3	28	10071 [10072]	13	30	30	20	75		*	***	****	**	<i>Triticum/</i> <i>Hordeum</i> <i>Secale cereale</i> rachis cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Triticum/</i> <i>Secale</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded)	++	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	++	*							
	29	10022 [10023]	5	<5	<5	50	50			*	**		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (3)	(+)											
	30	10024 [10025]	12	10	10	60	50	<i>Fumaria</i> <i>officinalis</i> *			**	***		<i>Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> (2) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) (1) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (2) cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. (1) <i>Secale cereale</i> (1) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	++		<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	++	*						

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Cecilioides	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale
3	31	10049 [10050]	19	20	20	10	60		*	***	****	**	<i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum/ Hordeum</i> <i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> Fabaceae (small)	++		*				**	
	32	10047 [10048]	29	40	40	25	70		*	***	****	**	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded) <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Vicia/ Pisum</i>	++	**	<i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Rumex</i> sp. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	++	*						
	35	10159 [10158]	24	25	25	20	40		*	***	****		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (2) <i>Cerealia</i> indet. (2) <i>Secale cereale</i> (2) <i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	+		Caryophyllaceae (4) <i>Bromus</i> sp. (1) <i>Chenopodium album</i> (1)	++		*					*
4	33	10134 [10139]	36	50	50	10	80			**	***	**	<i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Vicia/ Pisum</i> <i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (rounded)	++										

Phase	Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)		Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred		Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred		Identifications	Preservation	Modern Insects Remains	Small Mammal Bone	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Ceciloides	F.Clay	Industrial Debris/ Hammerscale
0	34	10150 [10151]	386	1060	100	5	5		Chenopodiaceae**	****	****	****							Fabaceae (small) (1)	(++)							
	37	10161 [10160]	9	20	20	99	20		<i>Centranthus ruber</i> *			**															

Appendix 5: Radiocarbon dating certificates

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

12 December 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-90688 (GU54109)

Submitter Lucy Allott
Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place
Portslade
BN41 1DR

Site Reference THS031
Context Reference [10029] <10>
Sample Reference ASE_DS_00699

Material charcoal : *Tilia* sp.

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.3 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1234 \pm 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

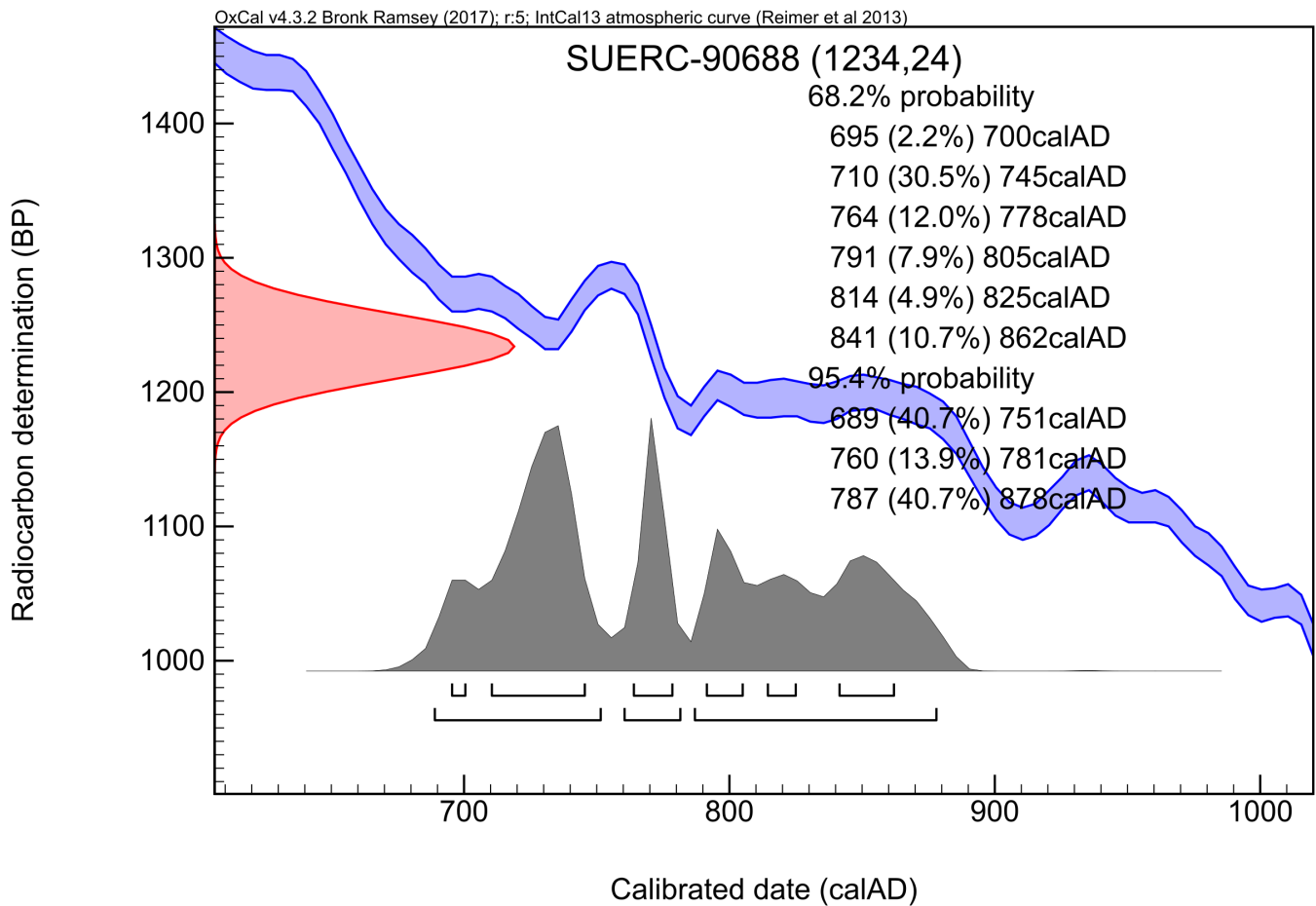
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

12 December 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-90689 (GU54111)
Submitter Lucy Allott
Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place
Portslade
BN41 1DR
Site Reference THS031
Context Reference [10010] <3>
Sample Reference ASE_DS_00701
Material Charcoal - round wood : Maloideae
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 1149 \pm 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

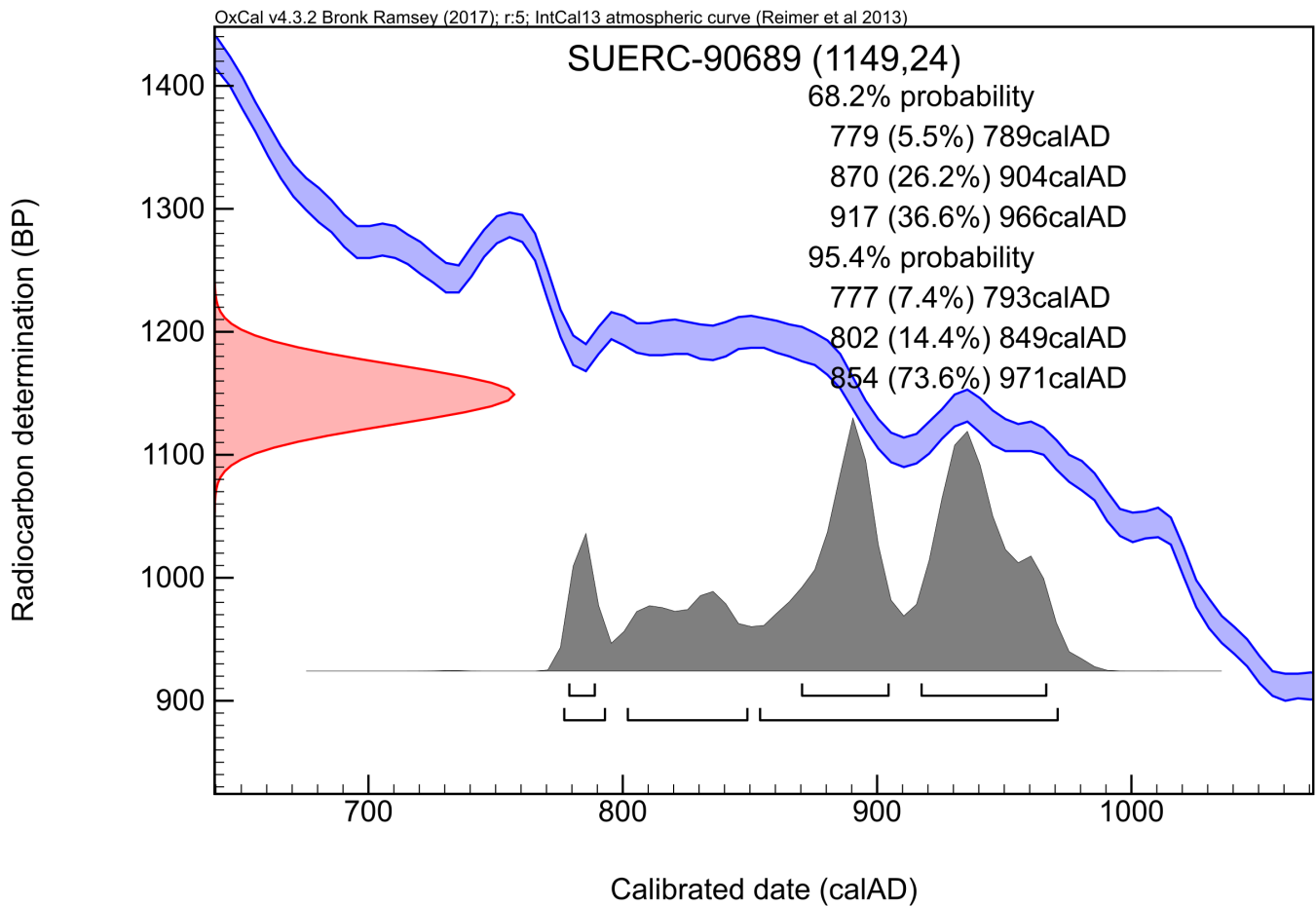
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

12 December 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-90690 (GU54113)

Submitter Lucy Allott
Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place
Portslade
BN41 1DR

Site Reference THS031

Context Reference [10083] <24>

Sample Reference ASE_DS_00704

Material Charred Plant Remain - caryopsis : *Hordeum vulgare*

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -22.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1087 \pm 22

