

Land at Norton Road Thurston Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Linden Homes Eastern &
Pigeon Investment Management Ltd.

CA Project: 661233
Event Number: THS031
Planning ref.: 5070/16
CA report: 661233_1

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Norton Road
Location:	Thurston, Suffolk
NGR:	592380 265770
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	7-18 January 2019
Planning Reference:	5070/16
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with SCCAS County Archaeology Store
Accession Number:	THS031
Site Code:	THS031
Oasis ID Ref:	Cotswold2-337493

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2019 on land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk. A total of 110 trenches were excavated across the 18ha site. The results of the evaluation partially confirm those of the a preceding geophysical survey, which identified a number of former historic field boundaries and provided some indication of the highly variable geology present within the site.

Limited evidence for Early to Middle Bronze Age activity was encountered in the southeast corner of the site in the form of a small pit containing a fragment of pottery of this period, as well as a flint flake of uncertain date.

Middle to Late Iron Age activity was recorded in the southern half of the site, in the form of a small number of pits and postholes, while adjoining sherds from a large storage vessel were recovered from the field surface in the northern half of the site.

A number of historic field boundary ditches were observed across the site, matching historic mapping of the area and corresponding to strong geophysical anomalies. A large quarry pit partially exposed in the central part of the site is likely indicative of localised gravel extraction. Of note are fragments of a previously disturbed inhumation burial of likely Iron Age – Roman date incorporated within two separate backfill deposits. No evidence for burials was noted elsewhere on the site and while the quarry pit may have cut through an earlier grave it is possible that the skeletal material is derived from off-site and was collected up with the other domestic refuse, including a large assemblage of animal bone, and deposited in the pit at the point of backfilling.

The combined finds and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork suggests some potential for settlement activity within the wider area during the Iron Age. However, there is no clear evidence for any form of intensive or extensive settlement activity within the site itself, which may have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of a farmstead or other type of settlement situated outside the development area. Alternatively, if previously present, any once more-extensive remains may have been partially removed through a combination of localised quarrying and plough truncation.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Linden Homes Eastern and Pigeon Investment Management Ltd. on land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 592380 265770; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with conditions attached to outline planning permission for *the erection of up to 200 homes (including 9 self-build plots), primary school site together with associated access, infrastructure, landscaping and amenity space* as granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC; planning ref. 5070/16). Conditions 12 and 13 of the state:

12. No development shall take place within a Main Development Area phase until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured within that phase, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation 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.

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. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets.*

13. *No building shall be occupied within any Main Development Area phase until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 12; 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*

- 1.2 The need for the evaluation and the level of work required was determined in consultation with the Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Rachael Abraham – SAO SCCAS) in their role as archaeological advisor to MSDC. A detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was subsequently produced by CA (2018) and approved by the SCCAS. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney, 2003). The fieldwork was monitored by James Rolfe on behalf of the SCCAS, including a site visit on 14th January.

The site

- 1.3 The development area is approximately 18ha, of which approximately 14.8ha is developable, and primarily comprises a single large agricultural field, resulting from the amalgamation of a number of smaller parcels, adjoined by two areas of existing woodland on the northeast side of the field, separated by a narrow strip of arable land. The area is bounded to the west by Meadow Lane, to the south by Norton Road, and to the north and east by farmland. The site is located on a gentle slope, from 53m AOD in the southwest corner to 39m at its northeast end (Figure 1).
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2018). Superficial deposits are mapped as clay, silt, sand and gravels, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following summary is taken from an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey report produced by Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC 2016), supplemented by a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record undertaken in December 2018 to update the results of the previous desk-based assessment.

Prehistoric and Roman

2.2 A Neolithic ditch was recorded during archaeological monitoring (THS 011) 1km to the west of site.

2.3 Approximately 600m to the northeast, near Skeleton Plantation, a Bronze Age cinerary collared urn was recovered (THS 003).

2.4 A 2km stretch of the former Roman Road (THS 007) lies 900m to the northwest.

Medieval and Post-medieval

2.5 The possible location of the fire-destroyed 13th century Old Netherhall (THS 010) lies to the north of Lady Greene's plantation, immediately adjacent to the northeast of the site. Pernal Green (THS 009), a medieval common surrounded by housing and associated fishing ponds is located 900m to the northeast. The medieval parish church of St Peter (THS 006) is located 750m to the southeast of the site.

2.6 A post mill (THS 008) located on a mound dating to the 16th century is recorded on Mill Lane 1km to the northwest of the survey area along with a contemporary gallows mound.

Geophysical survey

2.7 A geophysical survey carried out by Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC 2016) identified a number of small discrete anomalies as well as narrow linear readings corresponding with the location of former field boundaries. Geological trends and variations were also identified.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date,

integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). The information gathered will enable MSDC, as advised by the SAO SCCAS, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage assets that are identified, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance, and to avoid or minimise any conflict between the conservation of those heritage assets and any aspect of the development proposal. This process is in line with policies contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 110 trenches with a length of 30m and width of 2m in the locations shown on Figure 2. With the approval of the SCCAS the locations of trenches 4, 6 and 21 were adjusted in order to respect existing hedgerows; trench 3 was rotated to maintain a safe distance to the public footpath; and trench 111 was moved further north to maintain the access route between the two fields. With the approval of SCCAS the excavation of trench 14 was abandoned due to the presence of a large animal burrow. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the

artefacts will be deposited with the SCCAS County Archaeology Store under accession number THS031, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-28)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The natural substrate was generally encountered across the site at depths between 0.26m and 0.72m. As suggested by the data available from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019), it comprised a mix of mid red and orange brown, and light yellow brown, silty sand, gravel and clay. Some bands of chalk as well as frequent natural flint nodules of varying sizes were observed. In a number of trenches the substrate was overlain by an interface or subsoil deposit of mid grey orange sandy silt with some natural flint inclusions, measuring between 0.10m and 0.20m thick. All trenches were sealed by ploughsoil comprising a mid grey-brown sandy silt with some natural flint inclusions, measuring between 0.26 and 0.48m deep.
- 5.3 The results of the trial trenching broadly confirm those of the previous geophysical survey (SACIC 2016). A number of post-medieval field boundary ditches, identified as part of the geophysical survey and archaeological assessment of the site (SACIC 2016), were encountered during the fieldwork. The geophysical survey also broadly reproduced the variable geology across the site, with bands of siltier natural deposits identified as broad linear trends. No archaeological features of any date were encountered in trenches 1, 3-5, 7-12, 16-19, 21-43, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55-57, 59, 62-75, 77-87, 91-95, 97-101, and 103-109 (see Figs 26-28 for selected photographs).

Unstratified finds

- 5.4 A relatively large assemblage of well-preserved fragments from a single Mid to Late Iron Age vessel were encountered in the topsoil just to the south of trench 12.

- 5.5 A Neolithic flaked axe (Registered Artefact 1) was recovered from the field surface in the vicinity of trench 106.

Trench 2 (Figs 3, 5 & 6)

- 5.6 Trench 2 revealed a northeast-southwest orientated ditch alignment, possibly comprised of two overlapping ditch terminals (203 and 205), which was not identified by the geophysical survey. The southernmost of the two, possible ditch terminus 203, measured 0.55m wide and 0.36m deep, with steep concave sides and a flat base. The feature contained a lower fill (204) of mottled mid grey brown and mid red brown silty sand with infrequent stone inclusions. This deposit was sealed by an upper fill (205) of mid grey brown silty sand with infrequent stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 5.7 The second possible terminus (206) measured 0.85m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. The feature contained a single fill 207 comprising mid grey brown silty sand with infrequent stone inclusions; no finds were recovered.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 & 7)

- 5.8 Two parallel gullies running on a north-south alignment were encountered near the eastern end of trench 6. The easternmost gully (603) measured 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. The feature contained a basal fill 604 of dark grey brown silty sand, measuring 0.04m thick. This was overlain by second fill 605 comprising light yellow brown silty sand, which in turn was sealed by a final deposit 606 of mid grey brown sandy silt.
- 5.9 The western gully 607 measured 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. The feature contained a single fill 608 of mottled dark grey brown and reddish orange clayey silt. No finds were recovered from either feature, and, possibly due to their small size and location in the far northeast corner of the area, neither feature is represented in the geophysical survey results.

Trench 13 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.10 Trench 13 contained part of a post-medieval field boundary line which was recorded in plan. The feature is visible on historic mapping of the area, and corresponds to a linear trend identified by the geophysical survey. It crosses the trench on a

northeast-southwest alignment and continues east through trench 15, and west through trench 20, where it was investigated.

Trench 15 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.11 The post-medieval field boundary observed in trench 13 continues through trench 15 on the same northeast-southwest alignment. It was recorded in plan and investigated in trench 20 (see below).

Trench 20 (Figs 3 & 8)

- 5.12 The continuation of the northeast-southwest aligned post-medieval field boundary observed in trenches 13 and 15 was investigated in this trench. Boundary ditch 2003 measured 1.50m wide and 0.49m deep, with moderately steep, straight sides and a flat base. The feature contained a primary silting fill 2004, approximately 0.20m thick, comprising dark orange brown silty sand with occasional natural flint inclusions. This was sealed by a secondary silting deposit 2005 of dark black brown silty sand with infrequent charcoal and natural flint inclusions.
- 5.13 No finds were recovered from the feature, but it is identified as a former field boundary through historic mapping.

Trench 44 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.14 Two parallel east-west aligned post-medieval ditches were observed in trench 44, matching a pair of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. They were recorded in plan and investigated in trench 45; both features continue east through trenches 45, 46 and 48.

Trench 45 (Figs 4, 9 & 10)

- 5.15 Trench 45 contained a continuation of the two east-west aligned post-medieval boundary ditches observed in trench 44. The northernmost ditch, 4503, measured 1.90m wide and 0.85m deep, with steep, slightly concave sides and a flat base. The feature contained three deposits; likely primary silting fill 4504 comprised mid orange brown clayey silt and was sealed by deposit 4505, consisting of mid red brown sandy silt and containing modern pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and metal fragments. This in turn was covered by an upper fill 4506 of dark grey brown sandy silt.

- 5.16 The northern side of ditch 4503 cuts across possible pit 4507. The feature appeared oval in plan, with steep, straight sides and a flat base, and measured 0.55m long, 0.30m wide and 0.50m deep. A lower fill 4508 of mid red brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions, was sealed by an upper deposit 4509 of mid red brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
- 5.17 To the south, the second ditch, 4510 crossed the trench on an east-west alignment, running parallel to ditch 4503. Ditch 4510 measured 1.57m wide and 0.63m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. The single fill 4511, comprising a dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions, contained fragments of post-medieval pottery as well as ceramic building material and one iron nail.

Trench 46 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.18 The two parallel east-west aligned ditches continued through this trench from trenches 44 and 45, with the southernmost feature continuing further east through trench 48. Both features were recorded in plan.

Trench 48 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.19 The continuation of the southernmost of the two post-medieval ditches observed in trenches 44, 45 and 46 was recorded in plan in this trench.

Trench 51 (Figs 4 & 11)

- 5.20 Trench 51 contained a single small pit (5102), measuring 0.87m long, 0.48m wide and 0.07m deep. The feature appeared oval in plan, with concave sides and a concave base, and was filled by a single deposit 5103 of dark red brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 54 (Figs 4, 12 & 13)

- 5.21 A large quarry pit was investigated in trench 54, measuring 5.8m wide and 0.90m deep, with a gently sloping straight side at its eastern edge, and a moderately sloping slightly convex side at its western end. The feature aligns with a northeast-southwest orientated linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, but does not continue into the adjacent trenches. Taking into account the cut shape it is more likely therefore that the feature is the result of quarrying activity.
- 5.22 The feature contained a total of three fills; the lower fill 5404, measuring 0.46m thick, comprised light red brown silty clay with some chalk and flint inclusions, and

contained a small flint flake recovered from a bulk environmental soil sample. The lower fill was sealed by a second deposit 5405 consisting of a 0.46m thick mid red brown clayey sand with some small natural flint inclusions. Fill 5405 in turn was sealed by deposit 5406, measuring 0.36m thick and comprising mid black grey clayey sand. This deposit contained a small number of highly abraded late prehistoric and Roman pottery sherds, as well as fired clay, a small flint flake and post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM). All three deposits contained animal bone, principally cattle, sheep/goat and pig, with each of these species identified from bones from throughout the skeleton, both rich and poor in meat yield, many of which showed either chop marks or impact damage common to the waste from primary and secondary butchery. The upper (5404) and lower fills (5406) contained fragmentary, disarticulated remains of an adult female (see section 7 below) likely to be from a disturbed grave which has either been cut through by the pit, or brought in with other material from elsewhere off site.

Trench 58 (Figs 4 & 14)

- 5.23 Trench 58 partially exposed a possible pit 5802, measuring 1.38m long, 0.89m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately steep, concave sides and an irregular base. The feature was filled by a single deposit (5803) of mixed light and dark brown grey sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 60 (Figs 4, 15 & 16)

- 5.24 A cluster of three small pits was investigated in trench 60. Sub-circular pit 6002, partly exposed at the western baulk section of the trench, measured 0.75m long, 0.60m wide and 0.27m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by a lower deposit 6003 of mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions, which was sealed by an upper fill 6004 of dark grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. Three, small, undiagnostic flint chips were recovered from the upper fill.
- 5.25 Sub-circular pit 6005 was identified to the east of pit 6002 on a roughly northwest-southeast alignment, measuring 1.25m long, 0.76m wide and 0.36m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. The feature contained a single fill 6006 of mid grey brown sandy silt with some natural flint inclusions, but no finds were recovered.

- 5.26 Pit 6005 was truncated by oval pit 6007, measuring 0.95m long, 0.65m wide and 0.34m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. The fill 6008 comprised dark grey brown sandy silt with some natural flint inclusions, but again contained no finds.

Trench 61 (Figs 4, 17 & 18)

- 5.27 Trench 61 contained the partial remains of a circular pit 6102, measuring 1.20m long, 0.72m wide and 0.19m deep. The feature contained a single fill 6103 of mid black brown sand with infrequent stone inclusions, and contained a small assemblage of fired clay, flint chips and Iron Age pottery.

- 5.28 To the north, adjacent to the baulk section, a small circular posthole 6106 was investigated. The feature measured 0.35m in diameter with a depth of 0.31m, and contained a single fill (6107) of mid orange brown sand. No finds were recovered.

- 5.29 Pit 6102 and posthole 6106 were both truncated by large pit 6104, measuring 3m long, 1.30m wide and 0.33m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. The feature contained one fill (6105) comprising dark grey brown sand with infrequent stone inclusions; a fragment of fired clay and flint chips were also recovered along with part of a Niedermendig lava quern.

Trench 69 (Figs 4, 19 & 20)

- 5.30 Trench 69 contained two areas of presumed bioturbation. The first, bioturbation 6902, measured 1.22m long, 0.95m wide and 0.07m deep, with irregular slightly concave sides and a slightly irregular flat base. The single fill 6903 comprised dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions and contained no finds.

- 5.31 The second area of bioturbation (6904) measured over 2m long, 1.85m wide and 0.15m deep, with slightly concave sides and an irregular base. The single fill (6905), composed of mottled mid grey brown and orange brown clayey sand, contained a fragment of fired clay and burnt stone, as well as a small assemblage of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery.

Trench 76 (Figs 4 & 21)

- 5.32 Trench 76 contained an area of bioturbation (7602) measuring 1.14m long, 0.80m wide and 0.21m deep, with gently sloping concave sides and a flat base. High levels of root disturbance were observed in the sides and base of the cut, which was filled

by a single deposit (7603) of mottled dark black grey and mid orange brown clayey sand with some stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 88 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.33 Trench 88 contained a post-medieval enclosure boundary ditch, which was recorded in plan. The boundary line is recorded on historic mapping of the area and also corresponds to a curvilinear trend identified by the geophysical survey. It crosses the trench on an east-west alignment and continues east through trench 89, before turning south to cross trenches 90 and 102, where it was investigated.

Trench 89 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.34 The continuation of the post-medieval boundary ditch observed in trench 88 was recorded in plan within the trench, running on an east-west alignment.

Trench 90 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.35 The continuation of the post-medieval boundary line observed in trenches 88 and 89 was recorded in plan within the trench, running on a north-south alignment.

Trench 96 (Figs 4 & 22)

- 5.36 Trench 96 contained a single small pit 9602, measuring 0.67m long, 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. A single fill 9603 comprised light grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions that produced a flint flake of uncertain date as well as a fragment of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery.

Trench 102 (Figs 4 & 23)

- 5.37 The continuation of a post-medieval enclosure boundary ditch, recorded in plan in trenches 88, 89 and 90 (see above), was investigated in trench 102, running on a north-south alignment. Ditch 10202 measured 1.60m wide and 0.50m deep, with concave sides and a concave base. The feature contained a basal fill 10203 of mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions, which was sealed by a second deposit 10204 of mid yellow brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 110 (Figs 4 & 24)

- 5.38 Trench 110 contained a northeast-southwest orientated ditch (11002) which was not identified by the geophysical survey due to the location of the trench falling outside of the surveyed area. The ditch measured 0.87m wide and 0.38m deep, with

concave sides and a concave base. The single fill 11003 comprised dark black grey sand with frequent stone inclusions, but contained no finds.

Trench 111 (Figs 4 & 25)

- 5.39 A single ditch (11102) crossed the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment; the feature was again not identified by the geophysical survey due to the location of the trench falling outside of the surveyed area. The ditch measured 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep, with concave sides and a flat base, and was filled by a single deposit (11103) of mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.

6. THE FINDS by Pete Banks and Jacky Sommerville

- 6.1 The artefactual material is recorded from 15 deposits, the fills of ditches, pits, tree boles/ bioturbation and from the topsoil (see Appendix A for detailed context information). The material was recovered by hand and from bulk environmental soil samples.

Pottery

- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay 2016) and where appropriate the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Guidelines (PCRG 2010).
- 6.3 The assemblage comprises 40 sherds (835g) of pottery recorded from seven deposits. All of the pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches, pits, tree boles and from the topsoil. The condition of the assemblage is good; the majority of fractures and surfaces are not heavily abraded. The mean sherd weight is high for a largely late prehistoric assemblage (20.87g).



Early Prehistoric

- 6.4 One sherd (13g) of handmade early prehistoric pottery dating to the Early or Middle Bronze Age is made in a grog-tempered fabric with sandy inclusions (QUGR). It has no distinguishing features.

Late Prehistoric

- 6.5 A total of 32 sherds (766g) of handmade late prehistoric pottery are recorded from four deposits. A total of 13 sherds (53g) are made in a sandy and organic-tempered fabric QUVE and 22 sherds (741g) of pottery are made in sandy fabric QU. Ten sherds (600g) of pottery made in fabric QU are recorded from the topsoil of Trench 12. Two slack-shouldered jar rims are recorded from pit fill 5406. The remainder are body sherds with no distinguishing features. Both fabrics can be dated to the Middle or Late Iron Age.

Roman

- 6.6 One sherd (3g) of Roman pottery is recorded from pit fill 5406. It is a body sherd with no distinguishing features, made in a sandy oxidised fabric (UNS OX).

Post-medieval

- 6.7 Three sherds (25g) of post-medieval pottery are recorded from ditch fill 4505. The rim of an English stoneware (ESW) bowl (18g) dates from the 17th to 19th centuries. Two sherds (7g) of refined white earthenware date from the 18th to 20th centuries. One sherd is the rim from a small dish, the other is most likely a small cup and is decorated with a grey and black slip.

Summary

- 6.8 The pottery evidence suggests that the focus of activity at the site took place during the Middle-Late Iron Age. Due to the lack of forms, decoration and material from other periods it is not possible to discuss the site in more detail.

Fired Clay

- 6.9 A total of 9 fragments (119g) of fired clay are recorded from five deposits. Seven fragments are made in a medium sandy fabric with chalk inclusions (msc), one fragment is made in a fine sandy fabric (fs) and one fragment is made in a coarse sandy fabric with iron ore inclusions (csfe). None of the fired clay fragments exhibit any distinguishing features or marks.

Ceramic building material

- 6.10 A total of 11 fragments (407g) of ceramic building material are recorded from three deposits. Five fragments made in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellet inclusions (fscp) can be dated to the Roman period based on their fabric and thickness. A fragment from a Roman tile is recorded in ditch fill 4505. Six fragments made in medium sandy (ms), coarse sandy (cs), coarse sandy with flint inclusions (csf) and coarse sandy with iron ore inclusions (csfe) can be dated to the post-medieval period based on their thickness and fabric. Two post-medieval tile fragments are recorded from ditch fill 4505 and one post-medieval brick and one tile fragment are recorded from pit fill 4511.

Flint

- 6.11 A total of 15 fragments (596g) of flint are recorded from seven deposits. RA1 is a Neolithic flaked axe which is recorded from the topsoil of Trench 106. It is heavily patinated and has suffered some moderate edge damage. On the basis of similar examples found elsewhere in East Anglia this can be dated to the Neolithic period (Kemp 2000, 88, fig.71.F21, Martingell 2003, 89, fig.67.1). A flake made in greenish brown flint exhibiting signs of edge damage and flake scars on the dorsal surface is recorded from pit fill 5406. A flake made from greyish brown flint with light edge damage and a hinge fracture is recorded from pit fill 9603. A heavily patinated flake with a distal fracture is recorded from pit fill 5404, sample 2. A total of eight chips of flint are recorded from samples taken from pit fills 6004, 6103 and 6105.

Stone

- 6.12 One fragment (16g) of burnt sandstone is recorded from deposit 6905, the fill of tree bole 6904. Two fragments (238g) of a Niedermendig lava quern are recorded from pit fill 6905. The fragments are sub-rectangular in plan and section with signs of abrasion on one surface. Querns made from Mayen-Niedermendig (German) lava were imported into Britain during the Roman period (Peacock 1980), although trade is likely to have continued until the 12th century AD (Pohl 2010).

Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 6.13 The stem of a clay tobacco pipe (1g) is recorded from ditch fill 2005. The fragment is small with no distinguishing features and can be dated to the post-medieval period.

Metalwork

- 6.14 Four fragments (52g) of iron are recorded from three deposits. Three fragments from ditch fills 4505 and 4506 are handmade square-shafted iron nails. All three are heavily corroded and encrusted. On the basis of their method of manufacture these fragments can be dated to the pre-industrial period. One iron object (21g) is recorded from ditch fill 4511. It may be an iron nail that has been bent out of shape; however, due to heavy corrosion and encrustation clear identification is difficult.

Worked antler

- 6.15 The end of a tine on a fragment of antler from quarry pit 5403 (fill 5406) has been shaped to produce a pointed tool.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone by Andy Clarke

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 262 fragments (2851.5g) was recovered via hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from the fills of five pit features and two tree throws/ presumed areas of bioturbation. Artefactual material dating from the Iron Age and the post-medieval period was also recovered from these features (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was highly fragmentary but well preserved enough to make possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*).

Iron Age

- 7.2 A total of 36 fragments (126g) were recovered from deposits 6103 and 6905 the fills of pit 6102 and tree throw 6904. As a consequence of the fragmentation and lack of osteological landmarks, none of the Iron Age bone could be identified beyond the level of cattle or sheep size mammal. No cut or chop marks relating to butchery practice were present, but the bone consisted mainly of meat-rich rib and long bone fragments common to the waste from the later stages of the butchery process.

Post-medieval

- 7.3 The post-medieval features produced most of the bone in the assemblage with 132 fragments (2002g) recovered from deposits 5404, 5405 and 5406, the successive fills of quarry pit 5403. As stated the assemblage was highly fragmented but very well preserved, making it possible to confirm the presence of cattle, sheep/goat and



pig with each of these species identified from bones from throughout the skeleton, both rich and poor in meat yield, many of which showed either chop marks or impact damage common to the waste from primary and secondary butchery. Horse was also identified, but with only two fragments (274g) recovered, no information other than species identification can be inferred. Of the remaining 107 (358g) fragments that could not be identified to species level, 43 (255g) could be classified as either cattle or sheep size. There was clearly an origin in the same skeletal elements seen in the identifiable part of the assemblage, but the fragmentation was such that further identification was not possible.

Undated

- 7.4 A total of 64 fragments (723.5g) were recovered from deposits 5103, 6006, 6105 and 6903 the fills of pits 5102, 6005, 6104 and tree throw 6902. The only identifiable material came from deposit 6105 were cattle, sheep/goat and pig were identified from mainly meat-poor skeletal elements that showed damaged common to the waste from secondary butchery.

Human Remains by Sharon Clough

- 7.5 All skeletal material was examined and recorded in accordance with national guidelines (Mitchell and Brickley 2017 and Mays *et al.* 2018).
- 7.6 The upper and lower fills of quarry pit 5403 contained the disarticulated remains of an adult female.
- 7.7 Fill 5404 contained the left proximal shaft of femur, fragment of the right ilium (comprising the sciatic notch and auricular surface) and two fragments of the acetabulum. The sciatic notch and auricular surface indicated a female and the age was estimated from the auricular surface to be 50-59 (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985), though there was post-mortem damage. The femur was gracile (muscle attachment sites slight) and small in diameter, which is consistent with female.
- 7.8 Fill 5406 contained the mid shaft of a right tibia, which was slight and small in size, indicative of a female. The anteroposterior and mediolateral measurement at the nutrient foramen was 28 and 21mm, the index for this is 75 or hyperplatycnemic (extremely flat). Earlier British populations are more likely to exhibit flattening (Brothwell, 1981: 88-9). So this would be consistent with a Roman or prehistoric individual.



- 7.9 Across the different deposits the bone was quite well preserved with old and new breaks. Since both were small and petite in size it is suggested they are from the same individual, despite being from different fills within the pit. The remains are likely to be from a disturbed grave which has either been cut through by the pit, or brought in with other material.

Plant Macrofossils by Sarah F. Wyles

- 7.10 A series of four environmental samples (75 litres of soil) were processed from a ditch and three pits within three trenches (54, 60 and 61) to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that the environmental remains might provide some indication of the likely date of these features. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.11 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 2 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).
- 7.12 The flots were relatively small with moderate to high numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation.

Trench 54

- 7.13 The assemblage recovered from fill 5404 (sample 2) of ditch 5403 contained a small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm and no charred plant remains. This assemblage may be reflective of dispersed material and provides no indication of the likely date of the ditch.
- 7.14 A few shells of the open country species *Vallonia costata* were noted.

Trench 60

- 7.15 A moderate assemblage of charcoal fragments but no charred plant remains was recorded from fill 6004 (sample 5) of pit 6002. The charcoal included mature wood fragments. There is no clear indication from the charred material, whether this

assemblage is associated with domestic settlement or industrial activities. Again this assemblage does not assist with the dating of this feature.

Trench 61

- 7.16 The samples (3 and 4 respectively) from pits 6102 and 6104 contained small quantities of charred plant remains and charcoal. A single well-preserved grain of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) was recorded from pit 6102. Spelt wheat is generally the predominant wheat species within assemblages of Iron Age and Roman date within Southern Britain (Greig 1991), although it has been recovered from earlier assemblages and has been dated to the end to the Early Bronze Age at Monkton Road Minster, Thanet (Barclay *et al.* 2011). It would be compatible with the few sherds of Iron Age pottery recovered from this pit. This assemblage may be representative of dispersed domestic settlement waste material.
- 7.17 A few indeterminate grain fragments and a runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsule were recovered from pit 6104. Again this assemblage may be reflective of dispersed domestic waste material and it provides no clear indication of the likely date of this feature.
- 7.18 A single shell of the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula* was noted in sample 3.

Summary

- 7.19 There is a small indication from these assemblages of some settlement activities taking place in the wider area during the Iron Age period.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The results of the evaluation broadly confirm those of the preceding geophysical survey, which identified the alignments of former field boundaries and provided some indication of the highly variable geology present within the site. The geophysical survey was unable to identify a number of small ditches and pits investigated as part of the evaluation; this is likely to be partly due to the fills being very similar in consistency and, therefore, magnetic signature, to the surrounding natural substrate, making a distinction more difficult to detect through magnetic survey. In addition, the small size of the features with regard to the intervals at

which readings were taken is also likely to have been a factor in their not being identified.

Unstratified finds

- 8.2 Unstratified finds included ten sherds of Middle - Late Iron Age pottery recovered from the topsoil in the area of trench 12; the well-preserved sherds appeared to belong to a single vessel. A heavily patinated Neolithic axe (Registered Artefact 1) was also recovered from the surface of the field near trench 106.

Early/Middle Bronze Age

- 8.3 Limited evidence for Early to Middle Bronze Age activity was encountered in the southeast corner of the site in the form of a small pit containing a fragment of pottery dating to this period, as well as a flint flake of uncertain date.

Mid/Late Iron Age

- 8.4 A very shallow probable bioturbation feature (6904) in trench 69 produced Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. Further evidence for Middle to Late Iron Age activity was recorded in trench 61, in the southern half of the site, where a small assemblage of pottery was recovered from a pit located very close to a posthole, with both features being cut by a larger, oval pit containing fragments of a Niedermendig lava quern. These querns were imported to Britain during the Roman period.
- 8.6 The combined finds and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork suggests some potential for settlement activity within the wider area during the Iron Age. However, there is no clear evidence for any form of intensive or extensive settlement activity within the site itself; the site may have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of a farmstead or other type of settlement situated outside the development area or, if previously present, more-extensive remains may have been removed through a combination of localised quarrying and plough truncation..

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.7 A number of historic field boundary ditches were observed across the site; one northeast-southwest aligned ditch was encountered in trenches 13, 15 and 20, while two parallel ditches on an east-west alignment were encountered in trenches 44, 45, 46 and 48. In the southwest corner of the site a ditch forming a rectangular boundary was observed in trenches 88, 89, 90 and 102. All boundary lines matched historic mapping of the area and corresponded to strong geophysical anomalies. In addition,

secure post-medieval dating evidence is available for fill 2005 in ditch 2003 in trench 20 and fill 4505 in ditch 4503 in trench 45.

- 8.8 A large quarry pit partially exposed in the central part of the site is likely indicative of localised gravel extraction. Of note are fragments of a previously disturbed inhumation burial of likely Iron Age – Roman date incorporated within two separate backfill deposits. No evidence for burials was noted elsewhere on the site and while the quarry pit may have cut through an earlier grave it is possible that the skeletal material is derived from off-site and was collected up with the other domestic refuse, including a large assemblage of animal bone, and deposited in the pit at the point of backfilling.
- 8.9 The combined finds and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork suggests some potential for settlement activity within the wider area during the Iron Age. However, there is no clear evidence for any form of intensive or extensive settlement activity within the site itself, which may have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of a farmstead or other type of settlement situated outside the development area. Alternatively, if previously present, any once more-extensive remains may have been partially removed through a combination of localised quarrying and plough truncation.
- 8.10 The relatively low levels of archaeological features encountered during the evaluation are matched by the scarcity of recorded sites in the vicinity with predominantly isolated findspots recorded on the Suffolk HER within 1km of the site, the closest of which is located approximately 600m away. It should also be noted that none of the finds and sites recorded on the HER within the vicinity are contemporary to the Mid to Late Iron Age activity encountered within the application area. The results of the evaluation have limited potential in themselves to contribute to research themes identified by Medlycott (2011), with the archaeological evidence proving relatively scarce and fragmentary. However, further archaeological investigation may help to provide a more refined assessment of the archaeological resource contained within the evaluation area, and has the potential to provide evidence contributing to research themes pertaining to the Middle and Late Iron Age. This may potentially include settlement types and the agrarian economy/rural landscapes of the Iron Age in particular. Further work may also help to shape an improved understanding of the development of fields and field systems in the area in the Iron Age, including the chronology of this development and how far the size and

shape of fields can be related to the agricultural regimes practiced. This would be significant in that it may provide evidence for occupation of the area during a time period currently not represented in the existing HER dataset.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Anna Moosbauer, assisted by Dale Langford, Mat Ferron, Alice Krausova, Rosie Maguiness, Kim Briscoe and Victor Urbano. The report was written by Anna Moosbauer. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Pete Banks, Jacky Sommerville, Andy Clarke, Sharon Clough and Sarah Wyles respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Adrian Scruby.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.48	
1	101	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange and light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent natural flint and stone			0.48+	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.48	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.24	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange and light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent natural flint and stone / Mid grey-brown; clayey silt; friable; patches of gravel; frequent natural flint			0.72+	
2	203	Cut		Ditch	Liner; moderate-to-steep concave sides; flat base; NE-SW;	0.55	1.05	0.36	
2	204	Fill	203	Lower fill of ditch	Mottled mid grey-brown and mid red-brown; silty sand; friable; rare small rounded stones; moderate horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	0.55	0.46	0.09	
2	205	Fill	203	Upper fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown; silty sand; friable; rare small rounded and sub-angular stones; moderate horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	0.55	1.05	0.36	
2	206	Cut		Ditch	Linear; moderately steep sides; flat base; NE-SW	0.65	0.85	0.24	
2	207	Fill	206	Fill of Ditch	Mid grey-brown; silty sand; friable; rare small sub-angular stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	0.65	0.85	0.24	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.40	
3	301	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.40+	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.38	
4	401	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and			0.38+	

					stone				
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.45	
5	501	Layer		Natural	Light yellow-orange mottled brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.45+	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.43	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid-grey; silt; friable			0.15	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent natural flint and stone			0.58+	
6	603	Cut		Gully	Linear; moderately steep concave sides; flat base; N-S	2.00+	0.55	0.20	
6	604	Fill	603	Lower fill of gully	Dark grey-brown; silty sand; friable; rare small sub-angular stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.07	0.28	0.04	
6	605	Fill	603	Middle fill of gully	Light yellow-brown; silty sand; friable; rare small sub-rounded stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.07	0.20	0.15	
6	606	Fill	603	Upper fill of gully	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; rare small rounded stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.07	0.45	0.16	
6	607	Cut		Gully	Linear; gentle slope with concave slope on west and convex slope on east; concave base; N-S	2.20+	0.52	0.12	
6	608	Fill	607	Fill of gully	Mottled dark grey-brown and reddish-orange; clayey silt; friable; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TS	2.20+	0.52	0.12	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.37	
7	701	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish brown-orange; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.37+	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.45	
8	801	Layer		Natural	Mottled yellow-orange and brown; sandy silt; occ natural flint			0.45+	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.41	