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

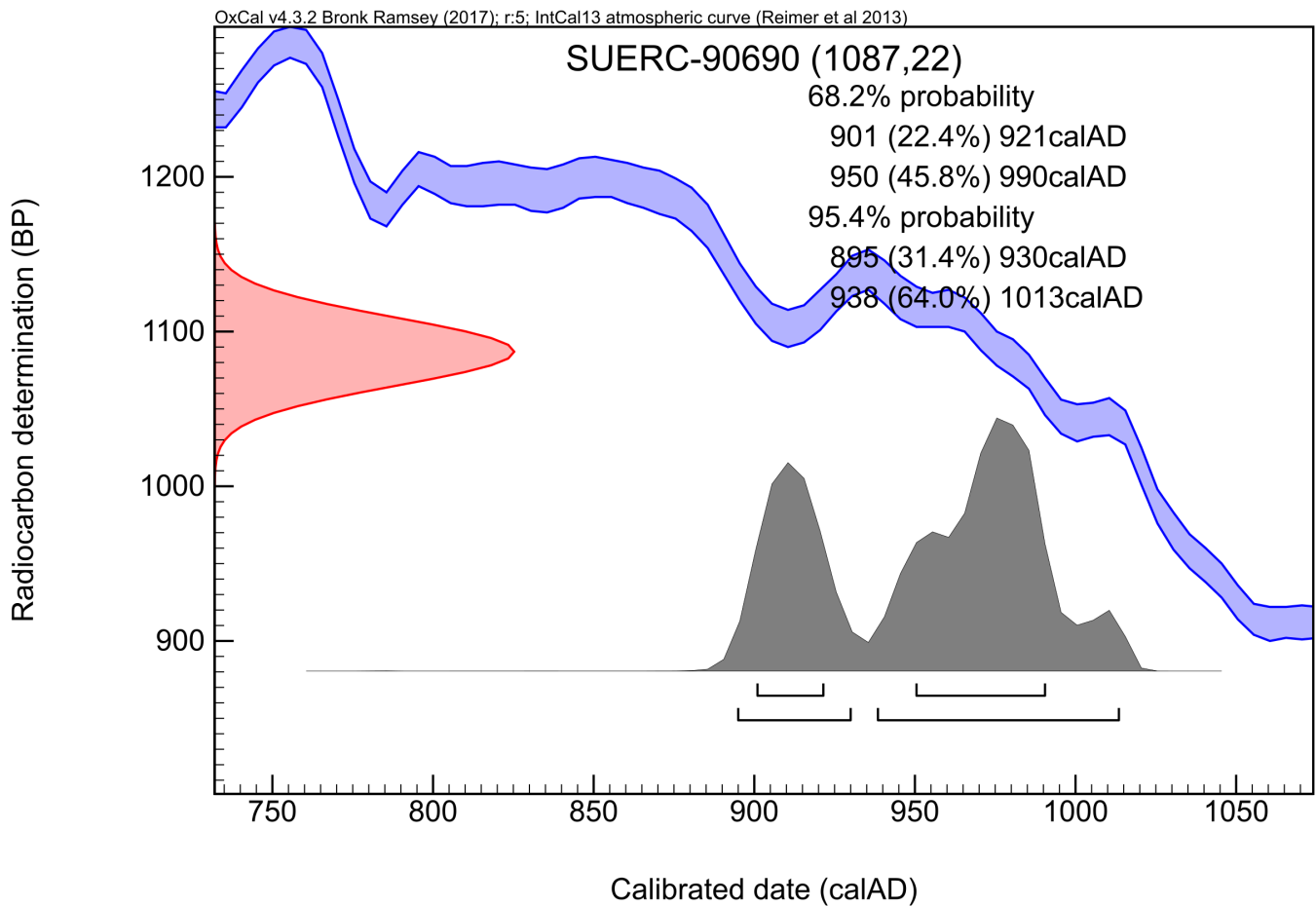
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

12 December 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-90694 (GU54114)

Submitter Lucy Allott
Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place
Portslade
BN41 1DR

Site Reference THS031

Context Reference [10083] <24>

Sample Reference ASE_DS_00705

Material Charred Plant Remain - caryopsis : Secale cereale

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -22.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1096 \pm 22

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

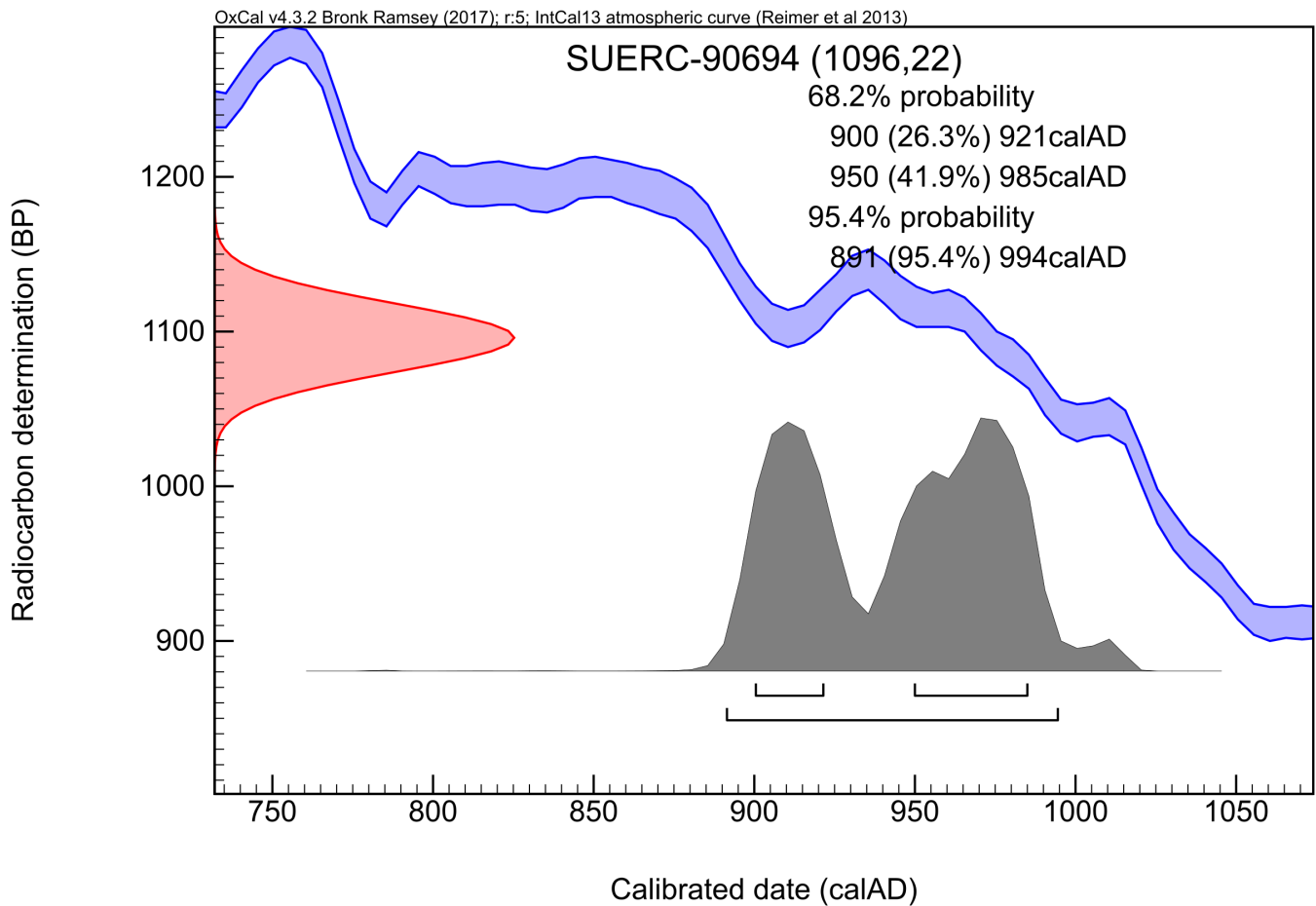
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

12 December 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-90695 (GU54116)

Submitter Lucy Allott
Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place
Portslade
BN41 1DR

Site Reference THS031
Context Reference [2/004] <7>
Sample Reference ASE_DS_00707

Material Charred Plant Remain - caryopsis : *Hordeum vulgare*

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.4 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1119 \pm 22

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

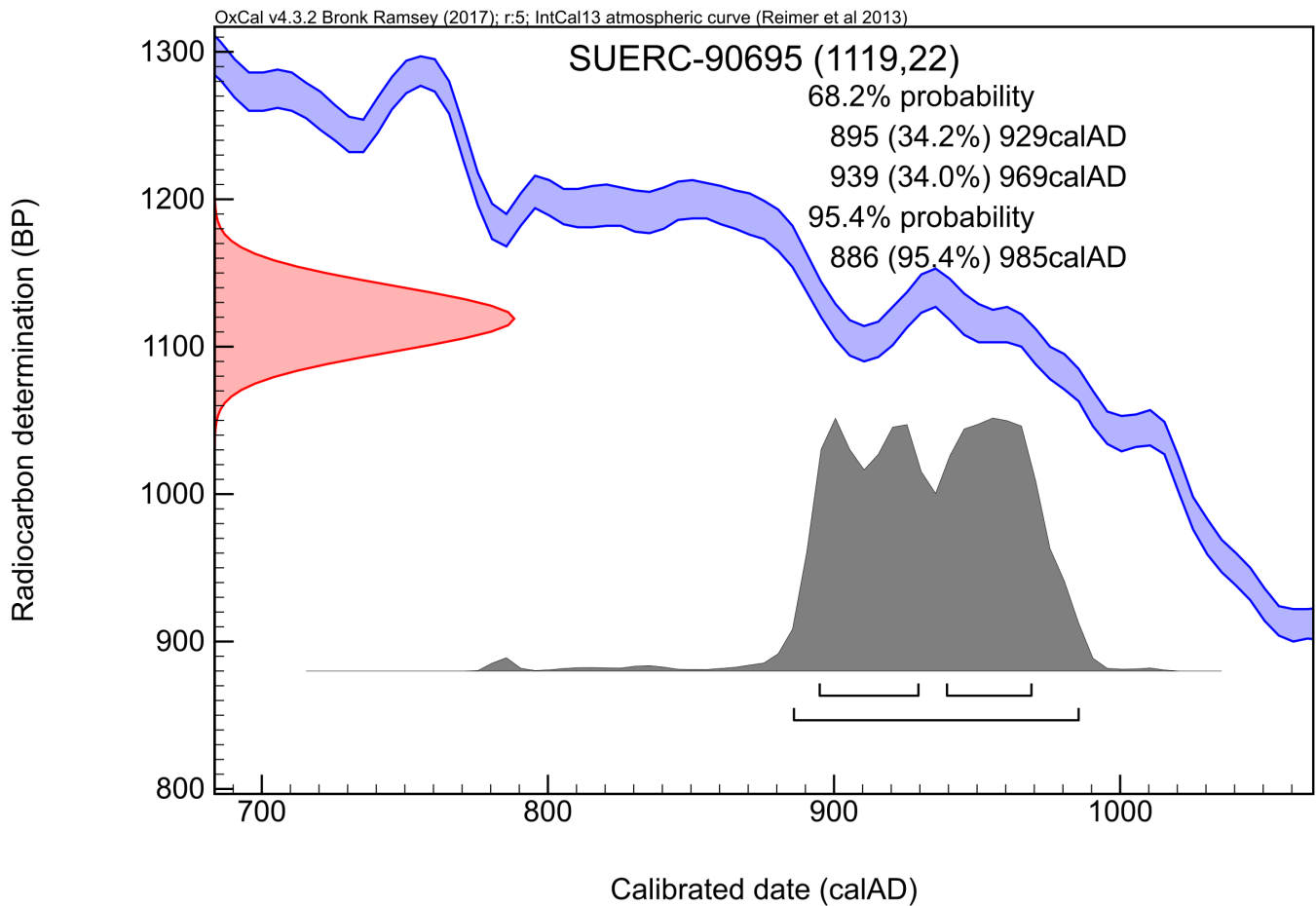
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

17 December 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-90818 (GU54110)

Submitter Lucy Allott
Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place
Portslade
BN41 1DR

Site Reference THS031
Context Reference [10029] <10>
Sample Reference ASE_DS_00700