9	901	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.41+	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.41	
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.41+	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.38	
11	1101	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.38+	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.41	
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.41+	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.43	
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.43+	
13	1302	Cut		Ditch	Linear – *Feature Not Excavated*	2.00+	1.60		
13	1303	Fill		Fill of ditch	Light grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; rare chalk and small sub-rounded stones	2.00+	1.60		
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.38	
14	1401	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.38+	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.41	
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.41+	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.38	
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod natural flint and stone			0.38+	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.43	

17	1701	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.43+	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.45	
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.45+	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.34	
19	1901	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent natural flint			0.34+	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.20	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.20	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Dark orange-brown; clayey sand; friable; moderate natural flint and stone			0.40+	
20	2003	Cut		Ditch	Linear; straight sides with moderate slope; flat base; NE-SW	1.00+	1.50	0.49	
20	2004	Fill	2003	Lower fill of ditch	Dark orange-brown; silty sand; compact; occ rounded stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.00+	1.42	0.20	
20	2005	Fill	2003	Upper fill of ditch	Dark black-brown; silty sand; compact; rare charcoal and CBM and occ stone/flint; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.00+	1.50	0.47	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; silty sand; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.33	
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid yellow-brown and mid red-brown; silty sand; compact; occ flint and chalk			0.33+	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.42	
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid red-brown and light yellow brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint gravels			0.42+	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.37	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orange; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.14	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate natural flint and			0.51+	

					stone				
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.42	
24	2401	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate natural flint and stone			0.42+	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.37	
25	2501	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent natural flint			0.37+	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; silty sand; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.26	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown-grey; sandy silt; friable; occ small/medium stones			0.10	
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; silty sand; friable; frequent stones			0.36+	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; silty sand; mod compact; occ natural flint and stone			0.26	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey-brown; silty clay; mod-compact; occ small/medium stones			0.10	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Light yellow-brown; silty clay; compact; occ flint and chalk			0.36+	
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; rare stones			0.20	
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones			0.10	
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange; clay; compact; moderate small stones			0.30+	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown; clay sand; friable; occ stones			0.29	
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey-brown; silty clay; compact			0.16	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Mixed light orange-brown; clayey sand; compact; moderate chalk AND mid orange-brown; silty sand			0.45+	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.38	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orange; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.13	

30	3002	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate natural flint and stone			0.51+	
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.37	
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orange; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.19	
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate natural flint and stone			0.56+	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.34	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orange; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.18	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate natural flint and stone			0.52+	
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.36	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orange; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.19	
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent natural flint			0.55+	
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.40	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate natural flint and stone			0.40+	
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; clayey sand; mod compact; occ small to medium stones			0.24	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown; silty sand; mod compact; occ small stones			0.12	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Mixed light yellow-brown and mid reddish-brown; silty clay; compact; occ natural flint and chalk			0.36+	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; clayey sand; mod compact; occ small to medium stones			0.26	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown; silty sand; mod compact; occ small stones			0.14	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-brown; silty clay;			0.40+	

					compact; occ natural flint				
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey; silty clay; compact; occ stone and flint			0.37	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Orange-brown; clay; compact			0.12	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy clay AND mid brown-grey; clay; occ chalk			0.49+	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy clay; mod compact; occ small and medium stones			0.26	
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown; sandy clay; compact; occ small stones			0.13	
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Mixed light yellow brown; silty clay AND mid red-brown; silty clay; compact; occ limestone and flint			0.39+	
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.28	
39	3901	Layer		Natural	Light orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint gravel			0.34+	
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones			0.17	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orange-brown; sandy silty; friable; occ stones			0.08	
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid red-brown and mid yellow-brown; sandy clay; moderate small stones			0.25+	
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.36	
41	4101	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint and occ chalk			0.36+	
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and stone			0.33	
42	4201	Layer		Natural	Mixed Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate natural flint and stone AND light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint and occ chalk			0.33+	
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; silty sand; friable; occ stone and flint			0.25	
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey-brown; silty sand;			0.15	

					friable; occ flint				
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Dark orange-brown; silty sand; friable; occ stone and flint			0.40+	
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark black-grey; silty clay; compact; occ stone			0.40	
44	4401	Layer		Natural	Light orange-brown; sandy clay; compact; mod chalk AND dark orange-brown; silty sand; friable			0.40+	
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones			0.31	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid-to-dark grey-brown; silty clay; mod compact; small and medium stones			0.14	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Light-to-mid yellow-brown; silty clay AND mid red-brown; silty clay; occ flint and chalk			0.45+	
45	4503	Cut		Ditch	Linear; rounded concave with moderate slope; concave; W-E	1.00+	1.90	0.85	Post-med/modern
45	4504	Fill	4503	Lower fill of ditch	Mid orange-brown; clayey silt; compact; moderate small and medium stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.00+	0.70	0.13	Post-med/modern
45	4505	Fill	4503	Middle fill of ditch	Mid red-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.00+	1.65	0.52	Post-med/modern
45	4506	Fill	4503	Upper fill of ditch	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ stone; moderate horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.00+	1.90	0.20	Post-med/modern
45	4507	Cut		Pit	Oval; steep slope with straight sides and sharp break; flat base	0.30	0.55	0.50	
45	4508	Fill	4507	Lower fill of pit	Mid red-brown; silty clay; friable; occ stone; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	0.30	0.40	0.15	
45	4509	Fill	4507	Upper fill of pit	Mid red-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	0.30	0.55	0.34	
45	4510	Cut		Ditch	Linear; rounded concave with moderate slope; concave base; W-E	1.00+	1.57	0.63	Post-med/modern
45	4511	Fill	4510	Fill of ditch	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone; good	1.00+	1.57	0.63	Post-

					horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM				med/modern
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.40	
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones and flint			0.15	
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint AND light yellow-brown; clay silt; mod compact; frequent chalk			0.55+	
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.40	
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones and flint			0.15	
47	4702	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.55+	
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.45	
48	4801	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stones and flint			0.45+	
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.40	
49	4901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones and flint			0.15	
49	4902	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.55+	
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.45	
50	5002	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange brown; sandy silt; friable; AND light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent small and medium stones and flint			0.45+	
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium			0.40	

					stone and flint				
51	5101	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange brown; sandy silt; friable; AND light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent small and medium stones and flint			0.40+	
51	5102	Cut		Pit	Oval; rounded concave with gentle slope; concave base	0.87	0.48	0.07	
51	5103	Fill	5102	Fill of pit	Dark red-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	0.87	0.48	0.07	
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.40	
52	5201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones and flint			0.20	
52	5202	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent small and medium stone and flint			0.60+	
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.40	
53	5301	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint AND light yellow-brown; clay silt; mod compact; frequent chalk			0.40+	
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.30	
54	5401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark red-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ stones			0.10	
54	5402	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy clay; compact; mod small stones			0.40+	
54	5403	Cut		Quarry pit	Linear; straight with gentle slope in east and straight-to-convex with moderate slope in west; slightly concave; NE-SW	1.00+	5.8	0.9	LIA/RB
54	5404	Fill	5403	Lower fill of quarry pit	Light red-brown; silty clay; very compact; rare small flint and chalk; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.00+	3.96	0.46	LIA/RB
54	5405	Fill	5403	Middle fill of quarry pit	Mid red-brown; clayey sand; mod compact; rare flint and charcoal; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM				LIA/RB

54	5406	Fill	5403	Upper fill of quarry pit	Mid black-grey; clayey sand; mod compact; rare small flint and charcoal; good horizon clarity; low-to-medium contamination risk; TSM	1.00+	5.8	0.36	
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark black-grey; clay; compact; occ stone and flint			0.44	
55	5501	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid-to-light orange-brown; sandy clay; compact; mod chalk AND dark orange-brown; silty sand; friable			0.44+	
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; silty clay; friable; occ flint			0.20	
56	5601	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey-brown; silty clay; friable; occ stone			0.18	
56	5602	Layer		Natural	Mixed light brown-grey; sandy clay; moderate chalk AND dark red-brown; sandy clay			0.38+	
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ stone			0.30	
57	5701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; sandy clay; compact; occ stone			0.15	
57	5702	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy clay; compact, occ stone			0.45+	
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones and flint			0.42	
58	5801	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stones and flint AND yellow-brown; clayey silt;			0.42+	
58	5802	Cut		Pit/Tree Bowl	Oval; moderate concave slope; irregular flat base; N-S orientarion	1.38	0.89	0.34	Unknown
58	5803	Fill	5802	Fill of Pit/Tree Bowl	Mixed light brown-grey AND dark brown-grey; sandy silt; friable; rare stone and charcoal; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.38	0.89	0.34	Unknown
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
59	5901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.10	
59	5902	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent small-to-large			0.45+	

					stone and flint				
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones			0.35	
60	6001	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone			0.35+	
60	6002	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular; rounded concave with moderate slope; rounded concave base	0.75	0.60	0.27	Unknown
60	6003	Fill	6002	Lower fill of pit	Light-to-mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint and rare charcoal; clear horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TS	0.75	0.60	0.27	Unknown
60	6004	Fill	6002	Upper fill of pit	Mid-to-dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint and moderate charcoal; clear horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TS	0.60	0.60	0.15	Unknown
60	6005	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular; rounded concave with moderate slope; rounded concave base; slightly elongated SW-NE	1.25	0.76	0.36	Unknown
60	6006	Fill	6005	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown with orange hue; sandy silt; Friable; mod medium and large flint; clear-to-moderate horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TS	1.25	0.76	0.36	Unknown
60	6007	Cut		Pit	Oval; rounded concave with moderate slope, rounded concave base; elongated NW-SE	0.95	0.65	0.34	Unknown
60	6008	Fill	6007	Fill of pit	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; mod medium and large flint; clear horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TS	0.95	0.65	0.34	Unknown
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
61	6101	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown AND light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	
61	6102	Cut		Pit	Circular; rounded concave with gentle slope; flat base	1.20	0.72	0.19	Iron Age
61	6103	Fill	6102	Fill of pit	Mod black-brown; sand; loose; occ stone and flint, occ charcoal; good horizon clarity; moderate	1.20	0.72	0.19	Iron Age

					contamination risk; TS				
61	6104	Cut		Pit	Circular; rounded concave with gentle-to-moderate slope; rounded concave base	3.00	1.30	0.33	Unknown
61	6105	Fill	6104	Fill of pit	Dark grey-brown; sand; loose; occ stone, CBM, and charcoal; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TS	3.00	1.30	0.33	Unknown
61	6106	Cut		Post-hole	Circular; steep straight sides; rounded concave base	0.35	0.35	0.31	Unknown
61	6107	Fill	6106	Fill of post-hole	Mid orange-brown; sand; loose; occ charcoal; good horizon clarity; moderate contamination risk; T	0.35	0.35	0.33	Unknown
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone			0.35	
62	6201	Layer		Natural	Mixed light yellow-brown sity clay; moderately compact; moderate small and medium stone and flint, frequent chalk AND mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
63	6301	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.34	
64	6401	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stones and flint AND light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent chalk			0.34+	
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
65	6501	Layer		Natural	Mixed light yellow-brown; clayey silt; mod compact; moderate small and medium stone and flint AND mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.43	
66	6601	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint, occ chalk			0.43+	

67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.41	
67	6701	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint, occ chalk			0.41+	
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.45	
68	6801	Layer		Natural	Mid-to-dark orange brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.45+	
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
69	6901	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stones and flint AND light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent chalk			0.35+	
69	6902	Cut		Bioturbation	Oval; irregular rounded concave with gentle slope; flatish base; elongated E-W	1.22	0.95	0.07	Unknown
69	6903	Fill	6902	Fill of bioturbation	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent stones; good horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.22	0.95	0.07	Unknown
69	6904	Cut		Tree Bowl	Irregular/sub-ovoid; slightly concave gentle slope; irregular base	2.00+	1.85	0.15	Iron Age
69	6905	Fill	6904	Fill of tree bowl	Mottled mid grey-brown AND orange-brown; clayey sand; friable; rare small stones and charcoal; moderate horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	2.00+	1.85	0.15	Iron Age
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
70	7001	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stones and flint AND light yellow-brown; clayey silt; moderately compact; frequent chalk			0.35+	
71	7100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones			0.35	
71	7101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown; silty clay; compact; occ flint			0.17	
71	7102	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid yellow-brown; silty clay; compact; occ chalk AND mid			0.52+	

					red-brown; silty sand; friable; occ gravel and moderate flint				
72	7200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stones			0.47	
72	7201	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; silty sand; moderately compact; occ small stones AND light grey-brown; silty sand; compact occ chalk and flint			0.47+	
73	7300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; silty sand; friable; occ stone and flint			0.35	
73	7301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown; silty sand; friable; occ stone and flint			0.16	
73	7302	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; silty sand; friable; moderate stone and flint			0.51+	
74	7400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty sand; friable; occ stone			0.35	
74	7401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid black-grey; clayey silt; friable; occ stone			0.11	
74	7402	Layer		Natural	Mixed light orange-brown AND mid orange-brown; silty sand; friable; frequent stone and flint			0.47+	
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.39	
75	7501			Natural	Mid red-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint			0.39+	
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.40	
76	7601	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint			0.40+	
76	7602	Cut		Tree Bowl	Sub-oval; concave gentle slope; flat base	1.14	0.80	0.21	
76	7603	Fill	7602	Fill of tree bowl	Mottled dark black-grey AND mid orange brown; clayey sand; friable; rare flint and charcoal; moderate horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TSM	1.14	0.80	0.21	
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.39	
77	7701	Layer		Natural	Mixed light yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent chalk and flint AND mid orange-brown; sandy-silt			0.39+	

78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; silty sand; friable; occ stone and flint			0.40	
78	7801	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.40+	
79	7900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; silty sand; friable; occ stone and flint			0.40	
79	7901	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.40+	
80	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; silty sand; friable; occ stone and flint			0.35	
80	8001	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; moderate small and medium stone and flint AND light yellow-brown; clayey silt; moderately compact; occ small stone and flint, frequent chalk			0.35+	
81	8100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.38	
81	8101	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown; sandy clay; friable; occ natural flint			0.38+	
82	8200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.37	
82	8201	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint, occ chalk			0.37+	
83	8300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones			0.41	
83	8301	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown; silty sand; friable; occ stones			0.41+	
84	8400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.40	
84	8401	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-orange; silty sand; friable; frequent fine gravels and flints			0.40+	
85	8500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.40	
85	8501	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.40+	
86	8600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.40	
86	8601	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown; sandy silt;			0.40+	

					friable; frequent flint gravels				
87	8700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.32	
87	8701	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint gravels			0.32+	
88	8800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.31	
88	8801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orangey brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.17	
88	8802	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.48+	
89	8900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones			0.45	
89	8901	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid red-brown; sand AND mid grey-brown; sand; occ medium stones			0.45+	
89	8902	Cut		Ditch	Linear; E-W orientation; not excavated	2.00+	2.30		
89	8903	Fill	8902	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown; sand; occ small stones	2.00+	2.30		
90	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.38	
90	9001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-orangey brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.14	
90	9002	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.52+	
91	9100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.39	
91	9101	Layer		Natural	Mid-to-light orange brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint, occ chalk			0.39+	
92	9200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.40	
92	9201	Layer		Natural	Mid-to-light orange brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint, occ chalk			0.40+	
93	9300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
93	9301	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint AND light yellow-brown; clayey silt; mod compact; frequent chalk, occ small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	

94	9400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
94	9401	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint AND light yellow-brown; sandy silt; mod compact; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	
95	9500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
95	9501	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; mod compact; moderate small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	
96	9600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint				
96	9601	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt AND clayey silt; friable-to-mod compact; moderate small and medium stone and flint				
96	9602	Cut		Pit	Oval; rounded concave with moderate slope; rounded concave base; elongated E-W	0.67	0.5	0.28	
96	9603	Fill	9602	Fill of pit	Light grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint, rare charcoal; clear horizon clarity; low contamination risk; TS	0.67	0.5	0.28	
97	9700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
97	9701	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate small and medium stone and flint AND light yellow-brown; clayey silt; mod compact; frequent chalk, occ small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	
98	9800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
98	9801	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; mod compact; occ small and medium stone and flint			0.35+	
99	9900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.33	
99	9901	Layer		Natural	Mid-to-light orange brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint, occ chalk			0.33+	
100	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.38	