Material Bone : mammal fragment

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -20.8 ‰

$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 8.9 ‰

C/N ratio (Molar) 3.3

Radiocarbon Age BP 1114 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

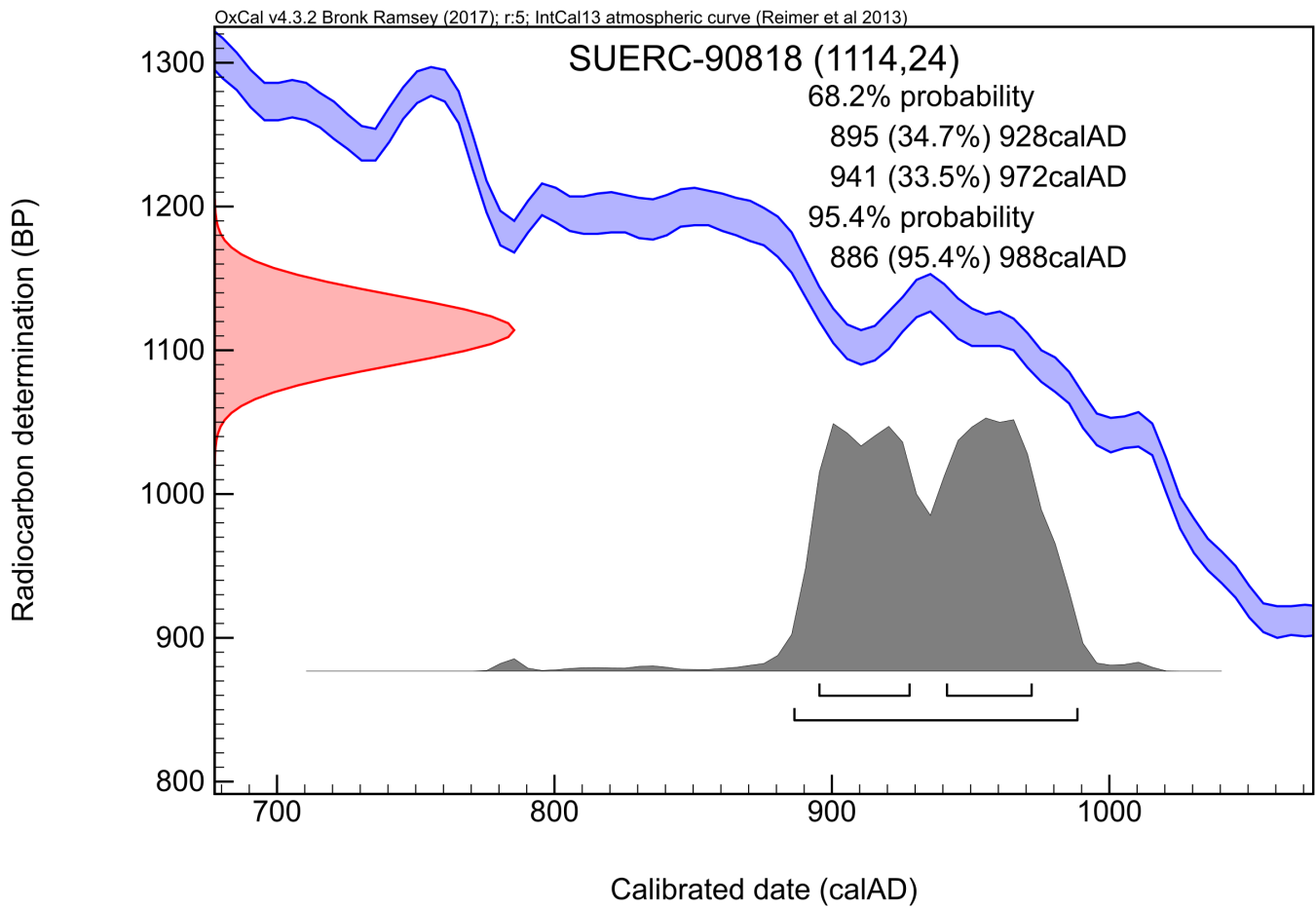
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

17 December 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-90819 (GU54112)

Submitter Lucy Allott
Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place
Portslade
BN41 1DR

Site Reference THS031
Context Reference [10010] <3>
Sample Reference ASE_DS_00702

Material Bone : unidentified fragment

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -22.0 ‰

$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 4.0 ‰

C/N ratio (Molar) 3.3

Radiocarbon Age BP 1159 \pm 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

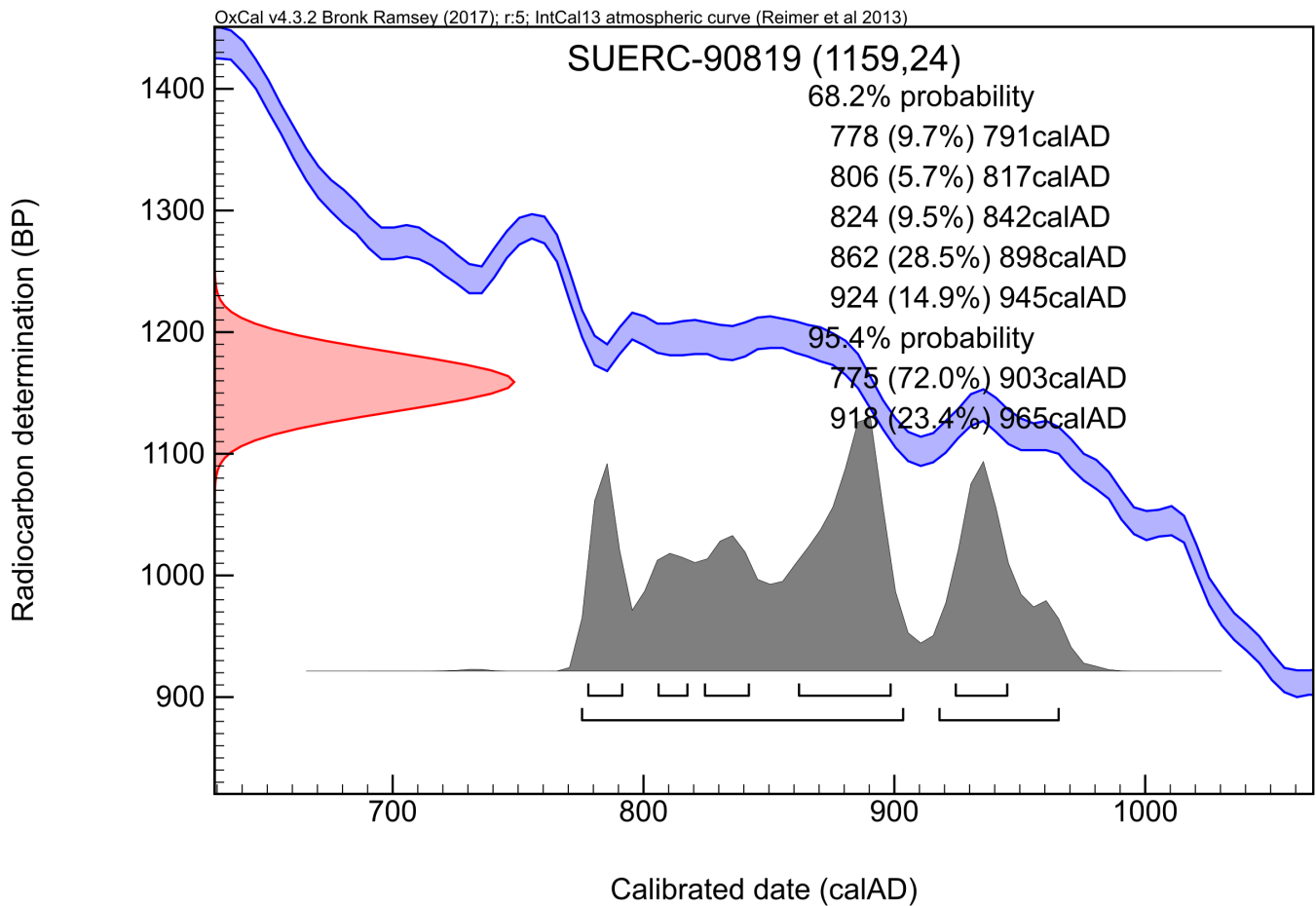
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

17 December 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-90820 (GU54115)
Submitter Lucy Allott
Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place
Portslade
BN41 1DR
Site Reference THS031
Context Reference [2/004] <7>
Sample Reference ASE_DS_00706
Material burnt bone : large mammal fragment
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -16.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 1147 \pm 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

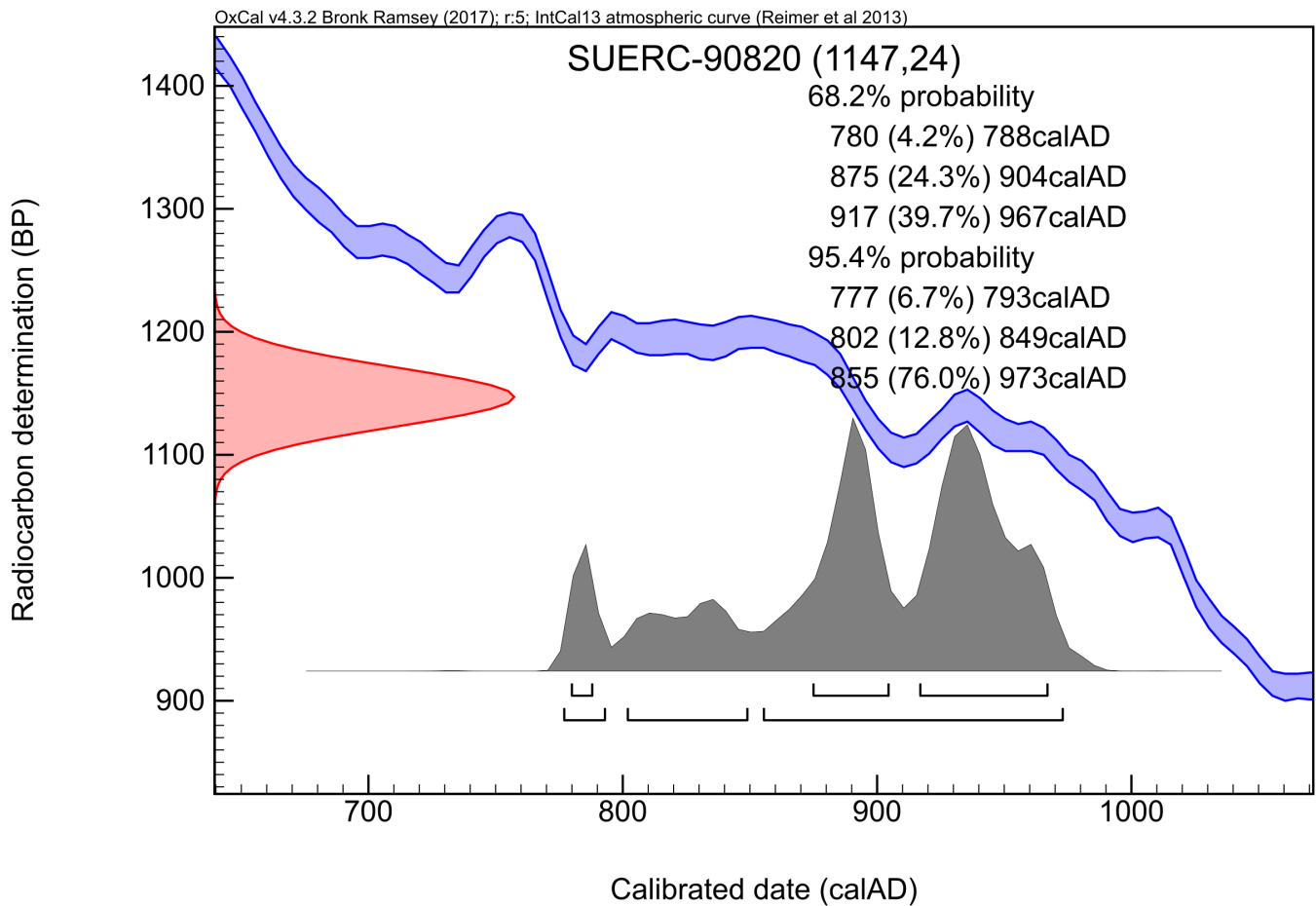
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

Appendix 6: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land south of Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk	
Parish: Thurston	District: Mid Suffolk
NGR: TL 92573 65472	Site Code: THS 031
Type of Work: Excavation	Site Director/Group: Mark Germany, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 22 July – 14 August 2018	Size of Area Investigated: c.3,380sq m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER No's: THS 029
Final Report: ADS grey lit	OASIS No: 353614
Periods Represented: Prehistoric, Roman, Late Saxon, Post-medieval/Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>Preceding geophysical survey in 2016 and evaluation in January-February 2018 of the c.12ha development site established the presence of prehistoric, Late Saxon/medieval and post-medieval remains. Three excavation areas (Areas 1-3), totalling c.3,380sq m, were subsequently targeted upon remains in the west and south.</p> <p>Residual worked flint and occasional pottery fragments of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, or possible Early Iron Age, date provides evidence for a limited and perhaps transitory prehistoric presence in the landscape. A small number of undated pits with charcoal-rich deposits and signs of in situ burning have been interpreted as fire pits/hearths and may have been related to prehistoric land use.</p> <p>A small quantity of heavily abraded, residual Roman pottery was suggestive of some form of land use in the wider landscape during the Roman period.</p> <p>All archaeological features within excavation Area 2, in the south-west of the site, have been dated to the Late Saxon period (prob. late 9th to late 10th century AD). The similarly orientated ditches are suggestive of the division/enclosure of the landscape, whilst several short, parallel gullies, postholes and clusters of pits are suggestive of a focus of occupation, such as a small farmstead, possibly constituting the remains of a building and indicative of associated outlying activity. Two further, seemingly isolated, pits in Area 1 provide further evidence of Late Saxon land use.</p> <p>No remains indicative of land use during the medieval period were identified, except for a residual sherd of 12th- to 14th-century pottery. Limited post-medieval/modern remains, comprising field boundary ditches, an animal burial pit and a possible quarry pit, are indicative of agricultural use of the landscape.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
<p>ASE 2018, Archaeological Evaluation: Land to the South of Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2018073</p> <p>CgMs 2016, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk</p> <p>Magnitude Surveys 2016, Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk. Geophysical Survey report MSTL51</p>	
Author of Summary: M. Germany	Date of Summary: 03/06/2019

Appendix 7: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 353614

Project details

Project name	Land South of Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Following geophysical survey in 2016 and evaluation in January-February 2018 of the c.12ha development, three excavation areas, totalling c.3,380sq m, were targeted upon multi-period remains in the west and south. Residual worked flint and occasional pottery fragments of generally Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date provides evidence for a limited and perhaps transitory prehistoric presence in the landscape. A small number of undated pits with charcoal-rich deposits and signs of in situ burning, interpreted as fire pits/hearths, may have been related to prehistoric land use. A small quantity of heavily abraded, residual Roman pottery was suggestive of Roman land use in the wider landscape. Features within Area 2, in the south-west of the site, have been dated to the Late Saxon period. The similarly orientated ditches are suggestive of the division/enclosure of the landscape, whilst several short, parallel gullies, postholes and clusters of pits are suggestive of a focus of occupation, such as a small farmstead, possibly constituting the remains of a building and indicative of associated outlying activity. Limited post-medieval/modern remains, comprising field boundary ditches, an animal burial pit and a possible quarry pit, are indicative of agricultural use of the landscape.
Project dates	Start: 22-07-2018 End: 14-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	180106 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	THS 031 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	THS 029 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	DITCH/GULLY Early Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Uncertain
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK THURSTON Land South of Norton Road
Study area	3380 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 92573 65472 52.253192527957 0.82162609937 52 15 11 N 000
49 17 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator ASE
Project director/manager Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor Mark Germany
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal",
"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal",
"Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets",
"Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal",
"Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph",
"Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Excavation, Land South of Norton Road, Thurston,
Suffolk: Final Archive Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Germany, M.
Other bibliographic details ASE Rep. No. 2019145
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher ASE
Place of issue or publication Witham
Description A4 report approx. 110 pages, including figures and appendices
URL archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

Appendix 8: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation**

**Archaeological Excavation at
Land to the south of Norton Road,
Thurston,
Suffolk
IP31**

**NGR: TL 92573 65472
Planning Application Ref. No.: 2797/16**

ASE Project no: 180106

HER Number & Site Code: THS 031

June 2018

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**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation**



**Archaeological Excavation at
Land to the south of Norton Road,
Thurston,
Suffolk
IP31**

**NGR: TL 92573 65472
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HER Number & Site Code: THS 031

June 2018

Prepared by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:			
Revision 2:			
Revision 3			

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for archaeological excavation at Land to the south of Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk, IP31 (Figure 1; TL 92573 65472).
- 1.2 The site comprises an area of cultivated arable land approximately 11.70ha in size. The excavation will comprise three areas measuring a maximum of c.9,195m² in total to be reviewed on site with the local monitor as we open them.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The site comprises open land, and is bounded to the north by Norton Road, to the east by Church Road, and to the south and west by residential properties.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is Crag Group Sands with overlying superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation Diamicton. The ground within the site is roughly level, lying between 50m and 55m OD; there is a slight fall in levels in the east part of the site, towards Church Road.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 Outline planning permission was granted at appeal for residential development of up to 175 dwellings with associated car parking, landscaping, public open space areas, allotments, and vehicular access from Sandpit Lane and Norton Road (Mid Suffolk ref 2796/16).
- 2.2.2 The planning decision states:

1. No development shall take place within each phase or part of site (as submitted under reserved matters) until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, for that phase or part of site, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions;

- and:*
- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
 - b. The programme for post investigation assessment*
 - c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
 - d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
 - e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
 - f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
 - g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

2. No building shall be occupied within each phase or part of site (as submitted under reserved matters) until the site investigation and post investigation

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assessment has been completed for that phase or part of site, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for that phase or part of site approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

REASON:

To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO 4 of Mid-Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

- 2.2.3 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) was compiled in support of the planning application; that document highlighted that the site has a moderate potential for further, as-yet undiscovered, prehistoric finds or features, a low potential for Roman remains, a high potential for medieval and later agricultural evidence, and a low potential for significant post-medieval or modern remains. The site's potential for medieval settlement evidence is considered to be uncertain; however any settlement evidence is likely to be restricted to the south-east part of the site, adjacent to Church Road, and would not be affected by the proposed residential development.
- 2.2.3 A programme of Evaluation Trenching (ASE, 2018) revealed prehistoric, Saxon and post-medieval activity. SCCAS therefore recommended that an archaeological excavation be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.
- 2.3.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is produced by ASE to be submitted to CgMs Consulting for onward submission to the SCCAS for approval. All work will be carried out in accordance with these documents, as well as with the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the ClfA.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) and is not repeated in full below.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 The earliest evidence for Prehistoric activity within the search area is the identification of a Palaeolithic elephant bone (MSF6889) from somewhere in the Thurston area, although the precise location this find came from is not recorded.
- 3.2.2 Some evidence for small-scale prehistoric occupation was identified in archaeological trial investigations at The White House on Thewastre Road, 400m south-west of the study site (HER site reference THS 017). One, or possibly two Bronze Age cremation burials are reported to have been found at

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Skeleton or Black Plantation, 800m north of the study site, some time prior to 1870 (HER reference THS 003).

- 3.2.3 A small number of worked flints has been recovered in archaeological monitoring of development at Jack Knotts Hill (MSF17784, 400m west of the study site); a further scatter of Bronze Age worked flint implements has been reported from a field 300m east of the study site (THS 018), and a single Prehistoric flint from archaeological investigations adjacent to Station Garage (TS 014, 600m southwest of the study site). An unidentified object of possible Iron Age date is also known to have been reported from a site on the western side of Thurston village (HER ref THS 016).
- 3.2.4 Evidence for Prehistoric activity within the search area is typified by the recovery of isolated artefacts, although the discovery of one or more Bronze Age burials and the limited evidence for archaeological features in small-scale archaeological investigations in the area suggests the local landscape was exploited in the Bronze Age and presumably also later in the Iron Age.

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 The course of a Roman Road, 'Peddars Way', passes the western side of Thurston village, and is evidence for continued use of the general area in the Roman period. However no additional evidence for settlement or agricultural activity has been recorded within the search area; it is also noted that no finds of Roman period artefacts are recorded from the search area.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 3.4.1 Thurston is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and assessed as a large settlement; it is likely to have originated in the pre-Conquest Late Saxon period. The extent and nature of the early settlement is uncertain, although later (admittedly 19th century) mapping suggests it may have comprised a series of smaller hamlets centred on Greens, rather than a single large nucleated settlement core.
- 3.4.2 The site is located away from inferred Late Saxon and Medieval settlement areas such as Stockhold Green, Pernal Green (THS 009) and Netherhall (THS 010). It does however lie only close to the medieval parish church of St Peter (THS 006), and the south-easternmost part of the study site, adjacent to close to Church Road, must be considered to have some potential for any former settlement that was focussed around the church. In this context, the reported discovery of undefined "Remains" in the field to the north of the church (HER ref MSF7395) could be related to former Medieval settlement.
- 3.4.3 The remainder of the site area (more than 200m from the church) is anticipated to have lain within common agricultural fields outside the settlement areas.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.5.1 The earliest map which shows the study site in any detail is the enclosure map of 1807 (Suffolk Record Office ref FL 640/1/4). This records an area of new enclosure in the north-east corner of the study site, and a second larger area around the Rectory to the south-east of the study site; a large rectangular plot to the south of the study site extends into the southern part of the study site.
- 3.5.2 The subsequent Tithe map of 1841 (Suffolk Record Office ref T50/2) shows more comprehensive subdivision of the area within and round the study

site. The existing field boundary in the centre of the study site is shown, but a further doglegged field boundary is also shown within the east half of the study site.

- 3.5.3 The earliest Ordnance Survey county series maps, produced at towards the end of the 19th Century show some loss of field boundaries from the 1841 tithe map, and show the study site as a western field, and part of a larger eastern field which extended from School Lane in the south to Norton Road in the north. The first edition Ordnance Survey maps also mark a small quarry ("Old Gravel Pit") on the south-east edge of the study site, adjacent to the Vicarage grounds
- 3.5.4 Subsequent map editions from the first half of the 20th century show an unchanged landscape within the study site. The 1970s maps are the first to show significant change around the study site, with new residential development (Oakey Road etc) immediately south of the site. The 1974 1:2500 map also records a considerably enlarged area of former quarrying in the east part of the study site, which is marked as 'Pit (disused)'.
- 3.5.5 Later editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping show the continued growth of residential development to the south and west of the study site.

3.6.1 Previous work on site

- 3.6.1 The trial trench evaluation revealed Prehistoric flintwork and pottery, suggestive of a prehistoric presence at the site, which correlates to other small-scale occupation evidence and isolated artefacts found within the vicinity of the site. A number of undated pits were interpreted as possible hearths/cooking pits. Although undated, the recovery of fired clay and fire-cracked flint may provide further evidence of prehistoric occupation at the site.
- 3.6.2 The presence of a Late Saxon/medieval refuse pit on the western edge of the site is perhaps indicative of settlement occupation within the vicinity, although no direct evidence for buildings was encountered. However, an undated possible structural gully and posthole found nearby could be associated.
- 3.6.3 A number of post-medieval ditches were recorded that directly correspond with boundaries depicted on early and mid 19th-century maps demonstrates the agricultural land use of the site during this period (ASE, 2018).