100	10001	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and chalk			0.38+	
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.35	
101	10101	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint AND light yellow-brown; clayey silt; mod compact;			0.35+	
102	10200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stone and flint			0.30	
102	10201	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint AND light yellow-brown; clayey silt; mod compact; frequent chalk, occ small and medium stone and flint			0.30+	
102	10202	Cut		Ditch	Linear; rounded concave with moderate slope; rounded concave base; N-S orientation	2.00+	1.60	0.50	Post-med
102	10203	Fill	10202	Lower fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small and medium stone and flint; clear horizon clarity; low contamination; TSM	2.00+	1.60	0.31	Post-med
102	10204	Fill	10202	Upper fill of ditch	Mid-to-dark yellow-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones and flint; moderate horizon clarity; low contamination; TSM	2.00+	1.24	0.20	Post-med
103	10300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint			0.41	
103	10301	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ natural flint and chalk			0.41+	
104	10400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones			0.37	
104	10401	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown; silty sand; friable; occ small stones			0.37+	
105	10500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones			0.29	
105	10501	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid yellow-brown; silty sand; friable; occ small stones AND mid grey-brown; clayey silt; mod compact; occ small stone			0.29+	
106	10600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones			0.37	
106	10601	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid yellow-brown; silty sand; friable; occ small stones AND mid grey-brown; clayey silt;			0.37+	

					mod compact; occ small stone				
107	10700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones			0.46	
107	10701	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown AND yellow-brown; silty sand; friable; occ stone			0.46+	
108	10800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones			0.29	
108	10801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones			0.04	
108	10802	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown; silty sand; friable; occ small stone			0.33+	
109	10900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.40	
109	10901	Layer		Natural	Mixed light grey AND orange-yellow; silty sand; frequent flint			0.40+	
110	11000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.38	
110	11001	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; frequent flint gravels			0.38+	
110	11002	Cut		Ditch	Linear; slightly concave moderate slope; rounded concave base; NNE-SSW orientation	1.00+	0.87	0.38	
110	11003	Fill	11002	Fill of ditch	Dark black-grey; sand; loose; frequent stone and flint; good horizon clarity; low contamination; TS	1.00+	0.87	0.38	
111	11100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ flint			0.41	
111	11101	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown; sandy silt; friable; moderate natural flint and stone			0.41+	
111	11102	Cut		Ditch	Linear; concave steep to moderate slope; flat base; NNW-SSE orientation	1.40+	0.66	0.18	
111	11103	Fill	11102	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown; sandy silt; friable; occ small stones; moderate horizon clarity; low contamination; TSM	1.40+	0.66	0.18	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Sample No.	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
207	Fired clay			fs	1	4	
1200	Late Prehistoric Pottery		Quartz fabric	QU	10	600	MIA-LIA
2005	Clay tobacco pipe		Stem x 1		1	1	POST-MED
4505	Post Medieval Pottery		Refined white earthenware	REFW	2	7	C18-C20
4505	Post Medieval Pottery		British stoneware	BSW	1	18	C17-C19
	CBM		Tile x 4	csf/cs/fscp	7	182	
	Iron		Nail		1	16	
4506	Iron		Nail x 2		2	15	RB-MED
4511	CBM		Brick x 1, tile x 1	fscp/cs/csfe	3	223	POST-MED
	Iron		Object		1	21	
5404	Flint	2	Flake		1	5	EARLY PREH
5405	Late Prehistoric Pottery		Quartz/Organic fabric	QUVE	9	18	MIA-LIA
5406	Late Prehistoric Pottery		Quartz fabric	QU	6	33	POST-MED
	Late Prehistoric Pottery		Quartz/Organic fabric	QUVE	1	7	
	Roman Pottery		Sandy oxidised ware	UNS OX	1	3	
	Flint		Flake		1	4	
	Fired clay			msc	5	44	
	CBM			ms	1	2	
	Worked antler				1	17	
6004	Flint	5	Chips		3	1	
6103	Late Prehistoric Pottery		Quartz/Organic fabric	QUVE	3	28	MIA-LIA
	Flint	3	Chips		3	1	
	Fired clay	3		msch	1	2	
6105	Fired clay			msch	1	8	RB/MED
	Stone		Lava Quern		2	238	
	Flint	4	Chips		2	1	
6905	Late Prehistoric Pottery		Quartz fabric	QU	6	108	MIA-LIA
	Fired clay			csfe	1	61	
	Burnt stone		Sandstone		1	16	
9603	Early Prehistoric Pottery		Quartz/grog-tempered fabric	QUGR	1	13	EBA-MBA
	Flint		Flake		1	20	
10600	Flint		Flaked axe		1	310	NEO

Table 2: Pottery fabric descriptions

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
Early Prehistoric	Sparse moderately sorted rounded medium quartz $\leq 1\text{mm}$ Sparse poorly sorted sub rounded medium grog $\leq 2\text{mm}$	QUGR	1	13
Late Prehistoric	Abundant moderately sorted sub rounded medium quartz $\leq 1\text{mm}$	QU	22	741
	Abundant moderately sorted sub rounded medium quartz $\leq 1\text{mm}$ Sparse poorly sorted medium organic voids $\leq 2\text{mm}$	QUVE	13	53
Roman	Sandy oxidised ware	UNS OX	1	3
Post-Medieval	English Stoneware	ESW	1	18
	Refined white earthenware	REFW	2	7
Grand Total			40	835

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
Iron Age											
6102	6103					8	7	16		31	114
6904	6905							5		5	12
Subtotal						8	12	16		36	126
Post-medieval											
5403	5404	2	2		2					6	354
5403	5405	4					3			7	343
5403	5406	2	5	5		24	19	64		119	1305
Subtotal		8	7	5	2	24	22	64		132	2002
Undated											
5102	5103							1		1	1
6005	6006							1		1	1
6104	6105	7	13	3		9	25	33	1	91	716.5
6902	6903					1				1	5
Subtotal		7	13	3		10	25	35	1	94	723.5
Total		15	20	8	2	42	59	115	1	262	
Weight		1434	259	175	274	354	174	181	0.5	2851.5	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate; BB SS = unidentifiable burnt bone from bulk soil samples

Table 2: Assessment table of the plant macrofossil remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Proce ssed vol (L)	Unproc essed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Root s %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 54 - Ditch													
5403	5404	2	20	20	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	Moll-t (*)
Trench 60 - Pit													
6002	6004	5	15	0	35	25	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 61 - Pits													
6102	6103	3	20	20	15	65	*	-	Spelt grain x 1	-	-	*/**	Moll-t (*)
6104	6105	4	20	20	15	60	*	-	Indet. grain frags	*	Raphanus	*/**	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, Moll-t = land snails

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM - COTSWOLD2-337493

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2019 on land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk. A total of 110 trenches were excavated across the 18ha site. The results of the evaluation partially confirm those of the a preceding geophysical survey, which identified a number of former historic field boundaries and provided some indication of the highly variable geology present within the site.</p> <p>Limited evidence for Early to Middle Bronze Age activity was encountered in the southeast corner of the site in the form of a small pit containing a fragment of pottery of this period, as well as a flint flake of uncertain date.</p> <p>Middle to Late Iron Age activity was recorded in the southern half of the site, in the form of a small number of pits and postholes, while adjoining sherds from a large storage vessel were recovered from the field surface in the northern half of the site.</p> <p>A number of historic field boundary ditches were observed across the site, matching historic mapping of the area and corresponding to strong geophysical anomalies. A large quarry pit partially exposed in the central part of the site is likely indicative of localised gravel extraction. Of note are fragments of a previously disturbed inhumation burial of likely Iron Age – Roman date incorporated within two separate backfill deposits. No evidence for burials was noted elsewhere on the site and while the quarry pit may have cut through an earlier grave it is possible that the skeletal material is derived from off-site and was collected up with the other domestic refuse, including a large assemblage of animal bone, and deposited in the pit at the point of backfilling.</p> <p>The combined finds and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork suggests some potential for settlement activity within the wider area during the Iron Age. However, there is no clear evidence for any form of intensive or extensive settlement activity within the site itself, which may have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of a farmstead or other type of settlement situated outside the development area. Alternatively, if previously present, any once more-extensive remains may have been partially removed through a combination of localised quarrying and plough truncation.</p>
Project dates	7-18 January 2019
Project type	Field evaluation
Previous work	Geophysical survey (SACIC 2016)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk
Study area (M ² /ha)	18ha
Site co-ordinates	592380 265770
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby
Project Supervisor	Anna Moosbauer
MONUMENT TYPE	Post-medieval field boundary; quarry pit; ditch; pit; posthole

SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery (BA, MIA-LIA, PMED), flint tool (NEO axe; flakes); metalwork (Fe nails)	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	SCCAS County Archaeology Store (THS031)	Ceramics, animal bone, flint
Paper	As above	Trench sheets, context sheets, photo registers, section drawings
Digital	As above	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 661233_1		

APPENDIX E: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION – CA 2018

Land at Norton Road Thurston Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for
Linden Homes Eastern

CA Project: 661233
Event Number: TBC
Planning ref.: 5070/16

December 2018



Land at Norton Road Thurston Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 661233
Event Number: TBC
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DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	27/11/18	AKM	APS	DRAFT	INTERNAL REVIEW	APS
B	12/12/18	AKM	APS	DRAFT V2	LPA REVIEW	APS
C	18/12/18	AKM	APS	FINAL	LPA REVIEW	APS

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Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: Trench plan showing the results of geophysical survey

Figure 3: Trench plan overlain on development masterplan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 592380 265770) at the request of Linden Homes Eastern.

1.2 Outline planning permission for *the erection of up to 200 homes (including 9 self-build plots), primary school site together with associated access, infrastructure, landscaping and amenity space* was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC; planning ref. 5070/16), conditional on a programme of archaeological work. Conditions 12 and 13 of the document state:

12. *No development shall take place within a Main Development Area phase until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured within that phase, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation 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.*

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. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or*

its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets.

13. No building shall be occupied within any Main Development Area phase until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 12; 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.*

- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by advice concerning the scope of work required provided by the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Rachael Abraham – SAO SCCAS), the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the SCCAS standard *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2017), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney, 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B. The trial trenching will form a first phase of intrusive investigation works and in the event that heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified that would be damaged or destroyed by the development then further archaeological works may be required. Any such works would be subject to an additional WSI.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 18ha, of which approximately 14.8ha is developable, and primarily comprises a single large agricultural field, resulting from the amalgamation of a number of smaller parcels, adjoined by two areas of existing woodland on the northeast side of the field, separated by a narrow strip of arable land. The area is bounded to the west by Meadow Lane, to the south

by Norton Road, and to the north and east by farmland. The site lies at approximately 53m AOD, on relatively level ground (Figure 1).

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2018). Superficial deposits are mapped as clay, silt, sand and gravels, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following summary is taken from the archaeological assessment and geophysical survey report produced by Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC 2016). A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record will be commissioned to update the results of the previous desk-based assessment and place the results of the evaluation in their local context.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2 A Neolithic ditch was recorded during archaeological monitoring (THS 011) 1km to the west of site.
- 2.3 Approximately 600m to the northeast, near Skeleton Plantation, a Bronze Age cinerary collared urn was recovered (THS 003).
- 2.4 A 2km stretch of the former Roman Road (THS 007) lies 900m to the northwest.

Medieval and Post-medieval

- 2.5 The possible location of the fire-destroyed 13th century Old Netherhall (THS 010) lies to the north of Lady Greene's plantation, immediately adjacent to the northeast of the site. Pernal Green (THS 009), a medieval common surrounded by housing and associated fishing ponds is located 900m to the northeast. The medieval parish church of St Peter (THS 006) is located 750m to the southeast of the site.
- 2.6 A post mill (THS 008) located on a mound dating to the 16th century is recorded on Mill Lane 1km to the northwest of the survey area along with a contemporary gallows mound.

Geophysical survey

- 2.7 The programme of geophysical survey carried out by Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC 2016) identified a number of small discrete anomalies as well as narrow linear readings which may hint at past activity within the site including the locations of possible former field boundaries. A large scale linear area of magnetic disturbance was also identified near the northern end of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable MSDC, as advised by the SAO SCCAS, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage assets that are identified, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance, and to avoid or minimise any conflict between the conservation of those heritage assets and any aspect of the development proposal. This process is in line with policies contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).
- 3.2 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

Event Number

- 4.1 An Event Number for the project will be obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). This Event Number will be clearly marked on all documentation and material (finds, paper and digital archive) relating to the project.

Excavation and recording

- 4.2 The developable part of the site, excluding the areas of existing woodland, comprises approximately 14.8ha of which a 4% trench sample is required, comprising 5920sqm of trenching. A further 1% sample, equivalent to 1480sqm of trenching, will be held in reserve, to be used in the event that any additional investigation is required to clarify the nature, significance or extent of any remains identified in the initial trenches. In the first instance the evaluation will comprise the excavation of 111 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan. All trenches will be 30m long by 1.8m wide and will be positioned to test a variety of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey results as well as to test areas which appear blank in the survey results and as a means of prospection for remains of a type and/or period that may not respond to geophysical survey. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.
- 4.3 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Metal detecting will be undertaken before stripping commences and then again of the stripped surface of the trench and the generated spoil. The location of metal finds will be recorded via GPS. Metal detecting will be undertaken by members of the CA team who are experienced detectorists – the designated detectorist for the project will be Molly Agnew-Henshaw. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.4 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.

All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 above. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. All exposed archaeological features will be investigated and recorded by hand, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in width. The sampling strategy will comprise a 50% sample of non-structural discrete features (e.g. pits and postholes) and a minimum 1m wide section across linear features including ditches, gullies, beam slots etc. Metal detecting will be undertaken at regular intervals as features are excavated. Unless otherwise agreed with the SASCCAS, surviving structural elements and domestic/industrial features (e.g. hearths, walls etc) will be exposed and sufficiently cleaned to determine their date and function wherever possible but otherwise left in-situ.

Artefact retention and discard

- 4.6 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Human remains

- 4.7 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. The client and the SAO SCCAS will be informed immediately. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:
- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However,

investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated with a small slot to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed through any further investigation, and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

Environmental remains

- 4.8 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.9 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Bulk environmental samples will be 40l minimum or 100% of context where less than 40l is available.
- 4.10 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains,

will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

- 4.11 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.12 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

- 4.13 Upon discovery of Treasure CA will notify the client, curator and the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the coroner within 14 days.

Backfilling

- 4.14 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator - formal reinstatement will not be undertaken. Trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of SCCAS.

Security

- 4.15 The site archive will be removed from site overnight. Finds and environmental samples will be removed to the CA Milton Keynes office at the end of each working week. Any finds of Treasure will, following excavation and recording, be lifted and removed to the CA Milton Keynes office on the day of recovery. All reasonable and practicable steps will be taken to ensure that no significant, sensitive (e.g. human

remains) or intrinsically valuable finds or remains are left exposed overnight. In the event of significant discoveries the need for additional site security will be reviewed with the client and the SAO SCCAS.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Adrian Scruby ACIfA, Project Manager, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 7 staff (eg 1 Project Officer; 1 Project Supervisors and 5 Archaeologists).
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 15 days fieldwork. Additional time will be required for the analysis of the results and subsequent reporting.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Dr Ioannis Smyrniaios (CA)
Medieval Pottery	Sue Anderson MCIfA (Spoilheap)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA)/ Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles PCIfA (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Building Recording	Peter Davenport MCIfA, FSA (CA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and the SCCAS County Archaeology Store guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant SCCAS collection policy (2017).

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be

shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
- (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
- (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Pottery (MPRG 2001), the Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery (1994) and the document A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016).

6.5 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the SAO SCCAS thereafter for verification and approval. Copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, the SAO SCCAS and the SHER. Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate), in addition to a bound paper copy for submission to the SHER. Shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated will be provided to the SHER if required.

6.6 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the SCCAS County Archaeology Store guidelines.

Academic dissemination

6.7 The limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value. In the event that positive results are drawn from the fieldwork a short note suitable for inclusion in the annual fieldwork round-up in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* will be produced. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

6.8 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

6.9 CA will make arrangements with the SCCAS County Archaeology Store for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. The SCCAS County Archaeology Store will be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements and notified in advance of the expected time limits for deposition of the archive.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

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

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the SASCCAS so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition*.

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 28 November 2018

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* EAA Occasional Paper 14.

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MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*

SACIC (Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company) 2016 *Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk THS031: Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey Report* SACIC report no. **2016/101**

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services) 2017 *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation*. Suffolk County Council.