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Site specific research aims:

- To expand upon, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the surviving archaeological remains identified in the evaluation phase of works.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- What is the nature of the Prehistoric activity within the site?

- Is there any further evidence of Saxon activity on the site and if so what is the nature of the Saxon activity within the site?
- Is there any Roman activity within the site?
- Is there any Medieval activity within the site

4.1.4 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011):

Bronze Age

- Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments (Medlycott, 2011, 20).

Roman

- What forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott, 2011, 47)
- The evidence for change in ritual practices, including the introduction of Christianity (Medlycott, 2011, 47)

Saxon

- Is there any evidence for the continued use of Roman infrastructure in the area evident on the site? (Medlycott 2011, 58)
-
- Is there any evidence for the development of Saxon fieldscapes or open field systems on the site? Edlycott 2011, 58)

Medieval

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70)

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Excavation and Recording

5.1.1 The archaeological excavation will comprise the excavation of three areas; Area 1 measuring a maximum of 3515m² area, Area 2 measuring a maximum of 2220m² and Area 3 measuring a maximum of 3460m² (Figure 2). The extent of excavation will be kept under review. If it becomes apparent that the project objectives can be met without excavation of the maximum area(s) - e.g. if the extent of archaeological features in excavation area(s) is found to be limited-then representations will be made to SCCAS to stop excavation in that area without stripping the full maximum area. Any revisions to the areas will only be undertaken with the agreement of SCCAS and CgMs.

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- 5.1.2 The areas will be clearly marked out and no tracking will take place within the areas until formally signed off by SCCAS. Any extension of the areas will only be undertaken with the agreement of SCCAS and CgMs.
- 5.1.2 A site code (**THS 031**) has been obtained from the Suffolk HER for the site. This site code was also used for the evaluation phases, and care will be taken to avoid duplication of numbers in the archive (this phase of works will begin at 10,000). This number will be clearly marked on the report, any subsequent project documentation and for the preparation of the project archive. A new OASIS record will also been initiated for the work.
- 5.1.3 ASE will adhere to the ClfA Standard and Guidance, and Code of Conduct and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA. All work will be undertaken in line with SCCAS 2012, updated 2017 *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation*.

Excavation

- 5.1.4 The areas will be excavated using a large tracked mechanical excavator. The areas will be excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.20m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will take place under constant supervision and will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. This plan is subject to discussion with the local monitor and CgMs once we have uncovered its extent.
- 5.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features of no intrinsic interest and disturbances.
- 5.1.6 A full pre-excavation plan will be prepared after the stripping progresses using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This pre-excavation plan will be available in Autocad or PDF format and will be printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use, as well as being made available to CgMs Consulting and SCCAS. The plan will be updated by regular visits to site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor who will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example detailed structural features or burials) features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 5.1.7 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.1.8 A metal detector will be used throughout the programme of topsoil/subsoil removal and again during any subsequent hand excavation. A log of its use will be kept. Roy Damant will undertake regular metal detecting visits on behalf of ASE.

- 5.1.9 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with SCCAS and CgMs.
- 5.1.10 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all discrete features (e.g. non-structural pits) will be excavated on occasion this may be 100% excavation. Normally 10% of non-structural linear features will be excavated. Structural features, including pits, postholes, beam slots, foundation trenches etc.) will be excavated in full. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may also be requested during the project.
- 5.1.11 Any articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits encountered will be fully excavated. The coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be sought immediately – CgMs will also be informed, who will inform the client and SCC as appropriate. In the event of any unexpected or unusual discoveries of cremation or inhumation burials specialist advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist (Dr Lucy Sibun – ASE Senior Forensic Archaeologist). Where burials are encountered standard excavation and recording techniques for dealing with human skeletal remains will be employed. Inhumation burials will be recorded in situ and then lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those set out in the *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993). Any human bone that is recovered will be assessed and recorded in accordance with the above and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (BABAO/IFA 2004), *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and *Science and the Dead* (English Heritage 2013).
- 5.1.12 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. Proposals for the final deposition of any human remains that are recovered during the archaeological work will be made in the post-excavation assessment report, following specialist study and analysis.
- 5.1.13 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

Finds/Environmental Remains

- 5.1.14 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 19th century and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or

group interest, a sample of the finds will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

- 5.1.15 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 5.1.16 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c) All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 5.1.17 Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. There will be an assumption that samples will be taken from all contexts within pits, postholes and structural deposits as a minimum. Linear features will also be sampled initially although the scale and scope of this may be reviewed in consultation with SCCAS. Where appropriate monolith samples will be taken from suitable features. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. All recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including pollen, will be assessed as part of the first stage of post excavation work and recommendations made as to the benefit for further analysis. If necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided. Provision has been made for scientific dating such as radiocarbon-dating or OSL, for example, where appropriate. A micromorphological analysis of the soil within the hollow at the east end of the site will be undertaken. Where possible and appropriate radiocarbon dating will be carried out on specific samples identified as warranting this work.
- 5.1.18 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to CgMs (who will be responsible for informing the landowner) and the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan). All metal or small finds will have their locations record by GPS.

5.2 Post-Excavation, Analysis and Archive

Report

- 5.2.1 Within 4 weeks of the completion of the site works a brief summary of the results and a timetable for the production of a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted to SCCAS and CgMs. Within a maximum of six months of the completion of fieldwork the full post-excavation assessment report will be produced. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and will also give due consideration to assessing the significance of any remains encountered in relation to the Regional Research Framework priorities and agendas. The assessment will contain the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary

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- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
 - BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
 - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site. Recommendations for further assessment and publication.
 - DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Proposals for dissemination/publication of results.
 - APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.
 - FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20).
 - PLATES: Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
 - FURTHER PROJECT AIMS: a timetabled task list and updated research aims and the work to be undertaken to achieve them.
- 5.2.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to SCCAS and CgMs in both digital and hard copy. Following agreement with SCCAS and CgMs a digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
- 5.2.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

Publication

- 5.2.4 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment, a review of the post-excavation programme will be held in consultation with CgMs. At this review stage a timetable and the aims of any further specialist research required will be presented in an Updated Project Design for agreement with CgMs and approval by SCCAS. All specialist reports will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication. A publication report will be submitted to a relevant journal or monograph series following completion of the PXA and UPD. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design.

Archive

- 5.2.5 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with the ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d) and in line with the requirements of the SCCAS (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015 (updated 2017) *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition*).
- 5.2.6 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

5.3 Public Engagement

- 5.3.1 Consideration will be given to community access during the archaeological investigation in so far as health and safety permits. The scale of public communication will be dependent on the quality of the results of the archaeology and will be agreed between ASE, CgMs and their client and SCCAS.
- 5.3.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork, and once the initial results/finds assessment has been completed, arrangements will be made to give talks, should the results justify it, to local societies, schools etc.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- 7.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from a team of Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required.
- 7.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Gemma Stevenson (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 7.3 CgMs will inform the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

7.4 Specialists who may be consulted are set out below:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Suffolk)	Paul Blinkhorn (external: Suffolk)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

7.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

8 MONITORING

8.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project. CgMs will liaise as appropriate to facilitate the monitoring process.

8.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with CgMs.

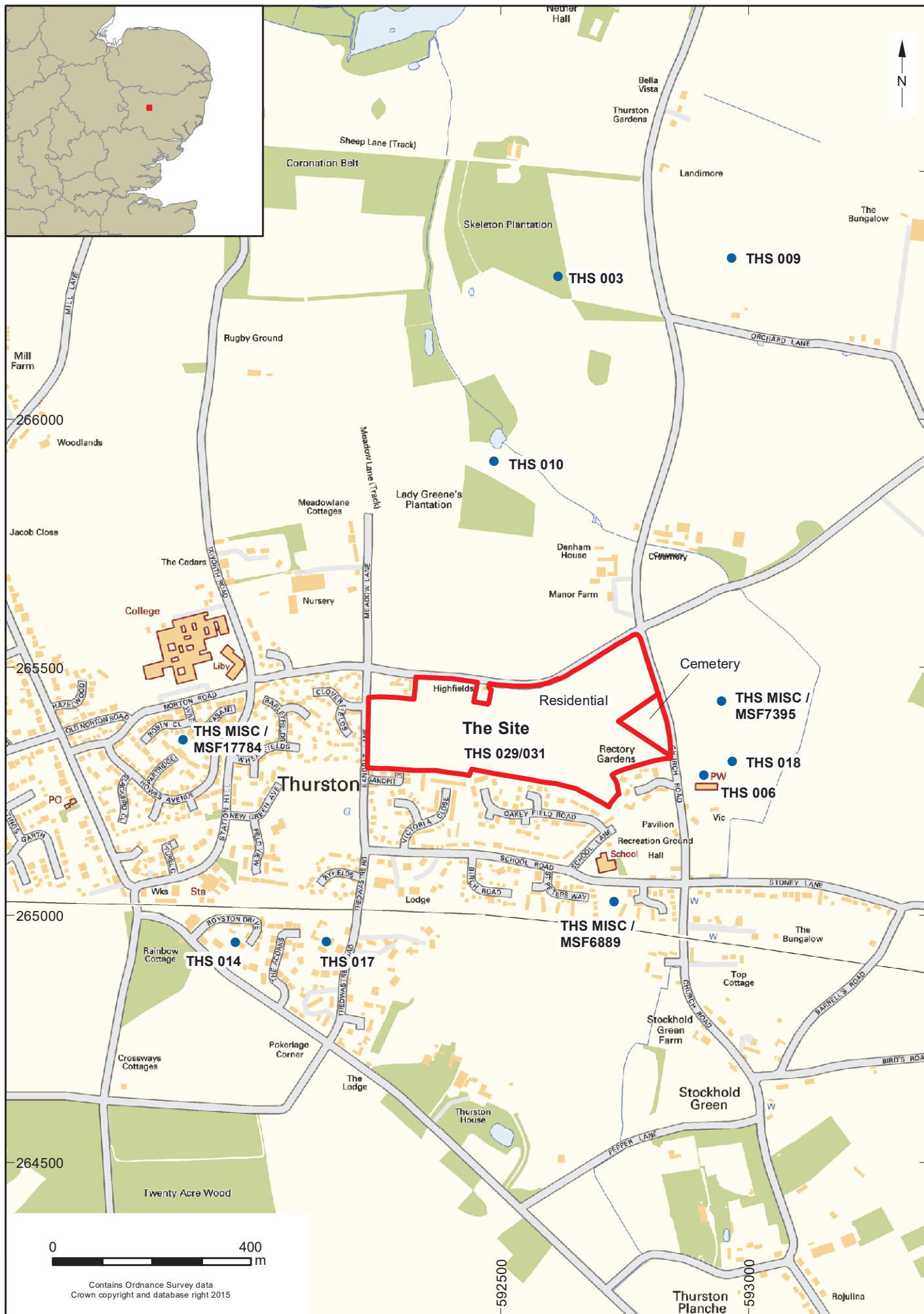
8.3 CgMs will keep SCCAS informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. CgMs will arrange for the SCCAS monitoring officer to inspect the excavation areas to obtain sign off before they are backfilled.

9 INSURANCE

- 9.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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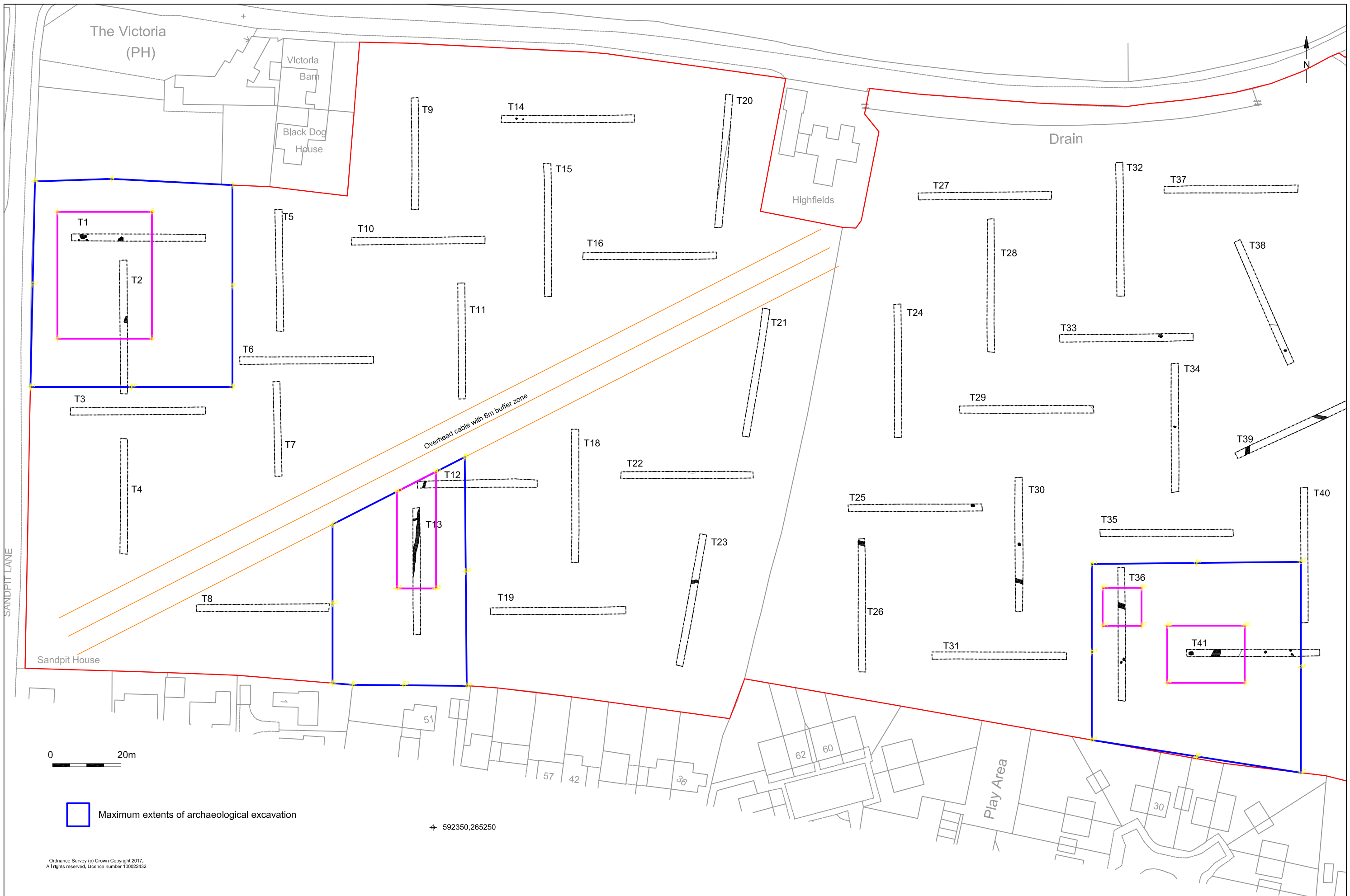
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Project Ref: 180106	June 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 180106	June 2018	Location of proposed excavation areas		
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL			



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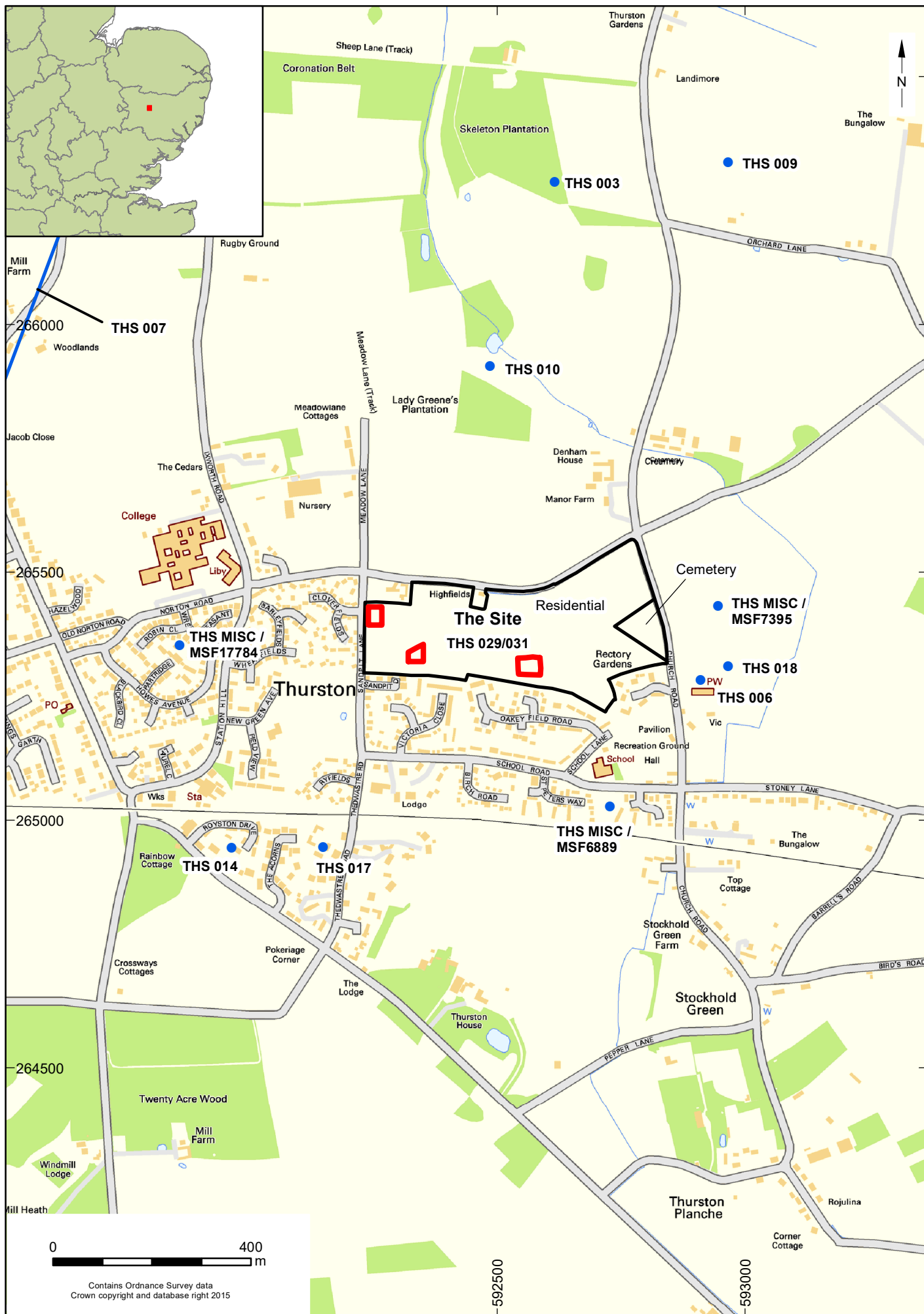
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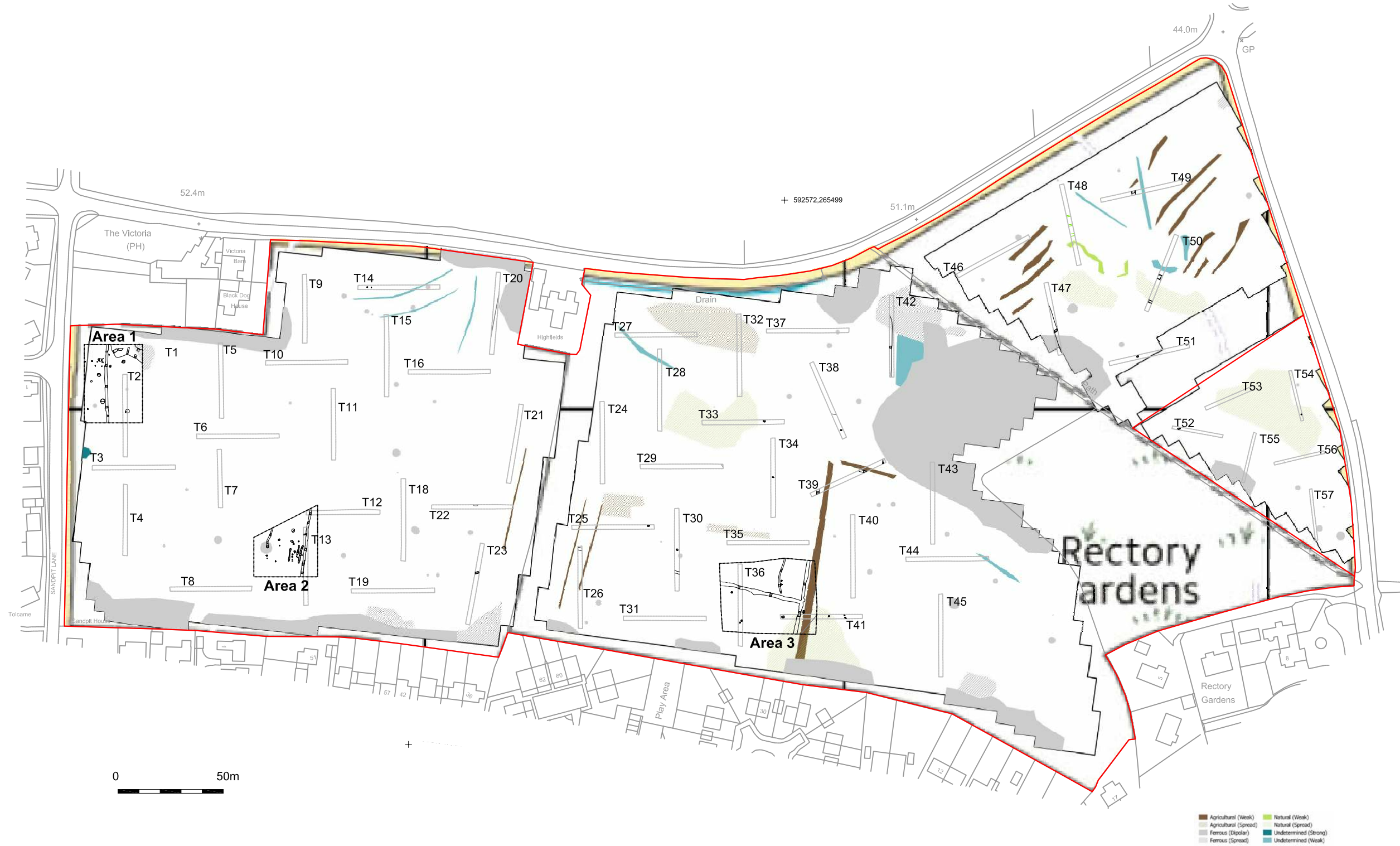


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Project Ref: 180106	May 2019	Site location and selected HER references		
Report No: 2019145	Drawn by: APL			