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS**Ceramics**

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Dr Ioannis Smyrniaios (CA) Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman	Dr Ioannis Smyrniaios (CA) Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)
(Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Sue Anderson MCIFA (Spoilheap) Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

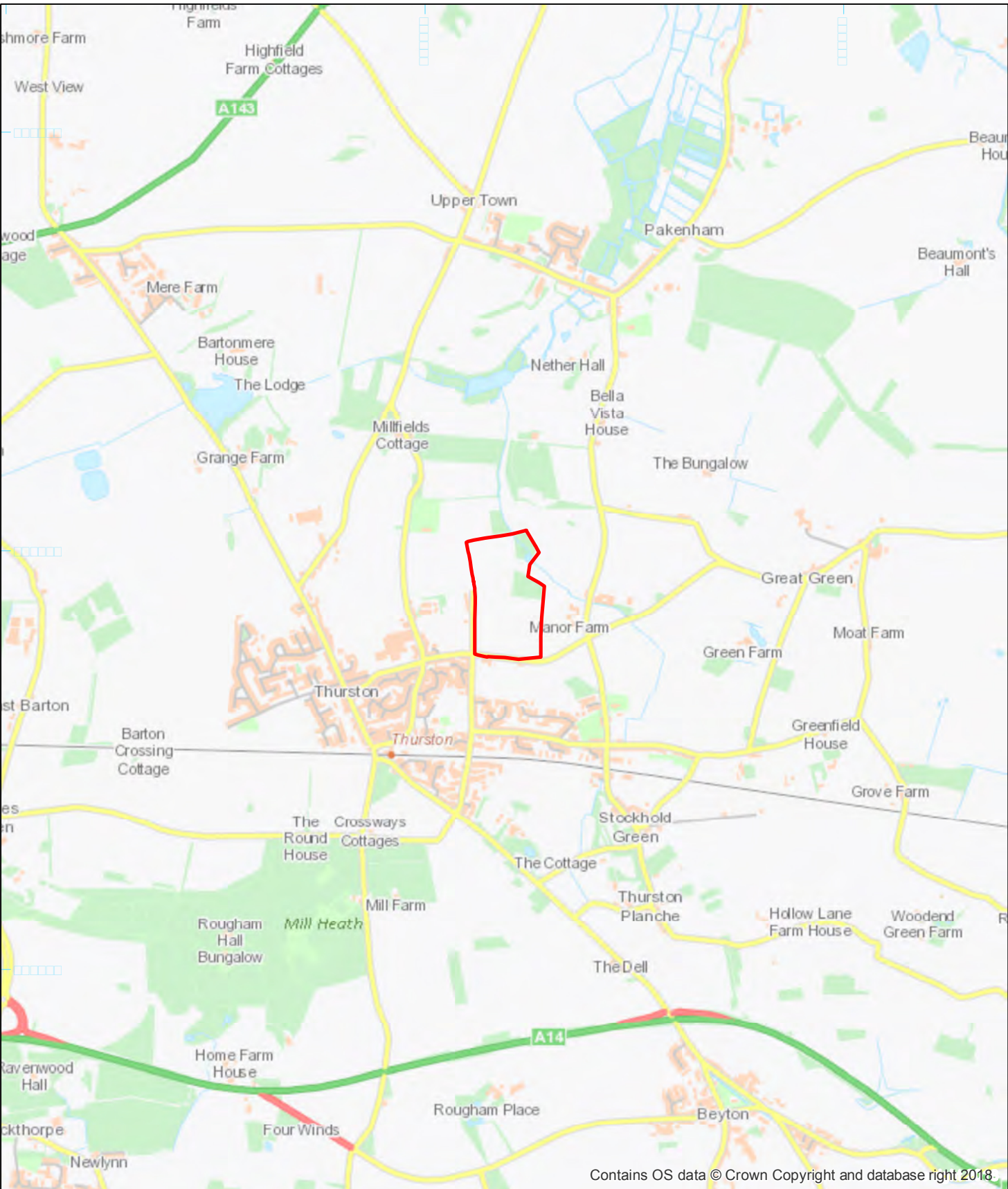
APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
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- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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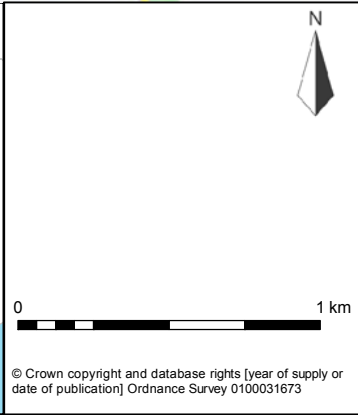
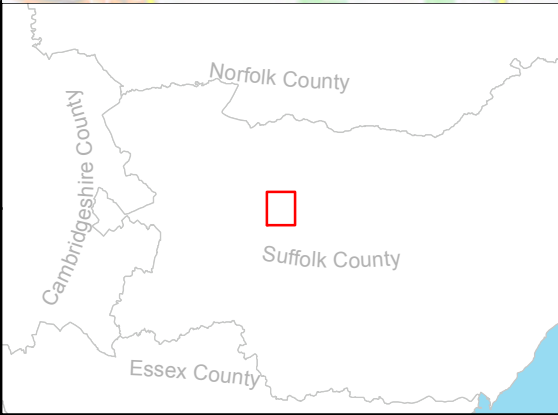
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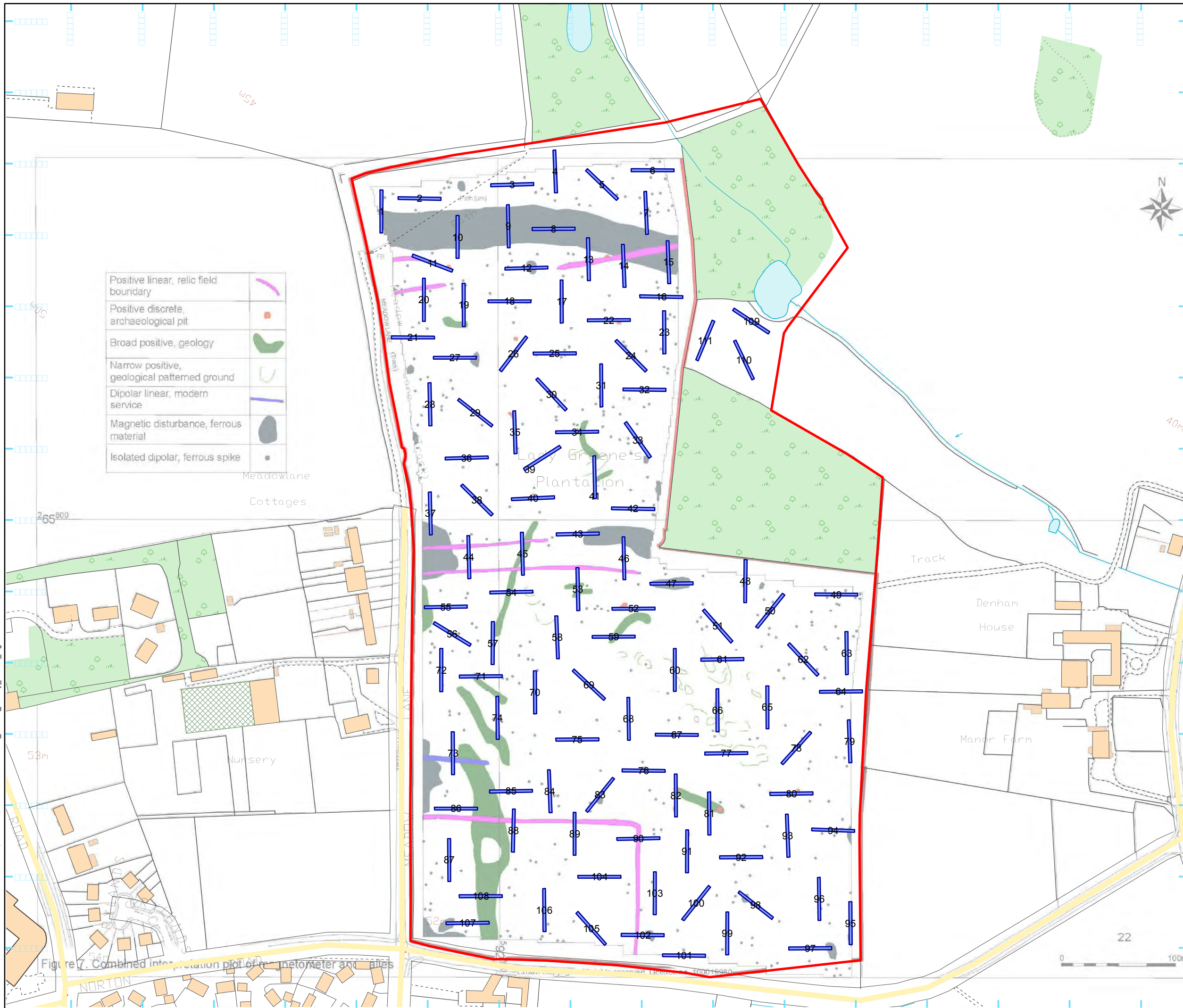


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**Land at Norton Road,
Thurston, Suffolk**

KW	661233	07/12/2018
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- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench

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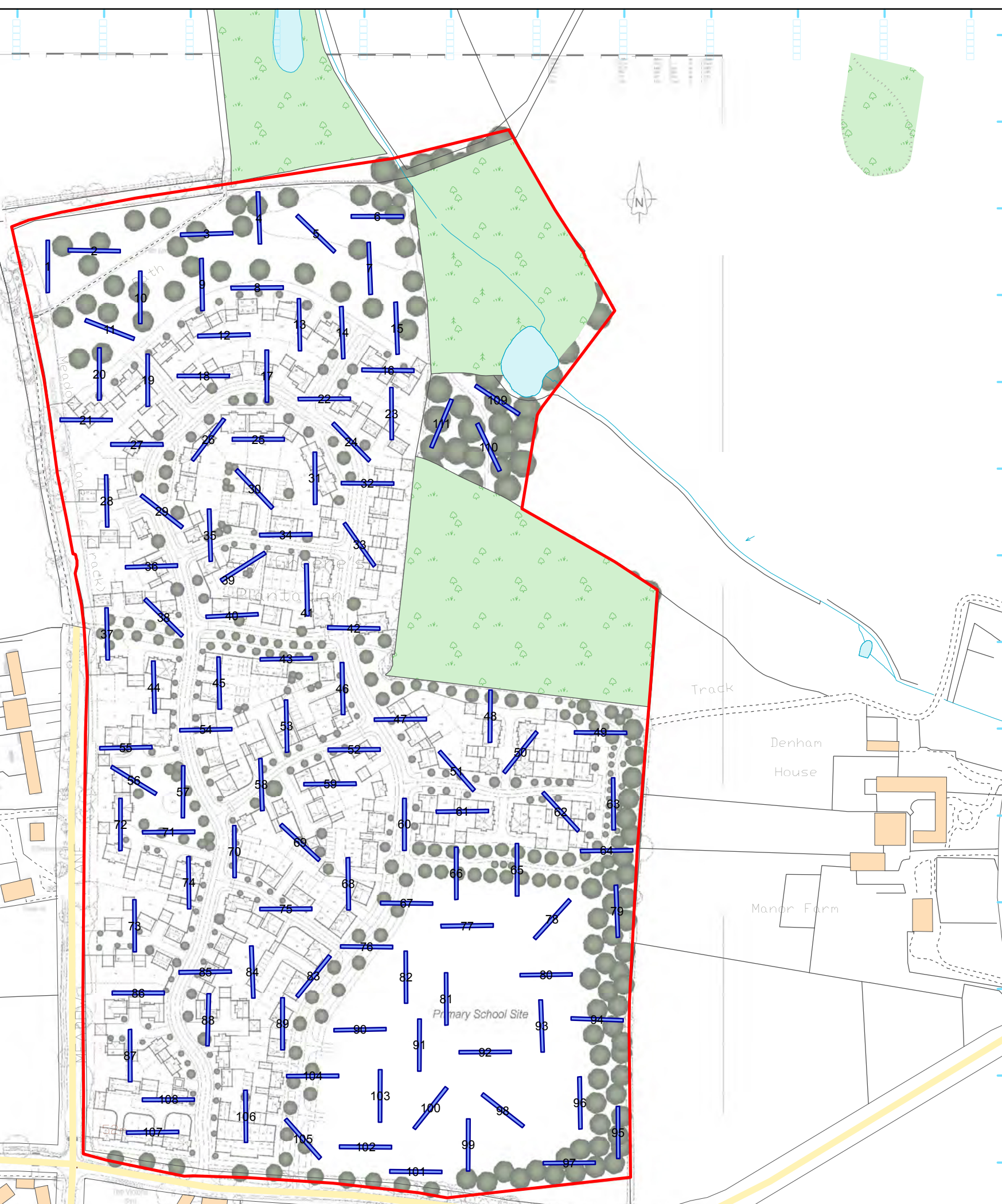
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Figure 7. Combined interpretation plot of magnetometer and GPR data

0 100m


Schedule of Accommodation			
Ref	Type	Floor Area (sq ft)	Number
Open Market Housing			
19	1 bed. First Floor Apartment	811	4
20	2 bed. terraced	826	4
18A	2 bed. bungalow	882	13
18B	2 bed. bungalow	883	13
18C	2 bed. bungalow	875	13
18A	3 bed. bungalow	1330	13
18A/18A	3 bed. semi-detached	992	11
18A/18A	3 bed. detached	1038	10
31	3 bed. detached	1072	4
42	2 bed. detached	1355	4
47	4 bed. detached	1285	3
48	4 bed. detached	1317	3
5A	5 bed. detached	1652	12
5B	5 bed. detached	2188	1
sub-total 121			
Self Build Housing			
Ref	Type	Floor Area (sq ft)	Number
53	Self Build		9
sub-total 9			
Affordable Housing			
Ref	Type	Floor Area (sq ft)	Number
AH1	1 bed. bungalow	828	2
AH2	2 bed. bungalow	876	4
AH3	1 bed. ground floor apartment	474	8
	1 bed. First Floor Apartment	563	8
AH4 / AH5	2 bed. terraced	828	34
AH3 / AH5	2 bed. semi-detached	962	17
AH6	4 bed. semi-detached	1410	1
sub-total 76			
Total 206			



Site Boundary
 Proposed evaluation trench



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A series of small icons and symbols representing different types of archaeological features or data points, arranged in a grid-like pattern.

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Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

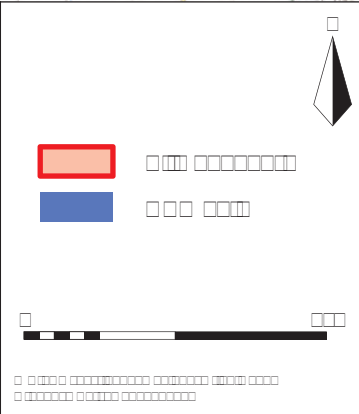
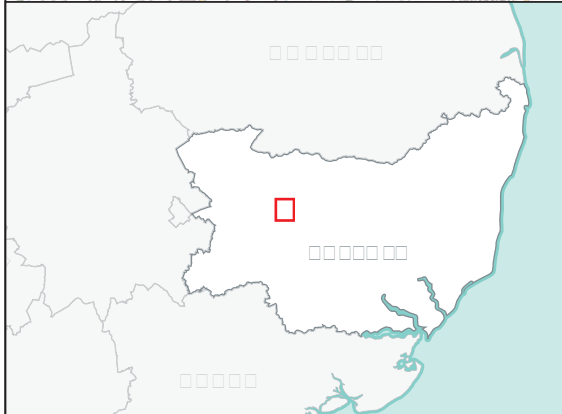
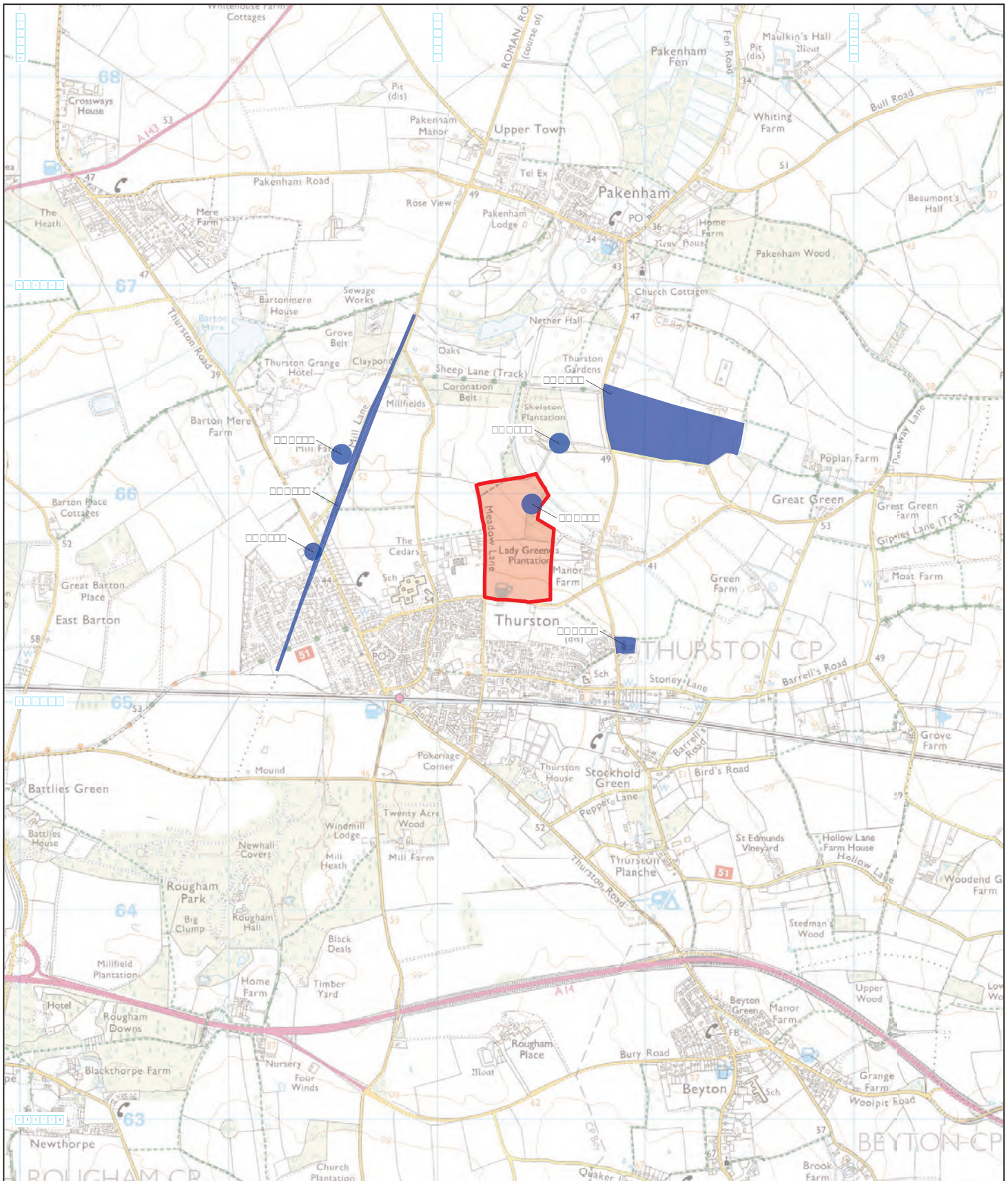
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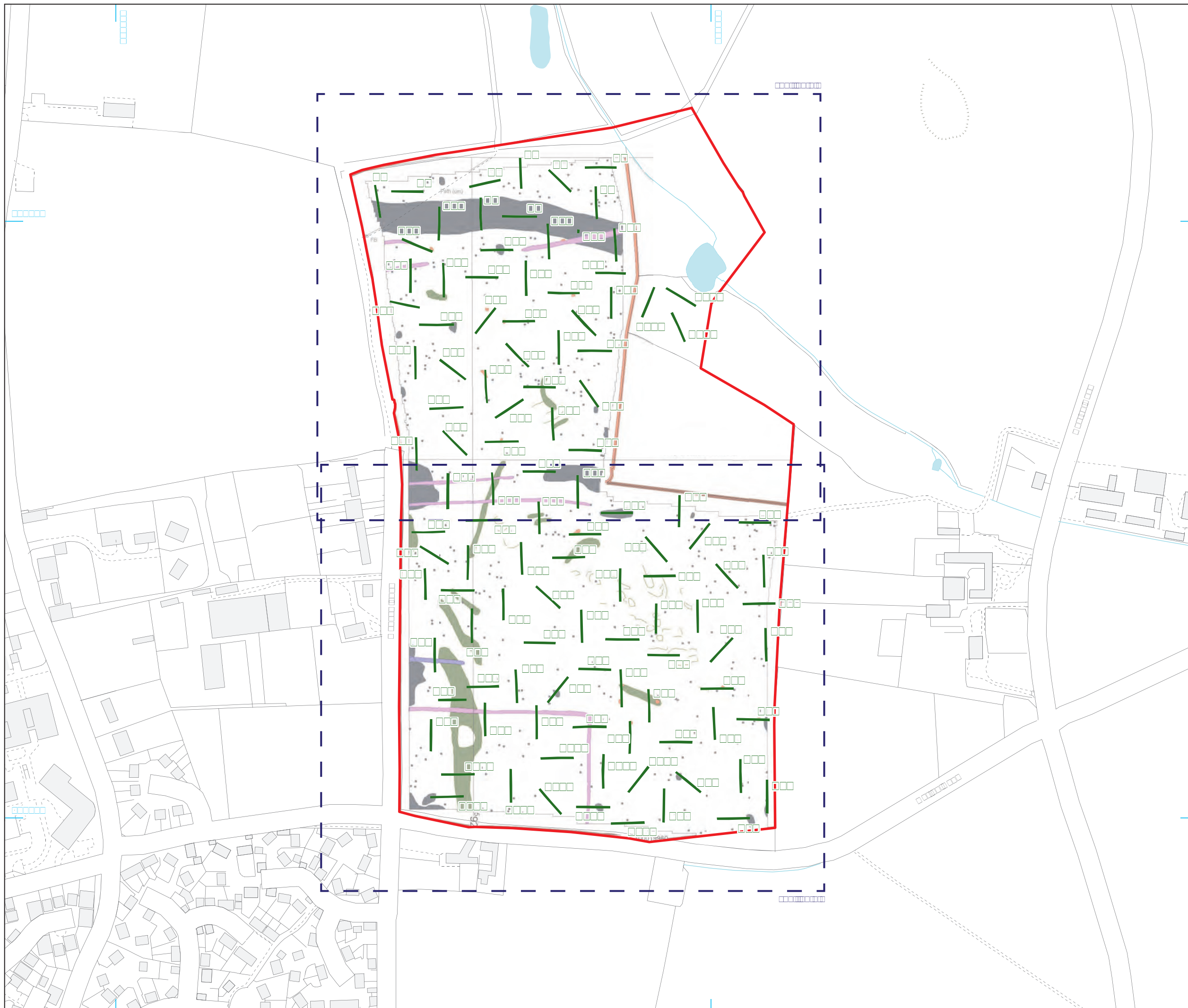
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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APPROVED BY AM	SCALE @A4 1:25,000	



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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan: whole site and geophysics

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APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:3000	



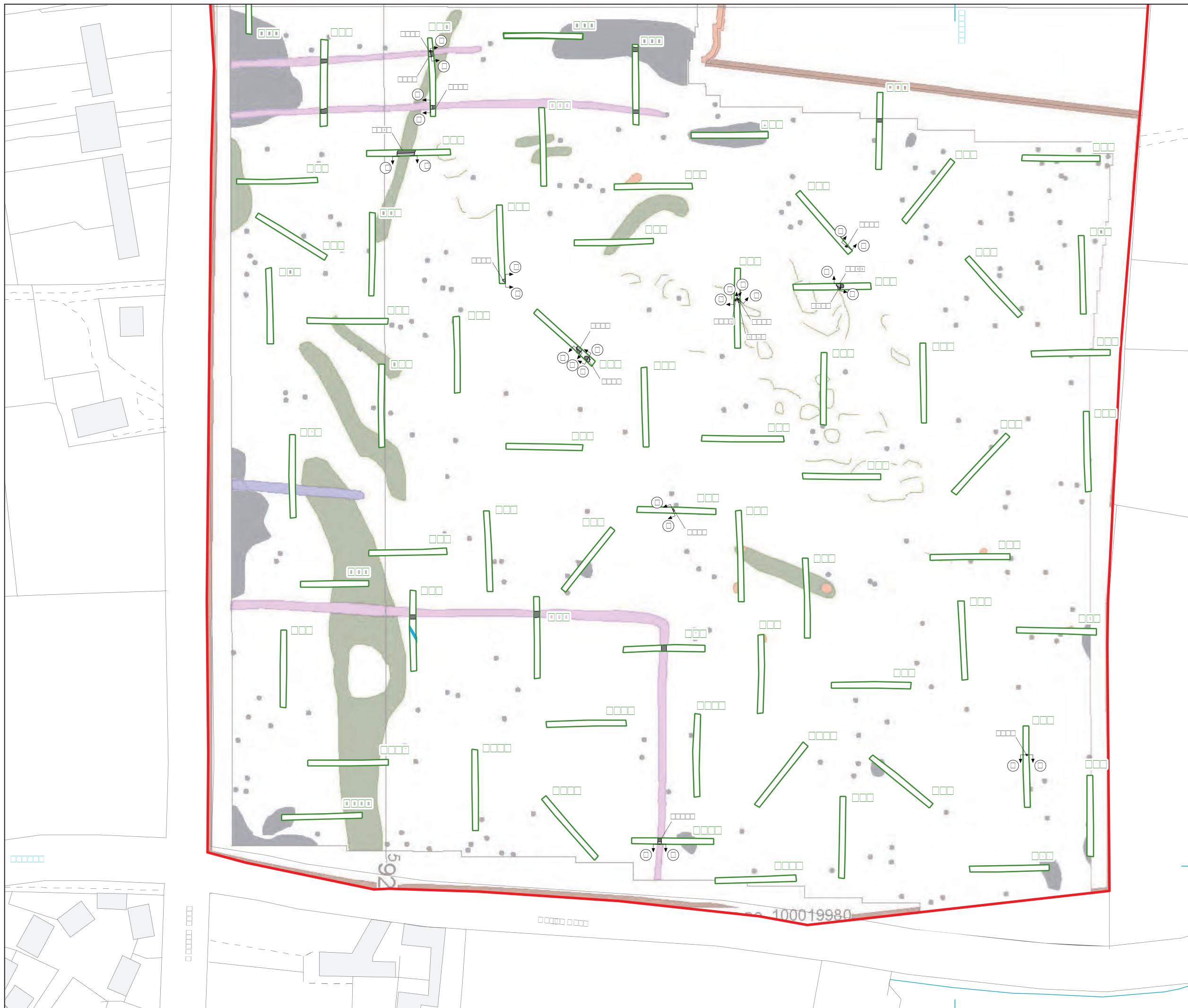
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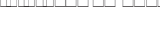


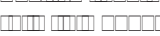












PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan: northern half of site and geophysics

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 APPROVED BY AM SCALE@A3 1:1250 3



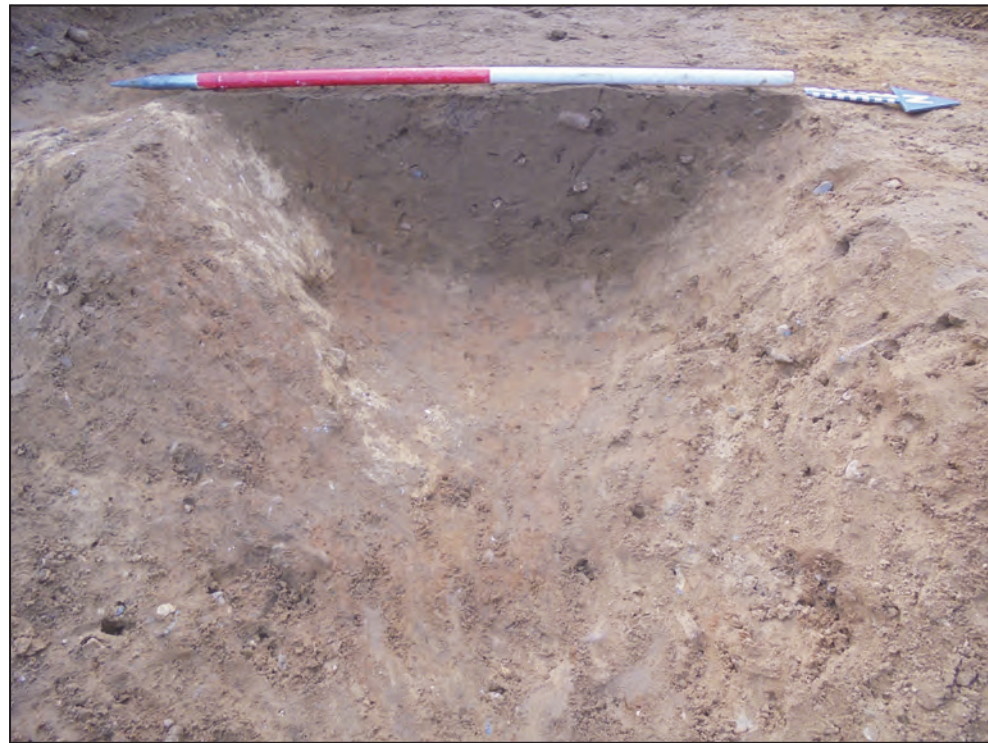
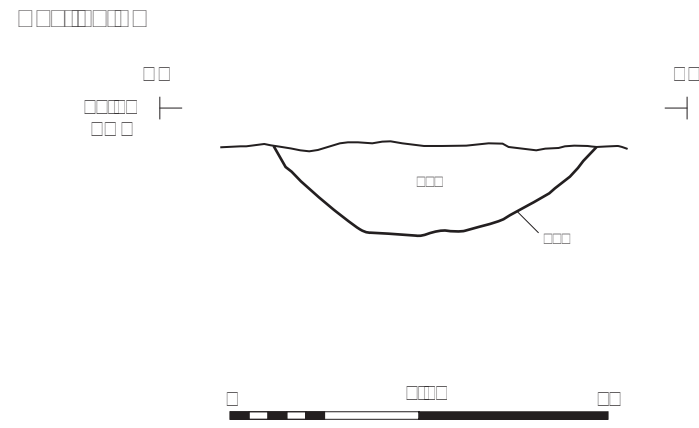
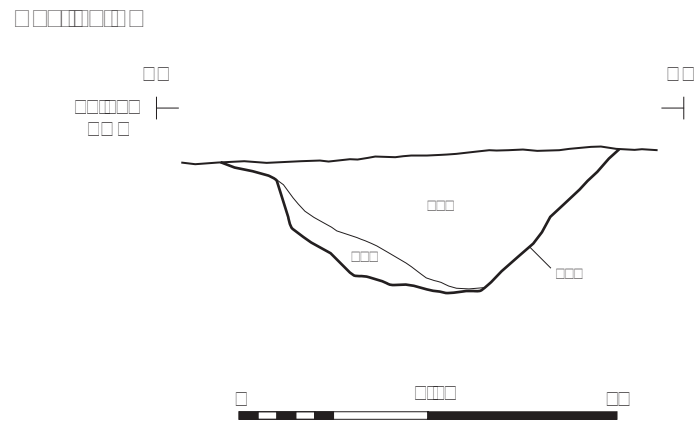
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan: southern half of site and geophysics

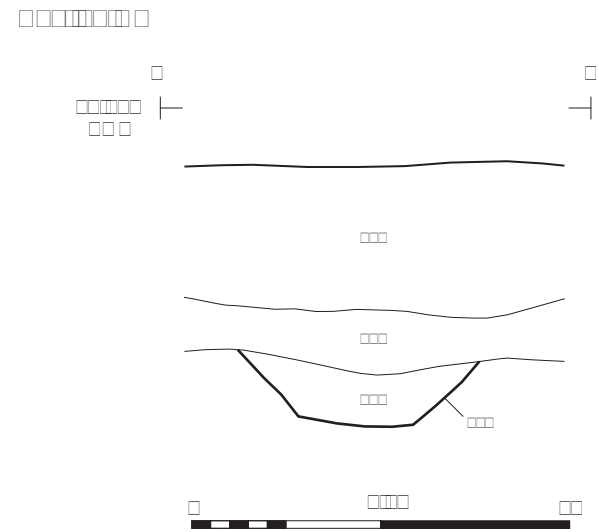
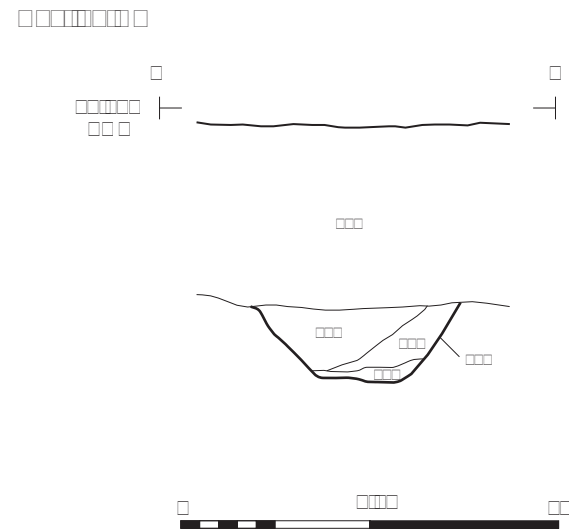
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:20	



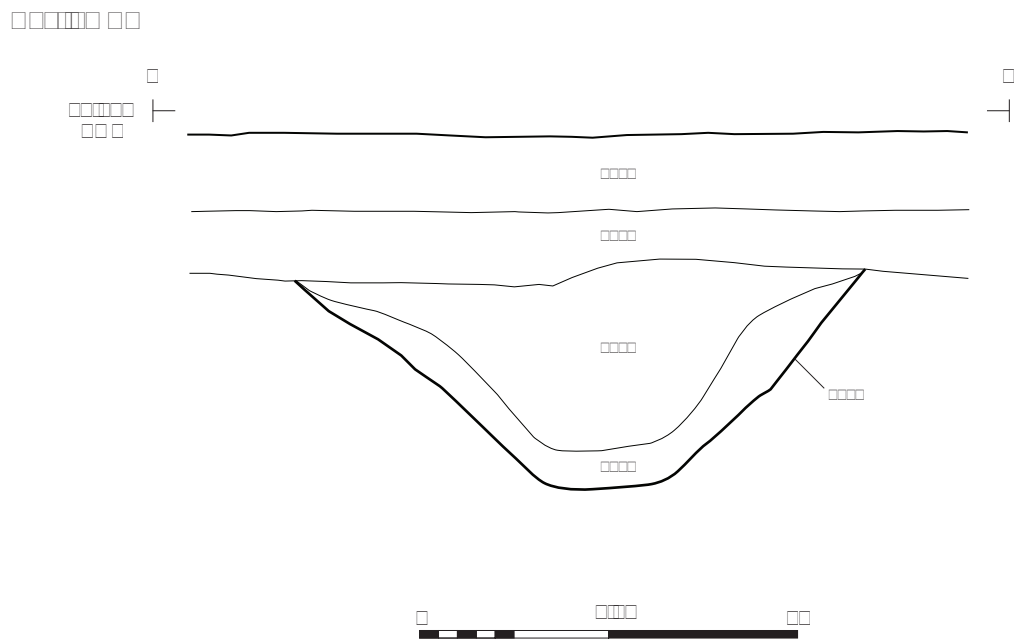
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Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:20	