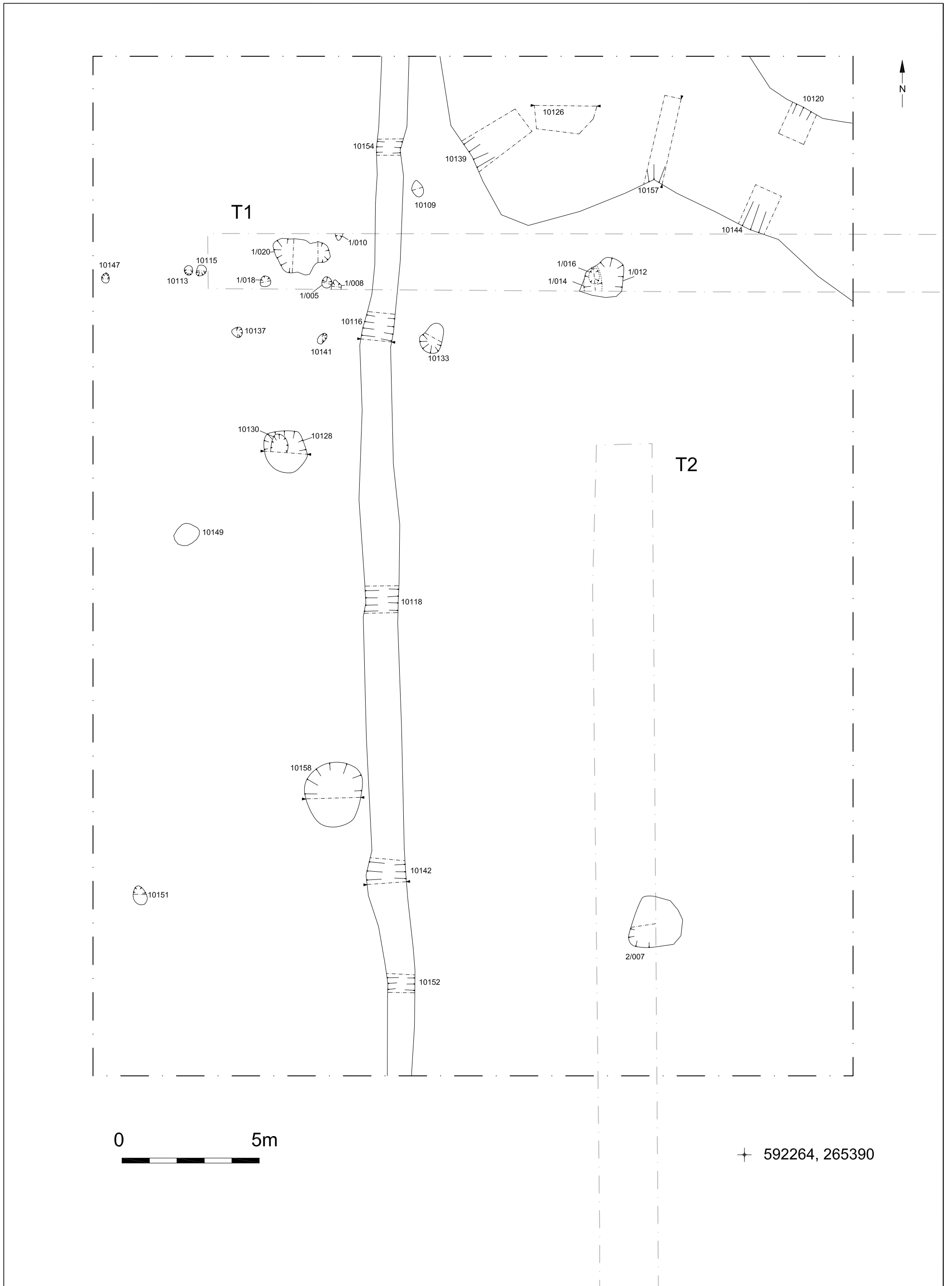
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© Archaeology South-East		Norton Road, Thurston		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180106	April 2019	Location of excavation areas and previous evaluation trenches		
Report Ref: 2019145	Drawn by: SM			



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© Archaeology South-East		Norton Road, Thurston		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180106	April 2019	Location of excavation areas and previous evaluation trenches with geophysical survey interpretation.		
Report Ref: 2019145	Drawn by: APL			



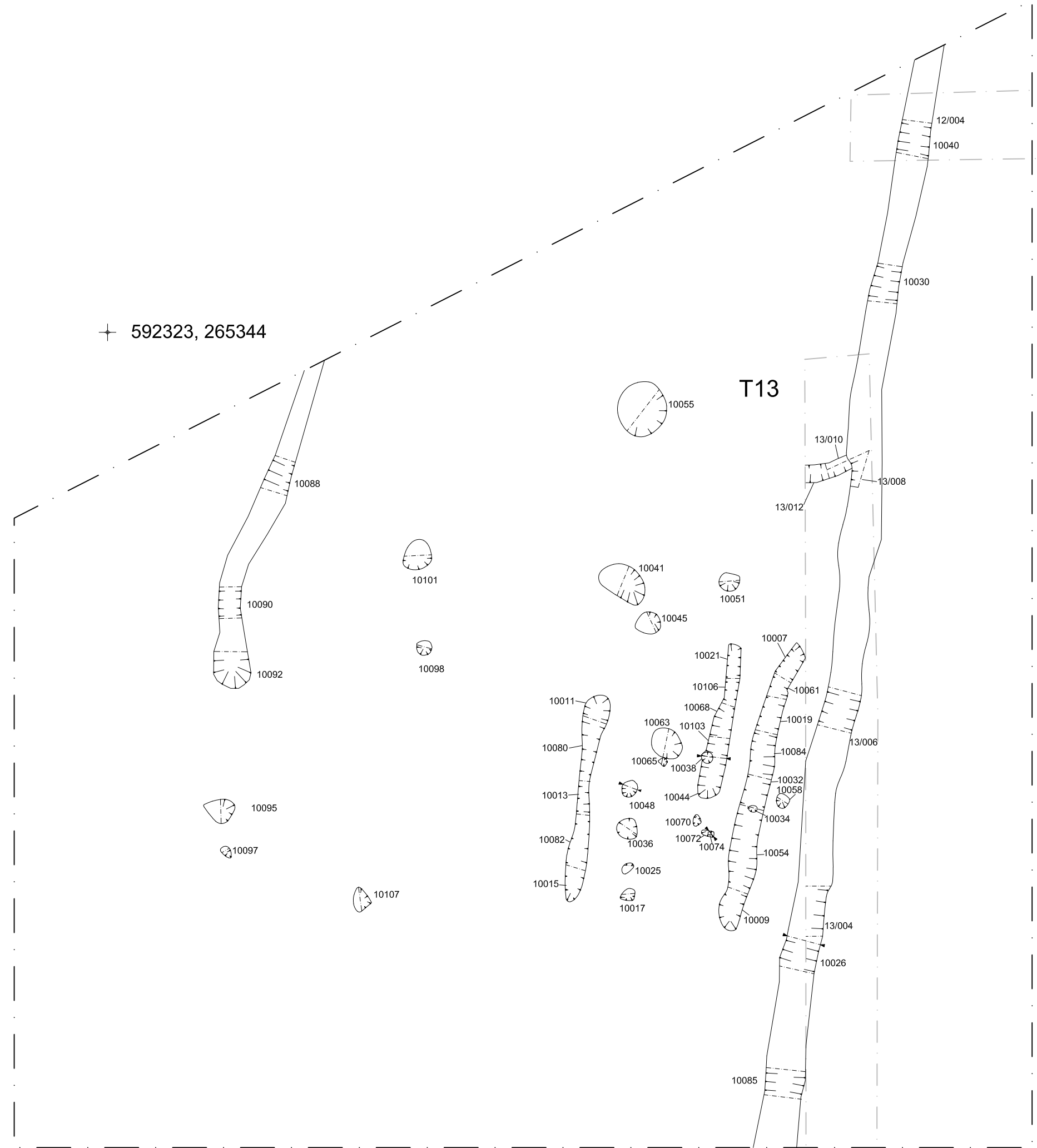


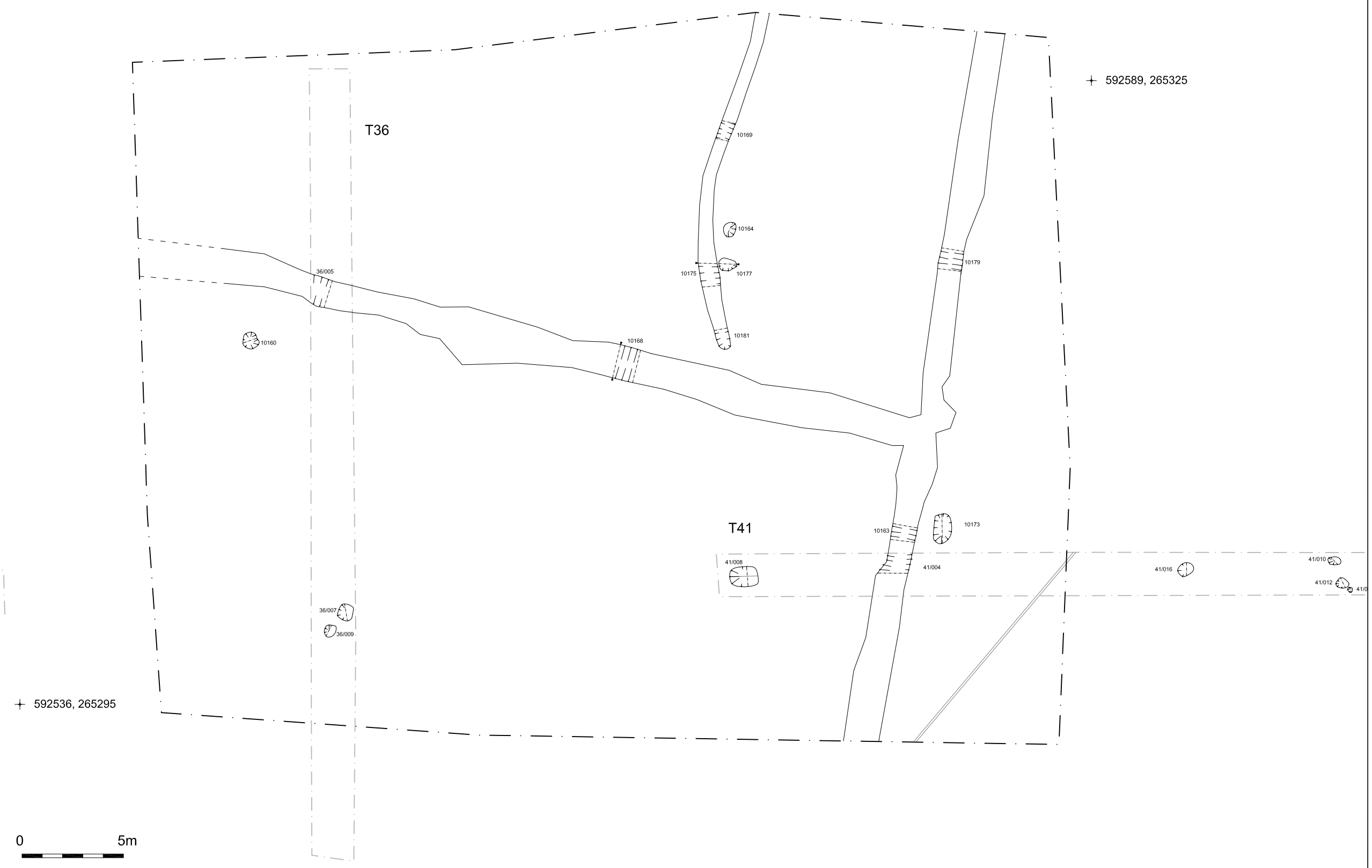
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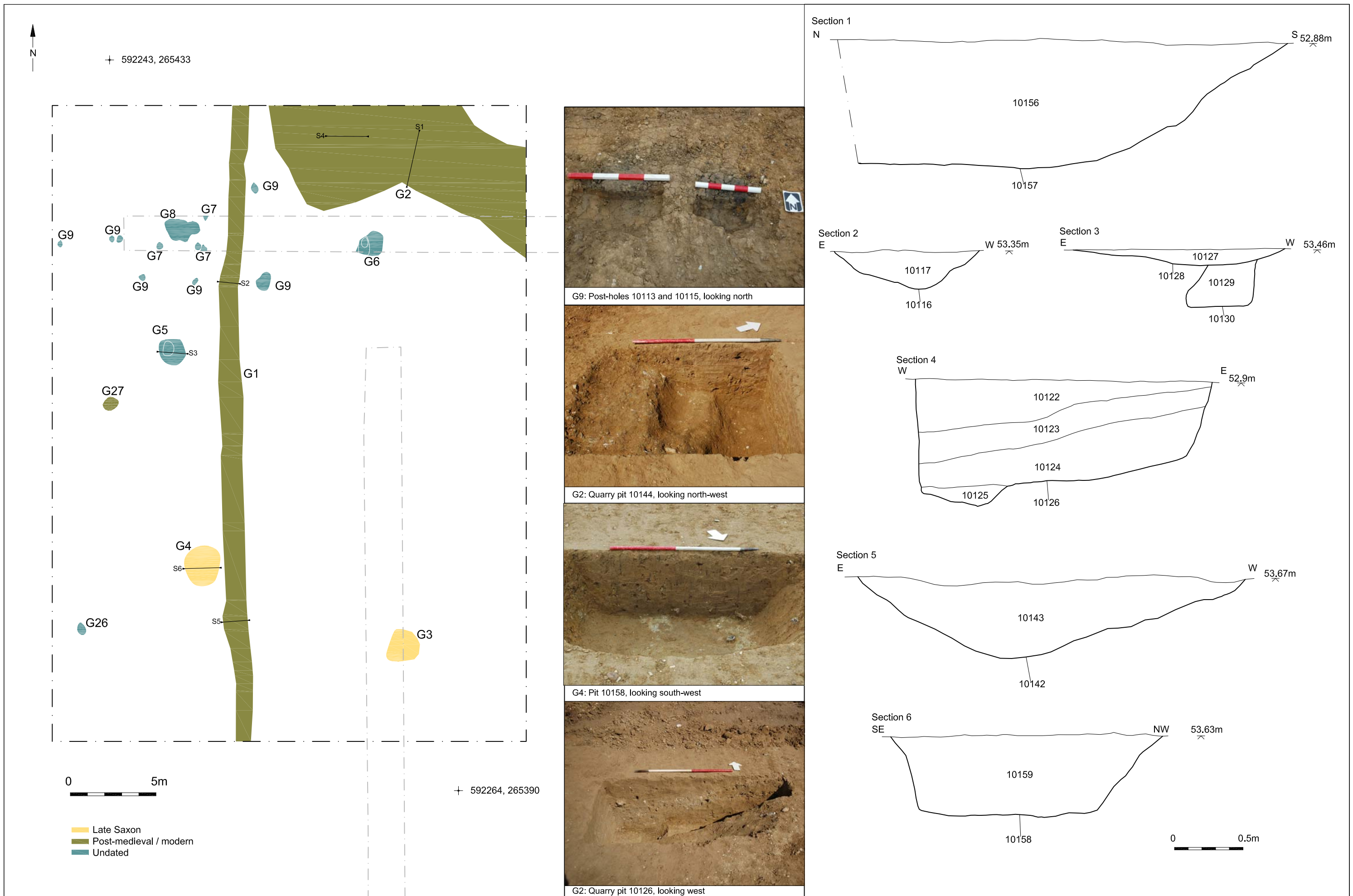
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Project Ref: 180106	April 2019	Excavation Area 3 plan showing all features		
Report Ref: 2019145	Drawn by: SM			