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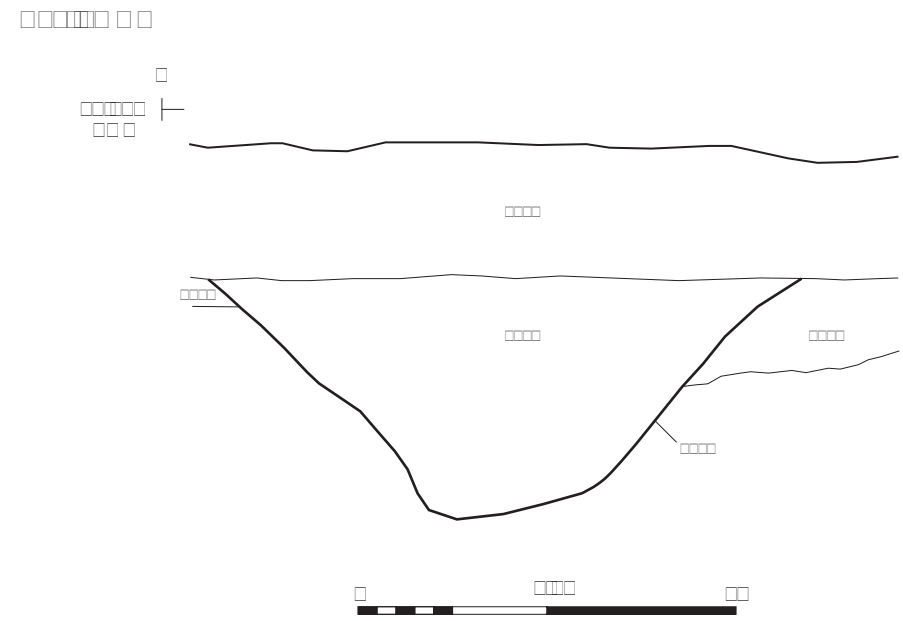
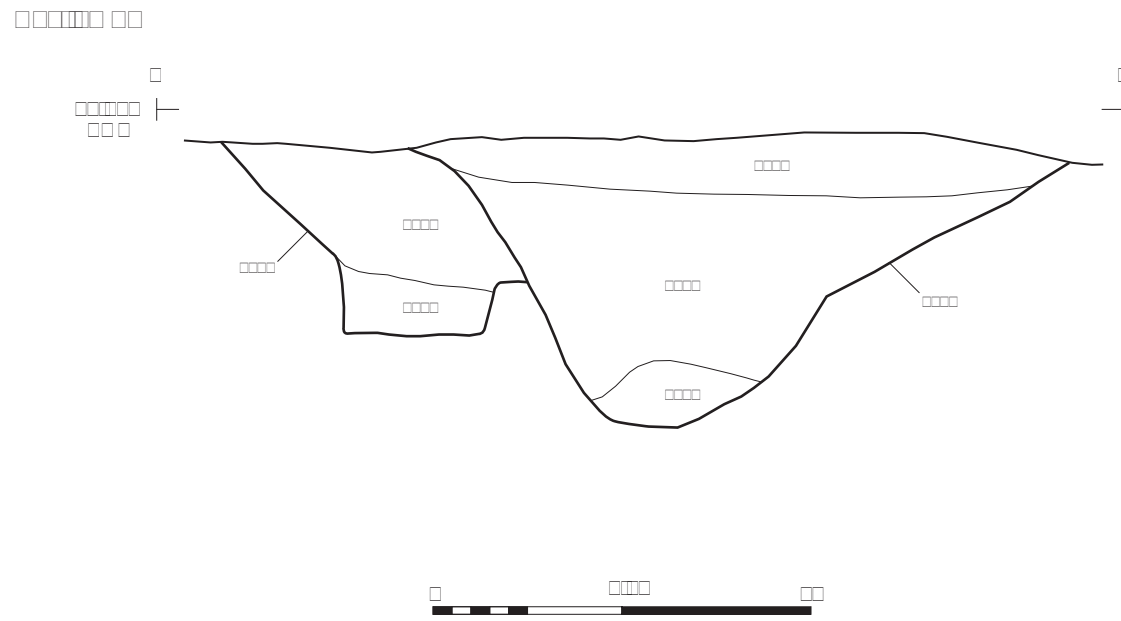


PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 20: section and photographs

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 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **31.01.19**
 APPROVED BY **AM** SCALE@A3 **1:20**

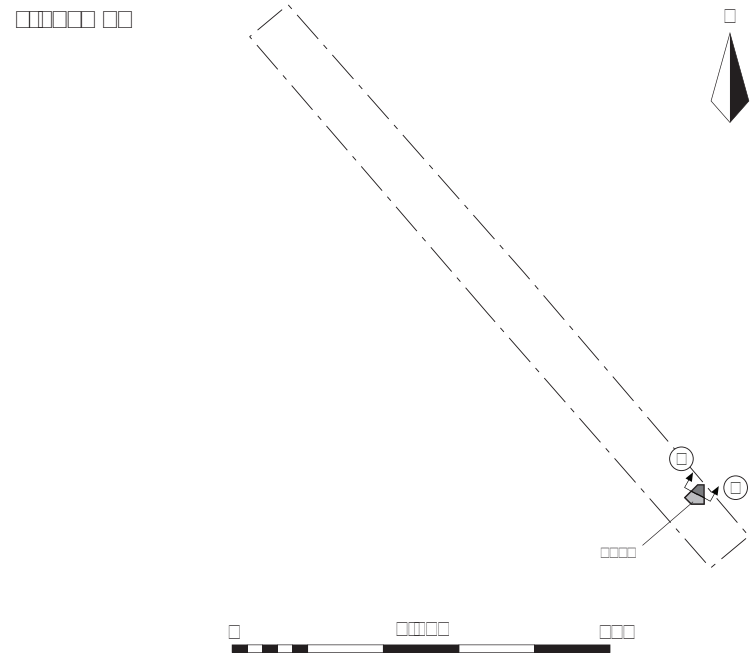
FIGURE NO.
8



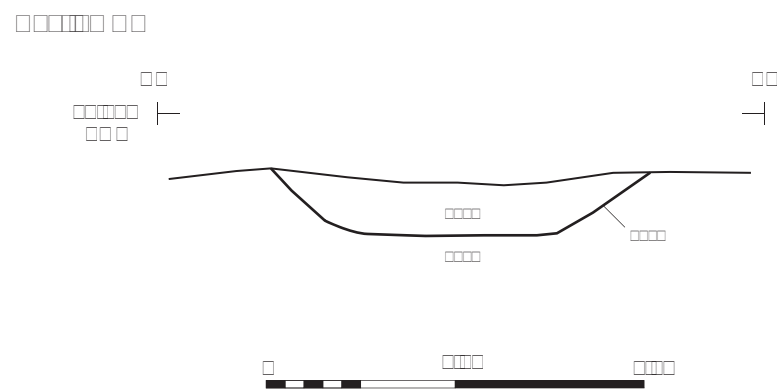
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 45: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:20	



Photograph of Trench 51 showing the earthen walls and a red and white scale bar.



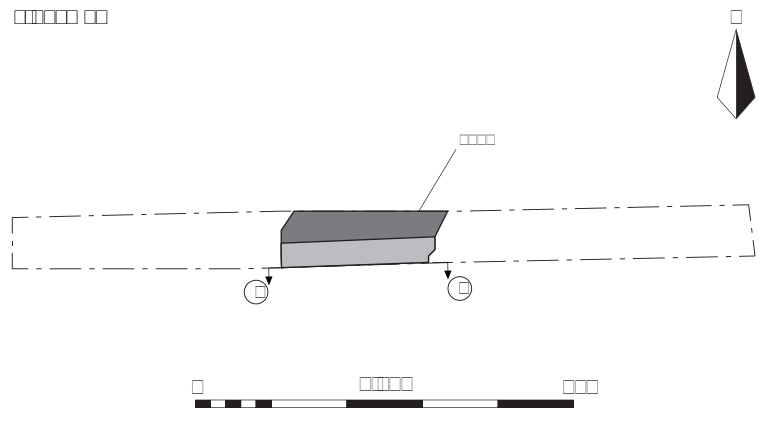
Photograph of Trench 51 showing the earthen walls, a red and white scale bar, and a blue arrow pointing towards the trench.



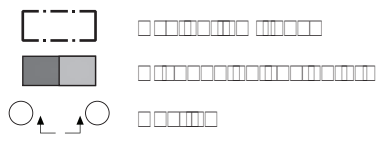
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 51: plan, sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY AM SCALE@A3 1:300; 1:10 **11**



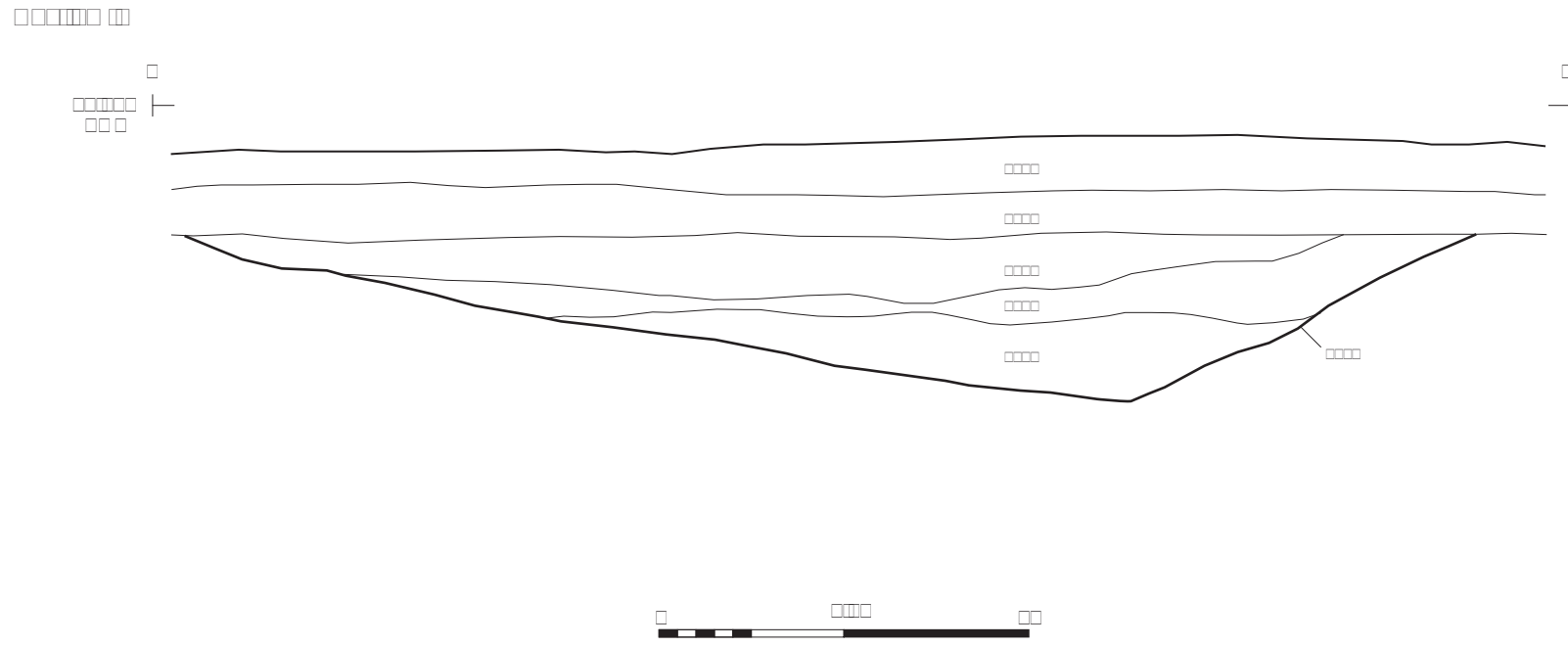
Photograph of Trench 54



PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 54: plan and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30.01.19	12
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A4	1:300	



Archaeological section drawing of Trench 54, showing soil layers and a scale bar.



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Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 54: section and photograph

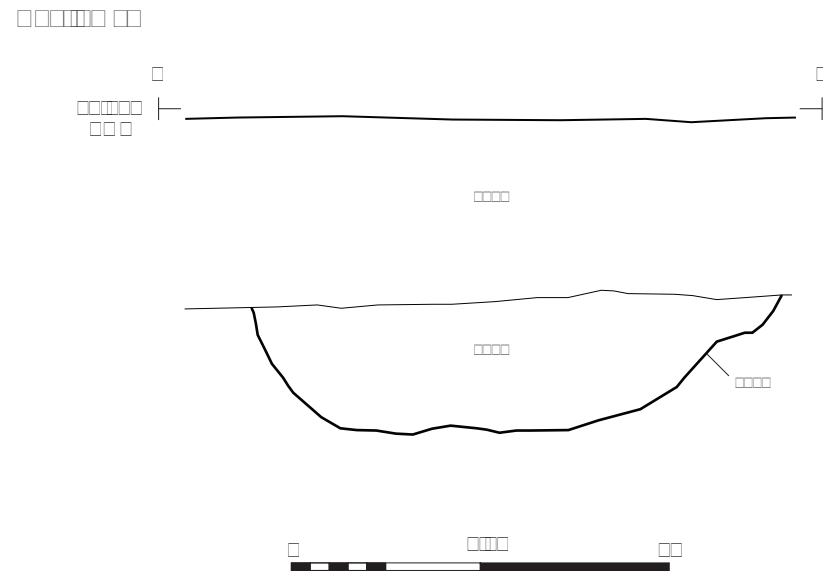
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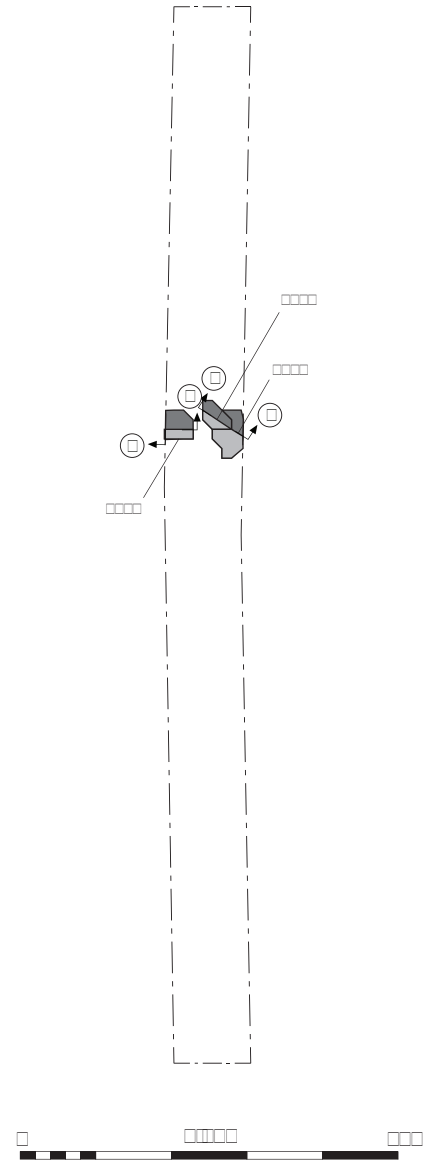
Photograph of Trench 58 showing soil profiles and a measuring rod for scale.



Close-up photograph of the soil profile in Trench 58, showing distinct layers and a measuring rod for scale.