G16: Postholes 10070, 10072 & postpipe 10074, looking north-east

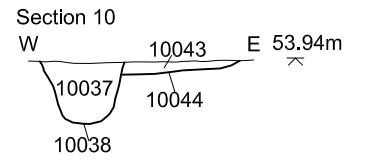
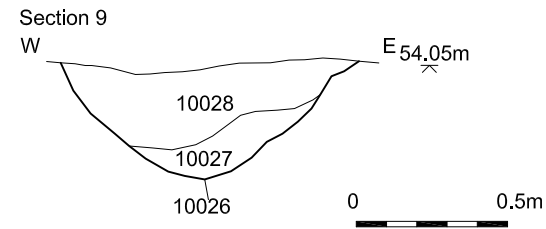
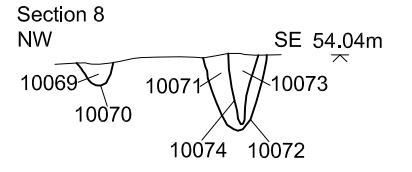
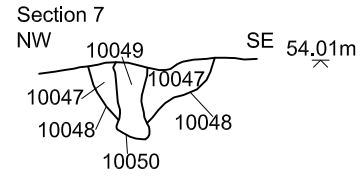
G11: Enclosure ditch 10026, looking north



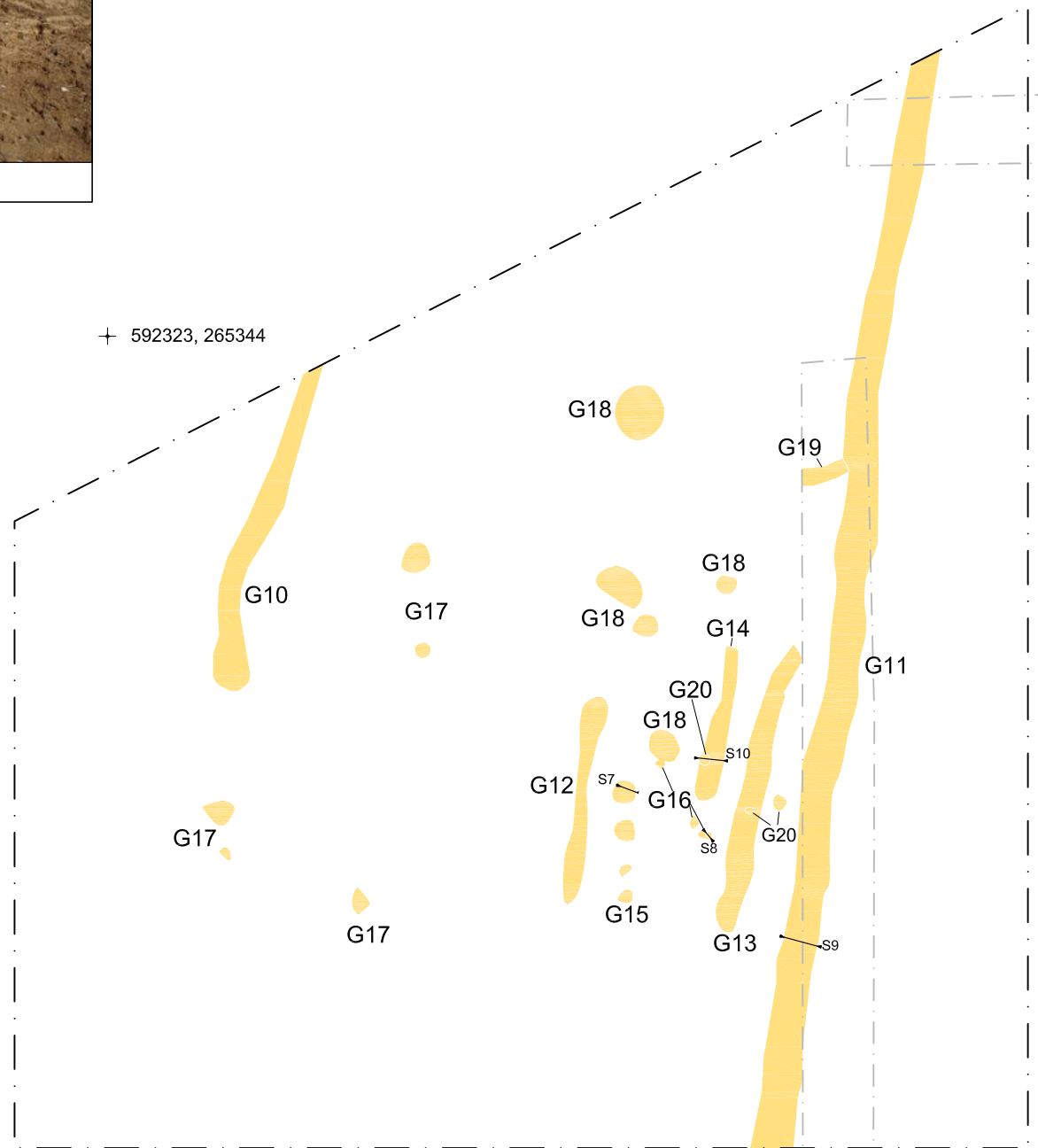
General view of Area B looking north



General view of Area B looking south



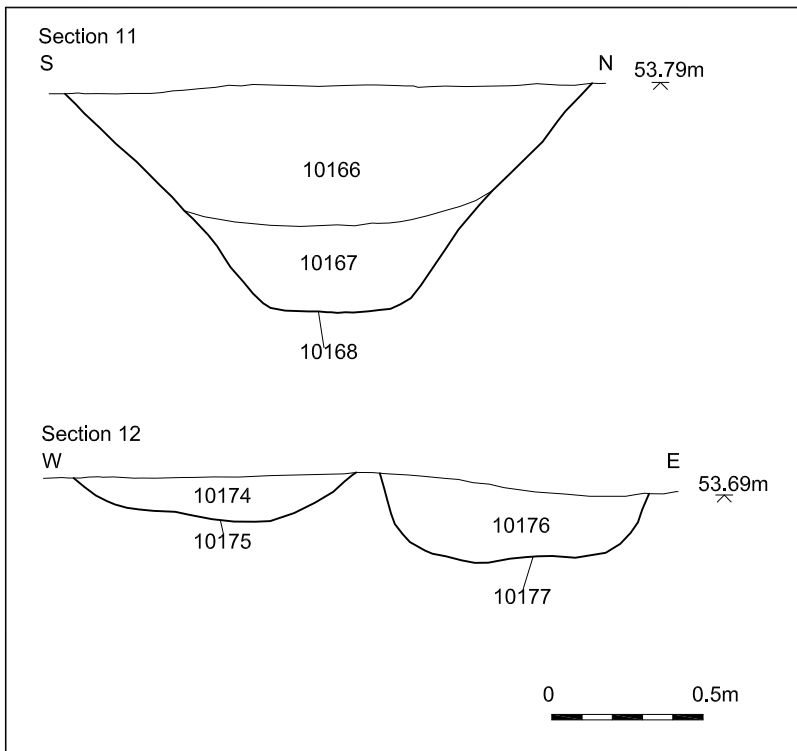
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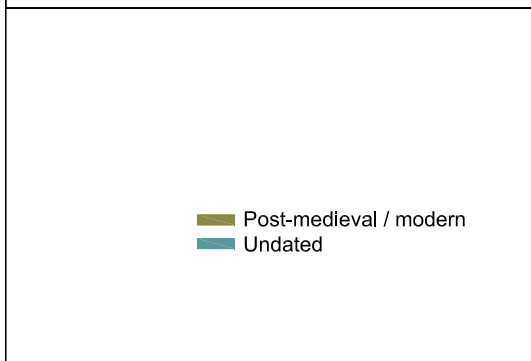
■ Late Saxon



G21: Ditch 10168, looking west



Animal remains in G29: pit 10173, looking south





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