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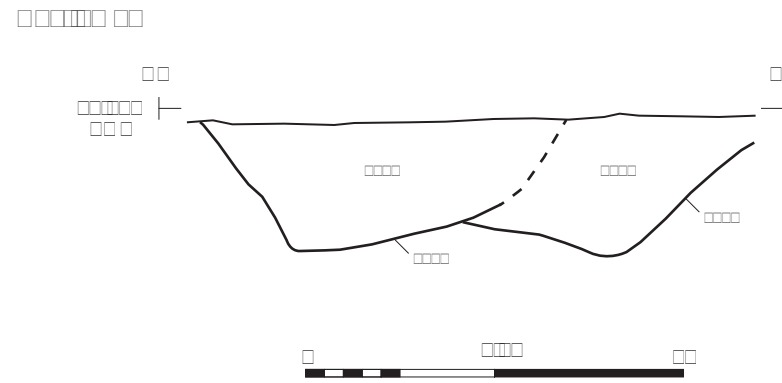
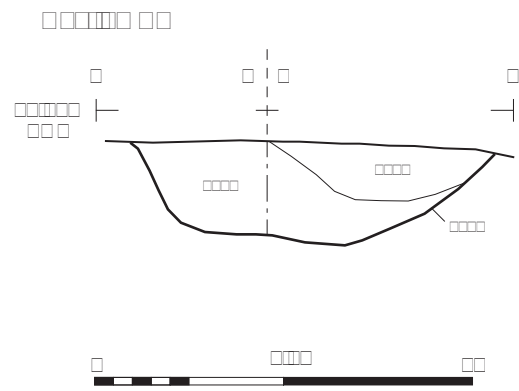
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 60: plan and photograph

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APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:300	



PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 60: sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **31.01.19**
APPROVED BY **AM** SCALE@A3 1:20 **16**

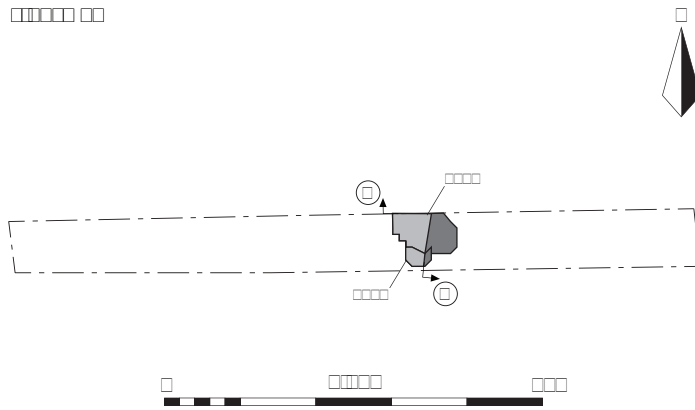
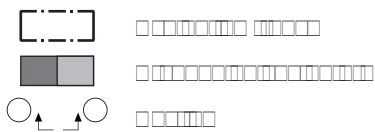


Figure 17: Trench 61: plan and photograph

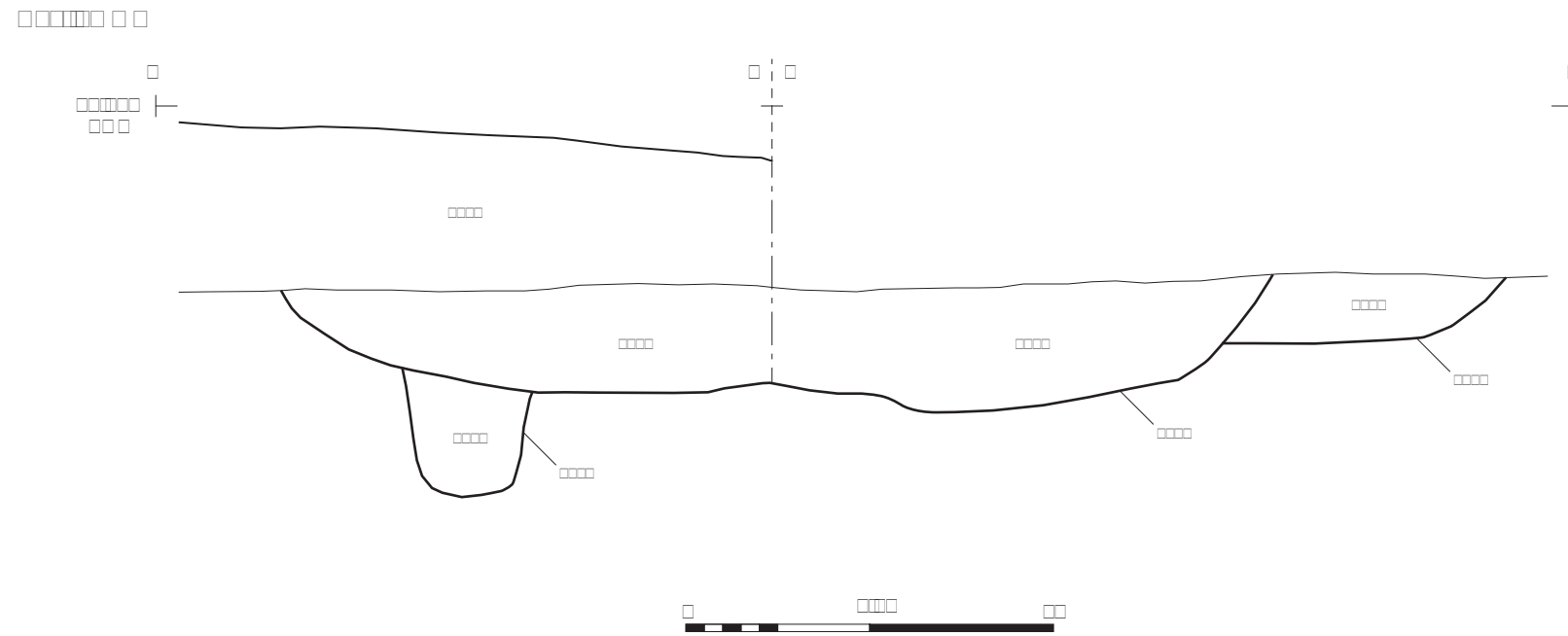


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 DATE 30.01.19
 SCALE@A4 1:300

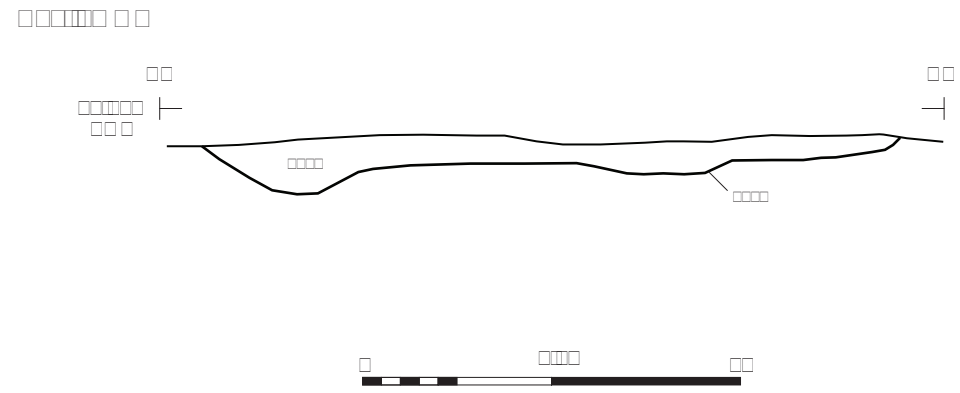
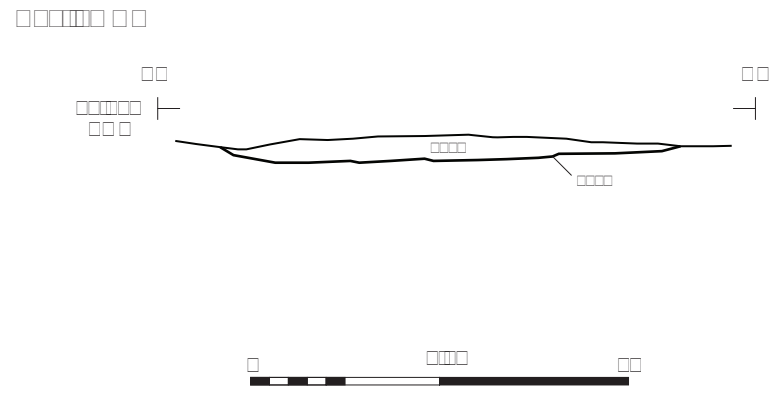
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 61: plan and photograph

DRAWN BY **AW** PROJECT NO. **661233** FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **30.01.19**
 APPROVED BY **AM** SCALE@A4 **1:300** **17**



Archaeological section drawing of Trench 61, showing a cross-section of the trench with a dashed vertical line indicating a specific point of interest. Various features are marked with small rectangular symbols. A scale bar is located below the drawing.



PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 69: sections and photographs

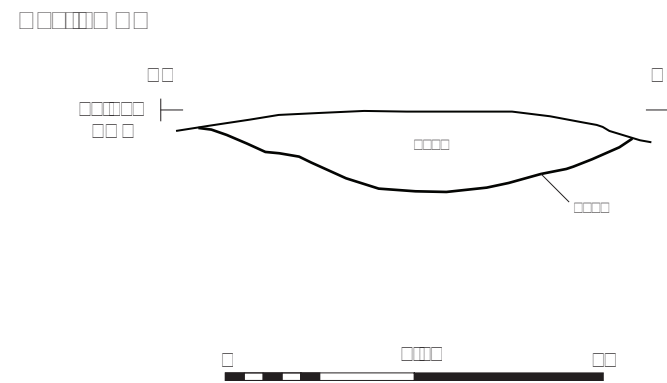
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APPROVED BY AM SCALE@A3 1:20 20

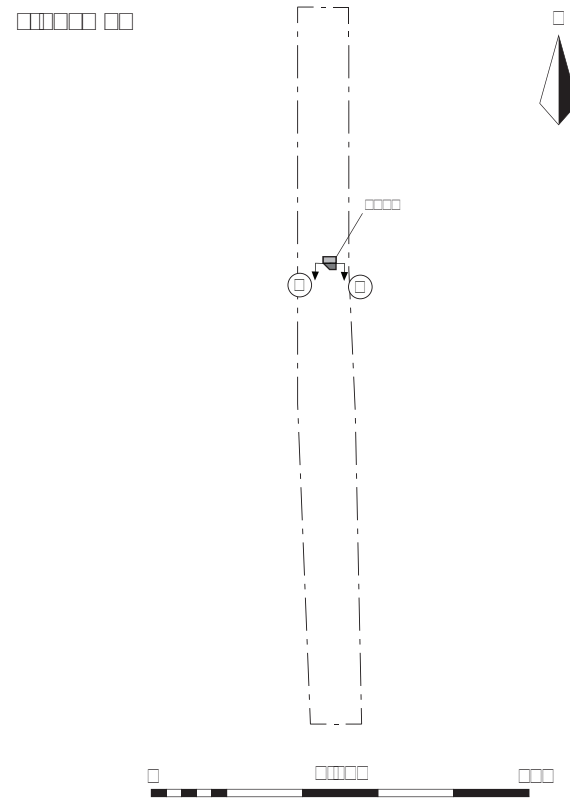


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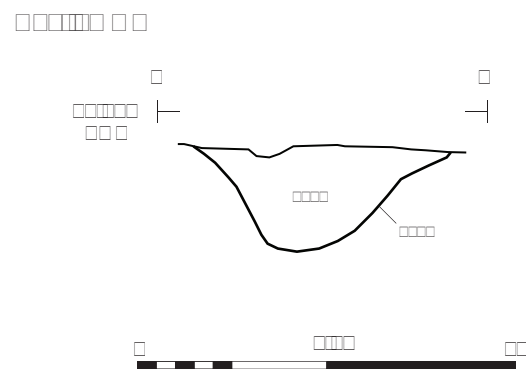


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Photograph of Trench 96 showing the excavation site with a red and white scale bar.



Photograph of a circular feature in the trench with a red and white scale bar and a north arrow.



PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 96: plan, section and photographs

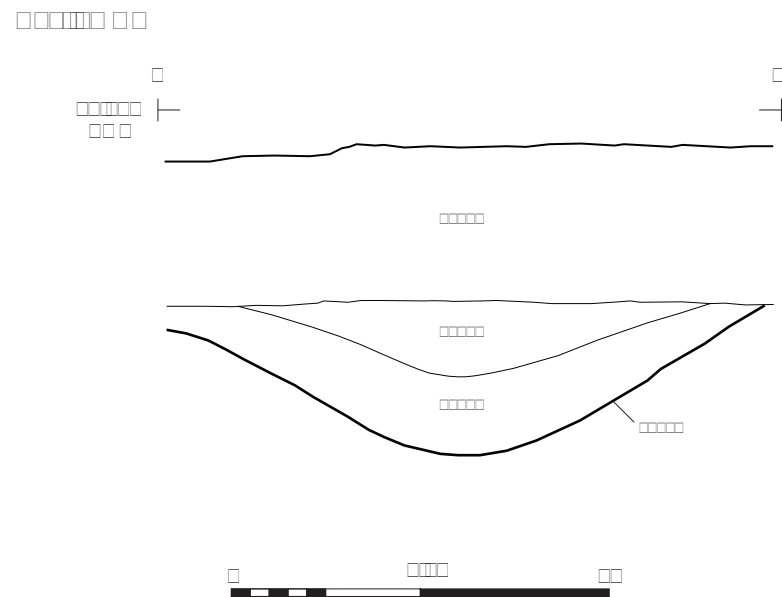
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Photograph of Trench 102 showing the profile of the trench and the location of the surveying instrument.



Close-up photograph of the soil profile in Trench 102, showing the layers and the surveying instrument.



PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 102: section and photographs

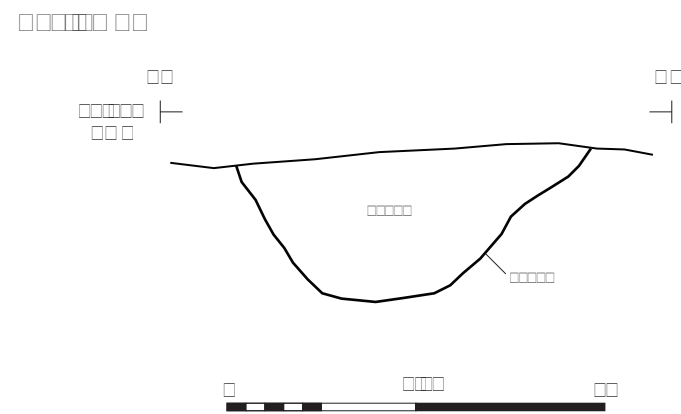
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	31.01.19	23
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:20	



Photograph of Trench 110 showing the profile of the excavation.

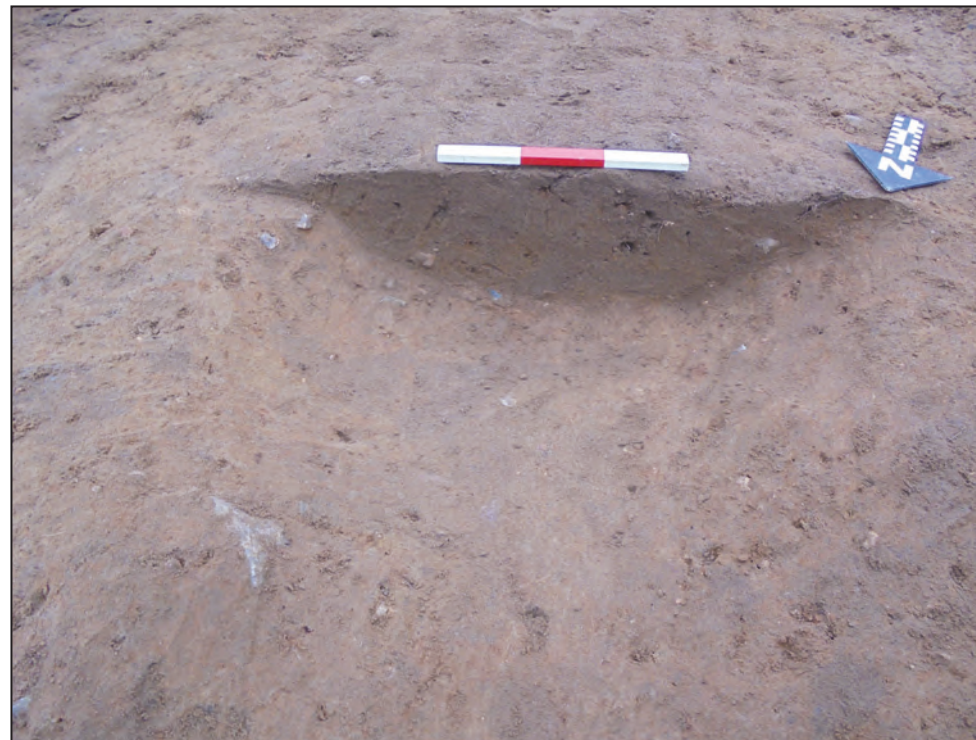


Close-up photograph of the bottom of Trench 110 showing a dark soil layer.

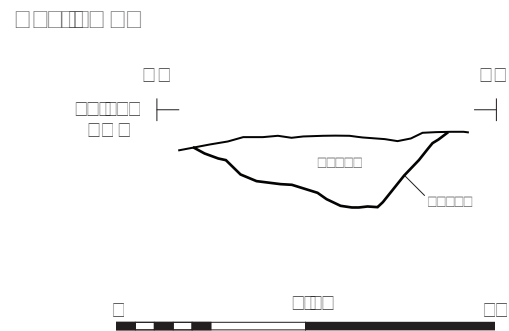




Photograph of Trench 111 showing the section of the trench.



Close-up photograph of the soil pit in Trench 111.





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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Selection of blank trenches

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Selection of blank trenches

DRAWN BY AW PROJECT NO. 661233
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 30.01.19
APPROVED BY AM SCALE@A3 NA

FIGURE NO.
27



Blank trenches



Cotswold
 Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Norton Road, Thurston, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Selection of blank trenches

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FIGURE NO.

28

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